

APPENDIX A19.2: Planning Advice Notes

PAN 42: Archaeology

The proposed scheme will cross a number of archaeological features. Paragraph 6 states that “*nationally and more locally important archaeological remains and their settings should be preserved wherever feasible*” and that where remains of a lesser importance are affected by development proposals, planning authorities should weigh their importance against other factors, including the benefits of the proposed development.

Paragraph 10 states that where archaeological remains are known to exist, the preferred option is their preservation *in situ*, and that where this is not possible, an archaeological excavation may be an acceptable alternative.

PAN50: Controlling the Environmental Effects of Surface Mineral Workings

The aim of PAN50 is to provide advice on the more significant environmental effects arising from mineral working operations. PAN50 deals generally with the environmental effects of surface mineral working and provides the framework for detailed advice in a series of annexes on particular aspects. It is the responsibility of the planning authority, to consider in detail any proposal for mineral working in their area, in relation to the particular site and its environs. In so doing they should have regard to other published planning guidance and, where appropriate consult relevant bodies, such as Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and Historic Scotland (HS) where proposals may effect designations intended to protect natural or built heritage.

Annex D of this document covers ‘The Control of Blasting at Surface Mineral Workings’, and is considered in the context of the proposed rock blasting requirements as part of the proposed scheme (Appendix A8.2: Blasting Assessment).

PAN 51: Planning and Environmental Protection

This PAN is considered as the proposed scheme will cross a number of watercourses and road traffic can also give rise to noise and air emissions that contain pollutants.

PAN 51 refers to the ‘precautionary principle’ as a key aspect of the Governments approach to the control of pollutants (Paragraph 9). This requires that where there are significant risks of damage to the environment, precautionary action will be taken to limit the use of potentially dangerous materials or the spread of potentially dangerous pollutants. It further describes that an Environmental Assessment should identify those pollutants likely to be of concern, given the characteristics of the development and its proposed location (Paragraph 65).

PAN56: Planning and Noise

PAN56 provides advice in relation to the assessment of noise (Paragraphs 11-14). In mitigating noise impact, Paragraph 15 outlines design measures which can control noise or limit people’s exposure to it, including reducing noise at the point of generation; containing noise; protecting noise-sensitive buildings and areas, the layout design and the management design.

PAN58: Environmental Impact Assessment

PAN58 provides the basic principles of environmental impact assessment and states that EIA has to identify the likely environmental effects of a project through the study and analysis of individual issues, predicting and assessing the projected impacts and proposing measures to mitigate the effects (Paragraph 38).

PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage

The proposed scheme covers land that is of importance to natural heritage. PAN 60 stresses the Government's commitment to working with natural processes in its approach to the landscaping of the trunk road network, (Paragraph 56). The role of local designations employed by local authorities in safeguarding Scotland's natural heritage is also set out, along with an outline of the value of "greenspace" to the landscape setting.

It also states the importance of applying ecological principles to the design of new developments, with the aim of ensuring that adverse effects on the natural heritage are minimised.

PAN61: Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)

Paragraph 5 of PAN61 notes that the capacity of conventional drainage systems can be a constraint on development. All proposals for development, particularly on greenfield sites, should therefore take account of the effects of increased surface water run-off.

Paragraph 8 states that SUDS is the preferred solution for drainage or surface water run-off, and should be considered at an early stage in project design in order to determine its applicability, as outlined in the SUDS Design Manual.

PAN 65 - Planning and Open Space

Paragraph 4 of PAN65 states that the planning system should protect areas of valuable and valued open space. Paragraph 19 recognises that some of the best open spaces are parts of networks and that, where feasible, planning authorities should try to extend and expand networks of spaces.

PAN 69: Planning and Building Standards Advice on Flooding

Paragraph 38 of PAN69 states that developers should be aware at an early stage of the likelihood of flooding, and whether it is acceptable or not, according to a number of indicators such as: site characteristics; the size of the flood plain; the depth of the water; existing flood prevention measures; cross boundary effects; the effects of a flood on access and the effects of a flood on proposed open spaces.

PAN75: Transport and Planning

PAN75 states that a key aim of Scottish Ministers is to create an "accessible Scotland which has a safe, reliable and sustainable transport system". In particular, it stresses the importance of integrating land use planning with transport, whilst taking account of environmental aims and policies and policies of economic growth, education, health and the objective of a more inclusive society (Paragraph 5).

Paragraph 15 highlights the associated regulatory mechanisms that the transport aspects of land use planning will also need to have regard to including air quality, noise, water quality, road traffic reduction targets and safety concerns and landscape quality.