

A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment**1 Policy Context to ES Chapters**

1.1.1 The following sections provide a summary of the key planning policies that are relevant to each topic chapter in the ES.

1.1 Policy Context for Chapter 7: Community and Private Assets

1.1.2 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on community and private assets are:

- achieving a sustainable economy;
- to support the efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure;
- promoting regeneration and the full and appropriate use of land, buildings and infrastructure;
- supporting development which will enhance local competitiveness and promoting the creation of mixed communities;
- promoting the integration of employment generation opportunities with supporting infrastructure and housing development; and
- to support healthier living by improving the quality of the built environment, by increasing access to amenities, services and active travel opportunities, and by addressing environmental problems affecting communities.

1.1.3 SPP indicates that the fundamental principle of sustainable development is that it integrates economic, social and environmental objectives. The aim is to achieve the right development in the right place. SPP provides that the planning system should promote development that supports the move towards a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable society.

1.1.4 Table 1 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to community and private assets. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 1: Development Plan Policy for Community and Private Assets

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural and historic assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Seeks to protect prime agricultural land where the advantages of development do not outweigh the loss of productive land.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 4	Pipeline Consultation Zones	The Proposals and Inset Maps identify pipeline consultation zones where the Council will seek the advice of the Health and Safety Executive on development proposals.
Policy 5	Agriculture	The Council will support agriculture remaining as a major land use and source of employment in the Plan area and there will a presumption against the use of prime quality agricultural land for irreversible development.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 1	Sustainable Development	Policy seeks to ensure, where possible, that development within the Plan area is carried out in a manner in keeping with the goal of sustainable development. This includes ensuring that new development should meet local needs and enhance access to employment, facilities, services and goods. One of the prime functions of the Local Plan is to encourage economic, social and environmental regeneration.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
Policy 46	Agriculture	The Council will support agriculture remaining as a major land use and a source of employment in the Plan area. The best quality agricultural land which is important in a local context, generally MLCA Class 3 and above, will be protected from irreversible development.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy PM1	Placemaking	Policy aims to ensure that development contributes positively, to the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment.
Policy CF1	Open Space Retention and Provision	The Plan identifies Sports Pitches, Parks and Open Space. Development proposals resulting in the loss of these areas will not be permitted, except in certain circumstances, as outlined in the Local Development Plan document.
Policy CF3	Community Facilities	Development involving the loss or change of use of land or buildings presently used or last used for community purposes will only be permitted where: (a) it would not seriously affect the availability of community facilities in the locality; and (b) no suitable alternative community uses can be found for the land or buildings in question; or (c) the proposal would result in the provision of alternative facilities of equivalent community benefit.
Policy NE5	Green Belt	Policy states that for essential infrastructure such as roads and other transport infrastructure it must be demonstrated that a green belt location is required and appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impact on the character of the Green Belt has been considered.
Policy EP4	Health and Safety Consultation Zones	The consultation zones are the responsibility of the Health and Safety Executive and identify areas within which they must be consulted over certain types of development proposals. The consultation zones therefore form part of the Local Development Plan and are a material consideration in the determination of planning and other applications for consent.
Policy ER5	Prime Agricultural Land	Outside the identified settlements development on prime agricultural land will not be permitted unless it is necessary to meet a specific established need such as a major infrastructure proposal and there is no other suitable site available on non prime land.

1.2 Policy Context for Chapter 8: Geology, Soils, Contaminated Land and Groundwater.

1.1.5 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on geology, soils, contaminated land and groundwater are:

- promoting sustainable development;
- to support healthier living by improving the quality of the built environment and by addressing environmental problems affecting communities;
- to prevent further development which would be at risk from flooding or coastal erosion;
- to encourage planning authorities to take the probability of flooding from all sources – (coastal, fluvial (water course), pluvial (surface water), groundwater, sewers and blocked culverts) and the risks involved into account when preparing development plans and determining planning applications; and
- to take into account the implications of development for water, air and soil quality.

1.1.6 Planning Advice Notes (PAN) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. PAN 33 is applicable to contaminated land and the details of this guidance are summarised in Table 2.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Table 2: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PAN 33	Development of Contaminated Land (2000)	Provides advice on the implications of the contaminated land regime for the planning system; and the development of, and approach to, contaminated land in development plans. It also contains guidance on the determination of planning applications when the site is, or may be, contaminated.

1.1.7 Table 3 provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to geology, groundwater and contaminated land. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 3: Development Plan Policy for Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural and historic assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places. Policy also seeks to safeguard geodiversity, landscapes, and allow development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 16	Nature Conservation	The Council will not normally grant consent for any development which would have an adverse effect on sites of local nature conservation or geological interest and will seek to protect the integrity of such and any others, recognised by the Council, which may be identified by Scottish Natural Heritage, the Scottish Wildlife Trust, the National Trust for Scotland and others, or during the Local Biodiversity Action Plan process, with the owners agreement, during the Plan period.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy NE1	Environment and Conservation Policies	Policy NE1C provides guidance on development which would impact on areas designated as being of local nature conservation or geological interest.
Policy ER6	Managing Future Landscape Change to Conserve and Enhance the Diversity and Quality of the Area's Landscapes	Development and land use change should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Perth & Kinross's landscapes. Accordingly, development proposals will be required to conserve and enhance the landscape qualities of Perth and Kinross. Policy states that development proposals will need to demonstrate that either in the case of individual developments, or when cumulatively considered alongside other existing or proposed developments that they incorporate measures for protecting and enhancing the ecological, geological, geomorphological, archaeological, historic, cultural and visual amenity elements of the landscape.
EP12	Contaminated Land	The first priority of this policy is to prevent the creation of new contamination. Consideration will be given to proposals for the development of contaminated land, as defined under Part IIA, Section 78A(2) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Council that appropriate remediation measures can be incorporated in order to ensure the site/land is suitable for the proposed use.

1.3 Policy Context for Chapter 9: Road Drainage and the Water Environment

1.1.8 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on road drainage and the water environment are:

- to support development that will contribute to sustainable economic growth and to high quality sustainable places;

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

- to take into account the implications of development for water, air and soil quality;
- improving the natural environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it; and
- to manage flooding to reduce its economic and social consequences and safeguard services and infrastructure.

1.1.9 SPP encourages planning authorities to take the probability of flooding from all sources – (coastal, fluvial (water course), pluvial (surface water), groundwater, sewers and blocked culverts) and the risks involved into account when preparing development plans and determining planning applications.

1.1.10 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Documents of relevance to road drainage and the water environment are summarised in Table 4 below.

Table 4: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PANs		
PAN 60	Planning for Natural Heritage	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues. PAN 60 complements the SPP, with examples of good planning practice in relation to natural heritage drawn from across Scotland highlighted in a number of case studies.
PAN 61	Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (2001)	Provides good practice advice for planners and the development industry on the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) (now referred to as Sustainable Drainage Systems in latest guidance) to aid the introduction of more sustainable developments.
PAN 69	Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding (2004)	Provides background information and best practice advice in support of the former SPP7 (Planning and Flooding) which has now been consolidated into SPP, and the Technical Handbooks published by the Scottish Building Standards Agency that provide guidance for the Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004. This Advice Note focuses on the responsibilities of local authorities and developers in ensuring that future built development is not located in areas with a significant risk of flooding, including functional flood plains.
PAN 79	Water and Drainage (2006)	Clarifies the role of the planning authority in setting the direction of development to inform the planning and delivery of new water infrastructure in a coordinated way. It explains the roles of Scottish Water and SEPA and encourages joint working in order to ensure a common understanding of capacity constraints and agreement on the means of their removal. It advises on the appropriateness of private schemes and the handling of Scottish Water developments.

1.1.11 Table 5 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to road drainage and the water environment. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 5: Development Plan Policy for Road Drainage and the Water Environment

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural assets and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on the design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding habitats, sensitive green spaces, forestry, watercourses, wetlands, floodplains (in-line with the water framework directive), carbon sinks, species and wildlife corridors, geodiversity, landscapes, parks, townscapes and

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
		allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 19	Nature Conservation	Development will not be supported which would damage the integrity of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, designated Scottish Wildlife Trust Sites or other sites of natural history interest.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 1	Sustainable Development	Policy seeks to ensure, where possible, that development is carried out in a manner in keeping with the goal of sustainable development. As part of the criteria to assess whether projects pursue a commitment to Policy 1 requires that the quality of the natural environment should be maintained or improved.
Policy 7	Flood Risk	Development in areas liable to flood, or where remedial measures would adversely affect flood risk elsewhere, will not normally be permitted. For the purposes of this policy flood risk sites will be those which are judged to lie within:- (a) Areas which flooded in January 1993. (b) Sites which lie within a flood plain. (c) Low lying sites adjacent to rivers, or to watercourses which lead to categories a and b above.
Policy 15	Nature Conservation	In the absence of overriding proven public interest, this policy will not support development which would damage the integrity, or conservation objectives of Sites of Special Scientific Interest or National Nature Reserves.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy NE1: (NE1A – NE1B)	Environment and Conservation Policies	Policy NE1A provides against development which would adversely affect the integrity of international nature conservation sites. NE1B refers to the protection of national designations including National Scenic Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest or a National Nature Reserve.
Policy EP2	New Development and Flooding	There will be a general presumption against proposals for built development or land raising on a functional flood plain and in areas where there is a significant probability of flooding from any source, or where the proposal would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere. In addition, built development should avoid areas at significant risk from landslip, coastal erosion and storm surges.
Policy EP3	Water Environment and Drainage	Policy states that all new development will be required to employ Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) measures.

1.4 Policy Context for Chapter 10: Ecology and Nature Conservation

1.1.12 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on ecology and nature conservation are:

- to protect and enhance the natural environment, including biodiversity and the landscape;
- improving the natural environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it;
- to support healthier living by improving the quality of the built environment and by addressing environmental problems affecting communities;
- to support habitat connectivity; and
- to preserve ancient and semi-natural woodland as well as other native and long established woodlands with high nature conservation value.

1.1.13 SPP indicates that planning authorities should adopt a broad approach to natural heritage other than just conserving designated or protected sites and species through taking into account ecosystems and natural processes in their area. SPP also states that planning authorities should support opportunities for enjoyment and understanding of natural heritage.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

- 1.1.14 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Documents of relevance to ecology and nature conservation are summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PANs		
PAN 60	Planning for Natural Heritage	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues. PAN 60 complements the SPP on Natural Heritage, with examples of good planning practice in relation to natural heritage drawn from across Scotland highlighted in a number of case studies.

- 1.1.15 Table 7 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to ecology and nature conservation. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 7: Development Plan Policy for Ecology and Nature Conservation

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural assets and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding habitats, sensitive green spaces, forestry, watercourses, wetlands, floodplains (in-line with the water framework directive), carbon sinks, species and wildlife corridors, geodiversity, landscapes and allow development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets. Policy also seeks to ensure that development likely to have a significant effect on a designated or proposed Natura 2000 sites (either alone or in combination with other sites or projects) will be subject to an appropriate assessment.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 1	General Policies	Policy states that development proposals should be compatible with their surroundings in land use terms and should not cause an unacceptable environmental impact.
Policy 19	Nature Conservation	Development will not be supported which would damage the integrity of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, designated Scottish Wildlife Trust Sites or other sites of natural history interest.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 1	Sustainable Development	Policy seeks to ensure, where possible, that development is carried out in a manner in keeping with the goal of sustainable development. As part of the criteria to assess whether projects pursue a commitment to Policy 1 requires that the quality of the natural environment should be maintained or improved and biodiversity is conserved.
Policies 13-17	Nature Conservation	Policy 13 states that development will only be permitted on a site designated or proposed under the Habitats or Birds Directives (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) or a Ramsar Site where the appropriate assessment indicates that the following criteria can be met:- (a) The development will not adversely affect the integrity of the site. (b) There are no alternative solutions. (c) There are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Policies 14-16 state that the Council will not grant consent for, or support development which would have an adverse effect on protected species or on sites of local nature

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
		conservation or geological interest and will seek to protect the integrity of such sites. Policy 17 seeks to preserve the integrity, or conservation objectives of Sites of Special Scientific Interest or National Nature Reserves. The Council will seek to protect and enhance habitats of local importance to nature conservation, including grasslands, wetlands and peatlands and habitats which support rare or endangered species.
Policy 22	Trees	The Council will seek to protect native woodland from development and will encourage and support the protection and expansion of existing native woods and the creation of new ones in appropriate locations.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy NE1: (NE1A – NE1D)	Environment and Conservation Policies	Policy NE1A presumes against development which would adversely affect the integrity of international nature conservation sites. NE1B refers to the protection of national designations including National Scenic Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest or a National Nature Reserve. Policy NE1C provides guidance on development which would impact on areas designated as being of local nature conservation or geological interest and policy. NE1D relates to the protection of European protected species.
Policy NE2	Forestry, Woodland and Trees	Policy will support proposals which would not have an adverse impact on existing woodland, especially woods with high natural, historic and cultural heritage value.
Policy NE3	Biodiversity	Policy aims to protect and enhance all wildlife and wildlife habitats, including grasslands, wetlands and peat-lands and habitats that support rare or endangered species. Proposals that have a detrimental impact on the ability to achieve the guidelines and actions identified in these documents will not be supported unless clear evidence can be provided that the ecological impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated.

1.5 Policy Context for Chapter 11: Landscape

1.1.16 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on landscape are:

- improving the natural environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it;
- to facilitate positive change whilst maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the landscape in both the countryside and urban areas;
- to ensure that siting and design of development is informed by local landscape character; and
- to preserve ancient and semi-natural woodland as well as other native and long established woodlands with high nature conservation value.

1.1.17 SPP indicates that planning authorities should adopt a broad approach to landscape and natural heritage other than just conserving designated or protected sites and species through taking into account ecosystems and natural processes in their area. SPP also states that planning authorities should support opportunities for enjoyment and understanding of natural heritage.

1.1.18 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Documents of relevance to effects on landscape are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PANs		
PAN 60	Planning for Natural Heritage (2000)	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues. It complements the policy in SPP, with examples of good planning practice in relation to natural heritage drawn from across Scotland highlighted in a number of case studies.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

1.1.19 Table 9 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to effects on landscape. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 9: Development Plan Policy for Landscape

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding landscapes and allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 16	National Scenic Area	Policy opposes development which would have an adverse impact on the landscape and amenity of the National Scenic Area.
Policy 11	Areas of Great Landscape Value	Policy aims to protect and enhance the environment of the Areas of Great Landscape Value primarily by protecting the natural and man-made features of the landscape and seeking to improve amenity and landscape.
Policy 17	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 1	Sustainable Development	Policy aims to ensure, where possible, that development is carried out in a manner in keeping with the goal of sustainable development. As part of the criteria to assess whether projects pursue a commitment to Policy 1 it should be demonstrated that the quality of the natural environment is maintained or improved as part of the proposal.
Policy 2	Development Criteria	All developments within the Plan area should have a landscape framework capable of absorbing, and if necessary screening the development, and where appropriate opportunities for landscape enhancement will be sought.
Policies 3-4	Landscape	Provides that development proposals should seek to conserve landscape features and sense of local identity, and strengthen and enhance landscape character. Details of landscape treatment should be submitted with development proposals including, where appropriate, boundary treatment, treatment of settlement edges, and impact on key views. Developers will be required to demonstrate that satisfactory arrangements will be made, in perpetuity, for the maintenance of areas of landscaping.
Policies 18-19	Designated Landscapes	Policy 18 states that the Council will oppose developments which would have an adverse impact on the landscape character and visual amenity of National Scenic Areas. Policy 19 seeks to protect and enhance Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
Policy 22	Trees	The Council will seek to protect native woodland from development and will encourage and support the protection and expansion of existing native woods and the creation of new ones in appropriate locations.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
PM1 (includes PM1A and B)	Placemaking	Development should contribute positively to the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment. Policy PM1A stipulates that design and siting of development should respect the character and amenity of the place. Policy PM1B provides guidance on placemaking criteria which all proposals should meet.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
Policy NE2	Forestry, Woodland and Trees	Policy will support proposals which would not have an adverse impact on existing woodland, especially woods with high natural, historic and cultural heritage value.
NE5	Green belt	Policy states that for essential infrastructure such as roads and other transport infrastructure it must be demonstrated that a green belt location is required and appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impact on the character of the Green Belt has been considered.
Policy ER6	Managing Future Landscape Change to Conserve and Enhance the Diversity and Quality of the Area's Landscapes	<p>Development and land use change should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Perth & Kinross's landscapes.</p> <p>Accordingly, development proposals will be required to conserve and enhance the landscape qualities of Perth and Kinross. Policy provides criteria that proposals are required to meet.</p> <p>This includes safeguarding views, viewpoints and landmarks from development that would detract from their visual integrity, identity or scenic quality.</p>

1.6 Policy Context for Chapter 12: Visual

1.1.20 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on visual impact are:

- promoting sustainable development;
- improving the natural environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it;
- to facilitate positive change whilst maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the landscape in both the countryside and urban areas; and
- to ensure that the siting and design of development is informed by local landscape character.

1.1.21 SPP indicates that landscapes and the natural heritage are sensitive to inappropriate development and encourages planning authorities to ensure that potential effects, including the cumulative effect of incremental changes, are considered when preparing development plans and deciding planning applications.

1.1.22 It is recognised in SPP that whilst the protection of the landscape and natural heritage can impose constraints on new development, 'with careful planning and design the potential for conflict can be minimised and the potential for enhancement maximised' (Scottish Government 2010).

1.1.23 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Documents of relevance to visual impact are summarised in Table 10.

Table 10: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PANs		
PAN 60	Planning for Natural Heritage (2000)	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues. It complements the SPP on Natural Heritage, with examples of good planning practice in relation to natural heritage drawn from across Scotland highlighted in a number of case studies.

1.1.24 Table 11 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to visual impact. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Table 11: Development Plan Policy for Visual Impact

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding landscapes and allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 16	National Scenic Area	Policy opposes development which would have an adverse impact on the landscape and amenity of the National Scenic Area.
Policy 11	Areas of Great Landscape Value	Policy aims to protect and enhance the environment of the Areas of Great Landscape Value primarily by protecting the natural and man-made features of the landscape and seeking to improve amenity and landscape.
Policy 17	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 1	Sustainable Development	Policy aims to ensure, where possible, that development is carried out in a manner in keeping with the goal of sustainable development. As part of the criteria to assess whether projects pursue a commitment to Policy 1 it should be demonstrated that the quality of the natural environment is maintained or improved as part of the proposal.
Policy 2	Development Criteria	All developments within the Plan area should have a landscape framework capable of absorbing, and if necessary screening the development, and where appropriate opportunities for landscape enhancement will be sought.
Policies 3	Landscape	Development proposals should seek to conserve landscape features and sense of local identity, and strengthen and enhance landscape character.
Policies 18-19	Designated Landscapes	Policy 18 states that the Council will oppose developments which would have an adverse impact on the landscape character and visual amenity of National Scenic Areas. Policy 19 seeks to protect and enhance Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
Policy 22	Trees	The Council will seek to protect native woodland from development and will encourage and support the protection and expansion of existing native woods and the creation of new ones in appropriate locations.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
PM1 (includes PM1A and B)	Placemaking	Development should contribute positively to the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment. Policy PM1A stipulates that design and siting of development should respect the character and amenity of the place. Policy PM1B provides guidance on placemaking criteria which all proposals should meet.
Policy NE2	Forestry, Woodland and Trees	Policy will support proposals which would not have an adverse impact on existing woodland, especially woods with high natural, historic and cultural heritage value.
NE5	Green belt	Policy states that for essential infrastructure such as roads and other transport infrastructure it must be demonstrated that a green belt location is required and appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impact on the character of the Green Belt has been considered.
Policy ER6	Managing Future Landscape Change to Conserve and Enhance the Diversity and Quality of the Area's Landscapes	Development and land use change should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Perth & Kinross's landscapes. Accordingly, development proposals will be required to conserve and enhance the landscape qualities of Perth and Kinross. Policy provides criteria that proposals are required to meet. This includes safeguarding views, viewpoints and landmarks from development that would detract from their visual integrity, identity or scenic quality.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

1.1.25 It is recognised in SPP that whilst the protection of the landscape and natural heritage can impose constraints on new development, 'with careful planning and design the potential for conflict can be minimised and the potential for enhancement maximised' (Scottish Government 2010).

1.1.26 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) (by Scottish Government) provide further guidance on specific topics. Documents of relevance to visual impacts are summarised in Table 12.

Table 12: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PANs		
PAN 60	Planning for Natural Heritage (2000)	Provides advice on how development and the planning system can contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Scotland's natural environment and encourages developers and planning authorities to be positive and creative in addressing natural heritage issues. It complements the SPP on Natural Heritage, with examples of good planning practice in relation to natural heritage drawn from across Scotland highlighted in a number of case studies.

1.1.27 Table 13 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to visual impact. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 13: Development Plan Policy for Visual Impact

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding landscapes and allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 16	National Scenic Area	Policy opposes development which would have an adverse impact on the landscape and amenity of the National Scenic Area.
Policy 11	Areas of Great Landscape Value	Policy aims to protect and enhance the environment of the Areas of Great Landscape Value primarily by protecting the natural and man-made features of the landscape and seeking to improve amenity and landscape.
Policy 17	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 1	Sustainable Development	Policy aims to ensure, where possible, that development is carried out in a manner in keeping with the goal of sustainable development. As part of the criteria to assess whether projects pursue a commitment to Policy 1 it should be demonstrated that the quality of the natural environment is maintained or improved as part of the proposal.
Policy 2	Development Criteria	All developments within the Plan area should have a landscape framework capable of absorbing, and if necessary screening the development, and where appropriate opportunities for landscape enhancement will be sought.
Policies 3	Landscape	Development proposals should seek to conserve landscape features and sense of local identity, and strengthen and enhance landscape character.
Policies 18-19	Designated Landscapes	Policy 18 states that the Council will oppose developments which would have an adverse impact on the landscape character and visual amenity of National Scenic Areas. Policy 19 seeks to protect and enhance Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
Policy 22	Trees	The Council will seek to protect native woodland from development and will encourage and support the protection and expansion of existing native woods and the creation of new ones in appropriate locations.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
PM1 (includes PM1A and B)	Placemaking	Development should contribute positively to the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment. Policy PM1A stipulates that design and siting of development should respect the character and amenity of the place. Policy PM1B provides guidance on placemaking criteria which all proposals should meet.
Policy NE2	Forestry, Woodland and Trees	Policy will support proposals which would not have an adverse impact on existing woodland, especially woods with high natural, historic and cultural heritage value.
NE5	Green belt	Policy states that for essential infrastructure such as roads and other transport infrastructure it must be demonstrated that a green belt location is required and appropriate measures to mitigate any adverse impact on the character of the Green Belt has been considered.
Policy ER6	Managing Future Landscape Change to Conserve and Enhance the Diversity and Quality of the Area's Landscapes	Development and land use change should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Perth & Kinross's landscapes. Accordingly, development proposals will be required to conserve and enhance the landscape qualities of Perth and Kinross. Policy provides criteria that proposals are required to meet. This includes safeguarding views, viewpoints and landmarks from development that would detract from their visual integrity, identity or scenic quality.

1.7 Policy Context for Chapter 13: Cultural Heritage

- 1.1.28 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on cultural heritage are:
- to safeguard historic assets through development plans and development management decisions; and
 - to promote decision-making based on a clear understanding of the importance of heritage assets.
- 1.1.29 The Government's Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and the Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Note series, both published by Historic Scotland, set out Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment, and provide a framework that informs the work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing the historic environment.
- 1.1.30 A summary of the SHEP and other national guidance and advice of relevance to cultural heritage is provided in Table 14.

Table 14: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
SHEP	Scotland's Historic Environment Policy - (December 2011)	This document consolidates the previous SHEP series into one policy document. The SHEP complements and has the same authority as the Scottish Planning Policy and other relevant Ministerial policy documents, and is a relevant consideration in the statutory planning, EIA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes. The policy of the Scottish Ministers states that: a. actions taken in respect of Scotland's historic environment should secure its conservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations; b. there should be a presumption in favour of preservation of individual historic assets and also the pattern of the wider historic environment; no historic asset should be lost or radically changed without adequate consideration of its significance and of all the means available to manage and conserve it;

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
		c. Scotland's historic environment should be managed in a sustainable way, recognising that it is a social, cultural, economic and environmental resource of great value;
Guidance Note Series	Managing Change in the Historic Environment	The series details how to apply the policies contained in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2009) (SHEP) and Scottish Planning Policy (2010). The guidance notes that are of particular relevance to the scheme are 'Demolition' and 'Setting'. These documents set out the principles that apply to the demolition of listed buildings and unlisted buildings in conservation areas and those principles that apply to developments affecting the setting of historic assets or places
PAN2/2011	Planning and Archaeology	This PAN sits alongside Scottish Planning Policy (SPP), Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and the Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes, which together set out the Scottish Ministers' policies for planning and the historic environment. This advice note includes guidance on archaeological assessments and field assessments as well as arrangements for mitigation. The PAN promotes the protection and preservation of archaeological sites and monuments, and their settings, in situ wherever feasible. Where preservation in situ is not possible, advice is provided on an appropriate level of excavation, recording, analysis, publication and archiving which should be carried out before and/or during development.
PAN 78	Inclusive Design (2006)	Supports the government's aim of promoting more equality in the areas where we live and work. The PAN aims to explain the importance of inclusive design, identify the nature of the problems experienced in designing inclusive environments and describe the legislative context. It also outlines the roles of the different stakeholders in delivering inclusive design and identifies the particular challenges of applying inclusive design when altering the historic environment to ensure accessibility for all users.

1.1.31 Table 15 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to cultural heritage. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 15: Development Plan Policy for Cultural Heritage

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural and historic assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding townscapes, archaeology, historic buildings and monuments and allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 17:	Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Policy aims to protect and enhance the Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes and any others which may be identified by Historic Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage during the Plan period.
Policies 21-23	Archaeology	Policy 21 seeks to safeguard the settings and archaeological landscapes associated with Scheduled Monuments (protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979). Policy 22 seeks to protect unscheduled sites of archaeological significance. Where development is proposed in such areas there will be a strong presumption in favour of preservation in situ. Where it is likely that archaeological remains may exist, Policy 23 provides that an archaeological evaluation shall be carried out before determination of an application.
Policy 25:	Listed Buildings	There will be a presumption against the demolition of Listed Buildings. The setting of Listed Buildings will also be safeguarded.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 5	Design	Policy requires high standards of design for all development in the Plan Area. Policy promotes the use of appropriate and high quality materials. Encouragement is also given to ensuring that new development is in keeping with its location.
Policies 25-27	Archaeology	<p>Policy 25 aims to safeguard the settings and archaeological landscapes associated with Scheduled Ancient Monuments (protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979), in the absence of reasons of overriding proven public interest.</p> <p>Policy 26 seeks to protect unscheduled sites of archaeological significance and their settings. Where development is proposed in such areas, there will be a strong presumption in favour of preservation in situ.</p> <p>Where it is likely that archaeological remains may exist, Policy 27 provides that an archaeological evaluation shall be carried out before determination of the planning application.</p>
Policy 28	Listed Buildings	Policy seeks to protect listed properties against demolition or works that would be detrimental to their essential character. The policy also promotes safeguarding of the setting of Listed Buildings.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy HE1	Scheduled Monuments and Non-Designated Archaeology	<p>There is a presumption against development which would have an adverse effect on the integrity of a Scheduled Monument and its setting, unless there are exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>The Council will seek to protect areas or sites of known archaeological interest and their settings. Where development is proposed in such areas, there will be a strong presumption in favour of preservation in situ.</p>
Policy HE2	Listed Buildings	The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development which will affect a listed building or its setting should be appropriate to the buildings character, appearance and setting.
Policy HE4	Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Policy seeks to protect and enhance the integrity of those sites included on the current inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

1.8 Policy Context for Chapter 14: Air Quality

1.1.32 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on air quality are:

- promoting sustainable development;
- tackling congestion to support sustainable economic growth and reduce emissions;
- to encourage decision making to take into account the implications of development for water, air and soil quality;
- to support healthier living by improving the quality of the built environment and by addressing environmental problems affecting communities; and
- to tackle climate change, and in particular reduce emissions of the greenhouse gases that contribute to it.

1.1.33 SPP states that the relationship between transport and land use has a strong influence on sustainable economic growth, and this should be taken into account when preparing development plans and in development management decisions. Policy indicates that a reduction in emissions from transport sources requires more sustainable modes of transport. It is suggested that the planning system should support a pattern of development which reduces the need to travel, encourages active travel and facilitates movement by public transport (Scottish Government, 2010).

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

- 1.1.34 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Documents of relevance to cultural are summarised in Table 16 below.

Table 16: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PANs		
PAN 51 (Revised 2006)	Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation	<p>The main function of this Planning Advice Note (PAN) is to support the existing policy on the role of the planning system in relation to the environmental protection regimes, including air quality.</p> <p>PAN summarises the statutory responsibilities of the environmental protection bodies, as well as informing these bodies about the planning system.</p> <p>Document also provides information on European and domestic legislation and policy frameworks for ambient air quality.</p>

- 1.1.35 Table 17 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to air quality. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 17: Development Plan Policy for Air Quality

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural and historic assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding built and natural heritage and allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy PM1	Placemaking	Development must contribute positively, to the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment. All development should be planned and designed with reference to climate change, mitigation and adaptation.
Policy TA1	Transport Standards and Accessibility Requirements	Policy TA1A identifies existing transport infrastructure and encourages the retention and improvement of these facilities provided the improvements are compatible with adjoining land uses.
Policy EP1	Climate Change, Carbon Reduction and Sustainable Construction	<p>Sustainable design and construction will be integral to new development in Perth and Kinross.</p> <p>Proposals should demonstrate how developments will uphold sustainable construction principles and contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change and to meeting targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.</p>

1.9 Policy Context for Chapter 15: Noise and Vibration

- 1.1.36 This appendix details the results of the baseline noise monitoring undertaken for the proposed scheme.
- 1.1.37 Measurements were undertaken at seven locations to inform validation/verification of modelled noise results, using a class 1 sound level meter (Rion NL52 or Cirrus 811B). Monitoring was generally undertaken for one day, though the survey duration was extended at two of the seven locations to provide longer term data to inform the model verification process.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

- 1.1.38 The instrument was set up in a free field location at a height of approximately 1.5m above ground level at each location. The instrument was calibrated at the start of each survey and checked at the end. There was no significant change in calibration at any monitoring location.
- 1.1.39 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on noise are:
- to support development that will contribute to sustainable economic growth and to high quality sustainable places; and
 - to support healthier living by improving the quality of the built environment and by addressing environmental problems affecting communities.
- 1.1.40 Circulars and Planning Advice Notes (PANs) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Documents of relevance to noise and vibration are summarised in Table 18 below.

Table 18: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PAN 1/2011	Planning and Noise	The PAN promotes the principles of good acoustic design and a sensitive approach to the location of new development. It promotes the appropriate location of new potentially noisy development, and a pragmatic approach to the location of new development within the vicinity of existing noise generating uses, to ensure that quality of life is not unreasonably affected and that new development continues to support sustainable economic growth. The PAN is accompanied by a Technical Advice Note which provides guidance to assist in the technical assessment of noise assessment.

- 1.1.41 Table 19 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to noise and vibration. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 19: Development Plan Policy for Noise and Vibration

Reference	Title	Summary of Policy
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy EP8	Noise Pollution	Policy provides that there will be a presumption against the siting of development proposals which will generate high levels of noise in the locality of existing or proposed noise sensitive land uses and similarly against the locating of noise sensitive uses near to sources of noise generation.

1.10 Policy Context for Chapter 16: Effects on All Travellers

- 1.1.42 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP relevant to assessing effects on all travellers including effects on vehicle travellers (view from the road, driver stress) and effects on pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians are:
- promoting sustainable development;
 - to prioritise opportunities for personal travel by mode in the following order – walking, cycling, public transport, car and other motorised vehicles;
 - to encourage improvements to active transport networks, such as paths and cycle routes, in urban and rural areas that will support more sustainable travel choices;
 - improving the natural environment and the sustainable use and enjoyment of it; and
 - to facilitate positive change whilst maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the landscape in both the countryside and urban areas.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

- 1.1.43 Planning Advice Notes (PAN) published by the Scottish Government provide further guidance on specific topics. Details of relevant PANS are summarised in Table 20 below.

Table 20: National Planning Guidance and Advice

Reference	Title	Summary of Document
PANs		
PAN 75	Planning for Transport (2005)	Aims to create greater awareness of how linkages between planning and transport can be managed. It highlights the roles of different bodies and professions in the process and points to other sources of information on the overlap of the two sectors.
PAN 78	Inclusive Design (2006)	Supports the government's aim of promoting more equality in the areas where we live and work. The PAN aims to explain the importance of inclusive design, identify the nature of the problems experienced in designing inclusive environments and describe the legislative context. It also outlines the roles of the different stakeholders in delivering inclusive design.

- 1.1.44 Table 21 overleaf provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to effects on all travellers. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix 18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 21: Development Plan Policy for Effects on All Travellers

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping Better Places	Policy seeks to ensure the integration of transport and land use to: reduce the need to travel and improve accessibility by foot, cycle and public transport; make the best use of existing infrastructure to achieve a walkable environment combining different land uses with green space; and, support land use and transport development by transport assessments/ appraisals and travel plans where appropriate, including necessary on and offsite infrastructure.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding landscapes and allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 1	Sustainable Development	Policy aims to ensure, where possible, that development is carried out in a manner in keeping with the goal of sustainable development. As part of the criteria to assess whether projects pursue a commitment to Policy 1 it should be demonstrated that the quality of the natural environment is maintained or improved as part of the proposal.
Policy 2	Development Criteria	All developments within the Plan area should have a landscape framework capable of absorbing, and if necessary screening the development, and where appropriate opportunities for landscape enhancement will be sought.
Policies 3	Landscape	Provides that development proposals should seek to conserve landscape features and sense of local identity, and strengthen and enhance landscape character.
Policy 34	Public Access and Informal Recreation	Policy seeks to improve public access to the countryside and informal recreation provision for a wide range of users including people with disabilities, cyclists, walkers and horse riders throughout the Plan area.
Policy 42	Roads and Transport	Policy will encourage and promote improvements to public transport provision particularly where they result in the improved use of the rail network for both passenger and freight traffic.
Policy 44	Cycling	Policy will strongly encourage proposals which make cycling safer and will take the needs of cyclists into account when considering all development proposals.
Perth Area Local Plan 1996		
Policy 30	Public Access and	Policy seeks to improve public access to the countryside

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping Better Places	Policy seeks to ensure the integration of transport and land use to: reduce the need to travel and improve accessibility by foot, cycle and public transport; make the best use of existing infrastructure to achieve a walkable environment combining different land uses with green space; and, support land use and transport development by transport assessments/ appraisals and travel plans where appropriate, including necessary on and offsite infrastructure.
Policy 3	Managing TAYplan's Assets	Identifies the importance of understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness of the TAYplan area through safeguarding landscapes and allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets.
	Informal Recreation	and informal recreational provision, particularly adjacent to Perth city, within the Areas of Great Landscape Value and along the banks of the Tay.
Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
Policy CF2	Public Access	Development proposals that would have an adverse impact upon any (proposed) core path, asserted right of way or other well used route, or that would otherwise unreasonably affect public access rights will be refused, unless those impacts are adequately addressed in the plans and suitable alternative provision is made.
Policy TA1	Transport Standards and Accessibility Requirements	Encouragement will be given to the retention and improvement of existing infrastructure provided the improvements are compatible with adjoining land uses. Development proposals which take into account and promote cycling and walking will be supported. Particular attention must be paid to access arrangements and cycle parking facilities.
Policy ER6	Managing Future Landscape Change to Conserve and Enhance the Diversity and Quality of the Area's Landscapes	Development and land use change should be compatible with the distinctive characteristics and features of Perth & Kinross' landscapes. Accordingly, development proposals will be required to conserve and enhance the landscape qualities of Perth and Kinross. Policy provides criteria that proposals are required to meet. This includes safeguarding views, viewpoints and landmarks from development that would detract from their visual integrity, identity or scenic quality.

1.11 Policy Context for Chapter 17: Materials

1.1.45 National planning policy on a variety of themes is contained in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2010). Key provisions of SPP on design and materials are:

- to support sustainable development;
- to encourage the use of sustainable and recycled materials in construction; and
- promote development design that would contribute positively to the built and natural environment.

1.1.46 Table 22 below provides a summary of the key development plan policies that are of relevance to materials. An assessment of compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to these policies is provided in Appendix A18.1 (Assessment of Development Plan Policy Compliance), and is summarised in Chapter 18 (Policies and Plans) having regard to the overall compliance of the proposed scheme in relation to national, regional and local policy.

Table 22: Development Plan Policy for Materials

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
TAYplan Strategic Development Plan 2012		
Policy 2	Shaping better quality places	Policy seeks to ensure that the design of new development and its connections understand, incorporate and enhance present natural and historic assets, and meet the requirements of Scottish Government guidance on design of places.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A18.2: Planning Policy Context for Environmental Assessment

Policy Ref.	Title	Summary of Policy
Highland Area Local Plan 2000		
Policy 5	Design	Policy requires high standards of design for all development in the Plan Area. Policy promotes the use of appropriate and high quality materials. Encouragement is also given to ensuring that new development is in keeping with its location.
Perth & Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan) 2012		
PM1	Placemaking	Development must contribute positively, to the quality of the surrounding built and natural environment. All development should be planned and designed with reference to climate change, mitigation and adaptation.

2 References

Angus Council, Dundee City Council, Angus Council, Dundee City Council, Fife Council and Perth and Kinross Council (2012). Approved TAYplan Strategic Development Plan.

Historic Scotland (2011), SHEP Scotland's Historic Environment Policy.

Historic Scotland. Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series.

Perth and Kinross Council (1996). Adopted Perth Area Local Plan.

Perth and Kinross Council (2000). Adopted Highland Area Local Plan.

Perth and Kinross Council (2012). Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan (Proposed Plan).

Scottish Government (2000). Planning Advice Note 60 Planning for Natural Heritage.

Scottish Government (2001). Planning Advice Note 61: Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

Scottish Government (2004). Planning Advice Note 69: Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding.

Scottish Government (2006) Planning Advice Note 51 Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation.

Scottish Government (2006) Planning Advice Note 78: Inclusive Design.

Scottish Government (2006). Planning Advice Note 79: Water and Drainage.

Scottish Government (2010) Scottish Planning Policy.

Scottish Government (2011) Planning Advice Note PAN 1/2011 Planning and Noise.

Scottish Government. Planning Advice Note 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology.