

## APPENDIX 6 – DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICIES

### TAYplan Strategic Development Plan

#### **Policy 2 SHAPING BETTER QUALITY PLACES**

To deliver better quality development and places which respond to climate change, Local Development Plans, design frameworks masterplans/briefs and development proposals should be:

**A. Place-led** to deliver distinctive places by ensuring that the arrangement, layout, design, density and mix of development are shaped through incorporating and enhancing natural and historic assets\*, natural processes, the multiple roles of infrastructure and networks, and local design context.

**B. Active and healthy by design** by ensuring that:

- i. the principles of lifetime communities (p. 17) are designed-in;
- ii. new development is integrated with existing community infrastructure and provides new community infrastructure/facilities where appropriate;
- iii. collaborative working with other delivery bodies concentrates and co-locates new buildings, facilities and infrastructure; and,
- iv. transport and land use are integrated to:
  - a. reduce the need to travel and improve accessibility by foot, cycle and public transport and related facilities;
  - b. make the best use of existing infrastructure to achieve an active travel environment combining different land uses with green space; and,
  - c. support land use and transport integration by transport assessments/ appraisals and travel plans where appropriate, including necessary on and off-site infrastructure.

**C. Resilient and future-ready** by ensuring that adaptability and resilience to a changing climate are built into the natural and built environments through:

- i. a presumption against development in areas vulnerable to coastal erosion, flood risk and rising sea levels;
- ii. assessing the probability of risk from all sources of flooding;
- iii. the implementation of mitigation and management measures, where appropriate, to reduce flood risk; such as those envisaged by Scottish Planning Policy, Flood Risk Management Strategies and Local Flood Risk Management Plans when published;
- iv. managing and enhancing the water systems within a development site to reduce surface water runoff including through use of sustainable drainage systems and storage;
- v. protecting and utilising the natural water and carbon storage capacity of soils, such as peat lands, and woodland/other vegetation;
- vi. Identifying, retaining and enhancing existing green networks and providing additional networks of green infrastructure (including planting in advance of development), whilst making the best use of their multiple roles; and,
- vii. design-in and utilise natural and manmade ventilation and shading, green spaces/networks, and green roofs and walls.

**D. Efficient resource consumption** by ensuring that:

- i. waste management solutions are incorporated into development;
- ii. high resource efficiency is incorporated within development through:
  - a. the orientation and design of buildings and the choice of materials to support passive standards; and,
  - b. the use of or designing in the capability for low/zero carbon heat and power generating technologies and storage to reduce carbon emissions and energy consumption; and,
  - c. the connection to heat networks or designing-in of heat network capability.

## Footnotes

*\*Natural and historic assets: Landscapes, habitats, wildlife sites and corridors, vegetation, biodiversity, green spaces, geological features, water courses and ancient monuments, archaeological sites and landscape, historic battlefields, historic buildings, townscapes, parks, gardens and other designed landscapes, and other features (this includes but is not restricted to designated buildings or areas).*

## Policy 7 ENERGY, WASTE AND RESOURCES

**To deliver a low/zero carbon future and contribute to meeting Scottish Government energy and waste targets and prudent resource consumption objectives:**

**A. Local Development Plans should** identify areas that are suitable for different forms of energy, waste and resource management infrastructure\* and policy to support this. This can include, where appropriate, locations of existing heat producers (e.g. waste management or industrial processing), renewable sources of heat and electricity, and existing waste management facilities to ensure the co-location/proximity of surplus heat producers and heat users.

**B. Strategic Waste management infrastructure**, beyond community or small scale facilities, is most likely to be focussed within or close to the Dundee and/or Perth Core Areas (identified in Policy 1).

**C. Infrastructure associated with the extraction, transfer and distribution of liquid and gas minerals may** take advantage of the locational flexibilities offered by various extraction techniques to overcome issues relating to the scale and impacts of any buffer zones and residential proximity in a manner which reflects Policy 7D and Policy 2.

**D. Local Development Plans and development proposals should** ensure that all areas of search, sites and routes for energy, waste and resource management infrastructure have been justified, at a minimum, on the basis of these following considerations:

i. The specific land take requirements associated with the infrastructure technology and associated statutory safety exclusion zones or buffer areas where these exist;

ii. Waste management proposals are justified against the *Scottish Government's Zero Waste*

*Plan (2010)* to support the delivery of the waste management hierarchy, and, *Safeguarding*

*Scotland's Resources (2013)*;

iii. Proximity of resources (e.g. geo-thermal heat, sand, gravel, gas, oil, woodland, wind or waste material); and to users/customers, grid connections and distribution networks for the heat, power or physical materials, by-products and waste that are produced, as appropriate;

iv. Anticipated effects of construction and operation on air quality, carbon emissions, noise and vibration levels, odour, surface and ground water pollution, drainage, waste disposal, leakage of hazardous substances, radar installations, navigation aids and aviation landing paths;

v. Sensitivity of landscapes, the water environment, biodiversity, geo-diversity, habitats, tourism, recreational interests and listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservations areas;

vi. Impacts of infrastructure required for associated new grid connections and distribution or access infrastructure;

vii. Cumulative impacts of the scale and massing of multiple developments, including existing infrastructure in general but particularly in sensitive areas;

viii. The appropriate safety regimes and postoperational restoration of land, particularly for extraction of solid, liquid and gas minerals;

ix. Strategic cross-council boundary impacts as a result of energy proposals which may be strategically significant (as defined on page 45) including landscape, historic and environmental considerations identified in the spatial framework (Map 7b); and,

x. Consistency with the National Planning Framework and its Action Programme.

*Footnote \*Energy, waste and resource management infrastructure: Infrastructure for heat and power generation, storage, transmission; for collection, separation, handling, transfer, processing, resource recovery and disposal of waste; and; for exploration, extraction, transfer, distribution and storage of solid, liquid or gas minerals. This includes recycling plants, biological/thermal/mechanical processing, energy from waste plants, wind turbines (including repowering), geo-thermal heat, biomass plants, combined heat and power plants, solar power, hydroelectric power plants, quarrying and mining equipment, unconventional gas and oil extraction equipment, electricity transmission lines, oil and gas pipelines (including carbon capture and storage), solid mineral sorting and transfer facilities.*

## **Policy 9 MANAGING TAYPLAN'S ASSETS**

**Land should be identified through Local Development Plans to ensure responsible management of TAYplan's assets by:**

**A. Finite Resources** using the location priorities set out in Policy 1 of this Plan to:

- i. identify and protect known deposits of solid, liquid and gas minerals of economic importance;
- ii. maintain a minimum of 10 years supply of construction aggregates at all times in all market areas;
- iii. identify and protect deposits of nationally important minerals identified on the British Geological Survey's Critical List; and,
- iv. protect prime agricultural land or land of lesser quality that is locally important, new and existing forestry areas, and carbon rich soils where the advantages of development do not outweigh the loss of this land.

**B. Protecting Natura 2000 sites** ensuring development likely to have a significant effect on a designated or proposed Natura 2000 site(s) (either alone or in combination with other sites or projects), will be subject to an appropriate assessment. Appropriate mitigation must be identified, where necessary, to ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of Natura 2000 sites in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy.

### **C. Safeguarding the integrity of natural and historic assets**

- i. understanding and respecting the regional distinctiveness and scenic value of the TAYplan area through safeguarding the integrity of natural and historic assets; including habitats, wild land, sensitive green spaces, forestry, water environment, wetlands, floodplains (in-line with the Water Framework Directive), carbon sinks, species and wildlife corridors, and also geo-diversity, landscapes, parks, townscapes, archaeology, historic battlefields, historic buildings and monuments; and by allowing development where it does not adversely impact upon or preferably enhances these assets. Local Development Plans should set out the factors which will be taken into account in development management. The level of protection given to local designations should not be as high as that given to international or national designations. International, national and locally designated areas and sites should be identified and afforded the appropriate level of protection, and the reasons for local designations should be clearly explained and their function and continuing relevance considered, when preparing plans.
- ii. Protecting and improving the water environment (including groundwater) in accordance with the legal requirements in the *Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC* and the *Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003* which require greater integration between planning and water management through River Basin Management Plans.

**D. Safeguarding the qualities of unspoiled coast** identifying and safeguarding parts of the unspoiled coastline along the River Tay Estuary and in Angus and North Fife, that are unsuitable for development. Local Development Plans should also set out policies for their management; identifying areas at risk from flooding and sea level rise and develop policies to

manage retreat and realignment, as appropriate. Local Development Plans should have regard to the National Marine Plan, and Regional Marine Plans, where appropriate.

## **Angus Local Development Plan 2016**

### **Policy DS1 : Development Boundaries and Priorities**

All proposals will be expected to support delivery of the Development Strategy.

The focus of development will be sites allocated or otherwise identified for development within the Angus Local Development Plan, which will be safeguarded for the use(s) set out. Proposals for alternative uses will only be acceptable if they do not undermine the provision of a range of sites to meet the development needs of the plan area.

Proposals on sites not allocated or otherwise identified for development, but within development boundaries will be supported where they are of an appropriate scale and nature and are in accordance with relevant policies of the ALDP.

Proposals for sites outwith but contiguous\* with a development boundary will only be acceptable where it is in the public interest and social, economic, environmental or operational considerations confirm there is a need for the proposed development that cannot be met within a development boundary.

Outwith development boundaries proposals will be supported where they are of a scale and nature appropriate to their location and where they are in accordance with relevant policies of the ALDP.

In all locations, proposals that re-use or make better use of vacant, derelict or under-used brownfield land or buildings will be supported where they are in accordance with relevant policies of the ALDP.

Development of greenfield sites (with the exception of sites allocated, identified or considered appropriate for development by policies in the ALDP) will only be supported where there are no suitable and available brownfield sites capable of accommodating the proposed development.

Development proposals should not result in adverse impacts, either alone or in combination with other proposals or projects, on the integrity of any European designated site, in accordance with Policy PV4 Sites Designated for Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Value.

\*Sharing an edge or boundary, neighbouring or adjacent

### **Policy DS2 : Accessible Development**

Development proposals will require to demonstrate, according to scale, type and location, that they:

- o are or can be made accessible to existing or proposed public transport networks;
- o make provision for suitably located public transport infrastructure such as bus stops, shelters, lay-bys, turning areas which minimise walking distances;
- o allow easy access for people with restricted mobility;
- o provide and/or enhance safe and pleasant paths for walking and cycling which are suitable for use by all, and link existing and proposed path networks; and
- o are located where there is adequate local road network capacity or where capacity can be made available.

Where proposals involve significant travel generation by road, rail, bus, foot and/or cycle, Angus Council will require:

- o the submission of a Travel Plan and/or a Transport Assessment.
- o appropriate planning obligations in line with Policy DS5 Developer Contributions.

### **Policy DS3 : Design Quality and Placemaking**

Development proposals should deliver a high design standard and draw upon those aspects of landscape or townscape that contribute positively to the character and sense of place of the area in which they are to be located. Development proposals should create buildings and places which are:

- o **Distinct in Character and Identity:** Where development fits with the character and pattern of development in the surrounding area, provides a coherent structure of streets, spaces and buildings and retains and sensitively integrates important townscape and landscape features.
- o **Safe and Pleasant:** Where all buildings, public spaces and routes are designed to be accessible, safe and attractive, where public and private spaces are clearly defined and appropriate new areas of landscaping and open space are incorporated and linked to existing green space wherever possible.
- o **Well Connected:** Where development connects pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles with the surrounding area and public transport, the access and parking requirements of the Roads Authority are met and the principles set out in 'Designing Streets' are addressed.
- o **Adaptable:** Where development is designed to support a mix of compatible uses and accommodate changing needs.
- o **Resource Efficient:** Where development makes good use of existing resources and is sited and designed to minimise environmental impacts and maximise the use of local climate and landform.

Supplementary guidance will set out the principles expected in all development, more detailed guidance on the design aspects of different proposals and how to achieve the qualities set out above. Further details on the type of developments requiring a design statement and the issues that should be addressed will also be set out in supplementary guidance.

### **Policy DS4 : Amenity**

All proposed development must have full regard to opportunities for maintaining and improving environmental quality. Development will not be permitted where there is an unacceptable adverse impact on the surrounding area or the environment or amenity of existing or future occupiers of adjoining or nearby properties.

Angus Council will consider the impacts of development on:

- Air quality;
- Noise and vibration levels and times when such disturbances are likely to occur;
- Levels of light pollution;
- Levels of odours, fumes and dust;
- Suitable provision for refuse collection / storage and recycling;
- The effect and timing of traffic movement to, from and within the site, car parking and impacts on highway safety; and
- Residential amenity in relation to overlooking and loss of privacy, outlook, sunlight, daylight and overshadowing.

Angus Council may support development which is considered to have an impact on such considerations, if the use of conditions or planning obligations will ensure that appropriate mitigation and / or compensatory measures are secured.

Applicants may be required to submit detailed assessments in relation to any of the above criteria to the Council for consideration.

Where a site is known or suspected to be contaminated, applicants will be required to undertake investigation and, where appropriate, remediation measures relevant to the current or proposed use to prevent unacceptable risks to human health.

#### **Policy DS5: Developer Contributions**

Developer contributions may be sought from all types of development where proposals individually or in combination result in a need for new, extended or improved public services, community facilities and infrastructure.

Contributions may be financial or in-kind, and will be proportionate in scale to the proposed development and the tests set out in national policy and guidance.

Where contributions cannot be secured through a planning condition, a Section 75 agreement or other legal agreement will be required.

Contributions may be sought for the following:

- Open Space, biodiversity enhancement and green infrastructure, including infrastructure relating to the water environment and flood management;
- Education;
- Community Facilities;
- Waste Management Infrastructure; and
- Transport Infrastructure.

The Council will consider the potential cumulative effect of developer contributions on the economic viability of individual proposals.

Supplementary Guidance will be prepared, consistent with requirements of Scottish Government policy on planning obligations currently set out in Circular 3/2012, to provide additional information and guidance on how developer contributions will be identified and secured. This will include the levels of contribution or methodologies for their calculation, including thresholds, exemptions and viability considerations. Whilst the exact nature of contributions will be negotiated at the time of application, potential areas of contribution are highlighted in site allocation policies where known.

#### **Policy TC1: Housing Land Supply / Release**

The Angus Local Development Plan allocates land to meet the housing land requirements set out in the TAYplan Strategic Development Plan for the period to 2026. Where appropriate, sites are released over two phases of the plan: 2016-21 and 2021-26. However, land allocated in the latter phase of this plan (2021-2026) may be released for earlier development, unless a delay is justified.

The scale and distribution of housing land release across the four Angus Housing Market Areas is set out in Table 1 (below). A schedule of all sites identified by the Angus Local Development Plan which contribute to meeting the housing requirements set out in TAYplan Strategic Development Plan is included in Appendix 3.

To support delivery of a generous supply of effective housing sites and introduce additional flexibility Angus Council will support proposed residential development on appropriate sites as set out in Policy TC2 Residential Development Principles.

To ensure that a 7 year effective land supply is maintained at all times, land identified for residential development will be safeguarded from development for other uses. The continued effectiveness of sites will be monitored through the annual Housing Land Audit process.

Where the annual housing land audit identifies a shortfall in either the five years' or the seven years' effective housing land supply, the council will work with landowners, developers and infrastructure providers to bring forward additional housing land. The early release of sites planned for later phases of the plan, as well as sites identified as constrained or noneffective in the audit, will be considered first. If the shortfall is not met from existing sites, proposals for housing development on other housing sites may be supported where they are consistent with the policies of the plan.

### **Policy TC2: Residential Development**

All proposals for new residential development\*, including the conversion of non-residential buildings must:

- be compatible with current and proposed land uses in the surrounding area;
- provide a satisfactory residential environment for the proposed dwelling(s);
- not result in unacceptable impact on the built and natural environment, surrounding amenity, access and infrastructure; and
- include as appropriate a mix of house sizes, types and tenures and provision for affordable housing in accordance with Policy TC3 Affordable Housing.

Within development boundaries Angus Council will support proposals for new residential development where:

- the site is not allocated or protected for another use; and
- the proposal is consistent with the character and pattern of development in the surrounding area.

In countryside locations Angus Council will support proposals for the development of houses which fall into at least one of the following categories:

- retention, renovation or acceptable replacement of existing houses;
- conversion of non-residential buildings;
- regeneration or redevelopment of a brownfield site that delivers significant visual or environmental improvement through the removal of derelict buildings, contamination or an incompatible land use;
- single new houses where development would:
- round off an established building group of 3 or more existing dwellings; or
- meet an essential worker requirement for the management of land or other rural business.
- in Rural Settlement Units (RSUs)\*\*, fill a gap between the curtilages of two houses, or the curtilage of one house and a metalled road, or between the curtilage of one house and an existing substantial building such as a church, a shop or a community facility; and
- in Category 2 Rural Settlement Units (RSUs), as shown on the Proposals Map, gap sites
- (as defined in the Glossary) may be developed for up to two houses.

Further information and guidance on the detailed application of the policy on new residential development in countryside locations will be provided in supplementary planning guidance, and will address:

- the types of other buildings which could be considered suitable in identifying appropriate gap sites for the development of single houses in Category 1 Rural Settlement Units, or for the development of up to two houses in Category 2 Rural Settlement Units.

- the restoration or replacement of traditional buildings.
- the development of new large country houses.

### **Policy TC3: Affordable Housing**

Angus Council will seek to secure the delivery of affordable housing equivalent to 25% of the total number of residential units proposed on all residential sites of 10 or more units, or where a site is equal to or exceeds 0.5ha.

Where a qualifying site is being developed in phases of less than 10 units or less than 0.5 hectares the affordable housing requirement will be applied based on the overall capacity of the site.

Angus Council will work in partnership with developers and consider innovative and flexible approaches to secure delivery of an appropriate affordable housing contribution. Where appropriate, Section 75 or other legal agreements may be used.

- Details of the scale and nature of the affordable housing contribution sought from individual sites, including tenure, house size and type, will be subject to agreement between the applicant and Angus Council taking into account:
  - local housing needs (set out in the current Housing Needs and Demand Assessment);
  - physical characteristics of the site;
  - development viability; and
  - availability of public sector funding.

The Affordable Housing Policy Implementation Guide sets out how the Council will implement this policy and secure the delivery of Affordable Housing in line with the provisions of Scottish Planning Policy and guidance.

### **Policy TC15 Employment Development**

Proposals for new employment development (consisting of Class 4, 5, or 6) will be directed to employment land allocations or existing employment areas within development boundaries, subject to the application of the sequential approach required by Policy TC19 Retail and Town Centre Uses for office developments of over 1,000 square metres gross floorspace.

Proposals for employment development outside of employment land allocations or existing employment areas, but within the development boundaries of the towns and the settlements within the rural area will be supported where:

- there are no suitable or viable sites available within an employment land allocation or existing employment area; or
- the use is considered to be acceptable in that location; and
- there is no unacceptable impact on the built and natural environment, surrounding amenity, access and infrastructure.

Proposals for employment development (consisting of Class 4, 5, or 6) outwith development boundaries will only be supported where:

- the criteria relating to employment development within development boundaries are met;
- the scale and nature of the development is in keeping with the character of the local landscape and pattern of development; and
- the proposal constitutes rural diversification where:
  - o the development is to be used directly for agricultural, equestrian, horticultural or forestry



- operations, or for uses which by their nature are appropriate to the rural character of the area; or
- o the development is to be used for other business or employment generating uses, provided that the Council is satisfied that there is an economic and/or operational need for the location.

### **Policy TC16 : Tourism Development**

Proposals for new or improved tourism related facilities and tourist accommodation will be directed to sites within development boundaries. Such facilities will be supported in these locations where the development is of an appropriate scale and nature and is in keeping with the townscape and pattern of development.

Outwith development boundaries, proposals for new or improved tourism related facilities and accommodation will be supported where:

- it has been demonstrated that the proposals cannot be located within a development boundary; or
- there is a justifiable locational requirement for the development; and
- the scale and nature of the development is in keeping with the character of the local landscape and pattern of development; and
- there is no unacceptable impact on the built and natural environment, surrounding amenity, traffic levels, access or infrastructure.

Angus Council will attach occupancy conditions to prevent tourist accommodation being occupied as permanent residential accommodation. Applications to remove such occupancy conditions will not be supported.

Proposals to change the use or redevelop existing leisure or tourist facilities will only be supported where it is demonstrated:

- that the existing business is no longer viable and there is no requirement for alternative tourist facilities in the location; and
- that the existing business has been actively marketed for sale or lease as a going concern for a reasonable period at a reasonable market price.

### **Policy PV1: Green Networks and Green Infrastructure**

Angus Council will seek to protect, enhance and extend the wildlife, recreational, amenity, landscape, access and flood management value of the Green Network. Development proposals that are likely to erode or have a damaging effect on the connectivity and functionality of the Green Network will not be permitted unless appropriate mitigation or replacement can be secured. In some cases a developer contribution towards enhancement of the wider Green Network may be appropriate.

Green infrastructure (including open space) will require to be provided as part of new development. Proposals should identify the location and nature of the green network in the area and seek to enhance linkages wherever possible.

The location and function of green networks in Angus will be mapped in a Planning Advice Note.

### **Policy PV2: Open Space Protection and Provision within Settlements**

Angus Council will seek to protect and enhance existing outdoor sports facilities and areas of open space of sporting, recreational, landscape, wildlife, amenity, food production, access and flood management value. Development involving the loss of open space (including smaller

spaces not identified on the Proposals Map) will only be permitted where:

- the proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as a recreational resource; or
- it is demonstrated that there is an identified excess of open space of that type (backed up through an open space audit and strategy) to meet existing and future requirements taking account of the sporting, recreational and amenity value of the site; or
- the retention or enhancement of existing facilities in the area can best be achieved by the redevelopment of part of the site where this would not affect its sporting, recreational, amenity or biodiversity value, its contribution to a green network, or compromise its setting; or
- replacement open space of a similar type and of at least equal quality, community benefit and accessibility to that being lost will be provided within the local area.

Development proposals for 10 or more residential units or a site equal to or exceeding 0.5 hectares will be required to provide and /or enhance open space and make provision for its future maintenance. Other types of development may also need to contribute towards open space provision.

Angus Council will seek to ensure that 2.43 hectares of open space per 1000 head of population is provided\*. The specific requirements of any development will be assessed on a site by site basis and this standard may be relaxed taking account of the level, quality and location of existing provision in the local area. In circumstances where open space provision is not made on site in accordance with the relevant standards, a financial contribution in line with Policy DS5 Developer Contributions may be required.

All new open spaces should incorporate the principles of Policy DS3 Design Quality and Placemaking, be publicly accessible and contribute to the enhancement and connectivity of the wider Green Network wherever possible.

\*In line with the Six Acre Standard (National Playing Fields Association)

### **Policy PV3: Access and Informal Recreation**

New development should not compromise the integrity or amenity of existing recreational access opportunities including access rights, core paths and rights of way. Existing access routes should be retained, and where this is not possible alternative provision should be made.

New development should incorporate provision for public access including, where possible, links to green space, path networks, green networks and the wider countryside.

Where adequate provision cannot be made on site, and where the development results in a loss of existing access opportunities or an increased need for recreational access, a financial contribution may be sought for alternative provision.

### **Policy PV5 : Protected Species**

Angus Council will work with partner agencies and developers to protect and enhance all wildlife including its habitats, important roost or nesting places. Development proposals which are likely to affect protected species will be assessed to ensure compatibility with the appropriate regulatory regime.

European Protected Species

Development proposals that would, either individually or cumulatively, be likely to have an unacceptable adverse impact on European protected species as defined by Annex 1V of the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/24/EEC) will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of Angus Council as planning authority that:

- o there is no satisfactory alternative; and
- o there are imperative reasons of overriding public health and/or safety, nature, social or economic interest and beneficial consequences for the environment, and
- o the development would not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of a European protected species at a favourable conservation status in its natural range

#### Other Protected Species

Development proposals that would be likely to have an unacceptable adverse effect on protected species unless justified in accordance with relevant species legislation (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Protection of Badgers Act 1992) subject to any consequent amendment or replacement.

Further information on protected sites and species and their influence on proposed development will be set out in a Planning Advice Note.

#### **Policy PV6 : Development in the Landscape**

Angus Council will seek to protect and enhance the quality of the landscape in Angus, its diversity (including coastal, agricultural lowlands, the foothills and mountains), its distinctive local characteristics, and its important views and landmarks.

Capacity to accept new development will be considered within the context of the Tayside Landscape Character Assessment, relevant landscape capacity studies, any formal designations and special landscape areas to be identified within Angus. Within the areas shown on the proposals map as being part of 'wild land', as identified in maps published by Scottish Natural Heritage in 2014, development proposals will be considered in the context of Scottish Planning Policy's provisions in relation to safeguarding the character of wild land.

Development which has an adverse effect on landscape will only be permitted where:

- o the site selected is capable of accommodating the proposed development;
- o the siting and design integrate with the landscape context and minimise adverse impacts on the local landscape;
- o potential cumulative effects with any other relevant proposal are considered to be acceptable; and
- o mitigation measures and/or reinstatement are proposed where appropriate.

Landscape impact of specific types of development is addressed in more detail in other policies in this plan and work involving development which is required for the maintenance of strategic transport and communications infrastructure should avoid, minimise or mitigate any adverse impact on the landscape.

Further information on development in the landscape, including identification of special landscape and conservation areas in Angus will be set out in a Planning Advice Note.

#### **PV7 : Woodland, Trees and Hedges**

Ancient semi-natural woodland is an irreplaceable resource and should be protected from removal and potential adverse impacts of development. The council will identify and seek to enhance woodlands of high nature conservation value. Individual trees, especially veteran trees or small groups of trees which contribute to landscape and townscape settings may be protected through the application of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO).

Woodland, trees and hedges that contribute to the nature conservation, heritage, amenity, townscape or landscape value of Angus will be protected and enhanced. Development and planting proposals should:

- o protect and retain woodland, trees and hedges to avoid fragmentation of existing provision;
- o be considered within the context of the Angus Woodland and Forestry Framework where woodland planting and management is planned;
- o ensure new planting enhances biodiversity and landscape value through integration with and contribution to improving connectivity with existing and proposed green infrastructure and use appropriate species;
- o ensure new woodland is established in advance of major developments;
- o undertake a Tree Survey where appropriate; and
- o identify and agree appropriate mitigation, implementation of an approved woodland management plan and re-instatement or alternative planting.

Angus Council will follow the Scottish Government Control of Woodland Removal Policy when considering proposals for the felling of woodland.

### **Policy PV8: Built and Cultural Heritage**

Angus Council will work with partner agencies and developers to protect and enhance areas designated for their built and cultural heritage value. Development proposals which are likely to affect protected sites, their setting or the integrity of their designation will be assessed within the context of the appropriate regulatory regime.

#### National Sites

Development proposals which affect Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes will only be supported where:

- the proposed development will not adversely affect the integrity of the site or the reasons for which it was designated;
- any significant adverse effects on the site or its setting are significantly outweighed by social, environmental and/or economic benefits; and
- appropriate measures are provided to mitigate any identified adverse impacts.

Proposals for enabling development which is necessary to secure the preservation of a listed building may be acceptable where it can be clearly shown to be the only means of preventing its loss and securing its long term future. Any development should be the minimum necessary to achieve these aims. The resultant development should be designed and sited carefully in order to preserve or enhance the character and setting of the listed building.

#### Regional and Local Sites

Development proposals which affect local historic environment sites as identified by Angus Council (such as Conservation Areas, sites of archaeological interest) will only be permitted where:

- supporting information commensurate with the site's status demonstrates that the integrity of the historic environment value of the site will not be compromised; or
- the economic and social benefits significantly outweigh the historic environment value of the site.

Angus Council will continue to review Conservation Area boundaries and will include Conservation Area Appraisals and further information on planning and the built and cultural heritage in a Planning Advice Note.

### **Policy PV9: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Development**

Proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development\* will be supported in principle where they meet the following criteria:

- the location, siting and appearance of apparatus, and any associated works and infrastructure have been chosen and/or designed to minimise impact on amenity, landscape and environment, while respecting operational efficiency;
- access for construction and maintenance traffic can be achieved without compromising road safety or causing unacceptable change to the environment and landscape;
- the site has been designed to make links to the national grid and/or other users of renewable energy and heat generated on site;
- there will be no unacceptable impact on existing or proposed aviation, defence, seismological or telecommunications facilities;
- there will be no unacceptable adverse impact individually or cumulatively with other existing or proposed development on:
  - landscape character, setting within the immediate and wider landscape (including cross boundary or regional features and landscapes), sensitive viewpoints and public access routes;
  - sites designated for natural heritage (including birds), scientific, historic, cultural or archaeological reasons;
  - any populations of protected species; and
  - the amenity of communities or individual dwellings including visual impact, noise, shadow flicker.
- during construction, operation and decommissioning of the energy plant there will be no unacceptable impacts on:
  - groundwater;
  - surface water resources; or
  - carbon rich soils, deep peat and priority peatland habitat or geodiversity.

Where appropriate mitigation measures must be supported by commitment to a bond commensurate with site restoration requirements.

Consideration may be given to additional factors such as contribution to targets for energy generation and emissions, and/or local socio-economic economic impact.

Supplementary guidance will be prepared to set out a spatial framework to guide the location of onshore wind farm developments, consistent with the approach set out in Table 1 of Scottish Planning Policy. It will also provide further detail on the factors which should be taken into account in considering and advising on proposals for all types of renewable energy development.

Prior to the adoption of that supplementary guidance, the Council will apply the principles and considerations set out in Scottish Planning Policy in assessing the acceptability of any planning applications for onshore wind farms.

\*infrastructure, activity and materials required for generation, storage or transmission of energy where it is within the remit of the council as local planning authority (or other duty). Includes new sites, extensions and/or repowering of established sites for onshore wind.

### **Policy PV11 : Energy Efficiency - Low and Zero Carbon Buildings**

All qualifying new buildings must demonstrate that the installation and operation of low and zero-carbon generating technologies will avoid at least 10% of the projected greenhouse gas emissions from their use by 2016, and at least 15% by 2018.

This requirement does not apply to extensions, changes or use or conversion of buildings; stand-alone ancillary buildings under 50 sqm; buildings with a planned life of less than two years or which will not be heated or cooled for purposes other than frost protection.

Development proposals should be accompanied by a statement of the level of sustainability achieved to demonstrate compliance with the above standards.

Development proposals should also consider energy efficiency measures where possible including:

- o siting, form, orientation and layout of buildings to maximise solar gain, natural ventilation and light;
- o the use of landscaping and boundary treatment to modify temperature extremes such as shelter belts; and
- o the re-use and/or local sourcing of building materials.

### **Policy PV12: Managing Flood Risk**

To reduce potential risk from flooding there will be a general presumption against built development proposals:

- on the functional floodplain;
- which involve land raising resulting in the loss of the functional flood plain; or
- which would materially increase the probability of flooding to existing or planned development.

Development in areas known or suspected to be at the upper end of low to medium risk or of medium to high flood risk (as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (2014), see Table 4) may be required to undertake a flood risk assessment. This should demonstrate:

- that flood risk can be adequately managed both within and outwith the site;
- that a freeboard allowance of at least 500-600mm in all circumstances can be provided;
- access and egress to the site can be provided that is free of flood risk; and
- where appropriate that water-resistant materials and construction will be utilised.

Where appropriate development proposals will be:

- assessed within the context of the Shoreline Management Plan, Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and Flood Management Plans; and
- considered within the context of SEPA flood maps to assess and mitigate surface water flood potential.

Built development should avoid areas of ground instability (landslip) coastal erosion and storm surges. In areas prone to landslip a geomorphological assessment may be requested

in support of a planning application to assess degree of risk and any remediation measures if required to make the site suitable for use.

### **Policy PV14 : Water Quality**

To protect and enhance the quality of the water environment, development proposals will be assessed within the context of:

- the National Marine Plan;
- the Scotland River Basin Management Plan and associated Area Management Plans;
- relevant guidance on controlling the impact of development and associated works;
- relevant guidance on engineering works affecting water courses; and
- potential mitigation measures.

Development proposals which do not maintain or enhance the water environment will not be supported. Mitigation measures must be agreed with SEPA and Angus Council.

Development proposals must not pollute surface or underground water including water supply catchment areas due to discharge, leachates or disturbance of contaminated land.

### **Policy PV15 : Drainage Infrastructure**

Development proposals within Development Boundaries will be required to connect to the public sewer where available.

Where there is limited capacity at the treatment works Scottish Water will provide additional wastewater capacity to accommodate development if the Developer can meet the 5 Criteria\*. Scottish Water will instigate a growth project upon receipt of the 5 Criteria and will work with the developer, SEPA and Angus Council to identify solutions for the development to proceed.

Outwith areas served by public sewers or where there is no viable connection for economic or technical reasons private provision of waste water treatment must meet the requirements of SEPA and/or The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations. A private drainage system will only be considered as a means towards achieving connection to the public sewer system, and when it forms part of a specific development proposal which meets the necessary criteria to trigger a Scottish Water growth project.

All new development (except single dwelling and developments that discharge directly to coastal waters) will be required to provide Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) to accommodate surface water drainage and long term maintenance must be agreed with the local authority. SUDs schemes can contribute to local green networks, biodiversity and provision of amenity open space and should form an integral part of the design process.

Drainage Impact Assessment (DIA) will be required for new development where appropriate to identify potential network issues and minimise any reduction in existing levels of service.

\*Enabling Development and our 5 Criteria  
(<http://scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0040/00409361.pdf>)

### **Policy PV18 Waste Management in New Development**

Proposals for new retail, residential, commercial, business and industrial development should seek to minimise the production of demolition and construction waste and incorporate recycled waste into the development.

Where appropriate, Angus Council will require the submission of a Site Waste Management Plan to demonstrate how the generation of waste will be minimised during the construction and operational phases of the development.

Development proposals that are likely to generate waste when operational will be expected to

include appropriate facilities for the segregation, storage and collection of waste. This will include provision for the separate collection and storage of recyclates within the curtilage of individual houses.

### **Policy PV19 : Minerals**

Angus Council will protect existing mineral resources within Angus which are of economic and/or conservation value from other forms of development.

Proposals for new or extended mineral workings must demonstrate that the development is required to maintain, at least a 10 year land bank for aggregates or the development is required for the local, regional and/or national market that cannot be satisfied by recycled or secondary aggregates at existing workings.

Proposals will only be supported where:

- o impacts on the natural and built environment, amenity, landscape, visual amenity, air quality, water quality, groundwater resources, prime quality agricultural land, geodiversity, site access, traffic movements, road capacity and road safety are acceptable or could be satisfactorily mitigated through planning conditions , a Section 75 agreement or other legal agreement; and
- o appropriate details of restoration, aftercare and after use are submitted for approval by Angus Council, recognising that ecological solutions are the preferred from of restoration. Opportunities to enhance, extend and / or link to existing green networks should be investigated. Prior to commencement of development Angus Council may require a bond to cover the cost of the agreed scheme of restoration, aftercare and after use.

### **Policy PV20 : Soils and Geodiversity**

Development proposals on prime agricultural land will only be supported where they:

- o support delivery of the development strategy and policies in this local plan;
- o are small scale and directly related to a rural business or mineral extraction; or
- o constitute renewable energy development and are supported by a commitment to a bond commensurate with site restoration requirements.

Design and layout should minimise land required for development proposals on agricultural land and should not render any farm unit unviable.

Development proposals affecting deep peat or carbon rich soils will not be allowed unless there is an overwhelming social or economic need that cannot be met elsewhere. Where peat and carbon rich soils are present, applicants should assess the likely effects of development proposals on carbon dioxide emissions.

All development proposals will incorporate measures to manage, protect and reinstate valuable soils, groundwater and soil biodiversity during construction.