

Appendix 1: Relationship with other relevant plans, programmes and strategies

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<i>International</i>		
Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds	The Birds Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of wild birds in Europe. The provisions of the Directive include the identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species. Particular attention should be paid to the protection of wetlands of international importance.	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy must take account of SPAs and SACs in order to ensure no adverse impact on these.
Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna	The main aim of the Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by taking measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species and introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. The habitats and species listed in the Annexes are to be protected by means of a network of sites and are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Projects in SACs can only be permitted if it is ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site although they may still be permitted if there are no alternatives and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest.	
Natura 2000	SPAs and SACs together form a network of protected areas known as Natura 2000.	
Convention on Wetlands 1971	The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources – known as Ramsar sites.	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy must ensure Ramsar sites are protected.
Directive 2000/60/EC – EU Water Framework Directive	The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. It will ensure all aquatic ecosystems meet 'good status' by 2015. The Directive requires river basin districts to be identified and river basin management plans prepared.	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy must take account of the requirements of the Directive.
European Landscape Convention 2000	The Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. It covers all	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must take into account the importance and impact on quality of life of all landscapes, not just designated landscapes, in the setting of criteria for the

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	landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary, that determine the quality of people's living environment. It provides for a flexible approach to landscapes and actions can range from strict conservation to management and improvement through to actual creation. The Convention proposes measures at national and international levels aimed at shaping landscape policies and promoting interaction between local and central authorities.	creation of new housing development in the countryside.
<i>National</i>		
The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 2006	The Act received Royal Assent in December 2006. It is part of the creation of a planning system for Scotland that will involve people more; will be more efficient and will produce development that is more sustainable. The Act is the first major step in a transformation of the system, but its implementation will require the publications of new or amended secondary legislation and detailed guidance.	The details of the secondary legislation will be important to future development plans and their policies. However, in the interim the Housing in the Countryside Policy should strive to incorporate the vision for modernisation which includes involving people more, being more efficient and producing development that is more sustainable.
The Town & Country Planning Act (Scotland), 1997	Regulation 9 of the Act allows planning authorities to submit to the Scottish Ministers proposals for alterations to the Structure Plan covering their area. Such proposals may relate to the whole or part of the district to which the plan relates.	The Housing in the Countryside Policy Housing in the Countryside Policy must conform to those requirements laid out for Supplementary Planning Guidance in the 1997 Act.
The Town & Country Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Sets out the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed gardens and landscapes	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must take into account the protection given to listed buildings and designed landscapes and gardens by the Act.
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1997	Sets out the approach to be taken in planning for ancient monuments and archaeological areas	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must take into account the protection given to ancient monuments and archaeological remains by the Act
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	The Act outlines the provisions relating to biodiversity duties and SSSI's, with the principle aim of wildlife protection. The legislation also applies to fossils.	The Housing in the Countryside Policy will be required to meet with the provisions of the Act, including protecting and upgrading sites.
Firm Foundations: The Future of Housing in Scotland	Sets out the Government's vision for the future of housing in Scotland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased supply of housing across all tenures • More choice of housing that those on lower incomes can afford • Housing developments that contribute to the creation of sustainable mixed communities 	The Housing in the Countryside Policy should contribute to achieving the Government's vision on the future of housing in Scotland.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social housing that provide better value for public expenditure <p>This vision is to be realised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the rate of new housing supply to at least 35,000 per year by the middle of next decade • Encouraging local authorities to co-operate at a regional level to set and meet realistic housing supply targets • Launching a Scottish Sustainable Communities Initiative to encourage the development of new, sustainable communities that may be expanded or new stand-alone settlements • Establishing a Low-Cost Initiative for First Time Buyers to help people achieve and sustain home ownership • Encourage the private rented sector to play a full role in meeting housing need • Improving the choice available to homeless people • Offering incentives to local authorities to build new council houses • Safeguarding the future of all new social housing by ending the right to buy • Improving the supply of new housing association houses by awarding subsidies to associations on a strategic and competitive basis • Improving the chose and supply of affordable homes through the introduction of incentives to build houses for mid-market rent • Monitoring local authorities' and housing associations' progress in complying with the Scottish Housing Quality Standard • The creation of a new regulatory function that is focussed on protecting and promoting the interests of current and future tenants 	
Housing Need and Demand Assessment Guidance March 2008	The Housing Need and Demand Assessment Guidance (HNDAG) reflects the Government's aim to increase housing supply. Previous housing needs assessments largely concentrated on the need for affordable housing but the new HNDAG requires that all tenures are considered with the outcome of the assessment informing the identification of housing supply targets and the allocation of an adequate land supply across all housing sectors.	The Housing in the Countryside Policy should reflect the outcome of the Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (expected by the end of the year)

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	<p>There is an increased emphasis on the need for close working between planning and housing services. The key elements of the HNDAG are that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses need and demand across all sectors • Provides the evidence base upon which housing supply targets are defined in local housing strategies and suitable available land is allocates through development plans to meet these targets • Reinforces the strategic nature of the new style local housing strategies • Assesses future housing need and demand over a 15 year timescale <p>Where housing market areas extend beyond local authority boundaries Housing Market Partnerships are to be created and the Partnership will be responsible for producing the Housing Need and Demand Assessment. Assessments are to be based on housing market areas rather than local authority administrative boundaries. Partnerships should also consider how need and demand at housing market area level translates into housing supply targets and housing land allocations at local authority level.</p>	
Scotland's Transport Future 2004	<p>The overall aim is to promote economic growth, social inclusion, health and protection of the environment through a safe, integrated, effective and efficient transport system. The objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote economic growth by building, enhancing, managing and maintaining transport services, infrastructure and networks to maximise their efficiency; • promote social inclusion by connecting remote and disadvantaged communities and increasing the accessibility of the transport network; • protect our environment and improve health by building and investing in public transport and other types of efficient and sustainable transport which minimise emissions and consumption of resources and energy; • improve safety of journeys by reducing accidents and enhancing the personal safety of pedestrians, drivers, passengers and staff; • improve integration by making journey planning and ticketing easier 	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must contribute to achieving the objectives identified.

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	and working to ensure smooth connection between different forms of transport	
National Waste Strategy 1999	The strategy sets out a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste it produces and deal with the waste that is produced in a more sustainable way.	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must contribute to delivering the strategy
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007	The Strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved, introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must contribute to delivering the strategy
Scottish Forestry Strategy 2006	The Strategy is the Scottish Government's framework for taking forestry forward through the first half of this century. The objectives relate to: the improved health and well-being of people and their communities; competitive and innovative businesses contributing to the growth of the Scottish economy; and a high quality robust and adaptable environment.	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must contribute to delivering the strategy
Passed to the Future: Historic Scotland's Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment	<p>Outlines the Scottish Government's policy for the sustainable management of the historic environment, and recognises that it is important in helping to give us a sense of place, well-being and cultural identity. The historic environment is said to make a positive and important contribution to economic and social well-being and that it's survival and condition is determined by "<i>natural processes</i>" and "<i>human activities</i>" such as "<i>climate change and erosion; ...land management, urban and rural development, transport and pollution</i>". Although it is acknowledged that the historic environment is not static, it is highlighted that the nature of the historic environment features are irreplaceable and therefore the document sets out the following principles in order to guide change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>recognising value</i>: in relation to making a positive contribution to quality of life, through meeting a range of social, economic and environmental needs whilst retaining their value; - <i>good stewardship</i>: recognising the capacity for change and the sustainable use of resources; - <i>assessing impact</i>: applying the 'precautionary principle' 	The Housing in the Countryside Policy should acknowledge the impacts new housing can have on the historic environment and must take account of this in order to ensure no adverse impact.

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	<p>where it is not clearly understood what the impact from actions will be on the historic environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>working together</i>: to ensure the management of the historic environment is given equal consideration at the same time as other needs to reduce damage, resolve conflict and maximise benefit 	
<p>Changing Our Ways: Scotland's Climate Change Programme</p>	<p>The Scottish Government is committed to playing its part in tackling climate change. The key elements of this programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change and Sustainable Development; ▪ Quantifying Scotland's equitable carbon contribution; ▪ Setting a Scottish target; ▪ Demonstrating achievements to date; ▪ Identifying new actions and future directions; ▪ Responding to the inevitable consequences of climate change; and ▪ Moving forward. <p>It is the overall aim of the programme to develop by 2050 a country that has moved to a low carbon economy and reduced its vulnerability to the effects of climate change. The Scottish Share of equitable contribution to the UK's commitments to climate change has been calculated at around 1.7 million tonnes of carbon (MtC) in annual savings by 2010. This is in effect a benchmark for measuring the effectiveness of Scottish policies at delivering carbon savings. The challenge is however, to meet this target in a sustainable fashion, showing that it can be achieved whilst also building a strong, sustainable economy and protecting the environment.</p>	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy must assist in achieving the national targets set for tackling climate change.</p>
<p>Choosing Our Future, Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy December 2005</p>	<p>This Strategy outlines how the Scottish Government aims to realise their commitment to building a sustainable future for Scotland. The challenges for Scotland and the rest of the UK are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable consumption and production – “<i>achieving more with less</i>”; ▪ Climate change and energy – a significant change in how we generate and use energy & reducing greenhouse emissions; ▪ Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement – a better understanding of environmental limits & improving the quality of 	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy must contribute to delivering the strategy</p>

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	<p>the environment; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable communities – creating communities which exemplify the principles of sustainable development locally. <p>Scotland's priorities for action will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing the well-being of Scotland's people; ▪ Supporting thriving communities; ▪ Reducing Scotland's global environmental impact; and ▪ Protecting the nation's natural heritage and resources. <p>Choosing Our Future establishes a vision for Scotland based on achieving a strong economy whilst maintaining our rich natural resources and sustaining thriving communities.</p>	
National Planning Framework, 2004 & Monitoring Report 2006	<p>Guiding the spatial development of Scotland to 2025</p> <p>Key Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to increase economic growth and competitiveness - to promote social and environmental justice and - to promote sustainable development and protect and enhance the quality of natural and built environments <p><u>Monitoring Report</u></p> <p>Key issues to tackle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to highlight long-term transport options and promote more sustainable patterns of transport use - to invest in water and drainage infrastructure to support development - to realise the potential of Scotland's renewable energy resources; and - to provide the facilities to meet waste recycling targets 	<p>The key aims of the National Planning Framework should be translated through the Housing in the Countryside Policy into a Perth & Kinross context. These key aims should have a positive influence on the results of the SEA and the overall Housing in the Countryside Policy.</p>
SPP1 The Planning System (Nov 2002)	<p>Town & Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997</p> <p>SPP1 sets out the key principles and the Government's priorities for the planning system to guide policy formulation and decision making towards the goal of sustainable development. The aim of the planning system is to ensure</p>	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy must accord with national planning policy.</p> <p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy should reflect</p>

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	<p>development occurs in suitable locations and is sustainable whilst providing protection from inappropriate development.</p> <p>Structure plans should provide a long-term vision looking forward at least 10 years and policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the overall supply of land to meet the requirements for development; • reflect and identify priorities for the provision of infrastructure; • identify limitations on development; • support and encourage sustainable patterns of travel; and • promote the protection and enhancement of the built and natural environment. 	<p>national policy by working towards achieving the goal of sustainable development whilst protecting the most sensitive locations.</p>
SPP2: Economic Development	<p>Planning policy should support Scotland's economic competitiveness and respond positively to market requirements and other aspirations for the economy, where it is consistent with other national and local policies, in particular the promotion of social justice and sustainable development.</p> <p>Planning can contribute to economic development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing a range of development opportunities – to ensure that there is a range and choice of sites for new employment opportunities throughout Scotland; - securing new development in sustainable locations – to improve integration between transport and locations for development and to encourage more sustainable forms of development; - safeguarding and enhancing the environment – to make sure that new development contributes to a high standard of quality and design and that the natural and built heritage is protected; and - promoting a dialogue between councils and business – to encourage a positive culture of engagement and better understanding of the priorities of the business community and the role of the planning system in enhancing economic competitiveness. 	<p>Although the economical aspects/impacts of development are not the driving force behind the SEA process it is important to note that a healthy/positive socio-economic position throughout Perth and Kinross will simultaneously have a positive influence upon the SEA theme of population and human health, in so much as job creation which may in turn impact upon the populations future prospects, mental well-being and quality of life. In addition, locating new development opportunities in sustainable locations, plus the safeguarding and enhancing of the environment all contribute to a better living environment and quality of life.</p>
SPP3: Planning for	The planning system should seek to:	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must reflect national

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Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create quality residential environments; • guide new housing developments to the right places; and • deliver an adequate supply of housing land. <p><u>General Principles</u> Development planning has a central role in ensuring that land is available for housing development in the right quantities and in the right places. Good housing in the right locations makes an important contribution to economic competitiveness, social justice and sustainable development. New housing can also act as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.</p> <p>A key aim of planning policy is to bring forward sufficient land to meet the requirement for new dwellings, but this is not just a matter of numbers, the planning system should encourage the creation of attractive, sustainable residential environments. New residential development must make efficient use of resources, reusing previously developed land wherever possible, supporting the aim of reducing energy consumption, and being accessible by forms of transport other than the private car.</p> <p><u>Creating a quality residential environment</u> Housing is a key factor in defining the character of cities, towns and villages and achieving quality is therefore important. The location, layout and design of new housing areas have long-term implications for energy consumption and is it therefore vital that sustainable development principles are considered early in the planning and design process.</p> <p><u>Guiding development to the right places</u> Changes in demography and household structure indicate that there will be continued demand for new housing. Planning authorities should therefore draw up long-term sustainable settlement strategies to provide certainty and variety for housing providers and local communities. Key considerations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efficient use of land and existing buildings, energy and infrastructure; • co-ordination of housing land provision with improvements in infrastructure, including transport and educational investment, and 	<p>policy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting development that supports the rural economy and local services, • promoting rural regeneration, • embodying the principles of sustainable development, and • enhancing the rural environment.

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	<p>with other major proposals such as business or industrial development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection and enhancement of the environment <p><i>The efficient use of land and buildings</i> – planning authorities should therefore promote the re-use of previously developed land in preference to greenfield land.</p> <p><i>Accessible locations</i> – the planning of new residential development offers opportunities for reducing travel demand. Access to jobs and facilities should be carefully considered by both planning authorities and developers. In planning the expansion of existing settlements or the development of new ones, preference should be given to locations which can be well integrated with existing and proposed public transport, walking and cycling networks. Such locations should be developed at higher densities. At central locations, integrating housing with commercial, community and leisure uses in mixed developments can give good access to jobs and a wide range of services.</p> <p><i>Safeguarding environmental resources</i> – plans and proposals for residential development should seek to minimise adverse effects on natural heritage (including landscape character and biodiversity), archaeological sites and landscapes of historic importance.</p> <p><i>Housing in rural areas</i> – Rural areas across Scotland face a range of economic and environmental circumstances. Many areas close to large towns and city regions experience pressure for various forms of development, and planning policy will be concerned with managing these pressures. For other rural areas, planning policy will be concerned with enabling growing communities to expand, as well as sustaining fragile and in some cases dispersed communities.</p> <p>Planning policies have traditionally sought to restrict development of new houses in the countryside to maintain rural character and amenity and safeguard agricultural production. Where possible, most housing requirements should be met within or adjacent to existing settlements. This prevents the sprawl and coalescence of settlements, makes efficient use of</p>	

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	<p>existing infrastructure and public services and helps conserve natural heritage and rural amenity. However, while environmental protection remains important in the context of sustainable development, the major changes taking place in farming and the rural economy mean that some aspects of policy on housing in the countryside need adjustment.</p> <p>In some rural areas particularly those categorised as intermediate and remote, new housing outwith existing settlements may have a part to play in economic regeneration and environmental renewal. In remote rural areas with substantial long-term depopulation, proactive planning measures to help increase the resident population could assist economic and social regeneration. A dispersed settlement pattern is already an established feature of the landscape and economy in crofting areas.</p> <p>Country living continues to attract a steady demand for new houses in some rural areas, and in some areas there is a strong demand for second homes. It may be possible to harness these demands in ways which secure economic, social or environmental benefits. Where there is significant demand for second homes specific development plan provision could contribute to economic and social opportunities and reduce pressures on the general housing stock without damaging the environment.</p> <p>Low impact forms of housing development can provide both economic and environmental benefits. Proposals for sustainable residential development using innovative, energy-efficient technologies with particularly low impacts on the environment may be acceptable at locations where more conventional buildings would not. The control of innovative low impact uses through the planning system is best achieved by a plan-led approach. Proposals should be carefully assessed against specified sustainable development criteria and the wider policy objectives of the development plan.</p> <p>The aim should be to promote development that supports the rural economy and local services, promotes rural regeneration, embodies the principles of sustainable development, and enhances the rural environment. Development plans should show where new housing will be encouraged and set out criteria against which any new proposals not specifically provided for in the plan will</p>	

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	<p>be judged. PAN 36 encourages careful attention to siting and the adoption of house designs which reflect the variations in landscape and building character across Scotland. The approach towards design and quality in residential environments set out in this SPP should be applied in the rural context.</p> <p>Buildings in the countryside no longer required for their original purposes can offer opportunities for conversion to dwellings. Residential and business conversions are a way of retaining buildings which contribute to local character and can result in distinctive assets to the local environment. Even where planning authorities operate a policy resisting new housing outwith settlements, they should look sympathetically at proposals for the sensitive re-use, conversion or rehabilitation of buildings which can be accessed safely and readily serviced. Some limited new housing along with converted or rehabilitated buildings may be acceptable where it results in a cohesive grouping well related to its landscape setting. However, redevelopment should not automatically extend to the replacement of wholly derelict buildings or development of a different scale or character from that which existed previously.</p> <p><u>Delivering affordable housing</u></p> <p>Research indicates that many areas of rural Scotland have experienced, and are likely to go on experiencing, significant shortages in the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>In areas of development pressure and where land values are relatively high the private house building industry may be able to make a contribution to the supply of affordable housing. In such areas the development plan should set out a policy and in consultation with house builders indicate how this can be achieved, including the role, if any, of planning agreements.</p> <p>In determining applications, planning authorities should give the appropriate weight to economic and social circumstances alongside environmental considerations. Particularly in rural areas, authorities should consider how proposals for self-built housing and other small scale developments may help to meet local affordable housing needs.</p>	

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	<p>It is essential that planning authorities liaise with Communities Scotland and their own housing colleagues to determine how the affordable housing is actually to be delivered.</p>	
<p>SPP3: Planning for Housing Consultative Draft January 2008</p>	<p>The consultative draft notes that SPP3 has not been as effective as intended particularly in regard to the generous release of land for housing. Difficulties in bringing forward land for housing identified in local plans and the resultant delays in the creation of new houses illustrate the continuing problems facing local authorities and house buildings.</p> <p>Revising SPP3 will provide the opportunity to address these problems and will strengthen and reinforce planning policies to help meet new priorities on the provision of new housing in Scotland. The review included consideration of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ways in which the link between assessed housing demand and need and development planning can be strengthened and broadened – in particular there is a need for a more consistent approach to assessments of housing requirements based on a clear process and an improved methodology greater clarity on the link between identified housing requirements and the release of land to meet these the provision of more affordable housing <p>Similar to the current SPP3 the consultative draft contains policy and guidance on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> guiding development to the right places sustainable settlement strategies efficient use of land and buildings accessible locations housing in rural areas 	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy will be required to take account of the emerging new SPP3, particularly in relation to housing in rural areas.</p>
<p>SPP4: Planning for Minerals (2006)</p>	<p>Minerals are vital to Scotland's economy, providing essential primary raw materials for industry. The Government supports a positive approach to minerals planning. This SPP recommends a systematic approach to planning for minerals that includes survey, monitoring, safeguarding, site selection,</p>	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy must take account of the potential need to protect future mineral reserves.</p>

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	<p>operation and site restoration.</p> <p>Development Plans For minerals, the key strategic aim is to provide policies and land allocations that do not prevent mineral working yet accommodate community and environmental interests. SEA of development plans should ensure that the environmental consequences of the development strategy are rigorously examined. When developing minerals policy, planning authorities should have regard to resource availability, the quality of the deposits and their suitability for working. This should lead to the identification in development plans of areas of search, with a reasoned justification for the safeguarding of such areas or particular sites and the criteria to be satisfied by minerals proposals. Safeguarding also applies to land allocated for development in development plans which is underlain by minerals and where prior extraction of the mineral would be beneficial.</p> <p>When preparing and reviewing plans, planning authorities, in consultation with stakeholders, should consider the operation and effectiveness of previously identified areas of search.</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts Planning authorities should ensure that proposals for new development will not lead to a disproportionate burden of negative environmental impacts on settlements. This will be particularly important if there are already 2 or more operational, or consented sites that could raise similar impacts within 5km of any nearby community. The range of cumulative impacts is best addressed where EIA is required, or in information supporting planning applications. Cumulative impact can also affect landscape, natural heritage, the rural economy's diversification and regeneration, or occur as a result of successive operations over long periods of time.</p>	
NPPG5: Archaeology and Planning (1994)	This NPPG sets out the Government's planning policy on how archaeological remains and discoveries should be handled under the development plan and development control systems. As part of its intention to work towards sustainable development, the Scottish Government seeks to encourage the preservation of our heritage of sites and landscapes of archaeological and historic interest, so that they may be enjoyed today and passed on in good	As per the policies contained within this NPPG the Housing in the Countryside Policy must take account of archaeologically sensitive areas in order to ensure no adverse impact on them.

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	<p>order to future generations.</p> <p>One of the primary functions of development plans is to reconcile the requirements for development land with the conservation of our natural and built heritage. They provide the policy framework for authorities to safeguard archaeological sites and monuments in their areas.</p> <p>Structure plans should, in considering possible land use allocations and strategic locations for development, take full account of the implications for scheduled archaeological remains and other nationally important remains at present unscheduled:</p> <p>Plans may include policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strongly encourage developers to give support to archaeological work (particularly the excavation and recording of sites in advance of development where preservation has proved impossible); ▪ presume against the destruction without recording of identified sites; and ▪ seek to ensure that development does not proceed until such excavation and recording has taken place. 	
SPP6: Renewable Energy (2007)	<p>The Scottish Ministers have set a target of generating 40% of Scotland's electricity from renewable sources by 2020 and confirmed that this target should not be regarded as a cap.</p> <p>This SPP sets out how the planning system should manage the process of encouraging, approving and implementing renewable energy proposals when preparing development plans and determining planning applications.</p> <p>SPP Principles</p> <p>The intention is to regularly review the position on renewable energy, but in the first instance to focus on facilitating early progress towards national targets in an environmentally acceptable way whilst at the same time recognising that new distribution and transmission networks need to be developed to harness Scotland's renewable potential.</p>	<p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy should take account of the need to encourage the use of such renewable energy technology in accordance with government advice and guidance.</p>

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	<p>The Scottish Ministers expect planning authorities to make a positive provision for renewable energy developments by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ supporting a diverse range of renewable energy technologies including encouraging the development of emerging and new technologies; ▪ recognising the importance of fully engaging with local communities and other stakeholders at all stage of the planning process; ▪ guiding development to appropriate locations and providing clarity on the issues that will be taken into account when assessing specific proposals; and ▪ maximising environmental, economic and social benefits; <p>while at the same time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ meeting international and national statutory obligations to protect designated areas, species and habitats and protecting the historic environment from inappropriate forms of development; and ▪ ensuring impacts on local communities and other interests are satisfactorily addressed. Such interests will vary from technology to technology. <p>Development Planning</p> <p>In updating development plan policies, authorities should reflect the policies of this SPP. Policies in all cases should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ support the Scottish Ministers' commitment to renewable energy and provide positively for its development; ▪ identify broad areas of search where projects for wind farms above 20megawatts will be supported subject to specific proposals satisfactorily addressing all other material considerations; ▪ indicate areas that will be given significant protection from wind farms over 20megawatts because of the existence of national and international natural heritage or green belt designations or where development would result in unacceptable cumulative impacts; ▪ guide developers on the broad criteria to be considered for all renewable energy development proposals, including any additional criteria that will apply to areas where identifiable constraints exist; ▪ include policies which support wider application of medium and 	

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	<p>smaller scale renewable technologies, such as decentralised energy supply systems, community, household and microgeneration projects; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a clear development management framework. <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment When considering renewable energy policies, planning authorities will be required to balance these with wider economic and social factors in drawing up development plans. When doing so, the likely environmental effects of any new grid infrastructure required to accommodate renewable energy developments should be taken into account as far as possible as part of the SEA process, so that appropriate spatial or criteria based policies can be developed to take account of the overall effects of implementing the plan.</p> <p>Peat The reduction of carbon emissions is a key objective of renewables energy policy. In some instances soil disturbance may lead to the release of carbon stored in soils, which could potentially contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. This is particularly relevant to soils rich in carbon, like peat. Developments should therefore be designed to minimise soil disturbance when building and maintaining roads and tracks, turbine bases and other infrastructure to ensure that the carbon balance savings of the scheme are maximised.</p> <p>Cumulative Impacts Planning authorities should ensure, where relevant, that applicants adequately address the cumulative impact that their proposal would have on the area. Development plans should identify those areas where there are existing wind farm developments and set out the critical factors which are likely to present an eventual limit to development. Consideration may need to be given to whether, in some cases, such limits have already been reached, planning authorities should use spatial policies to identify the extent of those areas which will be given significant protection from further development.</p> <p>Elsewhere development plan policies should recognise that the existence of constraints should not, in themselves, lead to blanket restrictions on</p>	

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	<p>development. Where constraints exist, policies should ensure that individual proposals are still assessed within the context of a “plan-led” approach so that understanding of the extent of constraint and the factors that must be satisfactorily addressed to enable development to take place. This criteria should be consistent with other development plan policies and supported, where appropriate by spatial policies identifying the area to which the criteria applies. This approach should be used for example in the following circumstances: historic environment; areas designated for their regional and local natural heritage value; tourism and recreational interests; communities; buffer zones; aviation and defence interests; broadcasting installations; outwith protected and potentially constrained areas; and, other natural heritage interests.</p>	
<p>SPP7: Planning and Flooding (2004)</p>	<p>Flooding damages property and lives. Many parts of Scotland have developments at risk of flooding from watercourses, the sea, groundwater and inadequate drainage. Climate change is predicted to worsen the situation. The Scottish Government expects developers and planning authorities to exercise caution in decision making whenever flooding is an issue. New development should not take place if it would be at significant risk of flooding from any source or would materially increase the probability of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The potential of land to flood should be considered during the preparation and review of every development plan in accordance with this SPP. Those areas which are ‘medium to high’ risk for watercourse or coastal flooding, and areas where flooding from other causes is an issue must be identified early in the plan preparation process. Planning authorities should still allocate enough land for development, particularly to meet the housing land requirement for each housing market area in full.</p> <p>Few if any local plan areas will be completely free from the threat of flooding. Flood plains, other land alongside watercourses, land with drainage constraints or otherwise poorly drained, and low lying coastal land should be assumed to be at risk. The consideration should take into account any areas identified in the Structure Plan, SEPA’s indicative flood risk maps, records of previous floods, other sources and advice from consultees.</p>	<p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy should take into account the need to prevent risk from flooding.</p>

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	<p>The structure plan settlement strategy must take account of the potential risks from flooding. For coastal and watercourse flooding the proposals and policies should be based on the Risk Framework and SEPA's flood maps. Where exceptionally the strategy in a submitted plans can only be developed if flood prevention measures are implemented the Scottish Ministers will expect a very thorough justification, including an examination of the alternatives.</p> <p>Structure plans also have contributions to make towards achieving the wider objectives of flood management and the water environment. These can include safeguarding from development the major areas and storage capacity of the functional flood plain.</p>	
SPP10: Planning for Waste Management (2007)	<p>The SPP will ensure that planning authorities provide for new waste management installations in their development plans and assist in their role in helping to further the National Waste Plan's objectives in relation to sustainable waste management.</p> <p>Planning authorities should make long term provision in development plans for the safeguarding of potential landfill sites, focusing on opportunities for restoration of brownfield, contaminated or despoiled land.</p>	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must take account of the potential need to protect future landfill sites.
SPP11: Open Space and Physical Activity 2007	<p>Open space and other opportunities for passive and active recreation and sport are a vital part of Scotland's urban and rural communities. Scottish Ministers are committed to protecting existing open space resources and ensuring that the future needs of communities are planned for. The key objectives of the SPP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect and enhance open space • to ensure a strategic approach to open space and other opportunities for sport and recreation by requiring local authorities to undertake an open space audit and prepare an open space strategy for their area • to protect and support opportunities for sport and recreation • to provide guidance on the quality and accessibility of open space in new developments and on providing for its long-term maintenance and management • to provide guidance on planning for development of new indoor and outdoor facilities for sport and recreation 	The Housing in the Countryside Policy should take into account the need to protect existing and future open spaces.

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NPPG14: Natural Heritage (2002)	<p>Provides guidance on the Government's policies for nature conservation and enhancement of the country's natural heritage which incorporates Scotland's plants and animals, its landform and geology, and its natural beauty and amenity.</p> <p>The objective of the Scottish Government is to conserve and safeguard the country's natural heritage through sustainable development, and where possible enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; ▪ geographical and physiographical features; ▪ the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside and the natural heritage interest of urban areas; and ▪ opportunities for enjoying and learning about the natural environment. <p>The environmental benefits of economic and social investments should be maximised, and new development has the potential to offer important possibilities to restore and enhance natural heritage through land rehabilitation, landscaping and the creation of new or improved habitats.</p> <p>Structure plans should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ includes policies for the protection and where appropriate enhancement of areas designated as being of national or international importance for natural heritage; ▪ include policies for protecting and enhancing the character of landscapes of regional importance, including any areas of importance for their wild land character ; ▪ include policies for the protection and where appropriate enhancement of any sites identified as being of regional importance for nature conservation; ▪ provide for the conservation of biodiversity and the protection and enhancement of the natural heritage outwith designated areas; and ▪ identify appropriate strategic opportunities for promoting enjoyment and understanding of the natural heritage. 	<p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy must seek to conserve, safeguard and enhance the country's natural heritage which incorporates Scotland's plants and animals, its landform and geology, and its natural beauty and amenity.</p>

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	<p>Planning authorities should take full account of the implications for natural heritage in considering possible locations for new strategic development. They should also seek to identify strategic opportunities for enhancing the natural heritage and deriving social and economic benefits from it.</p>	
<p>SPP14 Natural Heritage SEA Scoping Report June 2007</p>	<p>A scoping report for the proposed SPP14 has been published. This advises that SPP14 will replace NPPG14 and will set out the land use planning interpretation and application of national policy on Scotland's natural heritage. It is intended that the SPP will reflect the breadth of natural heritage interests to include nature conservation, landscape, biodiversity and components thereof, such as flora, fauna, landforms, geology, natural beauty and amenity. The SPP will summarise the main statutory obligations in relation to natural heritage conservation, and will explain how natural heritage objectives should be reflected in development plans. The SPP will also confirm the need for planning to safeguard sites of national and international importance and to give appropriate consideration to local and non statutory designations. It is expected that the SPP will address the combination and interrelationships of landform, habitat, wildlife and landscape, will give due weight to consideration of natural heritage matters outwith specific designations, and will consider education and enjoyment of natural heritage.</p> <p>The SPP will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out national planning policy in relation to Scotland's natural heritage; • summarise the main statutory obligations for the conservation of natural heritage; • describe the role of the planning system in safeguarding and enhancing natural heritage interests in sites of national and international importance, local and non-statutory designations and beyond the confines of designated areas; and • explain how natural heritage objectives should be reflected in development plans and considered when determining planning applications. 	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy will be required to take account of the emerging new SPP14.</p>
<p>SPP15: Planning for Rural Development (February 2005)</p>	<p>The Planning Vision is for a countryside that has the ability to absorb more people who are happy to both live and work there, in order to maintain existing communities' viability and revitalise places which have experienced years of</p>	<p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy should take into account the encouragement given in SPP15 to</p>

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	<p>decline.</p> <p>The objectives of the SPP are to create a prosperous rural economy with a stable or increasing population which is more balanced in age structure and has reasonable access to good quality services. This SPP asserts that the Planning System has a role in assisting this by <i>'adopting a more welcoming stance to development in rural Scotland including the further refinement of the approach to diversification.'</i> However, it is crucial that small settlements do not lose their identity through expansion, and that the Scottish countryside does not become suburbanised or the high quality of its environment is not eroded.</p> <p>New Development: Most new development will continue to be in, or adjacent to existing settlements in the more accessible and densely populated rural areas. The natural and historic environment also has to be protected. However, if the national vision is to be realised planning policies will have to enable development in some areas which have not been considered to be suitable for development in the past. This SPP advocates that more opportunities appropriate in scale, type and location should be identified by planning authorities. In the more heavily populated areas there is potential to accommodate some small-scale housing development, and businesses may be able to diversify further into new activities.</p> <p>In less populated areas the Scottish Government through this SPP stress that there should be greater scope for more innovative planning policies. The Scottish Ministers see considerable potential for encouraging diversification, distinctiveness and individuality. Small towns should be self-sufficient and able to maintain their function in the local economy. They have a key role in providing services to the wider catchment population.</p> <p>Housing: This SPP advances policy in respect of small scale rural housing developments including clusters and groups in close proximity to houses, and holiday homes. The overall message is that there is considerable scope for allowing more housing developments of this nature and that this should be expressed in development plans.</p>	<p>development in rural areas.</p>

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	<p>Rural Accessibility: Development plans should be more realistic about the availability, or likely availability of alternatives to access by car, as not all rural development locations are able to be served by public transport. Planning authorities could allow development where the impact of vehicle movements on would not be significant on the local road network. Developer contributions to meet access requirements can reasonably be sought to facilitate new development.</p> <p>Environmental Quality: Scotland's natural and cultural heritage is a valuable national asset which will prove to be of increasing value in the years ahead. The protection and enhancement of these assets, including the need to further the interests of biodiversity, are important considerations. One of rural Scotland's special features is the extent to which environmental quality is high outwith protected areas as well as within them. Some parts of these valued environments can accommodate certain types of development, where it can be demonstrated that there will be no adverse environmental impact.</p> <p>National planning policy and advice on the importance of fit and design of new development in the landscape needs more emphasis in development plans as it is very often the key to making development acceptable. Development plans must recognise where there is potential for a place to absorb change but they must also address constraints.</p> <p>SPP15 states that they key considerations for development planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ acknowledging diversity; ▪ expressing a vision; and ▪ evidence based policies 	
SPP17: Planning for Transport (1999)	<p>The Government's transport policies are aimed at realising a better integration with environmental aims and policies, land use planning at national, regional and local level and with other Government policies on education, health, economic growth and social equity and inclusion.</p> <p>This SPP advocates an integrated approach to land use, economic development, transport and the environment, reflecting Government objectives to meet greenhouse gases and local air quality commitments and targets; strengthen the rural economy and way of life; maintain and enhance both the</p>	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy must take account of the capacity of the existing transport network, any proposed improvements to the network, and existing constraints.

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	<p>natural and built environment by inhibiting adverse environmental impacts, limiting environmental intrusion, and retaining, improving and enhancing biodiversity areas. Land use and integrated transport together should give support to sustainable economic development, serve the economy and communities, promote a real choice of transport mode, and ensure that the impact of development proposals does not compromise the safety and efficiency of transport networks.</p> <p>Planning for transport in rural areas The policy aim is to have a prosperous rural economy, with a stable or increasing population where rural communities have reasonable access to good quality services. Major facilities will continue to be concentrated in the larger settlements. Most additional housing, employment, retail, leisure and other services should be located where there is access from an existing road or footpath to a rail station or bus route, and there is proximity to local services e.g. schools and shops ideally within walking distance of cycling distance. Away from settlements, particularly in remoter localities, development plans should be realistic about the likely availability of public transport access. Rural development may be permitted on social and economic grounds where regular and frequent public transport cannot be justified and where the impact of vehicle movements on the local road network would not be significant. Developer contributions may be appropriate to meet access improvements, and community run transport services have an important role to play in remote rural and island communities and should be encouraged.</p>	
<p>NPPG18: Planning and Historic Environment (1999)</p>	<p>The planning system has an important role in identifying, maintaining and improving the quality of the historic environment in Scotland. The opportunity exists to achieve sustainable development through reconciling the protection of the historic environment with the identification and promotion of acceptable possibilities for change.</p> <p>Development Plans have an important role to play in the realisation of the Government's objectives for the historic environment, and should <i>"provide a land use planning and development framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment."</i></p> <p>A positive approach to conservation can result in wider economic, social and</p>	<p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside, the Housing in the Countryside Policy should seek to protect and improve the quality of the historic environment.</p>

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	environmental benefits.	
SPP23: Planning and the Historic Environment Consultative Draft February 2008	<p>SPP23 will supersede and consolidate NPPG18 – Planning and the Historic Environment and NPPG5 – Archaeology and Planning.</p> <p>Planning authorities should ensure that development plans provide a land use policy framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment within which any development impacts can be properly assessed.</p>	The Housing in the Countryside Policy will be required to take account of the emerging new SPP23.
SPP21 Green Belts	<p>Greenbelt policy should be used as a long-term land use planning tool to provide clarity and certainty on where development will and will not take place. There should continue to be a strong presumption against inappropriate development in green belts.</p> <p><u>Appropriate Uses in Green Belts</u></p> <p>A strong presumption against inappropriate development in the green belt is an established part of green belt policy. Development plans will define the uses that are appropriate in individual green belts. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural uses, including the re-use of historic agricultural buildings in keeping with their surroundings 	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy will be required to take into account the greenbelt around Perth.
PAN33 Development of Contaminated Land	The planning system has a key part to play in addressing the problem of historical contamination. In pursuing policies to re-use and redevelopment sites developers and planning authorities need to be aware of contamination issues and the role of the planning system in dealing with them. In preparing development plans planning authorities should encourage and promote the use of brownfield land including contaminated sites. Planning authorities should not be deterred from allocating contaminated land on the grounds that there will be high remediation costs as these may be more easily borne by a high value use such as housing.	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy should encourage and promote the use of brownfield land including contaminated sites.
PAN 38 Housing Land	Planning authorities are required to formulate a long-term settlement strategy; set out robust policies and proposals for development and environmental conservation; keep these policies and proposals under review; and carry out an annual audit of housing land supply. In reviewing development plan housing policies, they should take account of successes and failures in the implementation of existing policies, and any new or changed circumstances.	Account should be taken of the guidance contained in PAN 38 in the preparation of the Housing in the Countryside Policy.

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	<p>Housing Market Areas provide an established basis for calculating the housing land requirement and SPP3 required that the housing land requirement for each housing market area should be met in full, in the context of a sustainable settlement strategy.</p>	
<p>PAN 51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation</p>	<p>Planning authorities and environmental protection bodies have different powers and functions which can on occasion overlap. It is however a long established policy that the planning system should not be used to secure objectives that are more properly achieved under other legislation. However, there are also cases where the planning system may be the most appropriate mechanism to provide environmental protection or improvement.</p> <p><u>Local Plans</u></p> <p>During local plan preparation it is good practice to work with the environmental protection bodies so that the planning implications of the environmental protection regimes can be taken into account. Local plans may also need to refer to particular environmental protection regimes if they are likely to impose constraints or limitations on development or particular uses of land in a specific area. This may take the form of a policy or the identification of an area where consultation on specified types of planning application is required, for example with SEPA. In some areas the local plan may have to acknowledge that because certain capacity or environmental thresholds have been or are likely to be reached, further development is unlikely to be permitted unless it incorporates measure to address the environmental constraints. Situations of this nature have arisen in some rural areas where the cumulative effect of development has given rise to concern over future discharges to water courses, however, it can also be an issue in some urban areas.</p>	<p>Account should be taken of the guidance contained in PAN 38 in the preparation of the Housing in the Countryside Policy.</p>
<p>PAN 72 Housing in the Countryside</p>	<p>The advice in PAN 72 sets out key design principles which need to be taken into account: by applicants when planning a new development and by planning authorities, when preparing development plans and supporting guidance, and determining planning applications.</p> <p>The purpose is to create more opportunities for good quality housing which respects Scottish landscapes and building traditions. The advice should not,</p>	<p>The housing in the Countryside Policy must take into account the guidance set out in PAN 72.</p>

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	<p>however, be seen as a constraint on architects and designers wishing to pursue innovative and carefully considered contemporary designs.</p> <p><u>Opportunities</u> Some landscapes will probably have to accommodate considerable change in the coming years. This change needs to be planned and managed so that the effects are positive. Buildings in rural areas can often be seen over long distances and they are there for a long time. Careful design is essential. Traditional buildings can be an inspiration but new or imaginative re-interpretation of traditional features should not be excluded. Where possible, the aim should be to develop high quality modern designs which maintain a sense of place and support local identity.</p> <p>Opportunities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion or rehabilitation – not only brings a building back to life but it may provide opportunities to sensitively conserve our built heritage, including buildings of merit which are not listed. The sympathetic restoration of buildings which are structurally sound, largely intact, safely accessible and linked to water and other services maintains the character and distinctiveness of places. • New groups of houses – Housing related to existing groupings will usually be preferable to new isolated developments. The groupings should not be suburban. They should be small in size, and sympathetic in terms of orientation, topography, scale, proportion and materials to other buildings in the locality. They should take account of sustainable development criteria in location and infrastructure needs. • Single houses – There will continue to be demand for single houses, often individually designed. But these have to be planned, with location carefully selected and design appropriate to locality. <p><u>Policy Framework</u> The amount and location of housing that can be developed in rural areas is determined by a number of factors. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context – Fit in the landscape. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity – Design details which reflect the local character, as well as an increased awareness of energy efficiency linked to design standards. • Connection – Proximity to services, e.g. schools, shops (ideally within walking distance), ease of access (from an existing road and foot path and to a rail station or bus route); drainage and sewerage capacity (from combined septic tanks to public systems). <p><u>Key messages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the scale of change that is acceptable • Establish a clear policy framework which promotes opportunities to create sustainable and affordable homes, and apply it consistently; • Ensure that developments enhance local character; and make a positive contribution. 	
<i>Regional</i>		
Land use Consultants (1999) SNH Review No.122: Tayside Landscape Character Assessment	<p>This report is part of SNH's National Programme of Landscape Character Assessment and provides a detailed assessment of the Tayside region.</p> <p><u>Key features of Tayside Landscape:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature Conservation – a rich variety of landscapes exist which support a diverse range of flora and fauna, and provide a wealth of both geological and geomorphological interest. There are over 150 SSSIs and 4 National Nature Reserves in the Tayside area. Several of these are designated as Special Areas of Conservation. 2. Trees and Woodlands – current mix of forests and woodlands has created a number of areas of scenic value. The trees and woodlands have important cultural associations also. 3. Built Heritage - an important relationship exists between buildings and their surrounding landscapes in terms of local landscape character value. 	The Housing in the Countryside Policy must take into account the location of those areas which are of natural heritage importance in order to ensure no adverse impact on these areas.
Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan (2002)	The Action Plan identifies a list of species and habitats of local priority in the Tayside area and outlines their current status; factors affecting them; action in terms of legal status and management, research and guidance; the	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy should seek to maintain and enhance local biodiversity.

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	conservation direction and local implementation.	
TACTRAN Draft Regional Transport Strategy (2007)	<p>Tayside and Central Scotland Transport Partnership (TACTRAN) includes the local authority areas of Angus, Dundee City, Perth & Kinross and Stirling. The Transport (Scotland) Act 2005 requires all Regional Transport Partnerships to prepare a Regional Transport Strategy (RTS), setting out a vision and programme for improving the Region's transport infrastructure, services and other facilities, over the 15 years to 2021.</p> <p>TACTRAN's Vision is for a transport system, shaped by engagement with its citizens, which helps deliver prosperity and connects communities across the region and beyond, which is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable and which promotes the health and well-being of all.</p> <p>TACTRAN's Strategy seeks to fulfil this Vision through a balanced and integrated package of interventions which support their 3 key themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ delivering economic prosperity; ▪ connecting communities and being socially inclusive; and ▪ delivering environmental sustainability, health and well-being. <p>TACTRAN RTS Objectives</p> <p>In support of this Vision, TACTRAN have defined a series of objectives for the Transport Strategy. These have been defined in terms of a set of overarching objectives, each supported by a set of more specific sub-objectives. The overarching objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economy: To ensure transport helps to deliver regional prosperity. ▪ Accessibility, Equity and Social Inclusion: To improve accessibility for all, particularly for those suffering from social exclusion. ▪ The Environment: To ensure that the transport system contributes to safeguarding the environment and promotes opportunities for improvement. 	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy must take account of the capacity of the existing transport network, any proposed improvements to the network, and existing constraints.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and Well-Being: To promote the health and well-being of communities. ▪ Safety & Security: To improve the real and perceived safety and security of the transport network. ▪ Integration: To improve integration, both within transport and between transport and other policy areas 	
<i>Local</i>		
<p>PKC Corporate Plan Securing the Future 2007-2010</p>	<p>The Council's vision is of a confident and ambitious Perth and Kinross with a strong identity and clear outcomes that everyone works together to achieve. Our area will be vibrant and successful; a safe, secure and healthy environment; and a place where people and communities are nurtured and supported.</p> <p>This vision can be broken down into three corporate aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building a vibrant and successful area ▪ Providing a safe, secure and healthy environment ▪ Ensuring individuals and communities are nurtured and supported <p>To deliver on this vision and aims the Council has identified five objectives for the area, local communities and citizens between 2007 and 2010.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A safe, secure and welcoming environment 2. Healthy, caring communities 3. A prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economy 4. Educated, responsible and informed citizens 5. Confident, active and inclusive communities 	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy must adhere to the aims and objectives set out within the Council's Corporate Plan with a view to achieving the overall vision.</p>
<p>PKC Working Together for Perth & Kinross – The Community Plan 2006- 2020</p>	<p>The purpose of the Community Plan is to provide a strategic direction for Perth and Kinross over the longer term, setting out what the people of Perth & Kinross want for their area, communities and individual people, and how the Council in conjunction with the Community Planning Partners are going to make this happen.</p>	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy should have regard to the aims of the Community Plan.</p>

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	<p>A series of key drivers were taken into account in the preparation of the Community Plan, alongside the strategic context of demographic and economic change in Perth and Kinross.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Service Reform; ▪ New partnership arrangements e.g. Community Justice Authorities, Community Health Partnerships and Regional Transport Partnerships; ▪ Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy; ▪ Scotland's Climate Change Programme; and ▪ Closing the Opportunity Gap (national initiative to close the gap between the most affluent and disadvantaged in our communities). <p>The aims of the Plan are for a vibrant and successful area; safe, healthy and inclusive communities; and nurtured and supported people. The underpinning principles of the Plan are for equality, community engagement and sustainability.</p>	
<p>Joint Environmental Strategy & Action Plan 2004-2008</p>	<p>This document sets out an interim vision and strategic framework for Perth and Kinross' environment. The strategy has been developed, and the actions within it will be delivered by a partnership of public, private and voluntary stakeholders.</p> <p>Four key priorities for practical action were identified: biodiversity, waste, energy, and sustainable construction. These are all linked to delivering aspects of the national sustainable development priorities, progress on which will be monitored and reviewed regularly to enable efficient allocation of resources and refocusing of future efforts on remaining or newly emerging priorities.</p> <p>The Environment Partnership has developed an interim vision for the local environment which is centred around making progress on the 4 initial priorities stated above. The interim vision is of a Perth and Kinross where action is taken to protect and enhance our habitats and species; where waste is not</p>	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy should have regard to the priorities for action identified within the strategy and action plan with a view to helping the Council achieve the interim vision.</p>

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	<p>only minimised but also utilised as a valuable resource; where overall energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions are reduced, and where all new buildings follow sustainable construction principles.</p> <p>The Environment Partnership will work towards achieving this through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeking to ensure that the value of the environment is recognised; is managed for people's needs and that its management is cost effective ▪ Seeking to maximise opportunities and lead by example, both individually and collectively, to continually improve the environment ▪ Sharing best practice, and resources where possible, as well as seeking to influence others by demonstrating and promoting environmentally responsible behaviour ▪ Endeavouring to retain a strategic overview of legislative and policy developments through remaining aware of relevant local, national and international environmental priorities, and through monitoring and reviewing local environmental issues and progress 	
<p>PKC Economic Development Strategy & Joint Action Plan 2006-2010</p>	<p>The Perth and Kinross area benefits from an "open economy" which derives great strength from its central location. Its constituent parts have strong economic links in all directions, to Dundee, Stirling, Inverness, Edinburgh and the Central belt, providing many opportunities for business seeking markets and individuals seeking employment.</p> <p>The Council's vision is to create and maintain a dynamic and competitive economy with world-wide links. To grow our employment base, provide opportunities for quality employment and a high quality of life for all the people of Perth and Kinross. To create economic growth which is socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and focuses on both Perth City and our rural hinterland.</p> <p>The Council wants to create a community with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many forward looking organisations and businesses committed to innovation and sustainable growth. ▪ A culture of learning, enterprise and quality. 	<p>Inestablishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy should consider the wider council aims for the economic future of Perthshire.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A workforce possessing world class skills. ▪ Opportunities for all in an inclusive economy. ▪ Sustainable communities as places where people want to and are able to live and work, now and in the future. ▪ A confident business environment capable of sustaining economic growth. <p>The Strategy identifies a range of economic challenges to be addressed and a number of opportunities which the Council feels we could further exploit to the benefit of local companies and organisations.</p> <p>Economic Drivers for Perth and Kinross</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing tourism including events and cultural activity. ▪ Marketing the Area and its assets by utilising the Perthshire Brand. ▪ Enhancing enterprise and skills. ▪ Developing infrastructure and transport links. 	
<p>PKC (2003) Towards a Sustainable Future – Perth & Kinross Structure Plan</p>	<p>The Structure Plan provides the broad strategic land use planning guidance to 2020 for Perth and Kinross. The Plan is based upon 3 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Communities ▪ A Sustainable Economy ▪ Sustaining the Environment and Resources <p>The Strategy recognises that Perth and Kinross is a diverse area of lowland and upland, with a city and a number of small towns and villages, and a mix of accessible and remote areas. It promotes appropriate locations and scales of development within this diversity. The Structure Plan highlights that the development of sustainable communities requires the prudent use of community, economic and environmental resources. An integrated approach to land use allocations and policies is required in order to meet the objectives of sustainable development, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing the need to travel and promoting alternatives to the use of the private car. ▪ Ensuring that land uses are well related to each other. 	<p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to have regard to the policies and overall objectives of the Structure Plan.</p>

Name of Plan, Programme or Strategy	Related Legislation and main objectives of the Plan, Programme or Strategy	How it impacts, or is impacted upon by this Plan Programme or Strategy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that policies across different themes are coordinated. ▪ Ensuring that development promotes greater energy efficiency. ▪ Meeting needs and aspirations for housing, employment and access to facilities. ▪ Protecting the viability of existing town centres and promoting them as key locations for development. ▪ Protecting the environment and reducing pollution. <p><u>Housing</u> – New housing is a key consequence of, and contributor to, physical, economic and social development throughout Perth and Kinross. The Structure Plan allocates housing across the Plan area in order to meet needs while promoting a sustainable pattern of development. This can be achieved by reinforcing the existing settlement pattern, supporting the key economic role of the Perth area, developing the main service centres and supporting rural communities.</p> <p>There is currently a good supply of housing sites throughout Perth and Kinross over the early years of the Structure Plan although in the longer term further allocations will have to be made. The Plan therefore identifies the need or demand for some 5000 additional houses over and above the effective supply. There are sites identified in Local Plans for some 3400 houses which are currently non-effective, but which can reasonably be expected to come forward during the Plan period. However, it is likely that over 20 years unforeseen circumstances may affect the need for housing land. Local Plans should be flexible enough to accommodate changes through statutory planning process to ensure that the supply and choice is maintained and, if necessary, augmented by suitable new sites.</p> <p><u>Vital and Viable Town Centres</u> – Perth City Centre provides an economic and social focus for the whole of Perth and Kinross, as well as being an important visitor destination. The town centres of Aberfeldy, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Crieff, Kinross and Pitlochry have important roles in the rural areas they serve and offer a range, quality and convenience of services and activities that are</p>	

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	<p>attractive to the local population and visitors and also to investors. Sustaining their vitality and viability depends on the continuing investment in new schemes and refurbishments. This approach will also contribute to improving social inclusion by encouraging the concentration of facilities at transport nodes and thereby maximising access for those without cars.</p> <p><u>Improving the Built Environment</u> – Perth and Kinross has a long and rich history of human habitation. The area's built heritage contributes greatly to the character of Perth and Kinross and provides a sense of place and an important cultural link with the past. The educational, tourist, recreational and ultimately the social and economic value of this heritage contributes to the quality of life in Perth and Kinross, and provides the context for new development in the towns and villages of the area. As the focus of development is on the towns and villages it is important to ensure that new building, and work to the existing fabric, respects both the character and heritage of the built environment.</p> <p><u>Greenspace and Open Space</u> – 'Greenspace' or parkland is important in creating a distinctive character and a sense of place within settlements, therefore it is important that sports fields, parks and less formal public and private open areas are protected from encroachment and development. Open space associated with schools and other public buildings also provides an important public amenity.</p> <p><u>Improving Access to Leisure and Community Services</u> – The distribution of and accessibility to a range of leisure and community facilities and services makes an important contribution to the quality of life in Perth and Kinross. The Structure Plan seeks to reinforce this important relationship and confirms the importance of community support services in both urban and rural areas. Access to countryside, rivers, lochs and the historic towns and villages of Perth and Kinross for recreation is important for local communities, as well as vital for tourism. Provision will be augmented through new development and the Council will also seek to safeguard existing, planned or opportunities for access provision from development. Opportunities for enhancing access</p>	

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	<p>through development will be pursued where they arise.</p> <p><u>Providing for Job Opportunities</u> – Further business and industrial development land will be allocated in Local Plans to ensure that there is sufficient to meet local needs.</p> <p><u>Strengthening the Rural Economy through Diversification and Innovation, Agriculture and Forestry</u> – Economic activity in rural areas is a necessity and there is a tension between the need to exploit the natural resources of Perth and Kinross and protect the natural environment.</p> <p><u>Strengthening Retailing Provision</u> – The nature of retailing has changed dramatically in recent years, with consumers expecting a greater range of choice, a more comfortable shopping environment, and easy accessibility by private care. If the demand is not met in Perth and Kinross shoppers will simply go elsewhere.</p> <p><u>Tourism and Leisure</u> – It is estimated that tourism supports around 6373 jobs and 13% of all employment in Perth and Kinross, against the Scottish average of 8%. In addition to tourists and day visitors from other parts of Scotland, local people also represent a considerable market for the leisure and recreational facilities in Perth and Kinross. There has also been a growth in demand for active pursuits e.g. walking, climbing, cycling, golfing, which creates demand for additional facilities. It is considered that there are environmentally friendly opportunities available in tourism, but green tourism has to be about more marketing and new or improved facilities and accommodation should demonstrate a sustainable approach to the provision of tourist facilities.</p> <p><u>Strategic Transport Links</u> – Perth and Kinross's central location in Scotland is both an economic strength and potential threat. Links to and from other centres need to be constantly improved in order to encourage economic growth. Therefore, it will be necessary to improve transport links to Perth and Kinross.</p>	

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	<p><u>Promoting Access to Economic Opportunities</u> – The Strategy of the Plan is to encourage more employment closer to where people live. However, proximity does not necessarily promote accessibility, and transport measures also have a role to play. An integrated approach to transport is promoted in this Plan to enhance access to employment areas. Different locations offer different levels of accessibility, and it would therefore be appropriate for Local Plans to identify locational criteria together with travel for different types of business in order to guide them to appropriate locations in relation to the existing or proposed transport infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Safeguarding Transportation Proposals</u> – In order to ensure that key transportation proposals can be developed in the future, Local Plans will be required to identify and protect the land required for prejudicial development.</p> <p><u>Natural Environment – Biodiversity</u> – It is essential to safeguard existing natural environmental assets from damaging development if we are to maintain them for future generations. It is important to bring about improvements in local biodiversity and environmental quality as a contribution towards the balancing of the global equation of environmental gains and losses. Perth and Kinross Council is committed to conserving and where possible enhancing biodiversity.</p> <p>Landscape – The range of landscapes in Perth and Kinross are the outcome of the areas varied topography, its geological and geomorphological features, ecological wealth, and its long and unique history of settlement and management. As such proposed developments must not compromise the conservation objectives and overall integrity of National Scenic Areas unless there is a proven public interest where social or economic considerations outweigh the scenic quality and integrity of the area and development cannot be met in other less damaging locations. Local Plans will identify those areas of local importance and prepare policies to ensure their management, protection and enhancement. Environment and Resources Policy 7 of the Structure Plan requires the Council to work with the Loch Lomond and Trossachs Park Authority and the Cairngorms National Park Authority and</p>	

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	<p>other interested parties to implement the objective of the National Parks.</p> <p><u>Water Resource Management</u> – The EU Water Framework Directive requires the management of river catchment by SEPA in conjunction with others. Therefore, future development will need to take account of the provisions of the Directive once it has been implemented. At present one of the most crucial issues for the Structure Plan to address is flooding. Climate change is likely to have a significant impact over the lifetime of the Structure Plan on flooding and rising sea levels. Recent upward trends in rainfall and rising sea levels could have major implications for the future planning of the area. As a consequence the Council will work with others to ensure that each catchment is managed in the most sustainable way.</p> <p>Careful choice of locations for new development proposals should assist in minimising, if not eliminating the risk to new and existing development from flooding and ensuring that the amount of public expenditure required to provide or maintain flood protection works is minimised. It is necessary to take full account of the likelihood of flooding and the potential consequences of climate change as Plans are reviewed.</p> <p><u>Soil Resources and Contaminated Land</u> – The soils of Perth and Kinross are an important and essentially non-renewable resource. Soil can be irreversibly lost by development, contamination or erosion. There is therefore a clear need to protect the best quality agricultural land from development and to ensure that the soils of Perth and Kinross are protected from contamination. Contamination of land can lead to the loss of that land as a resource for development, and importantly lead to further environmental degradation outwith the site. Therefore, contaminated land should be remediated to ensure it does not affect the potential for development or cause significant harm or pollution of controlled waters.</p> <p><u>Renewable Energy</u> – In Perth and Kinross the renewable energy technologies that offer the greatest potential, at least in the short term, in addition to the existing large-scale hydro schemes, are wind energy, small-scale hydro and</p>	

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	<p>the use of forest residues. However, such development, especially large-scale, may have significant local impacts on the environment and therefore there is a need to examine the balance between the benefits and disadvantages of renewable energy development.</p> <p><u>Mineral Resources</u> – The proper management and conservation of resources is central to the Council's aim of achieving sustainable development and protecting the environment. In terms of minerals this has implications for ensuring a sufficient supply of minerals while at the same time avoiding the wasteful use of resources or the sterilisation of potentially valuable reserves. Important to ensure the minerals industry has a sufficient supply of reserves to meet established needs whilst ensuring that the cumulative impact of mineral working is minimised.</p> <p><u>Waste Management</u> – The strong dependence on landfill for waste in Perth and Kinross is not sustainable in the longer term as it involves the depletion of both renewable and finite natural resources. They represent an overall loss to society, the economy, and the environment. Perth and Kinross Council are committed to actively pursuing a policy of self-sufficiency for waste management within the Tayside Waste Plan Area. Local Plans will establish a policy framework and location criteria to control and direct the development of waste management facilities to ensure protection of key environmental assets and the quality of life for residents.</p>	
Kinross Area Local Plan 2004	<p><u>Purpose of the Plan</u> The purpose of the Local Plan is to guide development and change in land use in the way that can best serve the community interest. The prime functions of the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set the land use framework for promoting development while safeguarding and improving the environment. • To encourage economic, social and environmental regeneration. • To indicate where there are opportunities or specific proposals for the development or change of use of land. • To apply European, National and Regional policies. • To show how the policies and proposals for change in land use and 	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to have regard to the policies and overall objectives of the Kinross Area Local Plan

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	<p>activities fit together to form a coherent whole.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a sound basis for development control. <p>The 2 key aims of the Local Plan can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek to assist the ecological recovery of Loch Leven. • To set the land use framework for promoting economic self sufficiency <p>These key aims reflect the Council's commitment to the pursuit of sustainable development by delivering environmental, economic, and social services in a way which contributes to enhancing the quality of life for everyone in the community while protecting the environment both now and for future generations.</p> <p>The principal components of the Local Plan strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above all, seek to ensure that land use planning plays its part in the integrated approach to ensuring the ecological recovery of Loch Leven. • To identify sufficient industrial and business land to provide local employment and thus increase self sufficiency in employment terms. • To direct the majority of development to appropriate locations within or adjacent to the existing settlements in the Plan area particularly where walking, cycling and public transport may play a significant role in meeting the increased need to travel. • To identify sufficient housing land to provide the Structure Plan requirements • To assist the provision of affordable housing • To protect the existing shopping and commercial function of Kinross and Milnathort and also to protect rural shops. • To encourage the tourist industry to improve the quality and range of facilities in a sustainable manner. • To protect and enhance the landscape and natural heritage of the area. • To improve recreation facilities in line with the needs of the projected population. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that development does not take place on areas exposed to frequent or extensive flooding. • To protect significant areas of prime agricultural land in the Plan area. 	
Highland Area Local Plan 2000	<p><u>Purpose of the Plan</u> The purpose of the Local Plan is to guide development and change in land use in the way that can best serve the community interest. The prime functions of the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set the land use framework for promoting development while safeguarding and improving the environment. • To encourage economic, social and environmental regeneration. • To indicate where there are opportunities or specific proposals for the development or change of use of land. • To apply European, National and Regional policies. • To show how the policies and proposals for change in land use and activities fit together to form a coherent whole. • To provide a sound basis for development control. <p>The 2 key aims of the Local Plan can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set the land use framework for promoting sustainable economic development. • To maintain and enhance the quality of the Highland Perthshire's natural heritage and built environment. <p>These key aims reflect the Council's commitment to the pursuit of sustainable development by delivering environmental, economic, and social services in a way which contributes to enhancing the quality of life for everyone in the community while protecting the environment both now and for future generations.</p> <p>The principal components of the Local Plan strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To direct most development to appropriate locations within or adjacent to the existing settlements in the Plan area where there are good transport links. • To identify small scale development opportunities in most of the 	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to have regard to the policies and overall objectives of the Highland Area Local Plan

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	<p>settlements in the Plan area and also to allow small scale housing in smaller rural communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify housing land capable of providing the Structure Plan requirements. • To meet the need for affordable housing in the Plan. • To protect and enhance the landscape and natural and built heritage of the area. • To encourage the existing tourist industry to improve the quality and range of its facilities. • To identify sufficient industrial and business land to meet market requirements. • To protect the existing shopping and commercial functions of towns and also rural shops. • To protect the best quality agricultural land in the Plan area. • To ensure that development does not take place on areas exposed to frequent or extensive flooding. 	
<p>Eastern Area Local Plan 1998</p>	<p><u>Purpose of the Plan</u> The purpose of the Local Plan is to guide development and change in land use in the way that can best serve the community interest. The prime functions of the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set the land use framework for promoting development while safeguarding and improving the environment. • To encourage economic, social and environmental regeneration. • To indicate where there are opportunities or specific proposals for the development or change of use of land. • To apply European, National and Regional policies. • To show how the policies and proposals for change in land use and activities fit together to form a coherent whole. • To provide a sound basis for development control. <p>Primary Objectives of the Local Plan The aim of the Local Plan is to provide a 'vision' for the area, based on a sustainable framework for the use of land, which reconciles conflicts between the demands for development and conservation. That vision is to set a framework which provides a context for economic development, by creating</p>	<p>In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to have regard to the policies and overall objectives of the Eastern Area Local Plan</p>

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	<p>opportunities for job creation both in the business/industrial sector and the tourist industry and with a wide ranging series of policies and proposals to protect and enhance the environment of the area for residents and visitors alike. The primary objectives of the Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To seek to ensure, where possible, that development within the Plan area is carried out in a sustainable manner. • To provide a choice of housing sites, both in terms of tenure and location, capable of meeting anticipated demand until 2006. • To reinforce rural village community services by allowing for modest building development in a manner which is compatible with the scale and character of the established villages. • To provide a choice of industrial sites in the principal settlements which would meet the needs of local and incoming business, with the aim of reducing the reliance on commuting to Dundee and Perth. • To provide a framework which encourages sustainable tourism. • To maintain the position of Blairgowrie, Coupar Angus and Alyth as the principal centres of service and commercial activity within the Plan area. • To allocate housing and other land uses in ways which seek to minimise transport cost. • To seek to ensure the viability of rural areas by setting a framework which encourages the retention of services in rural areas and maintains population levels. • To seek to ensure that the environmental assets of the area are maintained and enhanced. • To maintain and enhance the high quality of living and working environment identified by the Glasgow Universities “Quality of Life Study” of 1990. • To provide for the responsible use of land with due regard to the need to retain and enhance the natural heritage and biodiversity resources of the area. 	
Strathearn Area Local Plan 2001	<p><u>Purpose of the Plan</u> The purpose of the Local Plan is to guide development and change in land use in the way that can best serve the community interest. The prime functions of the Local Plan are:</p>	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to have regard to the policies and overall objectives of the Strathearn Area Local Plan

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set the land use framework for promoting development while safeguarding and improving the environment. • To encourage economic, social and environmental regeneration. • To indicate where there are opportunities or specific proposals for the development or change of use of land. • To apply European, National and Regional policies. • To show how the policies and proposals for change in land use and activities fit together to form a coherent whole. • To provide a sound basis for development control. <p>The Local Plan strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide development opportunities in appropriate locations. • Protect and enhance the quality and diversity of Strathearn's environment. <p>The principal components of the Local Plan Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To realise significant opportunities for development within settlements along the A9 by identifying land at Auchterarder and Blackford for the long-term development of the settlements incorporating both housing and commercial developments. • To provide for a range of development opportunities along the A 85 related to the scale and function of existing settlements by identifying further land or development at Crieff and Comrie in addition to existing sites. • To provide small-scale development opportunities in most of the settlements in the Plan area including Aberuthven, St Fillans, Gilmerton, Gleneagles and Muthill. • To protect the valuable landscape resources and the natural and built heritage within Strathearn by directing new development to land within or adjacent to existing settlements. • To ensure the continued role of Crieff and Auchterarder as important local shopping and service centres by guiding investment to the town centres and promoting schemes to increase their attractiveness. 	
Perth Area Local Plan (including Housing Land)	<u>Purpose of the Plan</u> The purpose of the Local Plan is to guide development and change in land	In establishing criteria for allowing new housing in the countryside the Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to

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Alteration) 2000	<p>use in the way that can best serve the community interest. The most important functions of the Local Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To stimulate, encourage and promote development where appropriate. • To indicate land where there are opportunities for change. • To indicate where there are specific proposals for the development or change of use of land. • To apply National and Regional policies. • To show how the policies and proposals for changes in land use and activities fit together to form a coherent whole. <p>The primary objectives on which the Plan is based are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop Perth City and its immediate hinterland as the prime focus for economic activity within Perth and Kinross District. • To develop Perth City as the main centre for services to the whole District. • To maintain and enhance the high quality of the living and working environment identified by the Glasgow Universities' Quality of Life Study of 1990. • To apply principles of sustainable development and anticipate a future with increasing conservation of natural resources. • To protect development opportunities which may materialise or be appropriate in the longer term. • To provide reasonable choice of sites for residential, commercial or industrial development within identified sectors of their markets. • To reinforce rural and village community services by allowing for modest building development in scale with the character of established villages. • To facilitate social contacts within the whole area of the Plan through relating development sites to public transport. • To facilitate easy access for everyone between home, workplace and the full range of community services with Perth City, ideally by walking, cycling or public transport. • To protect historic village plans and architectural character. • To devise an optimum plan for the period up to 1996 and up to 2006 	<p>have regard to the policies and overall objectives of the Perth Area Local Plan</p>

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	<p>for housing, but also to lay the basis for a longer term plan for the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare the Plan in a form which assists monitoring, review and alterations as circumstances change. 	
Loch Leven Catchment Management Plan	<p>The Plan's underlying principle is the reduction of the phosphorus load entering Loch Leven. Its ultimate goal is the long-term ecological recovery of the loch, through the sustainable management of the catchment's resources. The Plan focuses on the range of land and river management issues within the catchment, particularly those affecting water quality and riverside habitat, rather than focusing on the loch itself.</p> <p>The Plan is based on three strategies – Water Quality, River Management and Land Use. The Water Quality Strategy establishes the principle for phosphorus reduction and the framework for environmental and water quality improvements throughout the catchment. The River Management and Land Use Strategies identify a series of recommendations in order to deliver the required improvements, by highlighting best management practices for rivers, agriculture and forestry, and by offering guidance on planning-related issues.</p> <p>Implementation of the strategies by all influential parties will, in time, stem eutrophication trends, bringing about a gradual improvement in the loch's water quality. However, the rate of improvement from year to year will be very dependent on weather conditions and the loch's flushing rate.</p> <p>The aim of the project is to promote the sustainable management of the Loch Leven catchment area through the development, promotion and implementation of an integrated Catchment Management Plan.</p> <p>In order to achieve this aim, the following objectives were defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify appropriate targets for water quality and phosphorus loading for the Loch Leven catchment. To identify mechanisms and initiate practical management which would enable those targets to be achieved. To establish guidelines which will enable an integrated approach from statutory consultees to the local planning authority on 	The Housing in the Countryside Policy should have regard to the aims and objectives of the Loch Leven Catchment Management Plan.

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	<p>development issues, and give clear guidance to potential developers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce, and initiate implementation of, a river management strategy which would include the improvement of the habitat quality of the loch's feeder burns. • To produce and initiate implementation of, a practical land use strategy for the catchment. • To establish a framework for continued integrated catchment management. • To produce a Catchment Management Plan, documenting the above information. • To consult with other parties interested in the management of the Loch Leven catchment. 	
Air Quality Management Area (No.1) Order, 2006	<p>All Local Authorities must review and assess air quality according to prescribed guidance. The Government has set targets for nine priority pollutants – benzene, 1, 3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, fine particles (PM10), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and sulphur dioxide. Perth and Kinross Council Air Quality Report 2005 comprised a Detailed Assessment of Air Quality in the Council area and a proposal for declaration of an Air Quality Management Area, as per Section 83(1) of the Environment Act 1995, for particles and nitrogen dioxide to cover Perth. Perth and Kinross Council have a duty to declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), following the consultation process, because the targets for these two pollutants are predicted to be exceeded in areas where there is relevant public exposure. Perth and Kinross Council Air Quality Management Area (No1) Order 2006 came into effect on 5 May 2006 and will remain in force until it is varied or revoked by a subsequent order.</p>	The impact of allowing new housing in the countryside on air quality will require to be considered.
Perth & Kinross Local Housing Strategy 2004-09	<p>The Strategy sets out a vision of housing in Perth and Kinross and an action plan for the period 2004-09 in working towards shaping the housing system to meet emerging needs and demands.</p> <p>The Strategy addresses the following themes: supply and balance of new affordable housing, eliminating homelessness, creating sustainable communities, independent living, equal opportunities, housing conditions, and</p>	The Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to take into account the need for affordable housing in different areas.

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	<p>affordable warmth.</p> <p>Objectives are set for each theme and in relation to the supply and balance of new affordable housing the objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the supply of affordable rented units by at least 670 units by 2009 • Increase the supply of affordable housing for sale by a minimum of 130 units by 2009 <p>These objectives are further detailed in the associated action plan.</p> <p>In terms of delivery, through the affordable housing policy the Council will seek to allocate land to meet the need for affordable housing in full.</p>	
<p>Perth and Kinross Council Local Housing Needs Assessment (Aug 2003) DTZ Pida Consulting</p>	<p>This is a comprehensive housing needs assessment of the Perth and Kinross and Angus housing markets. The main objectives of the research were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to assess current demand and need across Perth and Kinross and in six housing market areas – Highland Perthshire, Eastern Perthshire, Strathearn, Kinross, Greater Perth and Greater Dundee towards Perth and Kinross • to project levels of housing need to take account of future planning time-scales 	<p>The Housing in the Countryside Policy will need to take into account the need for affordable housing in different areas.</p>

Appendix 2: Baseline data sources

Title	Data format
<i>Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna</i>	
Special Areas of Conservation*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Special Protection Area*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Wetland sites of international importance*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
National Nature Reserve*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Blanket Bog*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Lowland Raised Bog*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Tayside LBAP priorities & targets	Written report
Habitat networks & wildlife corridors	GIS
<i>Population & Human Health</i>	
Parks and Other Open Space – information on the location and size of parks, green corridors, amenity greenspace and other forms of open space*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
PKC Open Space Strategy & Audit	Written report & GIS
Index of Multiple Deprivation in Scotland: including data on health, income, education, employment and housing deprivation	GIS
PKC Education & Children's Service data on school rolls and uptake	Written Data
PKC Housing Land Audit	Written & GIS
PKC Employment Land Audit	Written & GIS
PKC Structure Plan Report of Survey July 2002	Written Report
Crime Statistics	Written Data
PKC Waste collection statistics	Written Data
<i>Soil</i>	
Soils mapping (1:250,000)*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Land Capability for Forestry (1:250,000)*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Land Capability for Agriculture (1:50,000)*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile

Title	Data format
Forestry – areas of various types of tree cover*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
MLUIRI Agricultural Land Classification	GIS
Scottish Vacant & Derelict Land Survey	GIS
PKC Contaminated Land information	GIS
Water	
SEPA RBMP Characterisation Map	GIS/ Written Report
Data/ Pressures and Impacts on Scotland's Water Environment Report	Mapped
Maps showing water dependent protected areas and nutrient sensitive areas	Written Data & GIS
Air quality & Noise	
"A" Roads Traffic Data – Average Annual Daily Traffic, the total volume of vehicular traffic in both directions of a road for a year divided by 365 days *	Excel Spreadsheet, converted to ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Nitrous oxide emissions*	ASCII text file
Carbon dioxide emissions*	ASCII text file
Air Quality strategy & action plan for Perth & Kinross	Written Report & Mapped
UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios	Written Report
PKC Environmental Health statistics for noise nuisance complaints	Written data
PKC Transport Strategy	Written Report/ GIS
TACTRAN Draft Regional Transport Strategy	Report/GIS
Climatic Factors	
O.S. Integrated Transport Network*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenarios	Written Report
SEPA flood risk map	GIS
Cultural Heritage	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Fields of Conflict*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile

Title	Data format
Listed Buildings*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Historic Land-use Assessment*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Landscape	
Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Ancient Woodland Inventory*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Semi-natural Ancient Woodland Inventory*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
National Scenic Areas*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Landuse Data – information on land use activities*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Landscape Character Assessment*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
O.S. MasterMap*	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Landscape Character Areas	GIS
Landscape Designations: NSAs, SNH wild land data, SNH Natural heritage features	GIS
Material Assets	
PKC Dev. Management statistics for applications *	ESRI ArcGIS Shapefile
Tayside Area Waste Plan	Written Report
Scottish Water data – drainage, sewerage & water provision and current capacities	Written Data/ possibly GIS?
PKC Vacant & Derelict Land study	GIS
Scottish Water data on connections to public systems and % for private systems	Written Data

* indicates data source identified in the State of the Environment Report