

# Perth and Kinross LDP3 2027 - Evidence Report

## TOPIC PAPER NO. 024: HEALTH AND SAFETY

July 2024





# Table of Contents

**Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations** .....Error! Bookmark not defined.

**1 Introduction** .....Error! Bookmark not defined.

**IDENTIFICATION OF DATASETS** ..... ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

**2 Information Analysis**.....Error! Bookmark not defined.

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN**.....ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

**HEALTH AND SAFETY– PERTH AND KINROSS** ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

**Relevant Information, Strategies, Policies, and Guidance**.....Error! Bookmark not defined.

**Other Relevant Sources of Information** ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Health and social care infrastructure ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Major Hazard sites ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Pipeline safeguarding ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Suicide Risk ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Air quality ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

Airfield safeguarding ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

**GAPS, UNCERTAINTIES, AND KEY ISSUES RAISED** ..... ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.

**Appendix A: Identification of Datasets and Information** ..Error! Bookmark not defined.



## Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Evidence Report	A supporting document to the Local Development Plan. The Evidence Report provides a summary of the evidence base for a plan's spatial strategy, policies, and proposals. It demonstrates that consideration has been given to the issues relevant to the plan area, and that appropriate consultation and engagement has been carried out and taken account of in preparing a plan.
Gatecheck	This is an assessment of the sufficiency of the evidence base on which the Proposed Local Development Plan will be developed. It is undertaken by an appointed person from the Scottish Government's Planning and Environmental Appeals Division.
Local Development Plan (LDP)	A plan which sets out, for the land in the part of the district it relates to, a spatial strategy; any other such matters as may be prescribed by the Scottish Ministers, and any other matters which the planning authority consider appropriate to include.
National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4)	NPF4 is the national spatial strategy for Scotland. It sets out the Scottish Government's spatial principles, regional priorities, national developments, and includes a suite of national planning policy. NPF4 was adopted in February 2023.
Proposed Plan	The draft stage of the Local Development Plan, which must be approved by full Council before it can move on to its consultation stage.
Spatial Strategy	The detailed statement (usually represented through mapping as well accompanying text) of a planning authority's policies and proposals regarding the development and use of land for the area for which the plan applies.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A systematic way of identifying, predicting, reporting, mitigating, and monitoring the environmental effects of plans, programmes, policies, and strategies. <a href="#">The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005</a> provides information on the detailed stages and requirements for SEA in Scotland.
Sustainable Development	As defined in 1987 by the <a href="#">Brundtland Report: Our Common Future</a> , it is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable Economic Growth	Economic development that is conducted in a manner which does not lead to the depletion of natural resources.

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This topic paper sets out the key information about health and safety which will be covered by the Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan 3, as required under the provisions of section 16(B) of the Act<sup>1</sup>. It will, alongside a range of other topic papers, contribute towards the preparation of the Council's Evidence Report, which is programmed to be submitted to the Scottish Government's Planning and Environmental Appeals Division in Autumn 2024 for the 'Gatecheck' process.
- 1.2 The purpose of an Evidence Report is to provide the local authority's interpretation of the evidence it has gathered and the likely implications of that evidence for the preparation of the LDP. The Report will provide a summary of what the evidence means for the plan, rather than contain all the detail of evidence collected.

## RELEVANT NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK 4 POLICIES

- 1.3 This topic is specifically covered by NPF4 Policy 23. However, given the nature of what this policy seeks to achieve, it has key policy connections with other NPF4 policies on - Tackling the climate and nature crises; Climate mitigation and adaptation; Forestry, woodland and trees; Energy; Zero waste; Sustainable transport; Design, quality and place; Local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods; Quality Homes; Infrastructure first; Heat and cooling; Blue and green

infrastructure; Play, recreation and sport; Flood risk and water management; Digital infrastructure; Business and industry; City, town, local, and commercial centres; Retail; Culture and creativity; and Minerals. As such the subject matters may also be touched upon under other relevant LDP3 Topic Papers.

## NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY REQUIREMENTS AND EXPECTATIONS

- 1.4 In line with the requirements of the Act, this paper will provide important background information for the Plan area regarding the size, composition health and distribution of the population of the district, the health needs of the population of the district, the infrastructure of the district (including health care facilities) and how that infrastructure is used. For information, the principal infrastructure characteristics of the area are dealt with under Topic Paper 014: Infrastructure.
- 1.5 Policy 23 of NPF4 expects LDPs to '...create healthier places for people.'
- 1.6 The policy intent for NPF4 Policy 23 is noted as:
  - To protect people and places from environmental harm, mitigate risks arising from safety hazards and encourage, promote and facilitate development that improves health and wellbeing.
- 1.7 The policy outcomes for Policy 23 are:
  - Health is improved and health inequalities are reduced.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019

- Safe places protect human health and the environment.
- A planned approach supports health infrastructure delivery.

1.8 In addition to the expectations of LDPs set out in NPF4, under the ‘Step by step guide’ section of the Scottish Government’s [Local Development Planning Guidance](#) , advice is provided on relevant evidence for the NPF4 policy topics to help planning authorities in considering the national planning policies when preparing their Evidence Report. The guide summarises any legislative requirements and the evidence likely to be required to allow NPF4 policies to be taken account of by an LDP, it also signposts to various information sources.

1.9 The LDP Guidance suggests that in preparing their Evidence Report for Policy 23, planning authorities are expected to seek to tackle health inequalities particularly in places which are experiencing the most disadvantage. They should identify the health and social care services and infrastructure needed in the area, including potential for co-location of complementary services, in partnership with Health Boards and Health and Social Care Partnerships. LDPs should create

healthier places, for example: through opportunities for exercise, healthier lifestyles, land for community food growing and allotments, and awareness of locations of concern for suicides. Spatial Strategies should maintain appropriate distances between sites with hazardous substances and areas where the public are likely to be present and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest.

1.10 Section 2 to follow looks to identify relevant datasets and sources of information to satisfy the asks of NPF4 Policy 23, as well as take account of the data and information suggested in the May 2023 LDP Guidance.

1.11 Table A1 of Appendix A sets out the evidence which should be gathered and analysed so that the Proposed Plan can address the requirements and expectations raised in NPF4 and the Scottish Government’s Local Development Plan Guidance. It also highlights where there are current gaps or uncertainty relating to some of the data identified. Section 2 of this paper expands upon this by exploring in more detail the key issues raised by the data and what the implications might be for the Proposed Plan.

## 2 Information Analysis

### SUMMARY OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PLAN

2.1 To follow is a list of sources of data and information directly related to the policy subject of Health and Safety, plus a summary of why that evidence is considered relevant to the Proposed Plan's preparation.

2.2 As previously highlighted under paragraph 1.3, because the subject matter has key policy connections with a number of other NPF4 policies, some matters relating to the health and safety policy subject may also be picked up under each of the relevant individual topic papers.

2.3 It is important to note that our LDP3 will also be prepared within the context of the Council's Corporate Plan. The current [Perth and Kinross Council Corporate Plan 2022-2027](#) sets out the Council's vision for a Perth and Kinross 'where everyone can live life well, free from poverty and inequality.' It proposes a number of key priorities for the 5-year period 2022 to 2027. It also reflects the principles of the [Perth and Kinross Offer](#).

2.4 The Corporate Plan identifies 7 priority areas which the Council feels it can directly influence and have the most impact upon, and those which are most important to delivering the Vision for Perth and Kinross. These priorities are:

- 1) Working in partnership with communities
- 2) Tackling poverty

- 3) Tackling climate change and supporting sustainable places
- 4) Developing a resilient, stronger, and greener local economy
- 5) Enabling our children and young people to achieve their full potential
- 6) Protecting and caring for our most vulnerable people
- 7) Supporting and promoting physical and mental wellbeing

2.5 Delivery of the Corporate Plan's Priorities will be underpinned by a set of Key Principles and delivered through a range of Key Actions. Developing our Local Development Plan 3 in alignment with NPF4, should help support the delivery of all of the Corporate Plan's Priorities, with the exception of 'Protecting and caring for our most vulnerable people' which is not within the remit of the land use planning system. Implementing NPF4 Policy 23, specifically, should help support the delivery of Priorities 1, 3, 5, and 7.

**Figure 1: Perth and Kinross Council Corporate Plan Priorities**





Relevant Information, Strategies, Policies, and Guidance

- 2.6 A summary of the evidence on the size, composition, health and distribution of the population of the area is broadly set out in Topic Paper 001: The Plan Area.
- 2.7 This includes information from the National Records of Scotland 2021 mid-year population estimates to help understand the population profile of the area, and to understand the population's likely needs.
- 2.8 Information on the population's distribution will be used to understand the issues facing urban and rural communities in accessing services and facilities including primary health care infrastructure.
- 2.9 Information on population migration will also be used to see what trends can be identified and to help understand what contribution population migration might make on the population's needs.
- 2.10 We will also look at information on births, deaths and life expectancy, and we will compare figures for the Perth and Kinross area with Scotland as a whole.
- 2.11 Topic Paper 001: The Plan Area also notes that Public Health Scotland's data sources provide an online health and wellbeing profile for Perth and Kinross across a number of indicators that we

will use to show how Perth and Kinross is comparing relative to the Scotland average.

- 2.12 We will use the most important and relevant categories of the Public Health Scotland online data to examine the health and wellbeing aspects of mental health, life expectancy and mortality, and women and children's health.

Box 1: Summary of Importance of Evidence to LDP3

The Public Health Scotland online data provides information on how well the Perth and Kinross Area compares to national health and wellbeing indicators. This shows us where and how land use planning can facilitate and improve access to important health and safety facilities.

## Other Relevant Sources of Information

### Health and social care infrastructure

- 2.13 One of the main outcomes of the NPF aims to improve health and wellbeing. It recognises that significant health and wellbeing inequalities exist, and that Local Development Plans can help address this through the delivery of the plan's proposals. This means that health and social care infrastructure is one of the topics that touches nearly all aspects of the plan's review.
- 2.14 The NPF Policy 23 intends to encourage, facilitate and promote development that improves health and wellbeing. Its requirements for Local Development Plans are:
- spatial strategies should seek to tackle health inequalities, particularly in places where the most disadvantage is being experienced. The area's necessary health and social care infrastructure services and infrastructure should be identified, and co-location of complementary services should be considered in partnership with health boards and social care partnerships
  - healthier places should be created for example through opportunities for exercise, healthier lifestyles, land for allotments and other community food growing, and the plan should be prepared with an awareness of locations of concern for suicide
  - spatial strategies should maintain appropriate distances between sites with hazardous substances and areas where the public are

likely to be present. Pipeline safeguarding zones should be highlighted.

- 2.15 This means that development proposals that have a positive effect on health will find policy support, including proposals for health and social care infrastructure, proposals that incorporate opportunities for exercise and healthy lifestyles, and proposals with community food growing opportunities or allotments.
- 2.16 Proposed development that is likely to have a significant adverse effect on health and wellbeing will not be supported and the main policy considerations against which proposals will be assessed include air quality, noise pollution, major accident hazard sites and pipelines.
- 2.17 The key evidence sources in respect of the key health inequalities and health and social care needs have been highlighted in Topic Paper 014: Infrastructure.

## Major Hazard sites

- 2.18 There are nine major hazard sites designated in the LDP area. They are in Perth city with several around the harbour area and the remainder in the city's employment areas. These sites are designated because they are used for the storage or processing of hazardous substances.
- 2.19 To mitigate any risks that present from the use of these sites, a health and safety consultation zone is designated around each site.
- 2.20 The purpose of designating consultation zones around major hazard sites is to ensure that the advice of the Health and Safety Executive and the facility's operators and owners is sought on the suitability of any proposals for development in the consultation zone of a notifiable installation, or for any new notifiable installation in the Plan area.
- 2.21 The consultation zones around major hazard sites safeguarded in the LDP area are illustrated in Appendix 3 of the LDP. They are designated as follows:
- Flogas Britain Ltd (site ref H0605)
  - Transco Perth Holder Station (site ref H1649)
  - Marley Building Materials, Errol Brickworks (site ref H2000)
  - BFL Calport of Perth (site ref H2085)
  - Daltrade Ltd, Perth Harbour (site ref H3372 Rev1)
  - Calport of Perth (site ref H3375 Rev1)

- Morris Young (Perth) Ltd (site ref H3461)
- Central Storage Perth Ltd (site ref H4107)
- Tan International Limited (site ref H4596 Rev1)

- 2.22 For the evidence report, it is proposed to engage each of the facility owners and operators to check whether existing safeguarding arrangements are appropriate, and whether any expansion plans are in place for new or existing sites.
- 2.23 It is also proposed to check with the Health and Safety Executive that the safeguarding maps currently held are sufficient and whether they could be made more accessible.

## Pipeline safeguarding

- 2.24 The purpose of designating pipeline safeguarding zones under LDP Policy 54 is to ensure that advice is sought from the pipeline facility's operators and owners as to the suitability of any proposals for development that might affect the safe operation of the pipeline.
- 2.25 The LDP area contains pipeline consultation zones for:
- INEOS pipeline
  - Shell pipeline
  - National Grid pipeline
  - Scotland Gas Networks pipeline
- 2.26 For the Evidence Report, it is proposed to engage each of the pipeline owners and operators to check whether the existing

safeguarding consultation zone arrangements remain sufficient and appropriate.

- 2.27 It is also proposed that the pipeline operators be asked to confirm whether existing safeguarding maps held by the planning authority continue to reflect their requirements and whether they could be made more accessible. It may also be possible to consider measures to increase awareness of these pipeline safeguarding zones.

### Suicide Risk

- 2.28 Although it is a relatively new requirement for Local Development Plans to be prepared with an awareness of location of concern for suicide, Public Health Scotland has published national guidance on action to address suicides at locations of concern that includes practical guidance for planning considerations. It is proposed to integrate these into the LDP review.
- 2.29 The evidence report will be informed by but will not publish information about locations of concern for suicide. Instead, the Evidence Report will aim to establish what data and evidence is already being gathered about suicide prevention and intervention effectiveness. We propose to consult with the Council's suicide prevention officer and the Health and Social Care partnership. If necessary, we will also seek views from land owners and infrastructure operators.

### Air quality

- 2.30 The Council's duty to improve air quality in the LDP area is set out in LDP Policy 57. The policy aims to prevent the creation of new pollution hotspots, and to prevent introduction of new human exposure where there could be existing poor air quality.
- 2.31 The policy aims to support low emission technologies. It also seeks to address the gradual worsening in air quality that might take place caused by the cumulative impact of many small developments. Mitigation measures include both on and off-site design measures and promote the use of a hierarchy of transport measures that favour active travel.
- 2.32 The Local Development Plan policy applies throughout the LDP area and is supported by Supplementary Guidance setting out how air quality will be considered when determining planning applications.
- 2.33 The Council has designated two Air Quality Management Areas, in Perth city and in Crieff town centre, illustrated in the Local Development Plan. Each has an Air Quality Action Plan with specific measures to assess, monitor and improve air quality over the long term. Annual monitoring reports are used to report progress on improvements to air quality, and the Air Quality Action Plans for each area is periodically reviewed.
- 2.34 For the Evidence Report, it will be necessary to consider whether the content of the Supplementary Guidance will need to be incorporated

into a locally tailored policy on Air Quality to complement the National Planning Framework policies.

### Airfield safeguarding

2.35 The purpose of safeguarding an airfield is to protect both the airspace over and around it. Development in the vicinity of the airfield may adversely affect its safe operation. It is therefore appropriate that steps are taken to protect those locations by establishing an agreed consultation procedure between the airfield operators and the planning authority. The existing arrangements for this are set out in the LDP2 Policy 61 Airfield Safeguarding, supported by the Airfield Safeguarding Supplementary Guidance (March 2020).

2.36 There are two types of airfields that could be affected by development in the LDP area, licensed and unlicensed airfields.

2.37 Licensed airfields, such as Perth Airport at Scone, and Dundee Airport, are already safeguarded in line with CAA document CAP168 'Licensing of Aerodromes' and the LDP need not duplicate this.

2.38 Unlicensed airfields, of which there are five in the LDP area, are safeguarded in line with CAA document CAP 793 'Safe Operating Practices at Unlicensed Aerodromes' and will require continued designation of a safeguarding zone around each. The Supplementary Guidance identifies these as:

- Balado Airfield
- Errol Airfield \*

- Methven Airfield
- Portmoak Airfield
- Strathallan Airfield

2.39 \* Note: for Errol airfield, planning permission has been granted for residential development within the boundaries of the airfield, and on implementation of this permission the airfield safeguarding for Errol would need reviewed and may be no longer necessary.

2.40 For the Evidence Report, it is proposed to engage with each of the airfield operators to check whether the existing safeguarding arrangements remain sufficient and appropriate. It is also proposed that the Licensed airfield operators be asked to confirm whether existing safeguarding maps held by the planning authority continue to reflect their requirements.

2.41 It will also be necessary to consider whether some or all the content of the Supplementary Guidance will need to be incorporated into a new LDP policy moving forward.

## GAPS, UNCERTAINTIES, AND KEY ISSUES RAISED

2.42 The summary results of our LDP3 [Big Place Conversation](#) exercise for each of the localities within Perth and Kinross will be included in our LDP3 Evidence Report and made available later in 2024. They will be considered through our Settlement Audit work for the Proposed Plan.

### Box 2: Summary of Importance of Evidence to LDP3

The evidence report will give a summary of the main areas of data and evidence relating to health and safety. It will also contain a summary of stakeholder engagement and any areas of agreement or dispute. It will analyse what the evidence demonstrates and the implications for the Proposed Plan. In addition, it will set out our views on the health needs of the population in the LDP area and the likely effects of development and use of land on those health needs; and our views on the health care infrastructure of the LDP area and how that infrastructure is used.

## Appendix A: Identification of Datasets and Information

**Table A1: Summary of Evidence Required or Suggested for NPF4 Policy 23**

NPF4 or LDP Guidance	Requirement or Expectation	Dataset or source	Relevance of evidence and why it is required to inform the Proposed Plan	Gaps or uncertainties in data
Act – Section 15(5)	The size, composition health and distribution of the population of the district	<a href="#">National Records of Scotland 2021 mid-year population estimates</a> National Records of Scotland	Understanding the demographic profile of the Perth and Kinross Area allows us to assess the current and likely future needs of the area’s population.	
Act – Section 15(5)	The health needs of the population of the district  The infrastructure of the district (including health care facilities) and how that infrastructure is used	<a href="#">Perth and Kinross Integration Joint Board Strategic Commissioning Plan 2020-2025</a>  <a href="#">Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership Primary Care Premises Strategy</a>	The Perth and Kinross Integration Joint Board Strategic Commissioning Plan and the Perth and Kinross Health and Social Care Partnership Primary Care Premises Strategy will help our understanding of health care infrastructure and GP practice capacity in the LDP area, and it will highlight current and anticipated pressures that need addressed.	
NPF4 Policy 23 and LDP Guidance	To seek to tackle health inequalities particularly in places which are experiencing the most disadvantage.  To identify the health and social care services and infrastructure needed in the area, including	<a href="#">ScotPHO tool</a> Public Health Scotland  <a href="#">NHS Tayside Director of Public Health Annual Report 2023</a>	The ScotPHO data provides a picture of how well the Perth and Kinross Area performs against national health and wellbeing indicators. We will need to consider where and how land use planning can facilitate access to key facilities and services to help reduce health and wellbeing inequalities.  The NHS Tayside Director of Public Health Annual Report sets out the detailed state of the NHS Tayside area across population statistics, physical	

NPF4 or LDP Guidance	Requirement or Expectation	Dataset or source	Relevance of evidence and why it is required to inform the Proposed Plan	Gaps or uncertainties in data
	potential for co-location of complementary services, in partnership with Health Boards and Health and Social Care Partnerships.		and mental health, risk factors, screening, and health protection.	
NPF4 Policy 23 and LDP Guidance	To create healthier places, for example: through opportunities for exercise, healthier lifestyles, land for community food growing and allotments, and awareness of locations of concern for suicides.	<a href="#">Suicide Prevention Action Plan</a>  <a href="#">National guidance on action to address suicides at locations of concern</a>	<p>To deliver the outcome of improving people’s health will require an awareness of the challenges and issues both at present and projected for the future. NPF4 embeds policies aimed at improving people’s health throughout. A similar approach will be needed for the LDP.</p> <p>An awareness of the planning considerations around suicide risk will be important and the Public Health Scotland information, provides general assistance. Some additional local knowledge and context will also be required.</p>	
NPF4 Policy 23 and LDP Guidance	Spatial Strategies should maintain appropriate distances between sites with hazardous substances and areas where the public are likely to be present and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest	<a href="#">Health and Safety Executive (HSE)’s Planning Advice Web App</a>  Data on areas affected by coal mining and development high risk areas  Perth and Kinross Planning Register	Knowing the locations and importance of consultation zones around hazardous installations and major accident hazard pipelines is vital to be able to identify potential risks of proposed development.	



