



# Local Development Plan 2: Proposed Plan 2017

## Record of Habitats Regulations Appraisal (including Appropriate Assessment)

May 2018





# CONTENTS

Glossary and Acronyms	5
List of Figures and Tables	9
<b>Section 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>12</b>
Legislative Requirement for Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA)	12
Scottish Planning Policy and Guidance	13
<b>Section 2: PLAN CONTEXT</b>	<b>15</b>
The Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan	15
- <i>The Area</i>	15
- <i>Main Issues Report (MIR)</i>	15
- <i>Proposed Plan</i>	16
<b>Section 3: IS THE PLAN SUBJECT TO HRA?</b>	<b>17</b>
Habitats Regulations Appraisal Determination	17
Appraisal Methodology	18
<b>Section 4: BASELINE INFORMATION</b>	<b>20</b>
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	20
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)	23
<b>Section 5: SCREENING PROCESS</b>	<b>25</b>
Vision, Key Objectives, Policies and Spatial Strategies Screening	25
Supplementary Guidance Screening	60
Proposals Screening	64
Settlements Screening	92
<b>Section 6: ‘In Combination’ Assessment</b>	<b>115</b>
Internal Assessment	115
External Assessment	117
Assessment Limitations	118
Conclusion	122
<b>Section 7: APPLYING ‘STRAIGHTFORWARD’ MITIGATION</b>	<b>123</b>
Straightforward Mitigation Measures	123
Rescreening of the Proposed Plan	129
<b>Section 8: APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Section 9: CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Section 10: APPENDICES</b>	<b>164</b>
Appendix A: Natura 2000 Sites Potentially Affected	165
Appendix B: External ‘In Combination’ Assessment Plans and Projects List	178
Appendix C: Binn Farm	183



## GLOSSARY & ACRONYMS

<b>Appropriate Assessment (AA)</b>	Is the formal assessment by the competent authority of the impacts of a plan or project (which is not directly connected to the management of the site for nature conservation, and is likely to have a significant effect on the site) on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site (a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Sites)
<b>Baseline</b>	Data that describe qualifying interests and conditions of the Natura 2000 sites at the inception of the Habitats Regulations Appraisal.
<b>Birds Directive</b>	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conservation of wild birds, more commonly referred to as the 'Birds Directive'. Under this Directive member states have the power and responsibility to identify and classify Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in order to protect birds that are rare and vulnerable in Europe.
<b>Competent Authority</b>	Anybody that has the power to undertake or give any consent, permission or other authorisation for a plan or project e.g. local authorities.
<b>Conservation Objectives</b>	Conservation Objectives are the reason why a site has been classified or designated. They are intended to be benchmarks against which plans and projects are assessed in order to determine whether they will not have an effect on the integrity of a site. Furthermore, they ensure that the obligations of the Directive in relation to Natura 2000 sites are met, and that the integrity of the site is maintained.
<b>Examination</b>	If representations have been made to a planning authority about the local development plan being prepared for their area, and any matters of dispute have not been resolved, the planning authority must submit the plan to the Scottish Ministers for examination. Ministers will appoint a person, or persons to carry out the examination.
<b>Habitats Directive</b>	Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora was adopted in 1992 and is commonly referred to as the Habitats Directive. As well as establishing Natura sites and setting out how they should be protected, the Directive has a number of wider implications, for example in respect of European Protected Species.
<b>Habitats Regulations</b>	The European Habitats Directive was translated into law in Great Britain through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), which is typically referred to as 'the Habitats Regulations'. This legislation covers both the requirements for protected European (Natura) sites and European Protected Species, along with other aspects of the Directive.
<b>Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA)</b>	The Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to carry out appropriate assessments in certain circumstances where a plan or project affects a Natura site. Habitats Regulations Appraisal refers to the whole process, including the appropriate assessment stage.
<b>Housing Market Area(s) (HMA)</b>	A geographical area which is relatively self-contained in terms of housing demand; i.e. a large percentage of people moving home or settling in the area will have sought a dwelling only in that area.
<b>Imperative reasons of overriding public interest</b>	The Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to establish that there are no alternative solutions before a plan or project can be



	considered for imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Judgements will involve an assessment of the importance of the proposal and whether it is sufficient to override the nature conservation importance of that site.
<b>In Combination/Cumulative Effect(s)</b>	The effects that result from changes caused by the plan or project in association with other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future plans and actions. Cumulative impact can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
<b>Integrity</b>	The integrity of a site is the coherence of its ecological structure and function, across its whole area that allows it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or the levels of populations of species for which it was classified.
<b>Local Development Plan (LDP)</b>	LDPs set out where most new developments will happen and policies that will guide decision making on planning applications.
<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	In terms of HRA, these are measures to avoid, cancel or reduce the effects of a plan on a European site which should be proposed as part of the plan and which the plan-making body will take into account in the Habitats Regulations Appraisal. They are described in more detail in the David Tyldesley guidance, 'Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans: Guidance for Plan-making Bodies in Scotland'.
<b>Natura 2000 Network</b>	Under the EU Habitats Directive SACs and SPAs are together intended to form a Europe-wide network of protected areas designed to maintain or restore the distribution and abundance of species and habitats of EU interest. Many areas qualify for both SAC and SPA designation and as a matter of Scottish Government policy sites designated under the Ramsar Convention are afforded the same level of protection.
<b>Qualifying Interests</b>	The reasons why the European site has been recommended for designation.
<b>Precautionary Principle</b>	The assumption that an activity or development might be damaging unless it can be proved otherwise.
<b>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)</b>	The consolidated SPP is a more focussed statement of national planning policy which replaces the previous series of single SPPs and NPPGs. It sets out the Scottish Government's views of the purpose of planning, the core principles for the operation of the system, objectives for key parts of the system, statutory guidance on sustainable development and planning, concise subject planning policies, and the Government's expectations of the intended outcomes of the planning system.
<b>Screen/Screening</b>	The process of deciding whether or not a plan or project requires an Appropriate Assessment.
<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>	A likely effect is one that cannot be ruled out on the basis of objective information. The test is a likelihood of effects as opposed to a certainty of effects. In the Waddenzee case, the European Court of Justice ruled that a project should be subject to appropriate assessment " <i>if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects</i> " <sup>1</sup> . Likely in this context should be interpreted as whether a significant effect can objectively be ruled out, rather than

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<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 45 of European Court of Justice Case C-127/02, 7 September 2004, 'the Waddenzee case'

	as 'probable' or 'more likely than not'.
<b>Site Condition</b>	Sites are designated for their nature conservation features (habitats, species or geology) of special interest. As part of national and UK reporting, SNH undertakes a rolling six year programme of Site Condition Monitoring (SCM) to monitor the condition of these features. The purpose of SCM is to determine the condition of the designated natural feature within the site, and the likelihood of it maintaining itself in the medium to longer terms under the current site management regime. Where features are not in favourable condition, SNH and land managers can hold discussions on potential remedial actions, where these are possible.
<b>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</b>	SSSIs are those areas of land and water that Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) considers to best represent our natural heritage, due to the diversity of plants, animals and habitats, rocks and landforms, or a combination of such features present. SNH designate such sites under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and they are protected by law.
<b>Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)</b>	A SAC is a site designed under the Habitats Directive. They are selected for a number of habitats and species, both terrestrial and marine, which are listed in the Habitats Directive.
<b>Special Protection Areas (SPAs)</b>	A SPA is a site designated under the Birds Directive. They are selected for a number of rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive, and also for regularly occurring migratory species.
<b>Strategic Development Plan (SDP)</b>	SDPs set out a vision for the long term development of the city regions (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) and deal with region wide issues such as housing and transport.
<b>Sustainable Economic Growth</b>	<p>Increasing sustainable economic growth is the overarching purpose of the Scottish Government. Fifteen national outcomes have been identified to explain in more detail how sustainable economic growth will be delivered, and the Government Economic Strategy identifies five strategic priorities for achieving that growth.</p> <p>The Scottish Government believe that the planning system should proactively support development that will contribute to sustainable economic growth and to high quality sustainable places, through enabling the development of growth enhancing activities across Scotland whilst protecting and enhancing the quality of the natural and built environment as an asset for that growth.</p>





# LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

## Figures:

Figure 2.1: LDP Area Boundary including The National Parks	15
Figure 3.1: HRA Determination for the Perth and Kinross Proposed LDP 2	17
Figure 4.1: SACs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area	22
Figure 4.2: SPAs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area	24

## Tables:

Table 4.1: SACs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area	20
Table 4.2: SPAs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area	23
Table 5.1: Reasons for Screening 'Out' the Plan's Vision, Key Objectives, Policies and Spatial Strategies	25
Table 5.2: Screening of the Plan's A Successful, Sustainable Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone	27
Table 5.3: Screening of the Plan's A Low Carbon Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone	29
Table 5.4: Screening of the Plan's A Natural, Resilient Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone	35
Table 5.5: Screening of the Plan's A Connected Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone	37
Table 5.6: Screening of the Plan's A Successful, Sustainable Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone	38
Table 5.7: Screening of the Plan's A Low Carbon Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone	47
Table 5.8: Screening of the Plan's A Natural, Resilient Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone	52
Table 5.9: Screening of the Plan's A Connected Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone	59
Table 5.10: Screening of the Plan's Supplementary Guidance for likely significant effects, alone	60
Table 5.11: Reasons for Screening 'Out' the Plan's Proposals	64
Table 5.12: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone ('A' Settlements)	65
Table 5.13: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone ('B' Settlements)	68
Table 5.14: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone (Settlements C-D)	71
Table 5.15: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone (Settlements G-K)	74
Table 5.16: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone (Settlements L-O)	78
Table 5.17: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone ('P' Settlements)	80
Table 5.18: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone	85

(Settlements R-S)	
Table 5.19: Screening of the Plan's Other Non-referenced Proposals for likely significant effects, alone	87
Table 5.20: Screening of the Plan's Settlements A-B (without allocations) for likely significant effects, alone	93
Table 5.21: Screening of the Plan's Settlements C-D (without allocations) for likely significant effects, alone	97
Table 5.22: Screening of the Plan's Settlements F-G (without allocations) for likely significant effects, alone	102
Table 5.23: Screening of the Plan's Settlements K-L (without allocations) for likely significant effects, alone	107
Table 5.24: Screening of the Plan's Settlements M-W (without allocations) for likely significant effects, alone	111
Table 6.1: 'De Minimis' Policy and Proposals	115
Table 6.2: NPF3 Mitigation Measures	116
Table 6.3: External 'In Combination' Assessment Screening Matrices Legend	119
Table 6.4: Screening Matrix for External 'In Combination' Assessment – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	120
Table 6.5: Screening Matrix for External 'In Combination' Assessment – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA	121
Table 7.1: Applying 'Straightforward' Mitigation to the Plan's Policies and Proposals	124
Table 7.2: Aspects of the Plan to be taken forward to Appropriate Assessment	129
Table 8.1: Appropriate Assessment of the potential impacts of the Perth and Kinross Proposed LDP2 on European Designated Sites	132
Table B.1: Perth & Kinross Council's Plans and Projects	178
Table B.2: Angus Council's Plans and Projects	179
Table B.3: Dundee City Council's Plans and Projects	179
Table B.4: Fife Council's Plans and Projects	181
Table B.5: National Planning Framework 3	182
Table B.6: Other Bodies Plans and Projects	182



# 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive requires that any plan or project, which is not directly connected with, or necessary to the management of a European site, but would be likely to have a significant effect, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, should be subject to an appropriate assessment.
- 1.2 The second Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (LDP 2), which covers the whole of the Perth & Kinross Council Area, is subject to such an assessment. This means that the Plan can only be approved once it has been determined, following an assessment, that it will not adversely affect the integrity of a Natura 2000 site.

## **Legislative Requirement for Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA)**

- 1.3 Natura 2000 is a network of protected sites across the European Community which comprises Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). They are also referred to as European sites.
- 1.4 Under the European Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, more commonly referred to as the 'Birds Directive', member states have the power and responsibility to identify and classify Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in order to protect birds that are rare and vulnerable in Europe.
- 1.5 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are protected sites designated under the Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC), more commonly known as the 'Habitats Directive'. They are high quality sites that contribute significantly to the conservation of a large range of habitats and species.
- 1.6 In October 2005, the European Court of Justice ruled<sup>2</sup> that development plans in the United Kingdom (UK) should be subject to assessment in the same way as projects require assessment under the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive. The requirement to consider the effect of land use plans on Natura sites has been transposed into Scottish law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 as amended.
- 1.7 Under Regulation 85B of the Habitats Regulations, prior to submitting for approval a plan that is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of either a SPA or SAC, competent authorities are required to consider:
- Whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on such a site; and

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<sup>2</sup> Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Case C 6/04 in the second chamber of the European Court of Justice, judgement 20 October 2005

- Where this is the case, that an appropriate assessment of the likely impacts has been carried out.
- 1.8 The precautionary principle is applied to SPAs and SACs (both designated and proposed) under the Habitats Directive, and plans and projects can only be approved after it has been established that there will be no adverse effect(s) on the integrity of the site(s) in question.
- 1.9 However, under the provisions of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive, where it cannot be demonstrated that a plan or project will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site, it is only possible for it to proceed if there are no alternative solutions and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for doing so. In such instances any compensation measures shall be secured by Scottish Ministers to ensure the safeguarding of the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network.

### **Scottish Planning Policy and Guidance**

- 1.10 The legislative requirements set out in the previous section have also been reflected in the Scottish Government's policy. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) sets out guidance on how to implement the Government's policies for the conservation and enhancement of the country's natural heritage assets through the land use planning system, and in line with the provisions of the Habitats Regulations. The policy requires development plans to identify and provide the appropriate level of protection for international, national and locally designated areas and sites.
- 1.11 As previously highlighted, where a competent authority proposes to approve a plan or project, in the absence of any alternative solutions, and due to reasons of overriding public interest, and that plan or project could have an adverse impact on the integrity of a Natura 2000 site(s), the authority must notify the Scottish Ministers and provide compensatory measures to ensure that the overall coherence of the Natura 2000 network is safeguarded.
- 1.12 In the case of plans or projects impacting upon a Natura site where a priority habitat or species (as defined under Article 1 of the Habitats Directive) would be affected, early consultation with the European Commission, via the Scottish Ministers is necessary, unless the proposal is essential for reasons of public health or safety, or will result in beneficial consequences of principal importance to the environment.
- 1.13 Planning Circular 6: Development Planning, which was published in 2013, identifies the submission requirements for Development Plans. In terms of the Habitats Regulations planning authorities, when submitting their proposed development plan to the Scottish Ministers for examination purposes, must include a Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record detailing:

- How the authority has reached their determination that there is likely to be no significant effect(s) on a European site (if appropriate); and
- Where a likely significant effect has been identified and an Appropriate Assessment carried out, the conclusions of that assessment and actions proposed or undertaken to comply with the provisions of the Habitats Regulations.
- A copy of any relevant correspondence received from Scottish Natural Heritage should also be provided.

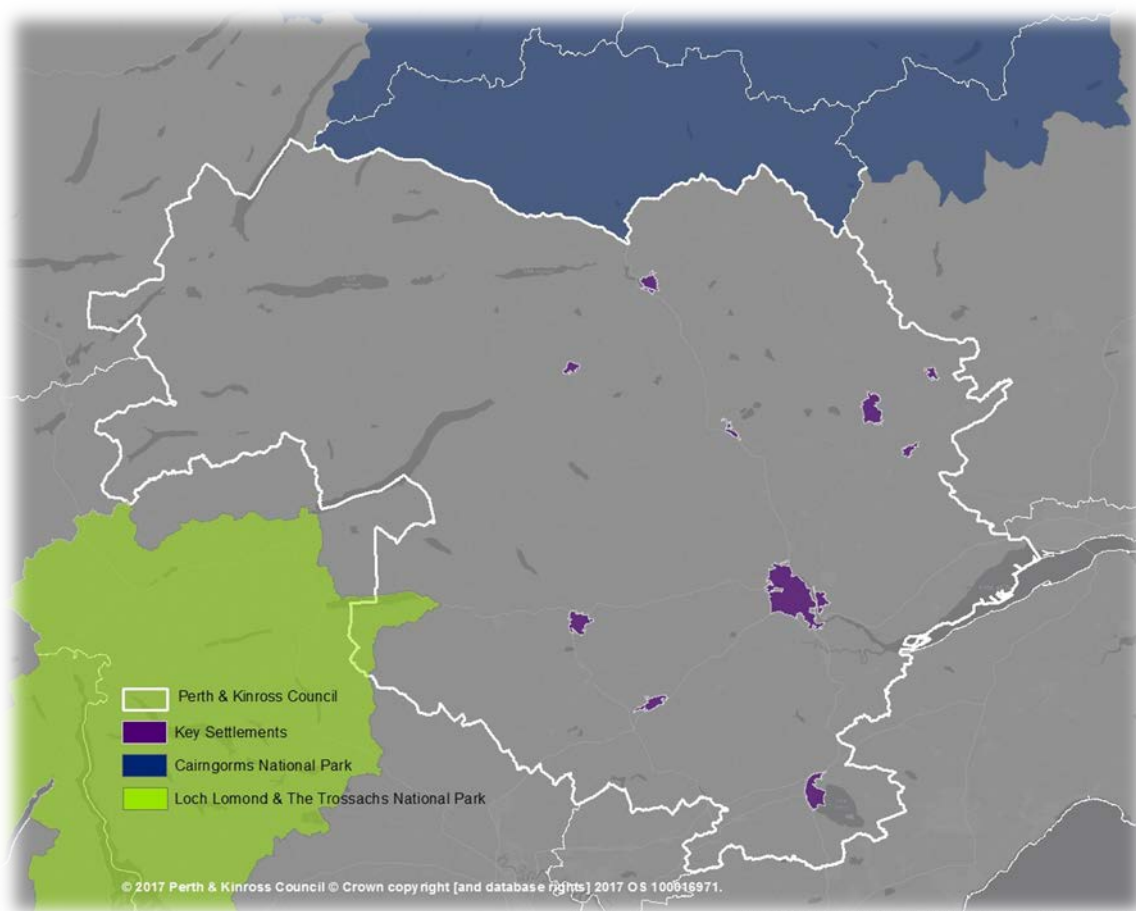
## 2 PLAN CONTEXT

### The Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan

#### *The Area*

- 2.1 Perth and Kinross is 4707km<sup>2</sup> in area and contains both highland and lowland landscapes. The area is characterised by a diverse mix of rural and urban communities.

**Figure 2.1: LDP Area Boundary including The National Parks**



### Main Issues Report

- 2.2 The current Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (LDP), which was adopted in 2014, is Perth & Kinross Council's statutory corporate document that guides all future development and use of land. Planning Authorities in Scotland are required to keep their LDPs up to date, and currently review them at a maximum of five year intervals. Therefore, in December 2015 the Council published for consultation a Main Issues Report (MIR), which was the first stage in the process of preparing a replacement LDP, or LDP 2.



- 2.3 The MIR concentrated on those new issues and any significant changes which had arisen since the preparation of the Adopted Plan, and also on ideas for future development. Only the main changes from the existing LDP were highlighted in the Report, and any content that was proposed to be retained in the Proposed Plan from the existing Plan, such as particular policies or proposals, were identified in the MIR but with limited discussion.

### **Proposed Plan**

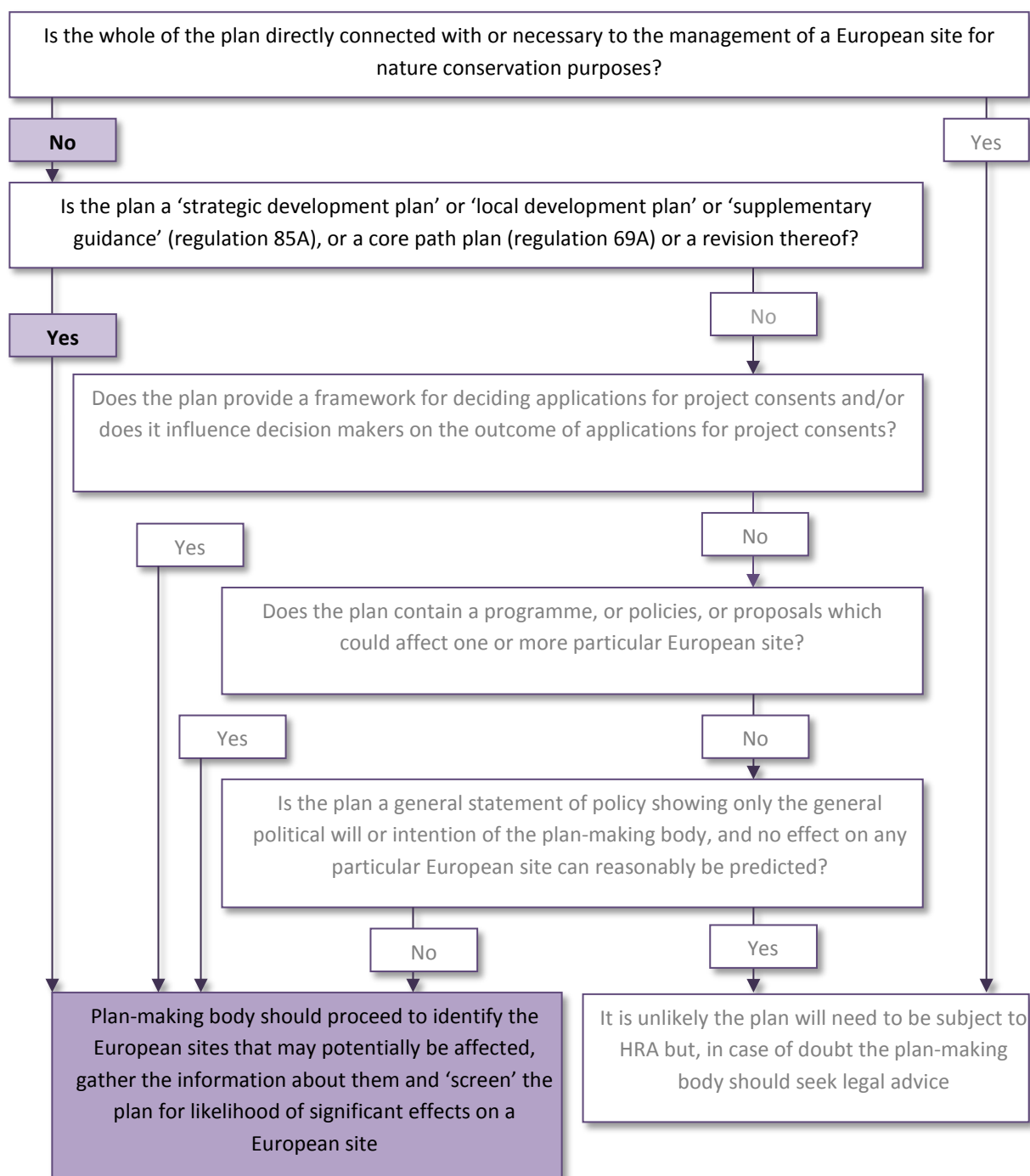
- 2.4 The Proposed LDP 2, or “the Proposed Plan”, sets out how the Council aims to work towards our vision for Perth and Kinross, and will show which land is being allocated to meet the area’s development needs to 2028 and beyond; as well as the planning policies that we will apply in promoting the sustainable economic growth of the area over this period.
- 2.5 The Proposed Plan 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 those sites, and also specific developer requirements. It also 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 on specific issues will then be provided through supplementary guidance.
- 2.6 It represents the Council’s settled view in respect of the above matters and was published for a period of representations (1 December 2017 to 2 February 2018). The document, along with any outstanding/unresolved representations received to it during that time period will be submitted to the Scottish Ministers for Examination purposes in the latter part of 2018.

### 3 IS THE PLAN SUBJECT TO HRA?

#### Habitats Regulations Appraisal Determination

- 3.1 The first stage in the appraisal process for the Proposed Plan is to establish whether or not the Plan should be subject to Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA). Figure 3.1 below sets out the steps followed in the determination process using Figure 3 of SNH's guidance<sup>3</sup>.

**Figure 3.1: HRA Determination for the Perth and Kinross Proposed LDP 2**



<sup>3</sup> SNH Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans: Guidance for Plan-making Bodies in Scotland, Version 3.0, January 2015

- 3.2 As the Local Development Plan is a land use plan the Council has determined that it is subject to the requirements of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive and Part IVA of the Habitats Regulations.

### Appraisal Methodology

- 3.3 Due to the nature of the MIR and the lack of sufficient detail contained within it in terms of policies and proposals, this Habitats Regulations Appraisal has been undertaken in connection with the Proposed Plan.

- 3.4 The following guidance was used in carrying out the Appraisal:

- Managing Natura 2000 Sites: Provisions of Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC (European Communities, 2000)
- Planning Circular 6/2013: Development Planning (The Scottish Government, 2013)
- SNH Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans: Guidance for Plan-making in Scotland (Version 3.0, January 2015)

- 3.5 The methodology adopted for the appraisal of the Proposed Plan is set out in Stages 1-11 below. It follows the approach as outlined in the 2015 Guidance and was developed in partnership with SNH for the HRA of the Adopted LDP (2014).

However, given that the Proposed Plan will be carrying forward elements from the current adopted LDP, where no change is proposed to a part of the Plan, and where they remain appropriate, the findings of the previous HRA and Appropriate Assessment will be adopted and reported without the need to be reassessed. This is to help ensure the HRA remains proportionate.

1. HRA requirement determination
2. Identify the European sites that should be considered in the appraisal using a spatial approach i.e. by carrying out a spatial search in GIS
3. Compile relevant baseline information about those Natura sites, including details of qualifying interests, conservation objectives and site condition using SNH's *Sitelink*
4. Screen the Proposed Plan's Vision, Key Objectives, policies, guidance, spatial strategies and proposals for likely significant effects, alone, on a European site
5. Identify any updates, changes or new additions to the Plan made as part of the review process
6. Screen the Proposed Plan's settlements, which have no specific allocations but for which the Plan indicates development potential, for likely significant effects, alone, on a European site. In order to highlight any potential significant

impacts for further consideration through the Development Management process for future planning applications

7. Undertake an internal 'in combination' assessment of those elements of the Plan which have been previously screened out under Step 4 above as having 'de minimis' effects
8. Identify and undertake an 'in combination' assessment of external plans and projects to determine any potential significant cumulative effects
9. Apply straightforward<sup>4</sup> mitigation measures, where applicable, to remove likely significant effects identified at Stages 4-8 above
10. Rescreen the Proposed Plan to determine if any likely significant effects remain after applying mitigation, and whether as a result an appropriate assessment is required
11. Carry out the Appropriate Assessment of the implications of the Plan for the sites where a likely significant effect has been identified, in view of their conservation objectives.

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<sup>4</sup> Such as those examples shown at paragraph 4.44, page 25 of SNH Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans: Guidance for Plan-making Bodies in Scotland, Version 3.0, January 2015

## 4 BASELINE INFORMATION

- 4.1 An analysis of the baseline information shows that the Perth and Kinross Area contains, either wholly or partially, 21 SACs and 8 SPAs. There are some sites which are not fully within the LDP boundary area or are adjacent to it; these sites have been included in the lists that follow to ensure that the potential significant effects of LDP 2 on them are also considered.
- 4.2 A detailed list of those Natura sites which have been identified through the screening process as having the potential to be significantly impacted upon, along with details of their qualifying interests, conservation objectives and site condition have been provided in Appendix A to this report.

### Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

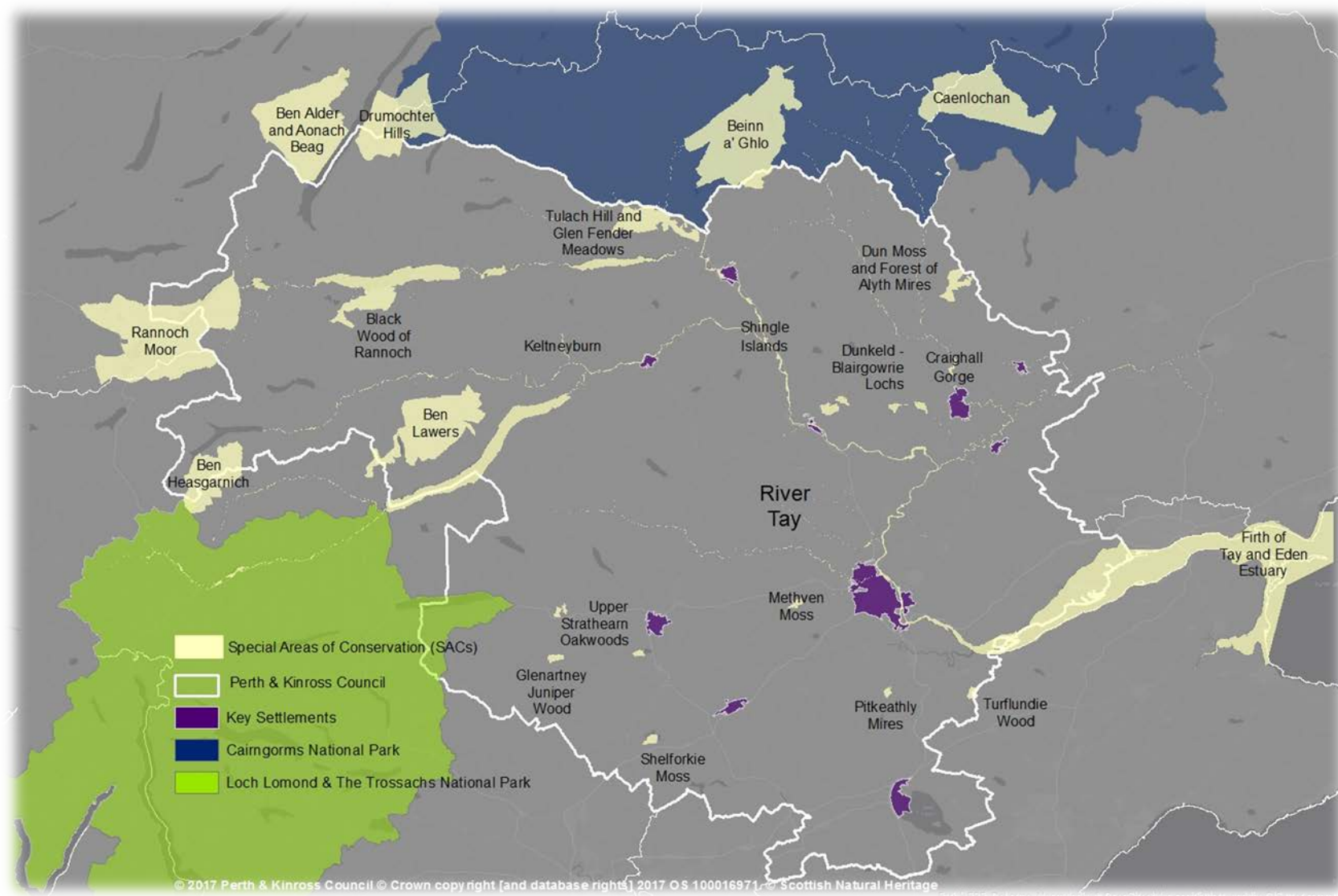
- 4.3 SACs are designated under the 'Habitats Directive' and are internationally important for threatened habitats and species. Table 4.1 below sets out the list of SACs within and neighbouring the Perth and Kinross Area, and Figure 4.1, which follows, shows their location in the context of the LDP area.

**Table 4.1: SACs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area**

Site Name	Relevant LDP/Council Area
Beinn a' Ghlo	Highland Perthshire, and Strathmore and the Glens
Ben Alder and Aonach Beag	The Highland Council
Ben Heasgarnich	Highland Perthshire
Ben Lawers	Highland Perthshire
Black Wood of Rannoch	Highland Perthshire
Caenlochan	Cairngorms National Park
Craighall Gorge	Strathmore and the Glens
Drumochter Hills	Highland Perthshire, Cairngorms National Park, and The Highland Council
Dun Moss and Forest of Alyth Mires	Strathmore and the Glens
Dunkeld – Blairgowrie Lochs	Highland Perthshire, and Strathmore and the Glens
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary	Perth, and Dundee City Council
Glenartney Juniper Wood	Strathearn
Keltneyburn	Highland Perthshire
Methven Moss	Perth
Pitkeathly Mires	Perth
Rannoch Moor	Highland Perthshire, The Highland Council, and Argyll and Bute

River Spey	Cairngorms National Park
River Tay	Highland Perthshire, Strathmore and the Glens, Perth, and Strathearn
Shelforkie Moss	Strathearn
Shingle Islands	Highland Perthshire
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	Highland Perthshire
Turflundie Wood	Perth
Upper Strathearn Oakwoods	Strathearn

Figure 4.1: SACs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area





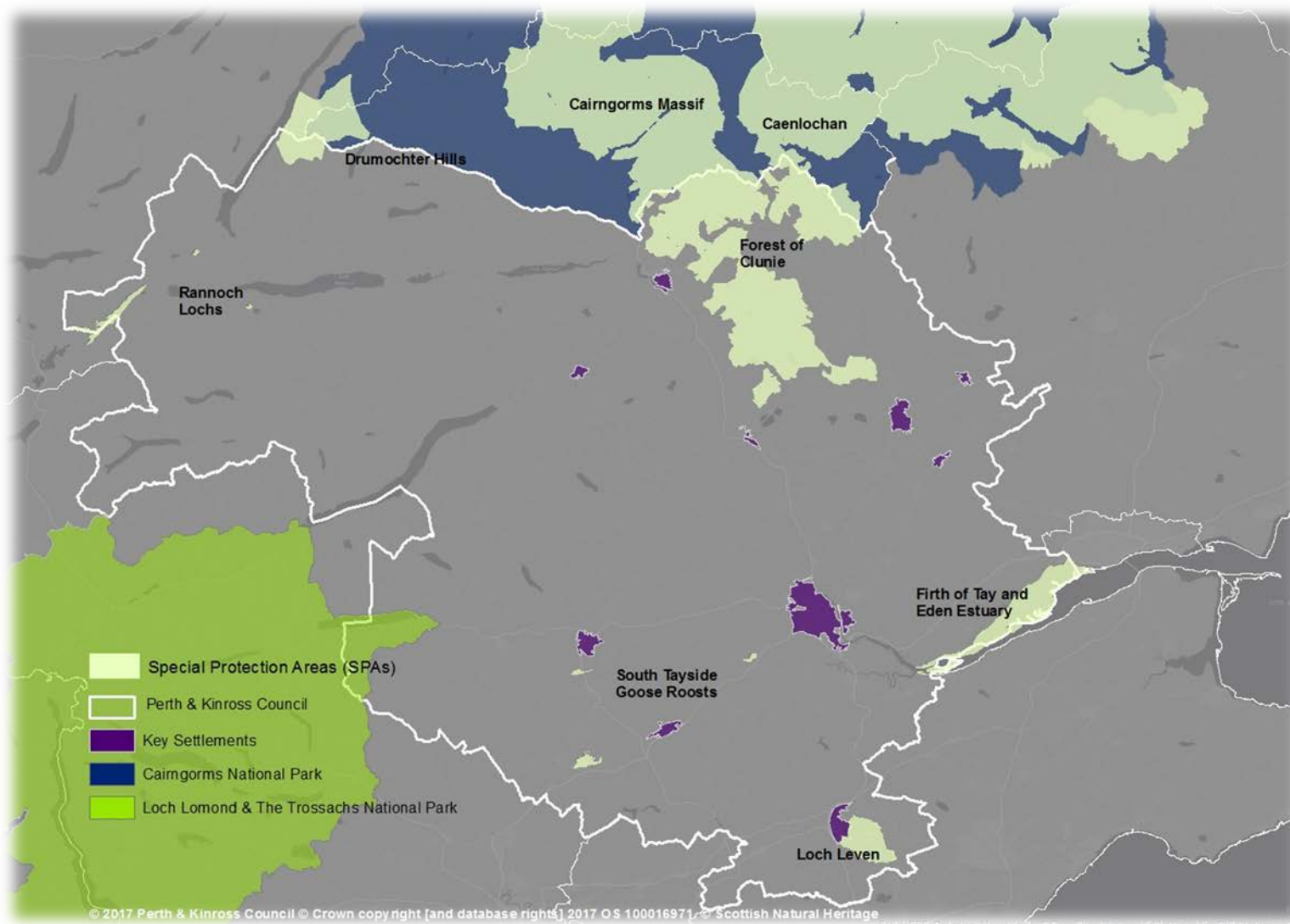
## Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

- 4.4 SPAs are sites designated under the 'Birds Directive' and are selected for a number of rare, threatened or vulnerable birds listed under Annex 1 of the Directive, and also for regularly occurring migratory species. Table 4.2 below provides a list of SPAs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area, and Figure 4.2, on the following page, shows their location in the context of the LDP area.

**Table 4.2: SPAs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area**

Site Name	Relevant LDP/Council Area
Caenlochan	Strathmore and the Glens, and Cairngorms National Park
Cairngorms Massif	Highland Perthshire, Strathmore and the Glens, and Cairngorms National Park
Drumochter Hills	Highland Perthshire
Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary	Perth
Forest of Clunie	Highland Perthshire, and Strathmore and the Glens
Loch Leven	Kinross-shire
Rannoch Lochs	Highland Perthshire
South Tayside Goose Roosts	Perth, and Strathearn

Figure 4.2: SPAs within and adjacent to the Perth and Kinross Area



## 5 SCREENING PROCESS

- 5.1 Separate screening exercises have been undertaken for the various elements of the Plan. Its vision, key objectives and spatial strategies have been grouped together for screening, and the policies, guidance, and proposals have undergone individual screening exercises. The approach followed and the results of those exercises are set out below.
- 5.2 Where elements of the Adopted LDP (2014) have been rolled forward into the Proposed Plan without any changes or minor changes, this has been identified for information purposes. Similarly, where there have been new additions to the Proposed Plan this has also been highlighted.
- 5.3 For the most part, the screening result tables to follow have been subdivided into the four themes – A Successful, Sustainable Place; A Low Carbon Place; A Natural, Resilient Place, and A Connected Place, to reflect the grouping structure of the Proposed Plan. The exception to this is the results of the screening exercise for the Plan’s suite of supplementary guidance, and site proposals.

### Vision, Key Objectives, Policies and Spatial Strategies Screening

- 5.4 There are six reasons why the Plan’s vision, key objectives, policies, guidance and spatial strategies could be screened out from the need for further assessment. These reasons are set out in Table 5.1 below, alongside the colour-coding used to represent each criterion.

**Table 5.1: Reasons for Screening ‘Out’ the Plan’s Vision, Key Objectives, Policies and Spatial Strategies**

Reason for Screening Determination	Colour Coding
(a) General policy statements/criteria based policies <b>which set out the Council’s aspirations for a certain issue</b>	
(b) <b>Policies or proposals</b> intended to protect the natural environment, <b>including biodiversity, or to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site</b>	
(c) <b>Policies or proposals</b> which will not themselves lead to development or change, <b>e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development or other kinds of change</b>	
(d) <b>Policies or proposals</b> which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect <b>on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site</b>	
(e) <b>Policies or proposals</b> which make provision for change but could have no significant effect <b>on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or ‘de minimis’ or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site</b>	
(f) <b>Policies or proposals</b> for which effects on any particular European site cannot	

be identified, because the policy is too general, <b>e.g. it is not known where, when or how the proposal may be implemented, or where effects may occur, or which sites, if any, may be affected</b>	
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5.5 Tables 5.2 – 5.5 to follow provide the results of the screening exercise for likely significant effects, alone, of the Plan’s Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategies, and Tables 5.6 - 5.10 for its policies and supplementary guidance. A brief reason for the determination reached has also been provided. Throughout the tables, the use of this star symbol ★ denotes a new addition to the Plan.

**Table 5.2: Screening of the Plan’s A Successful, Sustainable Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<b>A SUCCESSFUL, SUSTAINABLE PLACE</b>			
<u>A Successful, Sustainable Place Vision</u> ★ Perth & Kinross Local Development Plan recognises the considerable strengths of the area and the many challenges it faces. We should embrace these challenges and ensure that the area’s prosperity continues and improves, sharing the benefits of this success widely and equitably. Our vision is for a flourishing Perth and Kinross which represents the heart of Scotland, a culturally rich, economically dynamic and socially inclusive region providing opportunities to both existing and future residents of the area.	A new Vision and set of Key Objectives have been developed for LDP2 to better reflect the structure of National Planning Framework 3 and Scottish Planning Policy (2014) in respect of their four key planning outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A successful, sustainable place</li> <li>▪ A low carbon place</li> <li>▪ A natural resilient place</li> <li>▪ A connected place</li> </ul>	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council’s aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross
<u>Key Objectives:</u> ★ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Creation and continuation of high quality places that meet the needs of existing and future communities</li> <li>▪ Support of local businesses to ensure economic growth in the region</li> <li>▪ Provide an ongoing supply of readily available commercial/industrial land of 25ha across Perth and Kinross</li> <li>▪ Focus on retail and commercial development in accessible centres that provide employment and</li> </ul>	As above.	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council’s aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross, which are reflected in the Plan’s policies

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<p>services to locals and visitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure provision of housing that is socially inclusive and meets a wide range of needs</li> <li>▪ Promotion of a strong cultural character through community sport and recreational facilities offering opportunities for social interaction and local identity</li> <li>▪ Maintain the distinctiveness of the area through the protection and enhancement of the historic environment</li> </ul>			
<p><u>Spatial Strategy for A Successful, Sustainable Place</u></p> <p>The Local Development Plan adopts the TAYplan hierarchical approach of focusing development in the Principal settlements. In addition, the strategy firstly seeks to utilise brownfield land within the settlements and secondly, land adjacent to existing settlements. The Plan recognises, however, that brownfield opportunities in Perth and Kinross are extremely limited and that supporting the sustainable growth of the area will rely on greenfield land release.</p> <p><b>Tier 1 Perth Core Area</b> – will accommodate the majority of new development.</p> <p>The Perth Core Area includes the City and surrounding villages containing approximately 58% of the Council's population.</p> <p><b>Tier 2 Existing Regional Service Centres:</b> will accommodate a smaller share of new development as settlements that have a range of services to support this growth.</p> <p><b>Tier 3 Existing Local Service Centres:</b> will accommodate a very small share of new development to support their continuing growth.</p>	<p>No change from the Adopted LDP (2014) Section 4.2 and the Spatial Strategy contained within the higher tier TAYplan Strategic Development Plan.</p>	Out	<p><b>(a)</b> General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Proposed development within these tiered settlements will be dealt with in detail under the separate screening exercise for the Proposed Plan's proposals (Tables 5.12-5.15).</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
Below the tiered settlements, the Local Development Plan Strategy seeks to allocate limited growth to those settlements with a range of facilities capable of serving local needs. The Strategy also restricts growth within the smallest and least accessible settlements with few or no local facilities.			

**Table 5.3: Screening of the Plan's A Low Carbon Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<b>A LOW CARBON PLACE</b>			
<u>Vision for a Low Carbon Place</u> ★ We attach significance to environmental concerns and wish to reduce our impact on our local and global environment. In particular, we want to put a Plan in place that will allow us to adapt and prepare for future changes to our climate, and that recognises our area which is highly valued for the beauty of its natural and built environment and strong identity as a popular place to live, work and visit. We want our Plan to ensure that development does not place an unsustainable burden on future generations and which will enable us to live a Zero Waste lifestyle, maximising the value from waste resources.	As above; a new Vision and set of key objectives have been developed for LDP2 to better reflect the structure of National Planning Framework 3 and Scottish Planning Policy (2014) in respect of their four key planning outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A successful, sustainable place</li> <li>▪ A low carbon place</li> <li>▪ A natural resilient place</li> <li>▪ A connected place</li> </ul>	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross
<u>Key Objectives:</u> ★ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the long-term resilience and robustness of the natural environment to climate change</li> <li>▪ Ensure that development and land uses make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and adapting to its</li> </ul>	As above.	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross, which are reflected in the Plan's policies



Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<p>impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect the natural and built environment, and ensure that new development embraces the principles of sustainable design and construction, energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation</li> <li>Protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of the area's landscapes to ensure that new development does not exceed the capacity of the landscape in which it lies</li> <li>Conserve and enhance habitats and species of international, national and local importance</li> </ul>			
<p><u>Low-Carbon Place: Spatial Strategy</u> ★</p> <p>Through the Local Development Plan, we are committed to helping reduce, mitigate against, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. Supporting the shift from fossil-fuels to renewable and low carbon energy sources is a significant step in ensuring we are playing our part in the wider sustainability agenda. As a Council, we have a strong obligation to optimise the potential for renewable and low carbon energy across the Perth and Kinross area, whilst at the same time ensuring that sustainable environmental protections are in place.</p> <p>The Low-Carbon Spatial Strategy (detailed in Strategy Map 3) shows the key opportunities where future sources of renewable and low carbon transport fuel, electricity, and heat may be identified. The Spatial Strategy includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial Framework for Wind (identifying where wind farms are likely to be acceptable subject to detailed site consideration);</li> <li>Areas where there is potential for Deep Geothermal</li> </ul>	<p>This is a new addition to LDP2 Proposed Plan since the Adopted Plan (2014). The majority of the text represents a general policy statement/ vision for adapting to the effects of climate change. However, the four elements of the Low Carbon Spatial Strategy (Spatial Strategy for Wind; Deep Geothermal energy sources potential; Strategic District Heating opportunities, and the Low Carbon Hub proposal at Broxden do have a locational element which require separate screening (to follow).</p>		

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<p>energy sources, based on Hot Sedimentary Aquifer geological conditions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic District Heating opportunities, as identified in Policy 7 (Energy Waste &amp; Resources) of TAYplan (2016-2036);</li> <li>Proposal for a Low-Carbon Hub at Broxden (Perth) where the Council is seeking to showcase the latest low carbon energy and fuel sources.</li> </ul> <p>Generally, the Council supports a wide range of sources of renewable and low-carbon transport fuel, electricity, and heat; each proposal will be assessed on its own merits against the provisions of the Local Development Plan and any other material considerations.</p>			
<p><u>The Low Carbon Spatial Strategy</u> ★</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spatial Framework for Wind (identifying where wind farms are likely to be acceptable subject to detailed site consideration).</li> </ul>	<p>New addition to the Proposed Plan since the Adopted Plan (2014).</p>	<p>Out (SPP Group 1 Area)</p>	<p><b><u>Screening Determination :</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Group 1 Areas -</u></b></p> <p><b>(b) Policies or proposals intended to protect the natural environment</b>, including biodiversity, or to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>Although there are some Natura 2000 sites located within the Group 1 Area, SPP (2014) is quite clear that wind farms are not acceptable within National Parks and National Scenic Areas.</p>



Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
		In (SPP Group 2 Areas)	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Group 2 Areas -</u></b></p> <p>Potential for significant effects on the qualifying interests of all of the Natura 2000 sites within the Perth and Kinross Area (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2 for details), due to SPP (2014) requiring SACs and SPAs to be included under Group 2 for Spatial Frameworks for Wind.</p> <p>Table 1: Spatial Frameworks identifies Group 2 as areas of significant protection. Recognising the need for significant protection, in these areas wind farms may be appropriate in some circumstances. Further consideration will be required to demonstrate that any significant effects on the qualities of these areas can be substantially overcome by siting, design or other mitigation.</p>
		Out (SPP Group 3 Area)	<p><b><u>Group 3 Areas -</u></b></p> <p><b>(f)</b> Policies or proposals for which effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because <b>the policy is too general</b>, e.g. it is not known where, when or how the proposal may be implemented, or where effects may occur, or which sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>All of the Natura 2000 sites are contained within the Group 2 Area, and although there may be links or pathways between those sites and potential proposals within the Group 3 Area, in the absence of any proposals it is not possible to identify any likely significant effects which may occur through development.</p>


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
		Please note that a separate, detailed HRA/AA is being undertaken for the Council's draft Renewables and Low Carbon Energy Supplementary Guidance.	
<p><u>The Low Carbon Spatial Strategy</u> ★</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Areas where there is potential for Deep Geothermal energy sources, based on Hot Sedimentary Aquifer geological conditions.</li> </ul>	<p>New addition to the Proposed Plan since the Adopted Plan (2014).</p> <p>This data layer has originated from a Scottish Government 'Study into the Potential for Deep Geothermal Energy in Scotland: Volume 2' (2013) and was included in the Scotland Heat Map as the 'Hot Wet Rocks' geothermal layer.</p> <p>The data was also included in the TAYplan Energy Study, which highlighted that the area identified for geothermal/ hot sediment aquifer prospects takes in most of TAYplan's principal settlements across the central TAYplan area. The TAYplan Study also commented that there are 3 boreholes - one in the north of Dundee Core Area and 2 along the Carse of Gowrie between west of Dundee.</p>	Out	<p><b><u>Screening Determination:</u></b></p> <p><b>(f)</b> Policies or proposals for which effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because <b>the policy is too general</b>, e.g. it is not known where, when or how the proposal may be implemented, or where effects may occur, or which sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>Although there are a number of Natura 2000 sites completely or partially within this zone/area (see below), and despite the Scottish Government Study seeming to suggest that the area shown has the potential for high to medium productivity, the 2013 Study does include the caveat that further detailed investigation to properly ascertain what and precisely where that potential exists would be required.</p> <p>Without knowing the location of development or the technology to be used it is not possible to predict what the likely significant effects might be on any particular European site. Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at any relevant planning application stage as more detail becomes available.</p> <p>The area/zone was also screened out through the HRA process for TAYplan due to it not being possible to anticipate the location of such proposals.</p> <p><b><u>SACs</u></b></p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
			<p>Craighall Gorge, Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs, Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary. Glenartney Juniper Wood, Methven Moss, Pitkeathly Mires, River Tay, Shelforkie Moss, Turflundie Wood, and Upper Strathearn Oakwoods.</p> <p><b>SPAs</b></p> <p>Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary, Forest of Clunie, Loch Leven, and South Tayside Goose Roosts.</p>
<p><u>The Low Carbon Spatial Strategy</u> ★</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic District Heating opportunities, as identified in Policy 7 (Energy Waste &amp; Resources) of TAYplan (2015).</li> </ul>	<p>TAYplan Proposed Strategic Development Plan (May 2015) under Policy 7 and Map 7a identifies three potential Heat Network areas at Perth, Blairgowrie/ Rattray and Crieff. Following on from this these three settlements have been highlighted on the Proposed LDP2 Low Carbon Map, with further detailed policy criteria being provided under <i>Policy 32A: Heat Network Zones, Major Developments &amp; LDP Site Allocations</i>.</p> <p>These general locations have been identified using the Scottish Governments 2015 Scotland Heat Map, and are based on those areas with the highest concentrations of heat demand.</p>	Out	<p><b>(f)</b> Policies or proposals for which effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because the policy is too general, e.g. it is not known where, when or how the proposal may be implemented, or where effects may occur, or which sites, if any, may be affected</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A number of site allocations within the Plan include a Developer Requirement to provide an Energy Statement investigating the potential for the provision of, and/or extension to a heat network to serve the development. This is considered in more detail under the screening for Policy 32A: Heat Network Zones, Major Developers &amp; LDP Site Allocations.</p>
<p><u>The Low Carbon Spatial Strategy</u> ★</p>	New addition to the Proposed Plan since the Adopted Plan	Out	<p><b>(d)</b> Policies or proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
- Proposal for a Low Carbon Hub at Broxden (Perth) where the Council is seeking to showcase the latest low carbon energy and fuel sources.	(2014).		on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site

**Table 5.4: Screening of the Plan's A Natural, Resilient Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<b>A NATURAL, RESILIENT PLACE</b>			
 <p><u>A Natural, Resilient Place</u></p> <p>We recognise the high quality of our natural heritage and aim to ensure that policy reflects this. Our Plan for Perth and Kinross will conserve and enhance the natural environment, with particular focus on areas where habitats and landscape are important locally, nationally and internationally. We mitigate the effects of climate change, and promote the long-term resilience of both natural and built environments. New development will be sympathetic to the landscape in which it is set, and will not place unnecessary burden on the environment. We want our Plan to ensure that development is sustainable and the environment of Perth and Kinross remains resilient to climate change.</p>	<p>As above; a new Vision and set of key objectives have been developed for LDP2 to better reflect the structure of National Planning Framework 3 and Scottish Planning Policy (2014) in respect of their four key planning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A successful, sustainable place</li> <li>▪ A low carbon place</li> <li>▪ A natural resilient place</li> <li>▪ A connected place</li> </ul>	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross
<p><u>Key Objectives:</u> </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conserve and enhance habitats and species of international, national and local importance.</li> <li>▪ Identify and promote green networks where these</li> </ul>	As above.	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross, which are reflected in the Plan's policies

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<p>will add value to active travel, the provision, protection and enhancement, and connectivity of habitats, recreational land, and landscapes in and around settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve the long-term resilience and robustness of the natural and built environment to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that development and land uses make a positive contribution to helping minimise the causes of climate change and adapting to its impacts.</li> <li>▪ Protect and enhance the character, diversity, and special qualities of the area's landscapes to ensure that new development does not exceed the capacity of the landscape in which it lies.</li> </ul>			
<p><u>Spatial Strategy for A Natural, Resilient Place</u> </p> <p>The spatial strategy aims to protect and enhance these unique attributes, to ensure that we allow future generations to enjoy the same benefits as us. The map on the following page demonstrates the key natural assets that we have and areas we intend to protect through national and local policy. This policy grouping aims to build the resilience of our cities and towns. Planning plays an important part in reducing the vulnerability of existing and future development and can help improve resilience by controlling the output of pollutants, encouraging sustainable development and reducing the areas vulnerability to flooding.</p>	<p>New addition to the Proposed Plan since the Adopted Plan (2014).</p>	<p>Out</p>	<p><b>(a)</b> General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross</p>



**Table 5.5: Screening of the Plan's A Connected Place Vision, Key Objectives and Spatial Strategy for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<b>A CONNECTED PLACE</b>			
<p><u>Vision for a Connected Place</u> ★</p> <p>We recognise that the Local Development Plan area has experienced significant population growth and is likely to continue to do so. We have a good mix of rural and urban environments and it is important that we make best use of the infrastructure already in place to support growth in employment opportunities and help deliver accessible cultural, retail and leisure facilities.</p> <p>The Green Network can function as an active travel route and we particularly want to facilitate infrastructure that connects places in a sustainable way. Whether this means paths for walking and cycling, or facilitating strategic improvements to the transport and digital network, our vision is that the Plan's proposals for A Connected Place will support economic growth.</p>	<p>As above; a new Vision and set of key objectives have been developed for LDP2 to better reflect the structure of National Planning Framework 3 and Scottish Planning Policy (2014) in respect of their four key planning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A successful, sustainable place</li> <li>▪ A low carbon place</li> <li>▪ A natural resilient place</li> <li>▪ A connected place</li> </ul>	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross
<p><u>Key Objectives:</u> ★</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify and provide for new and improved social and physical infrastructure to support an expanding and changing population.</li> <li>▪ Establish clear priorities to ensure stakeholders and agencies work in partnership so that investment is co-ordinated and best use is made of limited resources to enable the delivery of the strategy, supporting the aims and objectives of the Strategic Transport Projects Review, the Regional Transport Strategy and the Tay Cities Deal.</li> </ul>	As above.	Out	(a) General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross, which are reflected in the Plan's policies

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Relevant Natura 2000 site
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure investment in the renewal and enhancement of existing infrastructure is consistent with the strategy for the Plan in order to make best use of the investment embedded in our existing settlements.</li> <li>Provide a flexible policy framework to respond to changing economic circumstances and developing technology.</li> </ul>			
<p><u>Spatial Strategy for A Connected Place</u> ★</p> <p>The spatial strategy aims to make Perth and Kinross one of the best connected areas in Scotland, by building upon our excellent existing transport links and working in partnership with key stakeholders and agencies. The map on the following page demonstrates the existing transport connections that we have and areas we intend to improve to make Perth and Kinross even more connected. This policy grouping aims to make settlements across Perth and Kinross better connected to transport links. Planning plays an important part in ensuring that such connections are made, and such development is key to the development of the region of as a whole, particularly economically.</p>	<p>New addition to the Proposed Plan since the Adopted Plan (2014).</p> <p>The 'A Connected Place' map shows the location of the existing road network across Perth and Kinross, and also the Park &amp; Ride facility at Broxden. Roundabout improvements at the Broxden and Crieff Road junctions and a new/improved train station for Perth have also been identified.</p>	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination :</b></p> <p><b>(d) Projects excluded from this appraisal because they are not proposals generated by this Plan.</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The above screening determination has been taken from Table 5.11: Reasons for Screening 'Out' the Plan's Proposals. The new/improved train station at Perth was previously identified in the <i>Perth City Plan 2015-2035</i> as an 'Integrated Transport Interchange', and improvements at the Crieff Road junction within the Cross Tay Link Road project. Improvements to Broxden Roundabout were identified under Transport Scotland's <i>Strategic Projects Review</i> (Intervention D14: A9 Upgrading from Dunblane to Inverness).</p>

**Table 5.6: Screening of the Plan's A Successful, Sustainable Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>Placemaking</b>			
Policy 1: Placemaking (1A-1D)	Policy has been updated to incorporate criteria covering sustainable design and construction and the storage and collection of refuse and recycling materials.	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statement which sets out the Council's aspirations for the future development of Perth and Kinross, which are reflected in the Plan's

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
★	A note at the end of Policy 1B highlights that new draft supplementary guidance on Placemaking has been prepared which sets out how the Council will implement Policy 1, and also that technical notes will provide further detailed information on achieving individual policy criteria (a-j). Policy 1D is a new addition to the Plan, stating that sites allocated in the Plan for housing development have a capacity range identified.		policies
Policy 2: Design Statements	No change to policy except to the end note in order to highlight that further guidance can also be found in the Council's draft Placemaking Supplementary Guidance.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Policy 3: Perth City ★	This is a new draft policy highlighting that the Council will work with developers and landowners to assist with site assembly to facilitate the development of underutilised land and buildings and/or to assist the delivery of social and environmental benefits identified in the Perth City Plan 2015-2035, in line with Placemaking Supplementary Guidance.	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statements/ criteria based policy which sets out the tests/expectations of the Council as the Planning Authority when considering proposals at planning application stage.
Policy 4: Perth City Transport and Active Travel ★	A new draft policy identifying that the Council will improve key transport routes and corridors and support multi-modal transport choices with greater priority being given to sustainable transport modes on key routes.	In	<b>Justification:</b> Two of the proposals identified on Map A: Perth City Transport and Active Travel (MU168: North of Bertha Park and the Cross Tay Link Road) have been screened in later in this section as the potential for significant effects on the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified. As such Policy 4 has also been screened in for further assessment.
Policy 5: Infrastructure Contributions	The policy itself has remained unchanged. The note at the end has been amended to consolidate the text in relation to the contents of supplementary guidance; however, this does not change how the policy will be implemented.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>
Policy 6: Settlement Boundaries	This policy has been updated to include criteria in respect of development directly adjoining settlement boundaries which have been defined in the LDP. The policy continues that for	In	<b>Justification:</b> There are a number of settlements for which the Proposed Plan does not identify specific proposals,

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	locations where there is no defined boundary, or for those proposals not directly adjoining a settlement boundary, the Housing in the Countryside or policy on Rural Business and Diversification will apply.		but where future development opportunities do exist within the settlement boundary and are encouraged by the Plan's strategy and policy framework.  At some of these locations, depending on the type, scale and specific location of development, there could be a significant impact on a European site. A separate settlement screening exercise has been undertaken and the results reported in Tables 5.20-5.24 to follow.
<b>Economic Development</b>			
Policy 7: Employment and Mixed Use Areas ■ 7A: Business and Industrial ■ 7B: Mixed Use Sites ■ 7C: Motor Mile	For the most part the content of Policy 7A has remained the same as that of Policy ED1A of the Adopted Plan, with the exception of additional criteria to address proposals for service facilities, and qualification of the desire to retain and protect those areas identified for Use Classes 4, 5 and 6. New policy criteria for assessing proposals outwith these Classes have also been included under this revised policy.  The content of policies 7B and 7C remain unchanged from the Adopted Plan.	In	<p><b><u>Screening Determination:</u></b></p> <p>Policy 7 is a location specific policy i.e. its application can be attributed to specific locations identified as proposals within the Plan.</p> <p>The policy, specifically part 7B: Mixed Use Sites, has been screened in for further assessment as likely significant effects on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC have been identified as a result of implementing this policy in relation to site proposals MU168: North of Bertha Park, and MU337: Hillside Hospital, Perth.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>The site proposals western boundary is approximately 25m away from the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b>. The land between the site proposal boundary and the river forms a steep bank. Although criterion (g) of Policy 7a states that (g) <i>'Proposals should not result in adverse impacts, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of any European designated sites'</i> this applies to Business and Industrial allocations and does not cover Mixed</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			Use sites. As such it is considered that the policy requires further assessment.
Policy 8: Rural Business and Diversification	<p>The policy has been amended slightly since the Adopted Plan to include new criteria (a) and (b). Criterion (a) was previously included under the first paragraph of Policy ED3: Rural Business and Diversification. The wording of criterion (d) (formerly criterion (b) has been amended slightly also to refer more specifically to the capacity of the site rather than ‘...any particular location.’</p> <p>A note has also been added to the end of the policy to qualify that it only applies to those settlements not listed as Principal Settlements in TAYplan.</p>	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>
Policy 9: Caravan Sites, Chalets and Timeshare Developments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 9A: Existing Caravan Sites</li> <li>■ 9B: New or Expanded Touring Caravan, Motorhome/ Campervan, and Camping Sites</li> <li>■ 9c: Chalets, Timeshare and Fractional Ownership</li> </ul>	<p>The policies have largely remained unchanged since the Adopted LDP. The only updates made have been to 9B to refer to ‘...holiday-related uses...’ rather than ‘...transit and touring caravan and camping sites...’.</p>	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>There is the potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> as a result of the possible expansion of existing caravan, chalet and timeshare developments identified in the Plan at Aberfeldy, Birnam, Inver, Kenmore. Kinloch Rannoch, Logierait, Pitlochry, Tummel Bridge, and Bridge of Cally. Similarly development under Policy 9 at Kinloch could potentially result in adverse effects on the integrity of the Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC. Therefore this policy has been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
<b>Retail and Commercial Development</b>			
Policy 10: City, Town and Neighbourhood Centres	<p>This policy has remained largely unchanged since the Adopted Plan, with the exception of ‘City’ having been added to the title and within the policy text. In addition, the Council’s support has been extended to cover the development of ‘...and/or</p>	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>A number of city, town and neighbourhood centres, to which Policy 10 applies, have been identified in the Plan. The potential for significant</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	<i>additional retail floorspace...</i> as well as the creation larger floorspace. Finally, a sentence has been added to the policy to highlight that changes away from city centre uses towards residential, in the areas covered by Policy 10, will be resisted unless evidence can be provided that the city centre use is no longer viable.		<p>impacts on the qualifying interests of <b><u>the River Tay SAC and Loch Leven SPA</u></b> has been identified under this Policy, where there is connectivity to the SAC and SPA at Perth City Centre, Aberfeldy, Pitlochry, Alyth, Kinross and Milnathort Town Centres, due to the support given to the creation of additional retail floor space.</p> <p>Any development of a reasonable size in the Loch Leven catchment, especially near to the burns and other small watercourses which drain into Loch Leven, whether commercial or residential, has the potential to lead to increased flow rates in these watercourses during periods of heavy rainfall. This could lead to increased erosion of the banks of the watercourses, resulting in mobilisation of sediment which can find its way downstream into Loch Leven.</p> <p>As such, this policy has been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
Policy 11: Perth City Centre Secondary Uses Area	No change from the Adopted LDP (2014)	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>There could be the potential for significant impacts on the <b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b> as a result of implementing this policy where there is connectivity to the SAC. The policy has therefore been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
Policy 12: Commercial Centres and Retail Controls	Policy 12 combines policies RC3 and RC5 of the Adopted LDP, but no changes have been made to the text content of those policies.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (d)</b>
Policy 13: Retail and Commercial Leisure Proposals	No change from the Adopted LDP (2014)	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>A number of city, town, neighbourhood and commercial centres to which Policy 13 applies have been identified in the Plan. Under this policy retail</p>


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			<p>and commercial facilities are expected to be located within these defined areas.</p> <p>The potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b><u>the River Tay SAC and Loch Leven SPA</u></b> has been identified under this policy, where there is connectivity to the SAC and SPA at Perth City Centre, Aberfeldy, Pitlochry, Alyth, Kinross and Milnathort Town Centres, due to the support given to the creation of additional retail floor space.</p> <p>As per Policy 10, any development of a reasonable size in the Loch Leven catchment, especially near to the burns and other small watercourses which drain into Loch Leven, whether commercial or residential, has the potential to lead to increased flow rates in these watercourses during periods of heavy rainfall. This could lead to increased erosion of the banks of the watercourses, resulting in mobilisation of sediment which can find its way downstream into Loch Leven.</p> <p>The policy has therefore been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
<b>Community Facilities, Sport and Recreation</b>			
<p>Policy 14: Open Space Retention and Provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14A: Existing areas</li> <li>14B: Open Space within New Developments</li> </ul>	<p>This policy has remained largely unchanged since the Adopted Plan, apart from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 14A - recognition is now given to allotments/ community growing areas as also being areas of land which have value to the community.</li> <li>Policy 14B - now contains a sentence stating that <i>'Allotments should be incorporated where there is a proven demand in the local area.'</i> Also, previous reference to pursuing opportunities to create, improve and avoid fragmentation of</li> </ul>	Out	<p><b>(b)</b> Intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, or to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	green networks and core path networks has now been removed.		
Policy 15: Public Access	The first part of this policy has remained unchanged since the Adopted Plan, but a sentence has been added to state that development that may have an adverse impact on either of the Long Distance Routes (Crook of Devon to Kinross and Tyndrum to Crieff section of the Cross-Scotland Pilgrim Way) identified under National Planning Framework 3 will not be permitted.	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>(e)</b> Policies or proposals which make provision for change but could have no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The Tyndrum to Crieff Long Distance Route, which is referred to under Policy 15 and shown in Policy Map B: Long Distance Routes was previously identified in National Planning Framework 3 (NPF 3) and was screened in for the need for further assessment under the HRA for that document (June 2014). The Appropriate Assessment for NPF 3 concluded that there is the possibility for minor residual effects on western acidic oak woodland in the <b>Upper Strathearn Oakwoods SAC</b>, and highlighted a number of mitigation measures as a result of which only MRE are expected to remain.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Please refer to Section 6 'In Combination' Assessment of this document for further detail.</p>
Policy 16: Social and Community Facilities	No change from the Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	<b>(f)</b> Effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because the policy is too general.
<b>Residential Development</b>			
Policy 17: Residential Areas	The policy has remained largely unchanged since the Adopted LDP, apart from the clarification added to the first sentence that the areas of residential and compatible uses identified in the Plan where existing residential amenity will be protected etc. are ' <i>...inside settlement boundaries...</i> '.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>




Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	Previous reference to the retention of small areas of open space where they are of recreational or amenity value has been removed.		
Policy 18: Pubs and Clubs in Residential Areas	No change from the Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>
Policy 19: Housing in the Countryside	There has been a minor amendment to the Policy in terms of the Green Belt and Lunan Valley Catchment Area. Previously, Policy RD3: Housing in the Countryside of the Adopted LDP (2014) stated that the Policy did not apply within the Green Belt and limited its application to economic need, conversions or replacement buildings within the catchment area. However, under the updated Policy 19 of the Proposed Plan, application of the Policy is now limited to ' <i>...proven economic need, conversions or replacement buildings</i> ' within the Green Belt, and reference to previous restrictions on its application within the Lunan Valley Catchment Area have been removed.	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>A separate Habitats Regulations Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment were undertaken for this policy in 2008. The results of that appraisal identified that the policy could potentially result in significant effects on the qualifying interests of the following SPAs and SACs: <b><u>Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary, Loch Leven, South Tayside Goose Roosts and Forest of Clunie SPAs and Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs and River Tay SACs.</u></b></p> <p>In their response to the 2008 Appropriate Assessment, SNH noted that it was not satisfied that measures to adequately avoid significant disturbance of birds in those SPAs affected by housing in the countryside were in place.</p> <p>As such, this policy has been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
Policy 20: Affordable Housing	Policy remains unchanged apart from the inclusion of ' <i>landlord</i> ' to the list of provisions to be agreed between the developer and the Council.	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statements/ criteria based policy which sets out the tests/expectations of the Council as the Planning Authority when considering proposals at planning application stage.
Policy 21: Gypsy/Travellers' Sites ■ 21A: Existing Sites ■ 21B: New Sites	Policy 21A remains unchanged from the Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statement/ criteria based policy which expresses the Council's aspirations or general intent in respect of safeguarding existing authorised sites.


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	The only change to Policy 21B is the inclusion of an additional criterion g) relating to adequate separation distances from noise receptors where generators are used as the primary source of power on sites.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>
Policy 22: Particular Needs Housing Accommodation	Policy remains unchanged from the Adopted LDP (2014) apart from the reference to creating problems with waste collection or parking/road safety issues at the end of criterion b) having been removed.	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statement/criteria based policy which expresses the Council's aspirations or general intent in respect of the provision of housing for people with particular needs.
Policy 23: Delivery of Development Sites ★	This is a new policy addition which requires landowners and developers to produce a Delivery Strategy prior to lodging a planning application or within one year of the LDP being adopted. These strategies are to be updated on a 6 monthly basis, and should demonstrate a realistic programme of the delivery of land.	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statements/ criteria based policy which sets out the expectations of the Council in respect of Delivery Strategies for LDP site allocations and residential windfall sites (10+ dwellings)
Policy 24: Maintaining an Effective Housing Land Supply ★	This is a new policy addition which sets out the Council's proposed approach to helping to ensure the availability of an effective housing land supply throughout the lifetime of the Plan.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>
Policy 25: Housing Mix ★	This is a new policy addition which sets out the Council's aspirations and proposed approach for ensuring the provision of a range of housing types to meet different needs.	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statement/criteria based policy which expresses the Council's aspirations or general intent in respect of the provision of a range of housing types.
<b>The Historic Environment</b>			
Policy 26: Scheduled Monuments and Non Designated Archaeology ■ 26A: Scheduled Monuments ■ 26B: Archaeology	<p>This policy remains largely unchanged apart from the addition of a statement to highlight that where a proposal would have a direct impact on a scheduled monument, the separate written consent of Scottish Ministers is required in addition to any other necessary consents.</p> <p>A paragraph has also been added to the end of Policy 26B to highlight that the Council will seek to protect and preserve significant resources of non-designated historic assets, in situ</p>	Out	<b>(b)</b> Intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, or to conserve or enhance the natural, built of historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	wherever possible.		
Policy 27: Listed Buildings ■ 27A: Listed Buildings ■ 27B: Demolition of Listed Buildings 	The policy on Listed Buildings remains unchanged from the Adopted LDP (2014) apart from to clarify that it is special “architectural or historic” interest throughout Policy 27A. Policy 27B is a new addition to the Plan. It identifies a presumption against the demolition of listed buildings, and sets out criteria for applicants who are seeking to demolish a listed building.	Out	
Policy 28: Conservation Areas ■ 28A: New Development ■ 28B: Demolition within Conservation Areas	Policy remains largely unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014) apart from a slight amendment to Policy 28A to include reference to development proposals being appropriate and “sympathetic” to the appearance, character and setting of a conservation area.	Out	
Policy 29: Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	
Policy 30: Protection, Promotion and Interpretation of Historic Battlefields	The first line of this policy has been updated to highlight that the Council will also seek to ‘...conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities...’ of inventory battlefields.	Out	

**Table 5.7: Screening of the Plan’s A Low Carbon Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>Energy, Heat &amp; Electricity</b>			
Policy 31: Renewable & Low Carbon Energy ■ 31A: New proposals	Amendments have been made to a number of the criteria included under Policy 31A to bring the terminology up-to-date and to provide further and more current detail in terms of how and when the policy will apply and what the Council’s	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statements/criteria based policies

<p>for Renewable &amp; Low Carbon Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 31B: Repowering and Extending Existing Facilities</li> <li>■ 31C: Decommissioning and Restoration of Existing Facilities</li> <li>■ 31D: Spatial Framework for Wind Energy</li> </ul> 	<p>expectations are for applicants when preparing and submitting new proposals. The most notable being in relation to the net economic impact of a proposal; the effects on public access, recreation and tourism interests; decommissioning; opportunities for energy storage, and cross-boundary impacts.</p>		
	<p>The first half of the policy remains unchanged; however, a new sentence has been added to clarify that the current use of a site will be treated as a material consideration in any repowering and extension proposals.</p> <p>Furthermore, a new second paragraph has been added to highlight that proposals for the geographical extension of existing facilities will assessed against criteria a) to j) of Policy 31A, as well as any other material considerations, with a particular emphasis on any potential cumulative impacts arising from the proposal.</p>	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
	<p>The policy text remains largely unchanged with the exception of reference to the decommissioning and restoration of a site requiring to be to a standard agreed with the Council, and the possible need for financial bonds or other financial mechanisms.</p>	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
	<p>Policy 31D is a new addition to the Plan and has been introduced as a result of a requirement in SPP (2014).</p>	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>The Spatial Framework for Wind has already been screened under the Low Carbon Spatial Strategy in Table 5.3 for SPP Group 2 Areas (all Natura 2000 sites within the Perth &amp; Kinross Council Area).</p> <p>Furthermore, a separate, detailed HRA/AA is being undertaken for the Council's draft Renewables and Low Carbon Energy Supplementary Guidance.</p>
<p>Policy 32: Sustainable Heating and Cooling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 32A: Heat Network</li> </ul>	<p>Policy 32 is a new addition to the Plan and has been introduced to ensure the LDP is in line with the requirements of SPP (2014).</p>	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>

Zones, Major Developments & LDP Site allocations ■ 32B: Co-location of Heat Users/Producers ■ 32C: Energy Sources/Storage ■ 32D: Energy Statements/ Feasibility Study ■ 32E: Cooling Networks 	Policy 32A is a new addition to the Plan and has been introduced to ensure the LDP is line with the requirements of SPP (2014).	In	<b>Justification:</b> A number of site allocations within the Plan include a Developer Requirement to provide an Energy Statement investigating the potential for the provision of, and/or extension to a heat network to serve the development. Of those sites identified, it is considered that the development of sites <b>H319: Ruthvenfield, MU168: North of Bertha Park, MU337: Hillside Hospital (Perth), and E31: Welton Road, Blairgowrie</b> may have the potential to result in significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> .
	Policy 32B is a new addition to the Plan and has been introduced to ensure the LDP is line with the requirements of SPP (2014).	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>
	Policy 32C is a new addition to the Plan and has been introduced to ensure the LDP is line with the requirements of SPP (2014).	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
	Policy 32D is a new addition to the Plan and highlights that the feasibility of connecting to existing or planned networks or establishing new heat networks will be assessed through an energy statement.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
	Policy 32E is a new addition to the Plan and identifies that proposals which have a significant cooling requirement are encouraged to explore the feasibility of using any excess heat from their development to supply an existing heat network or form a new network with adjoining and neighbouring buildings/uses.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>  <b>Note:</b> A note at the end of Policy Group 32 states that supplementary guidance (SG) will be prepared providing further detailed guidance on a range of sustainable heating and cooling issues. This SG will be subject to a separate HRA process.
Policy 33: Electricity Transmission Infrastructure	The policy remains largely unchanged from the Adopted LDP (2014), with the exception of a slight amendment to the ordering of the text in relation to sensitive locations and the consideration of mitigation.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (f)</b>

Waste Management			
<p>Policy 34: Waste Management Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 34A: Existing Waste Management Infrastructure</li> <li>■ 34B: New Waste Management Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>The policy has been updated from the Adopted LDP (2014) to highlight support for the delivery of both zero waste and the circular economy, including facilities for research and the development of new technologies and processes at waste management sites identified in the Plan. A new sentence has also been added to the end of Policy 34A to qualify that the intention of the policy is to support employment and economic growth through the clustering of waste industries and downstream industries.</p>	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>There are a number of existing waste management sites, that if expanded could potentially result in significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b> and <b><u>Loch Leven SPA</u></b>. They are as follows:</p> <p><b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Landfill, Mains of Taymouth</li> <li>■ Transfer Station, Pitlochry (??)</li> <li>■ Metal Recycler, Dalcrue</li> <li>■ Transfer Station, Lynedoch Industrial Estate, Dalcrue</li> <li>■ Metal Recycler, Shore Road, Perth</li> <li>■ Transfer Station/ Other Treatment, Perth WWTP</li> <li>■ Civic Amenity site, Friarton, Perth</li> <li>■ Transfer Station/ Other Treatment, Kinnoull House, Friarton Road, Perth</li> <li>■ Transfer Station, Lower Friarton Road, Perth</li> <li>■ Civic Amenity site, Bankfoot</li> <li>■ Civic Amenity/ Transfer Station, Welton Road, Blairgowrie</li> <li>■ Transfer Station, Welton Road, Blairgowrie</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Loch Leven SPA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Civic Amenity site, Bridgend Industrial Estate, Kinross</li> </ul>
	<p>Amendments have been made to a number of the criteria included under Policy 34B to provide more detail in terms of how and when the policy will apply and what the Council's expectations are for applicants when preparing and submitting proposals. Reference to exploring fully and utilising the potential for heat and/or electricity generation where demonstrated to be viable has been removed due to the addition of Policy 32 to the Plan.</p>	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>Criterion (i) of Policy 34B states that development of waste infrastructure will be supported by the Plan where the proposal is located close to an existing waste management installation, and/or within an area identified within the Plan for existing or new employment uses. As per policies 7B and 34A, there are mixed-use development and</p>

			<p>existing waste management sites that development under Policy 34B at these locations could potentially result in significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b> and <b><u>Loch Leven SPA</u></b>. They are as follows:</p> <p><b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Landfill, Mains of Taymouth</li> <li>▪ Transfer Station, Pitlochry</li> <li>▪ Metal Recycler, Dalcrue</li> <li>▪ Transfer Station, Lynedoch Industrial Estate, Dalcrue</li> <li>▪ Metal Recycler, Shore Road, Perth</li> <li>▪ Transfer Station/ Other Treatment, Perth WWTP</li> <li>▪ Civic Amenity site, Friarton, Perth</li> <li>▪ Transfer Station/ Other Treatment, Kinnoull House, Friarton Road, Perth</li> <li>▪ Transfer Station, Lower Friarton Road, Perth</li> <li>▪ Civic Amenity site, Bankfoot</li> <li>▪ Civic Amenity/ Transfer Station, Welton Road, Blairgowrie</li> <li>▪ Transfer Station, Welton Road, Blairgowrie</li> <li>▪ MU168: North of Bertha Park</li> <li>▪ MU337: Hillside Hospital, Perth.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Loch Leven SPA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Civic Amenity site, Bridgend Industrial Estate, Kinross</li> </ul> <p>The policy has therefore been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
Policy 35: Management of Inert and Construction Waste	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>The potential exists for significant impacts on the <b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b> as a result of implementing this policy at the Mains of Taymouth Landfill site should any operations under Policy 35 occur at this existing landfill site, which has planning</p>

			permission. The policy has therefore been screened in for the need for further assessment.
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**Table 5.8: Screening of the Plan's A Natural, Resilient Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone**


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
Policy 36: Environment and Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>36B: National Designations</li> <li>36C: Local Designations</li> </ul>	Policies 36A and 36B remain unchanged from the Adopted LDP (2014).  Policy 36C has been updated to reflect the recent designation of Local Landscape Areas within Perth and Kinross. A note has also been added to the end of Policy 36 to highlight that the Council's recent Landscape Supplementary Guidance should be referred to.	Out	<b>(b)</b> Intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, or to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European site.
Policy 37: Landscape	The content of the policy remains largely unchanged apart from the reference to the need to refer to the Tayside Landscape Character Assessment (TLCA) has been moved from the end note into the main policy. In addition, a further section and criteria have been added in relation to development which would affect a Wild Land Area. Furthermore, a reference to the need for the creation of new hill tracks being compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of the areas landscapes has also been added to the first sentence of the policy.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (b)</b>
Policy 38: Forestry, Woodland and Trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38A: Forest and Woodland Strategy</li> <li>38B: Trees, Woodlands and Development</li> </ul>	The content of Policy 38A remains unchanged.  Policy 38B has been updated to provide more detail on the issues of woodland removal and compensatory planting. The end note to the policy has been updated to reflect that the Council has now prepared the Forest and Woodland Strategy as supplementary guidance to the Plan.	Out	<b>(f)</b> Effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because the policy is too general.  <b>Note:</b> A separate HRA screening exercise was undertaken for the Council's Forest and Woodland Strategy, and it was determined through that process that this piece of supplementary guidance will either have no likely significant effects on




Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			Natura 2000 sites across Perth and Kinross, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, or will not adversely affect the integrity of European sites, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects. Therefore an Appropriate Assessment was not required.
Policy 39: Biodiversity	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014). Apart from updated reference to the relevant guidance the Council will apply when determining planning applications.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (b)</b>
Policy 40: Green Infrastructure	The policy content remains largely the same, but the text has been consolidated to create a more succinct policy. New text has been added to the end of the policy to highlight that the temporary use of unused or underused land as green infrastructure will be encouraged, and that such a use temporarily will not prevent a site from being developed in the longer term.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (b)</b>
Policy 41: Green Belt	<p>The policy content remains largely the same, with the exception of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New criterion a) has been added in respect of development which either supports an established use, or develops a new business within the Green Belt, which has a direct relationship with the land.</li> <li>▪ New criterion e) requiring development proposals to comply with criteria 4) or 5) of Policy 19: Housing in the Countryside and associated supplementary guidance, and</li> <li>▪ The addition of '<i>renewable energy</i>' and '<i>new cemetery provision</i>' to the list of essential infrastructure under criterion f).</li> </ul> <p>The final paragraph of the policy clarifies that for all proposals development must be appropriate to the overall objectives of the Green Belt to protect and enhance the</p>	Out	<b>(f)</b> Effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because the policy is too general.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	character, landscape setting and identity of settlements, and that they must also be of a suitable scale and form, located and designed in a manner as not to detract from the character and landscape setting of the Green Belt. The end note has also been updated to highlight that application of Policy 19 is limited to economic need, conversion or replacement buildings within the Green Belt.		
Policy 42: Perth Lade Green Corridor	The policy content remains largely the same, with the exception of the reference to master planning for Ruthvenfield Road and the Tulloch Marshalling Yards having been removed.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (d)</b>
Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area ■ 43A ■ 43B	The policy has changed from that contained within the Adopted LDP (2014) as follows: the policy title has been changed from Lunan Valley to Lunan Lochs; the first section (criteria (a)–(c) has been removed, this contained a presumption against built development exception under certain conditions, a discouragement of certain recreational pursuits, like water sports, and a requirement for tree planting to be predominantly native species. In addition, the end note has been updated to remove the reference to the application of the Housing in the Countryside Policy within the catchment area.	In	<b>Justification:</b> The HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP identified the potential for the implementation of this policy to result in significant impacts on the water quality of the <b>Dunkeld – Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</b> . Therefore Policy 43 has been screened in for the need for further assessment.
Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area ■ 44A ■ 44B ■ 44C	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	In	<b>Justification:</b> The HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP identified the potential for the implementation of this policy to result in significant impacts on the water quality of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> . This was due to part of the draft policy allowing individual/private waste water drainage arrangements and the fragmentation of the strategic public network of collecting systems. It was considered through that process that the provision of a solution to waste

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			water drainage that is not sustainable long term could have adverse effects in relation to the efforts to improve and maintain a good water environment within the catchment area. As such, Policy 44 has been screened in for the need for further assessment.
Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (b)</b>
<b>Environmental Resources</b>			
Policy 46: Minerals and Other Extractive Activities - Safeguarding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 46A: Sterilisation of Mineral Deposits</li> <li>■ 46B: Advance Extraction</li> </ul>	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	(f) Effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because the policy is too general.
Policy 47: Minerals and Other Extractive Activities - Supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 47A: Extraction</li> <li>■ 47B: Restoration</li> </ul>	Policy 47A remains mostly the same with the exception of reference to individual houses and sensitive receptors and blasting now being included under criterion (i).  The requirement to consider the effect on landscape has been added to criterion (ii), and a new criterion (v) in respect of the need to have regard to effects on natural heritage, habitats and the historic environment has also been added.	In	<b>Justification:</b>  The HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP identified that although it was not possible to know what type or scale of mineral workings will happen and where in Perth and Kinross, because the policy sets out a list of criteria against which proposals will be assessed to ensure they do not have an adverse effect, the policy was acknowledging that the potential exists for significant environmental impacts as a result of minerals extraction proposals. It was therefore considered prudent to screen the policy in for the need for further assessment to ensure that there would be no adverse impacts on the qualifying interests of any Natura sites.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	No changes have been made to Policy 47B.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
Policy 48: Prime Agricultural Land	Policy remains largely unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014). However, the specific reference to renewable energy generation and mineral extraction possibly being permitted on prime agricultural land has been removed.	Out	Screening Criterion (f)
Policy 49: Soils 	This is a new policy addition to the Plan. It seeks to protect soils from damage, and also minimise disturbance to, and the loss of carbon rich soils, including peatland, through development.	Out	Screening Criterion (b)
<b>Building Resilience</b>			
Policy 50: New Development and Flooding	The policy remains largely unchanged from the Adopted Plan (2014), with the exception of the addition of a new first sentence to highlight the role of the SEPA Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans. <i>'Wave overtopping'</i> has also been added to the list of issues/areas that built development should avoid. Finally, criterion 1) under the adaptation section of the policy, has been updated to include reference to <i>'...(taking account of rain falling on the site and run off from adjacent areas)'</i> in relation to surface run-off.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
Policy 51: Water Environment and Drainage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>■ 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>■ 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> </ul>	The core of Policy 51A remains unchanged. However, additional text has been added to the start and end of the Policy to highlight the requirement to protect and where possible improve the water environment in accordance with the Water Framework Directive; to identify in which circumstances culverting for land gaining will be permitted, and to require a minimum buffer between a development and a watercourse in line with the flood risk supplementary guidance.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51D: Reinstatement of Natural Watercourses</li> <li>51E: Water Supply</li> </ul> 	Policy 51B remains largely unchanged with the exception of the addition of text to the end of the policy which requires applicants to demonstrate that suitable maintenance arrangements will be put in place for communal private systems should they be permitted.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
	The policy has been updated to include text which encourages the use of SUDS to achieve multiple benefits, and also to highlight that ecological solutions to SUDS will be sought and SUDS integration with green/blue networks wherever possible.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
	Policy 51D remains largely unchanged apart from the inclusion of text to require the provision of ' <i>...a suitable riparian buffer zone between development and the watercourse...</i> ' where existing culverts are opened and natural watercourses reinstated.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
	Policy 51E is a new addition to the Plan requiring all new development to be served either by a satisfactory mains or private water supply complying with the Water (Scotland) Act 1980, and associated Private Water Regulations, without prejudicing existing users.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
Policy 52: Health and Safety Consultation Zones	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	(c) Policies which will not themselves lead to development or change
Policy 53: Nuisance from Artificial Light and Light Pollution	Policy remains largely unchanged except for the removal of reference to the Council's priority being to prevent a statutory nuisance from occurring first and foremost. The note referring the plan user to Scottish Government guidance on the issue has also been removed.	Out	Screening Criterion (c)
Policy 54: Noise Pollution	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
Policy 55: Air Quality	The format and content of the policy has been updated to	Out	Screening Criterion (b)

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
Management Areas	<p>reflect the Council's position in respect of its responsibility to improve air quality and the role the LDP and Development Management process can play in helping to achieve this, particularly in relation to supporting low emission technologies and aspiring to eliminate the gradual worsening in air quality caused by the cumulative impact of a number of small developments.</p> <p>The policy highlights that supplementary guidance will set out how air quality will be considered when determining planning applications, and when the need for an air quality assessment is likely to be triggered.</p>		
Policy 56: Contaminated Land	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP identified that due to the precise details of potential contaminated land (PCL) sites being unknown (only point data held), and that typically unless contamination is disturbed it does not pose a risk, it was difficult to undertake a meaningful screening exercise for the sites falling out from Policy EP12 of the Adopted LDP, now Policy 56.</p> <p>However, in relation to SACs the best use was made of that limited data alongside SEPA's River Basin Management Data (water quality) where PCL sites intersected directly with a SAC. As a result of this exercise no likely significant effects were identified for any SACs.</p> <p>In terms of SPAs, it was considered more difficult to further investigate potential significant effects where PCLs directly intersected a SPA, as there was no information on what contaminants were present at these locations, if any, and therefore there is no way of currently knowing if the PCL sites are causing any significant effects on the</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			<p>qualifying interests of the SPAs without further significant investigative work.</p> <p>However, the following SPAs were screened in under the previous HRA screening exercise as they directly intersected by a PCL site or sites: Forest of Clunie, South Tayside Goose Roosts, Drumochter Hills, Cairngorms Massif, and Loch Leven. Although it is not known if there are likely to be any significant effects, it was considered that proposals supported under the policy have a “<i>real and identifiable implication for one or more specific European site(s)</i>”<sup>5</sup>, because development at one or more of these potentially contaminated sites could result in an adverse effect on a Natura site by undermining one or more of the conservation objectives, either directly or indirectly.</p> <p>Therefore, the policy has been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>

**Table 5.9: Screening of the Plan’s A Connected Place Policies for likely significant effects, alone**


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>Digital Connectivity</b>			
Policy 57: Digital Infrastructure	The policy has been amended to incorporate up-to-date terminology and also reference to the Digital Economy Act 2017. A new set of criteria has been added to the end of the policy to outline what applicants will be expected to address in their proposals.	Out	<b>(a)</b> General policy statements/criteria based policies

<sup>5</sup> Paragraph 5, Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Advice Sheet: Screening general policies and applying simple mitigation measures – Advice Sheet No.2, The Scottish Government, July 2012


Transport and Accessibility			
58A: Existing Infrastructure 58B: New Development Proposals	<p>Policy 58A remains unchanged from the Adopted LDP (2014).</p> <p>Policy 58B contains a new criterion (e) which requires all development proposals to support the provision of infrastructure needed to facilitate positive changes in Low and Ultra Low Emission Vehicle transport technologies e.g. electric charging points and hydrogen refuelling facilities. It also includes reference to the Tay Cities Deal.</p> <p>The note at the end of the policy has also been updated to set out what the content of the Council's non-statutory guidance for Transport will be.</p>	Out	(a) General policy statements/criteria based policies which express the Council's aspirations for transport standards and accessibility requirements across the Plan Area, and sets out criteria which development proposals will be required to meet.
Policy 59: Airfield Safeguarding	Policy remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	(c) Policies which will not themselves lead to development or change


5.6 Please note that in advance of their publication for consultation separate screening exercises will be undertaken for those individual supplementary guidance (SG) documents which have not previously been considered in terms of HRA. An update will also be carried out of HRAs for any SG that has changed since the original screening process was undertaken. Table 5.10 below sets out the screening determinations for those pieces of SG for which the HRA process has already been carried out.

**Table 5.10: Screening of the Plan's Supplementary Guidance for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>POLICY GUIDANCE</b>			
Forest and Woodland Strategy (November 2014) 	New guidance which seeks to provide a strategic framework for the development of forestry in the area, and a local interpretation of the Scottish Forestry Strategy. The Strategy also aims to ensure: a balance of forestry with other land uses; that forestry activity contributes across the range of Council policy objectives, and that	Out	<p>(f) Effects on any particular European site cannot be identified, because the policy is too general.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A separate screening exercise was undertaken for the Council's Forest and Woodland Strategy, and it was determined through that process that this piece of supplementary guidance will either have no likely significant effects on</p>



Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	the public benefits of managing and expanding the area's forest estate are optimised.		Natura 2000 sites across Perth and Kinross, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, or will not adversely affect the integrity of European sites, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects. Therefore an Appropriate Assessment was not required.
Housing in the Countryside (November 2012)	<p>Some minor changes are proposed to the SG in response to various issues which have arisen through its application since it was adopted. This is largely in order to provide greater detail and clarity for the Development Management decision making process and to make the document easier to follow.</p> <p>The main changes are proposed to the Economic Activity, Pilot projects creating eco-friendly houses, and Rural Brownfield Land sections of the SG.</p> <p>Furthermore updates have been proposed to bring the SG in line with amendments to Policy 19 in terms of limiting the application of the policy to <i>...proven economic need, conversions or replacement buildings'</i> within the Green Belt, and the reference to previous restrictions on its application within the Lunan Valley Catchment Area have been removed.</p>	In	<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>As per the screening determination for Policy 19, a separate Habitats Regulations Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment were undertaken for this subject policy in 2008. The results of that appraisal identified that the policy could potentially result in significant effects on the qualifying interests of the following SPAs and SACs: <b><u>Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary, Loch Leven, South Tayside Goose Roosts and Forest of Clunie SPAs and Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs and River Tay SACs.</u></b></p> <p>In their response to the 2008 Appropriate Assessment, SNH noted that it was not satisfied that measures to adequately avoid significant disturbance of birds in those SPAs affected by housing in the countryside were in place. Therefore this SG and its related policy have been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
Landscape (June 2015) 	New guidance which provides further advice on the implementation of Policy ER6: Managing Future Landscape Change of the Adopted LDP (2014)/ Policy 37: Landscape of the Proposed Plan, within the 11 Special	Out	<p><b>Screening Criterion (b)</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> This piece of supplementary guidance (SG) has been produced since the publication of the Adopted LDP (2014). The SG was screened under</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	Landscape Areas, and will help to bring forward land management initiatives to protect and enhance these areas.		both the SEA and HRA processes and it was concluded that in terms of SEA that the relevant landscape policy that the SG expanded upon had been previously assessed as part of the SEA for the Adopted LDP, and with respect to HRA, the SG is intended to protect the natural environment and therefore does not require Appropriate Assessment.
<b>DEVELOPMENT BRIEFS/ MASTERPLANS/ DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS</b>			
West/ North West Perth Strategic Development Framework (November 2016) 	This Strategic Development Framework (SDF) is a piece of non-statutory supplementary guidance and covers the Adopted LDP sites H7: Bertha Park, H70: Perth West, and H73: Almond Valley Village. The SDF pulls together existing information from a variety of sources, and its primary focus was to help inform the preparation of the Proposed LDP 2 during 2016.	In	<b><u>Justification:</u></b> The potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> were identified, as a result of developing sites H7: Bertha Park and H73: Almond Valley Village, through the HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP. As a result of an Appropriate Assessment, mitigation measures were incorporated into the specific developer requirements for these allocations. However, these measures have not been carried through to the relevant sections of the SDF.  Site H70: Perth West was screened out under criterion (b) 'de minimis' through the previous HRA process for the <b><u>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</u></b> , and as there were no other elements of the Plan screened out under 'de minimis' for that Natura site it was not possible to undertake an in combination assessment.
Auchterarder Expansion Townhead and North East Development Framework (March 2008)	Guidance remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (d)</b>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
Kinross Western Edge Development Brief (June 2005)	Guidance remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014) The remaining undeveloped part of the area covered by the Development Brief is site allocation E18: Station Road South.	In	<b>Justification:</b> Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> , as a result of developing this site, were identified under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP, due to the South Queich River, which flows directly into the Loch being located 50m south of the site. However, as a result appropriate mitigation measures were included under the specific developer requirements section for this proposal. If this Development Brief is to be adopted as part of LDP2 it will be necessary for it to undergo further assessment to ensure those mitigation measures are carried through into the Brief. Although given its age and the fact that much of the site it covers has been developed to date it may fall as it has been superseded by the LDP.
Planning Brief – Major Mixed Use Development Mill Street/ High Street, Perth (June 2000)	The brief covers a variety of sites in both public and private sector ownership around Mill Street in Perth. The remaining site identified within the brief is Op4: Mill Street.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Pitdownie, Milnathort Development Guidance (April 2004)	The brief covers the site identified as H48: Pitdownie in Milnathort in the Adopted Plan, and also a further area which is identified for landscaping.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (c)</b> Site currently has planning permission for residential development.
Oudenarde Masterplan (May 2001)	Guidance remains unchanged from Adopted LDP (2014)	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (d)</b>

## Proposals Screening

5.7 There are four reasons why the Plan's proposals could be screened out from the need for further assessment. These reasons are set out in Table 5.11 below, alongside the colour-coding used to represent each criterion.

**Table 5.11: Reasons for Screening 'Out' the Plan's Proposals**

Reason for Screening Determination	Colour Coding
(a) Proposals <b>which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect</b> on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site;	
(b) Proposals <b>which make provision for change but could have no significant effect</b> on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site;	
(c) Proposals <b>which make provision for change but already have planning permission</b> , therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.	
(d) Projects <b>excluded from the appraisal because they are not proposals generated by this Plan.</b>	


5.8 Tables 5.12 – 5.19 to follow provide the results of the screening exercise for likely significant effects, alone, of the Plan's proposals. A brief reason for the determination reached has also been provided, and throughout the tables the use of this star symbol



denotes a new addition to the Plan.

**Table 5.12: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone ('A' Settlements)**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>ABERFELDY</b>			
E10: Borlick	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
H36: Borlick	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>ABERNETHY</b>			
MU8: Newburgh Road (north)	This is Adopted LDP site H11: Newburgh Road (north) which the Examination Reporter changed to a mixed use site allocation. The site reference has been updated to reflect this.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
E4: Newburgh Road	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>Part of the site currently has planning permission.</p>
<b>ABERUTHVEN</b>			
E29: Aberuthven	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>ALYTH AND NEW ALYTH</b>			
E30: Mornity	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site,

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
H59: Glenree	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H60: Albert Street and St. Ninian's Road	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site currently has planning permission for residential development.</p>
H252: Annfield Place 	New Allocation	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site proposal is approximately 145m away from the Mill Lade (River Tay SAC) at its nearest point (northern boundary); however, there is no watercourse linking the site proposal to the Natura site.</p>
H61: New Alyth	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>AUCHTERARDER</b>			
E25: Auchterarder	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
H342: Auchterarder	This is Adopted LDP site Op20:	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	Auchterarder Development Framework Site 3, but with a reduced site boundary to reflect that the western part of Op20 now has detailed consent for 143 units (12/00432/FLM) and development is under way, and the remainder of the site (identified as H342) has 'In Principle' consent (08/01131/IPM) but it currently does not have reserved matters.		
H228: North West Kirkton	This is part of the overall Auchterarder Development Framework area which was included within the settlement boundary in the Adopted LDP but did not have a specific site allocation. It has become an allocation on its own in the Proposed Plan because the adopted Development Framework identifies it as employment land; however the Proposed Plan seeks to change it from employment use to housing use because a better alternative employment site has been found elsewhere in the town (E25). The adopted Development Framework document allows for this to happen. Housing use at H228 is already covered by the 'In Principle' consent for the greater Kirkton and Castleton area	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	(08/01133/IPM and 16/01809/IPM), but no reserved matters application has been received to date.		

**Table 5.13: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone ('B' Settlements)**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>BALADO</b>			
E35: Balado Bridge	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (c)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site currently has planning permission for the conversion of the MOD property into office uses.</p>
H51: Balado	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but could have no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>There is no watercourse within the site but the Killoch Burn, which flows into the South Queich River, is located close to the sites southern boundary (approximately 30m away). However, given the distance of the site proposal from the burn it is considered that any potential significant effects on <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> are likely to be minimal.</p>
<b>BALBEGGIE</b>			
H13: St. Martin's Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>



Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>BALLINLUIG</b>			
H40: Ballinluig North	None	In	<b>Justification:</b> Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> as a result of developing this site were identified through the screening process for the Adopted LDP, due to watercourses flowing through the southern parts of the site into the River Tummel (River Tay SAC) (approximately 360m away). As such the site has been screened in for the need for further assessment.
<b>BLAIRGOWRIE/RATTRAY</b>			
E31: Welton Road	None	In	<b>Justification:</b> Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> , as a result of developing this site, were identified under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP, due to a small watercourse flowing from the site down towards the River Tay (SAC). The site's northern boundary, at its nearest point, is approximately 15m away from the river. Therefore, this site has been screened in for the need for further assessment at this stage.
MU330: Blairgowrie Eastern Expansion	This is Adopted LDP site H62. However, it has increased significantly from 11.49ha to 30ha and been identified as a mixed use allocation rather than just for residential.	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> <b>Justification:</b> The northern boundary of site proposal is approximate 325m away from the River Ericht ( <b>River Tay SAC</b> ); however, there is no watercourse linking the site proposal to the Natura site.
H64: Blairgowrie South	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H258: Golf Course Road 	New Allocation	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
MU5: Western Blairgowrie	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H63: Glenalmond Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b>



Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> <b>Justification:</b> As per the screening determination for this site under the previous HRA process: the Rattray Burn flows adjacent to the site's eastern edge, it connects downstream with the Mill Lade, which flows into the West Mill Fish Farm before draining into the River Erich (part of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> ). However, due to the distance of the proposal site from the SAC (approximately 3000m away) it is considered that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications.
H341: Westfields of Rattray 	New Allocation	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>BLAIRINGONE</b>			
E22: Vicars Bridge Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
MU74: Blairingone	This site has the former references H71 (LDP HRA November 2012) and H74 (Adopted LDP). The site has increased significantly to the south taking in a site on the opposite side of the road. The allocation is now identified for housing, small scale retail, and community uses. A masterplan will be required to set out the phasing and for the comprehensive development of the whole site.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>BRIDGE OF EARN AND OUDENARDE</b>			
H14: Old Edinburgh Road/ Dunbarney Avenue	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H15: Oudenarde	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>Screening Criterion (c)</b>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			<b>Justification:</b> Site currently has planning permission.
H72: Kintillo Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>BURRELTON/ WOODSIDE</b>			
H17: Church Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>

**Table 5.14: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone (Settlements C-D)**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>COMRIE</b>			
H58: Cowden Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>COUPAR ANGUS</b>			
E32: Coupar Angus West	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> <b>Justification:</b> As per the screening determination for this site under the previous HRA process: the Coupar Angus Burn, which forms part of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> approximately 4000m downstream of this site, flows close to the site's eastern/south eastern boundary (approximately 20m away across a road). However, due to the distance from the proposal site to the SAC there are unlikely to be any HRA implications. In addition, any development proposed will be connected to the public WwTW.
E33: East of Scotland Farmers Ltd.	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H65: Larghan	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>CRIEFF</b>			

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
E26: Bridgend	None	Out	<p><b><u>Screening Determination:</u></b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>As per the screening determination for this site under the previous HRA process: although feeding does occur in the fields, it happens closer to the River Earn and further from Crieff.</p> <p>It is considered that there are unlikely to be any significant impacts on the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> as the result of the development of E26 as the site is immediately adjacent to the town, therefore subject to high levels of disturbance. Also, local knowledge indicates that the site is not important to geese. It should also be noted that the work on the Beaully to Denny line did not highlight the areas near the town as important for geese.</p>
H57: Wester Tomnaknock	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p>
MU7: Broich Road	None	Out	<p><b><u>Screening Determination:</u></b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b></p> <p>As per the screening determination for this site under the previous HRA process: there are no known watercourses linking the proposals site with the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b>. The site is located approximately 1500 metres to the north of the SPA and contains agricultural land. Feeding does occur in the fields but this happens closer to the River Earn and further from Crieff.</p> <p>It is considered that there are unlikely to be any significant impacts on the Natura site as the result of the development of MU7 as the site is immediately adjacent to the town, therefore subject to high levels of disturbance. Also, local knowledge indicates that the site is not important to geese. It should also be noted that the work on the Beaully to Denny line did not highlight the areas near the town as important for geese.</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
MU344: Broich Road North 	New allocation incorporating former Adopted LDP site E27: Broich Road and the land around it which was previously identified as Retail in that Plan. There are two 'In Principle' planning consents covering the site, one of which has been implemented (former Tesco site), the reserved matters for the remainder has yet to be received.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>  <u>Justification:</u> As per the screening determination for site proposal MU7 above, there are no known watercourses linking the proposals site with the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> . The site is located even further away from the SPA. Feeding does occur in the fields but this happens closer to the River Earn and further from Crieff. It is considered that there are unlikely to be any significant impacts on the Natura site as the result of the development of MU344 as the site is immediately adjacent to the town, therefore subject to high levels of disturbance. Also, local knowledge indicates that the site is not important to geese. It should also be noted that the work on the Beauly to Denny line did not highlight the areas near the town as important for geese.
<b>CROMWELL PARK AND PITCAIRNGREEN</b>			
E6: Cromwell Park	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>CROOK OF DEVON AND DRUM</b>			
MU266: Crook of Devon 	New Allocation	In	<u>Justification:</u> The site is located at the southern edge of the boundary of Crook of Devon and Drum, and is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area. Although there are no watercourses within the site, a small drain runs along the eastern boundary of the site and although it is not clear, it appears to flow into the Gairney Water which travels for a further 11,500 metres downstream into <b>Loch Leven (SPA)</b> . Although the site is a considerable distance away from the SPA, its location within the Loch Leven Catchment Area means that it has been screened in for the need for further assessment.
<b>DALCRUE</b>			
E9: Dalcrue	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>DUNKELD AND BIRNAM</b>			
E12: Tullymilly	None	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
E13: Tullymilly	None	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
<b>DUNNING</b>			
H20: Auchterarder Road	This site allocation has extended from 1.9ha in the Adopted LDP to 3.4ha in the Proposed Plan.	Out	Screening Criterion (a)
Op23: Station Road	None	Out	Screening Criterion (a)

**Table 5.15: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone (Settlements G-K)**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>GRANGE AND ERROL AIRFIELD</b>			
H21: West of Old Village Hall	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA:</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but could have no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site is located approximately 2400m north of the SPA and will result in the development of previously undeveloped greenfield land. However, due to the scale of the development proposed and the barrier effect from the railway and other development which will impede access, it is considered that any potential significant impacts are likely to be minimal.</p>
		Out	<p><b>Screening Determination – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC:</b></p> <p><b>Criterion (a)</b></p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>HATTONBURN</b>			
H52: Hattonburn	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (c)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site currently has planning permission for residential development.</p>
<b>INCHTURE</b>			
H24: Moncur Farm Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>INVERGOWRIE</b>			
E37: James Hutton Institute	The site boundary has been significantly extended from that identified in the Adopted LDP to reflect JHIs long term desire to expand operations. It is the intention to produce a masterplan in the future.	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (b)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>Whilst there are no known watercourses from the site, to the south, the land slopes from north to south and there is considered to be potential for run off from the site to enter the SAC. However, any potential significant effects are likely to be minimal in respect of run off due to the dilution capacity of the Estuary, and also the disused quarry, residential development and tree/vegetation boundary will continue to act as a barrier.</p>
		Out	<p><b>Screening Determination – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>This is an existing research facility at which an opportunity for the development of land for core employment uses – Class 4 Food has been identified in the Proposed Plan. The southern extent of the land is agricultural land which lies close to, but not adjacent to, the SPA (approximately 120m away). It is unlikely that these fields will be used by geese as they are too intensively managed and/or broken up into smaller parcels. Also, the site is divided from the</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			SPA by trees/woodland and residential development which acts as a barrier to the use of this site. As such the site proposal has been screened out for the need for further assessment.
<b>KENMORE</b>			
H42: East of primary school	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>KINFAUNS</b>			
RT1: West Kinfauns	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>This project is identified in TACTRAN's Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) and will be delivered outwith the control of this Plan. HRA will be undertaken separately for the RTS with the associated conclusions and generic mitigation to be taken into account at lower level HRA assessment. The screening determination for the HRA for the Adopted LDP concluded that given the distance of the site from the <b>River Tay SAC</b> it was unlikely that there will be any construction or drainage issues, particularly as there is no direct link of pathway from the site proposal to the SAC.</p>
<b>KINROSS AND MILNATHORT</b>			
H48: Pitdownie	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>(c)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site currently has planning permission for residential development.</p>
H49: Pacehill	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b>



Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			<b>Screening Criterion (c)</b> <u><b>Justification:</b></u> The site currently has planning permission for residential development.
H50: Old Perth Road	None	Out	<u><b>Screening Determination:</b></u> <b>Screening Criterion (c)</b> <u><b>Justification:</b></u> The site currently has planning permission for residential development.
Op11: Turfhill Motorway Service Area	None	Out	<u><b>Screening Determination:</b></u> <b>Screening Criterion (c)</b> <u><b>Justification:</b></u> The site currently has planning permission for the demolition of the existing motorway services and petrol station and the erection of a new services and petrol station.
Op24: Kinross Town Hall	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
E16: South Kinross	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
E18: Station Road South	None	In	<u><b>Justification:</b></u> Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> , as a result of developing this site, were identified under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP, due to the South Queich River, which flows directly into the Loch being located 50m south of the site. Therefore, this site and subsequent Development Brief have been screened in for the need

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			for further assessment at this stage.
E19: Stirling Road	The site has been extended to the north east to take in part of the previous Adopted LDP site Op16: Stirling Road. The size of the site has increased from 4.5ha to 7.8ha.	In	<b>Justification:</b> Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> , as a result of developing this site, were identified under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP, due to the North Queich River flowing along the south western boundary of the site (approximately 5m away at the nearest point) and into Loch Leven (approximately 2800m away). Therefore, this site has been screened in for the need for further assessment at this stage.
E20: Old Perth Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>Screening Criterion (c)</b> <b>Justification:</b> The site currently has planning permission.
E21: Auld Mart Road	None	In	<b>Justification:</b> Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> , as a result of developing this site, were identified under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP, due to the North Queich River flowing immediately adjacent to the north western edge of the site and downstream into Loch Leven (SPA) (approximately 1740m away). Therefore, this site has been screened in for the need for further assessment at this stage.


**Table 5.16: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone (Settlements L-O)**




Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>LUNCARTY</b>			
MU27: Luncarty South	This is Adopted LDP site H27. No changes have been made except to change the site allocation from just	In	<b>Justification:</b> Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> as a result of developing this site were identified

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	housing to mixed use.		through the screening process for the Adopted LDP. As such the site has been screened in for the need for further assessment.
<b>MEIGLE</b>			
E34: Forfar Road	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (c)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site is currently in use as a car sales showroom and forecourt.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> There are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of future redevelopment of this site due to its remoteness from the <b>River Tay SAC</b> and also as new development will connect to the public WwTW.</p>
H68: Ardler Road	None	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b>, as a result of developing this site, were identified under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP, because the Meigle Burn flows along the north western boundary of the site into the River Isla (<b>River Tay SAC</b>) (approximately 2m away). Therefore, this site has been screened in for the need for further assessment at this stage.</p>
H69: Forfar Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>MURTHLY</b>			
H45: West of Bridge Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>OCHIL HILLS HOSPITAL</b>			
Op19: Ochil Hills Hospital	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (c)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site currently has planning permission for residential development.</p>


**Table 5.17: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone ('P' Settlements)**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>PERTH</b>			
E2: Broxden	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
E3: Arran Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
E38: Ruthvenfield Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H1: Scott Street/Charles Street	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H3: Gannochy Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
MU70: Perth West	Former site H70 which has increased in size from 60ha to 273.8ha	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> <b>Justification:</b> A watercourse flows out of the southern section of the site downstream to the East Pow ( <b>River Tay SAC</b> ) (approximately 2850m away). However, it is considered that the distance between the site proposal and Natura site means that there are unlikely to be HRA implications.
		Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>(b)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but could have no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site. <b>Justification:</b> As per the screening determination for the HRA for the Adopted LDP, there are geese at Aberdalgie and roosting geese at Dupplin, but they are relatively distant from the proposal site. Geese have also been recorded feeding around Tibbermore and lighting in

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			and out but this is not regarded as a big issue in terms of HRA implications. Therefore any potential impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> are considered to be minimal.
H71: Newton Farm	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H319: Ruthvenfield 	New Allocation	In	<b>Justification:</b> The northern tip of site is approximately 175m away from the River Almond ( <b>River Tay SAC</b> ) at its nearest point, but it is separated from the river by Ruthvenfield Road. There may be the potential for impacts on qualifying interests of the Natura site. In addition, the Town Lade flows along the southern and western boundaries of the site, but it is flowing downstream away from the River Almond ( <b>River Tay SAC</b> ) and therefore there are unlikely to be any HRA implications.
MU73: Almond Valley	Former site H73: Almond Valley Village which was added into the Adopted LDP following the Examination process.	In	<b>Justification:</b> Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> as a result of developing this site were identified through the screening process for the Adopted LDP. As such the site has been screened in for the need for further assessment.
MU345: Bertha Park	None	In	<b>Justification:</b> The potential for likely significant effects on the <b>River Tay SAC</b> were identified for this site through the previous HRA process for the Adopted Plan (2014), as Bertha Loch associated outflows run from the north western part of the site to the eastern boundary and into the River Tay (SAC) (approximately 300m away). In addition, the River Almond is located immediately adjacent to the sites southern boundary (approximately 7m at its nearest point). The site currently has planning permission in principle for residential development with community facilities, employment land, open space, landscaping and associated infrastructure. A detailed masterplan was submitted and approved as part of the

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			<p>process. EIA was undertaken as part of the planning application submission, and ecological surveys were also carried out (extended Phase 1 Habitats Survey and protected species surveys). The application was approved subject to a conditions including those relating to details of means of disposal of foul water; disposal of surface water, and further supplementary ecological surveys.</p> <p>For the above reasons, the proposal has been screened in for the need for further assessment.</p>
MU168: North of Bertha Park 	New Allocation	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>A small watercourse follows the site proposal's boundary from south to east, and appears to then be culverted under the A9 and railway line before flowing into the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b> which is approximately 190m away to the east. The potential exists for impacts upon the qualifying interests of the Natura site, and as a result the site proposal has been screened in for further assessment.</p>
MU331: Perth Railway Station and PH20 	New Allocation	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>A culverted watercourse runs under the city approximately 80m to the south of Perth Railway Station and into the River Tay (SAC) at South Inch. It is considered that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of the site proposal on the Natura site.</p>
MU337: Hillside Hospital 	New Allocation	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The site proposals western boundary is approximately 25m away from the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b>. The land between the site proposal boundary and the river forms a steep bank. It is therefore considered that the potential exists for impacts upon the qualifying interests of the Natura site as a result of development at MU337.</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
MU336: Murray Royal Hospital ★	New Allocation	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>A small watercourse flows along the northern boundary of the site, it is culverted under the housing at Gannochy Road/Muirhall Terrace/ Pitcullen Terrace area and flows into the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b> to the north of Bridgend. A previous assessment of site H3: Gannochy Road determined that there were unlikely to be significant impacts on the SAC due to the scale of the proposal and the distance between it and the Natura site. Furthermore, it was noted that the point at which the watercourse enters the River Tay is immense; therefore it will provide more than adequate dilution for any pollutants that make it that far. It is therefore considered that the same determination reasons will apply for site MU?: Murray Royal Hospital.</p>
MU171: Perth Quarry ★	New Allocation	Out	<p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p>
E340: Broxden	This site is part of the Adopted LDP site MU1; however, development of the residential part of MU1 has started onsite, whereas the employment element just has in principle planning permission. The referencing has been updated to reflect this.	Out	<p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p>
E165: Cherrybank ★	New Allocation	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>A small watercourse is located less than 10m away from the eastern boundary of the site. This watercourse flows into the Craigie Burn which eventually joins the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b> at the</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			South Inch some 2400m away. Given the distance from the site to the SAC it is considered that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications.
E1: The Triangle	Adopted LDP site E1: The Triangle, Dunkeld Road, which has now been allocated as part of the Perth Motor Mile.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Op2: Thimblerow	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Op4: Mill Street (south side)	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Op6: Waverley Hotel, County Place	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Op8: Friarton Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> <b>Justification:</b> A watercourse flows through the middle of the site from south west to north and into the River Tay (SAC) (approximately 275m away). However, there are buildings, a road and a flood defence wall between the site and the river, which provide a barrier between it and the Natura site.
Op9: Bus Station, Leonard Street	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Op175: City Hall 	New Allocation	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
Op338: St John's School, Stormont Street	Former Adopted LDP site H2: St John's School, Stormont Street. No change except site reference.	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>PERTH AIRPORT</b>			
MU3: Perth Airport	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>PITLOCHRY</b>			






Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
H38: Middleton of Fonab	There has been a slight extension to the north west of site H38.	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b> <b>Justification:</b> Under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP site H38 was screened out under criterion (a), as although a small watercourse flows along the site's southern boundary into the River Tummel (River Tay SAC), the watercourse is outside of the proposal site and due to its remoteness from the SAC (approximately 520m away) it is considered unlikely that there will be any HRA implications. It is considered that the small extension to the site within the Proposed Plan is unlikely to change this determination.
H39: Robertson Crescent	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>POWMILL</b>			
E23: Powmill Cottage	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
H53: Gartwhinzean	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>



**Table 5.18: Screening of the Plan's Proposals for likely significant effects, alone (Settlements R-S)**


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>RUMBLING BRIDGE</b>			
E24: Rumbling Bridge	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>SCONE</b>			
H29: Scone North	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
MU4: Angus Road	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>(c)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			appropriate mitigation measures developed. <b>Justification:</b> Site currently has planning permission for Class 1 retail with car parking and the relocation of the existing Park + Ride facility.
Op22: Glebe School	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>SCOTLANDWELL</b>			
H54: Scotlandwell	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>SPITTALFIELD</b>			
MU6: Spittalfield	None	Out	<b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
<b>STANLEY</b>			
H30: Duchess Street	None	Out	<b>Screening Determination:</b> <b>(c)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.  <b>Justification:</b> All five of the Stanley LDP sites have been grouped together under one planning in principle application submission (17/00088/IPM – Mixed Use Development) which is currently pending consideration. The screening determination for this application identified that there is no requirement for an EIA.  Under the screening exercise for the Adopted LDP sites H30, H32, and H34 were screened out under criterion (a), and sites H31 and H33 were screened out under criterion (c) as at that time they had planning permission for residential development.
H31: Mill Street (south)	None	Out	
H32: Burnside/ Manse Crescent	None	Out	
H33: Linn Road/Station Road	None	Out	
H34: Mill Street (north)	None	Out	


**Table 5.19: Screening of the Plan's Other Non-referenced Proposals for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
<b>CEMETERY SEARCH AREAS</b>			
MU330: Blairgowrie Eastern Expansion 	<p>This is a new area of search.</p> <p>The site proposal is Adopted LDP site H62. However, it has increased significantly from 11.49ha to 30ha and been identified as a mixed use allocation rather than just for residential.</p> <p>The Site Specific Developer Requirements for MU330 seek the retention of part of the site for cemetery expansion.</p>	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The northern boundary of site proposal is approximate 325m away from the River Ericht (<b>River Tay SAC</b>); however, there is no watercourse linking the site proposal to the Natura site.</p>
South of H50: Old Perth Road, Milnathort 	This is a new area of search.	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>Although there appears to be a historical record of goose use in this area, further investigation has confirmed that the field is rarely if ever used by geese. The larger fields nearby are, but it is not considered likely that the possible use of the site as a new cemetery would impact the use of these fields. Therefore no significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> are expected.</p>
South of E20: Old Perth Road, Milnathort 	This is a new area of search.	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p><b>Screening Criterion (a)</b></p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>Although there appears to be a historical record of goose use in this area, further investigation has confirmed that the field is rarely if ever used by geese. The larger fields nearby are, but it is not considered likely that the possible use of the site as a new cemetery would impact the use of these fields. Therefore no</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> are expected.
Isla Road, Perth 	This is a new area of search.	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b>  <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>  <b>Justification:</b>  Currently this is just an area of search and there are no defined boundaries shown in the Proposed Plan, just a point on the map. Measuring from that point southwards, the Annaty Burn, which is part of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> is located approximately 250m to the south, but there are no watercourses connecting out of the area directly into the burn. The River Tay itself is also located approximately 450m to the south west of the search area. Again, there are no watercourses connecting out of the area directly into the river. Furthermore, Scone Wood creates a barrier between the search area and both the River Tay and Annaty Burn. Therefore, it is considered that there are unlikely to be HRA implications if this location were to become a cemetery.</p>
MU70: Perth West 	This is a new area of search. Former site H70 which has increased in size from 60ha to 273.8ha Alongside providing land for housing, employment land, local employment and community focused centres, medical centre and 2 primary schools; the site is also identified for cemetery provision, either within the MU70 allocation, or within Lamberkine woodland to the south west.	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b>  <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>  <b>Justification:</b>  A watercourse flows out of the southern section of the site downstream to the East Pow (<b>River Tay SAC</b>) (approximately 2850m away). However, it is considered that the distance between the site proposal and Natura site means that there are unlikely to be HRA implications.</p>
		Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b>  <b>(b )</b>Proposals which make provision for change but could have no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or ‘de minimis’ or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site.  <b>Justification:</b>  As per the screening determination for the HRA for the Adopted</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			LDP, there are geese at Aberdalgie and roosting geese at Dupplin, but they are relatively distant from the proposal site. Geese have also been recorded feeding around Tibbermore and flighting in and out but this is not regarded as a big issue in terms of HRA implications. Therefore any potential impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> are considered to be minimal.
Lamberkine Woodland, Perth West 	This is a new area of search.	Out	<b><u>Screening Determination for River Tay SAC:</u></b> <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>
		Out	<b><u>Screening Determination:</u></b> <b>Screening Criterion (a)</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> As per the screening determination for the HRA for site proposal MU70: Perth West in respect of the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> , there are geese at Aberdalgie and roosting geese at Dupplin, but they are relatively distant from the proposal site. Geese have also been recorded feeding around Tibbermore and flighting in and out but this is not regarded as a big issue in terms of HRA implications. Furthermore, the search area is woodland and geese do not use this habitat.
<b>PARK + RIDE SITES</b>			
Broxden, Perth	This is an existing Park + Ride site which is currently in use. The	Out	<b><u>Screening Determination:</u></b> <b>(c)</b> Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.
RT1: West Kinfauns	None This proposal has already been screened out under criterion (d)	Out	<b><u>Screening Determination:</u></b> <b>(d)</b> Projects excluded from the appraisal because they are not proposals generated by this Plan.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
	under Screening Table 5.15.		<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>This project is identified in TACTRAN's Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) and will be delivered outwith the control of this Plan. HRA will be undertaken separately for the RTS with the associated conclusions and generic mitigation to be taken into account at lower level HRA assessment. The screening determination for the HRA for the Adopted LDP concluded that given the distance of the site from the <b>River Tay SAC</b> it was unlikely that there will be any construction or drainage issues.</p>
Kinross	This is an existing Park + Ride site which is currently in use. The	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p>(c) Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.</p>
MU168: North of Bertha Park 	New Allocation for a Park + Ride and general employment uses. The identification of the need for a new Park + Ride facility at this location was part of the Perth Transport Futures document.	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>A small watercourse follows the site proposal's boundary from south to east, and appears to then be culverted under the A9 and railway line before flowing into the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b> which is approximately 190m away to the east. The potential exists for impacts upon the qualifying interests of the Natura site, and as a result the site proposal has been screened in for further assessment.</p>
MU4: Angus Road, Scone	None	Out	<p><b>Screening Determination:</b></p> <p>(c) Proposals which make provision for change but already have planning permission, therefore it is assumed that the proposal has already undergone screening for the need for an Appropriate Assessment, and where required it has been undertaken and appropriate mitigation measures developed.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>Site currently has planning permission for Class 1 retail with car</p>


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Screened In/Out	Reason for Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site likely to be affected
			parking and the relocation of the existing Park + Ride facility.
<b>OTHER NON-REFERENCED PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS</b>			
Cross Tay Link Road (CTLR) 	<p>The CTLR was referred to in the Adopted LDP (2014) but the preferred route had not been identified. It has now been included on the Perth Strategy maps.</p> <p>This project is part of the overall <a href="#">Perth Transport Futures</a> project. Following the completion of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Stage 2 Report in 2016, the preferred route was identified and subsequently approved at a Council meeting on 14 December 2016.</p> <p>The design of the Cross Tay Link Road commenced in July 2017 and is likely to be completed by mid-2019, with the planning application being expected to be submitted mid to late 2019.</p>	In	<p><b>Justification:</b></p> <p>The results of the Environmental Assessment undertaken for the different route options for the CTLR were reported in the <a href="#">DMRB Stage 2 Report</a> (November 2016). This report looked in detail (at a level which was appropriate to that stage in the process) at the likely significant effects on the Natura site associated with the various route sections under consideration (1A to 4B). The preferred route which was agreed by the Council in December 2016 includes sections 1B, 2B, 3A and 4B which is the route line shown in the Proposed Plan Perth Strategy maps.</p> <p>Although the detailed design is not known at this stage the Environmental Assessment element of the DMRB Stage 2 Report has identified the potential for significant effects on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> at this initial stage in the process for the preferred CTLR route. This is where the route crosses the River Tay (single span structure with no bridge piers located within the boundaries of the River Tay SAC), and at the western end where it joins the north end of the Crieff Road scheme bridge over the River Almond, with the end of the road footprint immediately adjacent to the SAC. Furthermore, the preferred route also crosses or runs adjacent to undesignated reaches of tributaries to the River Tay.</p> <p>Although the CTLR is not a proposal in the Proposed Plan, as it has been shown on the Perth Strategy maps it was considered prudent to screen it in for further assessment.</p>

## Settlements Screening

- 5.9 There are a number of settlements for which the Proposed Plan does not identify specific proposals, but where future development opportunities exist within the settlement boundary and are encouraged through Plan's Strategy and Policy Framework, namely the settlement summaries and Policy 6: Settlement Boundaries. At some of these locations, depending on the type, scale and specific location of development, there could be a significant impact(s) on a European site(s). However, as the Plan does not clearly define the specific scale and/or nature of development which is likely to occur through infill proposals at these settlements, it is difficult to screen the potential for significant impacts on a site in a meaningful way.
- 5.10 Nevertheless, in the interest of good practice, a separate, more general screening exercise has been undertaken at a settlement level to highlight the possible considerations for Natura 2000 sites; in order to ensure that any potential significant impacts are considered in more detail through the Development Management process for future planning applications. This is the same approach which was taken for addressing this settlement group under the previous HRA for the Adopted LDP.
- 5.11 The results of this exercise are recorded in Table 5.20 – 5.24 to follow, and where potential significant impacts have been identified, existing mitigation measures contained within the Plan will be highlighted. However, in the case of those settlements where potential significant impacts have been identified and no mitigation currently exists, text will be suggested for inclusion within the Plan in order to provide transparency as to the expectations for applicants and developers in respect of Natura sites. Please note that in the case of the settlements screening exercise, this star symbol ★ identifies those settlements which had site proposals identified in the Adopted LDP (2014) but which do not in the Proposed Plan for LDP 2, and as such require to be screened under this HRA process.



**Table 5.20: Screening of the Plan's Settlements A- B (without allocations), for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
<b>SETTLEMENTS A -B</b>			
Aberargie	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to offer potential for some further development and to reflect existing planning permission.	No	Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Acharn	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The settlement is located within the <b>River Tay SAC</b> Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>The potential for significant impacts on the River Tay SAC have been identified as a result of future infill development opportunities at Acharn as the Acharn Burn (part of the River Tay SAC) flows through the centre of the settlement from south to north, directly into Loch Tay (River Tay SAC).</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Ardler 	A site allocation was identified in the Adopted LDP (2014). The Settlement Summary comments that the boundary has been drawn tightly to limit further growth.	No	Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Baledgarno	None	No	Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
Balnaguard	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.	Yes	The settlement is located within the <b>River Tay SAC</b> Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks. Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement as the Balnaguard Burn flows through the eastern side of the settlement from south to north east and directly into the River Tay (SAC) approximately 1100m away downstream.  <b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.
Bankfoot	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: Extremely limited housing expansion potential due to the risk of flooding, drainage capacity and the primary school being unable to expand.	Yes	The potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified as a result of future infill development opportunities at Bankfoot. The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area, and the Ordie Burn passes through the middle of the settlement, feeding into the River Tay (SAC) downstream to the north of Luncarty.  <b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.
Blackford	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: Limited potential for infill housing development at Blackford. Land has been protected for rail freight facilities at the northern boundary of the settlement.	No	The settlement is approximately 1300m to the south east of the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> and the Allan Water flows out from the northern part of Blackford and travels approximately 1700m downstream to the SPA. Local knowledge indicates that geese, probably several thousand, feed on fields beside Boreland Farm between the SPA and the edge of the village. However the village boundary as drawn along the Mill of Ogilvie boundary is a satisfactory settlement boundary. Developments further west toward Boreland would be rated as having a likely significant effect. It is therefore considered that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of the future development of infill opportunities within the settlement boundary.


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
			<b>Note:</b> The settlement is served by a public WwTW.
		No	<p>The Allan Water flows out of the northern part of Blackford and travels approximately 3400m downstream until it meets with the <b><u>Shelforkie Moss SAC</u></b>. The key determining factor as to whether or not there are likely to be any significant effects on the SAC is the impact of extra nutrients through flood events on the nutrient poor bog. The edge of the raised bog is within the flood plain for the river and could suffer cross contamination from nutrient rich water. However, the main active bog is above the area likely to be impacted by any flooding. It is therefore considered that any significant impacts as a result of the future development of infill opportunities at Blackford are likely to be minimal i.e. 'de minimis'.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The settlement is served by a public WWTW.</p>
Braco	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>Limited scope to expand the settlement due to flood risk from nearby watercourses, and the pipeline consultation zone to the west of the village.</p>	No	<p>Braco is located approximately 1300m to the west of the <b><u>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</u></b> (at the nearest point), and the settlement is separated from the SPA by the River Knaik. Braco is a compact village and development within the current envelope would be predicted to have no impact on feeding or roosting geese. Development of the allotments to the south of the village would also appear not to be an issue as the fields concerned are likely to be subject to disturbance due to the existing village. It is considered unlikely that there will be any HRA implications as a result of the future development of infill opportunities at Braco.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The settlement is served by a public WwTW.</p>
		No	<p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on <b><u>Shelforkie Moss SAC</u></b>, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The settlement is served by a public WwTW.</p>
Bridge of Cally	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing</p>	No	<p>The settlement is within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Although the River Ardle (part of the River Tay SAC) runs adjacent to the southern boundary of the settlement, and also a number of small watercourses drain through the settlement from north to south, flowing directly into the River Ardle,</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	community.		apart from the caravan park, the boundary of the settlement is quite tightly drawn, leaving limited scope for development, which would not be of a scale that could impact on the SAC.
Butterstone	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn tightly to limit further growth and avoid adverse impact on the Lunan Lochs Catchment Area.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Butterstone is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>Dunkeld-Blaigowrie Lochs SAC</b> has been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement as Buckny Burn flows adjacent to the settlement's eastern boundary, connects downstream into the Lunan Burn and flows into Loch Clunie (part of the <b>Dunkeld-Blaigowrie Lochs SAC</b> and <b>River Tay SAC</b>). In addition there are existing water quality issues in the catchment area and there is a lack of public waste water treatment serving Butterstone.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the Lunan Lochs Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Binn Farm	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: A new paragraph has been added to highlight that the site may offer potential for expansion, both in terms of its physical size and the range of uses and types of processes undertaken there. Reference to a suggestion made at Main Issues Report stage in relation to the potential development of research and development of new technologies and processes relating to zero waste and the circular economy at Binn Farm has also been included. The summary continues	No	<p>Although <b>Turflundie Wood SAC</b> is located approximately 1100 metres to the east of the current site boundary for Binn Farm, and 550 metres from the extended boundary put forward under a representation to the Main Issues Report (MIR) (see Appendix C), it is not considered that there would be any adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC, as there is a large woodland buffer between the Natura site and the extended boundary as per the MIR representation. Furthermore, according to local knowledge the only known Great Crested Newt site outwith the SAC is more than 1 kilometre to the north east of the designated site. It is therefore considered that there would not be any likely significant effects on the SAC as a result of future expansion at the site.</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	that the Proposed Plan is supportive of employment and economic growth through clustering of waste industries and downstream industries.		

**Table 5.21: Screening of the Plan's Settlements C - D (without allocations), for likely significant effects, alone**


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
<b>SETTLEMENTS C-D</b>			
Camserney	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to offer some scope for some small scale infill development.	<b>Yes</b>	Camserney is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks. Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement as the Camserney Burn, a tributary of the River Tay, flows adjacent to the settlement's western boundary downstream into the River Tay (SAC).  <b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.
Caputh	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.	<b>No</b>	The settlement is within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a public septic tank. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on the <b>River Tay SAC</b> , because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.
Carnbo	Updated Settlement Summary commentary:	<b>Yes</b>	The settlement is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	The settlement boundary has been drawn to offer potential for some further development and to reflect existing planning permission.		<p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> through increasing phosphorous loading to Loch Leven have been identified as a result of future infill development opportunities at Carnbo. This is due to existing water quality issues associated with the Loch and the lack of public waste water treatment provision serving the settlement.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Carsie 	A site allocation was identified in the Adopted LDP (2014). The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.	No	<p>The settlement is within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a public WWTW.</p> <p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on the <b>River Tay SAC</b>, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.</p>
Clathymore	The Settlement Summary has been updated to highlight that the boundary has been drawn to reflect the existing planning permissions at the site, and that all development is required to incorporate SUDS proposals and may require a Drainage Impact Assessment.	Yes	<p>The settlement is within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a private treatment system.</p> <p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on the <b>River Tay SAC</b>, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests.</p> <p>However, there is the potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interest of <b>Methven Moss SAC</b> during flood events as a result of development at Clathymore, primarily due to the existing issues with waste water treatment at the settlement. There is a watercourse located to the east of the settlement (approximately 195m away) flowing downstream into the SAC.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>No, as there was a site allocation identified at Clathymore in the previous Proposed Plan mitigation was not added to the Settlement Summary in the Adopted LDP (2014). It is therefore suggested that the following text is added to the Settlement Summary on page 157 after '...a Drainage Impact Assessment.' – <i>'Mitigation measures should be supplied to ensure no increase in nutrient loading</i></p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
			<i>and no adverse effects on Methven Moss SAC.'</i>
		<b>No</b>	The settlement is approximately 1500m to the north west of the Dupplin Lochs <b><u>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</u></b> . However, it is considered that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of development at Clathymore due to the likely small scale nature of any development potential there.
Cleish	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: A tight settlement boundary has been drawn and open spaces identified to limit any significant future growth to protect the historic environment.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Cleish is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b><u>Loch Leven SPA</u></b> through increasing phosphorous loading to Loch Leven have been identified as a result of future infill development opportunities at Cleish. This is due to existing water quality issues associated with the Loch and the lack of public waste water treatment provision serving the settlement.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Concraigie	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow for limited infill development.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The settlement is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</u></b> through increasing phosphorous entering the lochs, have been identified as a result of future development of infill opportunities at Concraigie due to the existing water quality issues associated with the lochs and because the settlement lacks public waste water treatment provision.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies Concraigie's location within both the Lunan Lochs and River Tay Catchment Areas and highlights that Policy 43 and 45 set out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
		<b>Yes</b>	<p>The settlement is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b> through a reduction in water quality have been identified as a result of future development of infill opportunities at Concraigie due to existing water quality</p>


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
			<p>issues in the catchment area and also because the settlement is not served by a public waste water treatment solution.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies Concraigie's location within both the Lunan Lochs and River Tay Catchment Areas and highlights that Policy 43 and 45 set out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Coshievile	<p>None</p> <p>The boundary has been drawn tightly and no further growth at the settlement is envisaged.</p>	No	<p>Coshievile is within the River Tay Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>A small watercourse flows out of a pond to the north east of the settlement, runs past its eastern boundary and directly into the River Lyon (part of the <b>River Tay SAC</b>) approximately 300m away downstream. However, due to the distance of the settlement from the SAC and the extremely limited development opportunities within the settlement boundary it is not considered that there will be any HRA implications as a result of the future development of infill opportunities at Coshievile.</p>
Cottown/ Chapelhill	<p>None</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to create an opportunity for small scale development on the north west edge.</p>	No	<p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
Craigie	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow for limited infill development.</p>	Yes	<p>Craigie is located within the River Tay and Lunan Lochs Catchment Areas.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</u></b> through increasing phosphorous entering the lochs, have been identified as a result of future development of infill opportunities at Craigie due to the existing water quality issues associated with the lochs and the potential for impacts on watercourses, habitats and species during the construction phases of development.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies Craigie's location within both the Lunan Lochs and River Tay Catchment Areas and highlights that Policy 43 and 45 set out the</p>





Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
			relevant criteria for development in this area.
		<b>Yes</b>	<p>Craigie is located within the River Tay and Lunan Lochs Catchment Areas. Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> through a reduction in water quality have been identified as a result of future development of infill opportunities at Craigie due to existing water quality issues in the catchment area and also the potential for impacts on watercourses, habitats and species during the construction phases of development.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies Craigie's location within both the Lunan Lochs and River Tay Catchment Areas and highlights that Policy 43 and 45 set out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Croftinloan/ Donavoured/ East Haugh/ Ballyoukan	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: Further development will be limited to small scale infill opportunities within the existing settlement boundary.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The settlements are within the River Tay Catchment Area and are served by private septic tanks. Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement as a number of small watercourses flow through the settlements downstream into the River Tummel (River Tay SAC and Shingle Islands SAC).</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement group is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
		<b>No</b>	A number of small watercourses flow through the settlements downstream into the River Tummel (River Tay SAC and <b>Shingle Islands SAC</b> ) but due to the scale and nature of development likely to take place at the infill locations in these settlements, it is considered that the qualifying interests of the SAC will not be affected.
Cultybraggan 	Cultybraggan was grouped with the settlement of Comrie in the Adopted LDP (2014) and was identified under the Employment – Existing zoning.	<b>No</b>	Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	Planning permission has already been granted for various uses and there is significant potential for sustainable economic growth in this rural area.		
Drunzie	None	No	This settlement is outwith the Loch Leven Catchment Area. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Dull	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to offer some scope for small scale infill development.	No	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks. There are a number of small watercourses running through the settlement which eventually flow downstream into the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b> , but the distance from Dull to the SAC means that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of the development of future infill opportunities at Dull.


**Table 5.22: Screening of the Plan's Settlements F - G (without allocations), for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
<b>SETTLEMENTS F-G</b>			
Fearnan 	A site allocation was identified in the Adopted LDP (2014). The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow for some small scale infill development to help sustain the existing community.	<b>Yes</b>	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a public WWTW. Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement, depending on their location, as Loch Tay (River Tay SAC) is immediately to the south of Fearnan.  <b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
			<p>No, as there was a site allocation identified at Fearnan in the previous Proposed Plan mitigation was not added to the Settlement Summary in the Adopted LDP (2014). It is therefore suggested that the following text is added to the Settlement Summary on page 191 after ‘...sustain the existing community.’ –</p> <p><i>‘Fearnan lies within the River Tay Catchment Area; Policy 45 sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.’</i></p> <p>Reference to Fearnan should also be added to the list of settlements included under the first paragraph in Policy 45 on page 74 of the Proposed Plan.</p>
Forgandenny 	<p>A site allocation was identified in the Adopted LDP (2014).</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to offer the potential to accommodate some limited further development.</p>	No	<p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
Forteviot	None	No	<p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
Fortingall	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to limit future growth in order to protect the historic character and setting of the village.</p>	Yes	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement as Allt Odhar (part of the River Tay SAC) flows through the western part of the settlement from north to south and continues downstream into the River Lyon (also part of the River Tay SAC).</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement group is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Fowlis Wester	None	No	<p>The settlement is served by a public WWTW.</p>


Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
			Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Gilmerton	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement is not identified for growth during the plan period, however there is an area of land north of Graeme Terrace within the settlement boundary and may be developed, subject to consideration against the Plan's policy framework.	No	The settlement is served by private septic tanks. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Gleneagles	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: No further development has been identified during the plan period.	No	The settlement is served by a public WWTW. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Glenfarg 	A site allocation was identified in the Adopted LDP (2014). The settlement boundary has been drawn to offer the potential to accommodate some further development and reflect existing planning permission for the site south of Wallace Park.	No	Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Glenlomond	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: A tight settlement boundary has been drawn to limit any significant further growth because the village has no services or facilities, has a	No	Glenlomond is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area but is served by a private waste water treatment works linked to the hospital. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	poor access road, and would not be a sustainable location.		otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Grandtully, Strathtay and Little Ballinluig	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: To protect the historic environment of these villages, additional development will be limited to small scale infill opportunities within the existing settlement boundary.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The settlements are located within the River Tay SAC Catchment area and are served by a public septic tank.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b> have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement group as the northern and south western parts of Grandtully's settlement boundary are immediately adjacent to the River Tay (SAC); also Allt Mor flows through the southern edge of the settlement and another watercourse runs along its western boundary, parallel to the River Tay (SAC). Both watercourses flow directly into the River Tay (SAC).</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement group is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Greenacres	None	<b>Yes</b>	<p>Greenacres is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b><u>Loch Leven SPA</u></b> through increasing phosphorous loading to Loch Leven have been identified as a result of future infill development opportunities at Greenacres. This is due to existing water quality issues associated with the Loch and the lack of public waste water treatment provision serving the settlement.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Greenloaning	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to accommodate limited	<b>No</b>	<p>The settlement is served by a public septic tank.</p> <p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	development, should this come forward at Rottearns Mill, and land south of Millhill Drive.		otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Guildtown	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary to the west of the village has been drawn to allow some small scale infill, creating a new road frontage.	No	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment area but it is served by a public WwTW. The Cambusmichael Burn flows adjacent to the settlement's southern boundary and also out from the northern edge of the infill opportunity site. It meets with the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b> approximately 1200m downstream to the north west. It is considered that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of developing at this location due to the distance of the site from the SAC.
gWest 	gWest was included under the Major Tourism Resorts Policy (ED5) in the Adopted LDP (2014). That policy was not carried forward into the Proposed Plan. The settlement boundary has drawn to reflect the extent of the outline planning permission (02/01500/OUT) for golf courses, club house, hotel, housing, shared ownership and leisure-based housing. Development has commenced on the golf course and club house, and a phasing plan has been approved for the delivery of the remainder of the development.	Yes	The HRA for the Adopted LDP identified the potential for impacts on the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> as a result of development at gWest. It was noted that major development e.g. hotel or housing as set out in the Masterplan could be predicted to increase disturbance of geese at the roost, which are already experiencing increased disturbance through dog walking, jogging etc. The Environmental Statement submitted as part of the outline planning application concluded that the development should have no adverse effects on the qualifying interests of the SPA. However, it is considered that this assessment may not be sufficient given the most recent advice from SNH. <b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> As gWest was identified under the Major Tourism Resorts policy in the Adopted LDP (2014) the appropriate mitigation in respect of the SPA was contained in that policy. Due to Policy ED5 not being carried through to the Proposed Plan for LDP2, it is recommended that the following text is also added to the end of the second paragraph of the Settlement Summary for gWest on page 206 – <i>'Proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA. Applications should be supported by sufficient information to allow the Council to conclude that there would be no such adverse effects.'</i>


**Table 5.23: Screening of the Plan's Settlements K- L (without allocations), for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
<b>SETTLEMENTS K-L</b>			
Keltyburgh and Maryburgh	None	No	<p>The settlements are outwith the Loch Leven Catchment Area and are served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
Kettins	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to limit future growth.</p>	No	<p>The settlement is within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a public septic tank.</p> <p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p>
Kinloch	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.</p>	Yes	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay and Lunan Lochs Catchment Areas and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>Dunkeld-Blaigowrie Lochs SAC</u></b> through increasing phosphorous entering the lochs, have been identified as a result of future development of infill opportunities at Kinloch due to the existing water quality issues associated with the lochs, the lack of public waste water treatment provision and the potential for impacts on watercourses, habitats and species during the construction phases of development.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies Kinloch's location within both the Lunan Lochs and River Tay Catchment Areas and highlights that Policy 43 and 45 set out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
		Yes	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay and Lunan Lochs Catchment Areas and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b><u>River Tay SAC</u></b> through a reduction in water quality have been identified as a result of future</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
			<p>development of infill opportunities at Craigie due to existing water quality issues in the catchment area, the lack of a public waste water treatment solution and also the potential for impacts on watercourses, habitats and species during the construction phases of development.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies Kinloch's location within both the Lunan Lochs and River Tay Catchment Areas and highlights that Policy 43 and 45 set out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Kinloch Rannoch 	<p>A site allocation was identified in the Adopted LDP (2014).</p> <p>Further local sustainable economic growth is encouraged and the settlement boundary has been drawn to offer scope for limited infill development.</p>	Yes	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay Catchment Area and is served by a public WwTW.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified depending on the location of development within the settlement boundary, as Loch Rannoch (River Tay SAC) is located immediately to the west of the main residential parts of the settlement, and also the River Tummel (River Tay SAC) flows between the northern and southern parcels of the settlement. As such there could be HRA implications for the SAC as a result of infill development at the settlement.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>No, as there was a site allocation identified at Kinloch Rannoch in the previous Proposed Plan mitigation was not added to the Settlement Summary in the Adopted LDP (2014). It is therefore suggested that the following text is added to the Settlement Summary on page 219 after '...scope for limited infill development.' –</p> <p><i>'Kinloch Rannoch lies within the River Tay Catchment Area; Policy 45 sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.'</i></p> <p>Reference to Kinloch Rannoch should also be added to the list of settlements included under the first paragraph in Policy 45 on page 74 of the Proposed Plan.</p>
Kinnaird (Highland HMA)	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been</p>	No	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>The Kinnaird Burn flows adjacent to the settlement's eastern boundary and</p>




Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.		continues downstream into the River Tummel ( <b>River Tay SAC</b> ), approximately 1800m away. However, considering the distance from the settlement to the SAC it is unlikely that there will be any HRA implications as a result of the future development of infill opportunities at Kinnaird.
		No	The <b>Cairngorms Massif SPA</b> is located approximately 1000m (at the nearest point) to the north of Kinnaird, but given the scale of infill development available at the settlement it is considered unlikely that there will be potential significant effects on the qualifying interests of the SPA.
		No	The <b>Forest of Clunie SPA</b> is located approximately 900m (at the nearest point) to the north east of Kinnaird. However, considering the distance from the settlement to the SPA and the lack of a direct link or pathway between them, it is unlikely that there will be any HRA implications as a result of future development of infill opportunities at Kinnaird.
Kinnaird (Perth HMA)	None	No	Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Kinnesswood	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: A tight settlement boundary has been drawn to limit any significant future growth due to the level of growth that has taken place, and to protect the character and setting of the village.	No	The settlement is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area but is served by a public WwTW.  Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Kinrossie	None	No	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area but it is served by a public WwTW.  Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
Kirkmichael	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a public septic tank.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <u><b>River Tay SAC</b></u> have been identified as a result of future development of infill opportunities at Kirkmichael due to the potential for impacts on watercourses, habitats and species during the construction phases of development.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Logierait	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.	<b>Yes</b>	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a public septic tank.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <u><b>River Tay SAC</b></u> have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement as the River Tay (SAC) flows immediately adjacent to the settlement's western boundary.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b></p> <p>The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Longforgan 	Site allocations were identified in the Adopted LDP (2014). A tight settlement boundary has been drawn. No allocations are proposed within this plan period.	<b>No</b>	<p>The settlement is served by a public WwTW.</p> <p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.</p> <p>The <u><b>Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC and SPA</b></u> are located approximately 1700m away to the south of Longforgan. There is no direct link or pathway between the settlement and the Natura sites and the opportunities for infill are minimal, if any.</p>

**Table 5.24: Screening of the Plan's Settlements M - W (without allocations), for likely significant effects, alone**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
<b>SETTLEMENTS M - W</b>			
Meikleour	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: An opportunity has been identified for a small extension to the village on the eastern boundary. Elsewhere the settlement boundary is drawn tightly around existing buildings to limit future growth in order to protect the historic character and setting of the village.	No	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by a public septic tank.  Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Methven	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: There are no new allocations proposed for this plan period, but it is recognised that due to its existing facilities there is opportunity for supporting and growing Methven. Therefore, it is anticipated that design-based workshops will be held to inform LDP3.	No	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area. The Methven Burn, a tributary of the East Pow River (part of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> ), flows through the western side of the settlement from north to south. It becomes part of the River Tay SAC approximately 2200m downstream of the south western edge of the settlement boundary. It is considered that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of developing at this location due to the distance of the site from the SAC and also because the settlement is served by a public WwTW.
Muthill	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary includes an area of land to the south and west of Ancaster Way that could be developed as an infill site. However, it has not been specifically identified as a housing proposal.	No	The settlement is served by a public WwTW. Muthill is located approximately 1400m to the south east of the <b>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</b> . There are a couple of small arable fields within the settlement boundary but the area is probably disturbed due to proximity of existing dwellings. It is not considered that there will be any significant impact on the qualifying interests of the SPA as a result of the future development of infill opportunities at the settlement.
Rait	Updated Settlement Summary	No	Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	commentary: A Conservation Area designation covers much of the settlement. There are no housing allocations for this settlement.		effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
St. Davids	None	No	The settlement is served by private septic tanks. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
St. Madoes/ Glencarse	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: There are no allocations proposed for the settlement during this plan period.	No	Although the Cairnie Pow flows adjacent to the settlement's western boundary directly into the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b> , the opportunities for infill development at St. Madoes are extremely limited, if not non-existent; as such it is unlikely that there will be any HRA implications linked to the Plan's Spatial Strategy for the settlement.
Tibbermore	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: The settlement boundary has been drawn to offer the potential to accommodate some further development and to reflect existing planning permission.	No	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Trochry	Updated Settlement Summary commentary: In order to protect its woodland, additional development will be limited to small scale infill opportunities within the existing settlement boundary.	No	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks. Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.
Tummel Bridge	Updated Settlement Summary commentary:	Yes	The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.		<p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the <b>River Tay SAC</b> have been identified as a result of future infill opportunities at this settlement as the River Tummel (River Tay SAC) flows through the middle of the settlement and a number of small watercourses drain from the northern parts of Tummel Bridge, through the settlement into the Tummel.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the River Tay Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
Weem and Boltachan	<p>Updated Settlement Summary commentary:</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been drawn to allow some small scale infill to help sustain the existing community.</p>	No	<p>The settlements are located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and are served by a public WwTW.</p> <p>There are small watercourses which flow adjacent to the southern boundaries of these settlements and travel onto the <b>River Tay (SAC)</b>, but the distance between the settlements and the SAC means that there are unlikely to be any HRA implications as a result of the future development of infill opportunities at Weem and Botlachan.</p>
Wester Balgedie	None	Yes	<p>There is no connection to public waste water treatment works and the settlement lies within the Loch Leven Catchment Area.</p> <p>Potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of <b>Loch Leven SPA</b> through increasing phosphorous loading to Loch Leven have been identified as a result of future infill development opportunities at Wester Balgedie. This is due to existing water quality issues associated with the Loch and the lack of public waste water treatment provision serving the settlement.</p> <p><b>Any Existing Mitigation?</b> The Settlement Summary identifies that the settlement is within the Loch Leven Catchment Area and highlights that Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area sets out the relevant criteria for development in this area.</p>
<p>Wolfhill</p> 	<p>A site allocation was identified in the Adopted LDP (2014).</p> <p>The settlement boundary has been</p>	No	<p>The settlement is located within the River Tay SAC Catchment Area and is served by private septic tanks.</p> <p>Proposals which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable</p>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Any Changes from Adopted LDP (2014)	Potential for Significant Impacts	Screening Determination and Natura 2000 site(s) likely to be affected
	drawn to accommodate planning permission to the west of the settlement. No housing allocations have been identified for this settlement.		effect on a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect, or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site.

## 6 'IN COMBINATION' ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 The Directive requires that an appropriate assessment is undertaken of the Plan if it is likely to have a significant effect on a European site *'either individually or in combination with other plans or projects'*. This is because, even if the effects of the Plan alone would be either unlikely or insignificant, the combined effects of a number of plans, projects, policies or proposals could be significant. The 'in combination' assessment is therefore about dealing with 'cumulative effects'.

### Internal Assessment

- 6.2 The first part of the assessment, the 'internal' test, looks at those elements of the Plan which have been screened out previously in Section 5 under criteria **(e)** for policies and **(b)** for proposals i.e.

*'Policies or proposals which make provision for change but could have no significant effects on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site.'*

6.3 This is in order to establish whether or not the cumulative effect of those elements of the Plan is significant or not. The relevant elements of the Plan are:

**Table 6.1: 'De Minimis' Policy and Proposals**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Natura 2000 Site(s)
Policy 15: Public Access (Tyndrum to Crieff Long Distance Route)	Upper Strathearn Oak Woodlands SAC
H51: Balado	Loch Leven SPA
H21: West of Old Village Hall, Grange	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA
E37: James Hutton Institute, Invergowrie	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC
MU70: Perth West (Mixed Use Proposal including a Cemetery Search Area)	South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA

- 6.4 However, although there was one policy and four proposals screened out under the 'de minimis' criteria, they were all for different Natura 2000 sites, and as such it is not possible to undertake an in combination assessment. These elements of the Plan have been taken forward into the 'external' assessment to follow.
- 6.5 In respect of the Tyndrum to Crieff Long Distance Route highlighted under Policy 15: Public Access, and shown on Policy Map B of the Proposed Plan, it is worthwhile noting that this route was considered as part of the Habitats Regulations Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment for National Planning Framework 3 (NPF 3). As part of the HRA process The Scottish Government screened the route in for further assessment due to the possibility of minor residual effects (MRE) on western acidic oak woodland, which is a qualifying interest for which the site has been designated. This was based

on the sensitivity of the site to direct impacts arising from the development such as pollution and hydrological change associated with construction activities, as well as recreational disturbance once the route is completed.6.6 The Appropriate Assessment concluded that there were unlikely to be any adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination, and with the mitigation set out in the HRA and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only MRE are expected to remain. The relevant mitigation measures are repeated in Table 6.2 below, and should be applied where the Tyndrum to Crieff route is taken forward by other strategic plans or programmes, where they provide greater detail on the route.

**Table 6.2: NPF 3 Mitigation Measures**

Relevant Aspect of Project	NPF 3 Mitigation Measures
Overarching Mitigation Measures	Further HRA will be required to be undertaken at subsequent stages in the development process and thus consent cannot be granted unless the requirements of this further HRA work are met. The principle of 'need' aside, development management regulations require national developments to be subjected to additional scrutiny through the planning process, by treating them in a similar way to 'major developments'.
	Given the uncertainties that exist about the scale and precise location of some elements of a national development, their timing and other detail of supporting requirements it is recognised that the HRA including in-combination effects will need to be revisited and updated at the development plan and project-level when more detailed information may be available. This should include, wherever possible and appropriate, detailed consideration of impacts to specific European sites potentially affected by a national development.
	The requirement for all development plans to undertake HRA therefore provides further protection for European sites and an opportunity for further in-combination assessment with relevant new plans or projects. Furthermore, a HRA including an appropriate assessment will be required as a matter of law at project-level, wherever there is a LSE on a European/Ramsar site (including where those effects only arise because of the cumulative effect of that project and other plans and projects).
Route Construction/ Improvement	<p>There is considerable difficulty in identifying whether construction activities of creating paths and footbridges at potentially just a few locations along walking routes, that only have the possibility of interacting with a European site will have adverse effects on a sites integrity. There is scope for these activities to take place without having a discernible effect at all. However there are mitigation measures available to provide certainty that there will not be adverse effects on site integrity. The suggested mitigation measures are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Optimising route alignment so that where possible, European sites are avoided.</li> <li>▪ Detailed method statements covering all works can provide guidance for how projects will be implemented.</li> <li>▪ Observing seasonality by timing construction / maintenance to ensure that it does not occur at sensitive times of the year, for example the bird breeding season, during winter roosting or fish migratory periods.</li> <li>▪ Planning the careful placement of anything that needs construction to ensure that consideration is given to the potential for wider impacts on a distant Natura site or its associated qualifying interests.</li> <li>▪ Undertaking species / habitat surveys - where the exact line of a path or trail is not</li> </ul>



	<p>yet determined, surveys should be undertaken to ensure there is sufficient data to inform an assessment if significant construction will be required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ All works should comply with legal requirements and guidelines. This includes formal processes such as the requirement for planning permission and adherence to guidelines such as the Pollution Prevention Guidance published by SEPA.</li> </ul> <p>Where routes are taken forward by other strategic plans or programmes, that provide greater detail on routes and associated activities, further HRA should be undertaken to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of European/Ramsar sites from projects either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.</p>
Increased Recreational Use	<p>There is considerable difficulty in identifying whether increased footfall along walking routes that remain uncertain in their precise location will actually result in any effects. There is scope for these activities to take place without having a discernible effect at all. However, it is determined that in order to demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on site integrity the following mitigation measures should be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Understanding the impacts on increase visitor numbers is important. When proposing specific routes data on visitor numbers should be compared to predicted increases in numbers to assess any impacts. Factors such as the impacts of dogs and seasonality of use should also be taken into account.</li> <li>■ Early identification of issues at the planning stage can allow for properly considered and located screening or planting separating users and dogs from the most sensitive locations.</li> <li>■ Signs and interpretation can be used to help influence the behaviour of users by diverting people from sensitive areas or keeping dogs on leads. Where routes are planned in or around sensitive areas such signing should be included. However as behaviour change is not enforceable this is merely a supporting measure and should not be relied upon alone.</li> <li>■ Planning the careful placement of any new facilities and entry and exit points to use the paths, in order to ensure that consideration is given to the potential for wider impacts where an increased use of linking path could have subsequent effects on a Natura site or its associated qualifying interests.</li> </ul> <p>Where routes are taken forward by other strategic plans or programmes, providing greater detail on routes, further HRA should be undertaken to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of European/Ramsar sites from projects either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects. Projects promoted by these should include the suggested mitigation.</p>

## External Assessment

- 6.7 This test looks at the effects of those elements of the Plan screened out in Section 5 under the criteria of 'de minimis', in combination with those parts of neighbouring plans and projects which have been subject to HRA, and where potential 'de minimis' effects have also been identified. The paragraphs to follow provide the detailed results of the in combination assessments for the Natura 2000 sites previously listed under Table 6.1 of the Internal Assessment.

**Table 6.3: External 'In Combination' Assessment Screening Matrices Legend**

Colour- Code	Screening Determination
	Likely significant effect in combination
	No likely significant effect in combination

Colour- Code	Screening Determination
	'De Minimis' or Minor Residual Effects in combination

### Assessment Limitations

- 6.8 A range of plans and projects were considered for this part of the assessment, but for the majority of them either no Habitats Regulations Appraisal was undertaken or no 'de minimis' or 'minor residual' effects were identified. As such, they do not appear in the assessment results in paragraphs 6.9 – 6.20 to follow. However, in the interest of providing a comprehensive audit trail a full list of plans and projects considered through the assessment have been provided in Appendix B.

### Upper Strathearn Oak Woodlands SAC Results

- 6.9 No external plans or projects were identified which would result in 'de minimis' effects on this Special Area of Conservation; therefore no likely significant effects in combination with Policy 15: Public Access have been identified.

### Loch Leven SPA Results

- 6.10 No external plans or projects were identified which would result in 'de minimis' effects on the Special Area of Protection; therefore no likely significant effects in combination with site proposal H51: Balado have been identified.

### Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC Results

- 6.11 As previously highlighted, potential 'de minimis' effects on the Special Area of Conservation were identified through the screening process as a result of implementing site proposal E37: James Hutton Institute at Invergowrie. The justification for this determination is that whilst there are no known watercourses from the site, to the south, the land slopes from north to south and it is considered that there could be potential for run off from the site to enter the SAC, possibly resulting in changes in water quality in the Natura site, affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for qualifying species. In addition there is the potential for sedimentation and substrate pollution to occur during the construction phases.
- 6.12 However, any potential significant effects are likely to be minimal in respect of run off due to the dilution capacity of the Estuary, and also the disused quarry, residential development and tree/vegetation boundary will continue to act as a barrier.
- 6.13 The potential for 'external' in combination effects on the SAC was also considered for this proposal due to the In Combination Assessment as part of the Natura Appraisal for the V&A@Dundee (June 2013) flagging up likely 'de minimis' effects on the

qualifying features: mudflats with large populations of mud-dwelling invertebrates, and also loss of waterfowl feeding habitat, during the construction and operation phases for the placing of Rip Rap for a 150m length of the Tay Rail Bridge landfall (part of the Dundee Coastal Study). The mitigation section of the assessment notes that habitat loss as a result of Rip Rap placement will be 0.015ha, which is considered to be '*de minimis habitat loss when compared to the remaining SAC and SPA resource.*' It continues that there is expected to be no adverse effect on the site integrity of any qualifying feature of any European sites, and that Conservation Objectives will continue to be met during construction and operation.

- 6.14 The In Combination Assessment for National Planning Framework 3 identified likely minor residual effects on the SACs qualifying feature: harbour seal through disturbance, toxic and non-toxic contamination, physical loss of supporting habitat and damage to qualifying features as a result of construction activity, dredging, increased vessel movements, piling and land use change associated with the Aberdeen Harbour, Freight Handling Capacity on the Forth and Dundee Waterfront national developments. The appraisal considered that there would be no adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination, and that with the proposed mitigation in place (see Table 6.2 above) and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA, to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only minor residual effects are expected to remain.
- 6.15 The results of the assessment for the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC are set out in Table 6.4 to follow.

**Table 6.4: Screening Matrix for External ‘In Combination’ Assessment – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC**

In Combination	E37: James Hutton Institute	Dundee Coastal Study	Dundee Waterfront National Development	Potential Significant ‘In Combination’ Effects on the Natura Site
E37: James Hutton Institute				<p>The development of site proposal E37 in combination with the coastal works at the Tay Rail Bridge landfall and National Development at Dundee Waterfront is likely to result in effects on qualifying habitats and feeding sources through pollution (both during and post construction stages), disturbance, damage and physical loss with consequent impacts on qualifying species.</p> <p>However, it is considered that there will be no significant effects on site integrity either individually or in combination, and with the mitigation measures included within the relevant plans and projects and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only ‘de minimis’ or minor residual effects are expected to remain.</p>
Dundee Coastal Study				
Dundee Waterfront National Development				

### **Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA Results**

- 6.16 Through the screening process potential ‘de minimis’ effects on the qualifying interests of the SPA were identified as a result of implementing site proposal H21: West of Old Village Hall, Grange. The justification for this determination is that, although the site is located approximately 2400m north of the SPA and will result in the development of previously undeveloped greenfield land, due to the scale of the development proposed and the barrier effect from the railway and other development which will impede access, it is considered that any potential significant impacts are likely to be minimal.
- 6.17 For similar reasons as for the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC, the potential for ‘external’ in combination effects on the SPA was also considered for this proposal i.e. the In Combination Assessment as part of the Natura Appraisal for the V&A@Dundee (June 2013) flagged up the likelihood for ‘de minimis’ effects on the qualifying features: mudflats with large populations of mud-dwelling invertebrates, and also loss of waterfowl feeding habitat, during the construction and operation phases for the placing of Rip Rap for a 150m length of the Tay Rail Bridge landfall (part of the Dundee Coastal Study). As before, the Appraisal expected there to be no

adverse effect on the site integrity of any qualifying feature of any European sites, and continued that Conservation Objectives will continue to be met during construction and operation.

6.18 The HRA for National Planning Framework 3 also considered the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of the SPA, relating to the SPA qualifying features: Redshank, Little tern, Sanderling, Dunlin, Oystercatcher, Velvet scoter, Black-tailed godwit, Bar-tailed godwit, Common scoter, Eider, and Pink-footed Goose, as a result of disturbance and physical loss of supporting habitat resulting from construction activity associated with the Dundee Waterfront National Development. The appraisal concluded that there would be no adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination, and that with the proposed mitigation in place (see Table 6.2 above) and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only minor residual effects are expected to remain.

6.19 The results of the assessment for the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA are set out in Table 6.5 to follow.

**Table 6.5: Screening Matrix for External ‘In Combination’ Assessment – Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA**

In Combination	H21: West of Old Village Hall	Dundee Coastal Study	Dundee Waterfront National Development	Potential Significant ‘In Combination’ Effects on the Natura Site
H21: West of Old Village Hall				The development of site proposal E37 in combination with the coastal works at the Tay Rail Bridge landfall and National Development at Dundee Waterfront is unlikely to result significant effects on the SPAs site integrity, as the railway line which acts as a barrier and other development in the area impedes access making it less important to qualifying species.
Dundee Coastal Study				However, the potential does exist for ‘de minimis’ or minor residual effects on the qualifying interests of the Natura site as a result of disturbance and physical loss of supporting habitat through construction and operation phases of the Tay Rail Bridge landfall works, and construction phases of the Dundee Waterfront project. However,

Dundee Waterfront National Development				these projects are outwith the control of Perth and Kinross LDP2 and with existing mitigation measures within relevant policy documents and the requirement of proposed developments to undergo project level HRA, no adverse effects on the integrity of the site are predicted, and only minor residual effects are expected to remain.
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### South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA Results

- 6.20 No external plans or projects were identified which would result in 'de minimis' effects on the Special Area of Protection; therefore no likely significant effects in combination with site proposal MU70: Perth West have been identified.

### Conclusions

- 6.21 As a result of the internal and external in combination assessments, it is determined that the delivery of site proposal E37: James Hutton Institute in combination with works under the Dundee Coastal Study and the Dundee Waterfront National Development has the potential to result in 'de minimis' or minor residual effects on qualifying habitats and feeding sources of the **Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC** through pollution (both during and post construction stages), disturbance, damage and physical loss with consequent impacts on qualifying species. It is considered that there will be no significant effects on site integrity of the SAC either individually or in combination, and with the mitigation measures included within the relevant plans and projects and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only 'de minimis' or minor residual effects are expected to remain. However, as the Site Specific Developer Requirements for E37 only seek '*Enhancement of biodiversity and protection of habitats*' it is considered prudent to carry the site proposal forward to the next stage in the assessment process to allow for the identification of stronger mitigation within LDP2.
- 6.22 In respect of the results of the external in combination assessment for the **Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA**, no adverse cumulative effects are anticipated on the qualifying interests of the SPA as a result of the delivery of proposals within the Proposed Plan alongside other external plans, proposals or projects. As highlighted in Table 6.5 above, although likely cumulative effects have been identified as a result of the delivery of work under the Dundee Coastal Study and NPF3 Dundee Waterfront National Development, with the existing mitigation measures in place these effects are likely to remain as minor residual; as these proposals are outside of the remit of the Proposed Plan no further assessment will be undertaken at the next stage.

## 7 APPLYING STRAIGHTFORWARD MITIGATION

### Straightforward Mitigation Measures

7.1 Following on from the screening process, those elements of the Proposed Plan which could not be screened out under Sections 5 and 6 were then considered to determine whether or not 'straightforward' mitigation measures could be incorporated into the Plan to remove any potential likely significant effects previously identified. Examples of possible straightforward mitigation measures are:

- Deletion of the policy or proposal
- Reduction in the scale (either overall level of growth across all or part of the area, or a single proposal of a specific scale or size)
- Relocation or alteration of the spatial distribution of the potentially damaging provision
- Phasing or timing of a proposal so that its possible effects can be adequately managed over time
- Programming a proposal so that it is dependent on key infrastructure provision or upgrading, such as water supply or waste water treatment being in place before it can proceed
- Requiring buffer zones to be put in place.

7.2 The results of that exercise are set out in Table 7.1 to follow. In the case of those policies and proposals for which it was concluded that no appropriate mitigation measures could be applied at this stage in the process in order to remove the likely significant effects identified on Natura 2000 sites, they will be taken forward and undergo an Appropriate Assessment.

**Table 7.1: Applying ‘Straightforward’ Mitigation to the Plan’s Policies and Proposals**

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Straight-forward Mitigation Applied?	Screened In/Out
<b>VISION, KEY OBJECTIVES AND SPATIAL STRATEGIES</b>		
<p>The Low Carbon Spatial Strategy – Spatial Framework for Wind SPP Group 2 Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Natura 2000 sites within the Perth and Kinross Area</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
<b>POLICIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE</b>		
<p>Policy 4: Perth City Transport and Active Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
<p>Policy 6: Settlement Boundaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methven Moss SAC (Clathymore)</li> <li>River Tay SAC (Fearnan, Kinloch Rannoch)</li> <li>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA (gWest)</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
<p>Policy 7B: Mixed Use Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
<p>Policy 9: Caravan Sites, Chalets and Timeshare Developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tay SAC</li> <li>Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
<p>Policy 10: City, Town and Neighbourhood Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tay SAC</li> <li>Loch Leven SPA</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
<p>Policy 11: Perth City Centre Secondary Uses Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
<p>Policy 13: Retail and Commercial Leisure Proposals</p>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>



Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Straight-forward Mitigation Applied?	Screened In/Out
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River Tay SAC</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA</li> </ul>		
Policy 19: Housing in the Countryside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA</li> <li>▪ South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</li> <li>▪ Forest of Clunie SPA</li> <li>▪ Dunkled-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Housing in the Countryside Supplementary Guidance (November 2012) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA</li> <li>▪ South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</li> <li>▪ Forest of Clunie SPA</li> <li>▪ Dunkled-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Policy 31D: Spatial Framework for Wind Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All Natura 2000 sites within the Perth and Kinross Area</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Policy 32A: Heat Network Zones, Major Developments & LDP Site allocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Policy 34A: Existing Waste Management Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River Tay SAC</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
34B: New Waste Management Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Straight-forward Mitigation Applied?	Screened In/Out
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loch Leven SPA</li> </ul>		
Policy 35: Management of Inert and Construction Waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tay SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dunkled-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loch Leven SPA</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Policy 47: Minerals and Other Extractive Activities – Supply It is not possible to identify specific Natura sites due to the general nature of the policy.	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Policy 56: Contaminated Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest of Clunie SPA</li> <li>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</li> <li>Drumochter Hills SPA</li> <li>Cairngorms Massif SPA</li> <li>Loch Leven SPA</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy: Consultation Draft (July 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Natura 2000 sites within the Perth and Kinross Area</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
West/ North West Perth Strategic Development Framework (November 2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Tay SAC</li> <li>South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>
Kinross Western Edge Development Brief (June 2005) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loch Leven SPA</li> </ul>	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Straight-forward Mitigation Applied?	Screened In/Out
<b>PROPOSALS</b>		
H40: Ballinluig North ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
E31: Welton Road (Blairgowrie) ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
MU266: Crook of Devon ▪ Loch Leven SPA	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
E37: James Hutton Institute (Invergowrie) ▪ Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
E18: Station Road South (Kinross) ▪ Loch Leven SPA	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
E19: Stirling Road (Kinross) ▪ Loch Leven SPA	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
E21: Auld Mart Road (Kinross) ▪ Loch Leven SPA	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
MU27: Luncarty South ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
H68: Ardler Road (Meikle) ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
H319: Ruthvenfield ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
MU73: Almond Valley ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
MU345: Bertha Park ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
MU168: North of Bertha Park (including a new allocation for Park + Ride) ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In
MU337: Hillside Hospital ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	In

Relevant Aspect of the Plan	Straight-forward Mitigation Applied?	Screened In/Out
<b>OTHER NON-REFERENCED PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS</b>		
Cross Tay Link Road ▪ River Tay SAC	No appropriate mitigation can be applied at this stage to remove likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites – proceed to Appropriate Assessment.	<b>In</b>

## Rescreening of the Proposed Plan

- 7.3 Following the individual and in combination assessments of the Plan's vision, key objectives, policies, guidance, spatial strategies, and proposals, and having taken into account all of the mitigation measures included within the Plan, it is concluded that the following elements of the Plan cannot be screened 'out' and therefore an Appropriate Assessment will be required.

**Table 7.2: Aspects of the Plan to be taken forward to Appropriate Assessment**

1.	The Low Carbon Spatial Strategy – Spatial Framework for Wind SPP Group 2 Areas
2.	Policy 4: Perth City Transport and Active Travel
3.	Policy 6: Settlement Boundaries
4.	Policy 7B: Mixed Use Sites
5.	Policy 9: Caravan Sites, Chalets and Timeshare Developments
6.	Policy 10: City, Town and Neighbourhood Centres
7.	Policy 11: Perth City Centre Secondary Uses Area
8.	Policy 13: Retail and Commercial Leisure Proposals
9.	Policy 19: Housing in the Countryside
10.	Policy 31D: Spatial Framework for Wind Energy
11.	Policy 32A: Heat Network Zones, Major Developments & LDP Site allocations
12.	Policy 34A: Existing Waste Management Infrastructure
13.	Policy 34B: New Waste Management Infrastructure
14.	Policy 35: Management of Inert and Construction Waste
15.	Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area
16.	Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area
17.	Policy 47: Minerals and Other Extractive Activities - Supply
18.	Policy 56: Contaminated Land
19.	Housing in the Countryside Supplementary Guidance (November 2012)
20.	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy: Consultation Draft (July 2017)
21.	West/ North West Perth Strategic Development Framework (November 2016)
22.	Kinross Western Edge Development Brief (June 2005)
23.	H40: Ballinluig North
24.	E31: Welton Road (Blairgowrie)
25.	MU266: Crook of Devon
26.	E37: James Hutton Institute (Invergowrie)

<b>27.</b>	E18: Stirling Road (Kinross)
<b>28.</b>	E19: Stirling Road (Kinross)
<b>29.</b>	E21: Auld Mart Road (Kinross)
<b>30.</b>	MU27: Luncarty South
<b>31.</b>	H68: Ardler Road (Meigle)
<b>32.</b>	H319: Ruthvenfield
<b>33.</b>	MU73: Almond Valley
<b>34.</b>	MU345: Bertha Park
<b>35.</b>	MU168: North of Bertha Park
<b>36.</b>	MU337: Hillside Hospital
<b>37.</b>	Cross Tay Link Road

## **8 APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT**

- 8.1 The Appropriate Assessment is a test to determine whether the Proposed Plan will not adversely affect the integrity of Natura 2000 sites. The assessment identifies the potential impacts of a plan or project, and provides the information to allow the competent authority to put in place sufficient mitigation measures in order to avoid any adverse impacts.
- 8.2 The European sites that were considered likely to be significantly affected by elements of the Plan were determined during the screening process (refer to Sections 5 and 6 of this document). A full list of those sites with their qualifying interests, conservation objectives and site condition are set out in Appendix A.
- 8.2 The assessment applies the correct precautionary approach in the case of all potential issues identified, and despite in some cases where the Plan does not provide sufficient detail to allow a full assessment, the HRA appraises the potential effects of the Plan at a level which matches the level of detail contained within it. It also highlights at which point further assessment should take place in order to protect European sites as those strategies, policies and proposals are implemented. The potential for both internal and external (other plans, projects and strategies) in combination effects has also been considered through the assessment.
- 8.3 The results of the appropriate assessment of the potential adverse effects of the Proposed Plan on the qualifying interests of Natura 2000 sites are provided in Table 8.1 to follow.

**Table 8.1: Appropriate Assessment of the potential impacts of the Perth and Kinross Proposed LDP2 on European Designated Sites**

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
<b>RENEWABLE AND LOW-CARBON ENERGY STRATEGY AND POLICY FRAMEWORK</b>				
<p>The Low Carbon Spatial Strategy – Spatial Framework for Wind SPP Group 2 Areas</p> <p>Policy 31D: Spatial Framework for Wind Energy</p>	<p>Please refer to Appendix A to this report for the full details of the qualifying interests and conservation objectives for all of the Natura 2000 sites within Perth and Kinross.</p>	<p>Table 1: Spatial Frameworks of Scottish Planning Policy (2014) sets out through three groups where wind farms will and will not be acceptable. This has been translated into the Proposed Plan via Policy Map D: Spatial Framework for Wind Energy.</p> <p>As previously highlighted under Section 5, the Policy Map has been screened in as having the potential for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of all of the Natura 2000 sites within the Perth and Kinross Area due to SPP (2014) requiring Natura 2000 sites to be included under Group 2 for Spatial Frameworks for Wind.</p> <p>Table 1: Spatial Frameworks on page 39 of SPP identifies Group 2 as areas of significant protection. <i>‘Recognising the need for significant protection, in these areas wind farms may be appropriate in some circumstances. Further consideration will be required to demonstrate that any significant effects on the qualities of these areas can be substantially overcome by siting, design or other mitigation.’</i></p> <p>Although it is not possible, due to its general nature, to identify a specific Natura sites(s) which will be impacted upon as a result of implementing the Spatial Framework for Wind, or what those impacts on qualifying interests might be, due to the map and associated policy framework recognising that wind farms may be appropriate in these areas the Spatial Framework for Wind was screened in for further consideration. This is in order to ensure that HRA implications are taken into account for any</p>	<p>Likely significant effects for individual Natura 2000 sites are unknown; therefore it is not possible to identify specific mitigation measures. However, it is considered prudent that the following text is added to the end of the relevant policy 31D: Spatial Framework for Wind Energy (page 51) to ensure that there are no significant impacts on the qualifying interests of a European site(s):</p> <p><i>‘Development proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).’</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at supplementary guidance and planning application stage for any future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this Spatial Framework include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment will be required at supplementary guidance and planning application stage.</p>



Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		future planning applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC – Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
<b>OTHER POLICIES</b>				
Policy 4: Perth City Transport and Active Travel	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p><b><u>Qualifying Interest:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River lamprey</li> <li>▪ Brook lamprey</li> <li>▪ Otter</li> <li>▪ Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels</li> <li>▪ Sea lamprey</li> <li>▪ Atlantic salmon</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</u></b></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</u></b></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats</p>	<p>This policy has been carried forward for Appropriate Assessment because through the screening process potential significant impacts were identified on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC as a result of implementing this policy in relation to site proposals MU168: North of Bertha Park, and the Cross Tay Link Road (CTRL).</p> <p>The likely significant effects of developing site MU168 could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for the qualifying species.</li> <li>▪ Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations.</li> <li>▪ Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible.</li> <li>▪ Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction).</li> </ul> <p>Although the detailed design for the CTRL is not currently known, the Environmental Assessment element of the DMRB Stage 2 Report has identified the potential for significant effects on the River Tay SAC at this initial stage in the process. These likely significant effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality through</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Proposal MU168</u></b></p> <p>The following criteria has already been added to the developer requirements section on page 272 of the Proposed Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Construction Method Statement to be provided for all aspects of the development to protect the watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</i></li> <li>• <i>Where the development of the site is within 30m of a watercourse an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan provided, if required so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</i></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Cross Tay Link Road (CTRL)</u></b></p> <p>In order to address the likely significant effects on the qualifying interests of the SAC (as far as is practicable at this early stage in the design process) it is recommended that the following new paragraph is added to page 250 of the Proposed Plan (Perth Area Strategy (continued) after ‘...details are published as Supplementary Guidance.’</p> <p><i>‘Development of the Cross Tay Link Road should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay SAC. Where relevant, applications for the project should be supported by sufficient information to allow the Council to conclude that there will be no such adverse effects.’</i></p>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse impact on the integrity of the SAC when the existing and proposed mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment will be required at the detailed design and planning application stages for the CTRL and MU168.

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
	<p>(listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitats</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	<p>contamination and toxicity effects, and increased sediment load and effects caused by turbidity and deposition of sediment and nutrients, resulting in consequential negative impacts upon qualifying species (lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Air Pollution as a result of sediment and nutrients deposition with consequential negative impacts on qualifying habitats and species</li> <li>▪ Disturbance to species through noise and vibrations during construction</li> <li>▪ Direct loss of habitat, including severance or fragmentation effects on existing wildlife corridors and connected habitats</li> <li>▪ Light Pollution with negative effects on species including SAC qualifying species otter</li> <li>▪ Light spillage onto the River Tay SAC during construction and operation impacting on qualifying species</li> <li>▪ Shading causing localised change in light and temperature with potential localised degradation of aquatic and terrestrial flora as a result. Potential impacts on qualifying species during passage (fish in aquatic environment and otter in terrestrial environment) upstream and downstream through any areas degraded by shading</li> <li>▪ Changes to the dynamics of the river flow as a result of development with consequent adverse impacts on protected species and their habitats</li> <li>▪ Potential in combination effects due to increased risk of water pollution, air pollution and disturbance of the River Almond through the connecting Crieff Road Scheme</li> </ul>	<p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>In order to ensure that there are no likely significant effects arising from the implementation of Policy 4 and related Map A: Perth City Transport and Active Travel on the integrity of the River Tay SAC, it is recommended that the following text is added to the end of the policy on page 21 of the Proposed Plan: <i>‘Development proposals will only be approved where they will not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay SAC.’</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> </ul>	
Policy 6:	<b>DUNKELD-BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS, METHVEN</b>	As previously highlighted under Section 5 of the	Although the likely significant effects for specific	It is concluded that

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
Settlement Boundaries	<p><b>MOSS AND RIVER TAY SACS and LOCH LEVEN AND SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS SPAS</b></p> <p>Please refer to Appendix A to this report for the full details of the qualifying interests and conservation objectives for each of the above Natura sites.</p>	<p>HRA, there are a number of settlements for which the Proposed Plan does not identify specific proposals, but where future development opportunities do exist within the settlement boundary and are encouraged by the Plan's strategy and policy framework.</p> <p>At some of these locations, depending on the type, scale and specific location of development, there could be a significant impact on a European site(s). The settlement screening exercise identified the potential for significant effects on those SACs and SPAs listed in the previous column.</p> <p>However, without knowing the detailed location, type and scale of proposals at this stage it is not possible to identify specific likely significant effects on any particular Natura site. However, the policy has been screened in for further assessment to ensure HRA implications are taken into account for any subsequent planning applications.</p>	<p>Natura sites are unknown, for those settlements which have led to Policy 6: Settlement Boundaries being screened in for further assessment, the majority already contain reference to the relevant Catchment Area policies within their individual settlement summaries. The only exceptions to this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clathymore (Methven Moss SAC)</li> <li>▪ Fearnan (River Tay SAC)</li> <li>▪ gWest (South Tayside Goose Roosts SPA)</li> <li>▪ Kinloch Rannoch (River Tay SAC)</li> </ul> <p>However, suggested additional text for inclusion within their settlement summaries has been included in Section 5, Tables 5.21-5.23 of the HRA. It is also recommended that Fearnan and Kinloch Rannoch are added to the list of settlements under the first paragraph of Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area on page 74 of the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>In order to appropriately address the potential for likely significant effects arising from the implementation of Policy 6, it is also recommended that the following criteria is added to the list on page 24:</p> <p><i>'(d) will not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).'</i></p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> </ul>	<p>there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> <li>▪ Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC – Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
Policy 7B: Mixed Use Sites	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p>This policy has been carried forward for Appropriate Assessment because through the screening process potential significant impacts were identified on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC as a result of implementing this policy in relation to site proposals MU168: North of Bertha Park, and MU337: Hillside Hospital, Perth.</p> <p>The likely significant effects of developing these sites could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for the qualifying species.</li> <li>▪ Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations.</li> <li>▪ Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible.</li> <li>▪ Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction).</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Proposal MU168 and MU337</u></b></p> <p>Specific mitigation measures for inclusion within the developer requirements section for each of these proposals are set out later in this table under the relevant proposal references.</p> <p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>The likely significant impacts of the individual site proposals identified in the previous column have been addressed elsewhere in this assessment. In terms of Policy 7, part 7A: Business and Industrial, on page 25 of the Proposed LDP contains the criteria:</p> <p><i>(g) Proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).</i></p> <p>However, due to the subdivision of Policy 7, this could possibly be misinterpreted as not being applicable to mixed use areas under 7B. As such it is recommended that the text of criterion (g) is either moved to the beginning of the overall policy under the title or to the end under a new ‘In All Cases’ section. Suggested updated text as follows:</p> <p><i>‘Employment and mixed use proposals will only be approved where they will not result in adverse</i></p>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied.</p> <p>However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
			<p><i>effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).'</i></p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> </ul>	
Policy 9: Caravan Sites, Chalets and Timeshare Developments	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above</p> <p><b>DUNKELD-BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS SAC</b></p> <p><u><b>Qualifying Interests:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Otter</li> <li>▪ Slender naiad</li> <li>▪ Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels</li> <li>▪ Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface</li> </ul> <p><u><b>Qualifying Habitats:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels</li> <li>▪ Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface</li> </ul> <p><u><b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b></u></p>	<p><b>RIVER TAY and DUNKELD-BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS SACs</b></p> <p>The potential for significant effects on the qualifying interests of the <u>River Tay SAC</u> as a result of the possible expansion of existing caravan, chalet and timeshare developments identified in the Proposed Plan at Aberfeldy, Birnam, Inver, Kenmore, Kinloch Rannoch, Logierait, Pitlochry, Tummel Bridge, and Bridge of Cally, and also on the Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC at Kinloch, were highlighted through the screening exercise for this policy.</p> <p>The potential significant effects on the SACs as a result of expansion of existing sites under this policy are likely to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality of the SACs if development takes place at locations which are not connected to the public waste water treatment system. Changes in water quality could lead to potential negative impacts on</li> </ul>	<p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>The requirement within Policy 9 on page 28 of the Proposed Plan, should be updated to read that in all cases <i>'development proposals will only be approved where they will not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay and Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs Special Areas of Conservation.'</i></p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> </ul>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
	<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</u></b></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	<p>loch vegetation, water quality and otters (Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC) and on upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters (River Tay SAC).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality, during the construction phases, where development is near a watercourse that is connected to the SAC, through the release of pollution and sediment into a watercourse. This could lead to consequential negative impacts upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters (River Tay SAC) and on loch vegetation, water quality and otters (Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC).</li> <li>▪ Potential danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near the banks of rivers and lochs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC – Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	



Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
Policy 10: City, Town and Neighbourhood Centres	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above</p> <p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b></p> <p><u><b>Qualifying Features:</b></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Teal, non-breeding*</li> <li>▪ Cormorant, non-breeding*</li> <li>▪ Gadwall, non-breeding*</li> <li>▪ Goldeneye, non-breeding*</li> <li>▪ Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding</li> <li>▪ Pink-footed goose, non-breeding</li> <li>▪ Pochard, non-breeding*</li> <li>▪ Shoveler, non-breeding</li> <li>▪ Tufted duck, non-breeding*</li> <li>▪ Whooper swan, non-breeding</li> </ul> <p><u><b>Conservation Objectives:</b></u></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed above) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">* Indicates assemblage qualifier only</p>	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC have been identified as a result of implementing this policy in Perth City Centre, and Aberfeldy, Pitlochry and Alyth town centres, where there is connectivity between a site proposal and the River Tay SAC. At these locations the construction phase could result in the following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality, through the release of pollution and sediment into a watercourse, with consequential negative impacts upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters.</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of Loch Leven SPA have been identified as a result of implementing this policy in Kinross and Milnathort town centres; especially where any development of a reasonable size, whether residential or commercial, is near to a burn or watercourse draining into the Loch. Development at these locations could result in the following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality in the Loch due to increased flow rates for those watercourses neighbouring development proposals during periods of heavy rainfall, resulting in the further erosion of the banks of these watercourses and the mobilisation of sediment which can be carried downstream into Loch Leven.</li> <li>▪ Potential sedimentation and substrate pollution of the Loch (during construction).</li> <li>▪ Impacts of pollution on food sources used by</li> </ul>	<p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Policy 10 requires (on page 29) proposals within the areas covered by this policy to:</p> <p><i>(d) Ensure there are no adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay Special Area of Conservation and Loch Leven Special Protection Area.'</i></p> <p>In addition, the policy later states that:</p> <p><i>'Where development proposals will affect a watercourse in Perth City Centre, Aberfeldy, Pitlochry and Alyth town centres (River Tay Special Conservation Area), and Kinross and Milnathort town centres (Loch Leven Special Protection Area), a Construction Method Statement should be provided for all aspects of the development to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment.</i></p> <p><i>Where development of the site is within 30 metres of a watercourse, an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan provided, if required, so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.'</i></p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers</li> </ul>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		bird populations.	Supplementary Guidance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
Policy 11: Perth City Centre Secondary Uses Area	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> Where there is connectivity to the River Tay SAC from a site proposal, the construction phase could result in the following impacts: Deterioration in water quality, with consequential negative impacts upon the following qualifying species: lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters.	<b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b> Policy 11 requires (on page 30) that: <i>‘Development proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay Special Conservation Area, where retail and commercial proposals will affect a watercourse within Perth City Centre, a Construction Method Statement should be provided for all aspects of the development in order to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment.’</i>  <b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b> Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>River Tay SAC Advice for Developers</li> </ul> Supplementary Guidance	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.
Policy 13: Retail and Commercial Leisure Proposals	<b>RIVER TAY SAC and LOCH LEVEN SPA</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC have been identified as a result of implementing this policy in Perth City Centre, and Aberfeldy, Pitlochry and Alyth town centres, where there is connectivity	<b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b> Policy 13 requires (on pages 31-32) that: <i>‘Development proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay Special Area of</i>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing



Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<p>between a site proposal and the River Tay SAC. At these locations the construction phase could result in the following impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality, through the release of pollution and sediment into a watercourse, with consequential negative impacts upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters.</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on the qualifying interests of Loch Leven SPA have been identified as a result of implementing this policy in Kinross and Milnathort town centres; especially where any development of a reasonable size, whether residential or commercial, is near to a burn or other small watercourse draining into the Loch, as development could lead to increased flow rates in these watercourses during periods of heavy rainfall. This could in turn lead to the increased erosion of the banks, resulting in mobilisation of sediment which can find its way downstream into Loch Leven.</p>	<p><i>Conservation and Loch Leven Special Protection Area (SPA).</i></p> <p><i>Where development will affect a watercourse in Perth City Centre, Aberfeldy, Pitlochry and Alyth town centres (River Tay Special Area of Conservation), and Kinross and Milnathort town centres (Loch Leven SPA), a Construction Method Statement should be provided for all aspects of the development to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment.</i></p> <p><i>Where the development of a site is within 30 metres of a watercourse, an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan provided, if required, so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay Special Area of Conservation.'</i></p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	<p>mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>
Policy 19: Housing in the Countryside	<b>FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY , LOCH LEVEN, SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS, and FOREST OF CLUNIE SPAs, and DUNKELD-</b>	Although no specific proposals under this policy have been identified in the Plan, through the separate HRA process carried out for the policy	<b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b> Policy 19 requires (on page 36) that:	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
	<p><b>BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS, and RIVER TAY SACs</b></p> <p>Please refer to Appendix A to this report for the full details of the qualifying interests and conservation objectives for each of the above Natura sites.</p>	<p>in 2008 the potential for significant impacts, as a result of development under this policy, were identified on the following Natura sites.</p> <p><b>FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY, LOCH LEVEN, SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS and FOREST OF CLUNIE SPAs</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on the SPAs as a result of development arising under this policy may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality, with subsequent impacts on food sources used by bird populations, if development takes place at locations which are not connected to the public waste water treatment system.</li> <li>▪ Disturbance to bird populations during roosting, breeding and feeding from construction activities outwith the SPA.</li> </ul> <p><b>DUNKELD-BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS and RIVER TAY SACs</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on SACs as a result of development arising under this policy may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality of the SACs if development takes place at locations which are not connected to the public waste water treatment system. Changes in water quality could lead to potential negative impacts on loch vegetation, water quality and otters (Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC) and on upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters (River Tay SAC).</li> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality, during the construction phases, where development is near a watercourse that is connected to the SAC, through the release of pollution and</li> </ul>	<p><i>‘Development proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary, Loch Leven, South Tayside Goose Roosts and Forest of Clunie SPAs and Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs and the River Tay SACs.’</i></p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> <li>▪ Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC – Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	<p>integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		sediment into a watercourse. This could lead to consequential negative impacts upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters (River Tay SAC) and on loch vegetation, water quality and otters (Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC).		
Policy 32A: Heat Network Zones, Major Developments & LDP Site allocations	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p>As previously highlighted under Section 5, there are a number of site allocations within the Proposed Plan which include a Developer Requirement to provide an Energy Statement investigating the potential for the provision of, and/or extension to a heat network to serve the development. Of those sites identified, it is considered that the development of sites H319: Ruthvenfield, MU168: North of Bertha Park, MU337: Hillside Hospital (Perth), and E31: Welton Road, Blairgowrie may have the potential to result in significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC. However, without knowing at this stage the type or scale of development that might come forward under Policy 32A at these locations, and which technologies could be used, it is not possible to identify specific likely significant effects on the SAC.</p> <p>The likely impacts on qualifying interests identified for development in general occurring at these locations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for the qualifying species</li> <li>▪ Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations</li> </ul>	<p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Although specific likely significant effects on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC as a result of the development of heat networks at these locations are largely unknown at this stage, for those site proposals identified through screening and listed under the previous column, the Proposed Plan already contains appropriate mitigation measures to safeguard the integrity of the SAC during their development.</p> <p>However, it in order to appropriately address the potential for likely significant effects arising from the implementation of Policy 32A, it is also recommended that the following criteria is added to the end of the list on page 53:</p> <p><i>‘(d) not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).’</i></p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers</li> </ul>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible</li> <li>Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction)</li> </ul>	Supplementary Guidance	
<p>Policy 34A: Existing Waste Management Infrastructure</p> <p>34B: New Waste Management Infrastructure</p>	<b>RIVER TAY SAC and LOCH LEVEN SPA</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p>There are a number of existing waste management sites that if expanded under Policy 34A could potentially result in significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC and Loch Leven SPA. Similarly development under Policy 34B at these existing sites and mixed use sites MU168: North of Bertha Park, and MU337: Hillside Hospital, Perth could also result in adverse effects on the above Natura 2000 sites</p> <p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p>Likely significant effects on the River Tay SAC could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for qualifying species</li> <li>Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction)</li> <li>Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations</li> <li>Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible</li> </ul> <p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b></p> <p>Likely significant effects on Loch Leven SPA could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further deterioration in water quality in the SPA through pollution from waste and sewage</li> </ul>	<p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>In order to ensure no adverse impacts on the integrity of the European sites as a result of development under Policy 34 as a whole, it is recommended that the following text is added to the end of Policies 34A and 34B on page 58 of the Proposed Plan:</p> <p><i>‘Development proposals for existing and new waste management infrastructure will only be approved where they will not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay SAC and Loch Leven SPA,’</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>River Tay SAC Advice for Developers</li> <li>Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<p>during operation and construction activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction)</li> <li>▪ Impacts of pollution on food sources used by bird populations</li> </ul>		
Policy 35: Management of Inert and Construction Waste	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p>The Mains of Taymouth is an existing landfill site with planning permission, and as such is not subject to this HRA. However, due to its location adjacent to the River Tay (SAC), it is considered that should any future operations under Policy EP10 occur there, the potential exists for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC; including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following constructions activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for qualifying species.</li> <li>▪ Potential danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development on site takes place near the river bank and also as a result of increased activity at the edge of the River Tummel.</li> <li>▪ Potential sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction).</li> </ul>	<p>In terms of potential significant impacts of any future operations at the Mains of Taymouth landfill site under Policy 35, as there is not a current proposal for this location it is not considered possible to identify site specific mitigation measures at this stage. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at any future planning application stage and where appropriate, mitigation measures identified to avoid any likely significant effects on the qualifying interests of the SAC.</p> <p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Policy 35 (on page 58) states that applications for the recycling and processing of inert and construction waste which are environmental acceptable will be supported where:</p> <p><b>(e)</b> <i>‘they will not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).’</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any</p>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
			<p>impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> </ul>	
Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area	<p><b>DUNKELD-BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS SAC</b></p> <p><b><u>Qualifying Interests:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Otter</li> <li>Slender naiad</li> <li>Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels</li> <li>Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Qualifying Habitats:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels</li> <li>Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</u></b></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent of the habitat on site</li> </ul>	<p><b>DUNKELD-BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS SAC</b></p> <p>The HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP identified the potential for the implementation of this policy to result in significant impacts on the water quality of the <u>Dunkeld – Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</u>. This was due to the Policy at that time lacking a specific reference to ensure the protection of the water environment within the catchment area, and also because it allowed for development under certain conditions/ circumstances.</p> <p>It was considered that development could impact upon the qualifying interests of the SAC through deterioration in water quality, which could negatively impact upon loch vegetation, water quality and otters.</p>	<p>The updated policy within the Proposed Plan no longer contains the criteria relating to development under certain conditions/ circumstances. In addition, the reference to the discouragement of recreational pursuits, like watersports, and to the planting of trees to be predominately native species has also been removed.</p> <p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Policy 43B on page 72 requires that the following criteria will apply to development proposals at Butterstone, Concraigie, Craigie and Kinloch, so as to ensure no adverse effects on the Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC:</p> <p>(a) 'Drainage from all development should ensure no reduction in water quality.</p> <p>(b) Construction Method Statement to be provided where the development site will affect a watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment.</p> <p>(c) Where the development site is within 30m of a watercourse, an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan provided, if required.'</p> <p>A note at the end of Policy 43B highlights that</p>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</u></b></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>		<p><i>‘development within the catchment must comply with the general drainage policies as well as policies relating to the catchment area. To ensure there are no adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on water quality within the Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs Special Area of Conservation. Planning Guidance details the procedures to be adapted for drainage from development in the Lunan Lochs Catchment area (produced by SEPA, SNH and the Council).’</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC – Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area	<b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b></p> <p>The HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP identified the potential for the implementation of this policy to result in significant impacts on the water quality of <u>Loch Leven SPA</u>. As part of the draft policy allowed individual/private waste water drainage arrangements and the fragmentation of the strategic public network of collecting systems. It was considered through</p>	<p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>A note at the end of Policy 44 on page 73 requires that:</p> <p><i>‘Development within the catchment area must comply with the general drainage policies as well as policies relating to the catchment area to ensure there are no adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on water quality in Loch Leven SPA. Planning Guidance details the procedures to be</i></p>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment



Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		that process that the provision of a solution to waste water drainage that is not sustainable long term could have adverse effects in relation to the efforts to improve and maintain a good water environment within the catchment area.	<p><i>adopted for drainage from development in the Loch Leven area (produced by SEPA, SNH and the Council).'</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	may be required at planning application stage.
Policy 47: Minerals and Other Extractive Activities – Supply	It is not possible to identify a specific Natura site(s) which may be impacted upon as a result of implementing this policy, due to its general nature, but as the policy's criteria acknowledges that the potential for significant environmental impacts exists as a result of mineral workings it is necessary to screen it in for further consideration. This is in order to ensure HRA implications are taken into account for any subsequent planning applications.		<p><b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Likely significant effects for individual Natura 2000 sites are unknown therefore it is not possible to identify specific mitigation measures. However, Policy 47A: Extraction on page 77 does contain the following criteria to ensure no adverse effects on a European designated site(s):</p> <p><i>'And in all cases, their impact on local communities and the environment has been assessed and does not have an adverse residual effect after appropriate mitigation having regard to:...</i></p> <p><i>(vii) ensuring there are no adverse effects on the integrity of a European designated site(s).'</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.



Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
			<p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> <li>▪ Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC – Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
Policy 56: Contaminated Land	<p><b>FOREST OF CLUNIE, SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS, DRUMOCHTER, CAIRNGORMS MASSIF, and LOCH LEVEN SPAs.</b></p> <p>Please refer to Appendix A to this report for the full details of the qualifying interests and conservation objectives for each of the above Natura sites.</p>	<p><b>FOREST OF CLUNIE, SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS, DRUMOCHTER, CAIRNGORMS MASSIF, and LOCH LEVEN SPAs.</b></p> <p>The HRA screening process for the Adopted LDP identified that due to the precise details of potential contaminated land (PCL) sites being unknown (only point data held), and that typically unless contamination is disturbed it does not pose a risk, it was difficult to undertake a meaningful screening exercise for the sites falling out from Policy EP12 of the Adopted LDP, now Policy 56.</p> <p>However, in relation to SACs the best use was made of that limited data alongside SEPA's River</p>	<p>In order to ensure there are no adverse effects on the integrity of a European site(s), after <i>'that appropriate remediation measures can be incorporated in order to ensure the site/land is suitable for the proposed use...'</i> at the end of paragraph two of Policy 56 on page 87 of the Plan, contains the following text:</p> <p><i>'and in order to ensure that contamination does not adversely affect the integrity of a European designated site(s).'</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied.</p> <p>However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<p>Basin Management Data (water quality) where PCL sites intersected directly with a SAC. As a result of this exercise no likely significant effects were identified for any SACs.</p> <p>In terms of SPAs, it was considered more difficult to further investigate potential significant effects where PCLs directly intersected a SPA, as there was no information on what contaminants were present at these locations, if any, and therefore there is no way of currently knowing if the PCL sites are causing any significant effects on the qualifying interests of the SPAs without further significant investigative work.</p> <p>However, the following SPAs were screened in under the previous HRA screening exercise as they directly intersected by a PCL site or sites: Forest of Clunie, South Tayside Goose Roosts, Drumochter Hills, Cairngorms Massif, and Loch Leven. Although it is not known if there are likely to be any significant effects, it was considered that proposals supported under the policy have a <i>“real and identifiable implication for one or more specific European site(s)”</i><sup>6</sup>, because development at one or more of these potentially contaminated sites could result in an adverse effect on a Natura site by undermining one or more of the conservation objectives, either directly or indirectly.</p>	<p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY GUIDANCE</b>				
Housing in the Countryside Supplementary	<b>FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY , LOCH LEVEN, SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS, and FOREST OF CLUNIE SPAs, and DUNKELD-</b>	Although no specific proposals under this guidance and its associated policy have been identified in the Plan, through the separate HRA	<b>GENERAL POLICY MITIGATION</b> In order to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of a European Site(s) the Supplementary Guidance	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the

<sup>6</sup> Paragraph 5, Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) Advice Sheet: Screening general policies and applying simple mitigation measures – Advice Sheet No.2, The Scottish Government, July 2012

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
Guidance (November 2012)	<p><b>BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS, and RIVER TAY SACs</b></p> <p>Please refer to Appendix A to this report for the full details of the qualifying interests and conservation objectives for each of the above Natura sites.</p>	<p>process carried out for the policy in 2008 the potential for significant impacts, as a result of development under this policy, were identified on the following Natura sites.</p> <p><b>FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY, LOCH LEVEN, SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS and FOREST OF CLUNIE SPAs</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on the SPAs as a result of development arising under this policy may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality, with subsequent impacts on food sources used by bird populations, if development takes place at locations which are not connected to the public waste water treatment system.</li> <li>▪ Disturbance to bird populations during roosting, breeding and feeding from construction activities outwith the SPA.</li> </ul> <p><b>DUNKELD-BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS and RIVER TAY SACs</b></p> <p>Potential significant impacts on SACs as a result of development arising under this policy may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality of the SACs if development takes place at locations which are not connected to the public waste water treatment system. Changes in water quality could lead to potential negative impacts on loch vegetation, water quality and otters (Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC) and on upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters (River Tay SAC).</li> <li>▪ Deterioration in water quality, during the construction phases, where development is near a watercourse that is connected to the SAC, through the release of pollution and</li> </ul>	<p>document contains the following criteria which is applicable to all proposals:</p> <p><i>(i) 'Development proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary, Loch Leven, South Tayside Goose Roosts and Forest of Clunie SPAs and Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs and the River Tay SACs.'</i></p> <p>Furthermore, the <i>'...application [of the policy] is limited within the Lunan Valley Catchment Area to economic need, conversions or replacement buildings.'</i></p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this policy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> <li>▪ Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC</li> </ul>	<p>integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		sediment into a watercourse. This could lead to consequential negative impacts upon lamprey, Atlantic salmon and otters (River Tay SAC) and on loch vegetation, water quality and otters (Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC).	– Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment	
Renewable and Low Carbon Energy: Consultation Draft (July 2017)	<p>This piece of supplementary guidance is currently in draft format with work still ongoing. It is therefore not considered possible at this stage in the process to identify specific likely significant effects or associated mitigation measures for individual Natura 2000 sites which may be adversely affected as a result of implementing this piece of supplementary guidance (SG).</p> <p>It is thought that a separate, detailed HRA, which is required by the Habitats Regulations (regulations 85 A (1) and 85 B), would be more meaningful, as it will look in further detail at those areas with the greatest potential for future renewable and low carbon energy development proposals (identified in land use capacity maps within the SG) and the likely significant effects of implementing the draft guidance for the different types of technologies on those European designated sites within or neighbouring these areas.</p>		<p>It is not possible at this stage to identify specific mitigation measures for individual Natura 2000 sites which may be adversely affected as a result of the implementation of this piece of supplementary guidance. Once the details of the draft guidance have been assessed separately through the HRA process it will then be possible to address any likely significant effects that may arise through the implementation of the document.</p> <p>Policy caveats have already been suggested earlier in this Appropriate Assessment for inclusion within policies 31D: Spatial Framework for Wind Energy and 32A: Heat Network Zones, Major Developments &amp; LDP Site Allocations to avoid adverse effects on the integrity of European Designated sites, appropriate to the level of detail contained within the Proposed Plan.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>In the interim there are also existing mitigation measures within the Proposed Plan which provide safeguards against potential impacts arising as a result of the development of renewable and low-carbon energy proposals. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 43: Lunan Lochs Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> </ul>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse impact on the integrity of the Natura sites when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment will be required at supplementary guidance and planning application stage.

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> <li>Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> <li>Lunan Valley Area Dunkeld-Blairgowrie Lochs SAC – Advice to planning applicants in relation to phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul> <p>In addition, if the mitigation measure suggested for Policy 31D is included within the Proposed Plan i.e. <i>‘Development proposals should not result in adverse impacts, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).’</i> this, along with the need for further HRA/EIA assessment at supplementary guidance, and where appropriate at planning application stages for future proposals should ensure that there are no adverse impacts on the qualifying interests of Natura sites.</p>	
West/ North West Perth Strategic Development Framework (November 2016)	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p>This Strategic Development Framework (SDF) covers the site proposals H7: Bertha Park, H70: Perth West and H73: Almond Valley Village (now MU73) of the Adopted LDP (2014). Both site proposals H7 and H73 were screened in under the previous HRA process due to the potential for significant effects on the qualifying interests of the River Tay SAC as a result of their development. These impacts included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for qualifying species</li> </ul>	<p>It is recommended that the appropriate mitigation measures for site proposals H7: Bertha Park and H73/MU73: Almond Valley Village are added under a new section <i>‘International Nature Conservation Sites’</i> after the Renewables section on page 11 of the SDF. The mitigation measures to be included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction Method Statement to be provided for all aspects of the development to protect the watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</li> <li>Where the development of the site is within 30m of a watercourse an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan</li> </ul>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction)</li> <li>▪ Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations</li> <li>▪ Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible</li> </ul> <p>Appropriate mitigation measures were identified as a result of the previous HRA/AA process and were included in the Adopted LDP (2014). However, these measures were not carried through into the Strategic Development Framework for the relevant sites.</p>	<p>provided, if required, so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> </ul>	
Kinross Western Edge Development Brief (June 2005)	<b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b></p> <p>The remaining undeveloped part of the area covered by this Development Brief is site allocation E18: Station Road South. Potential impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA as a result of the development of this proposal were identified under the previous HRA for the Adopted LDP (2014). They were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Further deterioration in water quality in the SPA through pollution from waste and sewage during operation and construction activities</li> <li>▪ Potential sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction)</li> <li>▪ Impacts of pollution on food sources used by bird populations</li> </ul> <p>Appropriate mitigation measures were identified</p>	<p>If the Development Brief is to be included as Supplementary Guidance to LDP2 it is recommended that it is updated to include new section under <i>Part 3.0 Development Issues</i> to highlight the potential for development of site proposal E18 to result in significant effects on the qualifying interests of the SPA and to outline the following mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction Method Statement to be provided where the development site will affect a watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment so as to ensure no adverse effects on Loch Leven SPA.</li> <li>• The SUDS for development proposals should include sufficient attenuation to protect those</li> </ul>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		as a result of the previous HRA/AA process and were included in the Adopted LDP (2014). However, given that the Development Brief was produced many years prior to the publication of that Plan these measures were not included.	<p>watercourses which flow into Loch Leven from erosion during periods of heavy rainfall.</p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
<b>PROPOSALS</b>				
H40: Ballinluig North	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p><b>Site H40:</b> Watercourses flow through the southern parts of the site into the River Tummel (River Tay SAC), approximately 360 metres away.</p> <p>Potential impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC as a result of the development of this proposal could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for qualifying species.</li> <li>▪ Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction);</li> </ul>	<p>The criteria to follow have already been added to the developer requirements section for site H40 on page 126 in order to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC. However, it is recommended that the criteria is updated slightly to clarify the need to avoid adverse effects specifically on the integrity of the River Tay SAC :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Drainage from all development should ensure no reduction in water quality.</i></li> <li>• <i>Construction Method Statement to be provided where the development site will affect a watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</i></li> </ul>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>



Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations.</li> <li>▪ Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Where the development site is within 30m of a watercourse an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan provided, if required so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.'</i></li> </ul> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> </ul>	
MU345: Bertha Park	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p>Bertha Loch associated outflows run from the north western part of the site to the eastern boundary and into the River Tay (SAC), approximately 300 metres away. The River Almond is also located immediately adjacent to the sites southern boundary (approximately 7 metres away at its nearest point). Potential impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC as a result of the development of these proposals could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste</li> </ul>	<p>The previous Appropriate Assessment for the Adopted LDP recommended the following mitigation measures were included in the Plan in order to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Construction Method Statement to be provided for all aspects of the development to protect the watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</i></li> <li>• <i>Where the development of the site is within 30m of a watercourse an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan provided, if required so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay</i></li> </ul>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment will be required for future planning applications.</p>



Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<p>and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for the qualifying species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations.</li> <li>▪ Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible.</li> <li>▪ Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction).</li> </ul>	<p>SAC.</p> <p>However, taking into consideration that progress on the site proposal has moved forward since the LDP was adopted in 2014, and in light of the existence of the agreed masterplan and EIA work, as well as the conditions attached to the granting of planning permission for application reference 15/01112/IPM, it is suggested that the following text is also added to the list of 'Site Specific Developer Requirements' on page 261 of the Proposed Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>'Proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of the River Tay SAC. Applications should be supported by sufficient information to allow the Council to conclude that there would be no such adverse effects.'</i></li> </ul> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment will be required for future planning applications.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>▪ Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>▪ Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>▪ Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>▪ Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>▪ Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>▪ River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> </ul>	
E31: Welton Road (Blairgowrie) MU27: Luncarty	<b>RIVER TAY SAC</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above	<p><b>RIVER TAY SAC</b></p> <p><b>Site E31:</b> There appears to be a small watercourse flowing from the site down towards the River Tay (SAC), and the site's northern</p>	<p><b><u>Proposals E31, MU27, H68, MU73, H319, MU168, and MU337</u></b></p> <p>the following criteria have already been added to the developer requirements section on pages 134, 238,</p>	It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
<p>South</p> <p>H68: Ardler Road (Meigle)</p> <p>MU73: Almond Valley</p> <p>H319: Ruthvenfield</p> <p>MU168: North of Bertha Park (including the new allocation for a Park + Ride)</p> <p>MU337: Hillside Hospital</p>		<p>boundary, at its nearest point, is approximately 15 metres away from the river.</p> <p><b>Site MU27:</b> The site is immediately adjacent to the River Tay (SAC) at its eastern boundary.</p> <p><b>Site H68:</b> The Meigle Burn flows along the north western boundary of the site into the River Isla (River Tay SAC), approximately 2 metres away.</p> <p><b>Site MU73:</b> The site is bordered to the north by the River Almond (River Tay SAC).</p> <p><b>Site H319:</b> The northern tip of the site is approximately 175m away from the River Almond (<u>River Tay SAC</u>) at its nearest point, but it is separated from the river by Ruthvenfield Road.</p> <p><b>Site MU168:</b> A small watercourse follows the site proposal's boundary from south to east, and appears to then be culverted under the A9 and railway line before flowing into the <u>River Tay (SAC)</u> which is approximately 190m away to the east.</p> <p><b>Site MU337:</b> The site proposals western boundary is approximately 25m away from the <u>River Tay (SAC)</u>. The land between the site proposal boundary and the river forms a steep bank.</p> <p>Potential impacts on the qualifying interests of the SAC as a result of the development of these proposals could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in water quality in the SAC affecting habitats as a result of pollution from waste and sewage during and following construction activities, with consequent potential impacts on food sources for the qualifying species.</li> <li>Danger of habitat destruction or of disturbance to species, particularly otters, if</li> </ul>	<p>240, 262, 272 and 275 respectively, and should be added to page 271 for site <b>H319:Ruthvenfield:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Construction Method Statement to be provided for all aspects of the development to protect the watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</i></li> <li><i>Where the development of the site is within 30m of a watercourse an otter survey should be undertaken and a species protection plan provided, if required so as to ensure no adverse effects on the River Tay SAC.</i></li> </ul> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>Policy 45: River Tay Catchment Area</li> <li>Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>River Tay SAC Advice for Developers Supplementary Guidance</li> </ul>	<p>when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
		<p>development takes place near river banks or increases activity at such locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severance of wildlife corridors and connected habitats could be possible.</li> <li>Sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction).</li> </ul>		
<p>MU266: Crook of Devon</p> <p>E18: Station Road South (Kinross)</p> <p>E19: Stirling Road (Kinross)</p> <p>E21: Auld Mart Road (Kinross)</p>	<p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b> – qualifying interests and conservation objectives as listed above</p>	<p><b>LOCH LEVEN SPA</b></p> <p>Potential impacts on the qualifying interests of the SPA as a result of the development of these proposals could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further deterioration in water quality in the SPA through pollution from waste and sewage during operation and construction activities.</li> <li>Potential sedimentation and substrate pollution (during construction).</li> <li>Impacts of pollution on food sources used by bird populations.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Proposals MU266, E18, E19 and E21</u></b></p> <p>The following criteria have already been added to the developer requirements sections on pages 178, 230 and 231 respectively for sites MU266, E19 and E21. Site E18 on page 230 requires the second criterion in respect of SUDS to be added also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Construction Method Statement to be provided where the development site will affect a watercourse. Methodology should provide measures to protect the watercourse from the impact of pollution and sediment so as to ensure no adverse effects on Loch Leven SPA.</i></li> <li><i>The SUDS for development proposals should include sufficient attenuation to protect those watercourses which flow into Loch Leven from erosion during periods of heavy rainfall.</i></li> </ul> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>Policy 44: Loch Leven Catchment Area</li> <li>Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> </ul>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA when the existing mitigation measures are applied. However, further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 51B: Foul Drainage</li> <li>Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> <li>Loch Leven SPA and Ramsar Site advice to planning applicants for phosphorous and foul drainage in the catchment</li> </ul>	
E37: James Hutton Institute (Invergowrie)	<p><b>FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY SAC</b></p> <p><b><u>Qualifying Interest:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estuaries</li> <li>Intertidal mudflats and sandflats (mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide)</li> <li>Common seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>)</li> <li>Subtidal sandbanks (sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</u></b></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</u></b></p> <p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is</p>	<p><b>FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY SAC</b></p> <p>As a result of the internal and external in combination assessments, it was determined that the delivery of site proposal E37: James Hutton Institute in combination with works under the Dundee Coastal Study and the Dundee Waterfront National Development has the potential to result in 'de minimis' or minor residual effects on qualifying habitats and feeding sources of the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution (both during and post construction stages),</li> <li>Disturbance, damage and physical loss with consequent impacts on qualifying species.</li> </ul>	<p>Although existing mitigation measures exist within the relevant plans and there is a requirement for project level HRA where appropriate; due to the Site Specific Developer Requirements for E37 in the Proposed Plan only seeking the generic '<i>Enhancement of biodiversity and protection of habitats</i>' it is recommended that the following additional requirement is added to the list on page 212 to avoid adverse impacts on the SAC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'<i>Development proposals should not result in adverse effects, either individually or in combination, on the integrity of a European designated site(s).</i>'</li> </ul> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage for future proposals.</p> <p><b>EXISTING MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Existing measures within the Proposed Plan which will provide an additional safeguard against any impact of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 1A: Placemaking</li> <li>Policy 36A: International Nature Conservation Sites</li> <li>Policy 51A: Water Environment</li> <li>Policy 51C: Surface Water Drainage</li> </ul>	<p>It is concluded that there will be no significant effects on site integrity of the SAC either individually or in combination.</p> <p>Taking account of the mitigation measures included within the relevant plans and projects, and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA, where appropriate, 'de minimis' or minor residual effects are expected to remain.</p> <p>Further HRA/EIA assessment may be required at planning application stage.</p>

Aspects of the Plan likely to have significant effect	Potentially affected site(s), including qualifying interests and conservation objectives	Implications for the qualifying interests of the European site(s) in light of its conservation objectives	Mitigation measures applied to remove any adverse effect on site integrity	Whether it can be ascertained that the aspect of the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of a European site(s)
	<p>maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>			

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 All Natura 2000 sites potentially affected by the Perth and Kinross Proposed Local Development Plan (LDP 2) have been identified and mapped, and the Plan's policies, guidance and proposals, as well as the vision, key objectives and spatial strategies, have been screened both individually and in combination to ascertain the potential effects on the integrity of these European designated sites that may occur as a result of the Plan's implementation.
- 9.2 Those elements of the Proposed LDP 2 that have been identified as having no effects, or are unlikely to have a significant effect alone, on the integrity of Natura sites have been highlighted in Tables 5.2 to 5.19 of Section 5, and the reasons for their screening determination provided. In the interests of good practice, a screening exercise was also undertaken of the Plan's settlements where development potential is indicated through the Spatial Strategy and Policy Framework but no specific allocations are identified. The reason for doing so was to ensure that the interests of European designated sites are flagged up for consideration at any future planning application stage for infill developments at these locations. The results of this exercise are set out in Tables 5.20 to 5.24 of Section 5.
- 9.3 It was not possible to identify 'straightforward' mitigation measures for those elements of the Plan which could not be screened out, and so the remaining spatial strategy, policies, supplementary guidance and proposals which are likely to have significant effects, either alone or in combination, were identified as requiring an appropriate assessment.
- 9.4 As a result, Perth & Kinross Council concludes that, when the mitigation set out in this HRA is incorporated into the Plan, following the Examination process, the Perth and Kinross LDP 2 will either have no likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, or will not adversely affect the integrity of European designated sites, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects.



## **10 APPENDICES**



## APPENDIX A: NATURA 2000 POTENTIALLY AFFECTED SITES

### Special Conservation Areas (SACs)

<b>BEINN A'GHLO</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Geyer's whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Round-mouthed whorl snail ( <i>Vertigo genesii</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Acidic scree	Favourable Maintained
Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable Recovered
Base-rich fens	Favourable Recovered
Blanket bog*	Favourable Recovered
Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Unfavourable Recovering
Dry heaths	Unfavourable No Change
Hard-water springs depositing lime*	Unfavourable Recovering
High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage*	Favourable Recovered
Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable No Change
Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Recovered
Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained
Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*	Favourable Recovered
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
*Indicates priority habitat	
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

<b>BEN HEASGARNICH</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Unfavourable Recovering
Base-rich fens	Unfavourable Recovering
High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage*	Unfavourable Recovering
Montane acid grasslands	Favourable Recovered
Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable Recovering
Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained
Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained

Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*	Unfavourable Recovering
Tall herb communities	Favourable Recovered
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
*Indicates priority habitat	

<b>BEN LAWERS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands	Unfavourable Recovering
Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable No Change
Base-rich fens	Favourable Maintained
Blanket bog*	Unfavourable No Change
Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable Maintained
Dry heaths	Unfavourable No Change
High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage*	Favourable Maintained
Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable Recovering
Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable Recovering
Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained
Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained
Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*	Unfavourable No Change
Tall herb communities	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
*Indicates priority habitat	

<b>BLACKWOOD OF RANNOCH</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Caledonian forest*	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> </ul>	

- Distribution of the habitat within site
- Structure and function of the habitat
- Processes supporting the habitat
- Distribution of typical species of the habitat
- Viability of typical species as components of the habitat
- No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

\*Indicates priority habitat

<b>CAENLOCHAN</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Acidic scree	Unfavourable Declining
Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable No Change
Base-rich fens	Unfavourable No Change
Base-rich scree	Favourable Maintained
Blanket bog*	Unfavourable No Change
Dry heaths	Unfavourable No Change
Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Favourable Maintained
High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage*	Favourable Recovered
Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable No Change
Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable No Change
Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained
Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained
Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*	Unfavourable No Change
Tall herb communities	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
*Indicates priority habitat	

<b>CRAIGHALL GORGE</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes*	Unfavourable Recovering
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	

\*Indicates priority habitat

<b>DRUMOCHTER HILLS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Acidic scree	Favourable Maintained
Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable No Change
Blanket bog*	Unfavourable No Change
Dry heaths	Unfavourable No Change
Montane acid grasslands	Favourable Recovered
Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable Declining
Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained
Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*	Unfavourable No Change
Tall herb communities	Unfavourable Recovering
Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable No Change
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
*Indicates priority habitat	

<b>DUN MOSS AND FOREST OF ALYTH MIRES</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Active raised bogs*	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
*Indicates priority habitat	

<b>DUNKELD – BLAIRGOWRIE LOCHS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Slender naiad ( <i>Najas flexilis</i> )	Unfavourable Declining
Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels (Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> )	Unfavourable Recovering
Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface (Transition mires)	Unfavourable No Change

and quaking bogs)	
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

<b>FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Estuaries	No information currently available
Common seal ( <i>Phoca vitulina</i> )	Unfavourable Declining
Intertidal mudflats and sandflats (Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide)	Favourable Maintained
Subtidal sandbanks (Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time)	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> </ul>	

- No significant disturbance of the species

#### **GLENARTNEY JUNIPER WOOD**

##### **Qualifying Interests:**

Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands

##### **Condition:**

Unfavourable No Change

##### **Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:**

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Extent of the habitat on site
- Distribution of the habitat within site
- Structure and function of the habitat
- Processes supporting the habitat
- Distribution of typical species of the habitat
- Viability of typical species as components of the habitat
- No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

#### **KELTNEYBURN**

##### **Qualifying Interests:**

Mixed woodland on base-rich soils associated with rocky slopes\*

##### **Condition:**

Favourable Declining

##### **Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:**

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Extent of the habitat on site
- Distribution of the habitat within site
- Structure and function of the habitat
- Processes supporting the habitat
- Distribution of typical species of the habitat
- Viability of typical species as components of the habitat
- No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

\*Indicates priority habitat

#### **METHVEN MOSS**

##### **Qualifying Interests:**

Active raised bogs\*

##### **Condition:**

Favourable Maintained

Degraded raised bog (still capable of natural regeneration)

Unfavourable Recovering

##### **Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:**

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Extent of the habitat on site
- Distribution of the habitat within site
- Structure and function of the habitat
- Processes supporting the habitat
- Distribution of typical species of the habitat
- Viability of typical species as components of the habitats
- No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

\*Indicates priority habitat

<b>PITKEATHLY MIRES</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Slender green feather-moss ( <i>Drepanocladus</i> ( <i>Hamatocaulis</i> ) <i>vernicosus</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitats</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

<b>RANNOCH MOOR</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds	Favourable Maintained
Blanket bog*	Favourable Maintained
Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable Maintained
Depressions on peat substrates	Favourable Maintained
Dry heaths	Unfavourable No Change
Freshwater pearl mussel ( <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> )	Unfavourable No Change
Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable Maintained
Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable No Change
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
*Indicates priority habitat	
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution	

to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Population of the species as a viable component of the site
- Distribution of the species within site
- Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species
- Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species
- No significant disturbance of the species

<b>RIVER TAY</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Atlantic salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Brook lamprey ( <i>Lampetra planeri</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels (Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoeto-Nanojuncetea</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> )	Favourable Maintained
River lamprey ( <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> )	Favourable Maintained
Sea lamprey ( <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> )	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitats</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

<b>SHELFORKIE MOSS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Active raised bogs*	Favourable Recovered
Degraded raised bog	Unfavourable No Change
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> </ul>	



- Distribution of typical species of the habitat
- Viability of typical species as components of the habitats
- No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

\*Indicates priority habitat

#### SHINGLE ISLANDS

##### Qualifying Interests:

Alder woodland on floodplains\*

##### Condition:

Unfavourable Declining

##### Conservation Objectives:

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Extent of the habitat on site
- Distribution of the habitat within site
- Structure and function of the habitat
- Processes supporting the habitat
- Distribution of typical species of the habitat
- Viability of typical species as components of the habitat
- No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

\* Indicates priority habitat

#### TULACH HILL AND GLEN FENDER MEADOWS

##### Qualifying Interests:

Base-rich fens

Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone

Dry heaths

Geyer's whorl snail (*Vertigo geyeri*)

Limestone pavements\*

Round-mouthed whorl snail (*Vertigo genesii*)

##### Condition:

Favourable Recovered

Favourable Recovered

Favourable Recovered

Favourable Maintained

Favourable Maintained

Favourable Maintained

##### Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Extent of the habitat on site
- Distribution of the habitat within site
- Structure and function of the habitat
- Processes supporting the habitat
- Distribution of typical species of the habitat
- Viability of typical species as components of the habitats
- No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

\* Indicates priority habitat

##### Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Species:

To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Population of the species as a viable component of the site
- Distribution of the species within site
- Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species
- Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species
- No significant disturbance of the species

<b>TURFLUNDIE WOODS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Great crested newt ( <i>Triturus cristatus</i> )	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	

<b>UPPER STRATHEARN OAKWOODS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Western acidic oak woodland	Unfavourable No Change
<b>Conservation Objectives:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and to ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extent of the habitat on site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the habitat within site</li> <li>▪ Structure and function of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Processes supporting the habitat</li> <li>▪ Distribution of typical species of the habitat</li> <li>▪ Viability of typical species as components of the habitat</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat</li> </ul>	

## Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

<b>CAENLOCHAN</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Dotterel ( <i>Charadrius morinellus</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable Declining
Golden eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> )	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

CAIRNGORMS MASSIF	
Qualifying Interests:	Condition:
Golden eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> ), breeding	Favourable Maintained
Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

DRUMUCHTER HILLS	
Qualifying Interests:	Condition:
Dotterel ( <i>Charadrius morinellus</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable Declining
Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable No Change
Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

FIRTH OF TAY AND EDEN ESTUARY	
Qualifying Interests:	Condition:
Bar-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa lapponica</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
Black-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> )*	No Information
Common scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ), non-breeding*	Unfavourable No Change
Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Dunlin ( <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i> ), non-breeding*	Unfavourable No Change
Eider ( <i>Somateria mollissima</i> ), non-breeding*	Unfavourable No Change
Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Goosander ( <i>Mergus merganser</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Grey plover ( <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Greylag goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Declining
Icelandic Black-tailed godwit ( <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Little tern ( <i>Sternula albifrons</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable No Change
Long-tailed duck ( <i>Clangula hyemalis</i> ), non-breeding*	Unfavourable Declining
Marsh harrier ( <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> ), breeding	Favourable Maintained
Oystercatcher ( <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Recovered
Pink-footed goose ( <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Recovered
Red-breasted merganser ( <i>Mergus serrator</i> ), non-breeding*	Unfavourable No Change
Redshank ( <i>Tringa totanus</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
Sanderling ( <i>Calidris alba</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Recovered
Shelduck ( <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Velvet scoter ( <i>Melanitta fusca</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:	

To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Population of the species as a viable component of the site
- Distribution of the species within site
- Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species
- Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species
- No significant disturbance of the species

\*Indicates assemblage qualifier only

#### FOREST OF CLUNIE

Qualifying Interests:	Condition:
Hen harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable Declining
Merlin ( <i>Falco columbarius</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable No Change
Osprey ( <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable Declining
Short-eared owl ( <i>Asio flammeus</i> ), breeding	Unfavourable No Change
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

#### LOCH LEVEN

Qualifying Interests:	Condition:
Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Gadwall ( <i>Anas strepera</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Goldeneye ( <i>Bucephala clangula</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Pink-footed goose ( <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
Pochard ( <i>Aythya ferina</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Shoveler ( <i>Anas clypeata</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
Teal ( <i>Anas crecca</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Tufted duck ( <i>Aythya fuligula</i> ), non-breeding*	Favourable Maintained
Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
Whooper swan ( <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

\*Indicates assemblage qualifier only

<b>RANNOCH LOCHS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Black-throated diver ( <i>Gavia arctica</i> ), breeding	Favourable Maintained
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

<b>SOUTH TAYSIDE GOOSE ROOSTS</b>	
<b>Qualifying Interests:</b>	<b>Condition:</b>
Greylag goose ( <i>Anser anser</i> ), non-breeding	Unfavourable Declining
Pink-footed goose ( <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained
Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	Favourable Declining
Wigeon ( <i>Anas penelope</i> ), breeding	Not Assessed
<b>Conservation Objectives for Qualifying Habitats:</b>	
<p>To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and to ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population of the species as a viable component of the site</li> <li>▪ Distribution of the species within site</li> <li>▪ Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species</li> <li>▪ No significant disturbance of the species</li> </ul>	

## APPENDIX B: EXTERNAL ‘IN COMBINATION’ ASSESSMENT PLANS AND PROJECTS LIST

**Table B.1: Perth & Kinross Council’s Plans and Projects**

Plan Name	Natura Site	Element Of Plan and likely ‘de minimis’ effects identified in the HRA
<b>Core Paths Plan</b>	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA	<p><b>Core Path references:</b> INGI/10, LFGN/101, WCAR/5, WCAR/7, EROL/7, EROL/3, EROL/100, EROL/127, EROL/8, ITUR/101, LFGN/103, INGI/10, INGI/5</p> <p>No ‘de minimis’/minor residual effects identified through the assessment, but the HRA notes that the possible disturbance to the qualifying species arising from core paths to or alongside the Tay Estuary has been considered in detail and the Draft Core Paths Plan amended accordingly.</p> <p>The Core Path Plan states that “<i>where any potential negative effect could occur on European protected sites (Natura Sites), Appropriate Assessments must be carried out prior to any path developments. This ensures the conservation objectives for habitats and species in these areas will be protected and possibly enhanced.</i>”</p>
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Supplementary Guidance: Consultation Draft (July 2017)</b>	All Natura 2000 sites within Perth and Kinross	<p>HRA is currently being progressed for this piece of supplementary guidance.</p> <p>The potential exists for significant impacts on the qualifying interests of all of the Natura 2000 sites within the Perth and Kinross Area (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2 for details), due to Scottish Planning Policy (2014) requiring SACs and SPAs to be included under Group 2 for Spatial Frameworks for Wind.</p>
<b>Perth and Kinross Waste Management Plan 2010-2025</b>	N/A	<p>No HRA undertaken. However, the SEA Post Adoption Statement for Plan, notes in relation to SEA Topic Biodiversity:</p> <p><i>“Waste Management hazards relevant to landfill sites which can affect biodiversity (in relation to protected sites) – Landfill gas, Landfill gas flare emissions, leachate, surface water, dust, litter, physical access, noise and intrusion, gulls, corvids and rats - can be addressed through a combination of Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003, PPC permitting [Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations] and Conservation (Natural Habitats &amp; c) Regulations 1994. Note - Under the Habitats Regulations, SEPA has a duty to ensure that all activities it regulates have no adverse effect on the integrity of any European Sites. Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations provides that all applications for new permits, including PPC permits for landfills, are screened for potential impacts on European sites. Permit applications for proposals that are likely to have a significant effect on a European site must undergo an appropriate assessment to ensure no adverse effect is caused to the integrity of these European sites as a result of the activities linked to the landfill site. Applications for PPC permits for existing landfill sites will be treated as new applications and undergo a Regulation 48 assessment as required by the Habitats Regulations.”</i></p>
<b>Local Housing Strategy 2016-2021</b>		No HRA undertaken

**Table B.2: Angus Council's Plans and Projects**

Plan Name	Element Of Plan and likely 'de minimis' effects identified in the HRA
<b>Angus Local Development Plan (2016)</b>	The screening process undertaken on the Proposed Angus LDP identified no policy, proposal or land allocation where there were "minor residual effects".
<b>Angus Local Development Plan Countryside Housing Supplementary Guidance (Committee Draft, September 2016)</b>	No HRA undertaken. The relevant policy within the LDP (Policy TC2 Residential Development – In Countryside Locations) was screened out on the basis that it was a criteria based policy for assessing proposals for residential development, and that the effects of the policy on any European site cannot be identified because it is not possible to identify when or where proposals will be promoted and/or implemented or where effects may occur, or which European sites, if any, may be affected.
<b>Angus Core Paths Plan 2010</b>	No HRA undertaken
<b>Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development Supplementary Guidance (June 2017)</b>	No minor residual effects were identified for the Supplementary Guidance.

**Table B.3: Dundee City Council's Plans and Projects**

Plan Name	Natura Site	Element Of Plan and likely 'de minimis' effects identified in the HRA
<b>Dundee Local Development Plan (2013)</b>	N/A	No 'de minimis' effects were identified through the HRA for the LDP.
<b>Non- Statutory Planning Guidance – The Dundee Green Network (2016)</b>	N/A	A HRA has not been undertaken for this piece of guidance. However SEA screening has and it was determined through that process that the document is unlikely to have significant environmental effects in addition to those already assessed through the SEA for the LDP.
<b>Dundee Economic Strategy and Action Plan 2013-2017</b>	N/A	A HRA has not been undertaken for this document. However SEA screening has and it was determined through that process that the Strategy and Action Plan is unlikely to have significant environmental effects.
<b>Contaminated Land Strategy (2013)</b>	N/A	A HRA has not been undertaken for this Strategy. However SEA screening has and it was determined through that process that the document is unlikely to have significant environmental effects. The Screening process noted that elements of the Strategy related to the policy and development management for brownfield/contaminated land are contained within the LDP and covered by the SEA for that Plan. Furthermore, any environmental effects, including remediation works will be small and localised in relation to specific sites.  In their response SNH commented that there may be the potential for these environmental impacts, but noted that the limited magnitude of their effects, and agreed that they would be dealt with through the normal planning processes which are subject to SEA.
<b>Local Housing Strategy 2013-2018</b>	N/A	A HRA has not been undertaken for this Strategy. However SEA screening has and it was determined through that process that the document is unlikely to have significant environmental effects.

Plan Name	Natura Site	Element Of Plan and likely 'de minimis' effects identified in the HRA
<b>Dundee Outdoor Access Strategy 2012-2017</b>	N/A	<p>A HRA has not been undertaken for this Strategy. However a full SEA was undertaken. The summary of the assessment for the topic Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna identified under the objective to <i>"Avoid damage or disturbance to European Protected Species and provide positive opportunities"</i> that <i>"appropriate assessments will be undertaken where required before adopting aspirational core paths"</i> and that <i>"access to natural heritage sites will be monitored."</i></p> <p>Measures proposed for prevention, reduction and offsetting of significant adverse effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consideration of the location of the habitats used by protected species and select paths accordingly – alternative routes selected where necessary.</li> <li>▪ Use promotional materials to encourage sustainable use of paths and highlights sites of ecological importance.</li> <li>▪ Monitor important sites including the Tay Estuary for irresponsible access.</li> </ul>
<b>Dundee Coastal Study Stage 2, May 2011</b>	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA and SAC	<p>The 2011 SEA for the study identified that a HRA will follow the completion of the Coastal Study, as sea defence works within the study area have the potential to impact on the SPA and SAC.</p> <p>The development proposals identified through the SEA process as being likely to have significant effects on the qualifying interests of the Natura sites were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plans for strategic growth and development in Dundee and the surrounding area could increase demands on water resources.</li> <li>▪ The redevelopment of Dundee Waterfront could affect the hydrological regime of the area, and have potential impacts on the designated mudflats, sandflats and estuarine habitats. It could also alter the feeding habitats and cause disturbance to birds within the Estuary.</li> <li>▪ NPF2 plans for the further growth of services from Dundee Airport. Growth at the airport is not anticipated to require major physical expansion to it but increased development and services could potentially place bird populations in the Estuary at greater risk of disturbance and air strikes</li> </ul> <p>However, the HRA undertaken for the Dundee Coastal Study covers the Broughty Ferry Dunes section of the project area, which is not within the area of interest for this In Combination Assessment. That being said, the In Combination Assessment undertaken as part of the V&amp;A@Dundee Natura Appraisal (June 2013) noted that there were likely to be 'de minimis' effects on the following qualifying features: mudflats with large populations of mud-dwelling invertebrates, and also loss of waterfowl feeding habitat. Potential effects were noted during both construction and operation phases for the placing of Rip Rap for a 150m length of the Tay Rail Bridge landfall. The mitigation section of the assessment notes that habitat loss as a result of Rip Rap placement will be 0.015ha, which is considered to be <i>"de minimis habitat loss when compared to the remaining SAC and SPA resource."</i> It continues that there is expected to be no adverse effect on the site integrity of any qualifying feature of any European sites, and that Conservation Objectives will continue to be met during</p>



Plan Name	Natura Site	Element Of Plan and likely 'de minimis' effects identified in the HRA
		construction and operation.
<b>Dundee Central Waterfront Masterplan 2001-2031</b>	N/A	No HRA undertaken
<b>V&amp;A @Dundee</b>	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC and SPA	A Natura Appraisal was produced in June 2013 for the V&A@Dundee project. The results of this study, alongside an additional appraisal undertaken by SNH, identified potential impacts on the qualifying interests of a number of European sites, including the Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC and SPA. However, of relevance to the 'In Combination' Assessment for the Perth and Kinross LDP2 Proposed Plan, no 'de minimis' effects were identified as part of the Natura Appraisal for the V&A@Dundee development, apart from through the In Combination Assessment considering the Dundee Coastal Study and the V&A project together.
<b>Dundee Public Open Space Strategy (2008-2011)</b>	N/A	No HRA undertaken
<b>Dundee Core Paths Plan</b>	N/A	No HRA undertaken, recommended through the Plan's SEA process that HRA/AA will be undertaken on aspirational core path(s) before adopting, where necessary.

**Table B.4: Fife Council's Plans and Projects**

Plan Name	Element Of Plan and likely 'de minimis' effects identified in the HRA
<b>FIFEplan 2017</b>	No 'de minimis'/minor residual effects identified for any of the Natura sites in question in the HRA for the Plan
<b>FIFEplan Minerals Planning Policy, August 2015</b>	No HRA undertaken
<b>Wind Energy Planning Supplementary Guidance, June 2013</b>	No HRA undertaken
<b>Fife Shoreline Management Plan 2, December 2011</b>	No 'de minimis'/minor residual effects identified for any of the Natura sites in question in the HRA for the Plan
<b>Fife Greenspace Strategy 2011-2016</b>	No HRA undertaken
<b>Fife Core Paths Plan 2012</b>	No HRA undertaken

**Table B.5: National Planning Framework 3**

National Development with Minor Residual Effects	Natura Site	Likely 'de minimis' effects identified in the HRA
<b>Dundee Waterfront</b>	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SAC	The HRA considered the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of the SAC and relating to the <b><u>Harbour seal qualifying feature</u></b> , as a result of disturbance, toxic and non-toxic contamination, physical loss of supporting habitat and damage to qualifying features resulting from construction activity, dredging, increased vessel movements, piling and land use change associated with the Aberdeen Harbour, Freight Handling Capacity on the Forth and Dundee Waterfront national developments. It is considered that the mitigation within this HRA and embedded in the other plans will mean that in combination effects will not have adverse effects on site integrity. There are no adverse effects on site integrity either alone or in combination. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site, only minor residual effects are expected to remain.
<b>Dundee Waterfront</b>	Firth of Tay and Eden Estuary SPA	The HRA considered the potential for effects on the conservation objectives of the SPA, relating to the SPA qualifying features ( <b><u>Redshank, Little tern, Sanderling, Dunlin, Oystercatcher, Velvet scoter, Black-tailed godwit, Bar-tailed godwit, Common scoter, Eider, and Pink-footed Goose</u></b> ), as a result of disturbance and physical loss of supporting habitat resulting from construction activity associated with the Dundee Waterfront national development. It is considered that the mitigation suggested within this HRA and embedded through the requirements of relevant policy caveats embedded in the relevant plans that were identified, such as in policy 30 of the Dundee LDP, that in combination, there are no adverse effects on site integrity. With the proposed mitigation in place and the requirement for all proposed developments to undergo project level HRA to ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of the site either alone or in combination, only minor residual effects are expected to remain.
<b>National Long Distance Cycling and Walking Route – Tyndrum to Crieff</b>	Upper Strathearn Oak Woodlands SAC	As per the detail provided under Section 6, paragraphs 6.5-6.6 and Table 6.2 of this HRA, likely minor residual effects were identified for the Tyndrum to Crieff Long Distance Route as a result of route construction/improvement and increased recreational use activities.

**Table B.6: Other Bodies Plans and Projects**

Plan Name	Element Of Plan and likely 'de minimis' effects identified in the HRA
<b>TACTRAN Regional Transport Strategy</b>	No 'de minimis'/minor residual effects identified for any of the Natura sites in question in the HRA for the Plan

## **APPENDIX C: BINN FARM**

CALL FOR SITES: BINN REVISION

MIR CONSULTATION 14-03-2016.

- ① EXTENDED WHEEL WASH AREA.
- ② NEW VEHICLE PARKING AREA.
- ③ GREEN WASTE COMPOSTING AREA.

