Appendix 2 – Analysis of Relevant Plans, Programmes & Strategies

Environmental Report

Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Supplementary Guidance

July 2017

Plans, Programmes & Strategies Relevant to Renewable & Low Carbon Energy SG and Environmental Report[1]

General, Renewables and Inter-relationships

Name of PPS	Main requirements of PPS relevant to Supplementary Guidance
GENERAL	
The Scottish Government's Sixteen National Outcomes	These sixteen outcomes articulate how the Government's purpose of creating a more successful country is to be achieved. They include the desire to: realise the country's full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people; value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations, and reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production.
Community Plan/ Single Outcome Agreement for (Perth and Kinross) 2013-23 (June 2013)	The Plan sets a high level of ambition for people and communities across Perth and Kinross for the next 10 years. It incorporates a 10 year horizon in relation to each of the 12 priority local outcomes with the overall aim of delivering on the vision of a confident and ambitious Perth and Kinross, to which everyone can contribute and in which all can share. Through the five Strategic Objectives the Community Planning Partners aim to maximise the opportunities available to the area's citizens to achieve their potential. The Plan identifies key milestones and performance indicators for each of the objectives related local outcomes, along with highlighting any supporting strategies. The Strategic Objectives and their Local Outcomes are: ▪ Giving every child the best start in life - Children have the best start in life - Nurtured and supported families ▪ Developing educated, responsible and informed citizens - Young people reach their potential - People are ready for life and work ▪ Promoting a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable economy - Thriving, expanding economy - Employment opportunities for all ▪ Supporting people to lead independent, healthy and active lives - High-quality, personalised care - Older people are independent for longer - Longer, healthier lives for all ▪ Creating a safe and sustainable place for future generations - Attractive, welcoming environment - Resilient, responsible and safe communities - People in vulnerable circumstances protected
THE ECONOMY	
The Government Economic Strategy (September 2011)	This Strategy is an update to the *Government Economic Strategy* which was first published in 2007 and reaffirms the Government's commitment to delivering faster sustainable economic growth with opportunities for all to flourish. Scotland's Economic Strategy reaffirms the Scottish Government's commitment to creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth. It sets out an overarching framework for achieving the two mutually supportive goals of increasing competitiveness and tackling inequality in Scotland. It forms the strategic plan for existing and all future Scottish Government policy and prioritises boosting investment and innovation, supporting inclusive growth and maintaining our focus on increasing internationalisation. It also sets out how the Scottish Government will make full use of the current economic levers, with the aim of improving Scotland's rate of sustainable economic growth. Under the 'Investment' Priority, the Strategy identifies the important role of energy efficiency, reducing energy demand, the supply of clean, reliable energy (including renewable and low carbon energy, storage), the supply chain involved in the energy industry, and the role of the Community Energy Policy Statement in encouraging communities to grasp the opportunities of a whole system approach to community energy.
PLANNING	
Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006	This Act is the primary legislation for Planning in Scotland and amends The Town and Country Planning Act (Scotland) 1997. Part 2 Development Plans came into effect on 28th February 2009 and the majority of the remaining provisions followed in August of the same year. Part 2 introduced a new statutory basis for development planning in Scotland, including the replacement of structure plans and local plans with strategic development plans (SDP) and local development plans (LDP). Within SDP Authority areas LDPs must be consistent with the relevant SDP. Section 3E of the Act requires planning authorities in carrying out their development planning functions to do so with the objective of contributing to sustainable development.
National Planning Framework 3 (2014)	NPF3 is the spatial expression of the Government Economic Strategy and sets out a long-term vision for development and investment across Scotland over the next 20 to 30 years. It identifies national developments and other strategically important development opportunities in Scotland and is accompanied by an Action Programme setting out the Scottish Government's expectations for its implementation. Statutory development plans are required to have regard to the NPF and the Scottish Ministers expect planning decisions to support its delivery. The Scottish Government's vision for Scotland is: ▪ A successful, sustainable place ▪ A low carbon place ▪ A natural, resilient place ▪ A connected place

[1] Updated May 2017

Name of PPS	Main requirements of PPS relevant to Supplementary Guidance
	The spatial strategy shows where opportunities exist for growth and regeneration, investment in the low carbon economy, environmental enhancement and improved connections across the country. It also highlights where the Scottish Government expects most change to occur. NPF provides a flexible framework for sustainable growth and development which reflect the nations many distinctive places. It sets a growth and development agenda for each of the city regions, and highlights where infrastructure investment will be a priority. However, alongside this growth the Scottish Government is committed to safeguarding the country's natural and cultural assets and making innovative and sustainable use of its resources. With specific reference to renewable energy the Framework comments that: <u>Section 2: Spatial Priorities for Change - We will have vibrant rural areas</u> ▪ Rural towns will also be the focus for new technologies, including low carbon and renewable heat. <u>Section 3: A Low Carbon Place – Scotland today and Scotland tomorrow</u> ▪ Planning will play a key role in delivering the commitments set out in Low Carbon Scotland. ▪ It is estimated that the untapped potential of hydropower as a source of clean energy could sustain the electricity needs of approximately a quarter of the nation's homes. In addition Scotland has a significant wind resource (onshore and offshore) from which electricity generation continues to rise. It also has 25% of Europe's tidal resource and 10% of its wave power, and is pioneering marine renewable energy technologies. ▪ Heating and cooling makes up around half of the country's total demand for energy, and Scotland's renewable heat infrastructure is growing. Both small-scale rural district heating schemes and larger projects in towns and cities will be required to meet the country's renewable heat targets. ▪ A planned approach has ensured that onshore wind energy development largely avoids Scotland's internationally and nationally protected areas. ▪ NPF identifies that improved efficiency and further diversification of energy supplies will be required in order to achieve the 2020 target of reducing total final energy demand by 12% and also to maintain secure energy supplies. ▪ The Scottish Government wants by 2020 to meet at least 30% of overall energy demand from renewables (including generating the equivalent of at least 100% of gross electricity consumption from renewables (50% by 2015), and to source 11% of heat demand and 10% of transport fuels from renewable sources. ▪ Good progress is being made on diversifying Scotland's energy generation capacity and lowering associated carbon emissions but more action is required. ▪ Maintaining security of supplies and addressing fuel poverty are still key objectives. ▪ The low carbon energy sector is fast moving and will continue to be shaped by technological innovation and a changing environment. Therefore the Strategy must remain sufficiently flexible to adapt to uncertainty and change to ensure Scotland is well placed to make the most of the new opportunities likely to emerge. ▪ The nation's natural energy resources will result in opportunities for associated development, investment and growth in future years. ▪ The transition to a low carbon economy will provide opportunities for communities across the country helping to realise the Scottish Government's commitment to reducing social and spatial inequalities. A key part of this will be achieving at least 500MW of renewable energy in community and local ownership by 2020. <u>Section 3: A Low Carbon Place – Spatial priorities for change</u> ▪ The cities network will be a focus for improving the energy efficiency of the built environment. Retrofitting efficiency measures in existing building stock is a key challenge and significant opportunity for reducing emissions. ▪ Better use can be made of heat sources like unused and renewable heat and the Scotland heat map can help to realise this. Significant opportunities exist to use renewable and low carbon heat energy such as district heating systems, particularly for the cities. New development should be 'future-proofed' to ensure connections to existing or planned heat networks are taken forward as soon as they are viable. ▪ Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology provides a major opportunity to reduce emissions from the energy sector and has implications for both land use and marine planning. Where feasible CCS technology could be used to replace existing gas or coal electricity generating sites or in new large-scale sites in areas of industrial activity close to where the majority of the population live. These sites could also provide opportunities to make residual or unused heat available to a heat network servicing homes and businesses. ▪ The potential benefits of community energy projects are nationally significant. Local and community ownership and small-scale generation can have a lasting impact on rural Scotland through building business, community resilience and providing an alternative income source. ▪ New approaches to heating in rural areas, including microgeneration, can collectively help reduce fuel costs for homes and businesses. Planning of rural towns and their surrounding areas must support low carbon living, decarbonisation of heat and transportation. <u>Section 3: A Low Carbon Place – A flexible strategy for diverse places – areas of co-ordinated action</u> ▪ The low carbon agenda forms a crucial part of the Scottish Government's strategy and development plans are expected to promote a positive, planned approach to providing low carbon infrastructure across the country. Under Section 4 of the Framework (A Natural, Resilient Place) the importance of Scotland's natural and cultural assets is reaffirmed. In particular the country's peatlands and soils, woodland and forestry, water resources, landscapes, geodiversity, and historic environment are highlighted for their contributions in terms of biodiversity, the quality and distinctiveness of the environment, the economy, the success of the food and drink sector, quality of life, health and well-being, national and cultural identity, and tourism. Scotland's environment is recognised in the Framework as a *'dynamic resource rather than a fixed asset'* for which *'more proactive and innovative environmental stewardship is required.'* NPF considers that a planned approach to development will help to strike the right balance between safeguarding irreplaceable assets and facilitating change in a sustainable manner. NPF comments that *'we must work with, not against, our environment to maintain and further strengthen its contribution to society.'* Further woodland expansion is likely to be required in the 2020s to ensure Scotland meets emission reduction targets. Furthermore biomass has a growing role to play in providing heat.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014) Paras i–84, 92- 108, 193-206,	SPP is a non-statutory statement which sets out national planning policies which reflect the Scottish Ministers' priorities for operation of the planning system and for the development and use of land. SPP sits alongside the National Planning Framework, Creating Places, Designing Streets and Circulars. It should be read and applied as a whole (para. v.). The four planning outcomes contained in SPP are consistent across both NPF3 and SPP and explain how planning should support the single vision shared in the two documents. They focus on creating a successful sustainable place, a low carbon place, a natural, resilient place and a more connected place. For planning to make a positive difference, development plans and new development need to contribute to achieving these outcomes. <u>Outcome 2: A low carbon place</u> – reducing our carbon emissions and adapting to climate change. NPF3 will facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy, particularly by supporting diversification of the energy sector. The spatial strategy as a whole aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate adaptation to climate change. SPP sets out how the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 should be delivered on the ground. <u>Outcome 3: A natural, resilient place</u> – helping to protect and enhance our natural and cultural assets, and facilitating their sustainable use. NPF3 emphasises the importance of our environment as part of our cultural identity, and essential contributor to well-being and an economic opportunity. Its spatial strategy aims to build resilience and promote protection and sustainable use of Scotland's world-class environmental assets. SPP sets out how this should be delivered on the ground. By protecting and making efficient use of Scotland's existing resources and environmental assets, planning can help us to live within our environmental limits and to pass on healthy ecosystems to future generations. <u>Policy Principles</u>

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	SPP introduces a presumption in favour of development that contributes to sustainable development. The planning system should support economically, environmentally and socially sustainable places by enabling development that balances the costs and benefits of a proposal over the longer term. The aim is to achieve the right development in the right place; it is not to allow development at any cost. This means that policies and decisions should be guided by a number of principles including: ▪ Supporting delivery of infrastructure, for example transport, education, energy, digital and water; ▪ Having regard to the principles for sustainable land use set out in the Land Use Strategy; ▪ Protecting, enhancing and promoting access to cultural heritage, including the historic environment; ▪ Protecting, enhancing and promoting access to natural heritage, including green infrastructure, landscape and the wider environment; ▪ Avoiding over-development, protecting the amenity of new and existing development and considering the implications of development for water, air and soil quality. <u>Promoting Rural Development</u> In remote and fragile areas and island areas outwith defined small towns, the emphasis should be on maintaining and growing communities by encouraging development that provides suitable sustainable economic activity, while preserving important environmental assets such as landscape and wildlife habitats that underpin continuing tourism visits and quality of place. Plans should set out a spatial strategy which: ▪ Promotes economic activity and diversification, including, where appropriate, sustainable development linked to tourism and leisure, forestry, farm and croft diversification and aquaculture, nature conservation, and renewable energy developments, while ensuring that the distinctive character of the area, the service function of small towns and natural and cultural heritage are protected and enhanced; ▪ Considers the services provided by the natural environment, safeguarding land which is highly suitable for particular uses such as food production or flood management. Development on prime agricultural land, or land of lesser quality that is locally important should not be permitted except where it is essential…for the generation of energy from a renewable source or the extraction of minerals where this accords with other policy objectives and there is secure provision for restoration to return the land to its former status. <u>National Parks</u> The authority preparing a development plan…which affects a National Park, is required to pay special attention to the desirability of consistency with the National Park Plan, having regard to its contents. <u>Supporting Business and Employment</u> The planning system should: promote business and industrial development that increased economic activity while safeguarding and enhancing the natural and built environments as national assets. In order to deliver this, plans should align with relevant local economic strategies. These will help planning authorities to … [recognise] the potential of key sectors for Scotland with particular opportunities for growth, including energy. Development plans should support opportunities for integrating efficient energy and waste innovations within business environments. Industry stakeholders should engage with planning authorities to help facilitate co-location. Development plans should be informed by the Tourism Development Framework for Scotland in order to maximise the sustainable growth of regional and local visitor economies. Proposals for business, industrial and service uses should take into account surrounding sensitive uses, areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest and local amenity, and make a positive contribution towards place-making. VALUING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT The natural environment forms the foundation of the spatial strategy as set out in NPF3. It is a valued national asset offering a wide range of opportunities for enjoyment, recreation and sustainable economic activity. Planning has an important role in protecting, enhancing and promoting access to our key environmental resources, whilst supporting their sustainable use. <u>Policy Principles</u> The planning system should: ▪ Facilitate positive change while maintaining and enhancing distinctive landscape character; ▪ Conserve and enhance protected sites and species, taking account of the need to maintain healthy ecosystems and work with the natural processes which provide important services to communities; ▪ Promote protection and improvement of the water environment in a sustainable and co-ordinated way; ▪ Seek to protect soils from damage such as erosion or compaction; ▪ Protect and enhance ancient semi-natural woodland as an important and irreplaceable resource, along with other native or long-established woods, hedgerows and individual trees with high nature conservation or landscape value; ▪ Seek benefits for biodiversity from new development where possible, including the restoration of degraded habitats and the avoidance of further fragmentation or isolation of habitats; and ▪ Support opportunities for enjoying and learning about the natural environment. As well as exercising their duties under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003, the Scottish Government expects public bodies to apply the Principles for Sustainable Land Use, as set out in the Land Use Strategy, when taking significant decisions affecting the use of land. <u>Development Plans</u> should: ▪ Address the potential effects of development on the natural environment and the cumulative effects of incremental changes; ▪ Consider the natural and cultural components together, and promote opportunities for the enhancement of degraded landscapes, particularly where this helps to restore or strengthen the natural processes which underpin the well-being and resilience of communities; ▪ Identify and safeguard the character of areas of wild land (as identified in SNH's 2014 map of wild land areas); <u>Development Management</u> ▪ The siting and design of development should take account of local landscape character; ▪ DM decisions should take account of potential effects (including cumulative) on landscapes and the natural and water environment; ▪ Developers should seek to minimise adverse impacts through careful planning and design, considering the services that the natural environment is providing and maximising the potential for enhancement; ▪ Planning permission should be refused where the nature or scale of the proposed development would have an unacceptable impact on the natural environment. Direct or indirect effects on statutorily protected sites will be an important consideration, but designation does not result in an automatic prohibition on development; ▪ Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle where the impacts of a proposed development on nationally or internationally significant landscape or natural heritage resources are uncertain but there is no sound evidence indicating that significant irreversible damage could occur. The precautionary principle should not be used to impede development without justification. ▪ Applicants should assess the likely effects of development on CO_2 emissions where peat and other carbon rich soils are present. Developments should aim to minimise the release of CO_2 into the atmosphere, for example when peatland is drained or otherwise disturbed. ▪ Developers should take into account the provisions of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 in relation to non-native species where these are present on site or where planting is planned as part of a development.

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National Planning Framework 3 Scottish Planning Policy Strategic Environmental Assessment – Environmental Report (April 2013) and Annex to the Environmental Report (January 2014)	An SEA was also carried out for NPF3 Main Issues Report and draft SPP, with specific relevance to renewable energy generation the assessment identified the following: <u>National Planning Framework 3</u> Part 1 – A Low Carbon Place emphasises the importance of energy efficiency and renewable heat as well as continuing thermal generation to support the deployment of renewable energy. The oil and gas sector is recognised, including further extraction and opportunities from decommissioning. The SEA identifies that the overall strategy raises a number of potential environmental effects; many of which will be at a local scale where the development of energy generation and distribution networks will require careful planning to avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, landscape and cultural heritage. Overall this part of the Framework is expected to make significant contribution to meeting our targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. More specifically, air quality could be affected by increased biomass for heat. Careful management will be required in coastal areas for onshore infrastructure to support offshore wind, wave and tidal energy. Enhancements of grid infrastructure could result in a range of environmental effects, including landscape change, depending on the extent to which new infrastructure is required. Furthermore, the redevelopment of existing power stations, and projects with carbon capture storage, may impact on biodiversity, air and water. The MIR notes the importance of safeguarding nationally important landscapes (NSAs and National Parks) from large scale wind farms, and as such will benefit nationally designated landscapes. It also notes that the draft SPP protects wild land from wind farm development. The SEA highlights that protection of these areas will benefit biodiversity and wider ecosystems, from a National perspective. DRAFT SCOTTISH PLANING POLICY The SEA notes that environmental benefits are expected from the draft SPPs cross-cutting policies, and comments that whilst there is a strong emphasis on economic growth, this is within the context of sustainable development, and a balance between economic, social and environmental objectives is emphasised. Positive effects on climate change are expected from the recognition of the need to reduce emissions. In terms of spatial strategies, the SPP encourages sustainable choices on the location, layout and design of development, this will have a number of environmental benefits, however there will still be a need to manage more localised impacts on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape, where development occurs on undeveloped land, particularly in rural areas. Part 5 of the draft SPP which looks at the development of utilities, and updates the approach to preparing spatial frameworks for onshore wind is expected to providing environmental benefits, particularly for internationally and nationally protected natural heritage sites which are identified as being inappropriate for wind farm development. The SEA highlights that impacts on the wider environment will still need to be considered in more detail, including issues for biodiversity, cultural heritage, landscape, water and soil. Effects of development on communities will require further assessment and mitigation, which is acknowledged in the SPP criteria relating to residential amenity, health and safety. Draft SPP proposed increasing exclusion distances from communities (to 2.5km) which could have positive effects on population and health. However, the significance of these benefits will vary between locations and depend on a number of other factors such as landscape, settlement character and topography. The emphasis on heat networks will benefit climate change objectives, but with this component of the NPF air quality impacts and issues arising from the planting and harvesting of feedstocks should be taken into account. In terms of the combined impacts of both NPF and SPP, most significantly, the two documents aim to facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy and as such they will together make a significant contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation. The SEA identifies a number of high level mitigation measures which aim to maximise the benefits of NPF3 and the SPP for the environment. However, as some aspects of the NPF are currently very broad the SEA identifies subsequent plans, including SDPs and LDPs, where issues can be more effectively addressed. This includes the ongoing delivery of the National Renewables Infrastructure Plan. The SPP includes balancing policies, which will mitigate the potential impacts of the proposals identified in NPF3, and the effects of a number of topic areas, including renewable energy, more generally. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ANNEX A This report provides an update on the SEA Environmental Report following the consultation on the NPF3 Main Issues Report and Draft Framework and the Draft SPP. As part of that consultation process a number of respondents commented on a range of environment and other effects that could arise from the strategy. These included: ▪ Environmental impacts arising from woodland removal for renewable energy projects on national planting targets; ▪ Concerns were raised about incineration of waste, with calls for a policy statement on this in relation to the low carbon agenda. ▪ Environmental effects of renewable energy were also discussed specifically in relation to the Environmental Report and within responses to the draft policies. Whilst some consultees supported the approach taken in the combined NPF and SPP to protected landscapes, concern was also raised in relation to impacts on undesignated, locally significant landscapes which could arise from the greater protection given to national landscape designations. Although some consultees supported greater protection for wild land, others were concerned about a perceived lack of consultation on wild land mapping and the methodology on which it is based. This has since then been addressed through SNH's consultation on their 2013 Map of Core Areas of Wild Land. ▪ Cumulative impacts on landscape, biodiversity, coasts and the water environment from onshore and offshore renewable energy development were also raised by a number of respondents. Some called for more guidance on assessing cumulative impacts to ensure a more consistent approach across local authorities. The use of mapping to layer relevant information and inform cumulative impact assessment was suggested. The above and further detailed comments were taken into account in the finalising of NPF3 and SPP. In terms of likely significant effects (LSEs)and relevant mitigation, the SEA process identified the following specifically related to renewable energy developments: <u>Population and Human Health:</u> LSEs - ▪ Energy proposals aim to support security of supplies and employment opportunities, and proposals for grid enhancements aim to broaden the geographic scope for renewable energy generation. This will be beneficial to remote communities, particularly those off the gas grid where energy costs are higher. However, opening up further areas for energy development will also generate potential impacts that will require assessment and mitigation at the development planning and project level. The proposals for spatial frameworks for onshore wind contained in Draft SPP aim to ensure that development is appropriately planned to minimise these effects. Health effects as a result of some of this infrastructure will be subject to mitigation through established regulatory regimes. ▪ Grid enhancements could also have impacts therefore the design, siting and alignment of routes will require further assessment and mitigation. Mitigation – ▪ an emphasis on planning solutions to address longstanding issues including concentrations of poor health and …the need for security of supplies; ▪ project level mitigation required to minimise the impacts of large scale developments on communities. EIA of major projects will define mitigation for each relevant project; measures will include project design, location and siting, and good practice during construction. <u>Climatic Factors</u> LSEs - ▪ The SEA concluded that many of NPF3's proposals will have positive effects in relation to climatic factors. Throughout the Proposed NPF3 and Draft SPP there is an emphasis on low carbon development. Key principles include increased

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	energy efficiency of the built environment, connection to heat networks and renewable energy developments, and sustainable approaches to placemaking more generally. The provision of new infrastructure will improve the overall performance of the energy sector in the longer term. Proposals for continuing thermal generation, progressively fitted with carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, will initially generate emissions, but will facilitate decarbonisation over time. Similarly, pumped storage and grid enhancements have a key role to play in supporting development of renewable energy technologies. ▪ Climate change also provides opportunities – the strategy aims to spread the benefits of decarbonisation of the energy sector to communities by improving physical infrastructure links and encouraging greater community ownership and involvement in renewable energy projects. Mitigation – ▪ The Proposed NPF3 and Draft SPP have sought to maximise their positive contribution to climate change objectives by including them as an integral part of the policies and proposals; ▪ At the project level, site selection, development design and sustainable construction methods can minimise the potential for negative impacts arising from development activity. This should be addressed at the consenting stage and within EIA of relevant projects. <u>Air</u> LSEs - ▪ The national development focusing on thermal energy generation with CCS raises some further challenges; although emissions are strictly regulated and this development aims to facilitate refurbishment and new facilities that will need to comply with the EC Industrial Emissions Directive, air quality impacts will also depend on the technology used and will require detailed assessment and monitoring as more detailed proposals are taken forward. Mitigation – ▪ Mitigation has already been built into the strategy and policy framework through support being given to less polluting forms of energy production. ▪ EIA of significant energy projects will be required to identify and mitigate potential significant impacts on air quality. Compliance with relevant regulations will be required. <u>Landscape and Geodiversity</u> LSEs - ▪ Whilst both documents offer support for the continuing expansion of renewable energy generation, both on and offshore, and this could have significant cumulative landscape and visual impacts. However, the policy framework reflects the Government's intention to ensure development is directed to appropriate locations. The proposed framework confirms the Minister's view that wind farm development should not take place in National Parks and National Scenic Areas, thereby providing nationally significant positive effects on landscapes. The finalised SPP will set out guidance for spatial frameworks for wind energy in development plans, which will reflect other landscape sensitivities as appropriate. ▪ Some key infrastructure developments have significant potential for negative effects on landscapes; including enhancement of grid infrastructure (specifically new overhead lines), which will require careful planning including route selection, taking into account landscape sensitivity. Mitigation - ▪ Mitigation is already built into draft SPP, which sets out a framework for protecting landscapes of various scales of importance and value. The Proposed NPF3 also reflects the value and importance of landscape quality as an integral part of the strategy. ▪ Project EIA of significant projects will be required, which should take into account, as a starting point, the issues that have been identified within the SEA at this stage. ▪ The Proposed Framework also includes reference to the need for further strategic level assessment for grid infrastructure projects, with landscape impacts being taken into account in the design, siting and route selection for new infrastructure projects.
Planning Series Circular 6/2013: Development Planning (December 2013)	This Circular replaces the previous Planning Circular 1/2009: Development Planning and contains guidance on the legislative procedural requirements relating to the preparation of development plans in Scotland. It explains how the various legislative requirements fit together and the Scottish Minister's expectations for the key parts of the process in preparing development plans and the Examination procedure. The Circular reiterates the requirements on public bodies, including planning authorities, in terms of contributing to sustainable development and contributing to the delivery of climate change targets under Section 3E of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 and Sections 44 and 72 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. In terms of supplementary guidance (SG) it identifies that when deciding on whether a policy area or level of detail is appropriate for inclusion in SG rather than the LDP, planning authorities should consider whether it requires the level of scrutiny associated with the Examination. Regulation 27(2) requires SG to cover topics specifically identified in the SDP or LDP as being topics for SG, and be limited to providing further information or detail in relation to policies or proposals set out in the SDP or LDP. There must be a sufficient 'hook' in the Plan policies or proposals to hang the guidance on in order to give it statutory weight. Paragraph 139 sets out a list of matters that should not be included in SG but within the Plan, and also a list of suitable topics for SG provided there is an appropriate context within the Plan. One such suitable topic is detailed policies where the main principles are already established.
TAYplan – Approved Strategic Development Plan 2012-2032 (June 2012)	Angus, Dundee, Fife and Perth & Kinross Councils were designated as Strategic Development Planning Authorities and have jointly prepared the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the area. This is known as TAYplan, and the approved Plan came into effect on 8 June 2012. TAYplan sets the strategic framework for the preparation of the LDPs which sit beneath it, including any associated supplementary guidance, and the LDPs are required to be consistent with that framework. This document contains the vision and objectives for the TAYplan area up to 2032, sets out proposals for how and where the region will develop over the next 20 years and includes 8 strategic policies: The adopted TAYplan contains the following of direct relevance to renewable energy generation: <u>Objectives</u> ▪ Strengthen the economic base to support the renewable energy and low carbon technology sectors… ▪ Design-in at the outset; high resource efficiency standards; a mix of uses and facilities; greenspace; watercourse and infrastructure networks; and, adaptation measures to future proof places; ▪ Protect and enhance the quality of the TAYplan area's built and water environments, landscape, biodiversity and natural resources; ▪ Ensure that new development makes best use of existing networks of infrastructure, movement corridors and ecosystems; ▪ Promote transport linkages, infrastructure improvements and network improvements; ▪ Support the switch to a low carbon and zero waste economy by providing for appropriate infrastructure and improvements in our resilience to climate change and other potential risks; ▪ Support resource security by protecting finite resources such as minerals, soils and prime agricultural land. <u>Location Priorities</u> The Plan identifies the principal settlements in three tiers to reflect their current and future roles and this focus covers all types of development. However, the most appropriate locations for energy and waste/resource management infrastructure will also be determined by a series of other considerations set out in Policy 6: Energy and Waste/Resource Management Infrastructure and suitable locations for these will be identified through LDPs.

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	<u>Policy 2: Shaping better quality places</u> A. Ensure that climate change resilience is built into the natural and built environments through: iii. protecting and utilising the water and carbon storage capacity of soils, such as peatlands, and woodland/other vegetation B. Integrate new development within existing community infrastructure and work with other delivery bodies to integrate, concentrate and co-locate additional new infrastructure to optimise its coverage and capability. D. Ensure that waste management solutions are incorporated into development to allow users/occupants to contribute to the aims of the Scottish Zero Waste Plan. E. Ensure that high resource efficiency is incorporated within development through the orientation and design of buildings, the choice of materials and the use of low and zero carbon energy generating technologies to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption to meet the Scottish Government's standards. <u>Strategic Development Areas</u> The National Renewables Infrastructure Plan identifies the strong potential to grow the offshore renewable energy sector and its supply chain in the TAYplan region, particularly around Dundee and Montrose Ports, linked to facilities at Fife Energy Park, Methil. Protecting these for port related uses and improving port access is key to securing their role as major parts of the UK's east coast offshore energy infrastructure. <u>Energy and Waste/Resource Management Infrastructure</u> The Plan seeks to reduce resource consumption through provision of energy and waste/resource management infrastructure in order to contribute to Scottish Government ambitions for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and to achieve zero waste. It also aims to contribute towards greater regional energy self-sufficiency, which requires using less energy and generating more power and heat from renewable sources and resource recovery; and, to consider waste from start to finish; becoming better at resource management. This is strongly tied into resource security and living within environmental limits, and presents opportunities to grow the renewable energy and waste/resource management sector as a whole within the TAYplan region. The issue is now about helping to ensure such facilities are delivered in the most appropriate locations. TAYplan does not provide the locations for energy infrastructure, but rather criterion A. of Policy 6 states that LDPs should identify areas that are suitable for different forms of renewable heat and electricity infrastructure, and for waste/resource management infrastructure, or criteria to support a low/zero carbon future and contribute to the Government's energy and waste targets; including, where appropriate, land for process industries e.g. the co-location/proximity of surplus heat producers with heat users. The Plan recognises difference scales at which this infrastructure can be provided– property, community and regional/national, and also both the individual and cumulative contribution that can be made to Scottish Government objectives for greater decentralisation of heat and energy, particularly by the community and property scale infrastructure. It also identifies that changes in the law which allow surplus power to be sold back to the national grid and other incentives could stimulate interest from a number of groups to obtain loans for energy infrastructure to enable development to meet local or individual needs in future. Criterion B. encourages new strategic scale waste/resource management infrastructure to be within or close to the Dundee and Perth Core Areas to reflect the proximity of materials and customers for heat and other products. The related section of the Plan also highlights that existing waste management facilities within the region are identified as having additional capacity or the potential for expansion in situ, including Binn Farm near Glenfarg. No requirement for landfill sites has been identified before 2024, but this could be extended to 2032 as a result of the successful implementation of the Zero Waste Plan and expansion of other treatment facilities. Finally, criterion C. sets out a series of locational considerations for all energy and waste/resource management infrastructure proposals, as the impacts and operations of these share similar characteristics. This is to ensure consistency between LDPs in fulfilling SPP requirements to define areas of search for renewable energy infrastructure.
TAYplan Proposed Strategic Development Plan 2016-2036 (May 2015)	TAYplan published and consulted on the Main Issues Report for the second Strategic Development Plan for the area during 2014. The comments received during that consultation period were used to help shape the Proposed Plan. Of specific relevance to renewable energy, the Proposed Plan contains the following: <u>Policy 2: Shaping Better Quality Places</u> To deliver better quality development and places which respond to climate change, LDPs, design frameworks, masterplans/briefs and development proposals should be: **C. Resilient and future-ready** by ensuring that adaptability and resilience to a changing climate are built into the natural and built environments through: v. protecting and utilising the natural water and carbon storage capacity of soils, such as peat lands, and woodland/other vegetation. **D. Efficient resource consumption** by ensuring that: ii. High resource efficiency is incorporated within development through: b. the use of or designing in the capability for low/zero carbon heat and power generating technologies and storage to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption; and, c. the connection to heat networks or designing-in of heat network capability. Policy 2 applies to all scales and types of land use. It encourages innovation and place-led solutions to deliver development capable of supporting more sustainable ways of life for the people and businesses that use them. This will mean balancing competing interests to make optimum use of the land and deliver places that allow people and businesses to thrive. This is said to work in parallel and is complemented by all of the other policies in TAYplan. The location, design and layout of good quality development reduce carbon emissions by reducing the need to consume energy and resources in the first place. This, in parallel with shift to low/zero carbon heat and power generation (and storage) may involve off-grid property and community scale low/zero carbon heat and power generation and storage. Development should also be capable of accommodating/connecting to heat network technology in the future. Policy 2 seeks to enhance active travel potential, reduce consumption, shift energy generation and contribute to a circular economy through zero waste principles. <u>Policy 7: Energy, Waste and Resources</u> To deliver a low/zero carbon future and contribute to the attainment of the Scottish Government energy and waste targets and sensible resource consumption objectives TAYplan requires LDPs: **A.** To identify areas suitable for different forms of energy, waste and resource management infrastructure, and also policy to support this; and for **D**. LDPs and development proposals to ensure that all areas of search, sites and routes for energy, waste and resource management infrastructure have been justified, at a minimum, on the basis of 10 considerations. These considerations are: i. the specific land take requirements associated with the infrastructure technology and associated statutory safety exclusion zones or buffer areas where these exist; ii. waste management proposals are justified against the Scottish Government's 2010 *Zero Waste Plan* and *Safeguarding Scotland's Resources* (2013); iii. Proximity of resources; and to users/customers, grid connections and distribution networks for the heat, power or physical materials, by-products and waste that are produced, as appropriate; iv. Anticipated effects of construction and operation on air quality, carbon emissions, noise and vibration levels, odour, surface and ground water pollution, drainage, waste disposal, leakage of hazardous substances, radar installations, navigation aids and aviation landing paths; v. Sensitivity of landscapes, the water environment, biodiversity, geo-diversity, habitats, tourism, recreational interests and listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas; vi. Associated infrastructure required for new grid connections and distribution or access infrastructure; vii. Cumulative impacts of the scale and massing of multiple developments, including existing infrastructure in general, but particularly in sensitive areas;

Name of PPS	Main requirements of PPS relevant to Supplementary Guidance
	viii. The appropriate safety regimes and post-operational restoration of land, particularly for extraction of solid, liquid and gas minerals; ix. Strategic cross-council boundary impacts as a result of energy proposals which may be strategically significant including landscape, historic and environmental considerations identified in the spatial framework (TAYplan Map 7b); and, x. Consistency with NPF and its Action Programme. Policy 7 focuses on improving quality of life and the economy without placing unacceptable burdens on the planet. The Proposed TAYplan seeks to balance the need for heat, power and other resources with the challenges associated with climate change, resource and energy security and the impacts of these for future generations. It also considers the business and job opportunities associated with the construction, deployment and operation of this infrastructure. TAYplan identifies that the delivery of a low carbon and zero waste economy requires the generation of more power and heat via low/zero carbon sources, and where possible to use less energy. It will also require the consideration of waste and prudent consumption of resources via the waste hierarchy and the principles of circular economy. New networks and systems of storing and distributing surplus heat and power will be critical to more efficient consumption, and in reducing costs and emissions. As too will be networks of installations capable of handling, treating, and recycling or reprocessing waste. TAYplan considers the issue to be about ensuring the infrastructure is delivered in the most appropriate locations. The Proposed Plan sets out the strategic considerations for the location of energy, waste and resource management infrastructure needed to deliver the Plan's vision; concentrating on the justification to ensure locations or proposals are appropriate and do not lead to unacceptable consequences. Policy 7 places emphasis on the co-locating of heat producers, including waste management facilities and heat users. Following Examination of the Proposed SDP, various minor alterations were recommended to Policy 7 in the Reporter's Examination Report (March 2017).
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (2014)	The Local Development Plan, which was adopted in February 2014, contains a spatial strategy which explains the overall view as to where development should go and the principles behind the strategy. Future development sites have been identified along with details of the scale of development expected for each of these sites as well as specific developer requirements. The Plan contains a policy framework which explains what uses are acceptable in different areas, provides criteria against which proposals will be assessed through the Development Management process, and sets out the requirements for different types of development. Further detailed information and advice is then provided through supplementary guidance. Section 3.9 recognises that the natural environment provides the essential elements of life and other important benefits such as climate regulation, flood protection, energy sources, a range of cultural and recreational benefits and the quality of life we derive from attractive landscapes. The policy framework advocates an ecosystems services approach, by which decisions about the management of land, water and living resources are made in an integrated way that promotes the conservation and sustainable use of natural assets. The Renewable Energy SG will serve as supplementary guidance to the Plan's Policy *ER1: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation*, by providing further detailed information in relation to the Council's expectations in terms of its application. The Council has recently embarked on a review of the adopted LDP and is currently preparing a Main Issues Report which should be published for consultation later this year (2015).
RENEWABLES and ENERGY GENERATION	
2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland – 2011 and 2013 update	The 2011 Routemap is an update and extension to the Scottish Renewables Action Plan 2009. The original Renewables Action Plan set out short term actions towards the delivery of the 2020 targets for renewable energy. The 2011 Routemap reflects the challenge of Scotland's new target to meet an equivalent of 100% demand for electricity from renewable energy by 2020, as well as 11% renewable heat. The Routemap sits alongside the draft Electricity Generation Policy Statement which sets out the Scottish Government's position on the role of renewable energy and fossil fuel thermal generation in Scotland's future energy mix. The document also introduces the following new targets: ▪ 30% of overall energy demand from renewables by 2020 ▪ 500MW community and locally-owned renewable energy by 2020 In December 2013 the Scottish Government published their second annual update to the '2020 Routemap'. The update provides a progress report on developments across the sector and towards the Scottish Government's targets, as well as considering the further collective actions needed to unlock Scotland's full renewable energy potential. This update highlights recent developments in areas which are critical to unlocking Scotland's full renewables potential, as well as considering what still needs to be done. Alongside short status reports on the wide range of technologies and sectors which make up our renewables industry today, the document also provides an update on some of the technologies which will support both large scale and local deployment of renewable energy. For example it is noted that energy storage could help integrate renewable and low carbon electricity, heat and transport. Exploring the potential role, technology options, barriers, and impacts on the energy system of an increase in storage capacity has become an increasingly important part of the Scottish Government's strategy.
Renewables Action Plan (2009) – incorporating Update 4 (2011)	This document sets out a framework for action specifically for renewable energy. It includes a sectoral route map for renewable heat and is consistent with the 2020 targets in terms deriving energy and heat demand from renewable sources. The Action Plan identifies what requires to happen and by when in order to achieve objectives; focuses on the actions needed over the immediate 24 month period, and establishes a portal for the development of the sector, which will be subject to ongoing input and revision as new opportunities arise, as technology evolves, and as new requirements become known.
Electricity Generation Policy Statement (2013)	This document sets out the final version of the 2012 Electricity Generation Policy Statement (EGPS). It: ▪ Reflects views, suggestions and comments submitted to the 2012 consultation; ▪ Provides an update on electricity sector developments and changes; ▪ Follows on from an extensive and continuing programme of targeted engagement, consultation and discussion with generators, transmission system owners, engineering, academic and market experts in Scotland and the UK; ▪ Reflects significant political and policy developments at UK and EU level, and ongoing discussions with UK and EU policy makers; ▪ Finalises the requirements for SEA of the EGPS and the 2020 Routemap for Renewable Energy in Scotland. The Policy Statement forms a basis for further and ongoing modelling of the future electricity generating mix in Scotland beyond 2020.
Consultation on a Scottish Energy Strategy: The Future of Energy in Scotland (2017)	The draft Energy Strategy sets out the Scottish Government's vision for the future energy system in Scotland, for the period to 2050. It articulates the priorities for an integrated system-wide approach that considers both the use and the supply of energy for heat, power and transport. Alongside the Draft Energy Strategy, the Scottish Government also consulted on: ▪ Draft Onshore Wind Policy Statement ▪ Scotland's Energy Efficiency Programme (SEEP) ▪ Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategies (LHEES) and Regulation of District Heating

Name of PPS	Main requirements of PPS relevant to Supplementary Guidance
	▪ Unconventional Oil and Gas These consultations provide focus on specific areas of the energy system and complement the consultation on the draft Energy Strategy.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014) Paras 152 - 174	DELIVERING HEAT AND ELECTRICITY NPF3 is clear that planning must facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy, and help to deliver the aims of the Scottish Government's Report on Proposals and Policies. <u>Policy Principles</u> The planning system should: ▪ Support the transformational change to a low carbon economy, consistent with national objectives and targets, including deriving: - 30% of overall energy demand from renewable sources by 2020; - 11% of heat demand from renewable sources by 2020; and - The equivalent of 100% of electricity demand from renewable sources by 2020. ▪ Support the development of a diverse range of electricity generation from renewable energy technologies – including the expansion of renewable energy generation capacity – and the development of heat networks; ▪ Guide development to appropriate locations and advise on the issues that will be taken into account when specific proposals are being assessed; ▪ Help to reduce emissions and energy use in new buildings and from new infrastructure by enabling development at appropriate locations that contributes to: - Energy efficiency; - Heat recovery; - Efficient energy supply and storage; - Electricity and heat from renewable sources; and - Electricity and heat from non-renewable sources where greenhouse gas emissions can be significantly reduced. <u>Delivery</u> Development plans should seek to ensure an area's full potential for electricity and heat from renewable sources is achieved, in line with national climate change targets, giving due regard to relevant environmental, community and cumulative impact considerations. LDPs should support new build developments, infrastructure or retrofit projects which deliver energy efficiency and the recovery of energy that would otherwise be wasted both in the specific development and surrounding area. They should set out the factors to be taken into account in considering proposals for energy developments. These will depend on the scale of the proposal and its relationship to the surrounding area and are likely to include the following considerations: ▪ Net economic impact, including local and community socio-economic benefits such as employment, associated business and supply chain opportunities; ▪ The scale of contribution to renewable energy generation targets; ▪ Effect on greenhouse gas emissions; ▪ Cumulative impacts – planning authorities should be clear about likely cumulative impacts arising from all considerations below, recognising that in some areas the cumulative impact of existing and consented energy development may limit the capacity for further development; ▪ Impacts on communities and individual dwellings, including visual impact, residential amenity, noise and shadow flicker; ▪ Landscape and visual impacts, including effects on wild land; ▪ Effects on the natural heritage, including birds; ▪ Impacts on carbon rich soils, using the carbon calculator; ▪ Public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and scenic routes identified in NPF; ▪ Impacts on the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings and their settings; ▪ Impacts on tourism and recreation; ▪ Impacts on aviation and defence interests and seismological recording; ▪ Impacts on telecommunications and broadcasting installations, particularly ensuring that transmission links are not compromised; ▪ Impacts on road traffic; ▪ Impacts on adjacent trunk roads; ▪ Effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk; ▪ The need for conditions relating to the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration; ▪ Opportunities for energy storage; and ▪ The need for a robust planning obligation to ensure that operators achieve site restoration. <u>Heat</u> LDPs should: ▪ Use heat mapping to identify the potential for co-locating developments with a high heat demand with sources of heat supply. Heat supply sources include harvestable woodlands, sawmills producing biomass, biogas production sites and developments producing unused excess heat, as well as geothermal systems, heat recoverable from mine waters, aquifers, other bodies of water and heat storage systems. Heat demand sites for particular consideration include high density developments, communities off the gas grid, fuel poor areas and anchor developments e.g. hospitals, schools, leisure centres and heat intensive industry. ▪ Support the development of heat networks in as many locations as possible, even where they are initially reliant on carbon-based fuels if there is potential to convert them to run on renewable or low carbon sources of heat in the future. ▪ Identify where heat networks, heat storage and energy centres exist or would be appropriate and include policies to support their implementation. Policies: ▪ Should also give consideration to the provision of energy centres within new development; ▪ May include a requirement for new development to include infrastructure for connection, providing the option to use heat from the network, where a district network exists, or is planned, or in areas identified as appropriate for district heating. Where heat networks are not viable, microgeneration and heat recovery technologies associated with individual properties should be encouraged. <u>Onshore Wind</u>

Name of PPS	Main requirements of PPS relevant to Supplementary Guidance
	Planning authorities should set out a spatial framework identifying those areas that are likely to be most appropriate for onshore wind farms as a guide for developers and communities. They should indicate a minimum scale of onshore wind development that the spatial framework is intended to apply to, and criteria that will be considered in deciding all applications for wind farms of different scales, including extensions and re-powering. Both SDPs and LDP authorities should identify where there is strategic capacity for wind farms, and areas with the greatest potential for wind development, considering cross-boundary constraints and opportunities. LDP policy criteria for determining wind farms and development management considerations taken into account when determining individual applications will provide safeguards to protect individual properties and those settlements not identified within the development plan. Grid capacity should not be used as a reason to constrain the areas identified for wind farm development or decisions on individual applications for wind farms. Consideration should be given to underground grid connections where possible. SPP sets out an approach for undertaking spatial frameworks; it outlines 3 groups: ▪ Group 1: National Parks and National Scenic Areas are identified as areas where wind farms will not be acceptable. ▪ Group 2: Areas of significant protection, including national and international designations, other nationally important mapped environmental interests, and community separation for consideration of visual impact. ▪ Group 3: Ares with potential for wind farm development – wind farms are likely to be acceptable subject to detailed consideration against identified policy criteria. <u>Other Renewable Electricity Generating Technologies and Storage</u> Development Plans should: ▪ Identify areas capable of accommodating renewable electricity projects in addition to wind generation, including hydro-electricity generation (river or tidal flows) or energy storage projects of a range of scales. ▪ Identify areas which are weakly connected or unconnected to the national electricity network and facilitate development of decentralised and mobile energy storage installations. Development Management: ▪ Proposals for energy infrastructure developments should always take account of spatial frameworks for wind farms and heat maps where these area relevant. ▪ Considerations are likely to include: - Net economic impact (including local and community socio-economic benefits); - Scale of contribution to renewable energy generation targets; - Effect on greenhouse gas emissions; - Cumulative impacts (planning authorities should be clear about likely cumulative effects arising from all of the following considerations and recognise that in some areas the cumulative effect of existing and consented energy developments may limit capacity for further development); - Impacts on communities and individual dwellings (e.g. visual impact, residential amenity, noise and shadow flicker); - Landscape and visual impacts, including effects on wild land; - Effects on natural heritage, including birds; - Impacts on carbon rich soils (using the carbon calculator); - Public access, including impact on long distance walking and cycling routes and scenic routes identified in NPF; - Impacts on the historic environment; - Impacts on tourism and recreation; - Impacts on aviation and defence interests and seismology recording; - Impacts on telecommunications and broadcasting installations, particularly ensuring that transmission links are not compromised; - Impacts on road traffic; - Impacts on adjacent trunk roads; - Effects on hydrology, the water environment and flood risk; - The need for conditions relating to the decommissioning of developments, including ancillary infrastructure, and site restoration; - Opportunities for energy storage; and - The need for a robust planning obligation to ensure that operators achieve site restoration. Areas identified for wind farms should be suitable for use in perpetuity – consents may be time-limited but wind farms should be sited and designed to ensure impacts are minimised and to protect an acceptable level of amenity for adjacent communities. Proposals for energy generation from non-renewable sources may be acceptable where carbon capture and storage or other emission reduction infrastructure is either already in place or committed within the lifetime of the development and proposals must ensure protection of good environmental standards. The potential to connect new energy generation or storage proposals to off-grid areas should be considered. Community Benefit – where a proposal is acceptable in land use terms and consent is being granted local authorities may wish to engage in negotiations to secure community benefit in line with the Scottish Government's Good Practice Principles. Existing Wind Farm Sites – proposals to repower existing wind farms already in suitable sites where environmental and other impacts have been shown to be capable of mitigation can help to maintain or enhance installed capacity. The current use of a site as a wind farm will be a material consideration in any such proposals.
Scottish Government Online Renewables Advice	A range of online renewables advice notes have been published on the Scottish Government's Planning pages (**http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/Policy/Subject-Policies/low-carbon-place/Heat-Electricity/renewables-advice**). The advice notes cover the following topics: ▪ Onshore Wind Turbines ▪ Wind Farm Developments on Peat Land ▪ Hydro Schemes ▪ Woody Biomass ▪ Landfill Gas ▪ Energy from Waste ▪ Anaerobic Digestion ▪ Deep Geothermal ▪ Large Photovoltaic Arrays ▪ Energy Storage

Name of PPS	Main requirements of PPS relevant to Supplementary Guidance
	▪ Microgeneration ▪ Planning and Heat
SNH Position Statement: Renewable Energy and the Natural Environment (Revised 2014)	This statement sets out how SNH will support the implementation of the Scottish Government's renewable energy targets and the transition to a low carbon economy in line with NPF3. Alongside recognising the contribution that renewable energy development makes towards addressing climate change and also wider objectives for sustainable development, SNH wish to safeguard the most valuable elements of the natural heritage and strike a balance between that development and protecting the country's natural capital. This is to ensure that the natural heritage can continue to enrich the lives of the people who live in and visit Scotland. In order to minimise impacts on Scotland's landscapes, habitats and species, SNH encourage adopting a strategic approach to guiding renewable energy development towards the locations and technologies most easily accommodated within the country's landscapes and habitats. The Statement considers the various renewable resources (onshore, marine, microgeneration and renewable space heating) and the likely impacts of renewables on the natural heritage, for example: landscape and visual, and ecological.
SNH Spatial Planning for Onshore Wind Turbines – Natural Heritage Considerations (June 2015)	This guidance sets out the primary natural heritage considerations that should be taken into account when planning for onshore wind turbines. It is in line with SPP (2014) and provides additional information and data that should strengthen spatial frameworks and wider information for wind turbines in development plans. It covers all natural heritage considerations but gives more detail on landscape considerations as recent experience has shown that these are often the determining factor in wind farm applications. Figure 1 of the document shows how to integrate natural heritage considerations into development plans and supporting guidance. It identifies that LDPs should include the wind farm spatial framework (SPP Table 1), provide development management criteria (SPP para 169) and if producing supplementary guidance, make reference to this in the LDP. Supplementary guidance should the: ▪ identify strategic areas of capacity and supporting evidence ▪ map cross boundary issues and cumulative effects ▪ provide detailed siting and design guidance (if available) ▪ set out guidance on specific topics (if required) ▪ map area characteristics relevant to spp (para 169) Work in producing the supplementary guidance will be supported by Landscape Character Assessment, Landscape Capacity Study, strategic cumulative studies and technical maps.
Assessing the impact of small-scale wind energy proposals on the natural heritage (V3. March 2016)	Small-scale wind energy is regarded in this guidance as three or fewer wind turbines with an output greater than 50kW, regardless of the physical size of individual turbines. The aim of this guidance is to assist applicants and planning authorities in considering the natural heritage impact of small-scale proposals without the need for SNH's direct input. It looks to promote a consistent and proportionate level of assessment. In assessing the impact of small-scale wind energy developments it is recommended that planning authorities consider the potential impacts on landscape, protected areas, and protected habitats and species. Specific considerations applicable to the construction stage along with additional guidance for each of the natural heritage elements are also provided.
Assessing the cumulative impact of onshore wind energy developments (March 2012)	Aimed at public bodies, developers and consultants involved in onshore wind energy development, this guidance sets out the methods to be used in assessing cumulative impacts on landscapes and birds in terms of both strategic planning (preparing a strategic framework for windfarms) and development management (site specific proposals).
SNH Siting and Designing Wind Farms in the Landscape (February 2017)	This document helps to guide wind farms towards those landscapes which can best accommodate them. It provides advice on how wind farms can be designed to best relate to their setting and minimise landscape and visual impacts. The updated guidance has included updated/new guidance on: wind turbine lighting and colour; wind turbines in woodland, updated guidance on small turbines (15m -50m).
Land Use Planning System SEPA Guidance Note 4 Planning guidance on onshore windfarm developments (May 2014)	The purpose of this note is to set out SEPAs approach to dealing with onshore windfarms through development plan and development management consultations. The guidance in relation to peat and wetlands is applicable to all development. In terms of development plans and windfarms the guidance note reiterates the requirements of SPP in respect of including spatial policies and areas of search where relevant. For all LDPs, including those supported by a SDP, SEPA would expect a specific renewable energy policy which assists developers in identifying suitable locations for windfarms. The note recognises that some planning authorities look to develop specific supplementary guidance (SG) on windfarm developments. The note highlights that it is important that any development plan policy should include a presumption against development which will have a significant detrimental impact on sensitive receptors. SEPA will seek policies to ensure that windfarm proposals are supported where they can demonstrate that they will not have an unacceptable impact on, and gives due regard to: carbon balance; soils and peatlands; the water environment; flood risk; and forestry and any tree material cleared to facilitate development – in so far as they relate to SEPAs interests. This is in order to give developers clear upfront guidance on the issues relevant to SEPA to allow them to factor it into their choice of site. The identification of areas potentially suitable for wind farm development through the development plan or SG is also expected to be informed by the above factors where appropriate. The guidance note also suggests that supporting text in the Plan's policy could usefully include references to the further guidance listed at the end of the note as it may help developers when developing their windfarm proposals. SEPA also has a role in assisting planning authorities in producing SG on renewables to ensure their interests are fully covered. The note highlights that SG has an important role in fully addressing these issues in detail. Where planning authorities prepare SG the note identifies that it is important that it includes a presumption against development which will have a significant detrimental impact on the sensitive receptors previously outlined above. Furthermore, SG should also highlight the need for the factors listed in Table 1: Windfarm checklist for development management, of SEPAs guidance note to be considered and detailed with any application. Again, this is to give developers clear upfront guidance on issues relevant to SEPA to allow them to be factored in to site choice. SEPA will object where a planning authority proposes a renewable energy policy of SG which does not encompass these principles. These factors are: **1.** Location of built elements so that their location in relation to the sensitive receptors – peatlands, watercourses, lochs, groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems, water supplies (public and private), groundwater, and coastal waters can be assessed; **2.** Carbon balance (encouragement should be given to non-Section 36 applications to submit a carbon assessment if the proposals affect peatlands – in line with SPP); **3.** Disruption to wetlands, especially groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTEs) – if there are wetlands or peatland systems present, the ES or planning submission should demonstrate how the layout and design of the proposal, including any associated borrow pits, hard standing and roads, avoid impact on such areas; **4.** Disturbance and re-use of excavated peat – where the proposed infrastructure will impact upon peatlands a detailed map of peat depths (to full depth) should be submitted; **5.** Forest removal and management of tree material cleared to facilitate development – where the felling of significant quantities of trees is proposed in order to accommodate a proposal, consideration of how any tree material cleared to facilitate development will be utilised must be undertaken within the ES; **6.** Existing groundwater abstractions – roads, foundations and other construction works associated with large scale developments can abstract groundwater flow and impact on groundwater abstractions; therefore a list of groundwater abstractions both within and outwith the site boundary, within a radius of 100m from roads, tracks and trenches, and 250m from borrow pits and foundations should be provided. **7.** Pollution Prevention and environmental management – the principles of the proposed pollution prevention and environmental management of the site (for construction, operation and decommissioning) should be considered during the preparation of the application and submitted alongside it, preferably in the form of a draft Environmental Management Plan;

Name of PPS	Main requirements of PPS relevant to Supplementary Guidance
	8. Engineering activities in the water environment – developments should be designed to avoid engineering activities, such as culverts, in the water environment. Any proposed water abstractions for concrete batching or welfare facilities should also be detailed. The site layout should clearly illustrate the location of any proposed works. **9.** Proposed water abstractions – where proposed, SEPA request that the ES or planning submission details if a public or private source will be used. A list of information should be included where it is proposed a private source is to be used; **10.** Borrow pits – detailed investigations in relation to the need for and impact of such facilities should be contained in the ES or planning submission.
Good practice during wind farm construction – Scottish Renewables, SNH, SEPA, FCS and Historic Scotland (September 2015)	This document sets out to identify good practice, and to 'raise the bar' and ensure that all wind farm sites are constructed in a sustainable manner, respecting the surrounding environment and minimising environmental risks. It is aimed at wind farm developers; construction companies and contractors working on wind farm sites; consultants and advisors supporting the wind farm industry; planning officers working on wind farm applications, and statutory consultees. The guidance provides good practice information on the following aspects of wind farm construction: ▪ Pre-construction planning ▪ The use of Environmental Management Plans and Construction Method Statements (incorporating a Site Waste Management Plan) ▪ Using a Clerk of Works and other specialist advisors ▪ Access tracks ▪ Site drainage ▪ Managing Recreational Access ▪ Traffic management ▪ Site infrastructure ▪ Biosecurity and non-native invasive species ▪ Post construction habitat management and restoration ▪ Seasonal considerations
SNH Hydroelectric schemes and the natural heritage (December 2015)	The purpose of this document is to assist developers and competent authorities identify, assess, and where necessary mitigate against impacts on the natural heritage as a result of hydroelectric developments. It is primarily aimed at run-of-river schemes but also refers to low head proposals. The guidance will also help SNH staff in providing advice on individual proposals. It complements SEPAs 'Guidance for developers of run-of-river hydropower schemes'.
SNH Guidance Note – Micro renewables and the natural heritage (Revised 2016)	This note comments that SNH recognise the significant contribution all renewable energy technologies can make towards tackling climate change and supports their development and installation in locations where they do not have significant adverse impacts on the natural heritage, and in particular species protected by law. This is also the case for micro renewables which can especially make an important contribution in reducing carbon emissions (both domestic and commercial buildings), tackling fuel poverty, supporting rural development and reducing the need for centralised, fossil fuelled generation. The guidance note sets out the circumstances in which SNH will wish to comment on micro renewable proposals, which is mainly where they might affect a designated site or species.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
Scottish Planning Policy (2014) Paras 207- 214	VALUING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT Natura 2000 Sites Any development plan or proposal likely to have a significant effect on these sites which is not directly connected with or necessary to their conservation management must be subject to an 'appropriate assessment' of its implications for the conservation objectives, and can only be approved if the competent authority has ascertained by means of that 'appropriate assessment' that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Authorities should give the same level of protection to proposed SACs and SPAs as they do to sites which have been designated. Natural Designations Development that affects a National Park, National Scenic Area, SSSI or a National Nature Reserve should only be permitted where the objectives of the designation and overall integrity of the area will not be compromised; or any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by social, environmental or economic benefits of national importance. Protected Species The presence or potential presence of a legally protected species is an important consideration in decisions on planning applications. If there is evidence to suggest that a protected species is present on site or may be affected by the proposed development it is necessary to take steps to establish their presence. The level of protection given by legislation must be factored into the planning and design of the development and any impacts must be fully considered prior to the application being determined.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The Act applies to the terrestrial environment and inshore waters (0-12 nautical miles). Part 1 deals with a large number of offences relating to killing and taking of wild birds, other animals and plants. Specific Schedules categorise species, therefore the degree of protection afforded varies according to which Schedule a species is listed on. It is an offence to commit or attempt to commit detailed actions in relation to a protected species. When it was enacted to implement the Birds Directive and Bern Convention, the Act provided a relatively straightforward legal framework for wildlife in Great Britain. However, the introduction of the Habitats Regulations in 1994 created a separate set of rules for those species and habitats protected under the Habitats Directive. Furthermore, devolution has meant that changes to the 1981 Act through the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and the Habitats Regulations have been made differently in Scotland than in England and Wales. Despite the significant revisions that have been made to the 1981 Act, it is still a very important statute relating to wildlife protection in Scotland.
Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in your Hands (2004)	Scotland's biodiversity strategy sets out how the Scottish Government will conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future. The Strategy sets out the aim of halting biodiversity loss by 2010 and of Scotland being recognised as a world leader in biodiversity by 2030. A consultation was launched in July 2012 on Scotland's response to the European Union's Biodiversity Strategy for 2020 and the 'Aichi Targets' set by the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. The consultation document aims to strengthen the connections between the Biodiversity Strategy and the Scottish Government's purpose. The 2020 Challenge aims to: ▪ Increase the general level of biodiversity on land in our seas, and support healthy, well-functioning ecosystems ▪ Engage people with the natural world, for the health and well-being benefits that this brings, and empower them to have a say in decisions about their environment Maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides, contributing to sustainable economic growth

<table>
<tr><th>Name of PPS</th><th>Main Requirements of PPS</th></tr>
<tr><td>2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity – A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland
(June 2013)</td><td>
The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity is Scotland's response to the European Union's Biodiversity Strategy for 2020 and the 'Aichi Targets' set by the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. It is a supplement to Scotland's Biodiversity: It's in Your Hands (2004); together the two documents make up the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy.
The document provides greater detail in some areas, a response to the new international targets, and updates some elements of the 2004 document.
The EU Strategy and 'Aichi Targets' call for a step change in efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and restore the essential services that a healthy natural environment provides. In response, Scotland's 2020 Challenge aims to:
▪ Protect and restore biodiversity on land and in our seas, and to support healthier ecosystems.
▪ Connect people with the natural world, for their health and wellbeing and to involve them more in decisions about their environment.
▪ Maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides, contributing to sustainable economic growth.
All of this supports the Scottish Government's purpose of 'creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish through increasing sustainable economic growth.'
Chapter 1 of the document makes the case for the protection, and where necessary restoration and enhancement of ecosystems to ensure they continue to support nature, wellbeing and a thriving economy. The 2020 Challenge takes an ecosystem approach to securing multiple benefits from sustainable management of our land and seas.
Chapter 2 recognises that Scotland trades heavily on the quality of its natural environment in the imagery used by the food and drink industry, tourism, and to attract new businesses and nature makes a high valued contribution to all of this.
Chapter 3 highlights the key benefits provided by the natural environment to health, wellbeing and education.
Chapter 4 considers the crucial role of protected places and action for wildlife and habitats in helping nature itself, as well as supporting the country's prosperity, health and wellbeing.
Chapter 5 makes the case for a much more integrated approach to land and freshwater use and management; highlighting that the pressures on the natural environment from habitat loss, nutrient enrichment and climate change require concerted action at the landscape scale.
Chapter 6 looks at the marine and coastal environment, which is identified as being especially important for jobs and tourism, particularly in remote parts of the country. Fishing and aquaculture industries, tourism and recreation are all said to rely on marine and coastal environments that are clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse.
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<tr><td>Natural Heritage Futures</td><td>
The Natural Heritage Futures (NHF) initiative promotes integrated management of the natural heritage and is based on three main outputs 'From National…' considers the natural heritage across 6 themes; '…to Local' considers the natural heritage in 21 areas each of which has its own distinctive identity resulting from the interaction of geology, landforms, landscapes, wildlife and land use. They are a suite of publications to guide the future management of the natural heritage towards 2025, within the wider context of sustainable development. Perth and Kinross falls within the following natural heritage futures zones: Cairngorm Massif, North East Glens, Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane, and the Eastern Lowlands.
The local prospectuses for Perth and Kinross describe what is distinctive to the area in terms of a range of themes/topics, set out a vision for the natural heritage for 2025, and also identifies objectives and actions required to achieve that vision. The objectives and relevant actions for the area linked to the Renewable and Low Carbon Energy SG are:
<table>
<tr><th>Topic</th><th>Objective</th><th>Relevant Actions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Peatlands</td><td>To maintain the extent and diversity of moorland habitats, including heathland, blanket bog and scrub, and the animal communities dependent upon them. (North East Glens)</td><td>▪ Identify the areas of moorland, both within and outwith designated areas that are of particular importance for the extent, quality and range of habitats and species communities supported, and promote their maintenance through appropriate incentive schemes.
▪ Promote, in partnership with owners and other agencies, sustainable moorland management for grouse, red deer, recreation and biodiversity.
▪ Discourage further drainage of moorland and blanket bog and, where possible, provide advice and incentives to block existing moorland drains.
▪ Identify, in association with land managers, vehicle tracks that are little used, and provide incentives for their restoration to footpaths or moorland vegetation.
▪ Where vehicle tracks are retained, provide advice on techniques for repair and maintenance that restore damaged ground.
▪ Undertake remedial work to restore hill tracks and ATV scars, and develop local demonstration schemes. Development Plans should provide clear guidance on what conditions would need to be met before a new vehicle track would be given planning consent.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Peatlands</td><td>To restore and enhance key upland habitats, including arctic-alpine plant communities, montane willow and other scrub communities, blanket bogs and heather moorland (Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane)</td><td>▪ Continue to monitor key alpine species and habitats to assess the rate and effects of climate change.
▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through increased energy efficiency and appropriate use of renewable energy.
▪ Incorporate both statutory and non-statutory conservation objectives in Development Plans, and implement LBAPs.
▪ Use National Nature Reserves (NNRs) to demonstrate best practice upland management and involve local communities as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Uplands</td><td>To enhance existing upland habitats, including the diverse and inter-grading plant communities of the high plateaux, and expand key habitats such as alpine tall herbs (Cairngorms Massif)</td><td>▪ Incorporate policies for conservation and management of upland habitats in local authority development plans and any future National Park Plan, and implement the Cairngorms LBAP.
▪ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through increased energy efficiency and use of domestic and community-scale renewable energy.
▪ Continue to monitor key montane species to assess the rate and effects of climate change.
▪ Extend existing programmes of sensitive upland footpath repair to being the majority of paths in the area up to favourable condition standards.
▪ Integrate recreation and other interests through existing liaison groups and the proposed Local Access For a, with the aid of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Farmland</td><td>To maximise the natural heritage value of enclosed farmland (North East Glens)</td><td>▪ Provide information and interpretation to farmers, land managers and other agencies to identify specific features of natural heritage value, and courses of action for their conservation and enhancement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Farmland</td><td>To improve the natural heritage of farmed and rural land: improve connectivity and biodiversity of uncropped land and watercourses; improve biodiversity in and around cultivated land; create diversity in the farmed landscape that reinforces local distinctiveness; improve extent and management of native woodland (Eastern Lowlands, Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane)</td><td>▪ Ensure that local priorities for agri-environment schemes include the development of habitat networks and measures to improve water quality.
▪ Promote and support LBAP partnerships and implement LBAPs.
▪ Support the development of biomass energy crops as a contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, where there are benefits to landscape and biodiversity objectives.
▪ Produce and implement LBAPs for key habitats species occurring on farmland.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Freshwater</td><td>To maintain landform processes along watercourses and improve the status of freshwater habitats and species, including Atlantic salmon (Cairngorms Massif)</td><td>▪ Implement RBMP, the Esk, Spey and Dey Catchment Management Plans, and the Cairngorms National Park Plan to address: land management including agriculture and forestry; riparian habitat management and restoration; fisheries management; water abstraction; and other activities damaging to the natural heritage.
▪ Restore riparian woodland and other bankside vegetation through deer control and forestry or agri-environmental schemes as appropriate.
▪ Raise awareness of natural flood management techniques.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Freshwater</td><td>To maintain and improve the quality of freshwater habitats (including rivers, burns, lochs and mires)</td><td>▪ Implement the WFD through Area Advisory Groups and Area Management Plans for the South Esk, Spey and Dee. Within the framework for River Basin Planning, include strategic approaches for: river engineering works for all purposes including fisheries management and bank erosion repair, to ensure rigorous evaluation in relation to the potential consequences for river dynamics, the</td></tr>
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Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS			
		and promote responsible use of water bodies for quiet recreation (North East Glens)	variety of in-channel interests and for erosion/flooding downstream; the encouragement of fisheries management that increase the habitat value of rivers for all stages of the salmon river life cycle as well as for species such as sea trout, freshwater pearl mussel and otter; the promotion of land management practices that prevent sediment and nutrient run-off, protect and recreate wetlands, and allow the natural evolution of watercourses; the control of developments that could prevent the natural functioning of flood plains, and ensures that discharges and surface water run-off is treated to prevent enrichment; and the promotion of understanding of the needs of different forms of water based recreation and respect for the natural heritage on which such enjoyment is based. ▪ Raise awareness of sustainable flood management techniques.
		Freshwater	To allow river systems to function naturally wherever possible (Eastern Lowlands)	▪ Implement the WFD through Area Advisory Groups and the production of Area Management Plans for the Tay, Forth and Tweed, as part of RBMP. Within the framework for River Basin Planning, include strategic approaches for: land management practices including agriculture and forestry; riparian and flood plain habitat restoration and management; wastewater management and pollution control; freshwater fishery management; flood appraisal and control; water abstraction for industry, agriculture and water supply. ▪ Within the framework of River Basin Planning, ensure a focussed effort to deliver a holistic approach to freshwater management, by establishing and maintaining close integration between RBMP and other relevant plans and policies such as land use and Catchment Management Planning. ▪ Use the development plan process to divert development away from flood plains. ▪ Ensure good land management practice and provide incentives for: habitat creation to improve flood plain management; wetland management; establishing buffer strips between fields and watercourses to reduce run-off; and reducing the impacts of overgrazing on river habitats by stock reduction and fencing.
		Freshwater	To restore the biodiversity of lochs, rivers and other wetlands, including maintaining natural riparian processes along watercourses, and improve the status of freshwater habitats and species, including lampreys, Atlantic salmon, powan, Artic charr and water voles (Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane)	▪ Implement the WFD through Area Advisory Groups and the production of Area Management Plans for the Tay, Forth, Argyll and Clyde as part of RBMPs. Within the framework of this, include strategic approaches for: land management practices including agriculture and forestry; riparian and floodplain habitat restoration and management; freshwater fishery management; flow regulation for hydropower and water supply; waste water management and pollution control; water abstraction for agriculture, industry and water supply. ▪ Implement actions in LBAPs with regard to water voles and other key species. ▪ Raise awareness of natural flood management techniques.
		Forestry & Woodland	To secure widespread recovery of native woodland by natural regeneration, including treeline, alpine willow and juniper scrub, in balance with open moorland and grassland (Cairngorms Massif)	▪ Ensure the local priorities for agri-environmental support include native woodland and scrub restoration. ▪ Incorporate policies for the safeguard and management of native woodland in any future National Park Plan, and in development plans, and implement the Cairngorms LBAP for woodland habitats.
		Forestry & Woodland	To maximise the ecological, landscape and economic value of existing native pine, birch and riparian woodland, and commercial forests, with a continuing emphasis on native species and natural regeneration (Cairngorms Massif)	▪ Promote greater diversity in multi-benefit forests to enhance their ecological value through incentives for private forests and Forest Design Plans, including: Integration of native woodland and open space within plantations; management of native trees for biodiversity, landscape and timber quality; incorporation and management of open ground; diversification of age structure; use of alternatives to clear felling e.g. continuous cover techniques, and retention of deadwood.
		Forestry & Woodland	To improve the natural heritage of farmed and rural land: improve connectivity and biodiversity of uncropped land and watercourses; improve biodiversity in and around cultivated land; create diversity in the farmed landscape that reinforces local distinctiveness; improve extent and management of native woodland. (Eastern Lowlands)	▪ Promote and support LBAP partnerships and implement LBAPs. ▪ Support the development of biomass energy crops as a contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, where there are benefits to landscape and biodiversity objectives.
		Forestry & Woodland	To secure widespread recovery of native woodland and scrub, where possible by natural regeneration, and to encourage the enhancement and multi-purpose management of existing native and commercial woodland (Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane)	▪ Develop IFS for the area which: incorporate a FHN of linked core forest areas including native woodland expansion and restoration, and multi-purpose commercial forests; promote an appropriate mix of benefits from forests and woodland; can be linked to targeted incentive schemes; accommodate open ground habitat and species; e.g. moorland; reflect landscape character based on Landscape Character Assessments; link to local access strategies, particularly core path networks; integrate forestry with other land uses; implement the actions and policies in the now published Loch Lomond and Trossachs Local Forestry Framework report and promote the development of Local Forestry Frameworks outwith this area.
		Landscape	To maintain the wild open landscapes of the montane zone, and remote glens, and their contribution to local identity, tourism and informal recreation (Cairngorms Massif)	▪ Ensure landscape issues are fully taken into account, making use of landscape character assessment, as part of development plans and thematic strategies for: road and track developments; ski facilities; telecommunication masts, including mast sharing, and wind turbines. ▪ Ensure that wind turbine developments and telecommunication masts are progressed in the context of national strategic approaches that balance national needs with local natural heritage priorities. ▪ Investigate the potential for domestic renewable energy schemes within the area.
		Landscape	To maintain the characteristic landscapes of lower ground and the local character of towns and villages, and their contribution to local identity and tourism (Cairngorms Massif)	▪ Achieve high standards of new development, including road improvement schemes, with regard to both location and design through development control and other initiatives.
		Landscape	To ensure that all built developments requiring planning control are undertaken in a manner that respects the distinctive landscape characters of the various glens and hill ground (North East Glens)	▪ Promote the active use of landscape character assessments and guidance when evaluating any built development proposal to ensure that the distinctive landscapes are maintained and enhanced. ▪ Ensure that all significant developments that are acceptable in principle are subject to design plans so that they fit into the landscape. ▪ Carry out road construction and improvements in a manner that reflects the local landscape character.
		Landscape	To maintain high quality landscapes, in particular the quality and diversity of uplands, with a mosaic of open moorland, hillside woodlands, and sheltered glens with enclosed fields and dispersed	▪ Promote the use of Landscape Character Assessments in the planning and management of development. ▪ Seek natural heritage gain through development plan policies and planning agreements. ▪ Use development plan policies to steer development away from the most sensitive natural heritage areas and seek to incorporate important habitats and species, landscape features and access

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS		
		settlements (Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane)	opportunities within development design, mitigation and restoration. ▪ Ensure up to date development plans and thematic strategies and their implementation take full account of landscape impacts and the recommendations of the Landscape Character Assessment, particularly in relation to: design and siting of new housing and other developments, including tourism facilities; siting of new telecom masts, with shared facilities to minimise the number of masts required; capacity of different landscapes to accommodate new development, particularly wind farms. ▪ Promote the control of proposed hill tracks through the planning system. ▪ Ensure woodland planting, management and restructuring take full account of landscape using: assessment of landscape impacts; Landscape Character Assessments; UK Forestry Standard and Forest Landscape Design Guidelines; Local Forestry Frameworks, including local design guidance where appropriate. ▪ Ensure that new developments take account of wild land. ▪ Promote understanding of the employment and economic benefits which result from the distinctive high quality landscape character of the area.
	Recreation & Access	To encourage the sensitive provision, promotion and management of opportunities for outdoor recreation which is in balance with the needs of the natural heritage, land management and local communities (North East Glens)	▪ Support work which seeks to improve management of access in the wider countryside and achieve better integration with other land uses.
	Biodiversity	To maintain the full potential range of characteristic alpine and pinewood birds, mammals and invertebrates (Cairngorms Massif)	▪ Develop and implement LBAPs for key species.
	Biodiversity	To restore the full potential range and maintain the viability of upland and woodland species, including golden eagle, ptarmigan, capercaillie, black grouse, spotted flycatcher, tree sparrow, pine marten, otter, red squirrel, mountain ringlet butterfly, pearl-bordered fritillary butterfly (Loch Lomond, the Trossachs and Breadalbane)	▪ Develop and implement LBAPs for key habitats and species.
	Settlements	To achieve better integration of settlements with the natural heritage and ensure that new developments complement and enhance local landscapes, biodiversity and local wildlife, and use open space in and around settlements to create environments of value to landscape and wildlife (Eastern Lowlands)	▪ Use LCAs in relevant strategic planning decisions, including: enhancing the settings of major towns and cities; telecommunications masts; wind farms; road and transport developments; new housing in the countryside. ▪ Develop strategic approaches to site selection for major development incorporating natural heritage issues at an early stage in the process, including: long-term assessments of direct and indirect environmental and sustainability impacts of all developments, projects and changes in land management; application of the principle of 'no net loss of natural heritage value' in the siting and design of development.
Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan (2016 – 2026)	The Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has two main aims: to coordinate existing actions, as well as initiating and coordinating new ones, and to conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity, taking into account both local and national priorities. The Plan identifies the importance of biodiversity and its role in working towards achieving a sustainable future. It highlights the special biological features in the Tayside area and contains various Action Plans grouped under 6 habitat headings (Water and Wetland; Coastal and Marine; Urban; Upland; Farmland; and Woodland).		
SNH Guidance – Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind Energy Developments (March 2012)	This guidance, aimed at public bodies, developers and consultants, seeks to identify methodologies that can be used to assess cumulative impacts on landscapes and birds.		

Population and Human Health

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
Scottish Government Good Practice Principles for Community Benefits from Onshore Renewable Energy Developments	This Guide follows on from the launch of Scottish Renewables Onshore Wind Community Benefit Protocol in 2013, which set out a consistent approach to community benefits across the country. The Scottish Government recognise that the processes and administration of community benefits is evolving and is influenced by the local context, but believe that scope exists to encourage the development and use of models to let communities invest strategically to maximise benefits locally. This document sets out good practice principles and procedures which are promoted by the Scottish Government, and is intended as a practical guide.
Scottish Planning Policy (June 2014) Paras 219-233	**Maximising the Benefits of Green Infrastructure** The section begins by setting the context with regards to NPF3, which recognises that green infrastructure is *'an essential part of our long-term environmental performance and climate resilience'*, and also that along with improved access to open space it *'can help to build stronger, healthier communities.'* NPF3 seeks to improve significantly upon green infrastructure networks, particularly in and around towns and cities. In terms of policy principles SPP identifies that Planning should *'protect, enhance and promote green infrastructure, including open space and green networks, as an integral component of successful placemaking.'* LDPs are expected to ▪ Seek to enhance existing green infrastructure and also promote the creation of new, which could include retrofitting via a design-led approach, and ▪ Safeguard access rights and core paths, and encourage new and enhanced opportunities for access linked to wider networks.

Air, Water and Soil

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
AIR	
Perth Area Quality Action Plan (August 2009) Air Quality Management Area (No.1) Order, 2006	This document sets out the Council's Air Quality Action Plan for the area designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in May 2006. The Plan's aim is to outline measures which the Council will take to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and fine particulate material within the city of Perth, contributing to the achievement of the Air Quality Strategy objectives as required by the Environment Act 1995. The AQMA was designated as a result of a series of air quality investigations within the city, which predicted that at a number of locations the national objective for nitrogen dioxide would not be achieved. The AQMA covers the whole built up area of Perth, and an area much greater than the minimum required by legislation. The Action Plan sets out a range of measures that the Council believe are appropriate to achieving the following: ▪ Improve local air quality, in pursuit of the Scottish air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide and particulate material that are currently exceeded at several locations within the AQMA; ▪ Contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of the local community by reducing air pollution in Perth; ▪ Enable members of the community, where and when possible, to change their transportation mode to a more sustainable means; ▪ Integrate air quality into the Council's decision making and relevant plans and strategies.
2013 Air Quality Progress Report for Perth & Kinross Council Air Quality Management Area (No.2) Order, 2014 2016 Air Quality Annual Progress Report for Perth & Kinross Council	<u>2013 Update</u> The most recent 2013 Report fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management process, which places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where it is considered that exceedances are likely the local authority must declare an AQMA and prepare and Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) identifying the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the objectives. This progress report considering monitoring data from 61 sites within Perth and Kinross and when assessing the annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations against the national standard, there were exceedances at 19 sites, 3 of which were outside Perth (all in Crieff). The Council therefore commissioned a detailed assessment in Crieff and the results of that assessment confirmed the need to declare an AQMA in Crieff due to exceedances of both the PM10 and NO2 annual mean standards. The Crieff AQMA has been in force since February 2014. An AQAP is still to be produced for the area. An Air Quality Progress Report was published in 2016 outlining the steps being taken forward by the Council to address air quality issues in the two AQMAs, including monitoring proposals, physical interventions and other key actions.
WATER	
Water Environment Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	The Act transposes the Water Framework Directive into a Scottish context and is intended to ensure that all human activity which could have a harmful impact on the water environment is controlled.
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) Regulations 2011	These regulations are more commonly known as the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR). They are intended to protect Scotland's water environment and must be complied with by law. If you intend to carry out any activity which may affect Scotland's water environment, you must be authorised to do so. Discharges, disposal to land, abstractions, impoundments and engineering works are all regulated by SEPA.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014) Paras 256 & 262	MANAGING FLOOD RISK AND DRAINAGE The planning system should prevent development which would have a significant probability of being affected by flooding or would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. Piecemeal reduction of the functional floodplain should be avoided given the cumulative effects of reducing storage capacity. LDPs should protect land with the potential to contribute to managing flood risk.
Improving Scotland's water environment – Tay area management plan 2009-2015	Perth and Kinross lies within the Scotland River Basin District, and more specifically the Tay Area, to which the Tay Area Management Plan (AMP) applies. The AMP's purpose is to maintain and improve the quality of water bodies (rivers, lochs, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwaters) within the Tay Area Advisory Group area. It focuses on local actions and outlines how partnership working can safeguard wider benefits to the water environment. In 2008, 48%of the water bodies in the Tay area were classified as being at good or high ecological status, and the AMP seeks to maintain these, along with seeking to secure the continuous improvement of those waters currently below good ecological status. The priorities to secure these improvements are to reduce the number of water bodies affected by abstraction, diffuse pollution, alterations to banks and beds, barriers to migratory fish movement and point source pollution.
River Basin Management Plan for Scotland River Basin District 2015 - 2027	The RBMP builds on the first RBMP published in 2009, setting revised objectives for the 12-year period from 2015 to 2027 and a strengthened programme of measures of measures for achieving them. Expected improvements to the condition of the district's water bodies and protected areas as a result of the actions planned for the period 2015 – 2027 include: ▪ 4% of protected areas of (total number 477) achieving good status by 2021 and 12% achieving good status by 2027 ▪ 6% of water bodies (of total 3,169) achieving good status by 2021 and 16% achieving good status by 2027.
SOIL	
Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	The Framework's principle aim is to promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. It's underlying vision is that: *"Soils are recognised as a vital part of our economy, environment and heritage, to be safeguarded for existing and future generations in Scotland."* It sets out the vision for soil protection in Scotland, and formally acknowledges the importance of soils to society in terms of the services they provide and the socio-economic and environmental importance of their many functions, including: ▪ Providing the basis for food, forestry and other biomass production ▪ Controlling and regulating environmental interactions – regulating water flow and quality ▪ Storing carbon and maintaining the balance of gases in the air ▪ Providing valued habitats and sustainable biodiversity ▪ Preserving cultural and archaeological heritage ▪ Providing raw material ▪ Providing a platform for buildings and roads The Framework recognises that many industries, including forestry, tourism, farming and food production depend on the sustainable use of soils, and soil management plays an important role in sustainable flood management. Due to its wide-ranging functions, sustainable soil use contributes towards the Scottish Government's Strategic Objectives, including the *Wealthier& Fairer, Healthier and Safer & Stronger* objectives. In particular, healthy and functioning soils are

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
	recognised as being essential for wealth creation in forestry and agriculture. The following list of threats to soil are identified in the Framework and ranked as high to low: **1.** Climate Change **2.** Loss of organic matter **3.** Sealing – through construction **4.** Acidification and Eutrophication **5.** Loss of biodiversity **6.** Contamination by heavy metals **7.** Soil erosion **8.** Pesticides **9.** Compaction and structure **10.** Salinisation It is also recognised that there are also increasing, and sometimes conflicting demands on Scotland's soil resource e.g. the rising demand for locally produced Scottish food; increasing requirement for infrastructure development, as well as for forestry cover and renewable energy production. The Framework identifies 13 Soil Outcomes, as well as a range of actions and the responsible lead organisations in order to achieve the delivery of those outcomes.
Scottish Planning Policy (June 2014) Paras 193-205	**Valuing the Natural Environment** The section begins by setting the context with regards to NPF3. The natural environment is highlighted as forming the foundation for NPF3's spatial strategy. It is a valued national asset which provides for a range of opportunities linked to recreation, enjoyment and sustainable economic activity. Planning is identified as having an important role to play in protecting, enhancing and promoting access to the nation's key environmental resources, whilst at the same time supporting their sustainable use. In terms of policy principles specifically linked to soils, SPP states that the planning system should seek to protect soils from damage such as erosion or compaction. With respect to the Development Management process, where peat and other carbon rich soils are present, applicants *'should assess the likely effects of development on carbon dioxide emissions'* as where peatland is drained or otherwise disturbed CO_2 is liable to be released into the atmosphere – *'developments should aim to minimise this release.'*

Climate

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	The 2009 Act creates the statutory framework for greenhouse gas emission reductions in Scotland by setting a 42% reduction target for 2020 and 80% for 2050. To help ensure the delivery of these targets, the Act requires the Scottish Ministers to set annual targets for Scottish emissions from 2010 to 2050 through secondary legislation. It also gives the Scottish Ministers the power to modify the functions of the Forestry Commission in the interest of reducing greenhouse gas emissions or more generally in relation to climate change, and placed a duty on the Ministers to produce a land use strategy by the 31 March 2011. The land use strategy must set out objectives relating to sustainable land use; proposals and policies for meeting these objectives, and timescales over which the policies and proposals are expected to take effect. These objectives, policies and proposals must contribute to achieving the emission reduction targets set by the 2009 Act, the objectives set in an adaptation programme and also sustainable development.
Draft Climate Change Plan - the draft Third Report on Policies and Proposals 2017-2032	In January 2017, the Scottish Government published the Draft Climate Change Plan setting out policies and proposals for meeting the targets set out in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. The Draft Climate Change Plan, sits alongside the forthcoming Energy Strategy, and provides the strategic framework for the transition to a low carbon Scotland. The draft Plan sets out the path to a low carbon economy while helping to deliver sustainable economic growth and secure wider benefits to a greener, fairer and healthier Scotland in 2032. The draft Plan includes policies and proposals to reduce emissions from electricity generation, housing, transport, services, industry, forestry, peatlands, waste and agriculture.
Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework (December 2009)	The Framework sets the strategic direction for Scottish Government actions. However due to many adaptation decisions being made at a local level across all sectors a series of accompanying Sector Action Plans have been developed outlining the key issues and planned activity for adapting. The Sector Action Plans cover the topics of: agriculture, biodiversity, the built environment, business, emergency and rescue services, energy, forestry, health, marine, spatial planning and land use, transport, water, timescales, costs versus benefits, and principles. The Energy Action Plan draws on existing sources of information and research in order to identify the key impacts on climate change on the energy sector, and also appropriate actions to help build resilience to these impacts. It addresses the impacts to energy networks and infrastructure and the associated actions required to minimise the negative impacts and capitalise on the positive impacts of climate change. <u>The Challenge</u> Energy security is a complex and sometimes fragile system which is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The energy sectors physical infrastructure can be vulnerable to the potential flooding of facilities, damage to power lines and disruption to power stations. Scotland's energy capacity has evolved as a primarily centralised network meaning that we are highly dependent on a relatively inflexible system of critical infrastructure assets. <u>Key Policies</u> The Scottish Government has worked closely with industry, economic development agencies and other relevant bodies to develop a number of documents which establish the strategic action for the energy sector. These documents are not specifically focussed on climate change adaptation but they will ensure that a wide range of energy sources, robust and resilient transmission systems and prudent energy efficiency measures are in place to make sure Scotland is well placed to maximise the opportunities presented by climate change and minimise negative consequences. These plans and strategies include: ▪ Renewables Action Plan ▪ Renewables Heat Action Plan ▪ Marine Energy Road Map ▪ Offshore Wind Route Map ▪ National Renewables Infrastructure Plan

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
	▪ Carbon Capture and Storage (CSS) Roadmap ▪ Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEAP) ▪ The Scottish Government's Low Carbon Economic Strategy <u>Impacts of Climate Change for the Sector (threats and opportunities)</u> ENERGY TRANSMISSION Rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events will increase the severity and frequency of natural hazard threats to critical energy infrastructure. Although distribution networks are inherently resilient specific points in the network may be at risk of flooding, which could result in more regular or prolonged interruptions to supplies for customers on a localised basis. Furthermore, overhead cables can be very vulnerable to fluctuations in temperature, ice storms and high winds. This vulnerability represents a hazard to existing energy infrastructure and will have implications for future plans and investments. Key Scottish oil/fuel refining and import infrastructure will be subjected to increased risks of pluvial and tidal surge flooding, and also the impacts of extreme temperatures. Due to the limited flexibility of fuel supply routes in the country there could be more regular disruption to fuel supplies. ENERGY GENERATION Changes in climate will have an impact on energy generation in Scotland – more variable rainfall patterns and reduction in snow cover will change the pattern of water resources available for traditional dam storage hydro schemes (more drawdown in drier periods may limit generation and more heavy rainfall events could lead to more frequent spills from dams). Renewable energy generation sites e.g. wind, hydro and tidal power will be located in exposed areas which could be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change like flooding and erosion. The energy industry must take this into account when developing new generating stations. Carbon capture and storage developments could suffer from efficiency losses due to cooling issues as a result of increased water temperatures, increased or more frequent flooding, and/or heat related damage to vital equipment as a result of hotter summers. However, rigorous energy consents and planning regimes will ensure that all new power stations are designed and developed to minimise adverse environmental impacts and take into account the latest climate change projections. As peak output from hydro-electric schemes currently tends to be in winter, the likely increase in rainfall means that the effects of climate change are likely to be limited. However, hydro generation is important to Scotland's recovery from a total electricity grid shutdown, therefore climate change could impact on the recovery period from any major incident affecting the electricity grid as a whole. ENERGY CONSUMPTION Currently energy demand patterns increase in the winter (heating demand increases), but in future demand for cooling during the summer months could lead to a more even demand profile. Furthermore, the electrification of the transport and heat sectors is projected to gain momentum in the 2020s which will require significantly more electricity generation in Scotland than today. Heat production from renewable sources will need to increase significantly by 2030 in order to put Scotland on the road to complete decarbonisation of its heat supply by 2050. ENERGY CRITICAL NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE (CNI) Scotland's CNI will potentially be impacted upon by the negative effects of climate change e.g. increased risk of flooding, landslides and other natural hazards. Energy infrastructure forms a critical part of Scotland's CNI. ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORESIGHT The consequences of climate change and environmental degradation along with global energy insecurity could potentially exacerbate economic volatility, social distress and human conflict globally. However, this also presents potential strategic and economic opportunities for Scotland to become a global leader in adapting to climate change and energy security, and to show leadership in addressing both risks and opportunities. Such as: ▪ Climate change adaptation ▪ Physical defence, resilient systems and infrastructure etc. ▪ Temperature resiliency: crops, materials, systems, buildings ▪ Low carbon transition ▪ Decarbonising transport, utilities, agriculture, military, logistics, supply chains ▪ Healthcare, drug development, clinical treatment, service delivery ▪ Resource security: depletion – scarcity – alternatives: ▪ Non-conventional oil, enhanced recovery ▪ Critical material and rare metal supplies ▪ Resilience of critical infrastructure. <u>Actions</u> The proposed actions have been developed under 3 pillars: 1. Understanding the consequences of a changing climate 2. Equip decision makers with skills and tools 3. Integrate adaptation into public policy and regulation
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	The general aim and purpose of the Act is to improve the assessment and sustainable management of flood risk across Scotland, which is supported by a new duty placed on local authorities, SEPA, the Scottish Ministers and others to carry out their flood risk related functions with a view to reducing overall flood risk. The emphasis of the Act is on managing the likelihood and impact of flooding, and it makes clear that whilst it is not always possible to reduce the likelihood, or even the impact of some floods, wherever possible, all bodies involved in managing flooding should seek to reduce flood risk by concentrating efforts on those areas and communities at greatest risk. A key new element of flood risk management established under the Act is the requirement to prepare plans to manage flood risk. SEPA will be responsible for district flood risk management plans which will set the national and strategic framework for flood risk management in Scotland and local authorities will be responsible for preparing local flood risk management plans. The local management plans, which must be consistent with district plans, will ensure that those objectives and measures outlined in the district plans are based on locally targeted and coordinated actions to manage flood risks.
Scottish Planning Policy (June 2014)	There are four planning outcomes which explain how planning should support the shared vision in NPF3 and SPP of:

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
Paras 1-21, 254-263	*'…a low-carbon economy with progressively narrowing disparities in well-being and opportunity. It is growth that can be achieved whilst reducing emissions and which respects the quality of environment, place and life which makes our country so special. It is growth which increases solidarity – reducing inequalities between our regions. We live in sustainable, well-designed placed and homes which meet our needs. We enjoy excellent transport and digital connections, internally and with the rest of the world.'* Outcome 2: A low carbon place is concerned with reducing our carbon emissions and adapting to climate change. NPF3 will facilitate the move to a low carbon economy, particularly through supporting diversification of the energy sector, and the spatial strategy as a whole seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate adaptation to climate change. SPP sets out how this should be delivered on the ground; through grasping opportunities to encourage mitigation and adaptation measures, it is thought that planning can support the transformational change needed to meet emission reduction targets and influence climate change. It is considered that planning can also influence people's choices to reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production, particularly through energy efficiency and the reduction of waste. Outcome 3: A natural, resilient place is focussed on helping to protect and enhance our natural and cultural assets, and facilitating their sustainable use. NPF3 highlights the importance of our environment as part of our cultural identity, a crucial contributor to wellbeing and an economic opportunity. The spatial strategy seeks to build resilience and also promotes the protection and sustainable use of the country's world-class environmental assets. Again SPP sets out how this should be delivered upon; through protecting and making efficient use of Scotland's existing resources and environmental assets it is considered that planning can help us to live within our environmental limits and pass on healthy ecosystems to future generations. **A NATURAL, RESILIENT PLACE – MANAGING FLOOD RISK AND DRAINAGE** NPF3 supports a catchment-scale approach to sustainable flood risk management. The spatial strategy seeks to build the resilience of the country's towns and cities, encourage sustainable land management in rural areas, and to tackle the long-term vulnerability of parts of our coasts and islands. Flooding can impact on people and businesses, and climate change will increase the risk of flooding in some parts of Scotland. Planning is considered to have an important role in reducing the vulnerability of existing and future development to flooding. SPP requires the planning system to promote: ▪ A precautionary approach to flood risk from all sources, taking into account the predicted effects of climate change (through both the development plan and development management decisions); ▪ Flood avoidance through safeguarding flood storage and conveying capacity, and locating development away from functional floodplains and medium to high risk areas; ▪ Flood reduction by assessing flood risk and, where appropriate, carrying out natural and structural flood management measures e.g. flood protection, restoring natural features and characteristics, enhancing flood storage capacity, avoiding the construction of new culverts and opening existing culverts where possible; and ▪ Avoidance of increased surface water flooding through requirements for SuDS and minimising the area of impermeable surface. In order to achieve this, the planning system is required to prevent development which would have a significant probability of being affected by flooding or would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. A piecemeal reduction in the functional floodplain should also be avoided due to the cumulative effects of reducing storage capacity. Developers should take into account flood risk and the ability of future occupiers to insure development before committing themselves to a site or project. LDPs should protect land with the potential to contribute to managing flood risk e.g. through natural flood management, managed coastal realignment, washland or green infrastructure creation, or as part of a scheme to manage flood risk. LDPs should use the flood risk framework within SPP to guide development: ▪ **Little or No Risk:** annual probability of coastal or watercourse flooding is less than 0.1% (1:1000 years) - No constraints due to coastal or watercourse flooding ▪ **Low to Medium Risk:** annual probability of coastal or watercourse flooding is between 0.1% and 0.5% (1:1000 to 1:200 years) Suitable for most development. A flood risk assessment may be required at the upper end of the probability range, and for essential infrastructure (essential transport and utility infrastructure including electricity generating stations, power stations and grid and primary sub stations, water treatment works and sewage treatment works, and wind turbines) and the most vulnerable uses. Water resistant materials and construction may be required. Generally not suitable for civil infrastructure (hospitals, fire stations, emergency depots, schools, care homes, ground-based electrical and telecommunications equipment). Where civil infrastructure must be located in these areas or is being substantially extended, it should be designed to be capable of remaining operational and accessible during extreme flood events. ▪ **Medium to High Risk:** annual probability of coastal or watercourse flooding is greater than 0.5% (1:200 years) - May be suitable for: - Residential, institutional, commercial and industrial development within built-up areas provided flood protection measures to the appropriate standard already exist and are maintained, are under construction, or are a planned measure in a current flood risk management plan; - Essential infrastructure within built-up areas, designed and constructed to remain operational during floods and not impede water flow; - Some recreational, sport, amenity and nature conservation uses, provided appropriate evacuation procedures are in place; and - Job-related accommodation, e.g. for caretakers or operational staff. - Generally not suitable for: - Civil infrastructure and the most vulnerable uses; - Additional development in undeveloped and sparsely developed areas, unless a location is essential for operational reasons, e.g. for navigation and water-based recreation, agriculture, transport or utilities infrastructure (which should be designed and constructed to be operational during floods and not impede water flow), and an alternative, lower risk location is not available; and - New caravan and camping sites. - Where built development is permitted, measures to protect against and manage flood risk will be required and any loss of flood storage capacity mitigated to achieve a neutral or better outcome. - Water-resistant materials and construction should be used where appropriate. Elevated buildings on structures such as stilts are unlikely to be acceptable. <u>Surface Water Flooding</u> - Infrastructure and buildings should generally be designed to be free from surface water flooding in rainfall events where the annual probability of occurrence is greater than 0.5% (1:200 years). - Surface water drainage measures should have a neutral or better effect on the risk of flooding both on and off the site, taking account of rain falling on the site and run-off from adjacent areas.

Landscape

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of all landscapes in Europe. It highlights the importance of and need for public involvement in the development of landscapes, and encourages a joined up approach through policy and planning in all areas of land use, development and management, including the recognition of landscape in law.

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
SNH Wildness in Scotland's Countryside (2003)	The document describes the main pressures leading to the loss of wildness, and provides support to the policy approach taken in NPPG14 (now superseded by SPP). It also considers the difficulty associated with identifying wildness and wild land in our landscapes. It draws a distinction between "wildness" – the quality enjoyed, and "wild land", or places where wildness is best expressed. Whilst wild land has normally been identified in the uninhabited and remoter areas in the north and west of the country, the quality of wildness can be found more widely in the countryside, sometimes relatively close to settlements.
SNH Policy Statement No. 02/03 Wildness in Scotland's Countryside	This policy paper looks at the value of wildness to society and its significance as a distinctive part of Scotland's natural heritage. It describes the main pressures leading to loss of wildness; it provides support to the policy approach taken in NPPG 14 (now superseded by SPP), and it considers the difficult matter of how to identify wildness and wild land in our landscapes. It sets out the range of attributes which people find in wild landscapes; considers the cultural links between landscapes, people and places; assesses the importance of Scotland's wild land and the recent changes to it, and sets out SNH's policy aims for wild land. These aims include: ▪ Safeguarding wildness and wild land ▪ Enhancing nature ▪ Responsible recreation use ▪ Recovery from past damage ▪ Promoting awareness An annex to the statement includes a map of search areas for wild land but this has been superseded by SNH's recent map of Wild Land Areas.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014) Para 215	<u>Areas of Wild Land</u> Development may be appropriate in some circumstances in areas of wild land. Further consideration will be necessary to demonstrate that any significant effects on the qualities if these areas can be substantially overcome through siting, design or other mitigation.
Assessing the Impacts on Wild Land Interim Guidance Note (February 2007 with note added October 2014)	This note sets out the general principles for assessing the potential adverse and beneficial impacts on areas of wild land i.e. those areas where wildness is best expressed. It also includes an assessment methodology. Following on from the identification of the Wild Land Areas in 2014 this guidance note is being reviewed, and as such contains an updated note at the beginning to highlight that point and to explain that the Wild Land Areas supersede the Search Areas for Wild Land, and identify the most extensive areas of high wildness. Furthermore, until the revised guidance is published this interim note should only be applied with reference to the new Wild Land Areas. Finally, section 1.1 of the guidance note which relates to wild land policy has now been superseded by the relevant policies within SPP (2014) and NPF3. Although SNH's Policy Statement 'Wildness in Scotland's Countryside' still remains relevant it will be revised in due course to reflect the Government's new policy. In early 2017, SNH consulted on new guidance 'Assessing impacts on Wild Land Areas – technical guidance'. The draft guidance sets out a methodology and general principles for assessing the impact of development proposals on Wild Land Areas identified in the 2014 SNH WLA map, supported by draft Wild Land Area descriptions developed and consulted on by SNH in 2017.
SNH Siting and Designing Wind Farms in the Landscape (revised February 2017)	This guidance document provides advice on the siting and design of wind farms in the country's landscapes. Following an extensive consultation process it provides an update to the previous 2009 version (V1) and 2014 version (V2), although the basic principles of siting and design remain relevant. The guidance is concerned with landscape issues and builds upon areas of SNHs renewables policy. However, it does not look at wider technical design issues or other natural heritage issues which are also important, nor does it deal with further relevant considerations relating to noise, archaeology, access and transport. The guidance should be used alongside SNH's 'Strategic Locational Guidance for Onshore Wind Farms (2002, updated March 2009); 'Assessing the Cumulative Impact of Onshore Wind Energy Developments' (2012), and 'Visual Representation of Wind Farms (2017). Developers and those involved in wind farm design are required to also refer to Spatial Frameworks for wind being developed by local authorities in line with Scottish Planning Policy. The document looks at: ▪ Wind Turbine Design and Layout (turbine form and design, colour, transformer colour, lighting, size, and scale; ancillary infrastructure; turbine layout/array, and micrositing). ▪ Wind farm Siting and Design (landscape character; landscape and scenic value; wild land and places with a strong sense of remoteness; experiencing wind farms in the landscape; wind farm siting and design in relation to landscape and visual characteristics; landform; landscape scale; perspective; land use; landscape and visual pattern; focal features; settlements and urban/industrial landscapes; coast; woodland, and small/community wind farms) ▪ Designing in landscapes with multiple wind farms (relating to landscape character; establishing new patterns; relationship between wind farms; focal point pattern and scale; settlements, and wind farm extensions). ▪ Landscape and Visual Assessment of Wind Farms (what is landscape and visual impact assessment? Context for landscape and visual impact assessment; landscape and visual impacts of wind farms; design statements; presentation of information within landscape and visual impact assessment; small wind farms and the need for assessment, and duration of impacts and decommissioning).
Tayside Landscape Character Assessment (1999)	This document provides a detailed assessment of the landscape character of the Tayside region for use by planning authorities in the preparation and review of their development plans, and in the scoping and consideration of changes in land use. It considers the likely and existing pressures and opportunities for landscape change and assesses the sensitivity of the landscape to these changes. It also identifies areas of landscape that are or may be under threat and provides guidelines on how differing landscapes may be conserved, enhanced or restructured as appropriate. Perth and Kinross is covered by a range of Landscape Character Areas, including: ▪ Broadvalley Lowland ▪ Dolerite Hills ▪ Firth Lowlands ▪ Highland Foothills ▪ Highland Glens ▪ Highland Glens and Lochs ▪ Highland Summits and Plateaux ▪ Igneous Hills ▪ Inland Loch ▪ Lowland Hills ▪ Lowland Loch Basin ▪ Lowland River Corridors ▪ Plateau Moor: Rannoch Moor ▪ Urban
Perth Landscape Capacity Study	This study was commissioned to assess the capacity of the landscapes around Perth and 17 other settlements in the previous Perth Local Plan (1995) area to accommodate further built development in order to inform the locational strategy of the

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
David Tyldesley & Associates (June 2000)	development plan. The study area contained 6 regional landscape character types, which were subdivided into a series of units and sub-units for assessment in relation to each of the settlements and to assess the capacity of the landscape to accommodate a new settlement in addition to the one under consideration at the time at Oudenarde, by Bridge of Earn. The assessment concluded that the landscapes around Perth have extremely limited capacity to accommodate further urban expansion if the setting and character of Perth City is to be sustained. Some scope for further development in the Almond Valley, between Gannochy and New Scone, and in the longer term, possibly at Bertha Park was identified. Elsewhere significant urban expansion would seriously detract from the character and distinctiveness of the landscape.
Perth Green Belt Study David Tyldesley & Associates (June 2000)	This Green Belt Study was commissioned by the Council and SNH alongside the Perth Landscape Capacity Study to help inform decisions about the location of new development in the then emerging Structure Plan area. The objectives of the study were to evaluate the case for a Green Belt for Perth as a way of formalising the development strategy. The methodology used for the study was as follows: 1. Location and Description of the area of search 2. Defining the Objectives of Green Belts and Green Belt Policies 3. Defining the Criteria for Green Belt Designations and Boundaries 4. Application of the Criteria to establish need for Green Belt 5. Application of the Criteria to establish Inner and Outer Boundaries 6. Summary and Conclusions Relating to the Green Belt The Perth Green Belt was formally designated following the adoption of the Perth & Kinross Local Development Plan in February 2014. A proposal for the Green Belt had previously been included in the Draft Perth Area Local Plan in 2004, but the progression of that Plan was halted owing to issues with the introduction of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Regulations (2004) and the requirement for SEA.
Settlement Strategy Landscape Capacity Study Kinross Local Plan, David Tyldesley & Associates (August 2005)	Perth & Kinross Council commissioned this study to assist in preparing a number of Long Term Development Strategies for various settlements within the Kinross-shire Local Plan area as a result of the Reporter's recommendations following the Inquiry into the 2001 Plan. The Local Plan identifies three settlements: Milnathort, Blairingone and Crook of Devon where the Council proposes with the community, land owners and others to enter into discussions to formulate long-term development strategies for each area, the results of which will be incorporated into any subsequent review of the local plan. This study focuses on the Milnathort/Kinross Area and the Fossoway Area, including the settlements of Blairingone, Crook of Devon, Drum, Powmill and Rumbling Bridge. Its purpose is to provide an assessment of the existing landscape and its ability to accommodate future development. The objectives of the Study were to: ▪ Evaluate the landscape setting of the two areas, identifying key resources for protection/enhancement ▪ Identify sensitive areas where development should be discouraged ▪ Outline an appropriate landscape framework to support any future development ▪ Identify long term options, in landscape terms, for development within the two areas. Options should be put forward for different scales of development and should include the identification of potential expansion areas with information regarding the type of development which may be suitable, any necessary landscape mitigation or enhancement required and how development could be phased to ensure the most appropriate sites are developed first. The Study draws conclusions as to those locations where the landscape has the capacity to accommodate further development for the settlements of Kinross, Milnathort, Blairingone, Crook of Devon and Drum, Powmill, and Rumbling Bridge following the carrying out of a Settlement Capacity Assessment for each. The Study will help inform the assessment of site options for the LDP.
Perth and Kinross Landscape Supplementary Guidance (June 2015)	The Landscape Supplementary Guidance was adopted by the Council on 17 June 2015 and becomes statutory supplementary guidance to the Adopted Local Development Plan. It has been produced to include the review and update of Local Landscape Designations in Perth and Kinross into the Council's planning policy framework. It also provides further advice on the implementation of Local Development Policy *ER6: Managing Future Landscape Change to Conserve and Enhance the Diversity and Quality of the Area's Landscapes* within the 11 Special Landscape Areas, and will help to bring forward land management initiatives to protect and enhance these areas.

Material Assets

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
SUSTAINABLE LAND USE	
Getting the best from our land – A land use strategy for Scotland (March 2011/Reviewed for period 2016 - 2021)	The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 required the production of this Strategy. It establishes a long term vision looking towards 2050, with the following three objectives relating to economic prosperity, environmental quality and communities, respectively: ▪ Land based businesses working with nature to contribute more to Scotland's prosperity; ▪ Responsible stewardship of Scotland's natural resources delivering more benefits to Scotland's people, and ▪ Urban and rural communities better connected to the land, with more people enjoying the land and positively influencing land use. As a means to realise these objectives, the Strategy identifies ten key Principles for Sustainable Land Use, which reflect the Scottish Government's policies on the priorities which should inform choices in respect of land use across the country. The Strategy comments that the delivery of sustainable land use with require collaborative and partnership working between the public and private sectors; however it is expected that the public sector will take the lead in the short term. Scotland's Land Use Strategy is a key commitment of Section 57 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. A first Strategy was laid in Parliament on 17 March 2011 with a requirement that this is reviewed every 5 years. Following a period of review and consultation the Land Use Strategy 2016-2021 was published on 22 March 2016. The second Strategy retains the long term Vision; three Objectives relating to the economy, environment and communities; and the Principles for Sustainable Land Use to guide policy and decision making. It builds on the experience of the two Regional Land Use Pilot projects in Aberdeenshire and the Scottish Borders which tested an innovative approach to local land use decision-making.

Name of PPS	Main Requirements of PPS
	The second Strategy contains activities for the next 5 years including themes such as agriculture, Scottish Rural Development Programme, forestry and the uplands as well as land use decision-making at a local level.
FORESTRY	
The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forest Management (2011)	The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) is a reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK. It outlines the context for forestry in the UK, sets out the approach of the UK governments to sustainable forest management, defines standards and requirements, provides a basis for regulation and monitoring, and is supported by its series of Guidelines. The importance of balancing the environmental, economic and social benefits of forests, and the recognition that forests serve a wide range of objectives is at the core of the UKFS approach. The UKFS contains 'Requirements' for sustainable forest management, which are split into two levels of compliance: 'Legal' and 'Good forestry practice'. These UKFS Requirements are categorised into different elements of sustainable forest management, each supported by an individual Guidelines publication. These are: ▪ Biodiversity ▪ Climate Change ▪ Historic Environment ▪ Landscape ▪ People ▪ Soil ▪ Water It is a prerequisite of any forestry proposals seeking public funding that these requirements are met. <u>Climate Change</u> As fuel, wood can provide a valuable substitute for fossil fuels; although wood releases carbon dioxide when it is burned, an equivalent amount has been sequestered from the atmosphere as the trees grew. In this way, woodfuel derived from sustainable forests, or from short rotation crops such as coppice, can be seen as close to carbon neutral. Harvesting forest residues such as leaves and branches also represents a potential source of woodfuel, providing the practice does not deplete carbon stocks or site productivity over the long term.
Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)	The Strategy is the Scottish Government's framework for the future of forestry and seeks to increase Scotland's woodlands from 17.1% of the country's land area to 25%. It sets out a vision which looks ahead to the second half of this century, but focusses on the key priorities over the next 10 years. The Scottish Government's main priority is to grow the economy in a sustainable way in order to raise the quality of life for everyone, and it is considered that the Scottish Forestry Strategy (SFS) can help achieve this goal. The Strategy's core principles are based on sustainable development, social inclusion, forestry for and with people, and integration with other land uses and businesses. The SFS has seven key themes which will help to achieve its vision. These are: **1. Climate Change -** Using forestry, and adapting forestry practices, to help reduce the impacts of climate change and help Scotland adapt to its changing climate. **2. Timber -** Getting the most from Scotland's increasing and sustainable timber resource. **3. Business Development -** Strengthening forestry through business development to underpin sustainable forest management and support economic growth and employment across Scotland. **4. Community Development -** Improving the quality of life and well-bring of people by supporting community development across Scotland. **5. Access and Health -** Making access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands easier for everyone – to help improve physical and mental health in Scotland. **6. Environmental Quality -** Protecting the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil and air), contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our unique historic environment. **7. Biodiversity -** Helping to restore, maintain and enhance Scotland's biodiversity, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of it. Delivery of the vision is based on the principles of: ▪ Sustainability ▪ Long-term planning ▪ Good woodland management ▪ Integration with other land uses and businesses ▪ Reflecting regional and local priorities, and ▪ Maintaining high professional standards
Scottish Government Rationale for Woodland Expansion (2009)	This document sets out the Scottish Government's views as to how woodland expansion can best increase the delivery of public benefits from Scotland's land in line with the contents of the Scottish Forestry Strategy. It highlights that the delivery of the Scottish Government's aspirations for forestry will involve four main types of woodland (Native Woodlands, Mixed Woodlands, Softwood Forests and Energy Forests). It also touches on the wider land use issues including land use balance, safeguarding prime agricultural land and peat and high carbon soils, and the protecting high quality open habitats and the creation of valuable new woodland habitats.
Perth & Kinross Forest and Woodland Strategy (November 2014)	The Forest and Woodland Strategy seeks to address uncertainties for land managers by identifying areas where we will support proposals for woodland creation and woodland management. It also identifies priority activities that the Council will encourage and for which funding will be available from government agencies, and those areas where there may be sensitivities or constraints to woodland or forest expansion. Therefore, the purpose of the Perth and Kinross Forest and Woodland Strategy is to: ▪ Provide a strategic framework for the development of forestry in the area ▪ Provide a local interpretation of the Scottish Forestry Strategy ▪ Ensure a balance of forestry with other land uses by identifying appropriate locations for a variety of types of woodland expansion and management practice ▪ Ensure forestry activity contributes across the range of Council policy objectives ▪ Ensure that the public benefits of managing and expanding the area's forest estate are optimised
WASTE	
Scotland's Zero Waste Plan	The Plan's mission is "*to achieve a zero waste Scotland, where we make the most efficient use of resources by minimising Scotland's demand on primary resources, and maximising the reuse, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them as waste"*.

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(June 2010)	**Vision** This vision describes a Scotland where resource use is minimised, valuable resources are not disposed of in landfills, and most waste is sorted into separate streams for reprocessing, leaving only limited amounts of waste to go to residual waste treatment, including energy from waste facilities. A zero waste Scotland will: ▪ be where everyone - individuals, the public and business sectors - appreciates the environmental, social and economic value of resources, and how they can play their part in using resources efficiently; ▪ reduce Scotland's impact on the environment, both locally and globally, by minimising the unnecessary use of primary materials, reusing resources where possible, and recycling and recovering value from materials when they reach the end of their life; ▪ help to achieve the targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 of reducing Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 42% by 2020 and 80% by 2050; ▪ contribute to sustainable economic growth by seizing the economic and environmental business and job opportunities of a zero waste approach. The implementation of this Plan will move Scotland towards achieving: ▪ 40% recycling/composting and preparing for re-use of waste from households by 2010 ▪ No more than 2.7 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill by 2010 ▪ 50% recycling/composting and preparing for reuse of waste from households by 2013 ▪ The preparing for reuse and the recycling of 50% by weight of waste materials such as paper, metal, plastic and glass from household waste and similar by 2020 ▪ No more than 1.8 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill by 2013 ▪ 60% recycling/composting and preparing for reuse of waste from households by 2020 ▪ No more than 1.26 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to be sent to landfill by 2020 ▪ 70% recycling and preparing for reuse of construction and demolition waste by 2020 ▪ No more than 5% of all waste to go to landfill by 2025 ▪ 70% recycling/composting and preparing for reuse of all waste by 2025 **Role of Land Use Planning in Delivering Zero Waste** The Plan identifies the planning system as having a crucial role to play in delivering waste management facilities for all waste to ensure its objectives and targets are met.
Safeguarding Scotland's Resources – A Programme for the Efficient Use of Our Materials (2012)	This consultation builds on Zero Waste Plan's vision for Scotland – recognising that every item and material we use is a resource with a value. Through this consultation exercise the Scottish Government sought views on a programme of proposals to drive progress forward towards that vision in the broad areas of working with businesses; product design and packaging; reuse; and influencing behaviours. The proposals are designed to deliver benefits across the areas of the economy, environmental protection, carbon savings, resource conservation, and behaviour change.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014) Paras 175 – 192, 234-245	**PLANNING FOR ZERO WASTE** Scotland has a Zero Waste Policy and NPF3 recognises that waste is a resource and an opportunity rather than a burden; every item and material we use, natural or manufactured, is a resource with value for our economy. Planning has a vital role to play in supporting the provision of facilities and infrastructure for future business development, investment and employment. <u>Policy Principles</u> The planning system should: ▪ Promote developments that minimise the unnecessary use of primary materials and promote efficient use of secondary materials; ▪ Support a diverse range of new emerging technologies and investment opportunities to secure economic value from secondary resources (including reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and reprocessing); ▪ Support the achievement of Scotland's zero waste targets; and ▪ Help deliver infrastructure at appropriate locations, prioritising development in line with the waste hierarchy (prevention, reuse, recycling, energy recovery and waste disposal). <u>Delivery</u> Planning authorities and SEPA should work together to achieve zero waste objectives through development plans and development management, having regard to the Zero Waste Plan. <u>Development Plans</u> should put into practice the aims of the Zero Waste Plan, promote the waste hierarchy, and resource efficiency and the minimisation of waste during construction and operation. Plans should enable investment opportunities in a range of technologies and industries, to maximise the value of secondary resources and waste to the economy (including composting facilities, transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, anaerobic digestion, and mechanical, biological and thermal treatment plants). Particular attention should be paid to encouraging opportunities for reuse, refurbishment, remanufacturing and reprocessing of high value materials and products in line with the waste hierarchy. Industry and business should engage with planning authorities to help identify sites which would enable co-location with end users of outputs where appropriate. Planning authorities should have regard to the annual update of required capacity for source segregated and unsorted waste, and as well as being mindful of the need to achieve the all-Scotland operational capacity, they should generally facilitate growth in sustainable resource management. The Planning system should support the provision of a network of infrastructure to allow Scotland's waste and secondary resources to be managed in one of the nearest appropriate installations, through the use of the most appropriate methods and technologies in order to protect the environment and public health. While there is a significant shortfall in waste management infrastructure emphasis should be placed on need over proximity. The achievement of a sustainable strategy may involve waste crossing planning boundaries, but as the national network of installations becomes more fully developed scope may exist for assigning greater weight to proximity in identifying suitable locations for new waste facilities. Any sites identified specifically for energy from waste facilities should enable links to be made to potential renewable heat and energy users. Plans should safeguard existing waste management installations and ensure allocation of adjacent sites does not compromise the waste handling operations, which may operate 24 hours a day and partly outside buildings. LDPs should identify appropriate locations for new infrastructure, allocating specific sites where possible, and provide a policy framework which facilitates delivery. Suitable sites will include those which have already been identified for employment, industry or storage and distribution. In addition, LDPs should identify where masterplans or development briefs will be required to guide the development of waste installations for major sites. <u>Development Management</u> – when determining applications for new installations authorities should take full account of the policy principles set out in para 176 of SPP. Authorities should determine if proposed developments would constitute appropriate uses of land; the regulation of permitted installations is a matter for SEPA. Planning authorities should consider the need for buffer zones between dwellings or other sensitive receptors. As a guide SPP suggests appropriate buffer distances may be: 100m between sensitive receptors and recycling facilities, small-scale thermal treatment or leachate treatment plant; 250m between sensitive receptors and operations such as outdoor camping, anaerobic digestion, mixed waste processing, thermal treatment or landfill gas plant; and greater between sensitive receptors and landfill sites. Planning authorities should consider requiring the preparation of site waste management plans for construction sites; secure decommissioning or restoration (including landfill) to agreed standards as a condition of planning permission for waste

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	management facilities; and ensure that landfill consents are subject to an appropriate financial bond unless the operator can demonstrate that the programme of restoration, including the necessary financing, phasing and aftercare of sites, is sufficient. MAXIMISING THE BENEFITS OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE LDPs should: ▪ Identify and protect open spaces identified in the open space audit and strategy as valued and functional or capable of being brought into use to meet local needs; ▪ Seek to enhance existing and promote the creation of new green infrastructure through a design-led approach leading to a proposal that is appropriate to place, including connections to other green infrastructure assets; ▪ Safeguard existing and potential allotment sites; and ▪ Safeguard access rights and core paths, and encourage new and enhanced opportunities for access linked to wider networks. PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE EXTRACTION OF RESOURCES Minerals make an important contribution to the economy including providing materials for construction, energy supply and other uses, and supporting employment. LDPs should safeguard all workable mineral resources which are of economic or conservation value and ensure that these are not sterilised by other development. They should support a 10 year landbank of permitted reserves for construction aggregates at all times in all market areas through the identification of areas of search. For those areas covered by a PEDL (Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence) LDPs should amongst other things also identify licence areas. Policies should protect areas of peatland and only permit commercial extraction in areas suffering historic, significant damage through human activity and where the conservation value is low and restoration is impossible. <u>Development Management</u> For all proposals for shale gas and coal bed methane extraction, to assist planning authorities with their consideration if impacts on local communities, neighbouring uses and the environment, applications should undertake a risk assessment developed in consultation with statutory consultees and local communities, and possibly as part of any EIA.
SEPA Guidance – Management of Forestry Waste 2013	This document provides guidance on the Management of Forestry Waste, in particular, the circumstances in which SEPA would expect waste legislation to apply to materials arising from forestry operations. As a statutory consultee in the development planning system and as Scotland's principal waste regulator, SEPA has been consulted on applications and developments for Windfarms and Hydro-schemes within the forestry estate. Many of which involve proposals for large scale felling of timber with the potential to produce waste, as part of the preparatory ground clearance for the construction of windfarms or hydro-schemes and the associated tracks, turbine bases, crane pads and borrow pits. In many instances, these are major construction operations driven by an objective to build a major windfarm and associated infrastructure rather than by traditional, commercial forestry objectives. Such developments, where the timber may be considered a burden to the developer if they have not developed complementary proposals to remove the timber from the development site for use in conventional timber manufacturing or production processes, are likely to generate substantial quantities of waste which will require to be managed in accordance with current waste legislation. **Summary** The guidance should be considered in its entirety, but in summary: ▪ Felling operations should be undertaken with a view to preventing and reducing waste arisings. ▪ Ideally, timber (including brash and lop/top) will be sent off-site for use in downstream commercial activities such as production, manufacturing or as biomass in energy production. ▪ Other off-site uses (e.g. composting) may qualify under the terms of exemptions from waste management licensing. ▪ Genuine uses within farming, forestry, or in energy production will not be regarded as waste activities as these are excluded from waste regulation. ▪ Genuine uses on development sites where trees have been felled, but there is no indication of them being discarded, will not be regarded as waste activities. ▪ Disposal in or on land should be avoided. This would require to be permitted as a landfill. ▪ Developers should engage with SEPA at the earliest possible opportunity if they require advice on specific proposals. **Possible exemptions relevant to forestry waste** ▪ Treatment of land for agricultural benefit or ecological improvement ▪ Composting ▪ Manufacture of specified goods from specified wastes ▪ Chipping etc., waste plant matter ▪ Burning plant tissue waste on land in the open
Perth and Kinross Waste Management Plan 2010-2025 (November 2010)	The Plan was produced in response to the new national targets for waste and recycling set out in the Zero Waste Plan for Scotland, including a 70% recycling/ composting rate for all waste by 2025. It remains focused on the waste hierarchy which identifies waste prevention as the most preferred option, followed by recycling, reuse and finally treatment and disposal. The key elements of the Plan include: ▪ A commitment to optimise the amount of waste segregated at source through separate kerbside collections of dry mixed recyclates and mixed food and garden waste, and through the development of Recycling Centres and Points; ▪ To procure a short term contract for residual waste disposal commencing 2010/11; ▪ To investigate options for joint procurement with other local authorities for long term residual waste treatment and disposal services; ▪ Implementation of waste awareness campaigns and initiative which aim to encourage waste prevention and increase participation in recycling and composting schemes; ▪ A commitment to sign up to the Zero Waste Scotland 'Construction Commitment: Halving Waste to Landfill'; ▪ A commitment to promote community sector based waste projects which promote sustainable resource management. The Plan prioritises waste prevention, recycling and composting, however it is recognised that a significant amount of residual waste (waste materials that have not been separated out for recycling or composting) will still need to be managed. A key part of the Plan therefore is to secure a solution for the treatment of residual waste. Meeting future targets for landfill diversion, and recycling and composting will be dependent on this in order to recover value from the residual waste stream. However, any future contract for residual waste treatment will form part of the Council's integrated approach to waste management, which prioritises waste prevention, recycling and composting. **Non-municipal Waste** This is a broad category which includes commercial and industrial wastes, construction and demolition waste, and waste from agriculture, fishing and forestry. Although the Council offers waste and recycling services to businesses within the Council area, it only collects a small proportion (approximately 18%) of the total commercial and industrial waste arising in Perth and Kinross. The majority is collected by private waste management contractors. Data on non-municipal waste is currently unreliable in relation to amounts produced, recycled and its composition, as there is no statutory requirement for businesses to provide data on the wastes they produce. Scotland's Zero Waste Plan includes an action to improve data on non-municipal waste, which the Scottish Government and SEPA propose to take forward.

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	The Perth and Kinross Economic Strategy identifies renewable energy as an industry sector with significant growth potential. It is recognised that there are renewable energy opportunities for the treatment of non-municipal waste and the Council will facilitate the development of key projects in the Perth and Kinross area. In terms of non-municipal waste, the Plan identifies the following low priority actions: ▪ Work within the Community Planning Partnership to highlight to local businesses the financial and environmental benefits of waste minimisation and recycling, and sources of further support. ▪ Work within the Community Planning Partnership to highlight to local waste businesses the business development opportunities arising from the waste and recycling sector. ▪ Sign up to the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WARP) 'Halving Waste to Landfill Commitment'.
Perth & Kinross Council Supplementary Guidance – Delivering Zero Waste in PKC (June 2016)	The purpose of the 'Delivering Zero Waste' Supplementary Guidance is to explain the approach taken towards waste within PKC and provide guidance to developers on the siting and design of waste management infrastructure. The Guidance promotes the waste hierarchy principles – reduce, re-use and recycle – as part of a wider circular economy including composting facilities, transfer stations, recycling facilities, anaerobic facilities, and mechanical, biological and thermal treatment plants.
Perth & Kinross Council Airfield Safeguarding Supplementary Guidance (November 2012)	The purpose of the Airfield Safeguarding Supplementary Guidance is to protect both the airspace over and around the airfields in Perth and Kinross from the effects of possible adverse developments that may affect safe operation by controlling the use of land. Perth Airport is a licensed airfield and is safeguarded in line with CAA document CAP 168 Licensing of Aerodromes and is not subject to this Guidance. The Airfield Safeguarding Supplementary Guidance was consulted on alongside the Proposed Local Development Plan. The Guidance relates to Local Development Plan Policy EP13: Airfield Safeguarding and was adopted in October 2014.
Perth and Kinross Core Paths Plan (January 2012)	The Plan has been produced by the Council in response to a requirement under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003. It shows a system of paths (core paths) which the Council considers to be sufficient to provide reasonable public access across the Council area (excluding those areas covered by the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs and Cairngorms National Parks). It was formally adopted in January 2012 and shows a total of 2045 kilometres of core paths. The Plan includes paths which are: ▪ Rights of way; ▪ Functional link paths within and between communities – including selected footways (pavements), quiet roads and promoted cycle routes; ▪ Existing popular and promoted paths; ▪ Upland and forest paths; ▪ Routes to mountains and other points of public interest; ▪ Longer distance routes such as the Cateran Trail; ▪ Routes to access inland water. A SEA was undertaken to assess the potential effects of the Core Paths Plan on the environment. The assessment concluded that the core paths network will have positive effects in relation to human health through enabling responsible outdoor access. Possible solutions in response to any potential negative effects identified are being developed in partnership with the appropriate consultation bodies.

Cultural Heritage

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Our Place in Time - The Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland (2014)	This is Scotland's first Historic Environment Strategy. It is a high level framework setting out a 10 year vision for the historic environment. The key outcome is to ensure that the cultural, social, environmental and economic value of Scotland's historic environment continues to make a strong contribution to the well-being of the nation and its people. It was developed in partnership and the stakeholders identified the need for strategic priorities to help align and prioritise sector activity towards a common goal. **Vision** Scotland's historic environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected, enjoyed and enhanced. It is at the heart of a flourishing and sustainable Scotland and will be passed on with pride to benefit future generations. **Principles** The delivery of the shared vision will be guided by the following principles: ▪ Scotland's historic environment is important. ▪ We need to be ambitious and do more to preserve and maintain the historic environment and to secure the many associated benefits. ▪ We need to face the challenges. **Aims** We will realise this shared vision by: ▪ Understanding – by investigating and recording our historic environment to continually develop our knowledge, understanding and interpretation of our past and how best to conserve, sustain and present it. ▪ Protecting – by caring for and protecting the historic environment, ensuring that we can both enjoy and benefit from it and conserve and enhance it for the enjoyment and benefit of future generations. ▪ Valuing – by sharing and celebrating the richness and significance of our historic environment, enabling us to enjoy the fascinating and inspirational diversity of our heritage. **Cross-Cutting Strategic Priorities** ▪ To ensure that decision-making is informed and that sound evidence-based information is available at all levels of decision-making. ▪ Encourage high-quality leadership and collaborative working at all levels and facilitate the creation of partnerships to achieve outcomes that enhance the economic, social and environmental well-being of Scotland. ▪ Develop skills and capacity at all levels that are needed to manage, nurture and enjoy the historic environment across all our communities. ▪ Mainstream the historic environment – ensuring the historic environment lies at the heart of a modern, dynamic Scotland.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014) Paras 135 - 151	**VALUING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT** <u>NPF and wider policy context</u> Planning has an important role to play in maintaining and enhancing the distinctive and high-quality, irreplaceable historic places which enrich our lives, contribute to our sense of identity and are an important resource for our tourism and leisure

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	industry. Policy Principles: The planning system should: ▪ Promote the care and protection of the designated and non-designated historic environment (including individual assets, related settings and the wider cultural landscape) and its contribution to sense of place, cultural identity, social well-being, economic growth, civic participation and lifelong learning; and ▪ Enable positive change in the historic environment which is informed by a clear understanding of the importance of the heritage assets affected and ensure their future use. Change should be sensitively managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the fabric and setting of the asset, and ensure that its special characteristics are protected, conserved or enhanced. LDPs and supplementary guidance should provide a framework for protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing all elements of the historic environment. The siting and design of development should take account of all aspects of the historic environment. (listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, gardens and designed landscapes, battlefields, archaeological sites and monuments, non-designated historic assets and areas of historic interest, including historic landscapes, other gardens and designed landscapes, woodlands and routes such as drove roads).
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) (June 2016)	SHEP sets out the Scottish Ministers' policies, providing direction for Historic Environment Scotland and a policy framework that informs the work of a wide range of public sector organisations. The Policy is divided up into chapters which deal with: 1.Scotland's Historic Environment 2.Designations (including Scheduling, Listing and Gardens & Designed Landscapes, Historic Battlefields and Conservation Areas) 3.Consents & advice These chapters accompanied by a range of appendixes detailing criteria for designations, and policy relating to statutory processes. The key outcomes of the Policy are: ▪ The historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations ▪ To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment The people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.
Managing Change in the Historic Environment – Guidance Note on Setting. Historic Scotland (October 2010 as updated in June 2016)	This is one of a series of guidance notes on managing change in the historic environment. It sets out the principles that apply to developments affecting the setting of historic assets or places and should inform planning policies and the determination of applications relating to the historic environment. The Note highlights that it is for planning authorities to determine whether a development will impact on the setting of a historic asset or place. However, it is possible for this to be identified through other mechanisms such as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). There are three stages in assessment the impact of a development on the setting of a historic asset or place. These stages are noted as: 1.Identify the historic assets that might be affected by a proposed change. 2.Define the setting by establishing how the surroundings contribute to the ways in which the historic asset or place is understood, appreciated and experienced. 3.Assess how any change would impact upon that setting. The Guidance Note provides advice on what factors to consider at each of these stages, possible tools and techniques for assessing potential impacts.
Managing Change in the Historic Environment - Micro-renewables (October 2010 as updated in June 2016)	This is one of a series of guidance notes on managing change in the historic environment. It sets out the principles that apply to applications for micro-renewable energy developments affecting historic buildings, monuments and places. The use of renewable energy technology is supported where the character of the historic building or place can be protected through careful siting and design. Increased use of renewable energy, including micro-renewables, can make an important contribution to efforts to reduce carbon emissions in support of climate change and renewable energy objectives. Micro-renewables are expected to play an important role in meeting (or exceeding) the Scottish Government's target to generate 50% of Scotland's electricity from renewables by 2050, with an interim target of 31% by 2011. Energy efficiency of the fabric should be optimised before considering installation of micro-renewable technology. Various aspects of policy guidance on energy conservation measures for historic buildings are set out in other guidance notes in the Managing Change series. The key issues identified under this guidance are: ▪ Listed building consent is required for any works affecting the character of a listed building and planning permission may be required for some types of micro-renewable equipment in a conservation area. Scheduled monument consent is always required for works to scheduled monuments. ▪ Many historic buildings or places lend themselves well to some form of micro-renewable energy generation, but the installation must be planned carefully to maintain the historic character of each site and to make the best use of available renewable energy sources. ▪ Different types of micro-renewable technology suit different locations and sometimes more than one type can be used in combination. Not all equipment is suitable in technical terms for every location. ▪ Redundant equipment that is not of historic interest should be removed from buildings or their settings as soon as possible after it becomes inoperable or is superseded. **Principles for new micro-renewable development affecting historic buildings or places and their settings** ▪ Establish what is significant about the building or place and it's setting e.g. the original purpose, style, height, profile, materials and details of a building. It is also important to also identify the appropriateness of the proposed technology. ▪ Identify potential impacts - physical impacts on a historic building can include the removal of historic fabric, the attachment of fixtures, or the operational effects of equipment (vibration, emissions etc.). Consideration should be given to the likely life time of a micro-renewable when making a fixing, and the physical impacts on the setting of the building, or impacts on archaeology through physical impacts on the ground. The most significant impacts on the importance of historic buildings or places are likely to be visual – equipment which covers over or replaces historic fabric in obtrusive locations, or is visible in the profile of the building or street is likely to have an adverse effect on the historic character of the building or streetscape/townscape. Free-standing equipment can also impact on the setting of a historic building if located in principal views to or from the building, or interrupts designed spatial relationships with other buildings or natural features. Other sensory factors considered as amenity issues in relation to planning permission are noise, emissions and vibrations. ▪ Siting and Design – required externally located associated infrastructure and equipment such as generators and cabling must be sited in the least conspicuous location available and any protective housing should be designed to be as unobtrusive as possible. Consideration should be given to existing outbuildings for housing or mounting equipment. The careful planning of cabling and pipework can also minimise impact by specifying the minimum necessary diameter and length, and by routing to avoid principal elevations. Interior equipment should also be located to avoid damage to significant historic spaces. New extensions to listed buildings can often be designed from the start to incorporate micro-renewable technology to provide energy for the historic building. **Consideration of the requirements of each main type of micro-renewable technology**

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▪ Ground Source Heat Pumps – the principal considerations for historic buildings are the need to avoid damage to underground archaeology and the need to find an unobtrusive location for the pump equipment and any surface pipework.
▪ Water Source Heat Pumps – careful design and siting of the equipment and its housing can usually minimise the effects on a historic site. In many case historic millponds can be suitable locations for these heat pumps.
▪ Air Source Heat Pumps – the sensitive design and siting of the pump, its housing and associated cabling, ducting and other equipment are the principal considerations.
In addition, many heat pumps distribute heat through underfloor heating, which often requires setting heat coils in a concrete floor slab. This can be damaging to historic floors.
▪ Hydro
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<tr><td>Historic Environment Guidance for Wave and Tidal Energy (November 2013 as updated in May 2016)</td><td>
Wave and tidal energy has the potential to make an important contribution to low carbon energy in the UK, to help achieve security of energy supply, and to give rise to a core of skills and experience which contributes to the UK's economy nationally and globally. However, it is important that the recent growth in wave and tidal energy does not detract from what remains of our predecessors' use and inhabitation of the coasts and seas around us.
This guidance was commissioned by English Heritage, Historic Scotland and Cadw to provide practical guidance on the relationship between wave, tidal stream and tidal range energy and the historic environment. It applies to England, Scotland and Wales. Its geographical scope takes in both Inshore Regions (Territorial Sea) and Offshore Regions (Continental Shelf) of England, Scotland and Wales. It also applies to aspects of wave and tidal energy development that are carried out onshore. The guidance identifies that although different legal, policy and consenting frameworks may apply to these different zones, the historic environment should be addressed in a comprehensive, joined-up manner across them all.
The objectives of the document are:
▪ To review wave and tidal energy in terms of overall trajectory, current and future technologies, and likely geographical areas of development.
▪ To summarise the possible significance of effects of wave and tidal energy on the historic environment.
▪ To identify options and best practice for dealing with wave and tidal energy in terms of overall programmes and initiatives as well as individual schemes.
The guidance is intended to provide an introduction both to wave and tidal energy and to the historic environment, and to present specific issues where there is a common interest in achieving resolution. It is also intended to enable all parties to engage with the historic environment constructively; to help provide clarity in relation to planning; to avoid circumstances in which heritage assets become an unreasonable or unexpected constraint; and to create greater certainty for all concerned.
It supplements previous guidance on offshore renewables by considering the specific circumstances and needs of wave and tidal energy.
The implications for the historic environment of the diverse range of wave and tidal technologies are largely related to their configuration in relation to the seabed and their appearance at the surface, rather than the way in which electricity is generated.
Considering Effects
▪ The most significant adverse effects of these types of development on the historic environment are likely to happen during the construction phase, but effects can arise prior to construction, in the course of operation and also during decommissioning.
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<tr><th></th><th>Coring/Sampling</th><th>Construction</th><th>Operation</th><th>Decommissioning</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8"></td><td>Coring/Sampling</td><td>Device foundations/ moorings</td><td>Setting of heritage assets</td><td>Removal of device foundations/ moorings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moorings for sensors</td><td>Cable trenches</td><td>Landscape/ seascape</td><td>Removal of cabling</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6"></td><td>Sub-station foundations/ cables</td><td>Movement of moorings/ cables</td><td>Decommissioning vessels</td></tr>
<tr><td>Onshore cabling</td><td>O&M vessels</td><td>Temporary works</td></tr>
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<tr><td rowspan="3">Changes to bedforms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Coastal erosion</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Changes in water table/ salinity (tidal range schemes)</td></tr>
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▪ A thorough appreciation of why the assets are important and how their importance can be affected by wave and tidal energy developments is crucial to decision-making by all parties.
▪ The effects of these types of developments on the wider historic environment, including implications for the setting of individual assets, will generally be more localised than for other offshore renewables. However, they must be adequately assessed.
▪ The coastal and marine historic environments still hold uncertainties and risks; these are best managed by improving the evidence base and working together.
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	▪ Other forms of development intended to support wave and tidal energy e.g. ports/harbours and grid connections, may have important implications for the historic environment that must also be considered. **Key Issues** ▪ In satisfying environmental requirements to address the historic environment in the course of consent, developers create knowledge and understanding that can also be used to generate social and economic benefits for the wider public. ▪ Provisions for managing archaeological data should be set up from the start of a project. ▪ Site investigations for archaeological purposes are an integral element of overall site investigations and should be planned accordingly. ▪ Anomalies on the seabed can be difficult to characterise without direct observation; better field-based evidence of forms and origin of anomalies will benefit individual schemes and the wave and tidal industry as a whole. ▪ Publicly accessible research is intrinsic to historic environment practice and enables all parties to gain maximum benefit from the investigations that are undertaken. **Significance** Historic environment policy requires that heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance. Where the whole or part of a heritage asset is to be lost, mitigation actions to record and understand the significance of the asset is required before the loss occurs. Planning authorities in determining applications are expected to take account of the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets. The adverse effect of a heritage asset being damaged or lost cannot be wholly offset by mitigation. Nonetheless, development-led investigations can add to the significance and appreciation of assets in many cases.