

2025

## Perth and Kinross LDP3 –SEA Scoping Report: Appendices A - D







Table of Contents

**Appendix A: Analysis of other relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS)** **5**

Table A.1: Relevant Planning PPS..... 5

Table A.2: Relevant Sustainable Development and General/Overarching PPS ..... 9

Table A.3: Relevant Economy and Tourism Themed PPS ..... 14

Table A.4: Relevant Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, and Geodiversity PPS ..... 22

Table A.5: Relevant Population and Human Health Themed PPS ..... 27

Table A.7: Relevant Soil Themed PPS..... 51

Table A.7: Relevant Water Environment Themed PPS ..... 53

Table A.8: Relevant Air Themed PPS..... 56

Table A.9: Relevant Climatic Factors Themed PPS..... 56

Table A.10: Relevant Material Assets Themed PPS ..... 59

Table A.11: Relevant Cultural Heritage Themed PPS..... 60

Table A.12: Relevant Landscape Themed PPS ..... 61

Table A.13: Relevant Coastal Themed PPS..... 63

**Appendix B – List of Proposed Data to inform the Environmental Assessment** **64**

**Appendix C – Key Issues and Opportunities for LDP3 Spatial Strategy and Links to SEA Topics** **67**

**Appendix D – Proposed Site Assessment and SEA Checklist Template** **84**

# Appendix A: Analysis of other relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS)

Table A.1: Relevant Planning PPS

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>PLANNING</b>		
<a href="#">The Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the 2019 Act</a>	<p>The 2019 Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament in June 2019. The content of the Act determines the structure of the land use planning system in Scotland. It includes details relating to the required form and content of the national planning framework and new local development plans prepared under the Act, along with participation and engagement requirements. The Act also gives the National Planning Framework an enhanced status as part of the development plan and introduces community-led Local Place Plans, which are to be taken into account in the preparation of relevant local development plans where they have been validated and registered by the planning authority.</p> <p>Details as to how the Act's provisions will work in practice are contained in secondary legislation and guidance.</p>	The provisions of the 2019 Act establish the requirements as to the process we must follow in the preparation of our LDP3 along with the form and content of the Plan.
<a href="#">The Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2023</a>	<p>The 2023 Regulations provide the secondary legislation to the 2019 Act specifically for the Development Planning process.</p> <p>They set out the provisions for the preparation of Evidence Reports, and the procedures in relation to the assessment of those reports, the detailed content, publication, and consultation requirements for the Local Development Plan, and the Examination process.</p> <p>The Regulations also cover general provisions relating to Development Plan Schemes, and Delivery Programmes, and specifies who the Key Agencies named under the Act are.</p> <p>Schedules 1 to 3 provide forms to be used as part of the LDP preparation process for the schedule of land owned by the planning authority; notification of the proposed LDP, and a summary of unresolved issues to form part of the Examination process.</p>	These Regulations set out detailed provisions relating to the preparation of local development plans under the Act and must be followed in the development of our LDP3 to ensure we meet our legislative requirements.
<a href="#">National Planning Framework (NPF) 4</a>	<p>National Planning Framework (NPF) 4 was adopted and published on 13 February 2023. It is required under the 2019 Planning Act and sets out the Scottish Ministers' policies and proposals for the development and use of land. Unlike its previous iterations, NPF4 now forms part of the Statutory Development Plan, alongside Local Development Plans (LDPs). The Framework will play a key role in supporting the delivery of Scotland's 11 National Outcomes, and the United Nations 17 Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>NPF4 is divided into 3 parts. Part 1 provides a long-term Spatial Strategy for Scotland to 2045. It includes 6 overarching spatial principles, which all future places are to be planned in line with; an introduction to each of the Framework's 3 key themes: <i>Sustainable Places</i>, <i>Liveable Places</i>, and <i>Productive Places</i>, and an overview as to how the delivery of these themes will be supported by the National Spatial Strategy and individual National Developments. It also includes a section on Regional Spatial Priorities for the 5 identified regions – North and west coast and island, North, North east, Central, and South. Perth and Kinross falls within the North and Central regions.</p> <p>Part 2 is the National Planning Policy section of NPF4. It contains 33 individual topic or issue-based policies, divided up by relevance, under the Framework's 3 key themes. The policies are formatted in such a way as to set out clearly the Policy Principles (Intent and Outcomes), Local Development Plan requirements, Development Management considerations and requirements, expected Policy Impact (i.e., delivery of NPF4 Spatial Principles), and any other key NPF4 policy connections. Policies 1: Tackling the climate and nature crises, 2: Climate mitigation and adaptation, and 3: Biodiversity, are universal policies which should be applied, together with other relevant policies, to the decision-making for all development proposals. This is to ensure significant weight is given to the dual global climate and nature crises.</p> <p>Part 3 of the Framework is Annexes A-G. These provide, amongst other things: a guide on how to use the Framework; Statements of Need for each of the 18 National Developments identified in NPF4; detailed information on Spatial Planning Priorities for the 5 regions, which is to help guide the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Plans; and, the Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirements (MATHLR) for each Local and National Park Authority area in Scotland, i.e. the minimum amount of land identified (referred to in terms of housing units) to be provided by each planning authority for a 10 year period via LDPs. For Perth and Kinross this figure is 8500 units.</p> <p>Transport and travel, particularly active travel, plays a key role in all 3 of NPF4's Key Themes to help create Sustainable, Liveable and Productive Places, from: reducing the need to travel through creating more sustainable, better designed and connected places; reducing emissions to achieve a net zero Scotland by promoting more sustainable transport options; ensuring our existing and future transport infrastructure is able to adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change; improving the health and overall wellbeing of communities by providing better access to key services, employment and education locations, and creating more opportunities for active travel; promoting and facilitating an infrastructure first approach, and contribute to nature restoration and biodiversity enhancement through the design and delivery of multi-benefit green and blue infrastructure.</p>	NPF4 sets the national spatial strategy and policy framework within which the LDP sits. LDP3 is required to have regard to the contents of NPF4. It will support the delivery of the national aims and objectives to achieve Sustainable, Liveable and Productive places across Perth and Kinross.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">Scottish Government Local Development Planning Guidance, May 2023</a>	<p>The May 2023 LDP Guidance sets out a lot of the detail in relation to the Scottish Ministers’ expectations for implementing local development plans. It brings together the requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, the Development Planning Regulations (2023), and National Planning Framework 4. It is a piece of ‘live guidance’ which will be updated to reflect best practice, and lessons learned as the new planning system is in operation.</p> <p>The Guidance outlines the aims and expectations of LDPs (Contributing to the purpose of planning, Plans for the future, Place-based, People-centred, and Delivery-focused), and provides a number of step-by-step guides (incorporating advice sections) for the key stages in the preparation of LDPs: Development Plan Schemes, Evidence Reports, Gate Check, Proposed Plans (Process, NPF4 policy topics), Delivery Programmes, Examinations, Delivery, and Monitoring.</p> <p>Specifically in terms of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the Guidance sets out clearly the process and legislative requirements for preparing LDPs, including where other appraisals are required, such as SEA. It highlights that preparation of the Evidence Report for an LDP should align with work undertaken to prepare the SEA Scoping Report for a Plan and that the SEA Scoping is likely to be a source of relevant evidence for many of the NPF4 policy areas to be addressed through the Evidence Report. Other relevant references to opportunities to align both processes better include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Para 108: Detailed site appraisal will not be appropriate at the Evidence Report stage, but planning authorities can usefully establish a site appraisal methodology that will be used to appraise sites to inform allocations for the Proposed Plan, which ideally could also be linked or integrated with the approach to SEA assessment.</li> <li>• Para 120: The Evidence Report can be aligned with SEA Scoping. The material which informs the Evidence Report to meet the requirements of Section 15(5) of the Act (set out the planning authority’s view on the ‘environmental characteristics’ of the plan area) is likely to be similar to the evidence gathered for SEA to identify and consider existing relevant environmental issues and problems. However, the scope of environmental issues and problems considered as part of the SEA process is wider than those required under Section 15(5).</li> <li>• Para 121: The SEA should be closely aligned with and influence the preparation of the LDP. The evidence used to prepare the LDP should not duplicate or contradict that of the SEA and vice versa.</li> <li>• Para 122: Including the scoping report material in the evidence base can support the plan and its assessment, providing an early opportunity to seek views and input. A collaborative approach to the SEA process can let potential issues be considered and allow more creative and meaningful solutions be identified.</li> <li>• Para 812: The SEA needs to take a comprehensive but proportionate approach to assessing the content of the Proposed Plan. All sites, including any reasonable alternatives, should be included in the assessment. The SEA could also identify where there may be likely significant effects on any European sites, which could require a Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA). Through considering reasonable alternatives, the SEA can look to avoid or mitigation adverse environmental effects or enhance positive effects.</li> <li>• Para 813: Important for the public to have the chance, via the consultation process, to consider the reasonable alternatives and their environmental effects, and provide comments on them if they wish. The assessment of alternatives should be undertaken as thoroughly as the preferred option(s). It is not necessary to invent alternatives if none exist.</li> <li>• Para 814: If a Call for Ideas stage is carried out, any site may be submitted – it will be reasonable for the authority to assess each site against the broad principals of the spatial strategy being prepared as part of the development of the Proposed Plan. A similar approach can be taken to sites being considered through relevant Local Place Plans.</li> <li>• Para 815: The SEA can improve the plan’s environmental performance through identifying and avoiding significant adverse effects, but it can also consider the effect that reasonable alternatives may have on the plan’s likely GHG emissions or benefits to biodiversity. In light of the dual crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, the plan should seek to minimise GHG emissions and identify biodiversity benefits, where possible.</li> <li>• Para 187-188: Have due regard to the 5 guiding principles on the environment when preparing plans for which an SEA is required (Section 15(1) of the UK Withdrawal from the European Union (Continuity)(Scotland) Act 2021). These principles are set out in Section 13(1) of the Continuity Act (Integration, the Precautionary Principle, the Preventative Principle, the Rectification at Source Principle, and the Polluter Pays Principle). The preparation of an SEA is likely to be the main way of considering the guiding principles, due to their similarities.</li> </ul>	<p>The Scottish Government’s LDP Guidance document is an incredibly useful resource to help guide the preparation of our LDP3 across all of the key stages in that process.</p> <p>The preparation of our background topic papers, which, along with feedback received through the consultation exercise, will be used to develop our LDP3 Evidence Report. The gathering and analysing of evidence in the production of both the topic papers and Evidence Report has been mindful from the outset of the similar evidence base for the area for both the SEA Scoping and Evidence Report and has therefore sought to better align those processes and avoid duplication of effort in the gathering of data and information. As our suite of topic papers covers all NPF4 policy areas and describe the key characteristics of the LDP3 area, as required under Section 15(5) of the 2019 Planning Act, evidence has been gathered to date to cover all SEA Topics, but where evidence gaps are identified, which are specifically relevant to the SEA, this will be addressed through the Scoping Report.</p>
Indicative Tayside Regional Spatial Strategy, 2021	<p>Section 5 of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 establishes a duty for a planning authority, or authorities acting jointly, to prepare a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). This duty on planning authorities has not yet been enacted but is anticipated to commence late 2022 with the publication of statutory guidance.</p> <p>The role of Regional Spatial Strategies is to set out the long-term strategy in respect of strategic development of an area, considering the strategic need for development, the outcomes that strategic development will contribute to, priorities for delivery of strategic development and proposed locations. These proposed locations must be shown in the strategy in the form of a map or diagram. For the purposes of Section 5 of the 2019 Act, strategic development is defined as development that is likely to have a significant impact on future development within the area of more than one planning authority.</p>	<p>LDP3 is to have regard to any Regional Spatial Strategy developed for the area. In preparing our LDP3 we will consider the key themes and objectives outlined in the Indicative RSS.</p>



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	<p>An initial interim Tayside Indicative Regional Spatial Strategy (iRSS) was submitted to the Scottish Government in October 2020. Following further work and refinement a revised iRSS was then submitted in April 2021. The development of the Tayside iRSS was very much aligned to the joint work in the Tay Cities Region.</p> <p>No further progress has been made since the iRSS was submitted in April 2021 on producing a final Tayside Regional Spatial Strategy as we await the publication by the Scottish Government of consultative draft statutory guidance regarding the procedures to follow in the preparation, adoption, review, and content of regional spatial strategies. It is expected that this guidance will be enacted during 2023.</p>	
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan 2</a>	<p>LDP2 which was prepared under the provisions of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006, was adopted on 29 November 2019 with the purpose of guiding all future development and use of land within the Perth and Kinross Council Area. It sets out how the Council aims to work towards a Vision for Perth and Kinross as a successful, sustainable, low carbon, natural resilient, and connected place. The Plan contains a spatial strategy which shows which land is allocated to meet the area's development needs to 2029 and beyond and sets out the planning policies that the Council will apply in promoting the sustainable economic growth of the area over this period.</p> <p>Along with the approved Strategic Development Plan for the area (TAYplan, 2017), which is no longer in force, the LDP provides clear guidance on what development will or will not be allowed and where. It addresses a wide range of policy issues, including biodiversity, climate change adaptation and mitigation, housing, shopping, business and industry, transport and active travel, open space and recreation, blue green infrastructure, and built and natural heritage and assets. However, NPF4's suite of National Planning Policies now take primacy in decision making processes over those policies contained within LDP2.</p> <p>The Council also produced a range of more detailed supplementary guidance documents as part of the Local Development Plan for some of these topic areas. These documents set out the Council's expectations when determining planning applications and remain in force as part of the development plan.</p>	<p>When starting any Local Development Plan review, it is important to recognise that we are not starting from scratch. A wealth of information and evidence already exists regarding physical, social, cultural, economic, and environmental aspects, to help us understand the existing key characteristics of our Plan Area, as well as the connections and interactions between our places, and the needs and ambitions of our communities. The current Perth and Kinross LDP2 brings those different matters together under its spatial strategies to help create successful, sustainable, low-carbon, natural and resilient, and connected places.</p> <p>It is also necessary to monitor how successful the implementation of LDP2 has been to date to understand if the existing spatial strategies are fit for purpose and which aspects of those strategies can be carried forward into our Proposed LDP3. However, this should be viewed within the context of the changes to national planning policy under the 2019 Planning Act and NPF4, and updates to the Council's Corporate as well as Community Planning plans and strategies.</p>
<a href="#">Angus Local Development Plan 2016</a>	<p>The current Angus Local Development Plan was adopted in September 2016 and sets out Angus Council's view on how the area should develop over the period from 2016-2026.</p> <p>The Plan's Development Strategy follows the strategic context set by TAYplan Strategic Development Plan. It contains a vision, set of outcomes, Strategy, policy framework, and settlement statements with identified proposals for future growth and development. The Plan's Strategy sets out a presumption on favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>Angus Council is in the process of reviewing its LDP in line with the requirements of the 2019 Planning Act and 2023 Development Planning Regulations, and NPF4.</p>	<p>In preparing our Perth and Kinross LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with Angus Council on to help identify and address.</p>
<a href="#">Dundee Local Development Plan 2019</a>	<p>Dundee City Council adopted its Local Development Plan in February 2019. The Plan sets out the land use strategy to guide development across the city up to 2029 and beyond.</p> <p>The Plan contains a spatial strategy, showing where land has been allocated to meet the development needs of the City and outlining where new development should and should not happen. It also contains policies and proposals covering the principal land uses in Dundee City.</p> <p>The Dundee LDP has been prepared taking account of the strategic policy requirements of TAYplan.</p> <p>Dundee City Council is currently reviewing its LDP in line with the requirements of the 2019 Planning Act and 2023 Development Planning Regulations, and NPF4.</p>	<p>In preparing our Perth and Kinross LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with Dundee City Council on to help identify and address.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">Argyll and Bute LDP2 2024</a>	<p>The Argyll and Bute Local Development Plan 2 was adopted in February 2024, replacing their 2015 LDP and its associated supplementary guidance. It excludes the part of the Argyll and Bute Area covered by the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park.</p> <p>The Plan contains a written statement and proposals maps and sets out the Council's vision and objectives to help deliver sustainable and inclusive development.</p>	In preparing our LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with Argyll and Bute Council on to help identify and address.
<a href="#">Fifeplan 2017</a>	<p>The Fife Council Local Development Plan was adopted in September 2017. It sets out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land across Fife. It describes where and how the development will take place in the area over the 12 year period 2014-2026. The LDP is framed by the national and regional policy set by NPF and the two previously relevant Strategic Development Plans SESplan and TAYplan.</p> <p>Fife Council has begun its LDP review in line with the requirements of the 2019 Planning Act and 2023 Development Planning Regulations, and NPF4.</p>	In preparing our LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with Fife Council on to help identify and address.
<a href="#">Loch Lomond and the Trossachs LDP 2017-2021</a>	<p>The National Park Authority's LDP is dated 2017-2021, but the Authority has amended its timescales for their next LDP and as such the current LDP remains in place until 2024. Their Development Plan Scheme identifies a likely 2026 adoption and publication for the new LDP for which the early preparatory stages are underway.</p> <p>The adopted LDP for the National Park area contains a vision, place-based spatial strategy and a suite of policies, both overarching and on detailed issues.</p>	In preparing our LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with the National Park Authority on to help identify and address.
<a href="#">Cairngorms National Park LDP 2021</a>	<p>The LDP seeks to enable the right kind of development to happen in the right place to help deliver the aims of the National Park. It focuses on the 5 year period to 2025, but includes development proposals for the 10 year period to 2030, and gives a general indication of the likely scale and location of development up to 20 years into the future.</p> <p>There is a partnership approach to planning in the National Park. The Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) and 5 relevant local authorities (including Perth &amp; Kinross Council) all play a key role in making the planning system work effectively. The CNPA sets the planning policy framework for the National Park via the CNP Partnership Plan and LDP. All planning applications in the Park are determined in line with this policy framework. However, applications are in the first instance submitted to the relevant local authority, the CNPA then 'calls in' and determines the most significant applications for the Park, leaving the remainder to be determined by the local authorities.</p> <p>The National Park Authority has begun work on its next LDP which will be prepared in line with the 2019 Planning Act, 2023 Development Planning Regulations, and NPF4.</p>	LDP3 should take cognisance of the National Park's aims and objectives, particularly where they relate to cross boundary Spatial Strategy matters with Perth and Kinross.
<a href="#">Clackmannanshire LDP 2015</a>	<p>The Clackmannanshire LDP was adopted in August 2015. It contains a Vision Statement, Strategic Objectives, and planning policies to direct the future development of the area. The LDP identifies areas for planned development for the 10 year period from 2015, and provides an indication of where further development can take place in the 20 year period from its adoption.</p>	In preparing our LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with Clackmannanshire Council on to help identify and address.
<a href="#">Aberdeenshire Local Development Plan 2023</a>	<p>The Aberdeenshire LDP was adopted in January 2023. It was prepared within the context of the then relevant Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan. It contains a vision and outcomes, spatial strategy and a suite of policies.</p> <p>In light of the introduction of the 2019 Planning Act, the 2023 Development Planning Regulations, and the adoption of NPF4, the next Aberdeenshire LDP will be prepared on a timetable that will see its adoption during or before 2028.</p>	In preparing our LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with Aberdeenshire Council on to help identify and address.
<a href="#">Highland-wide Local Development Plan 2012</a>	<p>This LDP sets out the overarching spatial planning policy for the entire Highland Council Area, except the parts which are covered by the Cairngorms National Park LDP. It includes a vision for the Council Area by 2030 and outlines a series of objectives to deliver that vision.</p> <p>The Highland Council started the process of reviewing their Highland-wide Plan in 2016, but due to the publication of the Planning Bill, the decision was taken to halt that review until more was known about changes to the Scottish Planning System that would be introduced as a result. Work has now begun on preparing a new LDP for Highland within the context of the 2019 Planning (Scotland) Act and National Planning Framework 4.</p>	In preparing our LDP3 it is important that we are mindful of any cross-boundary issues or opportunities which we can work collaboratively with The Highland Council on to help identify and address.



**Table A.2: Relevant Sustainable Development and General/Overarching PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT and GENERAL/OVERARCHING PPS</b>		
<a href="#">UK Withdrawal from the European Union (Continuity) (Scotland) Act 2021</a>	<p>The 2021 Act was introduced to maintain an alignment in Scotland with EU law following the UK's withdrawal from the European Union. Part 2, Section 14 of the Act places new duties on the Scottish Ministers to have due regard to the five guiding principles on the environment when making decisions. Section 15 imposes the same duty on other public authorities who are subject to the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, when they are doing anything for which an environmental assessment under Section 1 of the 2005 Act is required. Section 16 sets out that the Scottish Ministers and other public authorities are to comply with the duties with a view to protecting and improving the environment and contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>Those five principles are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The principle that protecting the environment should be integrated into the making of policies;</li> <li>The precautionary principle as it relates to the environment;</li> <li>The principle that preventative action should be taken to avert environmental damage;</li> <li>The principle that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source, and</li> <li>The principle that the polluter should pay.</li> </ol> <p>These duties will ensure that consideration of the protection and improvement of our environment is embedded in decision-making across different policy sectors, to contribute to sustainable development, and keep Scotland aligned with the environmental principles which guide policy development in the EU. The SEA process will allow consideration of the guiding principles in line with the duties under the 2021 Act.</p> <p>N.B. Section 16(2) defines the environment as “all, or any, of the air, water and land (including the earth’s crust), and “air” includes air within buildings and the air within other natural or man-made structures above or below ground, and includes wild animal and plant life and the habitats of wild animal and plant life (including any living organisms).</p>	LDP3 is a qualifying plan under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, and as such requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment to be carried out. PKC will have due regard to the five guiding principles when undertaking our SEA for LDP3.
<a href="#">Scotland's Guiding Principles on the Environment: Statutory Guidance. Annex A – Strategic Environmental Assessment and Duties to have Due Regard to the Guiding Principles on the Environment</a>	<p>This guidance document provides information on how the environmental principles should be applied when developing policy. It provides guidance on the interpretation of the principles, how they relate to one another, and how the duties under Sections 14 and 15 (Scottish Ministers and other public authorities duty to have regard to the guiding principles on the environment), as read with Section 16 of the Continuity Act, relate to other duties with respect to the environment, including duties under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, and how compliance can be achieved and demonstrated.</p> <p>Annex A provides further detailed information regarding these new duties and how they relate to existing duties under the 2005 Act. The SEA process, particularly the preparation of an environmental report, is regarded as a means by which plan and policy makers can fulfil their duties under the 2021 Act and record compliance.</p>	LDP3 is a qualifying plan under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, and as such requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment to be carried out. PKC will have due regard to the five guiding principles when undertaking our SEA for LDP3.
<a href="#">National Performance Framework and Indicators</a>	<p>The National Performance Framework is for all of Scotland. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a more successful country</li> <li>Give opportunities to all people living in Scotland</li> <li>Increase the wellbeing of people living in Scotland</li> <li>Create sustainable and inclusive growth</li> <li>Reduce inequalities and give equal importance to economic, environmental and social progress</li> </ul> <p>It is guided by a set of 3 values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treat all our people with kindness, dignity and compassion</li> <li>Respect the rule of the law</li> <li>Act in an open and transparent way.</li> </ul> <p>To help achieve its purpose, the Framework sets out 11 National Outcomes, which describe the kind of Scotland that it aims to create. The Outcomes reflect the values and aspirations of the people of Scotland, are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and help to track progress in reducing inequality. For each of the 11 Outcomes, a set of National Indicators have been identified, which provide a measure of national wellbeing. They include a range of economic, social, and environmental indicators.</p>	<p>The Perth and Kinross Community Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan) 2022-23 reflects the National Performance Framework in the context of Perth and Kinross, translating the UN Sustainable Development Goals and National Outcomes taking account of the local needs for the Perth &amp; Kinross Council Area.</p> <p>The vision aims and objectives of LDP3 should be in alignment with those of our Community Plan.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">Just Transition – A Fairer, Greener Scotland: Scottish Government response to the report of the Just Transition Commission (2021)</a>	<p>A just transition is defined as ‘both the outcome – a fairer, greener future for all – and the process that must be undertaken in partnership with those impacted by the transition to net zero. Just transition is how we get to a net zero and climate resilient economy, in a way that delivers fairness and tackles inequality and injustice.’</p> <p>This document is the Scottish Government’s initial response to the final report of the Just Transition Commission. It sets out the long-term vision for just transition and provides details on the National Just Transition Planning Framework. The Scottish Government’s strategic approach to just transition supports the development of the National Strategy for Economic Transformation (NSET), and the NSET will be supported by specific Just Transition Plans for reinvigorating Scottish manufacturing and industry, supporting Scottish supply chains and creating high-quality jobs.</p> <p>Of direct relevance to the land use planning system are the following recommendations and responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Launch a call to action for engagement with Regional Land Use Partnerships</b> – Partnership pilots were established across five areas of Scotland during 2021. If these pilots can demonstrate they meet expectations relating to national outcomes on the environment and climate change and show they have taken a democratic and local approach, the Scottish Government will develop plans for a second phase.</li> <li>• <b>Scottish Government, Local Authorities and Developers must commit to creating communities that embed low-carbon lifestyles, while improving our health and wellbeing</b> – NPF4 will define 20 minute neighbourhoods, setting out priorities on planning our places with a new emphasis on living locally, giving life to the Place Principle, supporting public health and wellbeing, reducing inequality and strengthening community resilience to the impacts of climate change. The Scottish Government will support planners with spatial data, research and tools to work collaboratively in delivering 20 minute neighbourhood principles, and continue to promote the Place Standard Tool for community engagement in placemaking, including spreading learning from our climate lens Place Standard to help inform the roll out of 20 minute neighbourhoods across Scotland.</li> </ul>	<p>It is important that we develop our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and any policies within the lens of a Just Transition. In respect of those recommendations directly linked to land use planning and how they are of relevance to our LDP3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No part of the PKC Area has not been included within any Regional Land Use Partnerships to date.</li> <li>• As part of our early engagement on LDP3 (the Big Place Conversation) we used the Place Standard Tool to engage with our communities about their places.</li> <li>• In line with NPF4 we will investigate what local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods might look like within a Perth and Kinross context and look to identify neighbourhoods or networks of neighbourhoods through our Spatial Strategy.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">Land use - getting the best from our land: strategy 2021 to 2026</a>	<p>This is Scotland’s Third Land Use Strategy. It sets out the long term vision for sustainable land use in Scotland, along with objectives and key policies to achieve this. It seeks to make land use more understandable and accessible to everyone, to support a shift in the way we think about land, towards how we use land and who should be involved in those decisions. It takes an overarching holistic approach to what land use in Scotland should look like, rather than a sector by sector one, in order to achieve as many objectives as possible.</p> <p><b>Landscape and Ecosystem Services Approach</b></p> <p>The new Strategy seeks to highlight how the benefits and impacts of land use touch us all, through adopting a landscape approach. This helps to demonstrate the interconnection between the different policies and actions currently occurring across Scotland, and how the various land uses interact with one another. This in turn highlights the importance of integrating the different uses of land to support our ecosystems, our society, economy and wellbeing to achieve a sustainable future.</p> <p>Land plays a fundamental role in Scotland’s sustainable future – environmentally, socially and economically.</p> <p><b>Achieving Sustainable Land Use</b></p> <p>Scotland’s natural capital underpins a number of our ecosystem services which our economy relies upon. It is vital that these assets are protected and enhanced to allow them to continue to sustain the people of Scotland now and in the future.</p> <p>The Strategy’s <b>2050 Vision</b> is:</p> <p>A Scotland where we fully recognise, understand and value the importance of our land resources, and where our plans and decisions about land use will deliver improved and enduring benefits, enhancing the wellbeing of our nation.</p> <p><b>Land Use Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land based businesses working with nature to contribute more to Scotland’s prosperity.</li> <li>• Responsible stewardship of Scotland’s natural resources delivering more benefits to Scotland’s people.</li> <li>• Urban and rural communities better connected to land, with more people enjoying the land and positively influencing land use.</li> </ul> <p><b>Imagining what Sustainable Land Use looks like</b></p> <p>The Strategy describes sustainable land use as meaning “our land will be fully contributing towards the fight against climate change and biodiversity loss, benefiting the wider natural environment, supporting our communities socially and economically, and underpinning the health and wellbeing of the population.”</p>	<p>Recognising the interlinkages, and the ways in which our natural assets support us as a society is an important part of the Scottish Government’s drive behind promoting an Ecosystem Approach across land use and planning. Adopting an Ecosystem Services Approach to the SEA for our LDP3 should help highlight those interlinkages and ensure the Plan’s Spatial Strategy can respond to the key issues across the area and deliver sustainable development.</p>

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	<p>During the lifetime of the Strategy Scotland’s tree planting needs to increase to a rate of 18,000Ha per year by 2024/25; peatland restoration needs to increase significantly to meet the 250,00Ha by 2030 target, and emissions from other land uses, including agriculture, also need to fall significantly. A balance must be struck between delivering our environmental goals and other demands that are made of our land, such as producing food.</p> <p><b>Platforms for Change</b></p> <p>Some of the mechanisms identified to bring about that change include: National Planning Framework and Regional Land Use Partnerships.</p> <p>NPF4 – will embed UN Sustainable Development Goals, align with the National Performance Framework, and incorporate Scottish Planning Policy; guide spatial strategies to help reduce emissions, reflect the people of Scotland’s needs and aspirations through the building of quality places, exploring options for local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods; bringing about the future use of vacant and derelict land and buildings, and consider how peatland can be protected from further development to safeguard its carbon sequestration role.</p> <p>RLUPs – These partnerships will help national and local government, communities, land owners and stakeholders work together to find solutions to optimise sustainable land use, in a manner which is fair and inclusive, and meets local and national objectives. Five pilot RLUP areas have been identified: Cairngorms National Park; Highland Council Region; Loch Lomond and the Trossach’s National Park; North East Region (Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City Councils), and South Scotland (Dumfries and Galloway and Scottish Borders Councils).</p> <p><b>Understanding Land Use through Landscapes</b></p> <p>A landscape, rather than sectoral approach to setting out the Scottish Government’s key policies and initiatives, is taken in the Land Use Strategy to achieve its three main objectives. Seven illustrative landscapes have been chosen to broadly represent different aspects of our land in Scotland, and the most relevant policies have been highlighted for each, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Settlements</b> – evolving planning to allow it to continue to have a key role in transforming our settlements now and for the future so they can deliver multiple uses; Regional Spatial Strategies; Open Space Strategy duty; improving green space in cities and towns; the integration of trees and expanding green networks; transforming our vacant and derelict land and investing in our local blue and green infrastructure; Local Place Plans, and developing a Climate Actions Towns Network.</li> <li>2. <b>Enclosed Farmland</b> – minimise the environmental impact of food production and encourage best practice across Scotland (low carbon and environmentally sustainable farming); a growth strategy for farming, fishing, food and drink, recognising the valuable contribution they make to our economy; on-farm woodland and agroforestry opportunities (planting of trees and hedgerows for carbon sequestration); the use of Bioenergy in Carbon Capture Storage, with the potential to form a substantial part of the country’s negative emissions sector; the protection and improvement of farm soils to help improve production and maximise profitability, whilst achieving healthy and resilient soils which support biodiversity and store carbon; recognising the importance of wild and managed pollinators to supporting our economy through their contribution to our food and farming industries, and also the use and development of pollinator-friendly pest control, and enhancing our natural capital stocks and supporting employment opportunities through actions which contribute to climate and environment goals.</li> <li>3. <b>Semi-natural Land</b> – a wide ranging landscape category which includes mixed farmland, forests, hills, mountains and moors. The predominant landscape in Scotland. <u>Agricultural activity</u> (particularly livestock grazing) is a prominent feature of this landscape – the Strategy seeks to ensure Scotland continues to produce high quality sustainable food, while at the same time reducing GHG emissions via the establishment of five sector-specific farmer-led groups. This landscape is also important to the crofting community, and via the delivery of the Crofting National Development Plan, the aim is to facilitate crofters to develop and diversify their crofting activity, to secure productive crofting systems and thriving crofting communities, encourage appropriate use of the grazings (including peatland restoration and tree planting), encourage the uptake of vacant and/or underutilised crofts by new entrants, and reduce or remove barriers to entering crofting to create opportunities for a new generation of people in rural communities. <u>Restoring peatlands</u> to support biodiversity, store and sequester carbon, and improve flood management. <u>Increase tree planting</u> (through sustainable forestry practices) at a rapid pace to provide carbon sequestration, and wider environmental benefits and public health gains, including nature flood management, shelter for livestock, and positive impacts on air, water, soils, biodiversity and landscapes. <u>Restore native ecology</u> through protecting and enhancing our ancient pine forest and native broadleaved woodlands. <u>Supporting our living landscapes</u> and making sure rural communities can thrive and offer opportunities to young people and future generations. <u>Helping our land support</u>: Climate change mitigation and adaptation (including onshore wind development, and restoring carbon rich habitats); Nature - through maintaining and enhancing the health of our ecosystems and protecting and restoring biodiversity and native habitats, and effective deer management; Communities – supporting the repopulation of our rural and island communities (developing population interventions, providing access to digitally connected workspaces and high quality across all tenures, including affordable homes, and promoting the development of small-scale pilot proposals for mixed housing and business unit developments); Tourism – vital aspect of livelihoods and how land is managed and used, particularly in more rural landscapes. Strategy highlights a partnership approach to identifying short, medium and longer term market opportunities (including nature-based</li> </ol>	

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	<p>tourism) to support and increase visitors, whilst being mindful of the impact increased visitor numbers can have on rural infrastructure and the environment. Funding via Scottish Land Fund to support communities in purchasing assets to allow them to take part in land use decisions in their area. Increased community capacity and empowerment via Community Action Plans in National Park areas.</p> <p>4. <b>Rivers and Waterbodies</b> – The country’s rivers, wetlands and lochs are some of our greatest natural assets, contributing to health and wellbeing, supporting wildlife diversity, providing the foundation for sustainable economic activity. A <u>healthy water environment</u> is vital and can be impacted by land use practices. It is important to manage our consumption of water, the way we use land near water, and upstream and downstream impacts to protect and enhance our water environment and to help reach the Scottish waterbodies target of 87% of waterbodies achieving ‘good’ status by 2027. SEPA’s River Basin Management Plans provide a route map to protecting and improving the entire water environment in the Scotland river basin. Extra funding committed by the Scottish Government over five-year period from 2021/22 to complement annual funding to local authorities to support investment in <u>flood risk management</u> measures. The Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 ensures a coordinated plan-led approach to managing flood risk, focusing on across catchment solutions. Helping our land support: Climate Change mitigation and adaptation – making our water environment resilient so that Scotland can adapt to an already changing climate, through restoring peatland and increasing riparian tree cover; Nature – careful management of our land, including soils, nutrients and organic matter can reduce waste and protect the water environment (via sustainable land practices by farmers and wider industry). The RBMP sets out those significant issues which affect water quantity, quality, physical condition, water flows and levels, and the migration of wild fish and actions to address them; Communities – a healthy water environment supports the health and wellbeing of local communities, and waterbodies provide strong physical linkages between urban and rural Scotland. Tree planting can help keep downstream communities safer in terms of flooding.</p> <p>5. <b>Coastal</b> – <u>Coastal planning</u> is essential to ensuring the sustainable management of the coastline in an integrated way with the land and water side. Marine plans have to be taken into consideration when development local development plans. <u>Natural Defences</u>: the strengthening of natural defences along coastlines is important in adapting to predicted sea level rises and protecting natural coastal defences from erosion. <u>Blue Economy</u>: development of a Blue Economy Action Plan to launch a programme of collaborative projects across Scotland’s public sector, scientific partners, marine industries, and the marine environment sector, and set out actions to make marine industries more resilient. <u>Aquaculture</u>: an important industry, but environmentally impactful – support for sustainable growth of the sector. <u>Helping our land support</u>: Climate change mitigation and adaptation via Shoreline Management and Flood Risk Management plans, and strengthening our natural shoreline defences to help combat the effects of climate change; Dynamic Coast - utilising the project evidence to support more sustainable coastal and terrestrial decision making, likely via more adaptive coastal management approaches; Nature – saltmarshes and sand dune habitat restoration projects are good examples of nature based solutions/approaches to provide important habitats for a range of wildlife, but also improve flood and erosion protection; Communities – increasing concern amongst coastal communities in respect of the impacts of climate change on their way of life, and regional partnerships are important in turning national science and policy into action on the ground. Understanding and investing in coastal communities is also import to support a green recovery and just transition.</p> <p>6. <b>Islands</b> – Our islands have a range of natural resources and unique ecosystems. The <u>National Island Plan</u> sets out 13 strategic objectives looking at key areas, such as increasing population levels, enhancing biosecurity, promoting sustainable economic development etc. and trying to align sustainable land use objectives with practical actions needed to help improve the quality of life for island communities. <u>Native Biodiversity</u>: protecting delicate our ecosystems from invasive non-native species is crucial; <u>Sustainable Land Use</u> – using nature based solutions to climate change in agriculture, crofting, forestry, peatland and habitat restoration, and nature-based tourism can deliver wider benefits to people and nature; <u>Prosperous Island Economies</u> – working to promote a thriving business environment which allows people to pursue a range of economic opportunities from the land and the sea; <u>Local Engagement</u> – working closely with key stakeholders to island communities views are heard on the route to a just transition and net-zero green and sustainable economy, creating opportunities and benefits for island communities too; <u>Helping our land support</u>: Climate change mitigation and adaptation through supporting renewable energy, including converting tidal and wind energy into hydrogen and storing and transporting that hydrogen to be used when needed in Orkney, and using a Community Planning Partnership approach to improving the understanding of climate change in an area, building collaboration across organisations and communities, and developing adaptation actions to be included in the LOIP; Nature – safeguarding Machair from the effects of climate change and rising sea levels; Communities – building on the Community Empowerment Act through implementing the Islands Plan, giving communities the power to shape their individual and collective futures, and improving opportunities for communities to pursue a community right to buy via the Land Reform Act.</p> <p>7. <b>Marine</b> – The terrestrial and marine environments form part of a wider ecosystem. How we manage our land and terrestrial waterbodies affects our marine environment. The effective management of our natural capital must be integrated across our land and seas.</p>	



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<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Council Corporate Plan 2022 - 2027</a>	<p>The Perth and Kinross Council Corporate Plan 2022-2027, sets out the Council’s vision for a Perth and Kinross ‘where everyone can live life well, free from poverty and inequality.’ It proposes a number of key priorities for the 5-year period 2022-2027. It also reflects the principles of the Perth and Kinross Offer, which sets out the Council’s commitment to better engage with people and communities, and ensure they have their say and are involved at an earlier stage in strategic planning discussions.</p> <p>The Corporate Plan identifies 7 priority areas which the Council feels it can directly influence and have the most impact upon, and those which are most important to delivering the Vision for Perth and Kinross. These priorities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Working in partnership with communities</li> <li>2) Tackling poverty</li> <li>3) Tackling climate change and supporting sustainable places</li> <li>4) Developing a resilient, stronger, and greener local economy</li> <li>5) Enabling our children and young people to achieve their full potential</li> <li>6) Protecting and caring for our most vulnerable people</li> <li>7) Supporting and promoting physical and mental wellbeing</li> </ol> <p>Delivery of the Corporate Plan’s Priorities will be underpinned by a set of Key Principles and delivered through a range of Key Actions.</p>	<p>Our Local Development Plan 3 will be prepared within the context of the Council’s Corporate Plan. Through developing our LDP3 in alignment with National Planning Framework 4, it should support the delivery of all of the Corporate Plan’s Priorities.</p>
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Community Plan (LOIP) 2022 - 2032</a>	<p>Our Community Plan was approved by the Perth and Kinross Community Partnership in September 2022. It contains an ambition for the area to ‘be the best place in Scotland for everyone to live life well, free from poverty and inequality.’ The Plan sets out 5 Strategic Priorities for the area, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Reducing Poverty</b> (child, food, and fuel)</li> <li>2. <b>Physical and Mental Wellbeing</b> (evidence shows a major increase in demand for mental health wellbeing support post Covid-19)</li> <li>3. <b>Digital Participation</b> (issues of connectivity, technology and individual capacity identified across the area)</li> <li>4. <b>Learning and Development</b> (supporting individuals and communities to build their skills, confidence, and resilience)</li> <li>5. <b>Employability</b> (an enhanced focus on upskilling for those seeking employment and supporting young people in a fast-changing job market, enabling people to enter, sustain and progress in work.)</li> </ol> <p>The Community Plan also provides a summary profile for the area of relevant data and trends linked to those Strategic Priorities. This helps build a stronger picture of the key characteristics and challenges of the Area which the Council, along with our Community Planning Partners, are seeking to address through a number of area-wide actions. These actions have all been linked to corresponding National and Local Outcomes too.</p>	<p>Although there are no specific actions in the Community Plan attributed to the Local Development Plan, there are actions which LDP3 and the land use planning system can help support the coordinated delivery of, such as: enhancing sustainable and active travel connections via new developments; improving the quality and provision of green and blue infrastructure (including open spaces, community allotments, natural water management solutions etc.); identifying housing and employment land in sustainable locations, and facilitating the delivery of quality energy efficient homes in a range of tenures.</p>

**Table A.3: Relevant Economy and Tourism Themed PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>ECONOMY</b>		
<a href="#">Scotland's National Strategy for Economic Transformation</a>	<p>Published in March 2022, this document sets out a ten-year strategy and provides a set of key priorities and actions with a vision of achieving a wellbeing economy that is prosperous for all the country's people and places. One aspect of the strategy's vision is for Scotland to be 'the best place to start and grow a business.' A key issue highlighted by the strategy is that Scotland falls behind other countries in terms of its productivity. It notes that there are too few businesses scaling up or starting and that limited access to infrastructure is a factor in this problem.</p> <p>Each of the priorities and proposals identified in the National Strategy is a national objective and all have implications for the Perth and Kinross Council Area. One of its key focus areas is inclusive growth across the country.</p>	It is important in the development of our LDP3 to understand and recognise the implications of the priorities and proposals identified in the National Strategy for Economic Transformation for the Perth and Kinross Council Area and ensure that our Spatial Strategy is able to make its contribution towards delivering the national vision.
<a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Masterplan Consent Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 2024</a>	<p>These Regulations recently came into force on 5 December 2024. Schedule 5A Paragraph 5 was already in force prior to December 2024 and requires planning authorities to consider whether it would be desirable to make a scheme for a part or parts of their district, and to publish a statement as to their consideration of that, by 25 July 2024.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has indicated that Masterplan Consent Areas could be used to support delivery of the local development plan. PKC will consider whether it would be desirable to make any Masterplan Consent Areas as part of our work on delivery linked to the Local Development Plan's Delivery Programme. This work is currently relevant to the existing LDP, and will in time become relevant to the delivery of the new LDP.</p>	Council Officers have held initial discussions with Binn Ecopark about the potential to take forward a Masterplan Consent Area for Binn Ecopark, Glenfarg and it is intended to check whether opportunities exist elsewhere to take forward Masterplan Consent Areas. PKC intend to progress this further once the legal provisions for making Masterplan Consent Areas are in force.
<a href="#">The Tay Cities Deal Heads of Terms Agreement</a>	<p>The Tay Cities Region Deal brings together public, private, and voluntary organisations in the council areas of Angus, Dundee, Fife, and Perth and Kinross to deliver a smarter and fairer region. The full deal was signed in December 2020.</p> <p>The aim of the Deal is to catalyse inclusive economic growth across the region. The partnership is future focused, with a clear understanding of the action needed to deliver sustainable economic growth. It is about partnership and effective collaboration, as well as new resources.</p> <p>The region faces a number of challenges. Its performance is below the Scottish average in several areas including productivity, employment growth and wage levels, and it has pockets of entrenched unemployment. With an economy growing at a slower rate than the Scottish average, more needs to be done to reverse these trends.</p> <p>For the economy to thrive, the Deal identifies the following action is needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grow our base of knowledge-led businesses</li> <li>• Support more businesses to trade internationally</li> <li>• Attract investment</li> <li>• Attract and retain talented people</li> <li>• Improve connectivity to, from and around the Region</li> <li>• Increase economic participation</li> <li>• Reduce inequalities</li> </ul> <p>The Deal will support business growth, develop innovative technologies, enhance productivity, develop skills, and create jobs. It will be delivered in the context of the refreshed Tay Cities Region Economic Strategy 2019-2039. The Strategy has a vision to grow the region's strong and up-and-coming business sectors by building on existing regional skills, innovation, and experience. The Deal investment will, in conjunction with other joint activity by the partnership, help to address the region's challenges and deliver this vision.</p>	LDP3 should help to support the delivery of the Tay Cities Deal vision and actions. It should take cognisance of the various growth opportunities identified within the Deal, as well as the specific projects and offers within Perth and Kinross and support their delivery.
<a href="#">The Tay Cities Regional Economic Strategy 2019 – 2039</a>	<p>The Tay Cities Region is home to almost 500,000 people, which is around 10% of Scotland's population. The first Tay Cities Regional Economic Strategy and accompanying Tay Cities Deal Proposal were produced in 2017, setting out a regional strategy and more detailed proposals for programmes and projects in relation to a City Deal investment submission supporting economic growth in the Region.</p> <p>This 2019 review has been developed to provide an update on the statistical analysis of the current economic challenges and the national and strategic context. It reflects current thinking on regional focus and priorities and is aligned with the Tay Cities Deal Heads of Terms Agreement.</p>	It is important that the development of LDP3 is aware of and informed by the aims and objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy and plays its part in delivery from a land use planning perspective.



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	<p>The Strategy's Vision is: <i>"Together, we're striving to make the Tay Cities Region one of the most exciting, dynamic and desirable areas of Europe in which to live, work, invest and visit..."</i></p> <p>The overarching ambition of the Strategy is to increase the number of businesses and to create more better-paid jobs across the Region in order to improve access to opportunity and increase the distribution of wealth and wellbeing within the area.</p> <p>The Strategy's short-term objective would be to mitigate the potential impact of Brexit and maintain employment/ unemployment at current levels across the Region, while also capitalising on any opportunities arising from the UK's departure from the EU. The longer-term objective is to reduce unemployment/ increase employment to levels better than the Scottish average by 2029, while increasing productivity and creating higher-paid jobs.</p> <p>The Strategy focuses on the following 3 Key Strategic Themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Key Business Sectors</b> – supporting key business sectors in which the Region has particular strengths.</li> <li>2. <b>Place: Investment &amp; Infrastructure</b> – Supporting improvements in digital and transport connectivity, investing in key business infrastructure, and improving business support arrangements in relation to business start-ups, innovation, collaboration, growth, place-making and internationalisation.</li> <li>3. <b>People: Skills &amp; Employability</b> - Improving workforce skills, re-skilling and up-skilling workers, tackling barriers to employment for disadvantaged groups, enhancing working life choices, supporting employer investment in workforce development and streamlining the skills system.</li> </ol> <p>The 7 Key Business Sectors identified for the area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism and Culture</li> <li>• Food and Drink</li> <li>• Engineering and Manufacturing</li> <li>• Energy (including Renewables, Offshore Wind, Oil and Gas Decommissioning)</li> <li>• Digital and Creative Industries</li> <li>• Biomedical, Life Sciences and MedTech</li> <li>• Construction</li> </ul> <p><u>Collaborative Working</u></p> <p>The Tay Cities Regional Economic Strategy reflects a new approach to collaborative working on economic development, strategic planning and transport planning, which is underpinned by a city region governance model.</p>	<p>The Tay Cities Region Economic Strategy provides the framework for the Region's economic growth and contains detailed proposals for programmes and projects in relation to the Tay Cities Deal.</p> <p>The 2019-2039 review document provides an update on the statistical analysis which underpins the economic challenges within the national and strategic context. It is important that our LDP3 Spatial Strategy takes account of these challenges as they relate to the Area, and that it reflects the key proposals. Using similar indicators to the Tay Cities Region Economic Strategy also allows us to see how Perth and Kinross is performing comparative to the rest of the Tay Cities Region.</p>
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Economic Wellbeing Plan 2020-2028</a>	<p>This Wellbeing Plan was co-produced in the spring of 2021 by a Taskforce set up to help economic recovery because of the impact of Covid-19. The Economic Taskforce continues to monitor progress and to review the economic impact of the pandemic. The Plan names 73 actions under 3 broad headings of People (17 actions), Business (27 actions) and Place (29 actions). Those actions of direct relevance to LDP3 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide business support and micro-grants to micro businesses to support start-up or expansion costs.</li> <li>• Support the Circular Economy/Waste hub at Binn Eco-Park and across Perth and Kinross around Project Beacon (plastics recycling -Tay Cities Deal funded project) and attract £10m private investment.</li> <li>• Support Food and Drink / agriculture /bio-economy innovation.</li> <li>• Support an Engineering Innovation hub at Perth College/UHI linking to Aviation Academy/Tayside Engineering Partnership projects (Tay Cities Deal funded projects).</li> <li>• Examine options to set-up a revolving fund financing upfront infrastructure to open up new housing and mixed-use sites (including traditional developer contributions, joint ventures, or acquisition of land) in return for investment focused on Perth city and rural sites which are key to the delivery of the Local Development Plan (LDP) strategy.</li> <li>• Deliver Perth Eco Innovation Park linking to Perth Innovation Highway/Mobility Hub (Tay Cities Deal funded projects) 2020-2030.</li> <li>• Promote and support property adaptation and vacant site development.</li> <li>• Perth Transport Futures Phase 2 (Cross Tay Link Road / Destiny Bridge) as new major road infrastructure to support the growth of Perth and the future development of housing and employment areas.</li> </ul> <p>This Strategy is undergoing a refresh, and the newly titled Perth and Kinross Economic Action Plan will be available in time to inform the Proposed Plan.</p>	<p>Our LDP3 can help support the delivery of relevant actions identified in the Council's Economic Wellbeing Plan through identifying them as part of our Spatial Strategy.</p>
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Council Employment Land &amp; Property</a>	<p>Ryden were appointed by Perth and Kinross Council to provide analysis of its employment land and property market. The objectives of this study were to provide a market analysis of the current and future employment land and property market including Perth and Kinross LDP2 employment allocations, and</p>	<p>The potential requirement for employment land and property in Perth and Kinross over the period to the anticipated end point of</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">Market Analysis December 2022</a>	<p>the Council Commercial portfolio, considering future market prospects taking account of economic changes, property and land requirements, and the health of the private market in different employment sectors and places, and where there is the need for public sector intervention.</p> <p>Of relevance to LDP3, the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies the appropriate level of the fully serviced development plot requirement at major employment locations to ensure a choice of locations and plot sizes and identifies how to support rural areas and micro businesses.</li> <li>Provides an overview of public funding options available for potential investment in Perth and Kinross.</li> <li>Includes a recommendation of key priorities for the Perth and Kinross Council Property Investment Strategy.</li> <li>Determines emerging land use and property occupation trends.</li> </ul> <p>As markets continue to adjust post-pandemic and the policy and funding landscapes are changing, there is insufficient certainty to offer fixed projections, hence two scenarios are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A market scenario continuing current levels of activity.</li> <li>A policy-on scenario whereby delivering sites and premises to meet latent market demand and accommodating future growth including through economic development strategies and project funding combine to raise the level of market activity. A figure of 50% above current levels is selected as an achievable target for the Perth &amp; Kinross market area.</li> </ul> <p>The target for LDP3 should be to sustain employment land take-up at above the historic rate of 2.1 hectares per annum, at c.3-4 hectares as strategic sites come on-stream. The overarching aim should be to provide a constant pipeline of fully serviced employment land across a mix of major employment locations and plot sizes. Employment land should be serviced not only at the strategic estate level but also capable of easy sub-division into plots down to 0.5 to 1.0 acres (0.2 to 0.4 hectares).</p>	<p>the next LDP (2038) is based upon the research and market analysis presented in this report.</p>
<a href="#">Perth City Plan 3: Perth 2040 our agenda for change</a>	<p>This Plan sets out an agenda for action through to 2040 and calls for businesses, communities, civil society, and public sector bodies to work together to achieve good growth. Perth City Development Board (PCDB) is an independent group tasked with setting out a vision for the future of Perth and championing good growth. The Plan carries forward the key aim from City Plan 2 of making Perth one of Europe's great 'small cities.' The Plan acknowledges that Perth faces huge challenges to become the place it strives to be.</p> <p>The Plan identifies eight challenges, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate Change</li> <li>2. An Ageing Population</li> <li>3. The Future of Work</li> <li>4. The Changing Role of City Centres</li> <li>5. Travel and Mobility</li> <li>6. Building New Communities</li> <li>7. Being Digital</li> <li>8. Striving for Social Justice.</li> </ol> <p>There are a number of goals set in the Plan to be delivered by the 2025, 2030, and 2040 milestones. Many of which have a land use element.</p>	<p>Our LDP3 can help support the delivery of relevant goals identified in the Perth City Plan 3 through identifying them as part of our Spatial Strategy.</p>
<a href="#">Draft City Centre Design and Development Framework</a>	<p>A Draft City Centre Design and Development Framework has been prepared by consultants under the Council's instruction and guidance. The development of the guide builds on existing planning and economic design and development guidance and research and more recent political agreement to focus on both improvements to streetscape and properties within Perth City Centre and a series of investment areas that have the potential to drive further sustainable economic growth and city centre revitalisation as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural Quarter</li> <li>Mill Quarter</li> <li>Harbour Quarter</li> <li>University Quarter</li> <li>and the Station Quarter</li> </ul> <p>This additional design and development guide will extend and complement the strategic framework of the City Plan and other planning and economic development frameworks at regional and local level and allow us to continue to promote and secure investment to deliver on key priorities for sustainable growth of the city and economy.</p>	<p>This work will inform the development and promotion of property development and vacant and underdeveloped sites in Perth City and Perth City Centre. This will identify sites which will be further considered through Local Development Plan review.</p>

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<b>TOURISM</b>		
<a href="#">Scotland Outlook 2030 Responsible Tourism for a Sustainable Future</a>	<p>The national tourism recovery programme recognises that the role of tourism has changed as a result of the climate crisis, advances in technology, the exit from the European Union, and changes in consumer behaviour. It sets out a vision of 21st century tourism as an industry which ‘can and will benefit every person who lives in Scotland, visits Scotland and works in Scotland’.</p> <p>Key factors which will influence the long-term growth, development and success of the tourism industry are identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our Environment – tourism has contributed to the climate emergency and has become vulnerable as a result. Action is needed now to halt further decline, reverse damage and bring about long-term change.</li> <li>• Impact of technology – the use of technology impacts on every aspect of tourism and results in a greater need for all businesses across Scotland to be better connected digitally.</li> <li>• Tomorrow’s traveller – changes in technology, society and consumer behaviour have resulted in new attitudes including an increase in ethical travel with people making decisions based on conscience and perceived impact.</li> </ul> <p>The national vision is for a tourism sector which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• makes a full contribution to the national ambition to become net-zero by 2045,</li> <li>• leads to improved community wellbeing and nurtures thriving places, and</li> <li>• delivers shared prosperity for all, by encouraging the right growth in the right areas.</li> </ul> <p>Achieving this will require a number of ‘conditions for success’. This includes an understanding and acknowledgement of the potential contribution that tourism can deliver with the right policy and regulatory landscape in place to support the vision of 21st Century tourism.</p>	Our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and policies can help support the delivery of the national vision for tourism through promoting sustainable development and land use, improved connections (physical and digital), and actions to tackle the climate and nature crises.
<a href="#">Historic Environment Scotland: Responsible Tourism Framework – Transforming Heritage Tourism, 2023</a>	<p>This Framework sets out how tourism in the historic environment can contribute to better quality of life and meaningful experiences for all, now, and for future generations.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to rapidly growing visitor expectation and demand for ethical, low carbon tourism experiences, alongside changing visitor behaviours, and numbers, due to climate change.</li> <li>• Innovating creative ways to welcome visitors, and to communicate environmental stewardship, both physically and virtually.</li> </ul> <p>Transforming activities around tourism to incorporate responsible tourism principles will be challenging in some areas but will also create new opportunities.</p> <p>HES also have 33 Properties in Care in Perth and Kinross and a number of commercial developments, enterprises, collaborations or initiatives. For example, engagement with Perthshire Tourism Partnership, measures to incentive car-free travel to properties, support learning and inclusion by offering free learning visits, and the facilitation of community events and religious services at HES sites.</p>	Our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and policies can help support the delivery of the objectives in the Framework.
<a href="#">Scottish Agritourism – A Strategy for Sustainable Growth</a>	<p>Agritourism has become a growing consumer trend in Scotland with an increasing number of farming enterprises responding by looking to diversify their operations. The Strategy highlights that there are around 500 businesses currently operating in the sector and experience from other countries demonstrates that agritourism has the ability to add value and employment to even the smallest of farms.</p> <p>The core strategic objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a Scottish Agritourism offering based on food and drink and farm experiences.</li> <li>• Attract, develop and retain a skilled, committed and diverse workforce, both family employment on farm and employees.</li> <li>• Create, develop and promote a thriving and responsible sector.</li> <li>• Provide quality, unique, and memorable market led experiences.</li> <li>• Build financially sustainable, profitable, and resilient businesses and to play a key role in sustaining the future of Scottish Agriculture.</li> </ul>	Given the rural nature of much of Perth and Kinross agritourism is likely to continue to be a growth sector in the future with likely land use planning related implications.
<a href="#">The Tay Cities Region Tourism Strategy 2019 – 2024</a>	<p>This Strategy is the first regional tourism strategy for the Tay Cities Region. It seeks to ensure that the tourism sector is playing its role in delivering the Region’s economic strategy through supporting businesses, generating employment, and capitalising on new developments.</p> <p>The Tourism Strategy highlights the creative industries, food and drink sector, and outdoor adventures as being major strengths for the region and recognises that by building on these assets and enhancing the quality of the offer for visitors under these ‘connector themes’, it will help attract more visitors to the region, realise more extended stays, and increase overall visitor spend.</p>	The Tay Cities Region Deal and accompanying strategies on economy and tourism provide the framework for the Region’s economic growth and contain detailed priorities, actions and proposals for

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	<p>The Strategy's 'Strategic Objectives' are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Grow the value of overnight stays across the region...</li> <li>2. Improve the all-round experience for visitors across the region.</li> <li>3. Address common challenges, such as connectivity, accessibility, seasonality, and productivity.</li> </ol> <p>The Tay Cities Region's 'vibrant contemporary culture and... rich cultural heritage' not only contribute to the area's quality of life, but they also offer a unique experience to visitors who wish to discover that culture, and the Region has the opportunity to 'excel at offering visitors a chance to immerse themselves in cultural and creative experiences that are hard to find elsewhere.'</p> <p>A total of £37 million has been designated under the Tay Cities Region Deal funding to support a Regional Culture and Tourism Investment Programme that will invest in key economic assets to expand the international and national visitor offer of the Region. There are a number of projects of specific relevant to the Perth and Kinross Area identified in the Programme.</p> <p>The overarching 'Priorities for Action' identified in the Strategy include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve joint working between cultural and tourism establishments to ensure joined-up experiences for visitors, maximise reach for promotional activities and sharing of best practice in audience development and saleable products.</li> <li>2. Establish the region's reputation for creative tourism, building on established events, the profile of iconic cultural venues and the growing network of makers and creators across the region.</li> <li>3. Encourage small and micro-enterprises in the creative and cultural sectors to engage with the tourism sector and visitors to further strengthen their businesses and demonstrate the rich cultural tradition in the region.</li> <li>4. Utilise the high profile and international reach of the V&amp;A Dundee to create a strong association of the museum with existing and new cultural attractions in the region.</li> </ol> <p>To deliver a great visitor experience, the Tourism Strategy suggests a number of actions for the Culture and Creative Industries sector, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create synergies between our local culture and the creative industries, and other elements of the visitor journey, such as food and drink, accommodation, or business events.</li> <li>• Create products...and itineraries that encourage visitors to explore our cultural heritage assets more widely and easily.</li> <li>• Examine the potential for further assets in the region that would enhance the visitor offer in the field of culture and the creative industries while strengthening the asset base for this sector.</li> <li>• Attract visitors based on our strengths in high-tech creative industries.</li> <li>• Use iconic events related to our culture and creative industries to address challenges such as seasonality.</li> <li>• Support rural economic development by developing creative tourism in small and microenterprises.</li> </ul>	<p>programmes and projects in relation to the Tay Cities Deal.</p> <p>It is important that in developing our LDP3 Spatial Strategy that we take into consideration and support the Region's seven key business sectors, including its tourism 'connector themes' of Creative Industries, Food and Drink, and Outdoor Adventures, to ensure that land use planning plays its role in facilitating the strengthening of these sectors via protecting existing facilities and venues, identifying and supporting opportunities for new proposals and also the delivery of specific projects and actions identified for them, within the framework of national planning policies and guidance.</p>
<a href="#">Perthshire Tourism Action Plan 2021-2025</a>	<p>The Plan identifies the strategic issues of relevance for Perth and Kinross include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental impacts and climate change – the move to net zero carbon economy by 2045 will have wide-reaching impacts on the tourism industry. There is now greater awareness of the environmental impacts of tourism with particular concerns relating to the impact of the growing motorhome / campervan market, freedom camping and other traffic and waste concerns. The Strategy's action plan outlines developing a sustainable and responsible approach to tourism growth and implementing visitor management measures.</li> <li>• Changing regulatory environment – including powers to develop a 'tourism tax' and legislation on short-term lets.</li> <li>• Employment and skills – the challenges of attracting and retaining staff particularly in the hospitality sector post Brexit.</li> </ul> <p>Prior to the pandemic 89% of visitors to Perthshire were from the UK market and of that 65% were Scottish residents. The remaining 11% of visitors were international and there was a focus to grow the number of visitors from the USA, Canada and Germany. Post lockdown the domestic market has been the first to return but with a shift in behaviours including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for greater reassurance on safety</li> <li>• Car becoming the preferred mode of travel</li> <li>• Shift towards outdoor produces and activities and demand for outdoor space</li> </ul> <p>The Action Plan looks to target the domestic visitor focussing on encouraging day trippers, staycations, workcations and growing the length of stay. To do this includes an aim to maximise the extra capacity across the area. Opportunities are identified as:</p>	<p>The tourism industry is a significant economic driver in Perth and Kinross. However, the Proposed LDP3 will need to strike a balance between supporting the recovery and future growth of the sector against the existing and potential for adverse impacts on local communities and the environment of accommodating that recovery and growth.</p> <p>To meet the requirement of NPF4 the LDP spatial strategy will need to identify suitable locations which reflect opportunities for tourism development. The current LDP2 identifies areas that are already in tourism use within settlements. For example, caravan sites, holiday lodges, holiday parks,</p>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Touring and slow adventure – the preferred mode of travel is the car but the longer-term aspiration is to encourage more active modes of travel and use of public transport. Encouraging visitors to explore alternative routes will help distribute traffic and a focus on supporting investment in motorhome and camping infrastructure should support the appeal to tourers / fly drive.</li> <li>• Responsible tourism – a growing emphasis on minimising environmental impacts and maximising local benefits. The current approach to visitor management in the rural areas will see further investment and community involvement in visitor infrastructure.</li> <li>• Active, nature and wellness – consumer demand for nature and experiencing the outdoors brings opportunity to build on current strengths such as the area’s outdoor assets.</li> <li>• Heritage, arts and culture – maximise opportunities from recent and future investment e.g. in Perth City Centre and Pitlochry Festival Theatre.</li> <li>• Local food and drink – opportunities to strengthen the area’s reputation as a food tourism destination.</li> </ul> <p><u>Needs of Communities, Visitors, the Industry, and the Environment</u></p> <p><b>Report on Visitor Management in Rural Areas</b></p> <p>In 2020 the number of visitors to many rural areas rose dramatically. The sheer volume of visitors created pressures in these areas as well as the issue of ‘dirty camping’. There is a difficult balance between ensuring open access to the countryside and implementing the restrictions advocated by residents and communities to curb inappropriate behaviour.</p> <p>The main concerns expressed by communities and residents during 2020 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Substantial increase in vehicular traffic overloading popular destinations</li> <li>• Inappropriate parking on roads preventing access for residents, farmers and emergency vehicles</li> <li>• Litter and fly-tipping</li> <li>• Damage to fields and trees</li> <li>• Human waste not disposed of appropriately</li> <li>• Unattended campfires</li> <li>• Other anti-social behaviour through alcohol consumption</li> </ul> <p>Managing the increased visitor numbers is recognised as a complex challenge, and one that communities, landowners and residents are well placed to identify solutions to. A review of communities’ and officers’ experience from the 2020 season identified the main hotspot areas for future priority action as: Clunie Loch, Foss Road, Rannoch, Schiehallion, St Fillians and south Loch Earn, and Kenmore and Loch Tay. Highland Perthshire is also identified as a key hotspot area by Visit Scotland as referenced in their Visitor Management Plan.</p> <p>A need to work at a strategic level with local and national partners was recognised to ensure a coordinated approach to visitor management. Based on community and Council officer feedback the proposed priority issues for infrastructure were identified as parking, toilet provision, litter, wastewater and toilet waste disposal points for camper vans and motorhomes.</p>	<p>and larger hotels. This will be reviewed through the settlement audits to be carried out to inform the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>LDP3 will also need to consider how to spatially identify opportunities for tourism development which lie outwith settlements taking account of needs of communities, visitors, the industry and the environment – existing data highlighting those areas which are already under pressure will help inform the Spatial Strategy in terms of identifying both areas of opportunity and those areas where further development is not appropriate. Given that a key appeal of Perth and Kinross is the scenery and landscape, those areas with existing environmental designations such as National Scenic Areas and Wildland Areas will help inform this process.</p> <p>Although much of the draw in Perth and Kinross is to countryside areas, consideration also needs to be given to opportunities within settlements, particularly in relation to the scope to build on heritage, arts and culture opportunities within the towns and city as identified in the Perthshire Tourism Action Plan.</p> <p>The Proposed Plan will need to consider whether there is a requirement for a local policy response to help ease identified pressures, particularly on communities and the environment.</p>
<a href="#">Visit Scotland’s Insight on Tourism in Perthshire</a>	<p>Visit Scotland publish on their website an insight on tourism in Perthshire which comes from a range of sources including tourism monitors, national statistics, and commission research The key statistics for overnight tourism in Perthshire are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 690,000 total overnight visits by International and domestic visitors in 2023</li> <li>• 2.35m nights spent in accommodations by domestic and international visitors in 2023</li> <li>• Total spend by international and domestic visitors in 2023 was £210m with an average overnight visitor spend of £305</li> </ul> <p>Visit Scotland commissioned the Scotland Visitor Survey in 2023 to gather insight on visitor attitudes and behaviours. The survey explores all aspects of the visitor experience in Scotland and can be broken down into specific areas. Profiles are available for Perthshire and Perth City.</p> <p>For Perthshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 68% of visitors came from Scotland or the rest of the UK and 32% were international</li> <li>• Visitors spent an average of 3.6 nights in Perthshire</li> <li>• 47% of visitors stayed in serviced accommodation and 55% in non-serviced (some visitors stayed in more than one accommodation type)</li> </ul>	<p>The tourism industry is a significant economic driver in Perth and Kinross. The information reported in Visit Scotland’s ‘Insight’ paper provides us with a greater insight into the attitudes and behaviours of visitors to the area, why they are visiting, what they are visiting for, and the facilities, activities and services they favour.</p> <p>Developing a better understanding of our existing tourism offer and the needs and expectations of visitors to the area, as well as those of our local communities, will help LDP3’s Spatial Strategy to strike a balance between supporting the recovery and</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The top attractions or activities undertaken in Perthshire were shopping (43%), visiting a castle or fort (35%), visiting a historic house, palace, stately home (34%), view architecture and buildings (32%), hillwalk, mountaineering, hike or ramble-guided or self-guided (30%)</li> </ul> <p>For Perth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>57% of visitors came from Scotland or the rest of the UK and 43% were international</li> <li>Visitors spent an average of 2.7 nights in Perth</li> <li>70% of visitors stayed in serviced accommodation and 31% in non-serviced (some visitors stayed in more than one accommodation type)</li> <li>The top attractions or activities undertaken in Perth were visiting a historic house, palace, stately home (42%), shopping (35%), visited a castle or fort (31%), view architecture and buildings (31%), visiting a cathedral, church, abbey or other place of worship (29%).</li> </ul>	future growth of the sector against the existing and potential for adverse impacts on local communities and the environment of accommodating that recovery and growth.
Perth and Kinross STEAM Tourism Economic Impacts Report and Summary for 2012-2023	<p>The Report identifies the key 2023 statistics for the Perth and Kinross Area (with change from 2022 shown in brackets) as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.5m visits by visitors staying in the area (up 12%)</li> <li>4.9m visitor days and nights generated (up 1.5%)</li> <li>Average stay of 2.7 nights (down from 3.1)</li> <li>£165m spent on local accommodation (down 4.5%)</li> <li>0.8m tourism visits by day visitors (up 21%)</li> <li>£703m generated directly and indirectly within the local economy (up 8.8%)</li> <li>£62m generated from day visits (up 37%)</li> <li>£641m economic impact from staying visitors (up 7%)</li> <li>More than 8,200 full time equivalent jobs generally locally (up 1%)</li> </ul> <p>Trends 2019-2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+9% economic impact</li> <li>Staying visitor numbers returned to pre-covid levels</li> <li>-9% total visitor days and nights</li> </ul> <p>In 2023, 1.5m visitors stayed in accommodation within the area. Visitor numbers staying in serviced accommodation increased by 18% over the year and is now 3% above pre-Covid 2019 figures. Visitors staying in non-serviced accommodation grew 7% over the year and is now -6% below pre-Covid levels. The day visitor sector grew by 21% in 2023 but is still -11.5% below pre-Covid levels.</p>	<p>The tourism industry is a significant economic driver in Perth and Kinross. The information reported in STEAM Tourism Report provides us with a greater insight into the profile of tourism within Perth and Kinross and any visible trends.</p> <p>Developing a better understanding of tourism within the area, as well as considering what impacts tourism has on our local communities will help LDP3's Spatial Strategy to strike a balance between supporting the recovery and future growth of the sector against the existing and potential for adverse impacts on local communities and the environment of accommodating that recovery and growth.</p>
<a href="#">Visitor Management in Rural Areas Report to Environment and Infrastructure Committee 28 Oct 2020</a>	<p>In 2020 the number of visitors to many rural areas rose dramatically. The sheer volume of visitors created pressures in these areas as well as the issue of 'dirty camping'. There is a difficult balance between ensuring open access to the countryside and implementing the restrictions advocated by residents and communities to curb inappropriate behaviour.</p> <p>The main concerns expressed by communities and residents during 2020 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substantial increase in vehicular traffic overloading popular destinations</li> <li>Inappropriate parking on roads preventing access for residents, farmers and emergency vehicles</li> <li>Litter and fly-tipping</li> <li>Damage to fields and trees</li> <li>Human waste not disposed of appropriately</li> <li>Unattended campfires</li> <li>Other anti-social behaviour through alcohol consumption</li> </ul> <p>Managing the increased visitor numbers is recognised as a complex challenge, and one that communities, landowners and residents are well placed to identify solutions to. A review of communities' and officers' experience from the 2020 season identified the main hotspot areas for future priority action as: Clunie Loch, Foss Road, Rannoch, Schiehallion, St Fillians and south Loch Earn, and Kenmore and Loch Tay. Highland Perthshire is also identified as a key hotspot area by Visit Scotland as referenced in their Visitor Management Plan.</p>	<p>The tourism industry is a significant economic driver in Perth and Kinross. The information reported in the Council's paper regarding visitor management in rural areas of Perth and Kinross provides us with a greater insight into the attitudes and behaviours of visitors to the area, and the pressures and impacts of tourism on places and local communities.</p> <p>Developing a better understanding of our existing tourism offer and the needs and expectations of visitors to the area, as well as those of our local communities, will help LDP3's Spatial Strategy to strike a balance between supporting the recovery and future growth of the sector against the existing and potential for adverse impacts on local communities and the environment</p>



Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<p>A need to work at a strategic level with local and national partners was recognised to ensure a coordinated approach to visitor management. Based on community and Council officer feedback the proposed priority issues for infrastructure were identified as parking, toilet provision, litter, wastewater and toilet waste disposal points for camper vans and motorhomes.</p> <p>Through the consultation exercise carried out on the Tourism Topic Paper Scottish Water indicated that the disposal of human waste from campervans and RVs in rural areas can present as a challenge for them too, as well as the seasonal spike in water demands within specific areas in Perth and Kinross.</p> <p>Also raised during the consultation, specifically in relation to Kenmore but of relevance to other areas too, was the need to relieve pressure on existing village facilities by providing additional parking, parking specifically for motorhomes where they can dispose of waste and take on fresh water, and recycling facilities.</p>	of accommodating that recovery and growth.
<a href="#">Scottish Tourism Alliance Recovery of Scotland's Tourism Sector Key Findings</a>	<p>The Scottish Tourism Alliance (STA) is the largest member organisation for tourism and hospitality businesses in Scotland. A survey of 744 businesses in 2022 highlighted that the top three challenges facing businesses were rising energy costs, an increase in supplier costs, and recruitment and staffing.</p> <p>60% of hotels, 43% of visitor attractions and 45% of bars, pubs, restaurants and takeaway businesses responding said that they were unable to trade to their optimum and efficiently as they would like with the level of staff they currently have. Barriers to recruitment included a lack of available staff wanting and able to work, UK immigration policy / Brexit, and a negative perception of the industry. Barriers to retaining staff included business seasonality and for many businesses their inability to pay more competitively.</p> <p>Improving infrastructure and transport, refraining from introducing policies which seek to impose further tax on businesses and tourists, and the need to improve the quality of the visitor experience were the top three things which businesses listed as what Scotland needs to do to be a more globally competitive tourist destination.</p>	Whilst the ASSC and STA surveys provide a useful picture nationally, only around 7% of respondents (33 responses and 49 responses respectively) came from Perth and Kinross businesses.
<a href="#">ASSC Survey: The Impact of Scottish Government Regulations on Business</a>	<p>531 businesses responded to the survey carried out in April 2024. 50% of respondents were in a rural or island location and 50% of respondents had just one property. Key results included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 77% said the STL regulations had had a negative impact on their operations</li> <li>• 64% said the regulations had adversely impacted on how their business was perceived by the public</li> <li>• 46% do not consider that the underlying policy objective of the licencing scheme to improve health and safety had been met</li> <li>• 70% considered that the policy has failed on addressing anti-social behaviour and residential amenity</li> <li>• 88% do not believe the regulations have transferred more housing stock to residential use</li> </ul>	Whilst the ASSC and STA surveys provide a useful picture nationally, only around 7% of respondents (33 responses and 49 responses respectively) came from Perth and Kinross businesses.
<a href="#">Tay Forest National Park Evidence Report</a>	<p>In preparing the bid for the Tay Forest National Park submission an overview was given of tourism and visitor management issues within the proposed national park area. The proposed area encompasses northern Perthshire, adjoining the Cairngorms National Park to the north and the Loch Lomonds and the Trossachs National Park to the south-west. The eastern and western boundaries are defined by the Council boundary and the majority of the southern boundary is demarcated by the Highland Boundary Fault line. The area attracts many visitors and tourism is key to the local economy, but the area also faces issues associated with high visitor pressures. During the public consultation communities identified the following key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to public transport with a large number of communities ranking in the top 10% most deprived in terms of geographic access to services – any increase in visitor numbers needs to be coupled with improved public transport connectivity, frequency and reliability.</li> <li>• Certain settlement centres and key attractions are pressure points which experience greater effects of high visitor numbers.</li> <li>• A lack of housing for local workers including hospitality / seasonal workers with some businesses unable to operate at full capacity due to lack of available staff.</li> <li>• The adaptability and resilience of local business to change. Recent challenges include rising energy prices, the cost of food and supply chain, and the cost-of-living crisis affecting people's ability to afford holidays.</li> </ul>	Unfortunately, the Tay Forest National Park Bid was unsuccessful, as designation would have helped bring investment into the area which in turn could have helped support the provision of new and enhanced infrastructure such as public toilets, parking, camp sites and recreational facilities. However, the engagement exercises in relation to the bid have provided a greater insight into the particular issues experienced by the communities within that location. In developing our LDP3 Proposed Plan it is important to consider how the Plan can help address those issues and impacts on local communities and strike a balance between supporting existing tourism and opportunities for future growth.

**Table A.4: Relevant Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, and Geodiversity PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>BIODIVERSITY, FLORA, AND FAUNA</b>		
<a href="#">Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971</a>	The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources, known as Ramsar Sites. It was adopted in 1971 and came into force in 1975. Since then, approximately 90% of UN member states have agreed to become “Contracting Parties”.	There are a number of Ramsar sites within the LDP3 Area which will continue to be recognised for their importance, and protected, through the new development plan.
<a href="#">Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds</a>	This Directive repeals and replaces the <a href="#">European Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds</a> which established the protection of wild birds and their habitats, including through designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs). The 1979 Directive was subject to several substantial amendments and replaced by the 2009 Directive to provide clarity.	There are a number of Special Protection Areas within the LDP3 Area which will continue to be recognised for their importance, and protected, through the new development plan. A Habitats Regulation Appraisal will also be undertaken for the Plan to consider where there are likely significant effects of implementing the Plan on Natura 2000 Network sites within the area.
<a href="#">Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</a>	This Directive (also referred to as the Habitats Directive) led to the protection of habitats and species, other than birds, including through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) as part of the Natura 2000 Network (with SPAs).	There are a number of Special Areas of Conservation within the LDP3 Area which will continue to be recognised for their importance, and protected, through the new development plan. A Habitats Regulation Appraisal will also be undertaken for the Plan to consider where there are likely significant effects of implementing the Plan on Natura 2000 Network sites within the area.
<a href="#">The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations (as amended) 1994.</a>	In Scotland, the 1994 Regulations (as amended) translate the Habitats Directive into specific legal obligations. They are commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations and cover requirements for protecting European sites (i.e. those sites which are internationally important for threatened habitats and species), and a legal framework for European protected species.  The Habitat Regulations have been amended in Scotland, mostly in 2019 due to the UK leaving the European Union. As a result of these amendments, we must continue to apply the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives to how European sites are designated and protected.	We will continue to apply the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives in the development and implementation of our LDP3. A Habitats Regulation Appraisal will also be undertaken for the Plan to consider where there are likely significant effects of implementing the Plan on Natura 2000 Network sites within the area.
<a href="#">The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</a>	The Act places a biodiversity duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.	LDP3 should help support the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity where appropriate and ensure all policies, projects and proposals resulting from the LDP will not result in negative impacts on species or their habitats. LDP3 should identify opportunities for enhancement also, where appropriate.
<a href="#">Scottish Biodiversity Strategy to 2045: Tackling the Nature Emergency in Scotland</a>	The Strategy sets out a clear ambition for Scotland to be Nature Positive by 2030, and to have restored and regenerated biodiversity across the country by 2045. The Strategic Vision is:  ‘By 2045, Scotland will have restored and regenerated biodiversity across our land, freshwater and seas. Our natural environment, our habitats, ecosystems and species, will be diverse, thriving, resilient and adapting to climate change. Regenerating biodiversity will drive a sustainable economy and support thriving communities, and people will play their part in the stewardship of nature for future generations.’  To deliver the Vision, a detailed set of Strategic Outcomes have been identified for:	LDP3 should help support the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity where appropriate and ensure all policies, projects and proposals resulting from the LDP will not result in negative impacts on species or their habitats.  Land use planning has a fundamental role to play in helping to tackle the global nature crisis.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across our land and seascapes</li> <li>• On land</li> <li>• In rivers, lochs and wetlands</li> <li>• In marine and coastal environments.</li> </ul> <p>These Outcomes will be achieved via detailed delivery plans.</p> <p>The Strategy contains 26 of the most urgent priority actions to put Scotland on track for halting biodiversity loss and being nature positive by 2030. These actions are grouped under the following headings and will: Accelerate restoration and regeneration; Expand and connect protected areas and improve their condition; Support nature-friendly farming, fishing and forestry; Recover and protect vulnerable and important species; and Generate the investment needed to support nature recovery. One of those urgent priority actions includes expanding our Protected Areas to at least 30% of the land and seas.</p>	
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Post-2020: A Statement of Intent, December 2020</a>	<p>The December 2020 ‘Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Post-2020: A Statement of Intent’ established the direction for the new biodiversity strategy in response to the increased urgency for action in tackling the twin climate change and biodiversity loss challenges. One of the key priorities identified in the Statement was that:</p> <p>‘We will extend the area protected for nature in Scotland to at least 30% of our land area by 2030...’.</p>	<p>Through our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and policies, we can contribute to the key priority contained in the Statement of Intent of extending the area protected for nature in Scotland to at least 30% of our land through the protection and enhancement of habitats and species across the Perth and Kinross Area.</p>
<a href="#">Scottish Government Scottish Biodiversity List (2013)</a>	<p>This is a list of animals, plants and habitats which the Scottish Ministers consider to be of principal importance for biodiversity conservation in Scotland. For each species and habitat, the associated spreadsheet identifies broad categories of action, alongside information on the selection criteria which have been met. The spreadsheet also contains a column which broadly aligns each habitat with habitats listed in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive, which occur in Scotland, and for which SACs may have been selected.</p>	<p>Through paying cognisance to this list, it will help us, via our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and policies, to meet our Biodiversity Duty under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.</p> <p>All policies, projects and proposals resulting from the LDP should not result in negative impacts on species or their habitats. LDP3 should identify opportunities for enhancement also, where appropriate.</p>
<a href="#">The State of Nature Partnership, State of Nature Report (2023)</a>	<p>State of Nature Report 2023 sets out the trends for species including plants. The Scotland specific summary contains commentary on protected areas, woodlands and peatland, the impacts of land use activities, and climate change. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A 15% decline in species abundance.</li> <li>• A 15% increase in distribution of invertebrates due to climate change.</li> <li>• 11% of species in Scotland are now classified as threatened with extinction.</li> <li>• 57% decrease in plant and lichen distributions.</li> </ul> <p>These declines are measured since 1994 so do not include earlier declines through habitat loss. The declines (and increases) overall in some species does not reflect that there are large differences in individual species or species groups. 43% of terrestrial and freshwater species showed a strong or moderate decline over the last 10 years with 36% of species showing an increase. Moths for example have declined 18% since 1970 with the majority of that decline occurring over the last 10 years. The priorities identified in this Report include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vascular plants</li> <li>• Bryophytes and lichens</li> <li>• Species associated with arable farmland and semi-natural grassland.</li> <li>• Upland birds</li> <li>• Wading birds</li> <li>• Wintering waterbirds</li> </ul> <p>Other concerns which were highlighted in the Report are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7% contraction in red squirrels range between 1993-2016.</li> </ul>	<p>Through having an awareness of these species, it can help with prioritising which actions need to be taken, and also avoided, in order to protect and conserve species through our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and policies.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant decline in critically endangered pine hoverfly due to habitat loss.</li> <li>36% of vertebrates are threatened in Scotland.</li> <li>31% of Amphibians and reptiles are threatened UK wide.</li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Nature Scot, Climate Change and Nature Information Sheet</a>	<p>This information sheet reiterates the link between climate and nature, and highlights that a ‘nature-rich future is our best response to the climate emergency.’ The sheet continues that as the planet is already ‘locked into a lot of change’ we still need to adapt to that change alongside our efforts in reducing emissions. The delivery of nature-based solutions can help to protect and enhance habitats; increase biodiversity; reduce net emissions through capturing and storing CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere; reduce the severity of floods, heatwaves, rising sea levels and storms. The enhancement and expansion of Scotland’s nature can also have added benefits for people’s health and wellbeing and can support local economies and food production and supply.</p>	<p>It is important that Perth and Kinross Council’s plans and strategies reflect national policies, key actions, and outcomes, and that they are developed through taking account of national advice in respect of adapting to a changing climate, so that we can contribute towards achieving national targets relating to emissions reductions, woodland creation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and protecting and enhancing habitats and species. It is also important that we take an ecosystem’s services approach to developing LDP3’s spatial strategy. This can best be achieved through the SEA for LDP3.</p>
<a href="#">Nature Scot, Pollinator Strategy for Scotland 2017-2027</a>	<p>Pollination and pollinators are important to supporting healthy plant communities, providing food, shelter and other resources for a number of species. They support agriculture, have economic importance (insect-pollinated crops, horticulture and honey production), and contribute to our wellbeing through offering us variety in our diet, and performing an ecological function which is crucial to the maintenance of biodiversity and the natural environment.</p> <p>The Strategy aims ‘to address the cause of decline in populations, diversity and range of our pollinator species, and to help them thrive into the future.’ Its objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To make Scotland more pollinator-friendly, halting and reversing the decline in native pollinator populations.</li> <li>2. To improve our understanding of pollinators and their pollination service.</li> <li>3. To manage the commercial use of pollinators to benefit native pollinators.</li> <li>4. To raise awareness and encourage action across sectors.</li> <li>5. To monitor and evaluation whether pollinators are thriving.</li> </ol> <p>The desired outcomes of the Strategy are that by 2027:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action to support pollinators will be firmly embedded in relevant strategies, policies and practices across Government and the public sector;</li> <li>Understanding of pollinator ecology, status and trends is improved to allow policies and practices to be informed by the best evidence;</li> <li>Regulation of honey bee and bumble bee importation will minimise the risks of introducing new pests and diseases;</li> <li>Local bee-based industries will be better supported;</li> <li>We will have a wide understanding of the value of Scotland’s pollinating insects and strong public support to restore populations and habitats, monitor populations and research pollinator biodiversity;</li> <li>There will be a strong network of good-quality pollinator habitats in place;</li> <li>It can be demonstrated that Scotland’s pollinators are thriving.</li> </ul>	<p>LDP3’s Spatial Strategy can promote proposals and actions which help halt and reverse the decline in native pollinators and encourage the maintenance, strengthening, and provision of pollinator habitats and networks to support this.</p>
<a href="#">Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2016 - 2026</a>	<p>To ensure national biodiversity objectives are delivered at a local level, there are approximately 25 Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) areas across Scotland.</p> <p>The Tayside Vision is that:</p> <p>‘By 2030 Tayside will have a fully functioning ecosystem network “from summit to sand” – reaching from the Angus Glens and Highland Perthshire to the Tay Estuary, the Angus coast and beyond to the marine environment. Visitors and residents alike will be able to learn</p>	<p>LDP3 should help support the delivery of the LBAPs Vision and Actions wherever possible via its policies and proposals.</p>



Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3													
	<p>about the area’s rich biodiversity and will be keen to protect and enhance it. Both the rural and urban environment will be delivering benefits essential for everyone, from helping to reduce flooding, assisting species to adapt to climate change, and ensuring there is no further loss of biodiversity.’</p> <p>The purpose of this 10-year Action Plan was to report on the short and medium-term actions for the Scottish Biodiversity 2020 Challenge, but keeping in mind the long-term picture as new international and national targets are set beyond 2020. It is divided into a number of Action Plans grouped under a variety of themes: Upland, Farmland, Woodland, Coastal &amp; Marine, Urban, Water &amp; Wetlands, People &amp; Communications, and Tayside Geodiversity.</p>														
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Forest and Woodland Strategy 2014-2024</a>	<p>Our Forest and Woodland Strategy (FWS) was first published in 2014 and updated and adopted as supplementary guidance in 2020 in alignment with the newly adopted LDP2. The purpose of the FWS is to guide the future development of woodlands and forests in Perth and Kinross. It expands on the policies contained in our Adopted LDP2, and provides additional guidance on the priorities to be delivered through themes to deliver our vision that ‘Perth and Kinross will be an area of exceptional trees, woods and forests, which enhance the natural and cultural environment, support and strengthen the local economy adding value where possible and are accessible to local people and visitors alike across a range of activities and interests.’</p> <p>The Strategy themes and priorities are:</p> <table><tr><th>Priority</th><th>Contributing Theme</th></tr><tr><td>Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in addressing climate change and adapting to its impacts.</td><td>Theme 1 – Climate Change: Increase the contribution of trees, woodlands and forests to help mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in supporting the economy of Perth and Kinross.</td><td>Theme 2 – Timber: Encourage a diverse forest estate and maximise the economic potential of the area’s timber resources.</td></tr><tr><td>Theme 3 – Business Development: Support rural diversification and promote a diverse range of forest-based enterprises including forest tourism.</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Maximising the role of forests and woodlands to improve the quality of life of residents of Perth and Kinross.</td><td>Theme 4 – Community Development: Improving the quality of life and wellbeing of people by incorporating trees and woodlands into new developments whilst supporting community development.</td></tr><tr><td>Theme 5 – Access and Health: Encouraging public access and enjoyment through woodlands and forests to help improved physical and mental health.</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in contributing to the quality of the environment.</td><td>Theme 6 – Environmental Quality: Protecting and enhancing the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil and air), contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our historic environment.</td></tr><tr><td>Theme 7 – Biodiversity: Helping to restore, maintain and enhance biodiversity through the creation of habitat networks, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of.</td></tr></table> <p>The Strategy recognises that many of the priorities and themes are cross-cutting and will deliver multiple benefits. It contains a Spatial Strategy to identify the geographic priorities for woodland and forestry throughout the Perth and Kinross Area, and to guide the location of new woodlands.</p>	Priority	Contributing Theme	Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in addressing climate change and adapting to its impacts.	Theme 1 – Climate Change: Increase the contribution of trees, woodlands and forests to help mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.	Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in supporting the economy of Perth and Kinross.	Theme 2 – Timber: Encourage a diverse forest estate and maximise the economic potential of the area’s timber resources.	Theme 3 – Business Development: Support rural diversification and promote a diverse range of forest-based enterprises including forest tourism.	Maximising the role of forests and woodlands to improve the quality of life of residents of Perth and Kinross.	Theme 4 – Community Development: Improving the quality of life and wellbeing of people by incorporating trees and woodlands into new developments whilst supporting community development.	Theme 5 – Access and Health: Encouraging public access and enjoyment through woodlands and forests to help improved physical and mental health.	Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in contributing to the quality of the environment.	Theme 6 – Environmental Quality: Protecting and enhancing the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil and air), contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our historic environment.	Theme 7 – Biodiversity: Helping to restore, maintain and enhance biodiversity through the creation of habitat networks, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of.	<p>Our FWS, for the most part, is still a very relevant source of information regarding our existing woodland and forest assets and opportunities for the expansion and enhancement of those assets through the Local Development Plan.</p> <p>A review of the FWS will be undertaken to ensure it is fully aligned with the most recent National Strategy and the expectations and requirements of National Planning Framework 4. It is not anticipated that this review will lead to significant changes to the existing Strategy, as much of the data used to inform its development has not really changed. However, a review will ensure any changes at a national level in terms of outcomes, priorities and policy drivers are reflected, and that it is up to date in line with the requirements of the Planning Act, particularly in relation to the protection of woodlands of high nature conservation value, their resilience to a changing climate, and the multiple benefits which they can offer. The updated FWS will feed into our LDP3 Spatial Strategy.</p>
Priority	Contributing Theme														
Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in addressing climate change and adapting to its impacts.	Theme 1 – Climate Change: Increase the contribution of trees, woodlands and forests to help mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.														
Maximising the role of forests and woodlands in supporting the economy of Perth and Kinross.	Theme 2 – Timber: Encourage a diverse forest estate and maximise the economic potential of the area’s timber resources.														
	Theme 3 – Business Development: Support rural diversification and promote a diverse range of forest-based enterprises including forest tourism.														
Maximising the role of forests and woodlands to improve the quality of life of residents of Perth and Kinross.	Theme 4 – Community Development: Improving the quality of life and wellbeing of people by incorporating trees and woodlands into new developments whilst supporting community development.														
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	Theme 7 – Biodiversity: Helping to restore, maintain and enhance biodiversity through the creation of habitat networks, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of.														
<a href="#">Historic Environment Scotland: Gardens and Designed Landscapes Inventory</a>	<p>The inventory contains sites with Scenic Interest. 31 of these sites in Perth and Kinross contain high or outstanding levels of scenic interest as assessed by Historic Environment Scotland.</p>	<p>These inventory sites will help inform the location of development and protected views from settlements within LDP3.</p>													
<a href="#">Scottish Geology Trust GeoSites Project</a>	<p>The project led by the Scottish Geology Trust provides a central database for volunteers to monitor the condition of geologically important sites currently looking at Geological Conservation Review sites (GCRs). Perth and Kinross Council has access to this database and contributes to it.</p>	<p>This information will help to identify condition, threats and recommended management of GCR sites where affected by site allocations,</p>													

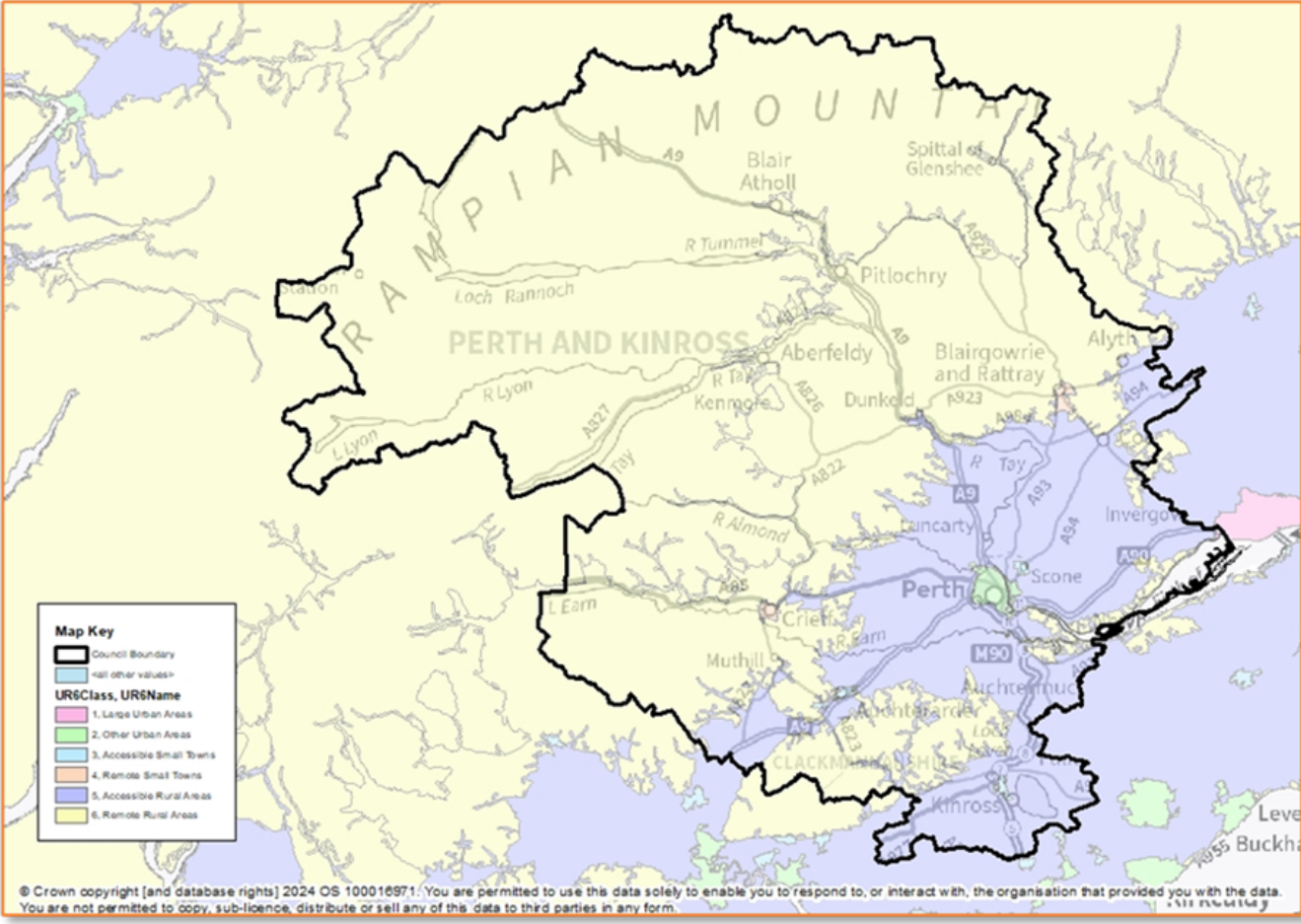
Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
		boundary changes or spatial strategies in the Local Development Plan.
<a href="#">Nature Scot, Nature Networks Framework (2023)</a> <a href="#">Nature Scot, Practitioner's Guide to Nature Networks (2024)</a>	<p>These documents set out a vision and guidance for developing nature networks. Principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottom-up delivery of nature networks</li> <li>• Transparent governance with empowered delivery partners</li> <li>• Inclusive, empowering engagement</li> <li>• Developing Nature Networks with local knowledge, experience and best practice</li> <li>• Collaborative mapping making best use of data</li> </ul> <p>Considerations for mapping nature network include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding place</li> <li>• Involving People</li> <li>• Creating core sites</li> <li>• Building Resilience</li> <li>• Embracing Dynamism</li> <li>• Thinking 'Networks'</li> <li>• Considering Constraints</li> <li>• Planning long term</li> <li>• Monitoring Progress</li> </ul> <p>More detailed consideration of the identification of nature networks and vision is set out in the practitioner's guide and more detail around delivery is set out in the framework.</p>	The Framework and Practitioner's Guide are useful to the identification of Nature Networks as part of LDP3.
<a href="#">PKC, Planning for Nature: Development Management and Wildlife Guide (2022)</a>	<p>This guidance sets out how the biodiversity and geodiversity of the Perth and Kinross LDP Area (excluding National Parks) will be taken into account when considering proposals for development of all scales, and the expectations of the Council when deciding applications.</p> <p>The guidance aims to help applicants fully consider the wildlife and habitat implications of proposals which require planning permission and is a material consideration in the determining of planning applications.</p> <p>It incorporates some of the actions contained within the Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2021-2026).</p>	The actions and considerations contained within this Guide will be taken into account in the development of our LDP3, particularly in relation to developing any local policy responses and the identification of site allocations.
<a href="#">PKC, National Planning Framework 4: Policy 3 Biodiversity and Development: A Guidance Note (2024)</a>	<p>This note is intended to aid interpretation of NPF4 Policy 3 and Perth and Kinross LDP2 when bringing forward planning applications. It provides a list of considerations which should be taken into account during all stages of development, from site selection to construction and monitoring. It also sets out the Scottish Government's principles for addressing biodiversity in planning applications which should be followed.</p>	A useful interim guidance note, the content of which will be relevant to the development of any local policy responses within LDP3 and the identification of site proposals.



**Table A.5: Relevant Population and Human Health Themed PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH</b>		
<a href="#">National Records of Scotland 2021 mid-year population estimates</a>	<p><b>Population Estimates</b></p> <p>In the most recently published National Records of Scotland 2021 mid-year population estimates, the population of Perth and Kinross was calculated as being 153,810 residents, which is an increase of 1.3% from 151,910 in 2020. Over the same period, the population of Scotland increased by 0.3%. Perth and Kinross had the 12th highest population in 2021, out of all 32 council areas in Scotland.</p> <p>Between the period 2018 to 2028, the population of Perth and Kinross is projected to increase by 1.0% from 151,290 to 152,779, which compares to a projected increase of 1.8% for Scotland as a whole.</p> <p>Some of the key figures from the mid-year estimates for Perth and Kinross tell us that in 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were more females (50.8%) than males (49.2%) living in the area.</li> <li>• The largest age group was the 45 to 64 group, with a population of 43,806.</li> <li>• The smallest age group was the 16 to 24 group, with a population of 13,838.</li> <li>• In 3 out of the 6 age group ranges i.e. 0 to 15, 16 to 24, 25 to 44, 45 to 64, and 75 and over, more females lived in Perth and Kinross than males.</li> <li>• Between 2001 and 2021 the 0 to 15 age group saw the largest percentage decrease (-5.2%), and the 75 and over group saw the largest percentage increase (+48.9%).</li> <li>• Between 2018 and 2028 the average age of the population of the area is projected to increase as the ‘baby boomer’ generation ages and more people are expected to live longer.</li> <li>• Between 2018 and 2028 the 0 to 15 age group is projected to see the largest percentage decrease (-8.1%), and the 75 and over age group is projected to see the largest percentage increase (+30.8%). The 45 to 64 age group is expected to remain the largest group.</li> </ul> <p><b>Migration</b></p> <p>During the period 2020-21, the level of in-migration i.e. people moving into the Perth and Kinross area, was 7930, which was a 49.9% increase from the period 2019-20 (5290). The level of out-migration, which is people moving away from the area, was 5400 – an increase of 18.2% from 4570 in 2019-20. In 2020-21, Perth and Kinross had the 3rd highest level of net migration out of the 32 council areas, with a total net migration of 2530 people. During this period, the net migration in the area was higher for females (1307) than for males (1223), and the age group with the highest level of total net migration was the 30 to 34 group (296). Notably, the age group with the lowest level of net migration was 15 to 19 (-151).</p> <p><b>Births, Deaths and Life Expectancy</b></p> <p>In 2022, there were 1153 births in Perth and Kinross - 49.1% of which were female, and 50.9% were male. This is a decrease of 3.4% on the 1194 births in 2021. The standardised birth rate for the Council Area decreased from 9.7 per 1000 population in 2021, to 9.2 in 2022. As a comparison, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 8.7 to 8.6 during that same period.</p> <p>The most common age group of mothers in 2022 was the 30 to 40 group (400 births), which was the same as in 2002. The least common age group was the 0 to 19 group (24 births) – a change from the 40 and over group which was the least common age group in 2002. Between 2002 and 2022, the 0 to 19 age group has seen the greatest percentage decrease in births (-68.8%), and the 40 and over group the greatest percentage increase (+16.2%).</p> <p>The total fertility rate of the area has decreased from 1.44 in 2021 to 1.4 in 2022. Perth and Kinross had the 22nd highest rate in 2022 out of the 32 council areas, and it was higher than the rate for Scotland as a whole (1.28).</p> <p>In 2022, there were 1922 deaths in Perth and Kinross. This represented a 5.5% increase from the 1821 deaths recorded for 2021. Of these 1922 deaths, 945 (49.2%) were female, and 977 (50.8%) were male. The standardised death rate for the area decreased from 12.0 per 1000 of the population in 2021, to 10.0 in 2022. During the same period, the rate in Scotland overall decreased from 11.6 to 11.5.</p>	<p>Understanding the demographic profile of the Perth and Kinross Area allows us to develop a Spatial Strategy for LDP3 which responds to the current and likely future needs of the area’s population.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3																												
	<p>In 2022, the 90 and over age group saw the highest number of total deaths (427), and the 5 to 9 ages group saw the fewest (0). The most common age group for females was the 90 and over (259), and the 80 to 84 group (170) for males.</p> <p>An analysis by the National Records of Scotland of the leading cause of death in Perth and Kinross, found that for males in 2022, Ischaemic heart diseases was responsible for 11.1% of all deaths, followed by Dementia and Alzheimer’s Disease (7.8%). This mirrors the leading cause of death for males in Scotland overall, with 14.0% being attributed to Ischaemic heart diseases, followed by Dementia and Alzheimer’s Disease at 6.8%.</p> <p>In terms of females in the area, the same analysis identified the leading cause of death in 2022 was Dementia and Alzheimer’s Disease (12.7% of all female deaths), followed by Cerebrovascular disease (7.9%). For comparison, in Scotland overall for the same period, Dementia and Alzheimer’s Disease was the leading cause of death for females (13.1%), followed by Ischaemic heart diseases (8.7%).</p> <p>In terms of life expectancy in Perth and Kinross, at birth, the life expectancy for females is higher than for males, at 82.7 years and 78.9 years respectively (2019-2021). However, male life expectancy at birth has increased at a faster rate than that for females between 2001-03 and 2019-21. The life expectancy at birth in Perth and Kinross is higher than at a Scotland level for both females and males.</p>																													
<a href="#">Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2020 (May 2022)</a>	<p>The most recent publication is the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2020, which was released in May 2022. It groups settlements into 4 categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Large Urban Areas – populations of 125,000 or more</li><li>2. Other Urban Areas – populations of 10,000 to 124,999</li><li>3. Small Towns – populations of 3000 to 9999</li><li>4. Rural Areas – populations of less than 3000</li></ol> <p>The classification is available in different formats, including a 6-fold classification which makes the distinction between urban, rural, and remote areas through 6 categories, and an 8-fold classification which goes further to make the distinction between remote and very remote regions.</p> <p>Accessibility is measured in respect of drive times to an urban area. This is undertaken by calculating 30 and 60 minute drive times from the Large or Other Urban Areas with a population of 10,000 or more. The results are then classified in terms of accessibility by the 3 categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Accessible – areas within 30 minute drive of a settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.</li><li>2. Remote – areas that are more than a 30 minute drive (6 fold classification) or areas that have a drive time of between 30 and 60 minutes (8-fold classification) from a settlement with a population of 10,000 or more.</li><li>3. Very Remote – areas that are more than a 60 minute drive time from a settlement with a population of 10,000 or more (8-fold classification only).</li></ol> <p>The tables below show the percentage of population in each 6-fold and 8-fold Urban Rural categories for the Perth and Kinross Council Area, and the map shows the 6-fold classification distribution across the area.</p> <table><tr><th>Large Urban</th><th>Other Urban</th><th>Accessible Small Towns</th><th>Remote Small Towns</th><th>Accessible Rural</th><th>Remote Rural</th></tr><tr><td>1.2%</td><td>31.2%</td><td>11%</td><td>10.9%</td><td>35%</td><td>10.9%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Large Urban</th><th>Other Urban</th><th>Accessible Small Towns</th><th>Remote Small Towns</th><th>Very Remote Small Towns</th><th>Accessible Rural</th><th>Remote Rural</th><th>Very Remote Rural</th></tr><tr><td>1.2%</td><td>31.2%</td><td>11%</td><td>10.9%</td><td>0%</td><td>35%</td><td>10.9%</td><td>1.3%</td></tr></table>	Large Urban	Other Urban	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	1.2%	31.2%	11%	10.9%	35%	10.9%	Large Urban	Other Urban	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Very Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Very Remote Rural	1.2%	31.2%	11%	10.9%	0%	35%	10.9%	1.3%	<p>The Scottish Government’s Urban Rural Classification establishes a consistent means of defining urban and rural areas across Scotland. The classification is based on the two main criteria of population and accessibility. Issues around transport, education and health can have a significant impact on rural communities, and this dataset will help us in developing a fit for purpose LDP3 Spatial Strategy for our different places, particularly in respect of delivering the concept of Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods.</p>
Large Urban	Other Urban	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural																									
1.2%	31.2%	11%	10.9%	35%	10.9%																									
Large Urban	Other Urban	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Very Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Very Remote Rural																							
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Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	 <p>© Crown copyright [and database rights] 2024 OS 100016971. You are permitted to use this data solely to enable you to respond to, or interact with, the organisation that provided you with the data. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.</p>	
<a href="#">Public Health Priorities for Scotland (2018)</a>	<p>The six priorities reflect a consensus on the most important things Scotland as a whole must focus on over the next decade if the public health of the population is to be improved. They will require action by national and local government to make progress. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority 1: A Scotland where we live in vibrant, healthy, and safe places and communities</li> <li>• Priority 2: A Scotland where we flourish in our early years</li> <li>• Priority 3: A Scotland where we have good mental wellbeing</li> <li>• Priority 4: A Scotland where we reduce the use of and harm from alcohol, tobacco and other drugs</li> <li>• Priority 5: A Scotland where we have a sustainable, inclusive economy with equality of outcomes for all</li> <li>• Priority 6: A Scotland where we eat well, have a healthy weight and are physically active</li> </ul>	<p>Through developing our LDP3 Spatial Strategy in line with NPF4 we can help contribute to the delivery of Scotland's Public Health Priorities by creating healthy, pleasant, connected, distinctive, sustainable, and adaptable places across Perth and Kinross.</p>
<a href="#">Improvement Service, Place and Wellbeing Outcomes</a>	<p>The Place and Wellbeing Outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Movement</b> - Public Transport, Active Travel, and Traffic and Parking</li> <li>• <b>Spaces</b> - Streets and Spaces, Natural Spaces, and Play and Recreation</li> <li>• <b>Resources</b> - Services and Support, Work and Economy, and Housing and Community</li> <li>• <b>Civic</b> - Identity and Belonging, and Feeling Safe</li> <li>• <b>Stewardship</b> - Care and Maintenance, and Influence and Control</li> </ul> <p>They were developed by the Spatial Planning, Health and Wellbeing Collaborative and provide a 'consistent and comprehensive set of outcomes for every place to enable wellbeing', i.e. outcomes that every place needs to enable those who live, work, and relax there to stay healthy and thrive.</p> <p>They were developed to help stakeholders to 'take collaborative action on delivering in every place' to encourage health and wellbeing. The Outcomes were based on the same evidence base as was used to develop and design the Place Standard Tool, and are underpinned by 3 principles:</p>	<p>It is important that the development of our LDP3 takes a place-based approach and embeds the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes in order to maximise opportunities for positive outcomes from the implementation of the Plan for our places and people, and to minimise potential unintended negative effects.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equitable outcomes for all – each Outcome takes account of the needs of different populations and geographies and is applied in a way that ensures they achieve equitable outcomes for all.</li> <li>Achieving net zero, sustainability and biodiversity – each Outcome takes account of climate impacts in Scotland and globally. They also consider the need to achieve net zero GHG emissions as well as enhancing broader environmental sustainability and biodiversity. They are applied in an equitable way that contributes to both greater climate resilience and reduced GHG emissions.</li> <li>Supporting the system – each Outcome becomes embedded in the right policies and plans both nationally and locally.</li> </ol> <p>The Outcomes are key features in the delivery of Scotland’s ambitions for local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods. By incorporating them as part of a place-based approach makes it possible to analyse whether there is consistency across Scotland, and that the right collective actions are being taken to bring about the change that people need from our places.</p> <p>A place-based approach is concerned with considering the physical, economic, and social characteristics that make up a place in collaboration, and thinking about how an intervention to improve one of these elements can result in unintended positive or negative effects on another. It takes into account these varying interconnections and relationships through a joint working collaborative manner and focuses all the action, effort, and investment in a place in order to maximise opportunities for positive outcomes and minimise negative ones. People, Place and Decision-making are the key elements to take a place-based approach, and the approach combines these 3 key elements to prevent unintended impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowing what people in an area are experiencing.</li> <li>Understanding the evidenced features every place needs.</li> <li>Considering the impact of the decisions we are making on both of these.</li> </ol> <p>NPF4 has the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes embedded throughout the document, and the Outcomes also align with other approaches, strategies and policies, including – the Place Principle, UN Sustainable Development Goals, National Performance Framework, 20 Minute Neighbourhoods, A New Future for Scotland’s Town Centres, Covid Recovery Strategy, Public Health Priorities, and Net Zero Emissions targets.</p>	
<a href="#">Place and Wellbeing Outcomes Indicators (July 2024)</a>	<p>A set of indicators were developed to help measure performance against the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes. These indicators are regularly reviewed and refreshed using published data.</p> <p>The relevant identified indicators for the different themes and outcomes are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement - Public Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Availability of Public Transport: Bus Accessibility</li> <li>– Access/Use of Public Transport: Travel to Work and Other Purposes</li> <li>– Affordable/Accessible Public Transport: Concessionary Travel Cards</li> <li>– Accessible, Available, Appropriate Public Transport: Public transport travel time to retail centre/shop</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Movement - Active Travel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Wheel, Walk and Cycle Home to Destination (Work): Active Travel to Work</li> <li>– Wheel, Walk and Cycle Home to Destination (School): Active Travel to School</li> <li>– Access to Bike Parking: Proportion of workplaces/destinations with secure bike parking, linked with other public transport</li> <li>– Feeling Safe While Walking: Perception of safety when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Movement - Traffic and Parking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Car Dominated: Number of households with no car, 1 car, or 2+ cars</li> <li>– Car Parking: Car Parking (spatial date on parking zones, bays and car parks)</li> <li>– Traffic/Road Noise: Noise Pollution (population exposed to noise by roads, airports, railways and industry)</li> <li>– Traffic Levels: Traffic by Vehicle (annual vehicle mile by vehicle type in each LA Area)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Spaces – Streets and Spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Attractive Place to Live: Neighbourhood Rating (e.g. adults rating neighbourhoods as a very good place to live indicator)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The Place and Wellbeing Outcomes should be incorporated into the SEA of LDP3 to ensure they are properly embedded in the Plan to aid their delivery. Those indicators of relevance to the Development Plan can be incorporated into the list of SEA Indicators to allow monitoring of the Plan’s implementation. Some of the data associated with the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes Indicators can also inform the SEA Environmental Baseline.</p>



Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Spaces to Interact with Others: Places to Interact (% of adults who tend to agree/strongly agree that there are places to meet up and socialise in their neighbourhood)</li> <li>– Well-Designed, Well-Connected Streets and Spaces: Mapping of 20 Minute Neighbourhoods Indicators (healthy food retail, primary healthcare, accessible public open space, public transport, pharmacy, recreation and sport facilities, high frequency public transport, primary school, financial, social and cultural, eating establishments, superfast broadband)</li> <li>– Spaces that are not maintained: Population within 500m of a derelict site (number and %)</li> <li>• Spaces – Natural Spaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access to Natural Spaces: Access to green and blue space (proportion of adults who live within a 5 min walk of their local green or blue space)</li> <li>– Environmental Hazards – Air Pollution: Air Quality (concentration of NO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> in LA Area)</li> <li>– Prime Quality Agricultural Land: Total Area of Prime Agricultural land</li> <li>– Environmental Hazards – Water Pollution: Surface Water Quality – High, Good, Moderate, Poor and Bad</li> <li>– Environmental Hazards – Flooding: Proportion of population living within area with flood risk</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Spaces – Recreation and Play <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Satisfaction with Recreation Opportunities: Proportion of population agreeing that they can access affordable accessible local recreation facilities that are relevant to their need and interests (% of adults satisfied with LA sport and leisure facilities)</li> <li>– Well-Maintained Spaces: Local service satisfaction parks and open spaces (% of adults satisfied with nearest green or blue space)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Resources – Services and Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Everyone can access health enhancing, accessible, affordable and well-maintained services, facilities and amenities: Local Health Services (Satisfaction with) (very/fairly satisfied)</li> <li>– Everyone can access health enhancing, accessible, affordable and well-maintained services, facilities and amenities: Council Sports and Leisure Facilities (Satisfied with Council Sports and Leisure Facilities (very/fairly satisfied)</li> <li>– Everyone can access health enhancing, accessible, affordable and well-maintained services, facilities and amenities: Council Libraries (Satisfied with Council Library Services (very/fairly satisfied)</li> <li>– Everyone can access health enhancing, accessible, affordable and well-maintained services, facilities and amenities: Council Museums and Galleries (Satisfied with Council Museums and Galleries (very/fairly satisfied)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Resources – Work and Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Everyone benefits equally from a local economy that provides good quality paid and unpaid work: Access to wealth and capital to participate (links to working age population employment deprived indicator)</li> <li>– Everyone benefits equally from a local economy that provides good quality paid and unpaid work: Good Quality Work (links to real living wage)</li> <li>– Everyone benefits equally from a local economy that provides good quality paid and unpaid work: In work poverty – universal credit claimants whilst in work</li> <li>– Everyone benefits equally from a local economy that provides resources that enable people to participate in the economy, such as good health and education: Economic Growth (Total GVA by LA, % change from previous year)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Resources – Housing and Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Everyone has access to a home that is affordable, energy efficient, high quality and provides access to private outdoor space: Fuel Poverty (% of households in fuel poverty and extreme fuel poverty by age of dwelling, household type, number of bedrooms, type of dwelling, tenure)</li> <li>– Everyone has access to a home that is affordable, energy efficient, high quality and provides access to private outdoor space: Dwelling Energy Efficiency (% of dwellings with an EPC band C or above)</li> <li>– Everyone has access to a home that is affordable, energy efficient, high quality and provides access to private outdoor space: Proportion of houses with private outdoor space by type and tenure</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Everyone has access to a variety of housing types, sizes and tenancies to meet the needs of the community. And of a sufficient density to sustain existing or future local facilities, services and amenities: Housing density per hectare</li> <li>– Homes that are located and designed to provide high levels of climate resilience and use sustainable materials and construction methods. Quality of House: Indoor Air Quality – Damp (% of dwellings with rising or penetrating damp by dwelling characteristics or household attributes).</li> <li>– Homes that are located and designed to provide high levels of climate resilience and use sustainable materials and construction methods. Energy Efficiency: Housing Retrofit – Wall Insulation (Insulation rates (as built and retrofit) by wall types and household and dwelling attributes)</li> <li>• Civic – Identity and Belonging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Place where people feel they belong and can interact positively with others: I can rely on someone in this neighbourhood to help me (% of adults who agree with this statement)</li> <li>– Place where people feel they belong: Community Belonging (% of adults who have very/fairly strong feelings of belonging to community, split by age/gender/ethnicity/SIMD/household type)</li> <li>– Place that has a positive identity: Neighbourhood Rating (% of adults who rate their neighbourhood a very/fairly good place to live by urban/rural or SIMD)</li> <li>– Everyone can benefit from a place that has a positive identity, culture and history, where people feel like they belong and are able to participate and interact positively with others: Access to digital connectivity, broadband, and ability to use digital tools (Households with home internet access)</li> <li>– People who participate and contribute to positive culture of a place: Proportion of informal volunteering in the last 12 months by gender and age</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Civic – Feeling Safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Crime in local community: Crime Rate (No. of crimes based on SIMD crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences and common assault) and crude rate per 1,000 population</li> <li>– Crime in local community: Hate Crime Rate (No. of hate crime charges, by type of hate crime and PF Office)</li> <li>– Community Safety – Crime Perception: Perceptions of Local Crime Rate (all categories)</li> <li>– Feeling safe and secure in own home: Feeling safe when alone at home (% of adults who feel very/fairly safe when in their home along at night by gender)</li> <li>– Feeling safe in local community: Neighbourhood safety when walking alone (How safe adults feel when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark by gender)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Stewardship – Care and Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Spaces that are well cared for in the community: Street cleaning satisfaction (% of adults satisfied with street cleaning services)</li> <li>– Good facilities for recycling and well organised refuse storage and collection: Scottish Household waste generated and managed</li> <li>– Good facilities for recycling and well organised refuse storage and collection: Refuse collection satisfaction (% of respondents very of fairly satisfied with Local Refuse Collection)</li> <li>– Spaces and routes that are well cared for in a way that is responsive to the needs and priorities of local communities: Problems with rubbish/vandalism (No. and % of people saying a problem is very/fairly common in their neighbourhood; vandalism/graffiti/damage to property or rubbish/litter lying around)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Stewardship – Influence and Sense of Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Communities have influence over decisions, decision making processes including communities: % of adults who agree with the statement "I can influence decisions affecting my local area"</li> <li>– Place with community involvement: Community ownership (No. of assets in community ownership by local authority, Percentage of land area in community ownership)</li> <li>– Communities have increased influence over decisions; and democratic processes are developed to be accessible to all citizens: % voter turnout/% registered voters (Ballot box turn out as % of total electorate)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People – Demographic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Total population</li> <li>– Population by age</li> <li>– Population by gender</li> <li>– Population by SIMD quintile</li> <li>– Proportion of people who have moved in/out of area within 5 years</li> <li>– Lone persons households</li> <li>– % of 16-19 year olds participating in education, employment, or other training and development</li> <li>– No. of households with dependent children</li> </ul> </li> <li>• People – Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Healthy Life Expectancy, females</li> <li>– Healthy Life expectancy, males</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Public Health Scotland, ScotPHO tool</a>	<p>Public Health Scotland’s online ScotPHO tool provides a health and wellbeing profile for Perth and Kinross across a number of indicators. Some of those headline indicators and their results are reported in the paragraphs to follow under their relevant categories, as defined on ScotPHO.</p> <p><b>Behaviours</b></p> <p>Across the ‘Behaviours’ category, which includes - Smoking prevalence (aged 16-34 years); Active travel to work; Alcohol-specific deaths; Drug-related hospital admissions, and Smoking during pregnancy, Perth and Kinross was statistically similar to the rest of Scotland as a whole for most indicators and was also statistically significantly better in terms of indicators for ‘Alcohol-related hospital admissions’ and ‘Smoking attributable deaths.’ The only indicator for which the area came out as worse than the Scottish average, was for the percentage of people smoking during pregnancy, which was 14.1% compared to the national figure of 12.92% during the 3 financial year period 2019/20 to 2021/22.</p> <p><b>Crime</b></p> <p>The indicators reported under the ‘Crime’ category include – Domestic abuse; Violent crime; Drug crimes recorded; Crime rate; Children referred to the Children’s Reporter for offences, and Prisoner population. For all indicators, apart from ‘Prisoner population’, Perth and Kinross came out statistically significantly better than the Scottish figure, and even then, it was slightly higher than the national value.</p> <p><b>Economy</b></p> <p>For all indicators under the ‘Economy’ category, the Perth and Kinross Council Area performed statistically significantly better than the Scottish average. The indicators reported under this category include – Children in low income families; Working age population employment deprived; Population income deprived; People claiming pension credits, aged 65 + years, and Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits.</p> <p><b>Education</b></p> <p>The data under the ‘Education’ category presents a slightly mixed picture for the Council Area. In terms of the indicators for: Secondary school attendance by looked after children; Working age adults with low or no educational qualifications, and Secondary school attendance in general, the area performs statistically significantly better than the Scottish average values. However, for the indicators relating to School leavers in positive destinations, and School leavers with 1 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 6, Perth and Kinross comes out statistically lower than the Scottish average. Finally, in respect of the Annual participation (in education, training, or employment) measure for 16-19 year olds, and School leavers with 1 or more qualifications at SCQF Level 4, Perth and Kinross performs slightly better and about the same, respectively, than the Scottish average figures.</p> <p><b>Environment</b></p> <p>The ScotPHO indicators for the ‘Environment’ category are – Adults rating neighbourhood as a very good place to live; People living in 15% most ‘access deprived’ areas, and Population within 500 metres of a derelict site. The Perth and Kinross Area is performing statistically significantly worse compared to the Scotland average in terms of the percentage of the area’s population who are living in the 15% most ‘access deprived’ areas. In relation to the indicators on neighbourhood rating and proximity to a derelict site, the Perth and Kinross Area is performing statistically significantly better than the Scotland average figures for the same indicators.</p>	<p>The ScotPHO data provides us with a very useful profile of how the health and wellbeing of the population of Perth and Kinross compares overall to that of the Scotland average. For the majority of the indicators under the Health and Wellbeing category, the Council Area is performing either statistically significantly better, or similar to that of the national average. However, for some, namely those indicators in relation to – older members of the Area’s population with high levels of care who are being cared for at home, rather than in a health or social care facility; MMR immunisations uptake; psychiatric patients hospitalisation rates; and the percentage of people living in the 15% most access deprived areas, the Perth and Kinross Area is performing statistically significantly worse than the national average figures for the same indicators.</p> <p>The importance of this to the development of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy, is that we need consider where and how land use planning can facilitate the improving access to key facilities and services to help reduce health and wellbeing inequalities across our communities.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<p><b>Ill Health and Injury</b> For all indicators under the Ill Health and Injury category, the Perth and Kinross Council Area is performing statistically significantly better than the Scotland average.</p> <p><b>Mental Health</b> When considering the results of the Mental Health category indicators, we can see that the Council Area is performing statistically significantly better than the Scotland average in terms of the percentage of the population who have been prescribed medication for anxiety, depression, or psychosis. However, the recorded number of deaths from suicide across the area from 2017 to 2021 per 100,000 of the population is just slightly higher than the Scotland average figure, and the level of psychiatric patient hospitalisations between 2019/20 to 2021/22, per 100,000 of the population is significantly worse than that of the Scotland average for the same period.</p> <p><b>Immunisation and Screening</b> In relation to the indicators relating to uptake of immunisations and screening programmes, the Council Area is performing statistically significantly better than the Scotland average on bowel and breast screening uptake; almost the same in terms of immunisations 6 in 1 uptake at 24 months, and statistically significantly worse for uptake of MMR immunisations at 24 months.</p> <p><b>Life Expectancy and Mortality</b> Looking at the results for those indicators under the Life Expectancy and Mortality category, the Perth and Kinross Council Area is performing for most indicators statistically significantly better than the Scotland average, or about the same for a few of the indicators.</p> <p><b>Social Care and Housing</b> For 2 out of the 4 indicators for the Social Care and Housing category ('Children looked after by the local authority', and 'single adult dwellings'), the Council Area is performing about the same as the national average. In relation to the percentage of adults who are claiming incapacity benefit or severe disability allowance, the Area is performing statistically significantly better. However, the percentage of people aged 65+ in Perth and Kinross with high levels of care needs who are cared for at home is much lower than the Scotland average, and as such the Area is performing statistically significantly worse.</p> <p><b>Women and Children's Health</b> For the majority of indicators in this category, the Council Area is performing statistically significantly better than the Scotland average, and for the remaining 2 indicators for 'Healthy birth weight' and 'Teenage pregnancies' it is not statistically significantly different to the Scotland average figures.</p>	
<a href="#">Public Health Scotland, The Right to Health</a>	<p>The right to health means the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. In order for this to happen, services and systems which help us to live long healthy lives should be accessible, available, appropriate and high quality. Referred to as the Triple AAAQ Framework, these are the standards that public health should aim to deliver in order to create a fairer healthier Scotland.</p> <p>The right to health is an inclusive right, i.e. it is not just the health service who should meet these standards, but all of the things that influence our health (the social determinants of health) should meet the Triple AAAQ standards. However, the persistence of health inequalities means that not everyone in Scotland is enjoying their human right to health to the highest possible standard.</p> <p>The 'Social Determinants of Health' are the conditions in which we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are born</li> <li>• Grow</li> <li>• Age</li> <li>• Live</li> <li>• Work</li> </ul> <p>They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Employment</li> </ul>	<p>Consideration of the right to health for all and the wider social determinants which can influence our health, in the development of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and any local policy responses, can help to more fully embed health and wellbeing into the Plan and contribute towards meeting the varying needs of different population groups.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social support</li> <li>• Family income</li> <li>• Our communities</li> <li>• Childhood experience</li> <li>• Access to health services</li> </ul> <p>Taking a human rights-based approach in securing the right to health for all means that planning processes and solutions will be person-focused and ensure support is targeted at the people who need the most help. These is done through considering the PANEL principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation – people should be able to voice their experiences and take part in decision-making. Policies and practices should support people to participate in society and lead fulfilling lives.</li> <li>• Accountability – organisations and people should be accountable for realising human rights. There is a floor below which service standards must not fall, but above that human rights should be understood as a progressive journey towards fulfilling the full potential of every human being.</li> <li>• Non-discrimination – everyone has the same rights regardless of their ethnicity, gender, income, religion etc.</li> <li>• Empowerment – people, communities and groups should have the power to know and claim their rights in order to make a difference.</li> <li>• Legality – all decisions should comply with human rights legal standards.</li> </ul> <p>The right to health and a human rights-based approach can help to strengthen public health initiatives. Taking a human rights-based approach to health involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring the fair and equitable distribution of the social determinants of health.</li> <li>• Thinking about how resources are allocated to ensure decisions about policy and spending are not contributing to health inequalities or making them worse.</li> <li>• Working with people to understand the factors that undermine their right to health and together identifying actions to make improvements.</li> <li>• Taking action to tackle economic and social inequalities alongside actions that specifically focus on disadvantaged groups and deprived areas.</li> <li>• Ensuring services are planned and delivered in proportion to the need.</li> <li>• Ensuring services are available, accessible, appropriate and of equal quality.</li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Public Health Scotland, Evidence behind the Place Standard Tool and the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes: Briefing (September 2022)</a>	<p>This briefing paper sets out the high-level evidence behind the 14 themes of the Place Standard Tool, the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes, and their links with health and wellbeing. It does not cover the evidence on place-based interventions or approaches, and the impact of those on health.</p> <p>Place is one of the six public health priorities for Scotland. It can be described as “the combination and interaction of social, economic, physical, cultural and historic characteristics of a location.” Place and both directly and indirectly affect health – the places where people live, learn, work and play are an important part of the wider environmental influences on health at both an individual and community level.</p> <p>The main links between the Place Standard Tool themes/outcomes and health and wellbeing can be grouped under the following headings. These links are interconnected and can impact upon each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material Deprivation i.e. lacking in access to essential items which provide a basic standard of living or unable to participate in society, which can negatively impact on health.</li> <li>• Environment and Climate Change – our physical environment, including changes in climate, can directly and indirectly affect health and health inequalities.</li> <li>• Physical Activity – low physical activity can contribute to a number of health problems, like the development of non-communicable diseases and mortality.</li> <li>• Social Interactions – can impact on people’s health in a number of ways, such as through influencing positive and negative health behaviours, mental health, and mortality risk.</li> </ul>	<p>Understanding the links between place and health and wellbeing outcomes, and the interconnected nature of many of those themes will help in the development of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy, through highlighting which aspects of a place could be addressed through land use and land use change forestry (LULUCF) to contribute to improvements to the health and wellbeing outcomes for our communities.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stress – can influence health through two primary pathways: directly through physiological pathways, and indirectly through influence on health behaviours.</li> <li>Safety – can directly impact on health through its impact on mental wellbeing, e.g. anxiety and stress, and through personal injuries and accidents. It can also have indirect impacts, such as influencing whether people undertake activities in their neighbourhood.</li> </ul> <p><b>Findings: Place-based Themes and Health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Moving Around: Physical Activity</b> – There is review-level evidence that active travel (e.g. walking, wheeling and cycling) may improve physical activity levels and reduce obesity. Review-level evidence also suggests that combining active travel with public transport can increase physical activity levels. <b>**Links between active travel and public transport**</b></li> <li><b>Moving Around: Social Interaction</b> – Active travel can also encourage social interactions. Note: evidence is less robust and somewhat hypothetical. Several reviews found that inadequate transport can make challenging circumstances even more so, which can lead to further physical and social isolation and exclusion. <b>**Links with Place Standard Theme ‘Social Interaction’**</b></li> <li><b>Moving Around: Stress</b> – There is evidence that cars can cause stress through high levels of speeding traffic and long commutes. There is review-level evidence that shows prolonged exposure to excessive neighbourhood noise, including road traffic, is linked to increased annoyance and stress, cardiovascular disease, sleep disturbance, impaired cognitive performance in children and hearing loss.</li> <li><b>Moving Around: Safety</b> – If public transport and active travel routes are poorly maintained, or those which do not feel safe, they are unlikely to be used. <b>**Links with Place Standard themes Care and Maintenance and Feeling Safe**</b> A large amount of review-level evidence show that cars can have negative impacts on health and wellbeing due to air and noise pollution, and potential increases in accidents. Air pollution is linked with premature mortality and associated with chronic cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, cancers and conditions such as asthma.</li> <li><b>Moving Around: Material Deprivation</b> – Literature on the issue of road development discusses community severance, and transport infrastructure design can inhibit access to amenities, services, goods, and people/communities. The literature also discusses the theory of ‘transport poverty’ which is explained as ‘the difficulty or inability to make essential journeys because of a combination of income, cost of transport, and transport service availability.’ The main way in which transport impacts on inequalities is cost or affordability of public transport.</li> <li><b>Moving Around: Climate Change</b> – Experts suggest that a reduction in the use of cars is also beneficial for the environment through the potential reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from vehicles.</li> </ul> <p>The Moving Around section not only links with the Place Standard themes of Moving Around, Public Transport, Traffic and Parking, but also Streets and Space, Natural Space, Play and Recreation, Facilities and Services, and Housing and Community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Spaces: Physical Activity, Social Interactions and Stress</b> – The main ways in which natural spaces impact on health are through physical activity, social interactions, and reducing stress. There’s a large amount of empirical research to show that natural spaces can impact positively on health and wellbeing, including through improved mental health and cognitive function, reduction in all-cause mortality, reduced cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, reduced prevalence of type 2 diabetes, enhanced quality of life, and improved maternal and birth outcomes. There is review-level evidence that found that play and other activities are important to children and young people’s mental, cognitive, physical, social and emotional development, especially if undertaken in natural spaces. Experts suggest that inadequate or poor-quality public spaces can lead to reduced social interaction, but on the other hand, appropriate footpaths and pavements which are well lit and pedestrian friendly could lead to an increase in social interactions among residents.</li> <li><b>Spaces: Safety</b> – there is evidence to suggest that the use of natural spaces will be limited if those spaces and the wider neighbourhood in which they sit are not maintained or are not viewed as safe. <b>**Links with Place Standard themes Care and Maintenance, and Feeling Safe**</b></li> <li><b>Spaces: Environment and Climate Change</b> – Review-level evidence suggests that natural spaces are bring benefits to the environment through encouraging biodiversity, wildlife and the capturing of carbon.</li> </ul> <p>The Spaces section not only links with the Place Standard themes of Streets and Spaces, Natural Spaces, and Play and Recreation, but also Facilities and Services, Moving Around, Public Transport, Traffic and Parking, and Social Interaction.</p>	



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Resources: Material Deprivation</b> – A large proportion of the evidence on facilities and services is based on expert opinion, e.g., experts suggest that people need local affordable and accessible facilities and services to live and enjoy healthy independent lives. There is inconclusive evidence to suggest that people on low incomes who live in more deprived areas may have less access to good-quality, affordable, healthy foods. There is evidence to indicate that there could be a greater concentration of fast-food outlets in more deprived areas in the UK, but the evidence was contradictory on whether a greater availability (density and/or proximity) of these outlets led to higher levels of weight gain or obesity. Review-level evidence found that physical factors of the home can impact on health and wellbeing, e.g., dampness, thermal comfort, overcrowding, and energy efficiency. The affordability of housing and fuel poverty can also negatively affect health. ‘Good’ work, which is defined as that which improves income and job security but does not increase employee’s risk of illness or injury, or negatively impact mental health, has the potential to increase access to material resources.</li> <li>• <b>Resources: Safety</b> – Review-level evidence suggests that work is beneficial for health if that work does not increase the employee’s risk of illness or injury and provides job security.</li> <li>• <b>Resources: Social Interaction</b> – Individuals can lose social connections if they are not in ‘good’ work. There is review-level evidence which suggests that volunteering has been linked with increased social networks and interactions; improved self-rated health, mental health, life satisfaction and wellbeing; and decreased depression and mortality.</li> <li>• <b>Resources: Stress</b> – Unemployment and low-quality work are associated with poor physical and mental health outcomes such as stress. Two reviews found that insecurity in housing or tenure can lead to stress and anxiety as a result of instability and the potential for residents to be evicted or asked to leave.</li> </ul> <p>The Resources section not only links with the Place Standard themes of Facilities and Services, Work and Local Economy, and Housing and Community, but also Streets and Spaces, Natural Spaces, Play and Recreation, Social Interactions, Moving Around, and Public Transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Civic: Social Interaction</b> – Review-level evidence suggests that social interaction and social capital (i.e. resources available to an individual or group through belonging or access to a social network) are positively linked with health, e.g., reducing risk of premature mortality. It also shows that social isolation can have a negative impact on physical and mental health and can be higher for certain groups within the population. The evidence linked to the Identity and Belonging Place Standard theme is mainly based on hypothetical evidence. Having a sense of belonging and neighbourliness can encourage community activities and provide a sense of purpose. One review found that there was a link between a high sense of purpose and a reduced risk of all-cause mortality and cardiovascular events. Social connections can help people feel part of the community and provide them with a sense of belonging and attachment. If people are involved in the design and maintenance of the places they live in, it can build a sense of ownership, belonging and attachment. <b>**Links with Place Standard theme of Influence and Sense of Control**</b> The sense or feeling of belonging to a community can have positive mental health links and improved quality of life. There is evidence to suggest that social isolation and fewer social interactions can be made worse by a poor physical environment, such as poor maintenance and the feeling of being unsafe.</li> <li>• <b>Civic: Safety</b> – Experts suggest that fear of crime, antisocial behaviour and crime itself are connected to feelings of safety. A fear of crime can have a negative impact on physical and mental health. There is evidence to show that perceptions of a place feeling unsafe can also result in negative impacts on health, such as mental wellbeing. Hypothetic evidence suggests that if places are well maintained and cared for, people are likely to view them as safer, and therefore will use these places to take part in physical activity, play, recreation, social interactions, and access to facilities and services. <b>** Links with Place Standard themes Care and Maintenance, Play and Recreation, Nature Spaces, Streets and Spaces, Moving Around, and Facilities and Services**</b> There is evidence that some groups can have limited access to safe and well-maintained environments. Experts suggest that the attractiveness, design, and quality of places or neighbourhoods can influence feelings of safety.</li> </ul> <p>The Civic section not only links with the Place Standard themes of Social Interaction, Feeling Safe, and Identity and Belonging, but also Public Transport, and Traffic and Parking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Stewardship: Stress</b> – There is some review-level evidence that feeling a sense of control can be beneficial to mental health and quality of life, whereas a lack of sense of control can lead to poorer health outcomes, such as increased risk of heart disease, depression, anxiety and stress.</li> </ul>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stewardship: Safety – There is evidence that poorly maintained places with high levels of environmental issues (such as litter, vandalism and dog fouling) and vacant and derelict land can lead to lower levels of mental wellbeing and poor health. There is review-level evidence that deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to these types of issues, vacant and derelict land, and poor maintenance. Experts suggest that if place is not well maintained it can lead to negative perceptions of a place, which can result in investors no longer investing and people not wanting to go there.</li> </ul> <p>The Resources section not only links with the Place Standard themes of Care and Maintenance, and Influence and Sense of Control, but also the Feeling Safe theme.</p>	
<a href="#">Public Health Scotland, Health Inequalities</a>	<p>Health outcomes are not equal across Scotland’s population, and in other countries. People with lower incomes, or who are socially disadvantaged consistently have worse health. Health inequalities are those differences in people’s health across the population and between specific population groups which are systematic, avoidable, and unfair.</p> <p>Health inequalities are classified as unjust health differences which could be avoided because of them not happening by chance. They consistently affect people in certain groups because of circumstances which are mostly beyond that individual’s control. These circumstances put people at a disadvantage and reduce their chances for longer and healthier lives.</p> <p>Due to the existence of health inequalities in Scotland, the right to the highest possible standard of physical and mental health is not being achieved equally for the whole population. In the most affluent areas of the country, people live longer in good health compared to those who live in deprived areas – for men this is 25.8 years longer, and for women 25.7 years.</p> <p>Health inequalities do not just affect those living in deprived areas, they affect people across the population. For almost all conditions, there is a gradient of progressively poorer health with rising levels of deprivation. Inequalities do exist in most health conditions in Scotland, but in some conditions they are significant. For example, inequalities in the problems of disease resulting from drug use, self harm and violence are higher than in other conditions.</p> <p>Health inequalities do not just occur relevant to socio-economic status. Other populations that have socially disadvantaged also have poorer health, e.g., women, on average, live longer than men, but they experience more mental ill health and are at a higher risk of gender-based violence. Ethnic minority populations have higher rates of diabetes and cardiovascular disease, and during the pandemic, they were also more likely to die from Covid-19. The life expectancy of people with learning disabilities is shorter than the Scottish average.</p> <p>The building blocks of health are education, employment, physical and social environments and the quality and accessibility of public services. These can affect people over the course of their lives and are affected by the resources that individuals can draw on. Those with access to resources, e.g. knowledge, wealth and connections, gain better employment and access to higher quality services. Psychosocial influences, such as discrimination, low status, or a sense of not being able to control one’s own life, can also affect mental health and health behaviours. Although, there is little evidence that they can affect physical health.</p> <p>Inequalities in childhood can affect health throughout life. Children in families with more resources are likely to have more positive experiences growing up, and positive experiences directly benefit their health. They can also provide children with opportunities to gain further social and economic resources, which will in turn help improve their health in adulthood.</p> <p>The fundamental causes of health inequalities are an unequal distribution in society of resources, including - Income and Wealth; Power; Prestige; Knowledge, and Beneficial Social Connections. These issues underlie all the effects of inequalities and influence the distribution of wider environmental influences and services, which shapes people’s individual experiences of these influences throughout their lives, leading to inequalities in health outcomes. If health interventions focus solely on preventing or treating specific health conditions without addressing the underlying causes, health inequalities will continue. There is growing evidence that health inequalities can only be reduced if the root causes are addressed, i.e., inequalities in power and resources.</p> <p>There are three levels of action needed to tackle health inequalities: undo the fundamental causes; prevent harmful wider environmental influences, and mitigate the negative impact on individuals. National policy action is needed to undo the fundamental causes of inequalities in income, wealth and power. However, actions can be taken to prevent harm by ensuring all have equal access to positive building blocks for health, and are protected from harmful influences on health. Protecting and investing in high-quality public services for all is important, as too is universal service provision that still matches the needs of the population (proportionate universalism). Actions include:</p>	<p>Understanding the fundamental causes of health inequalities and what actions can be taken to tackle them and prevent harm is important to the development of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and any local policy responses. Land use planning can help prevent harm via the promotion and implementation of sustainable development by ensuring equal access for all to positive building blocks for health (education, employment, physical and social environments, and quality and accessibility of public services), and that new development does not exacerbate existing issues or create new ones.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide high-quality education for all.</li> <li>• Improve housing standards and neighbourhood quality.</li> <li>• Prioritise active and public transport modes.</li> <li>• Regulation and legislation to protect people from commercial determinants of ill-health, including alcohol, food, tobacco and gambling industries.</li> <li>• Invest in universal public services provided in accordance to needs.</li> <li>• Ensuring health services meet the healthcare needs caused by inequalities.</li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Adaptation Scotland, Improvement Service, Public Health Scotland, Working Together to Build Climate-Resilient, Healthy and Equitable Places: A Briefing for Local Government and Partners (2023)</a>	Ensuring a just approach to climate resilience and reducing health inequalities are, and will continue to be, key challenges for Scotland in the twenty-first century. These challenges are interconnected. There are strong links between the root causes of health inequalities and the factors that influence climate risk. By adopting a whole-system approach to climate resilience, health and equity, and working collaboratively across national agencies, Health Boards, local authorities and communities, we can identify actions that address these underlying causes and contribute to the 'triple wins' of greater climate resilience, improved health and greater equity.	Understanding the links between the causes of health inequalities and the factors that influence climate risk is important to the development of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and any local policy responses.
<a href="#">Health Impact Assessment guidance</a>	Health Impact Assessment is a practical way to systematically consider the potential, and sometimes unintended, effects a policy, strategy or service plan may have on the health of a population. It is particularly useful for considering effects on vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.	A Health Impact Assessment may be required to assess development proposals.
<a href="#">Place and wellbeing: integrating land use planning and public health in Scotland</a>	<p>Aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise awareness of the impact that places where people live, work and play have on their health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Introduce land use planners to the public health system and public health professional to the planning system and set out where key legislative and policy requirements overlap</li> <li>• Highlight opportunities at key stages (such as the preparation of Local Development Plans) where more integrated working between land use planners and public health professionals can help to delivery greater equality in health, wellbeing and sustainability outcomes</li> </ul> <p>Sets out four key messages which are crucial to improving policy and practice in land use planning for health and wellbeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stronger together through improved collaboration</li> <li>• Shared evidence leading to shared policy actions</li> <li>• Shared policy actions leading to shared outcomes</li> <li>• Building crucial relationships and exchanging knowledge</li> </ul>	Understanding the links between land use planning and public health is important to the development of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and any local policy responses.
<b>PLACEMAKING</b>		
<a href="#">Scottish Government and COSLA, Place Principle (2019)</a>	<p>In 2019 the Scottish Government and COSLA agreed to adopt a Place Principle to help overcome organisational and sectoral boundaries to encourage better collaboration and community involvement. The Place Principle promotes a shared understanding of place, and the need for communities, public organisations, and businesses to work together to achieve better outcomes for people and communities.</p> <p>The Place Principle says that we recognise that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place is where people, location and resources combine to create a sense of identity and purpose and is at the heart of addressing the needs of communities and helping them realise their full potential. Places are shaped by the way resources, services and assets are directed and used by people who live in and invest in them.</li> <li>• A more joined-up, collaborative and participative approach to services, land, and buildings, across all sectors within a place, helps support better outcomes for all, and increased opportunities for people and communities to shape their own lives.</li> </ul> <p>The Principle requests that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All those responsible for providing services and looking after assets in a place need to work and plan together and with local communities, to improve the lives of people, support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and create more successful places.</li> </ul>	Applying the Place Principle in the development of our LDP3 means that we need to work collaboratively at all stages with key stakeholders, including key agencies, our communities, landowners, and developers to ensure our Spatial Strategy is coordinated, fit for purpose, and deliverable.

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<a href="#">Scottish Government, Creating Places: A policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland (June 2013)</a>	<p>This policy statement outlines the Scottish Government’s position on architecture and place. Part One looks at the value of architecture and place and sets out what ‘good design’ is; the key qualities of successful places, and the value good buildings and places can bring to individuals, society and Scotland. It explores –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What quality places mean to people and communities, and how a successful place is accessible to all, and encourages people to connect with one another, helping to create communities which are sage, socially stable and resilient.</li> <li>• The issue of sustainable development, and why it is important to design sustainable buildings and sustainable places to help reduce carbon emissions, maximise energy efficiency and climate resilience, make our buildings more flexible in the longer term, improve the health and wellbeing of our communities, and create more attractive, accessible and well-connected places.</li> <li>• How well-designed buildings and places can help boost the economy through attracting visitors, workers and investors.</li> <li>• The positive health benefits that can be realised through design, by increasing human connectedness, and provided access to good quality greenspace, safe streets and places for children to play outdoors.</li> <li>• The links between our natural and built environments and our national culture and identity, and how the quality of our assets not only adds to Scotland’s international image, helping to attract visitors and investors, but through working together to conserve our rich national assets, we can create a positive legacy for future generations to continue to enjoy.</li> <li>• The importance of landscapes; the need to manage landscape change in a well-planned and considered way that is appropriate to the location, and recognising how landscape design is an integral part of placemaking.</li> </ul> <p>Part Two of the policy statement deals with ‘Consolidation and Ambition’. It considers how the Scottish Government’s ambition for architecture and place can be delivered through involving communities in a meaningful way and emphasises that working across different disciplines and sectors is crucial to achieve best possible outcomes.</p> <p>Part Three sets out a strategy “to enable architecture and place policy to better articulate with a range of related policy areas and, in doing so, achieve greater positive physical change. The strategy’s key themes and their associated policies are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Architecture and Planning</b> - Everyone responsible for Scotland’s built and natural environment must recognise that architecture and places are not simply elements of the planning process – they are among the most important outcomes that the process exists to support, and their quality should be a priority.</li> <li><b>2. Investment: Decisions Informed by Place</b> - Communities and places benefit from investment decisions that consider all impacts – societal, environmental as well as economic. Decisions should prioritise long term benefits. The public sector should set an example by ensuring high design standards are adhered to in public procurement.</li> <li><b>3. Developing Our Potential</b> – All areas of policy and practice should utilise and promote design as a tool to deliver value, sustainable outcomes and high quality. Scotland’s design heritage and design talent should be celebrated, and the next generation developed and promoted.</li> <li><b>4. Design for A Low Carbon Economy</b> – Low carbon design and planning should be a priority. Project clients, commissioners, designers and approvers should encourage design innovation and take advantage of locally-sourced materials to facilitate sustainable development. A ‘re-use not replace’ approach should be considered first when dealing with our existing built environment.</li> <li><b>5. Cultural Connections</b> – Creative responses should be taken to enhancing and preserving our existing built heritage. The development of creative places and culture-led regeneration should be encouraged as an effective approach to delivering sustainable, high-quality environments.</li> <li><b>6. Engagement and Empowerment</b> – Design processes should harness and utilise the knowledge of communities and encourage active participation in the process, to deliver places with local integrity and relevance. Engagement must be meaningful, early and proportionate.</li> <li><b>7. The Role of Architecture and Design Scotland</b></li> </ol> <p>The planning process is seen as playing a fundamental role in helping shape the quality of our architecture, and as such it is important that the two disciplines are closely aligned.</p>	<p>Creating Places outlines the Scottish Government’s aspirations for design and making places and highlights the benefits good design and high quality places bring to not just individuals and society, but also to the country as a whole. Both Designing Streets and Creating Places emphasise the need for a multi-disciplinary approach to delivering high quality places, in collaboration with communities. Our PKC Placemaking Guide Supplementary Guidance was developed based on Creating Places and Designing Streets policy statements. The continued application of our Guide (with any updates to reflect changes at a national level), particularly through the Settlement Audit and Site Appraisal stages for our Proposed Plan, as well as working with our key stakeholders, and engaging with our communities about the future of their places throughout the LDP3 preparation process, will help to implement the key principles and policies contained within both policy statements to deliver high quality, successful places.</p>



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<a href="#">Scottish Government, Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (March 2010)</a>	<p>This document, when published in 2010, was the first policy statement in Scotland for street design and changed the emphasis of guidance on the issue away from a system focused on the dominance of motor vehicles, to a place-making approach. It is based on the premise that good street design should come from “an intelligent response to location, rather than the rigid application of standards, regardless of the context.” It sits alongside ‘Designing Places’, and together are the Scottish Government’s two key policy statements on design and placemaking.</p> <p>The policies set out in the statement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street design must consider place before movement.</li> <li>• Street design guidance, as set out in ‘Designing Streets’, can be a material consideration in determining planning applications and appeals.</li> <li>• Street design should meet the six qualities of successful places, as set out in ‘Designing Places’.</li> <li>• Street design should be based on balanced decision-making and must adopt a multidisciplinary approach.</li> <li>• Street design should run planning permission and Road Construction Consent (RCC) processes in parallel.</li> </ul>	<p>Designing Streets advocates a place-based response to designing streets, which seeks to deliver the six qualities of a successful place. Both Designing Streets and Creating Places emphasise the need for a multi-disciplinary approach to delivering high quality places, in collaboration with communities. Our PKC Placemaking Guide Supplementary Guidance was developed based on Creating Places and Designing Streets policy statements. The continued application of our Guide (with any updates to reflect changes at a national level), particularly through the Settlement Audit and Site Appraisal stages for our Proposed Plan, as well as working with our key stakeholders, and engaging with our communities about the future of their places throughout the LDP3 preparation process, will help to implement the key principles and policies contained within both policy statements to deliver high quality, successful places.</p>
<a href="#">Scottish Government, NPF4 Annex D - Six Qualities of Successful Places</a>	<p>NPF4 Policy 14 expects that LDP spatial strategies are underpinned by these six qualities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Healthy: Supporting the prioritisation of women’s safety and improving physical and mental health.</li> <li>2. Pleasant: Supporting attractive natural and built spaces.</li> <li>3. Connected: Supporting well connected networks that make moving around easy and reduce car dependency.</li> <li>4. Distinctive: Supporting attention to detail of local architectural styles and natural landscapes to be interpreted into designs to reinforce identity.</li> <li>5. Sustainable: Supporting the efficient use of resources that will allow people to live, play, work and stay in their area, ensuring climate resilience and integrating nature positive biodiversity solutions.</li> <li>6. Adaptable: Supporting commitment to investing in the long-term value of buildings, streets, and spaces by allowing for flexibility so that they can meet the changing needs and accommodate different uses over time.</li> </ol> <p>Annex D provides further details in terms of what we should be designing for when implementing each of the Six Qualities.</p>	<p>Applying these six qualities in the development of the Plan’s Spatial Strategy, particularly the allocation of proposals in LDP3 should help to foster healthy, pleasant, connected, distinctive, sustainable, and adaptable places. Bringing these qualities through in the LDP’s Settlement Audit and Site Appraisal templates should ensure all elements are given the appropriate level of consideration prior to any site proposals being allocated in the Plan.</p> <p>When thinking about how connected our places are i.e. in terms of access to, from, and within, to destination locations, facilities and services, it is important that we are also mindful of the barriers our communities can face in accessing sustainable modes of transport when we are identifying proposals for future development as part of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy. It is suggested that these barriers might best be considered through the SEA for our LDP3 under the ‘Population and Human Health’ topics, and solutions may also be found through our work on identifying local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods.</p>
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Planning Advice Note 83: Master planning</a>	<p>This Planning Advice Note (PAN) covers the masterplanning process from beginning to end. It was produced as part of the Scottish Government’s commitment to the design quality agenda, and aims to:</p>	<p>An important advice note which sets out the benefits of using masterplanning to help raise design standards and create high quality places,</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the use of masterplanning to create better places;</li> <li>Set out how to achieve more effective masterplanning;</li> <li>Achieve greater consistency in the presentation of masterplans, and</li> <li>Highlight exemplar case studies to help encourage good practice.</li> </ul> <p>Masterplanning is regarded as having the ability to help raise the general standards of urban design and create quality places through providing a structured approach and framework to a wide range of complex issues. Successful masterplanning can promote sustainability and deliver places where people want to live and work.</p> <p>PAN 83 highlights that masterplans can be prepared for almost any site, but that there are types of sites and circumstances where one is most likely to be appropriate i.e., for areas of significant change; sensitive areas; certain small-scale developments, and sites specifically identified via the development plan for an area. The process can also help raise standards in smaller scale developments.</p> <p>Masterplanning is seen as having an important role in creating “well-designed built environments that make us feel welcome and secure, and that promote healthier lifestyles, reduce our environmental impact, are adaptable and have lasting economic and social benefits.” The process requires a high degree of collaboration and communication between a wide range of stakeholders, which can help build commitment to proposals and increase the chances of successful delivery.</p>	<p>which can also contribute towards achieving the Six Qualities of Successful Places via the LDP3 Spatial Strategy. The PAN identifies types or sites and circumstances where the development of a masterplan is most likely to be appropriate. In developing our LDP3 Spatial Strategy we will consider which locations, sites or groups of sites might benefit from the production of a masterplan and will identify this in the Proposed Plan via the site-specific requirements for those proposals.</p>
<a href="#">Scottish Government, A New Future for Scotland’s Town Centres (2021)</a>	<p>Sets out a vision for towns and town centres: “Towns and town centres are for the wellbeing of people, planet and the economy. Towns are for everyone, and everyone has a role to play in making their own town and town centre successful”.</p> <p>Towns and town centres are well placed to deliver on national ambitions. They can provide shared and equitable access to products and services, have an ability to focus sustainable and local economic and social activity and can delivery enhanced wellbeing through a positive sense of place, history, community and environment. Currently some town and town centres are not meeting these ideals and ambitions. Some may be perceived as excluding particular communities or groups. Decentralisation and disaggregation has removed many assets and reduced reasons to visit and dwell. Operating costs are higher, local stake-holding can be limited, and town centres are often choked by an over-reliance on car-borne traffic.</p> <p>The aim is to strengthen the position of town centres overall and ensure a local embeddedness and focus on working with all of the local community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendation 1 – strengthen the formal positioning of towns and town centres in National Planning including requirements to produce town and town centre plans, co-produced with communities and enhance data collection</li> <li>Recommendation 1 – Scottish Government should review the current tax, funding and development systems to ensure that wellbeing, economy and climate outcomes, fairness and equality are at their heart</li> <li>Expanded and aligned funding of demonstration projects in towns and town centres</li> </ul>	<p>LDP3 should take into account the recommendations identified in A New Future for Scotland’s Town Centres in developing our Spatial Strategy and policies.</p>
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Placemaking Guide Supplementary Guidance (2020)</a>	<p>The Council adopted its Perth and Kinross Placemaking Guide Supplementary Guidance in March 2020. It was developed to support Policy 1 of the Perth and Kinross LDP2 and is used in the assessment of planning applications and to assist in the placemaking process.</p> <p>The Guide further develops the placemaking criteria and provides more detailed guidance on how to achieve the policy requirements in LDP2. It also provides clear explanations as to how to achieve high quality development that responds to the unique setting of Perth and Kinross.</p> <p>Policy 1: Placemaking of LDP2 and the Guide were developed on the basis of the Scottish Government’s six qualities of successful place contained in <a href="#">Scottish Planning Policy (2014)</a>. Those qualities (Distinctive, Safe and Pleasant, Welcoming, Adaptable, Resource Efficient, and Easy to Move Around and Beyond) have been updated slightly for the current set of qualities at Annex D of NPF4, however the key elements and objectives remain the same. The Placemaking Guide also reflects the key messages set out in the Scottish Government’s Creating Places and Designing Streets policy statements.</p>	<p>Our Placemaking Guide Supplementary Guidance was developed based on Creating Places and Designing Streets policy statements. The continued application of our Guide (with any updates to reflect changes at a national level), particularly through the Settlement Audit and Site Appraisal stages for our Proposed Plan, as well as working with our key stakeholders, and engaging with our communities about the future of their places throughout the LDP3 preparation process, will help to implement the key principles and policies contained within both policy statements to deliver high quality, successful places.</p>

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<b>QUALITY HOMES</b>		
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Housing to 2040 (2021)</a>	The first national housing strategy with an ambition to deliver a further 100,000 affordable homes in the period to 2031/32 with at least 70% of these for social rent. Recognising the unique challenges faced by rural island communities, the strategy commits to specific action to support housing development in these areas, helping to stem rural depopulation and supporting communities to thrive. The Strategy aims that everyone has access to a home that is affordable, and people have choices about where they live, no matter what tenure they live in. This includes action to scale up opportunities for self-provided housing, so people have more choices about the kinds of home they want to live in.	LDP3 should support the delivery of the actions identified in Housing to 2040 via our Spatial Strategy and policies.
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Housing Market Partnership Housing Need and Demand Assessment Final Report</a>	<p>HNDA's give broad, long-run estimates of what future housing need might be, rather than precision estimates. They provide an evidence-base to inform housing policy decisions in the LHS and land allocation decisions in the LDP. They consider the core outputs for the analysis of need and demand. These are based on a combination of primary and secondary data sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core output 1 – Housing Market Drivers</li> <li>• Core output 2 – Estimating future need and demand</li> <li>• Core output 3 – Specialist provision</li> <li>• Core output 4 – Housing stock profile and pressures</li> </ul>	The HNDA is a key element in identifying the Indicative Local Housing Land Requirement (LHLR) for the Evidence Report. Any changes or updated to the HNDA inputs will need to be reflected in the final LHLR in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Scottish Government, NPF4 Annex E Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement</a>	<p>NPF4 sets out the Minimum All-Tenure Housing Land Requirement (MATHLR) for each authority area. The MATHLR is the minimum amount of land, by reference to the number of housing units, that is to be provided by each planning authority for a 10-year period. For Perth and Kinross, the MATHLR is 8,500. The NPF also moves away from the requirement for a 5-year effective land supply in favour of the identification of a 10-year housing land pipeline consisting of short, medium, and long-term sites.</p> <p>The MATHLR was calculated by adding the projected increase in households (newly forming households) to existing housing need and then applying a flexibility percentage to allow for changes in sites coming forward.</p> <p>Authorities were given the opportunity to input to the interim draft MATHLR figures produced by Scottish Government. At the time work was already well advanced on the Tayside-wide Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA) and so the initial results of the Assessment could be fed into a proposed locally adjusted estimate for Perth and Kinross as set out in the NPF4 Perth and Kinross MATHLR Assessment Report.</p>	Our LDP3 Spatial Strategy is required to identify the minimum amount of land (by number of housing units) for a 10-year period to meet the MATHLR for Perth and Kinross. Should the development of our Evidence Report highlight that our Indicative Housing Land Requirement (iHLR) is likely to exceed the MATHLR, we are required to provide an evidence base for this.
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Local Housing Strategy 2022-2027</a> and <a href="#">Action Plan</a>	<p>The Local Housing Strategy (LHS) sets out the Council's priorities and plans for the delivery of housing and related services for the period 2022 – 2027. The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 places a legal requirement on local authorities to produce a LHS which should be kept under regular review.</p> <p>The LHS Vision is that <i>"Everyone in Perth and Kinross has access to the right home, in the right place, at the right cost."</i> To ensure this Vision is achieved, the Council will work towards the following four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide more affordable homes to support liveable and sustainable communities – setting a strategic vision for housing, based on evidence of local need, for providing the right size and type of housing in sustainable, well-connected places.</li> <li>• Provide a range of housing options that people can easily access, afford and keep – improving choice across all types of housing, contributing to tackling child poverty and further developing the Council's Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP), building on the Council's Home First model.</li> <li>• Deliver more homes for people with varying needs – providing more accessible homes, wheelchair homes and supported accommodation to enable people to live independently and well for as long as possible. This will be done through investment in property adaptations, technology, and care and support services.</li> <li>• Deliver quality homes with affordable warmth, zero emissions and SMART technology – improving the quality and energy efficiency of all types of homes, tackling fuel poverty through investment in properties, and setting a road map for reducing domestic carbon emissions.</li> </ul> <p>The LHS is an all-tenure strategy, and all four priorities include action to address the need for socially rented housing through the Council and Housing Associations, private rented housing, and home ownership options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LHS is accompanied by an Action Plan which includes 35 actions which the Council and partners will take forward over the following five years. This will be monitored by the LHS Delivery Group.</li> </ul>	LDP3 should support the delivery of the Council's Local Housing Strategy via our Spatial Strategy and policies.

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<a href="#">Perth and Kinross LHS 2022-2027 Appendix: Housing Supply Targets 2022+</a>	<p>This Appendix sets out the Council's approach to setting Housing Supply Targets (HST) to be incorporated into the Local Housing Strategy 2022-2027. The Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA) influences affordable housing policies for the Council, helping to make decisions about future housing investment, and plan for enough housing land in the right places to meet housing need. Outputs from the HNDA do not automatically become the HST, it needs to be considered along with a number of other broader factors.</p> <p>The report was prepared in 2022 to inform the preparation of the Draft Local Housing Strategy (LHS) using the MATHLR contained in Draft NPF4. NPF4 has since been adopted, but the MATHLR for Perth and Kinross has not changed and as such this report still provides a suitable basis for the finalised LHS. The MATHLR set a minimum all tenure housing land requirement of 8,500 units (10-year estimate), and based on the Council's 25% Affordable Housing Requirement, would result in 2,125 affordable homes over the 10 years.</p> <p>The overall HST for Perth and Kinross Council over the 2022/23 to 2026/27 period is set as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>HNDA Estimated Housing Required (per annum) over 20 years</th><th>Targets to be adopted</th></tr> <tr> <td>Social Rent – (this includes Council, RSL, Buy-backs, Conversions and Empty Homes)</td><td>131</td><td>131</td></tr> <tr> <td>Below Market (Intermediate Rent and Low-Cost Home Ownership – Shared Equity and Mid-Market Rent)</td><td>79</td><td>79</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Affordable Housing New Supply Per Annum</b></td><td><b>210</b></td><td><b>210</b></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Market (Owner Occupied)</td><td>1092</td><td>218</td></tr> <tr> <td>Private Rented Sector</td><td>1129</td><td>226</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Total Market Housing Supply Per Annum</b></td><td></td><td><b>444</b></td></tr> </table>		HNDA Estimated Housing Required (per annum) over 20 years	Targets to be adopted	Social Rent – (this includes Council, RSL, Buy-backs, Conversions and Empty Homes)	131	131	Below Market (Intermediate Rent and Low-Cost Home Ownership – Shared Equity and Mid-Market Rent)	79	79	<b>Affordable Housing New Supply Per Annum</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>				Market (Owner Occupied)	1092	218	Private Rented Sector	1129	226	<b>Total Market Housing Supply Per Annum</b>		<b>444</b>	<p>Our LDP3 Spatial Strategy is required to identify the minimum amount of land (by number of housing units) for a 10-year period to meet the MATHLR for Perth and Kinross, including affordable housing provision. We will use the HNDA and LHS Housing Supply Targets to help guide the identification of site proposals in our LDP3 to meet the MATHLR and the existing and estimated housing needs of the area.</p>
	HNDA Estimated Housing Required (per annum) over 20 years	Targets to be adopted																								
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<a href="#">Scottish Government, Planning and the Housing Emergency – Delivery Plan (2024)</a>	<p>Sets out the Scottish Government's approach to addressing the national housing emergency. Key objectives and actions are identified including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify mechanisms to stimulate the build-out of housing sites with planning permission at a faster pace – for several years build-out rates have been significantly lower than permissions.</li> <li>Work with SME householders to better understand the challenges they face.</li> <li>Help planning authorities to bring forward new style development plans including a pipeline of deliverable housing land and delivery programmes – new guidance to be published on HLAs to enable consistency in approach.</li> </ul>	<p>LDP3 should support the delivery of the key objectives and actions identified in the Planning and Housing Emergency Delivery Plan via our Spatial Strategy, policies and delivery programme.</p>																								
<a href="#">Scottish House Condition Survey: Local Authority Analysis 2017-2019 (February 2021)</a>	<p>Some of the key indicators the report sets out the local authority level figures for include - fuel poverty rates, energy efficiency ratings, the condition of housing, and the Scottish Housing Quality Standard. In summary, the analysis tells us that:</p> <p><b>Age and Types of Dwellings:</b> The age of the housing stock within the PKC Area is similar to the Scotland Average, with the majority of dwellings being built after 1945 (65%). 81% of all dwellings are houses, and 19% are flats.</p> <p><b>Tenure Breakdown:</b> The highest percentage of dwellings are in the Owner-occupied category (67%), and levels of owner-occupation, Social Housing, and Private Rent are similar to the Scotland Average figures across all tenures.</p> <p><b>Restrictions and Adaptations:</b> A small percentage of households overall within the area have a long-term sick or disabled resident who is restricted by the dwelling (4% PKC Area, 7% Scotland Average), and the percentage of dwellings reported as requiring adaptations is also small (PKC Area 2%, Scotland 3%).</p> <p><b>Heating and Energy Efficiency:</b> The majority of dwellings within the area have full central heating (91%, compared to the Scotland Average of 96%). However, 31% of the overall stock across the PKC Area is off the gas grid, compared to only 17% of the Scotland Average overall stock figure. A small percentage of the overall stock received a Low Energy Efficiency Rating using the Standard</p>	<p>The SHCS was considered as part of the development of the <a href="#">Perth and Kinross Council Local Housing Strategy</a>. LDP3 should support the delivery of the Council's Local Housing Strategy via our Spatial Strategy and policies.</p>																								



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	<p>Assessment Procedure (SAP) 2012 based on running costs – 8% compared to the Scotland Average figure of 4%; whereas 34% obtained a High Energy Efficiency Rating based on running costs (45% Scotland Average).</p> <p><b>Environmental Impact of Housing Stock:</b> 20% of dwellings within the area received a low Environmental Impact Rating, compared to 9% Scotland Average figure. 26% of dwellings obtained a high Environmental Impact Rating, compared to the Scotland Average figure of 34%.</p> <p><b>Fuel Poverty:</b> 25% of households within the PKC Area were estimated to be in fuel poverty, with a fairly even percentage share across Older households, Families and Other households. These figures are similar to those of the Scotland Average ones for fuel poverty. 18% of households overall are estimated to be in extreme fuel poverty (12% Scotland Average figure).</p> <p><b>Occupancy Levels:</b> Only 1% of the overall stock within the PKC Area is estimated to be overcrowded/below the Bedroom Standard, but 41% is estimated to be under-occupied i.e. exceed the Bedroom Standard by 2 or more bedrooms.</p> <p><b>Scottish Household Quality Standard (SHQS)<sup>1</sup>:</b> 37% of the area's stock fail the SHQS overall, compared to 41% of the Scotland Average figure. A slightly larger percentage of dwellings built Pre-1945 (47%) failed, compared to those built after 1945 (32%). In terms of tenure type, 38% Owner-occupied dwellings fail the SHQS overall; 21% Social Housing fail, and 56% of Private Rent. The Scotland average figures for those tenures are similar for Owner-occupied dwellings (37%), but higher for Social Housing (41%) and lower for Private Rent (35%).</p> <p>Considering the SHQS "Energy Efficiency" criterion, 32% of the overall housing stock within the PKC Area fail to meet the standard, the Scotland Average figure is 30%. A higher percentage of Pre-1945 build dwellings, compared to post 1945 build fail to meet the standard for energy efficiency (40% to 27%); more houses, compared to flats fail to meet it (36% to 15%), and the Private Rent (46%) stock has the highest percentage of dwellings which fail to meet the standard, followed by Owner-occupied (34%), and Social Housing (14%). For comparison, the Scotland Average figures are fairly similar in terms of the ages of dwellings (34% Pre-1945 build, and 29% post 1945); the percentage of flats nationally which fail to meet the energy efficiency standard is higher than that for the PKC Area (15% versus 26%), and in terms of tenure types, the percentage of Private Rent stock across Scotland is also higher than the other tenures, at 35%, but lower than the PKC Area figure. As too is the Owner-occupied figure at 31% compared to 34% within the PKC Area. However, the Social Housing figure for Scotland is 27% compared to the PKC Area figure of 14%.</p>	
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross LDP2 Design Charettes</a>	Between 2014 and 2016, Perth and Kinross Council worked in partnership with a number of local Community Councils to undertake a series of community design workshops in key settlements across the area. The objective was to work with local communities and key stakeholders, in identifying a town's strengths, weaknesses, as well as opportunities to help mitigate the social, environmental, and economic challenges towns across Scotland are facing. In total, five charettes were undertaken for <a href="#">Aberfeldy</a> , <a href="#">Auchterarder</a> , <a href="#">Bridgend</a> , <a href="#">Blairgowrie</a> , and <a href="#">Crieff</a> .	The Charette reports will be considered as part of the Settlement Audit work for the Proposed Plan to understand which elements have or have not been realised to date, if they are still relevant, and where LDP3 can help support the implementation of the key priorities identified within them.
Perth and Kinross Area <a href="#">Local Action Plans</a>	There are 5 Local Action Plans (LAP) covering the 7 localities within the Perth and Kinross Area. Each LAP contains a profile of the locality/localities; information on the relevant Community Action Partnerships; data and information on the Key Inequalities for the area under the themes of: SIMD, Child Poverty, Crime, Income, Employment, Housing, Health and Wellbeing, Fairness Commission key themes, and lessons learned so far, and a list of Key Issues Identified, with accompanying statements on 'What needs to change' and the actions required to bring about those changes, when and by whom.	The Local Action Plans contain important profiles of our localities across Perth and Kinross, particularly around their 'Key Inequalities'. The list of 'key Issues Identified' and 'What needs to change' accompanying statements contained within the LAPs will be reviewed as part of our LDP3 Settlement Audit exercise but will be viewed taking account of relevant up-to-date data and information.
Community Action Plans: <a href="#">Meigle and Ardler</a> , <a href="#">Stanley</a> , <a href="#">Alyth</a> , <a href="#">Coupar Angus</a> , <a href="#">Dunkeld and Birnam</a> , <a href="#">Crieff</a> , <a href="#">Blairgowrie and Rattray</a> , <a href="#">Pitlochry and</a>	There are currently 11 Community Action Plans (CAPs) in Rural Perth and Kinross, for <a href="#">Meigle and Ardler</a> , <a href="#">Stanley</a> , <a href="#">Alyth</a> , <a href="#">Coupar Angus</a> , <a href="#">Dunkeld and Birnam</a> , <a href="#">Crieff</a> , <a href="#">Blairgowrie and Rattray</a> , <a href="#">Pitlochry and Moulin</a> , <a href="#">Muthill and Tullibardine</a> , <a href="#">Auchterarder and Aberuthven</a> , and <a href="#">St. Fillans</a> . There is also a CAP development process due to start for Comrie once the necessary funding has been secured.	It is important that key considerations contained in these CAPs are taken account of in the development of the Spatial Strategy, primarily through the Settlement Audit

<sup>1</sup> The [SHQS](#) is a common standard for assessing the condition of Scotland's social sector housing. However, the SHQS collects data on all tenures.

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<a href="#">Moulin, Muthill and Tullibardine, Auchterarder and Aberuthven, and St. Fillans.</a>	Community Action Plans are community-led and provide an insight into a community's views about their area at the time of producing the Plan i.e. their likes and dislikes; their vision for the future of their area; those issues which matter most to the community, and priorities for projects and action needed to enhance a place over the period of the CAP and beyond.	exercise, to help encourage, promote, and facilitate development via our LDP3 which reflects the vision, aspirations and priorities of our communities.
<b>SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT</b>		
<a href="#">National Transport Strategy 2 – Protecting Our Climate and Improving Lives, 2020</a>	<p>Scotland's second National Transport Strategy (NTS) was published early February 2020. It was developed following a comprehensive review of the original NTS (2006) and sets out an ambitious vision for the country's transport system for the next 20 years. The vision is that:</p> <p>"We will have a sustainable, inclusive, safe and accessible transport system, helping deliver a healthier, fairer and more prosperous Scotland for communities, businesses and visitors."</p> <p>The vision is underpinned by 4 interconnected priorities, with each priority also having 3 associated outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Reduce Inequalities</b> – our transport system will be accessible, easy to use and affordable for all. 'Everyone in Scotland will share in the benefit of a modern and accessible transport system.'</li> <li>2. <b>Take Climate Action</b> – our transport system will help deliver our net-zero target, adapt to the effects of climate change, and promote greener, cleaner choices. 'People will be able to make travel choices that minimise the long-term impacts on our climate and the wellbeing of future generations.'</li> <li>3. <b>Help Deliver Inclusive Economic Growth</b> – our transport system will get people and goods where they need to get to, be reliable, efficient, and high quality, and use beneficial innovation. 'Scotland will have a transport system that will help the whole country to flourish.'</li> <li>4. <b>Improve our Health and Wellbeing</b> – our transport system will be safe and secure for all, enable us to make healthy travel choices, and help make our communities great places to live. 'Scotland's transport system will be safe and enable a healthy, active and fit nation.'</li> </ol>	By developing our LDP3 Spatial Strategy in alignment with NPF4 (particularly its Spatial Principles and policies 2: Climate Mitigation and Adaptation, 13: Sustainable Transport, 15: Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods, and 18: Infrastructure First), Tactran's Regional Transport Strategy, and our Perth and Kinross Mobility Strategy, will help create places which are sustainable, inclusive, safe and accessible via a range of sustainable travel modes, including walking, wheeling and cycling.
<a href="#">Strategic Transport Projects Review 2</a>	<p>In 2019, Transport Scotland, the national transport agency of the Scottish Government, commenced the second Strategic Transport Projects Review, the first review having been published in 2008. It will help deliver the vision, priorities and outcomes that are set out in the second National Transport Strategy (NTS2).</p> <p>This review of the strategic transport network's performance will inform transport investment in Scotland for the next 20 years (2022-2042) by providing evidence-based recommendations on which Scottish Ministers can base future transport investment decisions. The report makes 45 recommendations which focus on investment on sustainable transport options.</p> <p>The STPR2 recommendations are grouped under six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Improving active travel infrastructure</b> – connected neighbourhoods; active freeways and cycle parking hubs; village-town active travel connections; connecting towns by active travel, and long-distance active travel network.</li> <li>• <b>Influencing travel choices and behaviour</b> – behavioural change initiatives; changing road user behaviour; increasing active travel to school; improving access to bikes, and expansion of 20mph limits and zones.</li> <li>• <b>Enhancing access to affordable public transport</b> – Clyde Metro; Edinburgh and South East Scotland Mass Transit; Aberdeen Rapid Transit; provision of strategic bus priority measures; Highland Main Line rail corridor enhancements; Perth-Dundee-Aberdeen rail corridor enhancements; Edinburgh/Glasgow-Perth/Dundee rail corridor enhancements; supporting integrated journeys at ferry terminals; infrastructure to provide access for all at railway stations; investment in Demand Responsive Transport and Mobility as a service; improved public transport passenger interchange facilities; framework for the delivery of mobility hubs, and smart, integrated public transport ticketing.</li> <li>• <b>Decarbonising transport</b> – Ferry vessel renewal and replacement, and progressive decarbonisation; decarbonisation of the rail network; decarbonisation of the bus network; behaviour change and modal shift for freight, and zero emission vehicles and infrastructure transition.</li> <li>• <b>Increasing safety and resilience on the strategic transport network</b> – access to Argyll; trunk road and motorway safety improvements to progress towards 'Vision Zero'; trunk road and motorway climate change adaptation and resilience; trunk road and motorway renewal for reliability, resilience and safety; future Intelligent Transport Systems; Traffic Scotland System</li> </ul>	There are a number of STPR2 recommendations which our LDP3 Spatial Strategy can help deliver directly and indirectly, not just those highlighted in the Review for the Tay Cities Region, particularly those relating to improving active travel infrastructure.

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	<p>renewal; Intelligent Transport System renewal and replacement; strategy for improving rest and welfare facilities for hauliers; improving active travel on trunk roads through communities, and speed management plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Strengthening strategic connections</b> – sustainable access to Grangemouth Investment Zone; access to Stranraer and the ports at Cairnryan; potential Sound of Harris, Sound of Barra fixed link and fixed link between Mull and Scottish mainland; investment in port infrastructure to support vessel renewal and replacement, and progressive decarbonisation; major station masterplans; rail freight terminals and facilities, and high speed and cross-border rail enhancements.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations 15 and 16 are specific to the Tay Cities Region:</p> <p>15. Highland Main Line rail corridor enhancements</p> <p>16. Perth-Dundee-Aberdeen rail corridor enhancements</p> <p>Recommendations 2, 17, 43 and 44 are general but highlighted as having particular benefit for the Tay City Region:</p> <p>1. Active freeways and cycle parking hubs</p> <p>17. Edinburgh/Glasgow-Perth/Dundee rail corridor enhancements</p> <p>43. Major station masterplans</p> <p>44. Rail freight terminals and facilities</p>	
<a href="#">Scotland Cycling Framework</a>	<p>The Cycling Framework for Active Travel sets out our strategic priorities and shared actions to maximise cycling’s contribution in realising the Scottish Government’s long term Vision for Active Travel in Scotland: That Scotland’s communities are shaped around people, with walking and cycling the most popular choice for everyday short journeys.</p> <p>The top priority for the achievement of our vision is for the delivery of more dedicated, high quality, safe cycling infrastructure, effectively resourced, where fair access is ensured and uptake is supported with training and education.</p>	<p>LDP3 should consider the use of all modes of transport for the movement of people and goods across Perth and Kinross’s rural and urban settings, to help achieve national targets and local objectives. Active travel plays a key role in decarbonising transport, along with several co-benefits relating to health and wellbeing and creating high quality environments.</p>
<p>Transport Scotland, Sustrans and SCOTS, <a href="#">Cycling by Design (2021)</a></p>	<p>Cycling by Design provides design guidance for cycling infrastructure on all roads, streets and paths in Scotland. The document “aims to ensure that cycling is a practical and attractive choice for everyday and occasional journeys of all people, particularly new, returning or less confident users.”</p> <p>At the heart of the National Transport Strategy 2 (NTS2) vision and priorities is the aim to encourage people to travel by more active and sustainable means. Through making this modal shift we can help reduce carbon emissions and contribute to national priorities in terms of equality and health improvements.</p> <p>High-quality cycling infrastructure can help to encourage a wider range of people to take up cycling. The design guidance is intended to support designers in integrating cycling into the built environment, and should be applied to schemes delivering cycling infrastructure, new and improved roads, new developments, and any other built environment feature where cycling should be considered.</p> <p>The guidance supports an objective developed by the Active Travel Task Force in their 2018 <a href="#">Delivery Plan</a>, which sought to “improve delivery of the ambitious and inclusive walking and cycling projects in Scotland that will help to create high-quality places and communities that support health and wellbeing.” It also supports the integration of cycling with people walking and wheeling, in holistic and attractive environments, serving the needs of all users, and facilitating the implementation of the Scottish Government’s <a href="#">Sustainable Travel Hierarchy</a>. Designers are expected to meet or exceed the design requirements set out in the guidance to deliver this aspiration.</p> <p>Cycling by Design contains, amongst other information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ‘12 key messages to designers’, which summarise how they should approach the application of the document’s requirements.</li> <li>• A section on ‘Planning for Users’, which considers the needs of users based on their ‘Type’ i.e. new and less confident users, and confident, existing users; different types of cycle vehicle, including their dimensions and turning circle requirements; physical effort required, and how to make a journey attractive and convenient, regardless of age and ability.</li> <li>• A section on Core Design Principles (Safety, Coherence, Directness, Comfort, Attractiveness and Adaptability).</li> </ul>	<p>In developing our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and thinking about connections to, within and from our site proposals, it will be important to incorporate and seek the implementation of the key messages, design principles and requirements set out in ‘Cycling by Design’ through the delivery of development proposals (site-specific requirements). This will contribute towards the achievement of the Scottish Government’s Six Qualities of Successful Places. There are key connections, in particular, between delivery of high-quality cycling infrastructure and our LDP3 Spatial Strategy work on tackling the climate and nature crises, climate mitigation and adaptation, sustainable transport, identifying local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods, infrastructure first, and protecting and enhancing blue and green infrastructure and their networks under NPF4 policies 1, 2, 13, 15, 18, and 20.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on Level of Service indicators (High, Medium and Low) to help designers identify the strengths and weaknesses of their design and identify improvements to achieve a high level of service.</li> <li>• The stages in the Planning and Delivery Process for cycle networks, including using multi-modal/strategic appraisals.</li> <li>• Network Planning in different settings (techniques, components, and integration with other model networks).</li> <li>• Designing new developments to meet or exceed the highest level of service.</li> <li>• Information on the Design Review Process.</li> <li>• Cycle Links (principles, types, providing appropriate facilities).</li> <li>• Geometric Design Requirements.</li> <li>• Considerations for different types of tracks e.g., detached or remote, those adjacent to carriageway, cycle lanes, and mixed traffic streets.</li> <li>• Construction options and details, including advantages and disadvantages.</li> <li>• Detailed design considerations for crossings, junctions, and roundabouts.</li> <li>• Trip end facilities considerations, such as cycle parking, public transport integration, public cycle hire, active travel hubs etc.</li> </ul>	
<a href="#">Tactran Regional Transport Strategy 2015-2036 (Refresh)</a>	<p>The purpose of the 2015 Refresh was to incorporate significant developments in policy, and better align it with the then new TAYplan Strategic Development Plan (SDP) and its transport implications, the new LDP system, and also emerging Community Planning Partnership Single Outcome Agreements.</p> <p>Tactran’s Vision Statement sets out the strategic direction and outcomes they want the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) to achieve over the 21 year period of the Strategy, and beyond. This is to deliver:</p> <p><i>‘a transport system, shaped by engagement with its citizens, which helps delivery prosperity and connects communities across the region and beyond, which is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable, and which promotes the health and wellbeing of all.’</i></p> <p>The RTS Objectives have been developed under six broad themes: Economy; Accessibility; Equity &amp; Social Inclusion; Environment; Health &amp; Wellbeing; Safety &amp; Security; and Integration. Each theme has an overarching objective and also related supporting sub-objectives.</p> <p>The refreshed RTS has three Key Strategic Themes: Economic Prosperity; Connecting Communities and Being Socially Inclusive; and Environmental Sustainability and Promoting Health and Wellbeing.</p> <p>The previous Strategy (2008-2023) identified twenty-three Strategic Actions, which the Partnership would pursue to deliver the key RTS Objectives. During the first seven years of the RTS, significant progress was made on implementing these Actions. As part of the refresh, these original Strategic Actions were updated and redefined to reflect the changes and progress identified in the Refresh document.</p> <p>A number of detailed strategies or frameworks have been developed since the 2008-2023 RTS was approved. These cover Strategic Connectivity, Active Travel, Buses, Freight, Health &amp; Transport, Park &amp; Ride, Travel Information, and Travel Planning. They draw on the RTS Objectives and set out in more detail the policy and delivery framework for specific strands of the RTS.</p> <p>A newly emerging RTS 3 is under development. This will closely align with the NTS2 at a regional scale.</p>	<p>Regional Transport Strategies and Delivery Plans provide the regional priorities, projects, actions, and services, aligned with the NTS priorities. While these provide a framework for travel and transport in the region, the RTS generally has a particular focus on regional travel between the relevant local authorities rather than travel wholly within local authority areas. The Perth and Kinross LDP3 will consider transport within the context of its local area, but also be mindful of cross boundary transport matters, and how it can support their delivery.</p>
<a href="#">The Perth People Place Programme</a>	<p>The Perth People Place Programme aims to make significant improvements to sustainable transport and active travel, in response to the changing way in which we now live, travel and work following the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>This will be achieved through creating more sustainable travel routes between rural areas, edge of city neighbourhoods, and Perth City Centre, and developing “liveable neighbourhoods” where amenities and services are accessible or located within a 20-minute return walk or wheel from home.</p> <p>The first project being developed through the Programme is the Dunkeld Road Corridor Neighbourhood. It consists of multiple communities, and the Corridor is being developed as part of a plan to link the City Centre, Bertha Park, Luncarty, and the wider rural communities. It will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver safer, more accessible and more inclusive environments for sustainable travel</li> <li>• Reduce the need for carbon-based travel</li> </ul>	<p>LDP3 will consider and incorporate on going schemes and projects such as Perth People Place, ensuring work isn’t delayed but also supported at a strategic level.</p>



Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create spaces for use by the public and businesses, producing conditions for both to thrive</li> </ul> <p>Improve integration between active travel modes and public transport</p>	
<a href="#">PKC Draft Mobility Strategy</a>	<p>The Perth and Kinross Council's Mobility Strategy, commonly known as a Local Transport Strategy, will set out Perth and Kinross Council's vision for managing and developing the transport network. The Mobility Strategy will consider all modes of transport, for the movement of goods and people, across Perth and Kinross's rural and urban settings, to help achieve national targets and local objectives. The Mobility Strategy will respond to the climate change agenda and changes in how people travel. It is expected to be finalised late 2024; the final version will be referenced in the preparation of Local Development Plan 3.</p> <p>The strategic objectives of the Mobility Strategy align with the National Transport Strategy (NTS2); to take climate action, to improve health and wellbeing, to reduce inequalities, and to help deliver inclusive and sustainable growth. These objectives are taken forward as 11 Transport Planning Objectives (TPOs).</p> <p>The Draft Mobility Strategy's Action Plan has been developed using an approach which considers actions relating to the transport system (physical mobility) as well as the land-use system (spatial proximity) and the telecommunications system (digital connectivity) which together constitutes a 'Triple Access System'. A total of 164 actions are listed in the Draft Action Plan, allocated into eight 'themes'.</p>	<p>The Local Development Plan is required to prioritise future development sites that can be accessed by sustainable transport modes. The Plan's Spatial Strategy will also reflect the objectives of the sustainable investment hierarchy. Accessibility by a range of transport modes is required and to reduce car-dominance where possible, with particular cognisance of the rural highland areas within Perth and Kinross.</p> <p>The local and regional transport strategies, as well as an appropriate and effective transport appraisal will inform the Local Development Plan, including evidence of transport capacities, and an appraisal of the spatial strategy on the transport network.</p>
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Active Travel Strategy</a>	<p>The focus of this Active Travel Strategy is to reduce travel by motorised vehicles, encourage, enhance, and monitor physical active travel modes, and make improvements to infrastructure and raise awareness of routes for those with mobility issues.</p> <p>The Strategy aims to encourage more people in Perth and Kinross to walk and cycle more often, making them more active and helping to improve their health and wellbeing. To achieve this aim, the Council and its partners will work to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a more socially inclusive transport system</li> <li>Reduce the impacts of congestion, air pollution and severance of vehicular transport on Perth and Kinross Communities</li> <li>Improve public health</li> <li>Boost economic activity</li> </ul> <p>Perth &amp; Kinross Council and its partners will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the number of journeys made on foot across Perth and Kinross as recorded in the 2011 Census for Scotland</li> <li>Increase the number of journeys made by bike in Perth and Kinross as recorded in 2011 Census for Scotland</li> <li>Increase the proportion of residents of Perth and Kinross walking more than 30 minutes in one go per month by 5% by 2028 in comparison with a 2018 baseline</li> <li>Increase the proportion of residents cycling monthly or more often in Perth and Kinross by 50% by 2028 in comparison with a 2018 baseline</li> </ul> <p><u>Strategic Priorities</u></p> <p>To encourage more active travel, the following initiatives will be progressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve active travel networks</li> <li>Improve other active travel infrastructure (such as bike parking)</li> <li>Improve information on networks or opportunities to use them</li> <li>Enable more people to walk and cycle more often (such as by helping them get access to a bike)</li> <li>Encourage more people to walk and cycle more often (by promoting the benefits of doing so)</li> </ul>	<p>LDP3 will help to deliver upon the aims and priorities of the Perth and Kinross Active Travel Strategy.</p>
<b>COMMUNITIES AND LAND</b>		
<a href="#">Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016</a>	<p>The 2016 Land Reform Act was establishing following the 2015 Community Empowerment Act. The main provisions under the Act include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The establishment of the Scottish Land Commission;</li> </ul>	<p>In developing our LDP3 Spatial Strategy, it is important to be aware of the provisions established under the 2016 Act and what that means for the management and use of land</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The introduction of changes to land ownership and management in Scotland;</li> <li>• The setting up of a new public register of controlling interests in landowners and tenants, to create greater transparency;</li> <li>• Giving compliant community groups the ability to apply for the right to buy land to further sustainable development;</li> <li>• The further engagement of communities in decisions relating to land;</li> <li>• Business rates to be payable for shootings and deer forests;</li> <li>• Expanded functions of deer panels and enhanced powers for Nature Scot to demand deer management plans and returns on the numbers to be culled;</li> <li>• More control over the use of common good land by local authorities, and</li> <li>• More power to local authorities to review core paths, but they must consult on any proposed changes.</li> </ul>	across Scotland. The provisions in respect of the right to buy for community groups to further sustainable development, and the need to further engage communities in decisions relating to land may become important relevant considerations during the development and lifetime of the Plan.
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Guidance on Engaging Communities in Decisions Relating to Land (2018)</a>	<p>Following on from the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016, this guidance document sets out information on the benefits of engaging with communities on decisions relating to land, and ways of carrying this out. The primary aim of the document is to help ensure that people have the chance to become involved in decisions about land that affect them. It provides guidance on when and how engagement should be carried out, and with whom, but it is not prescriptive, and highlights that engagement should be designed in a way so as to meet local circumstances.</p> <p>The Guidance applies to both urban and rural land, and includes waterways, buildings and structures on land. It doesn't replace or duplicate statutory requirements for community consultation and engagement e.g. under planning legislation. It sets out how decision makers should proactively engage with communities affected by those decisions, to build and maintain positive working relationships and develop a partnership approach to achieving sustainable development. It is important to note that engagement does not give local communities a legal right over land, or any power to direct the actions and decisions of landowners, but it will allow the views of communities to be heard and help shape the decisions made.</p>	PKC will continue to engage with our communities at the different stages in the development of our LDP3 and during its lifetime where relevant.
<a href="#">The Town and Country Planning (Local Place Plans) (Scotland) Regulations 2021</a> <a href="#">Planning Circular 1/2022: Local Place Plans</a>	<p>Section 14 of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 introduced the provision for the development of Local Place Plans (LPPs). These are community-led plans which will set out a community's aspirations for its future development. Once registered by a planning authority, they are to be taken into account in the preparation of the relevant local development plan (LDP) for the area. Whilst most of the provisions for LPPs are set out in the Act, some of the detail is prescribed through the 2021 Regulations.</p> <p>As per the 2019 Act, in preparing a LPP a community body must have regard to the LDP for the area, and the National Planning Framework. Regulation 2 also requires the community body to have regard to any applicable Locality Plan.</p> <p>The Regulations contain detailed requirements as to the form and content of LPPs, steps to be undertaken prior to the submission of an LPP, information to be submitted with an LPP, and the Register of LPPs (including details regarding removal of a plan from the Register, and the publication of a map of registered LPPs).</p> <p>This Planning Circular provides guidance on the preparation, submission and registration of LPPs, for communities and planning authorities. It also includes some guidance on matters which although not a legislative requirement, can support the process of preparing an LPP, and ensure the legal requirements can be met.</p>	In December 2023, Perth and Kinross Council advertised an invitation to create LPPs, stating that community bodies can prepare LPPs for their area and submit to the Council for registration at any time. Any LPPs that are registered with the Council by 31 January 2025 will have the greatest opportunity to be taken into account when preparing our LDP3, as work on preparation of the Proposed LDP3 is programmed to begin in early 2025. To date there have been some expressions of interest in preparing an LPP from community bodies within Perth and Kinross, but there are currently no registered LPPs. However, we will continue to monitor our LPP Register as we progress with preparing our LDP3.

**Table A.7: Relevant Soil Themed PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>SOIL</b>		
<a href="#">EU Soil Strategy for 2030- Reaping the benefits of healthy soils for people, food, nature and climate (2021)</a>	<p>This Strategy provides the framework and steps towards protecting and restoring soils, and ensuring they are used in a sustainable way. It sets out a vision and objectives to achieve healthy soils by 2050, and a series of actions to be delivered by 2030. It also announces a new Soil Health Law to be introduced by 2023.</p> <p>The EU Soil Strategy is a key deliverable of the <a href="#">EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030</a>, and will contribute to the European Green Deal objectives.</p> <p>Healthy soils are considered essential to achieving climate neutrality, a clean and circular economy, and stopping desertification and land degradation. Healthy soils are also important in reversing biodiversity loss, providing healthy food, and safeguarding human health.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All EU soil ecosystems are healthy and more resilient and can therefore continue to provide their crucial services.</li> <li>• There is no net land take and soil pollution is reduced to levels that are no longer harmful to people’s health or ecosystems.</li> <li>• Protecting soils, managing them sustainably and restoring degraded soils is a common standard.</li> </ul> <p><b>Actions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tabling a dedicated legislative proposal on soil health by 2023 to enable the objectives of the EU soil strategy and achieve good soil health by 2050.</li> <li>• Making sustainable soil management the new normal, by proposing a scheme for landowners to get their soils tested for free, promoting sustainable soil management through the CAP and sharing best practices.</li> <li>• Considering proposing legally binding objectives to limit drainage of wetlands and organic soils and to restore managed and drained peatlands to mitigate and adapt to climate change.</li> <li>• Investigating streams of excavated soils and assessing the need and potential for a legally binding “soil passport” to boost circular the economy and enhance reuse of clean soil.</li> <li>• Restoring degraded soils and remediating contaminated sites.</li> <li>• Preventing desertification by developing a common methodology to assess desertification and land degradation.</li> <li>• Increasing research, data and monitoring on soil.</li> <li>• Mobilising the necessary societal engagement and financial resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 16(2) of the UK Withdrawal from the European Union (Continuity) (Scotland) Act 2021 defines the environment as “all, or any, of the air, water and land (including the earth’s crust) etc. The vision, objectives and actions contained within the Strategy are relevant to Scotland’s soils, and those of the Perth and Kinross Area. Our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and policies must support the protection and restoration of our soils.</p>
<a href="#">EU Proposal for a Directive on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (2023)</a>	<p>The EU Soil Strategy proposed a new Soil Monitoring Law to be introduced. This proposal for a new Directive is part of the process of delivering that.</p> <p>The new law aims to address key soil threats in the EU e.g. erosion, floods and landslides, loss of soil organic matter, salinisation, contamination, soil compaction, soil sealing, and loss of soil biodiversity. It provides a legal framework to help achieve healthy soils by 2050 through putting into place a monitoring framework for soils across the EU; making sustainable soil management the norm in the EU, and asking Member States to identify potentially contaminated sites, investigate these sites, and address unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.</p> <p>The European Commission adopted the proposal for a Soil Monitoring Law in July 2023. The next steps in the process talks to take place with the European Parliament to shape the final text of the law.</p>	<p>Promoting the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of our soils through our LDP3 can help address key soil threats.</p>
<a href="#">Scottish Soil Framework (2009)</a>	<p>The Framework sets out the vision for soil protection in Scotland and formally acknowledges the importance of soils to society in terms of the services they provide and the socio-economic and environmental importance of their many functions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing food, biomass and raw materials</li> <li>• Storing, filtering and transforming many substances including carbon</li> <li>• Serving as a platform for human activity and landscape, and as an archive of heritage</li> <li>• Playing a key role as a habitat and gene pool</li> </ul> <p>For these reasons it is important that Scotland’s soils are managed sustainably.</p> <p>Protecting Scotland’s soil is in line with the Government’s National Outcome:</p>	<p>LDP3 must promote the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of the area’s soils to help address key soil threats.</p>

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	<p>‘We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations’ and also support its aim of increasing sustainable economic growth. It is the principle aim of the Framework to promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. The underlying vision of the Framework is that:</p> <p>‘Soils are recognised as a vital part of our economy, environment and heritage, to be safeguarded for existing and future generations in Scotland.’</p> <p>The following threats to soils are identified in the Framework and ranked high to low:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate Change</li> <li>2. Loss of organic matter</li> <li>3. Sealing – through construction</li> <li>4. Acidification and Eutrophication</li> <li>5. Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>6. Contamination by heavy metals</li> <li>7. Soil erosion</li> <li>8. Pesticides</li> <li>9. Compaction and structure</li> <li>10. Salinisation</li> </ol>	
<a href="#">The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2005</a>	<p>These regulations require local authorities to inspect their area to identify contaminated land, to ensure it is remediated, and to maintain a register of contaminated land which is available for public inspection.</p>	<p>The Council’s Contaminated Land Team hold a register of contaminated land sites across the Perth and Kinross Area.</p> <p>NPF4 Policy 9: Brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings expects LDPs to set out opportunities for the sustainable reuse of such land and buildings. Policy 9c) provides further detail on land which is known or suspected to be unstable or contaminated – proposals must demonstrate that the land is, or can be made safe and suitable for the proposed new use. The LDP3 Spatial Strategy should consider where there are opportunities to remediate contaminated land through the identification of site proposals.</p>
<p>James Hutton Institute, Carbon Sequestration Study of Perth and Kinross Council Area, December 2021</p>	<p>The Council commissioned the James Hutton Institute (JHI) to undertake a Carbon Sequestration Study of the Perth and Kinross Council Area. The study’s concluding report was submitted to the Council in December 2021. The project focussed on the sectors of land-based industries and natural resources, and how these can be considered when looking at the carbon resources of the area, and its potential for sequestering or reducing GHG emissions. Specifically, it considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimates of Soil Carbon Stocks in PKC area</li> <li>• Carbon Stocks and emissions from Peatland</li> <li>• Recommendations across a range of land-based initiatives to support carbon sequestration</li> </ul> <p>The study provides a research resource to support the Council’s wider net zero initiatives.</p>	<p>The JHI project report identifies some actions relating to the assessment and use of natural resources which could be taken forward to help in achieving net zero emissions. This report can help guide the development of the Plan’s Spatial Strategy, through highlighting existing sources of GHG sequestration and storage, and identifying new opportunities, primarily linked to tree planting and peatland restoration.</p>



**Table A.7: Relevant Water Environment Themed PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>WATER ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<b>FLOOD RISK</b>		
PKC Draft Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2025)	This draft assessment is designed to inform the development planning process, primarily to avoid increasing overall flood risk by avoiding areas of flood hazard. This is prepared by the planning authority in consultation with Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). The draft SFRA has been finalised after taking on board feedback from this consultation.	This assessment will be referred to when undertaking site assessments for the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">SEPA medium likelihood future flood risk 2080 coastal flood risk mapping and SEPA medium likelihood future flood risk 2080 river flood risk mapping</a>	These are the best proxy for the at-risk flood risk areas mentioned in NPF4, this is currently based on UK 2009 Climate projections but will be updated to reflect the UK 2018 climate change projections.	If this updated climate change mapping is available this will be used in site assessment for the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">SEPA low likelihood (present day) surface water flood risk mapping</a>	When future surface water flood map layer is available (expected by Spring 2025 latest), this will be used instead. However, the surface water present day low likelihood flood map layer, available in the Flood Map Viewer, is the best proxy in the meantime. This layer used the medium likelihood flood event with an increase in rainfall intensity of 20% nationally. This layer may provide a first indication of those areas potentially at risk from surface water flooding in the future, however due to projected changes in rainfall intensity it may not show all locations that may be affected in the future. A Surface water management plan is currently being prepared for several communities, and where available timeously, these plans will be used to inform identification of areas at risk.	This mapping/its replacement will be referred to when undertaking site assessments for the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Planning Information Note 4 (PIN4) SEPA position on development protected by a flood protection scheme (July 2024)</a>	This Planning Information Note supports interpretation of NPF4 Policy 22 Flood Risk and Water Management. This document clearly articulates the SEPA position regarding development behind existing formal flood defences, and how informal defences should be accounted for.	This note will be referred to when undertaking site assessments for the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">SEPA Flood Risk and Land Use Vulnerability Guidance (July 2024)</a>	This guidance document supports interpretation of NPF4 Policy 22 Flood Risk and Water Management.	This guidance will be referred to when undertaking site assessments for the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">SEPA Flood Risk Standing Advice for Planning Authorities (July 2024)</a>	This advice supports interpretation of NPF4 policy 22 Flood risk and water management.	This advice will be referred to when undertaking site assessments for the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Scottish Government Flood resilience strategy (December 2024)</a>	This strategy sets out views on what is needed to make places more flood resilient in the longer term.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of the Flood Resilience Strategy.
<a href="#">Scottish Water's Climate Adaptation Plan 2024</a>	This plan sets out Scottish Water's long term priorities in dealing with and adapting to climate change which is putting pressure on our infrastructure serving Scotland. This includes, flood risk increase, water scarcity and drought management planning as well as consumer water use.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of Scottish Water's Climate Adaptation Plan.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">SEPA, Tay Flood Risk Management Plan (December 2021)</a>	<p>Flooding in Scotland is managed through 14 local plan districts which are based on river catchments. Perth and Kinross Council is the lead authority for the Tay District as well as being involved in 3 other surrounding districts – the <a href="#">Forth, Forth Estuary</a>, and the <a href="#">Tay Estuary and Montrose Basin</a>. The Local Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) for these districts supplement, and are consistent with SEPA’s plans, but also set out the responsibilities, timescales, local coordination, and funding arrangements for the implementation of the selected actions. The main focus of the local FRMPs is to manage flood risk in PVAs, where specific actions apply in addition to the general actions.</p> <p>This Local Plan by SEPA was produced with the support and collaboration of the relevant local authorities. Land use planning objectives and actions have been agreed with responsible authorities, which will ensure flood risk is adequately considered in local planning decisions.</p>	Our LDP3 will support the implementation of the relevant land use planning objectives and actions included within these plans.
<a href="#">PKC, Tay Local Flood Risk Management Plan Cycle 2: 2022-2028 (December 2022)</a>	This Plan, published by Perth and Kinross Council, sets out in more detail how the actions of the Tay Flood Risk Management Plans will be achieved. A Surface Water Management Plan is currently being prepared for several communities. Scottish Water and Perth and Kinross Council are working in partnership on the outputs from the Perth Integrated Catchment Study (ICS), and Perth and Kinross Council are engaging consulting engineers to complete the flood study and to develop the Perth Surface Water Management Plan.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of the Local Flood Risk Management Plan and Surface Water Management Plan.
<a href="#">Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 Guidance</a>	<p>Focuses on the duties of each local authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assess bodies of water for the purposes of ascertaining whether any such body gives rise to a risk of flooding, and</li> <li>• To carry out a schedule of clearance and repair works to substantially reduce any such risk</li> </ul>	This guidance will be referred to when undertaking site assessments for the Proposed Plan.
<b>WATER ENVIRONMENT</b>		
<a href="#">SEPA, River basin management plan for Scotland (2021)</a>	The management plan set out a framework for protecting and improving the water environment and consequentially the benefits provided by the water environment across Scotland. It focuses on reducing resource use, eliminating waste and restoring natural capital. It covers rivers, lochs, transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters, groundwater, and groundwater dependant wetlands, and sets out actions for public bodies, industry, and land managers in Scotland.	The <a href="#">Strategic Environmental Assessment site assessment</a> (as a base although there may be some additions to it) which will be used at Proposed Plan stage to consider potential allocations considers flood risk, and water environment, and when considering impact on the water environment condition there will be reference to the RBMP and to the most recent water classification data, and to information on drinking water protected areas.
<a href="#">SEPA, One Planet Prosperity – A Framework for Water (2019)</a>	<p>The purpose of the Framework is to focus SEPA’s management of the water environment so that Scotland can live and prosper within the resources of one planet. To achieve this, five specific outcomes will guide where SEPA puts its efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure fair and efficient use of water resources in homes and businesses. Look for alternative wherever possible and waste none</li> <li>• Ensure businesses have access to a high quality water environment to support sustainable economic growth</li> <li>• Increase the resilience of Scotland’s towns, cities, countryside and coastlines to climate change</li> <li>• Protect and restore the water environment to support rich and diverse wildlife</li> <li>• Create a high quality water environment near to where people live and work, for recreation, amenity and active travel</li> </ul>	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of SEPA’s Framework for Water.
<a href="#">The CREW Partnership, Lochs and Climate Change Research</a>	The CREW Partnership including the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH) has carried out two recent studies into the impacts of Climate Change on freshwater Lochs in the UK. The first looking at the effect of climate change on lochs and the second looking at solutions. These include the use of Loch Leven as a case study. Changes to land use, changing rainfall patterns and rising temperatures are impacting lochs. The main solution to the input of phosphorus into lochs are measures to prevent erosion and run off. The planning system has little control over sustainable land management practices but erosion and runoff from rural development can be controlled as can the Forest and Woodland Strategy and incentives through the identification of nature networks and potential use of offsite enhancement from NPF4 policy 3.	The impacts of climate change on Loch Leven and potential solutions identified through these studies should be considered in the development of LDP3’s Spatial Strategy, including work on identifying Nature Networks, nature-based solutions and the review of our Forest and Woodland Strategy.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">Loch Leven Nutrient Load and Source Apportionment Study</a>	This Study, published by and available from Nature Scot in 2017, set out the sources of phosphorus into the loch (the main source of algal blooms) and informed the development of LDP2. An updated study due to be commenced in 2025 will also address the impacts of combined sewer overflows into the Loch.	The report and updated data from the new study will inform consideration of and preparation of policy and spatial implications for development in Kinross and Milnathort.
Forth Rivers Trust, Lower South Queich Restoration Project	A further study was commissioned by Perth and Kinross Council to scope the requirements for a reduction in erosion on the South Queich, Kinross. The completed report from the Forth Rivers Trust provides information on how this intervention could remove a barrier to fish migration and reduce loss of soil with a significant consequent drop in phosphorus entering the loch.	The Study will help inform development of local policy within LDP3 to tackle loch pollution.
<a href="#">Water Resilient Places Policy Framework (2021)</a>	<p>Scottish Government paper considers what improvements we can make to surface water management in communities across Scotland by building on existing policy and by improving how we work together.</p> <p>It highlights blue green infrastructure can bring multiple benefits and meet a wider range of policy objectives including flood risk management, city regeneration, environmental improvement and enhanced wellbeing and health. Scottish Water’s “no more in; what’s in out” surface water policy stating that they will not normally accept any surface water connections into their combined sewer system also requires a shift in favour of blue-green interventions. Resolving surface water flooding issues requires a coordinated effort across organisations which could be difficult to achieve given the current policy and legislative framework.</p> <p>All the actions in this paper are relevant, however the most directly relevant actions for the land-use planning process (development planning and development management) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We should take a placemaking approach to achieving blue-green cities and water resilience involving partners in the public and private sectors, the third sector, individuals, and communities.</li> <li>• Climate impact assessments applying to public policies/activities should include assessing the impact of the proposed policy/activity on water resilience i.e. considering if the activity adds to flooding and drainage issues, helps manage flooding and drainage or has no effect on flooding and drainage.</li> <li>• Where appropriate, include a requirement for all sites and development proposals to be assessed and report on how they will contribute positively to the climate emergency and water resilience.</li> <li>• Place-making (and masterplanning) should establish blue-green infrastructure needs from the outset where planning authorities’ decisions are informed by a comprehensive water strategy where: o The natural infrastructure is defined; o Strategic flood risk and drainage assessments are carried out; o A blue-green infrastructure plan is defined</li> <li>• The drainage of surface water from all new sites wherever practicable should be by blue-green infrastructure. Land for blue-green infrastructure should be a site pre-requisite and all designs should presume no rainwater connection to sewer.</li> </ul>	The actions identified in this framework will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site specific developer requirements in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Blue Economy Action Plan</a>	<p>The Action Plan will set out clear actions to strengthen the resilience of our marine industries ranging from renewable energy to fisheries. This will include supporting the sustainable growth of Acquculture. The new scheme will require all applicants to demonstrate how their projects would deliver against the blue economy action plan and one or more of the outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overarching / public good</li> <li>• Supply chain / marketing</li> <li>• Sectoral / community outcomes</li> </ul>	

Table A.8: Relevant Air Themed PPS

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>AIR</b>		
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Cleaner Air for Scotland 2</a>	A new air quality strategy to replace Cleaner Air for Scotland - The Road to a Healthier Future, setting out the Scottish Government's air quality policy framework for the next five years and a series of actions to deliver further air quality improvements.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of the actions identified in Cleaner air for Scotland 2.
<a href="#">Perth Air Quality Action Plan (2009)</a>	The Council has designated an Air Quality Management Areas in Perth city. The Air Quality Management Area has an Air Quality Action Plan with specific measures to assess, monitor and improve air quality over the long term.	<p>The Perth Air Quality Management Plan has recently been reviewed and is expected to be published later in 2025. The Proposed Plan will need to address the actions set out in the revised plan. This may include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• gathering evidence on whether there is a need to address pollution from stoves and boilers in the air quality management area</li><li>• examining whether emissions from vehicles can be reduced through encouraging low car developments</li></ul> <p>Although the Air Quality Management Plan is not expected to introduce a need for a Low Emissions Zone in Perth, this issue was last considered in 2020 and may have been raised again in consultation so may require examination again in the future.</p>
<a href="#">Crieff Air Quality Management Area revocation order</a>	Crieff has previously been the subject of an Air Quality Management Area with an associated Action Plan. However, having conducted a review and assessment of air quality in Crieff, the Council is satisfied that the air quality objectives in respect of the Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean and Fine Particles annual mean objectives as specified in The Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (as amended) will be met. This has resulted in the revocation of Crieff's Air Quality Management Area.	The Crieff Air Quality Management Area was revoked in 2024 following a review, and the Proposed Plan will need to reflect those changes.

Table A.9: Relevant Climatic Factors Themed PPS

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>CLIMATIC FACTORS</b>		
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Update to the Climate Change Plan 2018-2032</a>	Directs the pathway for the targets set within the Climate Change Act.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of the Climate Change Plan.
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Draft</a>	This includes a draft route map of actions to support a flourishing net zero energy system that supplies affordable, resilient and clean energy for Scotland.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of the actions



Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan (2023)</a>		identified in the draft / finalised Energy Strategy and Just Transition Plan.
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Heat in Buildings Strategy and Heat in Buildings Bill</a>	Following consultation on the <a href="#">Heat in Buildings Strategy</a> in 2021, the Scottish Government set out ambitions for net zero buildings through the <a href="#">Heat in Buildings Bill</a> which was consulted on between November 2023 and March 2024. The Bill sets out proposals to make new laws around energy efficiency of our homes and buildings and the way we heat those buildings.	LDP3 will promote and seek high quality design which maximises energy efficiency.
<a href="#">Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021</a>	The Act sets out provisions for the deployment of heat networks across Scotland, including requirements around heat network zoning where these have most potential.	The identification and designation of Heat Network Zones is being undertaken as a separate process. LDP3 will include any designated or proposed Heat Network Zones. SEA Site Assessments will consider whether proposals are within a designated or proposed zone or within a specified distance of. Site specific development requirements will reflect the details of NPF4 Policy 19.
<a href="#">PKC, Local Area Energy Plan 2024-2029</a>	Provides an understanding of the nature, scale, rate, and timings of changes needed for the transition to a net zero energy system within Perth and Kinross. Includes a series of potential pathways for the area's energy transition including priorities and actions around whole building retrofits, heat networks, decentralised heat pumps in rural areas, transport related actions, and a shift in the energy system towards local generation to balance local supply and demand.	The potential pathways for energy transition will be taken into account in developing the Spatial Strategy and policies for the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">PKC, Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy Delivery Plan 2024-2029</a>	Provides a strategy for the long-term decarbonisation and improvement of energy efficiency for all buildings. The LHEES includes a Delivery Plan that sets out key actions in the short term to support priorities identified by the Council and stakeholders.	LDP3 should support the delivery of the Council's LHEES via our Spatial Strategy and policies.
<a href="#">Scottish National Adaptation Plan (2024-2029)</a> <a href="http://www.gov.scot">www.gov.scot</a>	<p>This is the third national adaptation plan, which aims to build Scotland's resilience to climate change through supporting communities, businesses, public services and nature to adapt to the changing climate, and in a way that is fair and inclusive. It contains a long term vision and a set of over 200 policies and actions for the next five years. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 includes a legal duty across the public sector to help deliver the objectives. The Plan's vision 'is for a resilient, inclusive and well-adapted Scotland as the climate continues to change.' The next five year period is regarded as critical to putting the country on the right path to achieving that vision. The Adaptation Plan also continue five outcomes and 23 objectives, which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Nature Connects</b> across our lands, settlements, coasts and seas, through – nature-based solutions; landscape scale solutions; development planning; nature networks; marine, coastal and the blue economy, and natural carbon stores and sinks.</li> <li>2. <b>Communities</b> are creating climate-resilient, healthy and equitable place, through – regional and place-based collaborations; locally-led adaptation; community resilience; new and existing buildings; culture and historic environment, and coastal communities.</li> <li>3. <b>Public Services and Infrastructure</b> are collaborating in effective and inclusive adaptation action, through – public body duties and capacity; public service and infrastructure resilience; Scotland's water resources, and transport system.</li> <li>4. <b>Economy, Business and industry</b> are adapting and realising opportunities in Scotland's Just Transition, through – business understanding of climate risk; support for farming, forestry, fishing and aquaculture sectors; innovation opportunities, and economic development and supply chains.</li> <li>5. <b>International Action</b> i.e. Scotland's international role supports climate justice and enhanced global action, through – supporting vulnerable communities globally; international advocacy, and knowledge advocacy.</li> </ol> <p>Development Planning is regarded in the Adaptation Plan as a key lever in helping places to adapt to current and future climate risks.</p>	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the outcomes and objectives of the National Adaptation Plan.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">Dynamic Coast webmaps (2021)</a>	These maps provide a broad planning tool and makes necessary assumptions about our future climate and management action.	This information will be used to inform site selection, and settlement summary text in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Dynamic Coast - Coastal Change Adaptation Plan Guidance</a>	This Guidance document supports Local Authorities to develop their Coastal Change Adaption Plans (CCAP). PKC received funds for a Coastal Change Adaption Plan, to enable its production and if available in time it will inform the Proposed Plan.	If produced in time, our LDP3 will consider any Coastal Adaptation Plan for the Perth and Kinross Council Area.
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</a>	Six overarching principles have been developed that will shape our long-term approach to Climate Change are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achieving Net Zero aligned with the Paris Agreement and the Scottish Government Targets, with the ambition of achieving them sooner</li> <li>• Building a more resilient Perth and Kinross</li> <li>• Ensuring climate action is fair and benefits all and we deliver a green recovery to Covid-19</li> <li>• Enhancing biodiversity to help avoid an ecological emergency</li> <li>• Engaging and empowering children and young people to take action on climate change</li> <li>• Empowering our communities and businesses to take climate action in line with the Perth and Kinross Offer</li> </ul>	Account will be taken of the principles identified in the Council's Climate Change Strategy in developing our Spatial Strategy and policies.
<a href="#">Climate Change Risk and Opportunity Assessment (2023)</a>	This is a risk and opportunities register, in response to the increasing risks and impacts of current and future climate change considering risks to the organisation and area.	Proposed Plan will support delivery of the Flood Protection measures identified.
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Mapping Flood Disadvantage in Scotland 2015</a>	Nearly all of the acutely and extremely socially vulnerable and flood-disadvantaged data zones were located within PVAs, despite differences in the underlying data and methodology. Therefore, the results of the disadvantage assessment can be used to support Flood Risk Management Strategies / Plans developed for each of the 14 Local Plan Districts covering Scotland that take into account PVAs. It notes that alongside Stirling, the Scottish Borders, and Moray, Perth and Kinross has the highest average proportion of residential properties exposed to river flooding.  The Mapping flood disadvantage in Scotland 2015 study also expresses concerns about and conclusions on the reasons for properties built on floodplains after January 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2009. These were broadly either: firstly, that they were in process for a long time before construction and the FRA was based on earlier data; secondly, a sense that there were many competing priorities besides flooding and planners must make pragmatic decisions; or thirdly, that elected members can go against officer recommendation and approve planning applications.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">SEPA, Recommended Riparian Corridor Layer for use in Land Use Planning (2024)</a>	A GIS layer has been prepared which indicates the minimum space needed along rivers to give rivers space to adapt to changes in flood frequency and magnitude and to provide a range of benefits.	This layer will be used to inform Blue Green Infrastructure and Nature Network mapping, as well as for site specific considerations regarding allocations through the <a href="#">Strategic Environmental Assessment site assessment</a> which will be used at Proposed Plan stage, but will be adapted to include consideration of the riparian corridor.
<a href="#">SEPA, Geomorphic Risk Layer</a>	Identifies sections of river where channel adjustment was likely to be significant (e.g. high erosion or deposition). Development adjacent to these zones which have greater risk of river erosion should be considered (to ensure sufficient space around these sections).	This layer will be used to inform Blue Green Infrastructure and Nature Network mapping, as well as for site specific considerations regarding allocations through the <a href="#">Strategic Environmental Assessment site assessment</a> which will be used at Proposed Plan stage, but will be adapted to include consideration of potential channel adjustment.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">University of Dundee, Water scarcity in Scotland (2023)</a>	This refers to a recent study commissioned by NatureScot which shows how these changes could result in droughts becoming more frequent, longer and more severe even over the next 2 decades.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">The James Hutton Institute, Summary of the Climate Trends, Future Projections and Extremes in Scotland (2023)</a>	Scotland's climate has experienced substantial change since the 1960-1989 baseline period. This has serious consequences for Scotland's natural capital, society and our economy. Observed changes include an increase in mean monthly precipitation totals and future projections are that Summer and Autumn periods are likely to become drier and winters wetter.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">CREW, Private Water Supplies and Climate Change</a>	This considers the vulnerability of existing Private Water Supplies to climate change and potential mitigations. Using risk mapping, this study estimates that approximately half of the Private Water Supplies in Scotland are estimated to be within areas of High or Very High (risk categories between 2020 and 2050). This study identifies at risk areas through a Drought Risk Indicator (figure 15) to help identify locations of high Private Water Supplies density and high probability of experiencing dry years in the future. The category is a combination of the density of Private Water Supplies and probability of dry years increasing. The purpose of this indicator is to illustrate where in Scotland the highest probability of increased precipitation deficit is.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.

**Table A.10: Relevant Material Assets Themed PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>MATERIAL ASSETS</b>		
<a href="#">Core Paths Plan</a>	The Core Path for Perth and Kinross was adopted by the Council in January 2012 and revised in 2017. The Plan shows a system of paths, 2043km in total, which provide reasonable public access throughout Perth and Kinross. The core path network varies in quality throughout Perth and Kinross.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Scottish Government, Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029</a> and <a href="#">Scotland's Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan 2022-2025, Scottish Government</a>	<p>The Strategy sets out the Scottish Government's ambition for forestry in Scotland. It contains a 50-year vision and 10-year framework to action, expand, protect and enhance Scotland's forests and woodlands, and at the same time deliver multiple benefits for the people of Scotland, including greater economic, social and environmental ones.</p> <p>The Strategy is underpinned by sustainable forest management principles and includes an expansion target to increase the annual level of woodland creation up to 18,000 Hectares (Ha) in 2024/25.</p> <p>The Strategy's Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the contribution of forests and woodlands to Scotland's sustainable and inclusive economic growth.</li> <li>• Improve the resilience of Scotland's forests and woodlands and increase their contribution to a healthy and high quality environment.</li> <li>• Increase the use of Scotland's forest and woodland resources to enable more people to improve their health, wellbeing and life chances.</li> </ul> <p>It's identified Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring forests and woodlands are sustainably managed.</li> <li>• Increasing the adaptability and resilience of forests and woodlands.</li> <li>• Expanding the area of forests and woodlands, recognising wider land-use objectives.</li> <li>• Enhancing the environmental benefits provided by forests and woodlands.</li> <li>• Improving efficiency and productivity, and developing markets.</li> <li>• Engaging more people, communities and businesses in the creation, management and use of forests and woodlands.</li> </ul>	The Objectives, Priorities and Strategic Drivers contained within Scotland's Forestry Strategy, and its associated Implementation Plan, will be used to ensure our updated FWS is in alignment with national objectives and priorities in order for the Perth and Kinross FWS and LDP3 Spatial Strategy contribute to their achievement.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">PKC Annual Allotment Report (2023)</a>	Provides the most up to date information on allotment sites across Perth and Kinross. There are currently 14 active allotment sites in Perth and Kinross containing approximately 350 plots of various sizes on 7.5ha of land. Six of the allotment sites are on land owned by the Council and leased to local community groups. There is an estimated waiting list of 46% of the total available plots. As the waiting list becomes more reliable through the change of management and as more communities who do not currently have an allotment are contacted, more accurate supply and demand balances will be captured.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Scotland's Zero Waste Plan</a>	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan highlights the aim of achieving a zero waste Scotland where resources are used most efficiently by minimising our demand on primary resources, and maximising the reuse, recycling and recovery of resources. The Plan sets out targets for reducing waste and increasing recycling.  The waste hierarchy is used to rank options according to the best environmental outcome. It gives top priority to preventing waste, and prioritises reuse, recycling and recovery of materials over disposal.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the implementation of the targets identified in the Zero Waste Plan.
<a href="#">Making things last: a circular economy strategy</a>	The Circular Economy strategy sets out the approach to keeping valuable products and materials in use for as long as possible. The strategy aims to move Scotland towards a more circular economy by using resources more efficiently, taking steps to encourage reuse and reduce waste, and by increasing recycling of materials.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will support the aims of the circular economy strategy.
<a href="#">Stop, Sort, Burn, Bury - incineration in the waste hierarchy: independent review</a>	The Scottish Government commissioned a review on the decarbonisation of residual waste infrastructure in 2021. The <a href="#">Stop, Sort, Burn, Bury?</a> report led to a Government decision to ban new Energy from waste plants, noting that an excess in infrastructure capacity was likely. The report makes 12 policy recommendations for the Scottish Government, local authorities and the wider waste industry, including proposing that no new permissions should be granted for additional energy from waste infrastructure.	Our LDP3 Proposed Plan will take account of the policy recommendations in the review.

**Table A.11: Relevant Cultural Heritage Themed PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>		
<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Council Culture Strategy 2023-2028</a>	The Strategy explores in detail the cultural context for Perth and Kinross, as well as its people and places. It sets out how culture will contribute to the Corporate Priority to develop a stronger and greener economy, and provides the vision for culture in Perth and Kinross as one where: “We will enable creative communities and outstanding creative work to thrive in Perth and Kinross, through partnership.”  The Strategy also provides a detailed look at the 7 different localities within the Perth and Kinross Area, including listing their culturally important assets and qualities, to help provide a profile of the Council Area's principal cultural characteristics.	The strategy is important in helping us to understand the cultural context of the different parts of Perth and Kinross so that LDP3's Spatial Strategy can develop in a manner that will help contribute to the realisation of the vision for culture in Perth and Kinross.
<a href="#">Our Past, Our Future: The Strategy for Scotland's Historic Environment 2023</a>	This is the most recent national strategy superseding the previous Our Place in Time (2014) document. It sets out a national mission ‘to sustain and enhance the benefits of Scotland's historic environment, for people and communities now and into the future.’  The Strategy contains 3 Priorities and 6 Principles. The Strategy's Priorities are:  1. Delivering the transition to net zero 2. Empowering resilient and inclusive communities and places 3. Building a wellbeing economy	The key messages have already been translated into national planning policy via NPF4. The LDP3 Spatial Strategy should also reflect the priorities and principles of the ‘Our Past, Our Future’ Strategy.
<a href="#">Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) 2019</a>	HEPS is a policy statement which was produced by Historic Environment Scotland for decision making for all of the historic environment. It contains 6 policies which define how the historic environment should be managed.  It is a non-statutory policy statement, designed to support good decision making, which means that it is not a legislative requirement to follow it, but it should be taken into account whenever a decision will affect the historic environment. It is supported by detailed policy and guidance and is a material consideration for planning proposals that might affect the historic environment, and in relation to listed building and scheduled monument consents.  The policy statement contains a series of principles and policies for the ‘recognition, care and sustainable management of the historic environment [and] ...promotes a way of understanding the value of the historic environment which is inclusive and recognises different views.’ HEPS encourages	Whilst non-statutory, HEPS provides clear guidance on how decisions affecting the historic environment should be approached to help protect and promote our heritage assets and places. The policies contained within HEPS should be taken account of and translated into the Plan's Spatial Strategy



Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
	‘consistent, integrated management and decision making to support positive outcomes for the people of Scotland. It also supports everyone’s participation in decisions that affect the historic environment.’	with respect to the historic environment of Perth and Kinross.
<a href="#">Managing Change in the Historic Environment Series</a>	Historic Environment Scotland produced a series of guidance notes related to ‘Managing Change in the Historic Environment’. Each guidance note looks at a different theme in respect of the key issues that might arise; how to best deal with any such issues, and the rationale behind the advice. They are regularly reviewed and updated where relevant, following a period of public consultation.	Many elements of the guidance notes in the series will be useful in informing our programme of review of Conservation Area Appraisals. It may also be relevant to refer to these documents for some site specific developer requirements, and in discussions with our communities about historic assets in their local area for the development of Local Place Plans or Community Asset Transfer opportunities.
<a href="#">Historic Environment Scotland Talking About Heritage Guide (2022)</a>	The Circular was published in 2019 and covers the requirements of secondary legislation (‘the Regulations’) relating to a number of pieces of primary legislation on Scotland’s historic environment. It also sets out the processes identified in the Regulations in respect of Historic Environment Scotland’s (HES) functions, including those in relation to their role in the planning system and procedures for consulting them.	The HES ‘Talking About Heritage’ guide is a useful tool to support discussions around the historic environment which will be helpful for heritage focused conversations with our communities as part of further engagement work across the Perth and Kinross Area in developing the Proposed Plan, and Conservation Area Appraisal reviews.
<a href="#">Historic Environment Scotland Circular: Regulations and Procedures</a>	The Circular was published in 2019 and covers the requirements of secondary legislation (‘the Regulations’) relating to a number of pieces of primary legislation on Scotland’s historic environment. It also sets out the processes identified in the Regulations in respect of Historic Environment Scotland’s (HES) functions, including those in relation to their role in the planning system and procedures for consulting them.	PKC will ensure there is early and continued engagement with HES with regards to the development of LDP3 Spatial Strategy, its SEA and any related historic environment appraisals or guidance documents.

**Table A.12: Relevant Landscape Themed PPS**

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<b>LANDSCAPE</b>		
<a href="#">ScARF Perth and Kinross Archaeological Research Framework (2022)</a>	This is a useful document which provides an understanding of the geological, geographical and landscape context for the Area.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.
Historic Environment Scotland’s Historic Land Use Assessment	The Historic Land Use Assessment provides a useful picture of how the landscape of the Perth and Kinross Area has changed over time, helping us to understand the processes which have shaped the landscape, and how past events and decisions linked to land use continue to be visible today.	This provides important context for the development of LDP3’s Spatial Strategy as it demonstrates a key link between the evolution of the Perth and Kinross landscapes over a long period of time.

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
<a href="#">PKC, Landscape Supplementary Guidance (2020)</a>	<p>The guidance sets out the Local Landscape Areas, their qualities and the approach of the Council to Wild Land. Together with LDP2 Policy 39 this sets out the current approach to the most valued landscapes.</p> <p>Local Landscape Areas were identified in a comprehensive review in 2014 using (as was) SNH and Historic Scotland guidance. These receive a lighter level of protection through NPF4 but are still expected to be protected from built development and receive consideration through the Forest &amp; Woodland, Renewables and Nature Networks spatial strategies. LLAs and their qualities are identified in <a href="#">PKC (2019) Landscape guidance</a>.</p>	A review of the Local Landscape Area boundaries and qualities will be conducted to inform the development of the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">NatureScot, Special Qualities of the National Scenic Areas</a>	<p>This report on the <a href="#">Special Qualities of the National Scenic Areas</a> was produced in 2010 following a resurvey. There are four NSAs within the Planning Authority Area. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loch Rannoch &amp; Glen Lyon (part)</li> <li>• Loch Tummel</li> <li>• River Earn (Comrie to St. Fillans)</li> <li>• River Tay (Dunkeld)</li> </ul>	This will inform implications of potential development on these areas.
<a href="#">NatureScot (2014) Wild Land Areas Map and Descriptions</a> and <a href="#">NatureScot (2023) Assessing impacts on Wild Land Areas – technical guidance</a>	<p>The <a href="#">NatureScot (2014) Wild Land Areas Map and Descriptions</a> identifies five WLAs partly within Perth and Kinross Planning Authority Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10. Breadalbane-Schiehallion</li> <li>• 11. Lyon-Lochay</li> <li>• 12. Ben Lawers</li> <li>• 14. Rannoch-Nevis-Mamores-Alder</li> <li>• 15. Cairngorms</li> </ul> <p>These also largely overlap with National Scenic Areas and Local Landscape Areas.</p>	By their remote and wild nature they are not expected to come under pressure from built development. However renewable energy developments are not excluded from these areas and it is necessary to identify these areas as sensitive in spatial strategies including for renewables. Impacts outside the boundaries receive limited consideration under NPF4 and <a href="#">NatureScot (2023) Assessing impacts on Wild Land Areas – technical guidance</a> .
<a href="#">Nature Scot (2019) Landscape Character Types</a>	NatureScot produced a <a href="#">map of Landscape Character Types</a> for the whole of Scotland. These include general descriptions of the character types with statements covering the specific areas including the perception of these landscapes. These are useful in assessing any changes to settlement boundaries or significant allocations to both the impacts and enhancement opportunities.	This information will be used to inform the spatial strategy and site selection in the Proposed Plan.
<a href="#">Historic Environment Scotland, Gardens and Designed Landscapes Inventory</a>	The <a href="#">inventory</a> contains sites with Scenic Interest. There are 31 sites in Perth & Kinross which contain high or outstanding levels of scenic interest as assessed by Historic Environment Scotland.	These will help inform the location of development and protected views from settlements.

Table A.13: Relevant Coastal Themed PPS

Name of PPS	Main Relevant Requirements	Summary of relevance to LDP3
COASTAL		
<a href="#">Perth Harbour Business Plan Update and Future Options Appraisal</a>	Report to Committee in February 2023 which presented a preferred option for its cessation as a commercial port. This was agreed subject to testing the market for interest in a potential long lease opportunity whilst the formal consultation requirements are being met.	Clarifies that regeneration of the harbour should be considered through the Proposed Plan. On sites such as Perth Harbour where there are policy tensions between brownfield/regeneration and flood risk, there will be close liaison with Perth and Kinross Flood team and SEPA to fully understand the nature of the risk, and the appropriate response, using the most up to date guidance available at the time.

## Appendix B – List of Proposed Data to inform the Environmental Assessment

SEA Topic	Data Title/Subject	Data owner	Available Spatially?
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Special Protection Areas	Nature Scot	Yes, all datasets are available spatially.  Up to date data required regarding UK BAP species distribution.
	Special Areas of Conservation	Nature Scot	
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Nature Scot	
	Geological Conservation Review Sites	JNCC	
	Local Nature Conservation Sites (Biodiversity and Geodiversity)	PKC	
	RAMSAR sites	Nature Scot	
	UK BAP Species Distribution (1 Km grid squares)	National Biodiversity Network, Local Records Centre, Nature Scot	
	National Nature Reserves	Nature Scot	
	RSPB Important Bird Areas	RSPB Scotland	
	Wetlands Inventory	SEPA	
	Ancient Woodland Inventory	Nature Scot	
	National Forestry Inventory – woodland cover and Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland	Scottish Forestry	
	Trees planted on Council land and maintained open space	PKC	
	Grassland management for biodiversity improvement objectives	PKC	
Population and Human Health	NRS Census Data	National Records of Scotland	All datasets, except ScotPHO's Health and Wellbeing Indicators, are available spatially at different geographies/scales.
	Urban Rural Classification	Scottish Government	
	Population decline within datazones	Scottish Government	
	ScotPHO Health and Wellbeing Indicators	Public Health Scotland	
	SIMD most deprived datazones	Scottish Government	
	Fuel Poverty within Perth and Kinross	Scottish House Conditions Survey	
	Vacant and derelict land and empty buildings	PKC	
Soil	National Soil Map of Scotland provides information on nationally important, Prime Agricultural Land, and carbon rich soils and peatland. The map also shows risks to soils.	Scotland's Environment Web, Macaulay Land Research Institute/ The James Hutton Institute	Yes, all datasets are available spatially.
Water	Surface Water Classification	SEPA	Yes, all datasets are available spatially.
	Ground Water Drinking Protected Area	SEPA	
	Flood Risk Maps	SEPA	
	Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Target Areas	SEPA	
Air	Perth AQMA	PKC	Yes, both datasets are available spatially.
	Monitored Air Quality locations	PKC	
Climatic Factors	GHG emissions data and area-wide CO <sub>2</sub> emissions data	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero	No, GHG emissions data is available at a Local Authority level, but not in a spatial format.



	Data relating to heat and energy demand (domestic and non-domestic)	PKC	Relevant data has been used to inform the Council's LHEES and will be used in the identification and designation of Heat Network Zones, under a separate statutory process.
	Progress against PKC Climate Change Key Performance Indicators	PKC	Some spatial data available, but not for all actions.
	Energy ratings for domestic properties.	PKC, Home Energy Advice Services	No
	Domestic properties on gas grid	Scottish Gas Networks, Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy	No
	Domestic electricity consumption	Department for Business, Enterprise, and Regulatory Reform	No
	Perth and Kinross potential Heat Network Zones	PKC	Yes
	Installed renewable energy capacity	PKC	Yes
	Vehicle Km's data	PKC, Transport Scotland	No
	Journeys to school by active transport	Transport Scotland, Hands Up Scotland, Sustrans	No
	Journeys to work by sustainable transport	Transport Scotland, Hands Up Scotland, Sustrans	No
	Public EV charging device locations	UK Government ZapMap	Yes
	PKC fleet vehicles data	PKC	No
	Public road closures due to flooding or other climate change impacts	PKC	No
	Waste Management data	PKC, SEPA, Audit Scotland	No
	Flood Risk Management Plan Actions	PKC, SEPA and partners	Yes
Material Assets	National Cycle Network	Sustrans	Yes
	Number and location of railway stations	Network Rail, ScotRail, The ABC Railway Guide	Yes
	Number and location of cycle storage spaces	PKC, Sustrans	Yes
	Number and location of car parking spaces	PKC	Yes
	Location of taxi ranks	PKC	Yes
	Bus Service and Station information	PKC	Yes
	Cycle hire facilities information	Perth City and Towns Website	No
	Number and location of Park and Ride Sites	PKC	Yes
	Community Transport Schemes information	PKC	No
	Open space, play, recreation and sport data (type, location, number of, area (ha))	PKC	Yes
	Core Path Network and Signposted Paths	PKC, Perth and Kinross Countryside Trust	Yes
	The Cateran Trail	Perth and Kinross Countryside Trust	Yes
	Informal play and recreation locations	PKC	No – will be reviewed as part of Open Space Audit.
	Waste Management Sites (including recycling points)	PKC	Yes
	Aggregate Minerals Survey	Scottish Government	No
	Vacant and Derelict Land Survey	PKC	Yes
Cultural Heritage	Number and location of designated historic environment sites and assets	Historic Environment Scotland	Yes

	Number and location of undesignated archaeological sites/remains contained on the Historic Environment Record.	Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Historic Environment Scotland (Canmore)	Yes
Landscape	Landscape Character Types	Nature Scot	Yes
	National Scenic Areas	Nature Scot	Yes
	Wild Land Areas	Nature Scot	Yes
	Local Landscape Areas	PKC	Yes
	Historic Land Use Assessment	Historic Environment Scotland	Yes – not all of Perth and Kinross is covered by mapping.
	Habitat Map of Scotland	Nature Scot	Yes
	PKC State of the Environment Report (2007) information on driving forces and pressures for change.	PKC, Macaulay Land Research Institute	No

## Appendix C – Key Issues and Opportunities for LDP3 Spatial Strategy and Links to SEA Topics

SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
<b>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan has the potential to cause significant environmental effects of both a positive and negative nature with respect to these SEA topics.</li> <li>• The application of NPF4 overarching policies in relation to Tackling the Climate and Nature Crises, Climate Adaptation and Mitigation, and Biodiversity should help to establish climate change and nature recovery as primary guiding principles for LDP3’s Spatial Strategy and all decisions. This emphasis on protecting and enhancing biodiversity, and identification of nature-based solutions, is expected to lead to significant long term cumulative positive effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna.</li> <li>• However, increased demand for residential and commercial development, and tourism and leisure activities, also has the potential to impact negatively on biodiversity, including habitat networks and wildlife corridors, as well as designated sites and protected species through destruction, loss and/or disturbance.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Biodiversity and Natural Places:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently no policy covering Geological Conservation Review sites.</li> <li>• Many of the assessments for protected areas are out of date, not all protected areas are still of the quality of the last assessment, or the qualifying features may no longer be relevant, or valuable features may be present.</li> <li>• The Loch Leven source apportionment study is due to be refreshed in 2025. Data is likely to be available early 2026, but the final report may not be available to fully inform the LDP3 preparation stage.</li> <li>• Protected species information and trends at a national level are not collated at a local authority level, furthermore there is no records centre for Perth and Kinross.</li> <li>• A review of the Tayside Biodiversity Partnership Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) will coincide with the development of the Proposed Plan. The Council will work closely with the partnership to ensure the Proposed Plan and Nature Networks are complementary to the ambitions of the LBAP review.</li> <li>• Local Biodiversity Sites programme will not be complete until mid-2025. Whilst sites will be adopted in time for the Proposed Plan consultation to allow the work to be incorporated, this may impact the early development of Nature Networks.</li> <li>• Networks are a new feature with tools only recently developed. Several potential opportunities and constraints are identified in the sources reviewed for this issue in Appendix A, but further engagement is ongoing to identify additional nature rich sites, restoration projects, local priorities and opportunities to ensure best value is delivered from the final nature network that is delivered as part of LDP3. This will involve partnership working between the Council and Perth and Kinross Countryside Trust, through their Perthshire Nature Connections Partnership, and is likely to run through 2025 for landscape scale Nature Networks, which will be developed alongside green infrastructure and green network identification.</li> <li>• A lack of biodiversity metric hinders the development of an approach to ensuring development complies with the mitigation hierarchy and provides the expected compensation and enhancement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Forestry, Woodland and Trees:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No single dataset provides a comprehensive overview of all trees and woodland of high biodiversity value within Perth and Kinross, and smaller scale woodlands, tree belts and hedgerows may be omitted from those datasets which in combination provide the best available information.</li> <li>• The National Forest Inventory (NFI) does not cover smaller areas of woodland, tree belts and hedgerows if they are less than 0.5 Ha, their canopy is under 20%, and they do not meet a minimum width of 20 metres. Where relevant, these assets should be picked up via other location specific studies, such as our Settlement Audit work, the assessment of individual site proposals, and work relating to the identification of habitat and nature networks.</li> <li>• The Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) is not definitive and should be used with care. Nature Scot advise that when evaluating woods it is important to - examine the site on the ground, looking for archaeological, biological and other indicators of antiquity and of its current biodiversity value; examine old maps (woods not shown on the AWI, but present on the historic maps, are likely to be ancient and should be treated as such unless evidence is available to the contrary), and to seek</li> </ul>	<p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Maintain the distinctiveness and diversity of the area through the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of this Objective is not wholly within the control of LDP2. However, the Plan has nevertheless contributed and supported efforts to meet this objective, and whilst there are opportunities for improvement, it is largely being met.</li> <li>• The LDP3 Spatial Strategy should explore interconnections between our historic environment with other key policy connections to help maximise opportunities for its protection and enhancement.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place, and A Natural Resilient Place – Ensure that development and land use makes a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and adapting to its impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council’s Planning for Nature guidance introduced a requirement for the compensation of tree loss on a 1:3 basis, providing a disincentive for tree loss and a greater uptake of carbon from replacements. The guidance also requires that surveys are undertaken prior to development to ensure that interventions do not adversely impact on woodland or peatland habitats.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place, and A Natural, Resilient Place – Conserve and enhance habitats and species of international, national and local importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is met as a priority. Improvement has been made in the quality of applications received, although despite NPF4 and PKC guidance there are still applications being submitted without baseline environmental information, enhancement proposals or further surveys that had been identified in ecological reports which may require policy in LDP3 to address this. In 2024, 36% of applications contained insufficient information on biodiversity on receipt requiring further information to be requested or carried out.</li> </ul> <p>A Natural, Resilient Place - Identify and promote green networks where these 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>• This objective is considered to have been met in the context of LDP2 policy and guidance. In line with NPF4, LDP3 will look to identify opportunities for new and enhanced blue and green networks which provide multiple benefits for people and nature across Perth and Kinross.</li> </ul>



SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
	<p>specialist advice if in doubt. It is proposed that we will follow these additional steps in identifying ancient woodland within the Perth and Kinross Area as part of our LDP3 Spatial Strategy and the review of our Forest and Woodland Strategy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI) data is often supplied by members of the public but is verified by local recorders, as such although it is publicly available, it needs enhancement via citizen engagement. Engagement will be carried out as part of the development of our Proposed Plan and revised Forest and Woodland Strategy, and we will seek further information from the public and key stakeholders in respect of ancient trees identified on the ATI.</li> <li>• The Tree Preservation Orders identified in the Council’s Interactive Heritage Map require a review to ensure the records remain up-to-date and relevant. This will be prioritised as part of the development of our Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• Whilst for the most part still relevant, the Council’s Forestry and Woodland Strategy (FWS) will require a review to ensure that it is fully aligned with the National Strategy and meets the expectations and requirements of National Planning Framework 4.</li> <li>• As per the Tackling the Climate and Biodiversity Crises issue, the James Hutton Institute Carbon Sequestration Study for Perth and Kinross, in terms of woodland expansion potential, the project report identifies significantly higher levels of carbon sequestration potential from the planting of Production Sitka Spruce, and lower from the expansion of Native Broadleaf (after 25 years). It is important to remember the national objective of expanding native woodlands, and policy of planting the right tree in the right place. As such, it is most likely that a mixed approach to planting will be the most appropriate one. The project report also includes limited data on species resilience to the effects of a changing climate. It is proposed that we explore with Forestry Scotland and Forest Research the information they hold regarding species resilience to address this gap in the James Hutton Institute Carbon Sequestration Study for Perth and Kinross.</li> </ul> <p><b>Biodiversity, Natural Places, and Blue and Green Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offsite delivery of enhancement for biodiversity through development is limited by current law around planning conditions and may be difficult to secure until new legal mechanisms are in place.</li> </ul>	

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<b>Population and Human Health</b>		
<p><b>Population:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential generation of significant positive and negative effects on communities through development proposals.</li> <li>• The Perth and Kinross Area has an ageing population, which results in a need to take account of the scope for the provision of housing, services and facilities to meet the needs of the population, applying a local living and 20</li> </ul>	<p><b>Design, Quality and Place, Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods, and Infrastructure First:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finding suitable land for potential burial ground/cemetery provision will potentially compete with other demands on land. There may be an opportunity to delivery cemetery provision alongside other appropriate land uses and demand for this will need to inform the spatial strategy.</li> <li>• School roll capacity data needed to accommodate new development proposals for LDP3 will be assessed by the Council’s Property and Education and Children’s Services by reviewing individual primary catchment areas and secondary clusters.</li> <li>• The methodology for calculating the ‘Pupil Product Ratio’ was developed in 2008 and will require updating.</li> </ul>	<p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Creation and continuation of high-quality places that meet the needs of the existing and future communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perth and Kinross Placemaking Guide is still relevant – continue use alongside LDP3 with minor terminology updates.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider local living and the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods, alongside climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, using nature based solutions where possible – as per NPF4 – to further support the creation of more resilient and adaptable places,</li> </ul>

SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
<p>minute neighbourhood approach where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected population growth above projected Scottish levels, with associated needs for housing, infrastructure, facilities and services.</li> <li>Large percentage of the population live in rural locations with associated issues linked to accessing goods, facilities and services.</li> <li>Several areas within Perth and Kinross have seen a decline in population.</li> <li>Supporting a Just Transition which responds to the profile and needs of the people of Perth and Kinross.</li> </ul> <p><b>Human Health:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential negative effects on the population's health associated with road traffic, flood risk, lack of housing choice to meet specific needs, and fuel poverty.</li> <li>Potential positive effects overall anticipated through a focus on place, and also as a result of good quality cohesive design leading to: a reduced need to travel; the creation of quality local green and open spaces; improved blue and green infrastructure and active travel routes; improved access to education, the outdoors, facilities and services; the reuse and/or redevelopment of vacant and derelict land and empty buildings; good quality design; nature-based solutions; identification and implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation actions, and the provision of good quality housing in sustainable locations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council has an ongoing priority to improve ASN provision in schools across the local authority area and is considering funding options to deliver capacity.</li> <li>The Council relies upon evidence from NHS Tayside and the Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership to demonstrate infrastructure needs in the area. Aspects of this evidence is not available publicly at present.</li> </ul> <p><b>Design, Quality and Place:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perth and Kinross Placemaking Guide remains relevant but will require a review and some minor updates to ensure the references contained within it and the terminology used are in line with NPF4, to allow its future use alongside LDP3.</li> <li>Perth and Kinross LDP2 Design Charettes were produced some time ago and as such the data and statistics within them has since been updated and should be reviewed as part of our LDP3 Settlement Audit work. The Audit should also consider if progress has been made against the key issues and actions identified in the Charettes, and how those issues and actions compare to the feedback gathered through the Big Place Conversation.</li> <li>Our Local Action Plans contain important profiles of the localities of Perth and Kinross, but as they were all published in 2017 the statistical data reported within them are not the most recent available data. The list of 'key Issues Identified' and 'What needs to change' accompanying statements contained within the LAPs will be reviewed as part of our LDP3 Settlement Audit exercise but will be viewed taking account of relevant up-to-date data and information.</li> <li>The Council Ward Profiles also contain some data and information which is now out of date. As part of the Settlement Audit exercise for developing the Proposed Plan, they should be viewed in the light of the most up-to-date information available for the key characteristics and challenges for those places.</li> </ul> <p><b>Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age of Infrastructure Capacity Studies, Design Charette reports and Ward Profiles. LDP2 Infrastructure Capacity Studies were only carried out for the larger settlements. Data to be updated through the Settlement Audit work for LDP3 which will consider all settlements.</li> <li>Much of Perth and Kinross is rural but SIMD data zones in rural areas tend to cover a large land area and so is less helpful at identifying the smaller pockets of deprivation in these areas.</li> <li>As part of the Settlement Audit work for LDP3, a Localities Profile template will be developed to set out those factors which officers will need to take account of in developing their understanding of each place and to satisfy the requirements of the Act, Regulations, Guidance and NPF4.</li> <li>The indicators of access to public transport networks and high frequency services in the Scottish Living Locally Data Portal would benefit from more recent data. The SLLDP also offers limited information for rural areas.</li> <li>Not all information regarding the facilities and services on offer within communities is currently mapped in GIS.</li> <li>No timeframe for the carrying out of a future review of the provision of public conveniences.</li> </ul> <p><b>Play, Recreation and Sport:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The provision of opportunities for play, recreation and sport is an evolving process and close collaboration with partners will be required to ensure LDP3 incorporates the most accurate information and provides an appropriate spatial strategy and policy framework to promote opportunities.</li> </ul>	<p>providing those benefits of living locally, having access to facilities and services, and reducing private car use.</p> <p>A Successful, Sustainable Place –Ensure provision of housing that is socially inclusive and meets a wide range of needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The delivery of houses is largely outwith the Council's control, but the suite of policies within LDP2 have helped ensure that where houses have been permitted, they have met this objective.</li> </ul> <p>A Natural, Resilient Place -Identify and promote green networks where these 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>This objective is considered to have been met in the context of LDP2 policy and guidance. In line with NPF4, LDP3 will look to identify opportunities for new and enhanced blue and green networks which provide multiple benefits for people and nature across Perth and Kinross.</li> </ul> <p>A Connected Place - Identify and provide for new and improved social and physical infrastructure to support an expanding and changing population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This objective is considered to have been met. The Local Development Plan proposals and policies (including associated Supplementary Guidance) ensure that appropriate consideration has been given to the provision of social and physical infrastructure necessary to support the level of development proposed in the Plan. The cumulative impact of development is also addressed.</li> <li>LDP3 will need to consider the NPF4 infrastructure first approach and regular reviews of the contributions guidance.</li> </ul> <p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Support for local businesses to ensure economic growth in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDP2 has provided considerable support for local businesses and the Tay Cities Deal has been significant in helping to fund projects to ensure economic growth.</li> </ul> <p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Focus on retail and commercial development in accessible centres that provide employment and services to residents and visitors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whilst LDP2 has largely met this objective, through its retail and town centre policies, and hierarchy of centres, NPF4 has updated the LDP2 retail policy framework and helps strengthen the town centre first principles for all significant footfall generating uses, and the development plan/retail study led approach to identifying and allocating for retail deficiencies. Also, NPF4, through its local living policy clarifies the importance of neighbourhood centres, and LDP3 will need to update the neighbourhood centres and identify these more comprehensively. LDP3 will likely make some changes to better dovetail with and support NPF4.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of the Open Space Quality Audit not expected until summer 2025 with the Open Space Strategy to follow at the end of the year.</li> <li>• SportScotland Facilities Report is dependent on key stakeholder feedback and their Facilities Planning Model is based on modelling and not actual usage. Local data is therefore used to determine existing and modelled usage.</li> <li>• The Play Sufficiency Assessment does not include privately managed equipped play areas. These will be identified, assessed, and included in the outputs to help address the gaps in provision and accessibility. The current playground strategy only considers the 4-14 age range which has resulted in a data gap regarding the provision of activities for children and young people outwith this range. The Play Sufficiency Assessment only includes equipped playgrounds, but younger / older youngsters may need / seek other forms of play.</li> <li>• The Playground Strategy excludes settlements of less than 50 houses as the density is too low to justify provision. This is being reviewed as part of this PSA and forthcoming Playground Strategy Update.</li> </ul> <p><b>Health and Safety:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding Zones around major hazard sites, major accident pipelines, and airfields will need to be checked to ensure they remain appropriate.</li> <li>• Locations of concern for suicide risk will need to be sensitively taken into consideration when preparing the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• Once published, the measures contained in the Perth Air Quality Management Plan will need to be incorporated into the Proposed Plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Quality Homes:</b></p> <p>To inform the final Local Housing Land Requirement in the Proposed Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More analysis is needed on the impact of residential properties as holiday accommodation. This will come from data on the higher Council Tax levy on second homes and the impact of the short-term let licencing requirements.</li> <li>• An updated needs assessment will need to be carried out on the accommodation needs of Gypsy/Travellers and Travelling Show people.</li> <li>• Enhanced consideration will be given to factors affecting the deliverability of the housing land supply through updated housing land audits.</li> </ul> <p><b>Blue and Green Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of the Open Space Quality Audit not expected until summer 2025 with the Open Space Strategy to follow at the end of the year.</li> <li>• Green and Blue Infrastructure was mapped for the LDP Supplementary Guidance but with the removal of statutory status for such documents, mapping will need to be included in LDP3 in some form.</li> <li>• Both the Green Infrastructure mapping and Open Space Audit will address accessibility and connectivity. This will be supplemented by consideration of nature networks to develop green networks. An initial consultation on priorities for nature networks took place alongside the consultation on topic papers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure First and Sustainable Transport:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PKC's commitment and financial contribution to the development of transport infrastructure generally requires the use of external funding. Consequently, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding the availability of sufficient financial support at national and regional levels. This may</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPF4 introduces a stricter approach to out of centre retail to protect existing centres. Out of 35 applications related to creating new retail space or retaining or altering an element of existing retail provision, 2 have been refused (approval rate of 94.3%). However, there are significant retail applications contrary to the Development Plan currently under consideration, and this high rate of approval may not be sustained going forward. It is noted that it is mainly larger retail planning applications that are not in accordance with NPF4.</li> </ul> <p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Promotion of a strong cultural character through arts, cultural, community sport and recreational facilities offering opportunities for social interaction and local identity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LDP2 policies are currently meeting this objective, whilst LDP3 will need to consider how it dovetails with NPF4. In particular, NPF4 Policy 31 emphasises the importance of protecting and supporting our creative sector, culture, heritage, and the arts which should be reflected in the LDP3 Spatial Strategy, including identifying those specific buildings/areas of land to be protected/supported.</li> </ul>

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	<p>impact the delivery of projects that, under the Infrastructure First principle, could threaten the viability of development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key transport routes serving settlements within Perth and Kinross are also linked to areas in the neighbouring local authorities. The performance of the network, and the ability to deliver improvements to the regional infrastructure, will often depend on the ability for PKC to work in coordination with other organisations.</li> <li>• There is significant uncertainty surrounding the wider transport industry with regards to the evolution of working and commuting patterns. Variations to these arrangements can create significant changes to travel behaviour, shaping demand on specific modes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure First and Water and Wastewater:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement audits will consider if the relevant Scottish water/wastewater asset is near capacity, and if it is in a current investment programme. Information on Scottish Water assets will allow the Council to consider if development should be planned in locations where there is existing or programmed capacity in the water and wastewater systems. However, the Proposed Plan Spatial Strategy will also be fully informed by the SEA work, and the 20 minute neighbourhood and local living analysis and the settlement audit work, to ensure development is focussed on the most sustainable locations</li> <li>• During the LDP preparation process, we will continue to engage with Scottish Water to inform them of likely areas of development. Scottish Water has reiterated their commitment to not restrict development. With due communication and agreement on delivery timeline and phasing, future residential developments can be presumed to receive access to public water and wastewater services. For industrial uses, Perth and Kinross Council will engage with Scottish Water directly to identify potential stress points in the available capacity, and the need to deliver suitable infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Community Wealth Building:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Proposed Plan will need to take account of the Perth and Kinross Community Plan (Local Outcomes Improvement Plan) and any updates made to Locality Action Plans. These will need to be embedded into the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• It will also need to consider the contents of any registered Local Place Plans, and whether they have implications for community wealth building in the area because there is a link between community asset transfer opportunities and Local Place Plans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tourism:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A lack of up-to-date strategies and some data, particularly on recent levels of usage to inform decisions relating to visitor management.</li> <li>• Some data is currently only available at national level.</li> <li>• Difficult to understand the scale of the problems in relation to active and sustainable transport and the implications for both visitors and workers without first understanding baseline data in relation to traffic levels, wider connectivity, and origins / destinations of travel to work areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Culture and Creativity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics for turnover, employment numbers and registered businesses dates from 2021-23. More recent data is not yet available.</li> <li>• Age of some data on community views of their local assets, their aspirations, areas for improvement, and a vision for the future of their place e.g. Infrastructure Capacity Studies, Design</li> </ul>	



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	<p>Charettes, and Community Action Plans. Any updates to data within these will be reviewed as part of the LDP3 Settlement Audit work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult to know how up to date the information contained on the Your Community PK website is regarding local groups and services.</li> <li>• The Localities Profile template to be developed as part of the Settlement Audit work for LDP3 should allow for an up-to-date GIS based audit of existing cultural offering in a place and highlight where there is a known demand for additional or improved opportunities and facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>City, Town, Local and Commercial Centres, and Retail:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The retail forecasts of the Perth and Kinross City and Town Centre Retail study highlight there is no requirement to plan for major new retail development, but there will be a need to consider neighbourhood scale retail. Whilst there is a need to move on from retail led centres, sufficient protection should be afforded to footfall generating activities and allow for proper scrutiny of change of use proposals from town centre use(s) to ground floor residential.</li> <li>• The LDP will need to identify town, neighbourhood and commercial centres, and consider if Perth City Centre extents should be redefined.</li> <li>• Carrying out a future urban capacity and brownfield study will help identify the scale of the opportunities for town centre living and any issues which require a response in the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• The settlement hierarchy in the existing LDP is largely appropriate however the Retail study 2023 does provide some guidance on what will require review in the Proposed Plan.</li> <li>• The Retail study provides recommended definitions to help with the interpretation of NPF4 Policy 28 Retail with reference to edge of centre sites, to small scale neighbourhood retail, and to the floorspace threshold at which an impact assessment will be required.</li> <li>• it is important that the growth of the Eating Out of Home sector supports existing centres which are losing some of their retail function. There is also scope to consider drive through applications on retail allocations without necessarily requiring specific allocations for drive throughs.</li> <li>• The clustering of non-retail uses is not an obvious issue within Perth and Kinross.</li> <li>• A comparison of retail floorspace vacancy data is not available for smaller town centres of Aberfeldy, Alyth, Coupar Angus and Dunkeld.</li> </ul>	

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<b>Soil</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible significant cumulative negative effects dependent on the Plan's Spatial Strategy and the implementation of proposals, such as the loss of prime quality agricultural land, or nationally important soils, including peat and carbon rich soils. Also, potential risks associated with construction and agricultural activities, such as compaction, erosion, run off, contamination, and soil sealing. There is also the potential for impacts on</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tackling the Climate and Nature Crises and Climate Mitigation and Adaptation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perth and Kinross Carbon Sequestration Study notes some uncertainty in defining peatland, its status and lack of robust data to allow monitoring of restoration sites, making estimated timescales for restoration inappropriate at present.</li> </ul> <p><b>Soils:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site surveys needed to support the detailed consideration of carbon rich soils, peatland, priority peatland habitats, and prime agricultural land.</li> <li>• No nationally consistent methodology for identifying land of lesser quality that is culturally or locally important for primary use.</li> </ul>	<p>A Low-Carbon Place and A Natural, Resilient Place – Improve the long-term resilience and robustness of the natural and built environment to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDP2 Policy 51: Soils has minimised development on carbon rich soils, peatland and priority peatland habitat to several limited exceptions, as well as ensuring peatland management plans are secured through condition(s) to promote best practice for the handling, storing and reinstatement of any carbon rich/ peaty soils. Where developments impact on soils more generally, planning conditions have been secured for soil management plans to ensure good soil management</li> </ul>

<p>soil health and functionality, and the loss of biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is also the potential for significant positive effects on the Plan Area's soils to be realised through removing contamination, improving soil stability and drainage, restoring peatland, protecting carbon stored in soils, improving and enhancing biodiversity and habitats, and reusing and redeveloping vacant and derelict land.</li> </ul>		<p>throughout the development process, including during construction and as part of reinstatement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Objective could be extended to include the protection of prime agricultural land as a key asset for ensuring good quality soils for growing a wide range of crops.</li> <li>In line with NPF4, greater weight will be given in decision making, including the development of LDP3's Spatial Strategy to tackling the climate and nature crises, including the identification of mitigation and adaptation measures to improve the resilience of our places to the effects of a changing climate.</li> </ul>
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SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
<b>Water</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for both significant positive and negative effects on water quality and supplies, drainage, flooding and morphology, depending on the Plan's Spatial Strategy and the implementation of proposals. Potential for eutrophication of lochs and a deterioration in the condition of some lochs. However, with the overall focus in NPF4 policies on climate change and climate change adaptation and the identification of nature-based solutions, this should lead to cumulative positive effects.</li> <li>There are large parts of rural areas within Perth and Kinross without access to public water supply – potential pollution issues from increased use of private drainage solutions. In reviewing the appropriateness of LDP2's Spatial Strategy, LDP3 will need to weigh up the need to support development in rural areas, in line with the 2019 Planning Act and NPF4, in order to maintain the vitality of these areas against the potential adverse environmental impact of a possible proliferation of private septic tanks.</li> <li>Secondary positive benefits are also expected for Biodiversity, Population and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Flood Risk and Water Management (including Drainage and Water Supply Systems):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unclear until planning application stage which areas are in an at-risk flood area. Mapping (currently based on 2009 climate projections) is to be updated and will be used in Proposed Plan site assessments if available but landowners / developers may be required to provide a Flood Risk Assessment in the interim to determine suitability for allocation.</li> <li>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment helps identify some potential opportunities for improvements to the water environment through natural flood management and blue-green infrastructure and this will be built upon in the Proposed Plan spatial strategy.</li> <li>The drought indicator method has not been developed to assess individual Private Water Supplies and is not provided at a finely grained resolution. Together with other water scarcity mapping it could help start determining vulnerable areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Water and Wastewater:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Settlement audits will consider if the relevant Scottish water/wastewater asset is near capacity, and if it is in a current investment programme. Information on Scottish Water assets will allow the Council to consider if development should be planned in locations where there is existing or programmed capacity in the water and wastewater systems. However, the Proposed Plan spatial strategy will also be fully informed by the Strategic Environmental Assessment work, and the 20-minute neighbourhood and local living analysis and the settlement audit work, to ensure development is focussed on the most sustainable locations.</li> <li>During the LDP preparation process, we will continue to engage with Scottish Water to inform them of likely areas of development. Scottish Water has reiterated their commitment to not restrict development. With due communication and agreement on delivery timeline and phasing, future residential developments can be presumed to receive access to public water and wastewater services. For industrial uses, Perth and Kinross Council will engage with Scottish Water directly to identify potential stress points in the available capacity, and the need to deliver suitable infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>A Low-Carbon Place, and A Natural, Resilient Place – Improve the long-term resilience and robustness of the natural and built environment to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This objective is considered to have been met in the context of LDP2 policy and guidance.</li> <li>In line with NPF4, greater weight will be given in decision making, including the development of LDP3's Spatial Strategy to tackling the climate and nature crises, including the identification of mitigation and adaptation measures to improve the resilience of our places to the effects of a changing climate.</li> <li>LDP2 Policy 53C: Surface Water Drainage has secured proposals for new development which avoid pollution and attenuate flows to greenfield run-off levels. Policy 53C also promotes natural solutions, encouraging them to achieve multiple benefits, and in terms of flood risk and flood risk assessment, and open space provision for new developments, supplementary guidance documents provide detailed guidance on the design process, how to consider drainage from the outset, as well as providing design guidelines for natural SuDS features.</li> <li>Securing integrated natural green and blue network SuDS solutions has been fairly successful on larger strategic sites where land take is less of a concern. However, most development proposals still favour engineering solutions, and where proposals meet greenfield run-off levels it is difficult to secure improvements for multi benefit solutions. The need for more detailed guidance on SuDs/maintenance standards has been identified in the current review of the Roads Development Guidance.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place, and A Natural, Resilient Place – Ensure that development and land uses make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and its impacts.</p>

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Human Health, Soils, and Climatic Factors topics.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To the extent that LDP2 has influence over new development and land use, this objective is considered to have been met, and implementation of policies under both LDP3 Spatial Strategy themes has helped to minimise the effects of climate change on the Perth and Kinross Area.</li> <li>• Subject to site specific detailed consideration, LDP2 policies 32-35 support development proposals in terms of mitigating against the effects of climate change and promoting low carbon actions. These policies are further supported by key Guidance on: Delivering Zero Waste, Placemaking, and Renewable Energy.</li> <li>• Out of 657 planning applications referring to Policy 52 New Development and Flooding, 115 of those applications have been refused. This is a relatively substantial refusal rate of 17.5% which suggests that this policy is being applied effectively, and applications contrary to this policy are largely being refused.</li> <li>• Wider land use considerations e.g. agriculture, are considered further under the Council's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider local living and the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods, alongside climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, using nature based solutions where possible – as per NPF4 – to further support the creation of more resilient and adaptable places, providing those benefits of living locally.</li> </ul>

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<b>Air</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for significant positive cumulative effects on air quality through a reduction in emissions overall as a result of the policy intentions and expected outcomes of a number of NPF4 policies being realised. However, parts of the Perth and Kinross Area have a high dependency on private cars due to their rural nature.</li> <li>• Air pollution also impacts on biodiversity and human health. Poor air quality can result in greater impacts on the more vulnerable within our communities, which in turn can lead to health inequalities and increasing demands on health service provision. There is therefore the</li> </ul>	<b>Health and Safety:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Once published, the measures contained in the Perth Air Quality Management Plan will need to be incorporated into the Proposed Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Creation and continuation of high-quality places that meet the needs of the existing and future communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perth and Kinross Placemaking Guide is still relevant – continue use alongside LDP3 with minor terminology updates.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider local living and the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods, alongside climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, using nature based solutions where possible – as per NPF4 – to further support the creation of more resilient and adaptable places, providing those benefits of living locally, having access to facilities and services, and reducing private car use.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place, and A Natural, Resilient Place – Improve the long-term resilience and robustness of the natural and built environment to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is considered to have been met through the suite of LDP2 policies and guidance which is enabling the shift towards</li> </ul>

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<p>potential to realise cumulative secondary benefits for Biodiversity, Population and Human Health SEA topics, particularly in those areas of Perth and Kinross which are Air Quality Management Areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction activities associated with proposals in LDP3 and arising from planning approvals could result in negative impacts in terms of noise and air quality. Such effects would be local and temporary in nature during the construction phases of specific projects.</li> <li>• Potential cross boundary effects.</li> </ul>		<p>renewable and low carbon energy technologies, whilst at the same time ensuring suitable environmental protections are in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to site specific detailed consideration, LDP2 policies 32-35 support development proposals in terms of mitigating against the effects of climate change and promoting low carbon actions. These policies are further supported by key Guidance on: Delivering Zero Waste, Placemaking, and Renewable Energy.</li> <li>• LDP2 policy 60 promotes a shift to the more sustainable modes of travel of walking, cycling and public transport giving people travel choices that minimise the long-term impacts on our climate.</li> <li>• LDP2 Policy 51: Soils has minimised development on carbon rich soils, peatland and priority peatland to several limited exceptions, as well as ensuring peatland management plans are secured through condition(s) to promote best practice for the handling, storing and reinstatement of any carbon rich/ peaty soils.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place, and A Natural, Resilient Place – Ensure that development and land uses make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and adapting to its impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subject to site specific detailed consideration, LDP2 policies 32-35 support development proposals in terms of mitigating against the effects of climate change and promoting low carbon actions. These policies are further supported by key Guidance on: Delivering Zero Waste, Placemaking, and Renewable Energy.</li> <li>• Until the introduction of NPF4, Policy 32 of the Adopted LDP2 required 10% of carbon emissions to be met through low and zero-carbon generating technologies.</li> <li>• To the extent that LDP2 has influence over new development and land use, this objective is considered to have been met. Wider land use considerations e.g. agriculture, are considered further under the Council’s Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider local living and the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods, alongside climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, using nature based solutions where possible – as per NPF4 – to further support the creation of more resilient and adaptable places, providing those benefits of living locally, having access to facilities and services, and reducing private car use.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place – Promote the sustainable development of electricity generation from a diverse range of renewable and low-carbon energy technologies, including the expansion/repowering of renewable and low-carbon energy generation capacity and heat networks, in accordance with national objectives and targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is considered to have been partially met in the context of supporting renewable energy proposals subject to suitable environmental and amenity considerations, whilst heat networks will be further considered under the newly published LHEES and emerging national plans and policy around heat network zoning.</li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposals for new and repowered/expanded energy generation supported by Policy 33 subject to detailed assessment against relevant policy criteria. Draft Guidance on Renewable Energy has been prepared and will be updated in 2025 to reflect updated national planning policy framework.</li> <li>NPF4 has significantly updated the planning policy framework in support for renewable energy generation, through Policy 11: Energy, Heating and Cooling. Significant weight – through NPF4 Policy 11e – is placed on the contribution of the proposal to renewable energy generation targets and greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. This is further supported by NPF4 Policy 1: Tackling the Climate and Nature Crises) which gives significant weight to the global climate and nature crises.</li> <li>The uptake of heat network development has been limited since the adoption of LDP2. Key strategic sites have considered the viability of heat network deployment and proposals for future safeguarding have been incorporated into long-term plans, where applicable. Future for decarbonising heat, including identifying heat network zones, will be driven by the Council's Local Heat and Energy Efficiency Strategy (LHEES) adopted in 2024. This will align with NPF4 Policy 19 (Heat and Cooling), where the</li> </ul>

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<b>Climatic Factors</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for collective significant positive impacts in terms of tackling the climate crisis through the delivery of NPF4's policies, LDP3's Spatial Strategy and relevant actions identified the Council's Climate Action Plan. Positive benefits are likely to be realised as a result of overall reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and the identification and delivery of climate adaptation and mitigation measures, and the promotion and creation of sustainable communities.</li> <li>Parts of the Plan Area are vulnerable to the effects of a changing climate, such as increased risk of flooding and subsequent damage and destruction as a result. The Spatial Strategy must take into account those vulnerable areas and avoid an exacerbation of existing issues experienced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tackling the Climate and Nature Crises and Climate Mitigation and Adaptation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full suite of data sources unavailable for some of PKC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan Key Performance Indicators.</li> <li>Presumption taken that Perth and Kinross would follow Scottish trends between 1990 and 2005 for greenhouse gas or CO2 emissions to set 2030 emissions targets, due to the Scottish Government not having released the Perth and Kinross 1990 baseline for both.</li> <li>Perth and Kinross Carbon Sequestration Study notes some uncertainty in defining peatland, its status and lack of robust data to allow monitoring of restoration sites, making estimated timescales for restoration inappropriate at present.</li> <li>Perth and Kinross Carbon Sequestration Study, in terms of woodland expansion potential, the project report identifies significantly higher levels of carbon sequestration potential from the planting of Production Sitka Spruce, and lower from the expansion of Native Broadleaf (after 25 years). It is important to remember the national objective of expanding native woodlands, and policy of planting the right tree in the right place. As such, it is most likely that a mixed</li> </ul>	<p>A Low-Carbon Place and A Natural, Resilient Place – Improve the long-term resilience and robustness of the natural and built environment to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This objective is considered to have been met through the suite of LDP2 policies and guidance which is enabling the shift towards renewable and low carbon energy technologies, whilst at the same time ensuring suitable environmental protections are in place.</li> <li>The Objective could be extended to include the protection of prime agricultural land as a key asset for ensuring good quality soils for growing a wide range of crops.</li> <li>In line with NPF4, greater weight will be given in decision making, including the development of LDP3's Spatial Strategy to tackling the climate and nature crises, including the identification of mitigation and adaptation measures to improve the resilience of our places to the effects of a changing climate.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place and A Natural, Resilient Place - Ensure that development and land uses make a positive contribution to helping to minimise the causes of climate change and adapting to its impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the extent that LDP2 has influence over new development and land use, this objective is considered to have been met, and implementation of policies under both LDP3 Spatial Strategy themes has helped to minimise the effects of climate change on the Perth and Kinross Area.</li> <li>Subject to site specific detailed consideration, LDP2 policies 32-35 support development proposals in terms of mitigating against the effects of climate change and promoting low carbon actions.</li> </ul>

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<p>or increasing vulnerability. It should also seek to protect and enhance existing natural assets to help support climate adaptation and the halting of biodiversity loss.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for positive and negative impacts across the Plan Area from increase development of low carbon and renewable technologies.</li> <li>• Potential for cross boundary effects.</li> <li>• Opportunities to maximise resource use, including reuse and redevelopment of vacant and derelict land and empty buildings; reuse of building materials through redevelopment, and good design to maximise energy efficiency.</li> </ul>	<p>approach to planting will be the most appropriate one. This will be explored further in due course via the Council’s Forestry and Woodland Strategy review.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently no data available in relation to technological sinks and stores suggested for inclusion under the Scottish Government Local Development Plan Guidance, May 2023.</li> <li>• Data in Scotland Wetland Inventory has been developed by assimilating spatial data from Scottish Natural Heritage (now Nature Scot). The whole country has not been surveyed, and the data only displays known wetlands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Coastal Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unclear until planning application stage which areas are in an at-risk flood area. Mapping (currently based on 2009 climate projections) is to be updated and will be used in Proposed Plan site assessments if available but landowners / developers may be required to provide a Flood Risk Assessment in the interim to determine suitability for allocation.</li> <li>• Query regarding whether it is the intention of NPF4 to propose a more restrictive precautionary approach to development for coastal rural areas compared to otherwise similar inland rural areas? If not, the intention would be to consider the undeveloped coastline to be isolated/unspoiled coastline, and there would be no undeveloped coastline in Perth and Kinross. NPF4 does not define the undeveloped coastline. – unclear whether undeveloped means remote unspoiled coastline with wild land qualities, or if it is any area outwith a settlement boundary like the areas of significant constraint mentioned in Scottish Planning Policy 2014. If it is the former, there is no undeveloped coastline in Perth and Kinross. If the latter, then the Proposed Plan could identify the undeveloped coast accordingly.</li> </ul> <p><b>Brownfield, Vacant and Derelict Land and Buildings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all brownfield land and vacant buildings will be included within the Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey (SVDLS), only those which meet the criteria for inclusion in the national survey. The Proposed Plan will need to use the most up-to-date data available due to the emphasis in Policy 9 of NPF4 on encouraging, promoting and facilitating the reuse of brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings, and helping reduce the need for greenfield development.</li> <li>• Register of potential brownfield regeneration sites – pilot exercise only covers a specific area of Perth and Kinross. Expansion of this pilot across the Council Area will help identify the scale of the problem and any issues relating specifically to Perth and Kinross which may require a local policy response in LDP3, as well as highlighting potential sites for development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy, Heating and Cooling:</b></p>	<p>These policies are further supported by key Guidance on: Delivering Zero Waste, Placemaking, and Renewable Energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out of 657 planning applications referring to Policy 52 New Development and Flooding, 115 of those applications have been refused. This is a relatively substantial refusal rate of 17.5% which suggests that this policy is being applied effectively, and applications contrary to this policy are largely being refused.</li> <li>• Wider land use considerations e.g. agriculture, are considered further under the Council’s Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider local living and the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods, alongside climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, using nature based solutions where possible – as per NPF4 – to further support the creation of more resilient and adaptable places, providing those benefits of living locally, having access to facilities and services, and reducing private car use.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place - Protect the natural and built environment and ensure that new development embraces the principles of sustainable design and construction, energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is considered to have been met. LDP2 policies and guidance ensure that appropriate consideration of impacts on the natural and built environment are made, including any mitigation measures necessary. The principles of sustainable design and construction, energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation are being driven through suitable planning proposals as well as wider legislative proposals including Building Standards and Heat Networks Zoning.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider the opportunities for decarbonising heat through alignment with the Council’s LHEES, and opportunities from the Local Area Energy Plan realised.</li> </ul> <p>A Low-Carbon Place - Promote the sustainable development of electricity generation from a diverse range of renewable and low-carbon energy technologies, including the expansion/repowering of renewable and low-carbon energy generation capacity and heat networks, in accordance with national objectives and targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is considered to have been partially met in the context of supporting renewable energy proposals subject to suitable environmental and amenity considerations, whilst heat networks will be further considered under the newly published LHEES and emerging national plans and policy around heat network zoning.</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal Designation of Heat Network Zones – in line with the requirements of the Heat Networks (Scotland) Act 2021 – is still to take place.</li> <li>• Landscape Capacity for Wind - The Council’s Landscape Capacity Study for Wind was published in 2010 and therefore does not reflect the current planning policy framework for wind proposals. The expectations around landscape impacts have shifted as per NPF4 Policy 11e(ii), whereby significant landscape impacts are to be expected at the localised level and/or provided appropriate design mitigation is included. There are no plans to update the landscape capacity study however the current draft Renewable Energy guidance is programmed to be updated in 2025 which will provide guidance to support implementation of NPF4 Policy 11, including in relation to project design and layout to mitigate landscape impacts. This will refer to NatureScot’s Landscape Sensitivity Guidance.</li> <li>• Pipeline Infrastructure - There are indicative plans for potential new pipeline infrastructure across Scotland including in the Perth and Kinross Area to support emerging plans around hydrogen production/transmission. Plans are at an early stage and will continue to be monitored and considered during the preparation of the Proposed Plan, where relevant.</li> <li>• UK Energy Governance - The development of UK energy governance arrangements will continue to be monitored and considered during the preparation of the Proposed Plan, where relevant.</li> </ul> <p><b>Zero Waste:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Perth and Kinross Waste Management Plan covers the period 2010-2025 but is likely to be updated. This is identified as an evidence gap for the Zero Waste issue.</li> </ul> <p><b>Flood Risk and Water Management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment helps identify some potential opportunities for improvements to the water environment through natural flood management and blue-green infrastructure and this will be built upon in the Proposed Plan spatial strategy.</li> <li>• The drought indicator method has not been developed to assess individual Private Water Supplies and is not provided at a finely grained resolution. Together with other water scarcity mapping it could help start determining vulnerable areas.</li> </ul>	

SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
<b>Material Assets</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan will tackle issues surrounding infrastructure, waste, protecting and enhancing existing natural and built environment assets, and vacant and derelict land and empty buildings, and as such the SEA has a role to play in maximising positive effects.</li> <li>• Potential for infrastructure delivery constraints under current financial climate.</li> <li>• Potential threats to areas of open space and green infrastructure as a result of development.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Design, Quality and Place, Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods, and Infrastructure First:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finding suitable land for potential burial ground/cemetery provision will potentially compete with other demands on land. There may be an opportunity to delivery cemetery provision alongside other appropriate land uses and demand for this will need to inform the spatial strategy.</li> <li>• School roll capacity data needed to accommodate new development proposals for LDP3 will be assessed by the Council’s Property and Education and Children’s Services by reviewing individual primary catchment areas and secondary clusters.</li> <li>• The methodology for calculating the ‘Pupil Product Ratio’ was developed in 2008 and will require updating.</li> <li>• The Council has an ongoing priority to improve ASN provision in schools across the local authority area and is considering funding options to deliver capacity.</li> <li>• The Council relies upon evidence from NHS Tayside and the Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership to demonstrate infrastructure needs in the area. Aspects of this evidence is not available publicly at present.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure First and Sustainable Transport:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PKC’s commitment and financial contribution to the development of transport infrastructure generally requires the use of external funding. Consequently, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding the availability of sufficient financial support at national and regional levels. This may impact the delivery of projects that, under the Infrastructure First principle, could threaten the viability of development.</li> <li>• Key transport routes serving settlements within Perth and Kinross are also linked to areas in the neighbouring local authorities. The performance of the network, and the ability to deliver improvements to the regional infrastructure, will often depend on the ability for PKC to work in coordination with other organisations.</li> <li>• There is significant uncertainty surrounding the wider transport industry with regards to the evolution of working and commuting patterns. Variations to these arrangements can create significant changes to travel behaviour, shaping demand on specific modes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure First and Water and Wastewater:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Settlement audits will consider if the relevant Scottish water/wastewater asset is near capacity, and if it is in a current investment programme. Information on Scottish Water assets will allow the Council to consider if development should be planned in locations where there is existing or programmed capacity in the water and wastewater systems. However, the Proposed Plan Spatial Strategy will also be fully informed by the SEA work, and the 20 minute</li> </ul>	<p>A Connected Place - 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is considered to have been partially met. There has been progress with some, but not all of the projects and policies of strategic, national and regional importance listed in the Delivery Programme. These will be further considered in the preparation of LDP3.</li> </ul> <p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Creation and continuation of high-quality places that meet the needs of the existing and future communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perth and Kinross Placemaking Guide is still relevant – continue use alongside LDP3 with minor terminology updates.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider local living and the concept of 20 minute neighbourhoods, alongside climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, using nature based solutions where possible – as per NPF4 – to further support the creation of more resilient and adaptable places, providing those benefits of living locally, having access to facilities and services, and reducing private car use.</li> </ul> <p>A Natural, Resilient Place -Identify and promote green networks where these 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>• This objective is considered to have been met in the context of LDP2 policy and guidance. In line with NPF4, LDP3 will look to identify opportunities for new and enhanced blue and green networks which provide multiple benefits for people and nature across Perth and Kinross.</li> </ul> <p>A Connected Place - Identify and provide for new and improved social and physical infrastructure to support an expanding and changing population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is considered to have been met. The Local Development Plan proposals and policies (including associated Supplementary Guidance) ensure that appropriate consideration has been given to the provision of social and physical infrastructure necessary to support the level of development proposed in the Plan. The cumulative impact of development is also addressed.</li> <li>• LDP3 will need to consider the NPF4 infrastructure first approach and regular reviews of the contributions guidance.</li> </ul> <p>A Connected Place - Ensure investment in the renewal and enhancement of existing infrastructure is consistent with the strategy of the Plan to make best use of the investment embedded in our existing settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This objective is considered to have been partially met. There has been progress with some of the improvements to existing infrastructure including selected park and rides, but less progress with A9 junction improvements around Perth, and A9 dualling. Improvements to infrastructure have been made at Perth railway station.</li> <li>• The LDP3 Spatial Strategy should consider how to work better with infrastructure providers, stakeholders and agencies to maintain investment in the renewal and enhancement of existing infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>A Connected Place - Provide a flexible policy framework to respond to changing economic circumstances and developing technology.</p>



SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
	<p>neighbourhood and local living analysis and the settlement audit work, to ensure development is focussed on the most sustainable locations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the LDP preparation process, we will continue to engage with Scottish Water to inform them of likely areas of development. Scottish Water has reiterated their commitment to not restrict development. With due communication and agreement on delivery timeline and phasing, future residential developments can be presumed to receive access to public water and wastewater services. For industrial uses, Perth and Kinross Council will engage with Scottish Water directly to identify potential stress points in the available capacity, and the need to deliver suitable infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>Digital Infrastructure:</b> No issues identified.</p> <p><b>Minerals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a need for improved data on both demand and also product flows. In the absence of data on predicted demand for minerals, a 10-year landbank cannot be accurately calculated. More engagement with the minerals industry, including industry bodies and active operators may allow us to state with more confidence whether a 10-year landbank exists.</li> <li>The evidence suggests that in the Tay area, there is likely to be sufficient permitted reserves for crushed rock but that there may not be sufficient reserves of sand and gravel to meet the demand for a 10-year landbank, as required by NPF4.</li> </ul> <p><b>Business and Industry:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential Proposed Plan employment land requirement is indicative and may change upon completion of the 2024 Employment Land Audit.</li> <li>To help address identified viability and deliverability issues in the allocated land supply, LDP3 will need to consider further opportunities for mixed uses allocations where appropriate and ensure there is appropriate cross funding between housing and employment uses.</li> <li>To ensure cross funded serviced sites are oven ready consideration should be given to defining serviced employment land in the LDP so that there is a consistency in the quality of the cross funded employment land delivered.</li> <li>Significant limitations to using SIMD data to inform the employment land strategy as rural deprivation is dispersed. To identify where future business and industry may provide the most benefit there is a current gap in evidence in terms of the settlement audit work.</li> <li>Perth and Kinross Council Employment land matrices utilise a ‘balanced scorecard’ approach to determine the sites most likely to require Council intervention and their relative attributes. When preparing these assessments, there was not always enough consideration of active travel links, an area of increased emphasis in national policy. Also, since they were prepared, there is an increased emphasis on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To the extent that LDP2 has had influence over changing economic circumstances and developing technologies, this objective is considered to have been met. The policy framework for developing technology has been suitably flexible, although it is acknowledged that proposals for the majority of digital communications infrastructure has not needed to be considered against the policy criteria.</li> <li>Over the Plan period, Building Standards overtook this policy in terms of the requirement to make provision for digital infrastructure in new developments.</li> <li>LDP3 will need to consider whether the remaining provisions of this policy will still be required moving forward, since NPF4 Policy 24 Digital infrastructure has updated.</li> </ul> <p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Support for local businesses to ensure economic growth in the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDP2 has provided considerable support for local businesses and the Tay Cities Deal has been significant in helping to fund projects to ensure economic growth.</li> </ul> <p>A Successful, Sustainable Place – Provide an ongoing supply of readily available commercial/industrial land of 25Ha across Perth and Kinross.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objective is not wholly within the control of LDP2, but the Plan has helped support efforts to meet it. There is a sufficient supply of readily available commercial/industrial land.</li> <li>The servicing of employment land has not been defined in a consistent way, and a road being provided up to the edge of a larger area, rather than to individual plots, does not contribute to the serviced land supply. A definition for serviced employment land in LDP3 would better assist with the delivery of serviced employment land.</li> </ul>



SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
	<p>generating economic prosperity for all people and places. Future updates should consider these aspects carefully.</p> <p><b>Business and Industry, and Brownfield, Vacant and Derelict Land and Empty Buildings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SVDLS and Urban Capacity Study, when completed, will provide an effective review of capacity and potential development sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Business and Industry, Design, Quality and Place, and Infrastructure First:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A transport appraisal will be carried out considering the cumulative impact of potential new development to inform the Proposed Plan.</li> </ul>	

SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDP has the potential to generate both significant negative and potential positive effects on the protection and enhancement of historic environment assets and the enjoyment of these places and assets, depending on the scale, type, design and location of development identified.</li> <li>Potential negative impacts may result from increased pressure for inappropriate development on sites of historical importance, and also on listed buildings, in conservation areas etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Historic Assets and Places:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historic Environment Scotland’s Historic Land Use Assessment is not available for the entire Perth and Kinross Council Area. However, it does provide a picture for the most populated areas.</li> <li>At present, Conservation Area Appraisals (CAA) and guidance are available for 22 out of those 36 areas. However, this is currently a rolling review programme in place for reviewing our list of Conservation Areas which is expected to be completed during 2025-2026.</li> </ul>	<p>A Successful, Sustainable Place –Maintain the distinctiveness and diversity of the area through the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivery of this Objective is not wholly within the control of LDP2. However, the Plan has nevertheless contributed and supported efforts to meet this objective, and whilst there are opportunities for improvement, it is largely being met.</li> <li>The LDP3 Spatial Strategy should explore interconnections between our historic environment with other key policy connections to help maximise opportunities for its protection and enhancement.</li> </ul>

SEA Key Issues and Associated Problems	Related Key Issues and Evidence Gaps identified through a review of evidence relating to NPF4 National Planning Policy Topics	LDP2 Spatial Strategy Theme and Objective, and Key Issues Arising through Monitoring
<b>Landscape</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential for significant changes to the landscape as a result of the implementation of a range of elements of NPF4’s policies and LDP3’s Spatial Strategy. However, there may also be opportunities for mitigation and enhancement.</li> <li>Opportunities for landscape scale restoration with associated positive impacts not only for landscape, but also relating to the Biodiversity, Flora and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Natural Places:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General experience of landscape is not covered by the data sources reviewed as part of this Evidence Report issue. NPF4 does not contain a policy on landscape, but our communities have a strong relationship with their surrounding landscapes, and there is potential for impacts on landscapes around local and regional significance as a result of development, including energy related proposals. The importance of continuing a local landscape policy along the lines of Policy 39 of LDP2 will need to be explored with communities during the Proposed Plan preparation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Green Belts:</b></p>	<p>A Low-Carbon Place and A Natural, Resilient Place - Protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of the area’s landscape to ensure that new development does not exceed the capacity of the landscape in which it lies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This objective is considered to have been met in the context of LDP2 policy and guidance, which provide protection for important landscapes, including nationally and locally designated areas.</li> <li>The expectations around landscape impacts from renewable energy developments have shifted through NPF4 Policy 11 with significant localised effects to be expected. Careful project design and mitigation will be key to minimising significant landscape impacts arising as a result of renewable energy developments.</li> </ul>

<p>Fauna, Population and Human Health, Soils, Air and Climatic Factors SEA topics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased pressure for development (including housing in the countryside) resulting in the incremental loss of landscape, both in terms of designated sites and wider landscapes. Resultant effects on health and quality of life.</li> <li>• Significant local landscapes and their characteristics which are of importance to the cultural identity of the Plan Area and the people who live within it.</li> <li>• A need to balance the desire to address population decline in rural areas and grow the tourism sector, whilst also safeguarding the special characteristics of landscapes which attract visitors to Perth and Kinross.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A further review of the green belt boundary taking account of new policy context and priorities set out in NPF4, and to align with timing of associated work around settlement audits, local living and 20-minute neighbourhoods, and the development of the LDP3 Spatial Strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supplementary Guidance to support LDP Policy 39 (Landscape) is an important guide in considering impacts from these types of developments and forestry related developments on local landscape areas.</li> </ul>
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Appendix D – Proposed Site Assessment and SEA Checklist Template

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: SITE ASSESSMENT AND SEA CHECKLIST

Site Name:	Source of site suggestion: All landowners/interested parties identified/aware?		Current site reference		Site History/Previous planning applications, existing local plan policies and proposals, historic reference numbers:	
Settlement:	GIS Site Ref:  Previous ref:		Outside settlement boundary?			
OS Grid Ref:	Site Size (ha):		Is the site an allocation in the adopted LDP; sites proposed through call for ideas or any other sites with potential?  No  Yes ref.  Yes but different boundary		Summary Description (topography, features, boundaries, neighbouring issues, access, exposure, aspect etc.  Site visit/GIS observations:	
Current Use e.g. is the site brownfield, vacant and derelict land, greenfield, agricultural?	Proposed Use:		Relevant policies/proposals from LDP or NPF4:			
Insert Location Plan:			Insert Photographs if available:			
Topic – water Related SEA topics – population and human health, material assets, climatic factors	NPF4 Policy Topic	Scoring pre-mitigation	Mitigation	Enhancement	Scoring post-mitigation	Comments/conclusions
Could the proposal affect the condition of the water environment (water quality, physical condition, water resources, and the migration of wild fish)? See <a href="#">RBMPs</a> for further detail on water condition.	Flood risk and water management Coastal development Blue and green infrastructure					

Topic – water Related SEA topics – population and human health, material assets, climatic factors	NPF4 Policy Topic	Scoring pre-mitigation	Mitigation	Enhancement	Scoring post-mitigation	Comments/conclusions
Could the proposal have a direct impact on the water environment (for example, result in the need for watercourse crossings or a large-scale abstraction or allow the de-culverting of a watercourse? or impinge on the riparian corridor, or future channel adjustment?	Flood risk and water management  Coastal development  Blue and green infrastructure					
Can the proposal connect to the public foul sewer?	Infrastructure first					
Can the proposal connect to the public water mains? If not, is there a sustainable water source that is resilient to the periods of water scarcity?	Flood risk and water management  Infrastructure first					
Are there wetlands or boggy areas on the site?	Flood risk and water management					
For large scale developments, are there any private or public water supplies within 250m of the site which may be affected?	Infrastructure first					
<b>Flood Risk</b> Relative to the floodplain, as defined in NPF4 could the proposal be at risk of flooding (from any source) or result in additional flood risk elsewhere? If flood risk is not fully understood, a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should be undertaken. Specify which of the following flood sources are applicable: fluvial, pluvial, sewer, groundwater or coastal.	Flood Risk and Water Management  Coastal development					
Could the development of the site help alleviate any existing flooding problems in the area?	Flood risk and Water management					



<b>Topic – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</b> Related SEA topics – soils, water, climatic factors...	<b>NPF4 Policy Topic</b>	<b>Scoring pre-mitigation</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Enhancement</b>	<b>Scoring post-mitigation</b>	<b>Comments/conclusions</b>
To what extent will the proposal conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity?	Biodiversity Natural Places					
To what extent will the proposal facilitate the creation of nature networks and improve ecological connectivity?	Natural places Biodiversity					
International Designations - SAC/SPA, Ramsar, World Heritage Sites. To what extent will the proposal affect these sites including via connectivity?	Natural places Biodiversity					
National Designations To what extent will the proposal affect national designations – e.g. SSSI, NNR	Natural places biodiversity					
To what extent will the proposal affect other designations - and locally important designations such as LNRs.	Natural places Biodiversity					
To what extent will the proposal affect Non designated – e.g. trees, TPOs, hedges, woodland, (including woodlands in the Ancient , Semi Natural and Long Established Plantation Woodlands), species rich grasslands	Natural places Biodiversity					
Protected Species–e.g. bats, otters, etc - can it be ascertained if protected species will be affected and will a site survey be required?	Natural places Biodiversity					
To what extent will local geodiversity sites or wider geodiversity interests that could be affected by the proposal?	Soils Natural place Biodiversity					
How will habitat connectivity or wildlife corridors be affected by the proposal – will it result in habitat fragmentation or greater connectivity?	Biodiversity Tackling the climate and nature crisis Forestry, trees and woodland.					

<b>Topic – Climatic Factors</b> Related SEA topics – population, human health, water, biodiversity, material assets, soils, air, cultural heritage, landscape	<b>NPF4 Policy Topic</b>	<b>Scoring pre-mitigation</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Enhancement</b>	<b>Scoring post-mitigation</b>	<b>Comments/conclusions</b>
To what extent will the proposal involve sediment extraction/reclamation or changes in coastal processes that could result in coastal flooding?	Climate mitigation and adaptation  Coastal development					
To what extent will the proposal promote and enable adaptation to climate change?	Climate mitigation and adaptation					
To what extent does the proposal use nature based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation?	Climate mitigation and adaptation Infrastructure First Blue and Green infrastructure					
To what extent does the proposal maintain and enhance resilience of existing and planned grey and green infrastructure?	Climate mitigation and adaptation Infrastructure first Blue and Green infrastructure					
To what extent does the proposal have good proximity to services and good access to existing or proposed public transport and active travel network?	Climate mitigation and adaptation Infrastructure First.					

<b>Topic – Air Quality</b> Related SEA topics – climatic factors, soils, population and human health	<b>NPF4 Policy Topic</b>	<b>Scoring pre-mitigation</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Enhancement</b>	<b>Scoring post-mitigation</b>	<b>Comments/conclusions</b>
Could the proposal lead to Local Air Quality Management thresholds being breached in an existing Air Quality Management Area?	Climate mitigation and adaptation Health and Safety					
Could the proposal lead to the designation of a new Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Health and safety					
Does the proposal introduce a new potentially significant air emission to the area (e.g. combined heat and power, an industrial process, large scale quarry etc.)?	Health and safety					
Will the proposal lead to a sensitive use being located close to a site with noise/odour issues or a site regulated for emissions to air by SEPA (e.g. new housing adjacent to a large manufacturing factory)	Health and safety					

<b>Topic – population and human health</b> Related SEA topics – climatic factors, air, water, soils, material assets	<b>NPF4 Policy Topic</b>	<b>Scoring pre-mitigation</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Enhancement</b>	<b>Scoring post-mitigation</b>	<b>Comments/conclusions</b>
Is the proposal within the vicinity of a major accident hazard site or major accident hazard pipeline?	Health and safety					
Will the proposal affect service infrastructure: Education capacity - Secondary School Catchment Area/ Primary school catchment area Health provision/GP capacity						
To what extent will the proposal affect the quality and quantity of open space and connectivity and accessibility to open space or result in a loss of open space?	Design, Quality and place local living and 20 min neighbourhoods Blue and green infrastructure Play, recreation and sport					
To what extent will the proposal affect core path links or other key access networks such as cycle paths, coastal paths and rights of way?	Sustainable Transport Design, quality and place Local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods Infrastructure first??					
Will the proposal have the opportunity to incorporate new or enhance existing blue and/or green infrastructure providing multiple benefits such as enhanced biodiversity, management of surface water?	Blue and Green infrastructure  Infrastructure First					

<b>Topic – Soils</b> Related SEA topics – landscape, cultural heritage, water, biodiversity, flora and fauna, material assets.	<b>NPF4 Policy Topic</b>	<b>Scoring pre-mitigation</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Enhancement</b>	<b>Scoring post-mitigation</b>	<b>Comments/conclusions</b>
Does the proposal make use of a brownfield site or contaminated and vacant and derelict land? If on brownfield, is the site naturalised?	Soils Brownfield, vacant and derelict land					
Are there any contaminated soils issues on the site and if so, will the option employ remedial actions to ensure the site is suitable for use (as defined in PAN 33)?	Soils					
Is the proposal on peat or carbon rich soils and could the development of the site lead to a loss of peat or carbon rich soils?	Soils Climate mitigation and adaptation					
Does the proposal result in the loss of prime agricultural land or land that is culturally or locally important for primary use as identified by the LDP?	Soils					



Topic – Landscape Related SEA topics – climatic factors, air, water, soils, material assets, biodiversity, population and human health	NPF4 Policy Topic	Scoring pre-mitigation	Mitigation	Enhancement	Scoring post-mitigation	Comments/conclusions
<b>National landscape designated sites</b> To what extent will any designated sites be affected – including NSAs, Regional Scenic Areas, and local landscape designations?	Natural Places					
<b>Regional and local landscape designated sites</b> To what extent will any designated sites be affected – Regional Scenic Areas, and local landscape designations?	Natural Places					
<b>Non designated landscape features and key landscape interests</b> Does the proposal ensure that development does not exceed the capacity of the landscape to accommodate it? Such as current settlement boundaries, existing townscape and character of surrounding area and its visual qualities?	Natural Places					
To what extent will the proposal affect features of landscape interest, including the distinctive character of the landscape and the qualities of wild land?	Natural places					

Topic – Cultural Heritage Related SEA topics – Climatic factors, air, water, soils, material assets, biodiversity, landscape	NPF4 Policy Topic	Scoring pre-mitigation	Mitigation	Enhancement	Scoring post-mitigation	Comments/conclusions
Does the proposal protect or enhance the site or setting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Heritage Sites*</li> <li>• Scheduled Monuments</li> <li>• Listed buildings</li> <li>• Inventory battlefields</li> <li>• Inventory gardens and designed landscapes</li> <li>• Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Undesignated historic environment assets</li> <li>• Streetscapes and settlement patterns monuments</li> </ul>	Historic assets and places  Natural Places					
Does the proposal promote or enable the retention, maintenance and sustainable use or re- use of historic buildings and infrastructure?	Historic assets and places  Zero waste  Infrastructure first  Brownfield, vacant and derelict land and empty buildings  City, town, local and commercial centres  Rural development					

<p>Does the proposal:</p> <p>Support the repair and appropriate retrofit of historic buildings?</p> <p>Support the transition to green energy supply in historic buildings?</p> <p>Include adaptation measures to make the historic environment assets and places more resilient to the effects of climate change (e.g. coastal erosion, flooding etc)?</p>	<p>Historic assets and places</p> <p>Tackling the climate and nature crises</p> <p>Climate mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>Design, quality and place</p> <p>Infrastructure first</p> <p>Quality homes</p> <p>Flood risk and water management</p> <p>Rural homes</p>					
<p>Does the proposal:</p> <p>Enable the historic environment to support creation of high-quality places and spaces?</p> <p>Promote sustainable, responsible tourism, recreation and cultural activity?</p>	<p>Tourism</p> <p>Culture and creativity</p> <p>Design, quality and place</p> <p>Play, recreation and sport</p> <p>Local Living and 20 minute neighbourhoods</p>					

Topic – Material Assets – Deliverability/ sustainability constraints Related SEA topics – climatic factors, air, water, soils, population and human health.	NPF4 Policy Topic	Scoring pre-mitigation	Mitigation	Enhancement	Scoring post-mitigation	Comments/conclusions
Will the site be delivered within the LDP timeframe? Other site servicing constraints, e.g. electricity pylons, underground gas pipelines etc.						
Site aspect – does the site make best use of solar gain? Is the site protected from prevailing winds?	Design Quality and place Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Heat and Cooling					
Is the site in an area of heat network potential or a designated Heat Network Zone (HNZ)?	Climate Mitigation and adaptation Heat and cooling					
Vehicular Access constraints or opportunities - Is the network capable of accommodating active travel, public transport, other shared modes, and private vehicle traffic generated?	local living and 20 min neighbourhoods Sustainable transport					
Is the site close to a range of facilities? Can these be accessed by public transport or active travel?	local living and 20 min neighbourhoods Sustainable transport  City, town, local and commercial centres					
Does the proposal minimise demand for primary resources by reusing an existing building?	Zero waste					
For waste infrastructure and facilities (except landfill and EFW) does the proposal comply with the criteria listed in NPF4 policy 12 d)?	Zero waste					

