

Name of plan/programme/objective	Title of legislation and main requirements of plan/programme/objective	How it affects, or is affected by the Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan in terms of SEA issues at Schedule 3 ,para6(a) of the Act *
INTERNATIONAL		
Bern Convention – Convention on the Conservation on European Wildlife & Natural Habitats 1979 (1982)	<p>Convention came into force in 1982 and imposes legal obligations on those nations who signed the convention. The principal aims of the Convention are to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats • to increase cooperation between contracting parties, • and to regulate the exploitation of certain species <p>Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>The convention aims to protect over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>There are a number of EU directives that assist in the implementation of the Convention. In the UK the convention was transposed into the law via the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 and as amended).</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>International convention which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship i.e. not with legal documents but also to e.g. UK Biodiversity Action Plan, Water Environment & Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003</p>
Birds Directive (79/409/EEC Convention of Wild Birds) 1979	<p>In 1979, the EU adopted this Directive in response to the 1979 Bern Convention and sets a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. Setting broad objectives for a wide range of activities – the legal mechanisms to achieve the objectives are left to each individual party to develop</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>EU Directive which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p>
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC Convention of Natural Habitats & of Wild Flora & Fauna)	<p>In 1992 the EU adopted this Directive in response to the 1979 Bern Convention. The Directive specifies 169 habitats and 623 species which are to be protected by a network of sites (Natura 2000) & each EU state must compile a national list of sites</p> <p>Member states are required to establish measures to ensure the protection of specific species & habitats to include surveying and reporting (every 6 yrs) on progress implementing the Directive</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>EU Directive which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p>

<p>Ramsar Convention – Convention of wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971</p>	<p>The Convention has three main areas:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; • promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; • and international co-operation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources. <p>The UK ratified the Convention in 1976. The method by which the UK has generally chosen to underpin the RAMSAR designation is via use of SSSI and as such are protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981,</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>International convention which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship i.e. not with legal documents but also to e.g. UK Biodiversity Action Plan, Water Environment & Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003</p>
<p>Bonn Convention – Convention on the Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979 (1985)</p>	<p>The Convention was adopted in 1979 but only came into force in 1985. Nations who signed the Convention work to conserve migratory species and their habitats by according protection for certain endangered migratory species</p> <p>The Convention was transposed into UK law via the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981 and as amended). The UK has also currently ratified three legally binding Agreements:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats; • the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement ; • the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels is currently in the process of being ratified; <p>In addition the UK has also ratified the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, in respect of the British Indian Ocean Territory.</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>International convention which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship e.g. not with legal documents but also to e.g. UK Biodiversity Action Plan,</p>
<p>Pan-European Biological & Landscape Diversity Strategy 1994</p>	<p>The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy is a European response to support implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. It builds upon a number of different Conventions, strategies, initiatives and programmes all of which aim to conserve and protect flora, fauna and biodiversity.</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>International convention which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p>
<p>European Community Biodiversity Strategy 1998</p>	<p>The strategy “aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source.” By doing so the intention is that it will result in reversing the current trend of biodiversity loss.</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>European strategy helps set the scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p>

<p>European Union 6th Environment Action Programme 2002</p>	<p>This Programme sets out the framework for environmental policy-making in the European Union for the period 2002-2012 and outlines actions that need to be taken to achieve them.</p> <p>There are 4 main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature & Biodiversity • Environment & Health • Natural Resources & Waste 	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna; Human Health;</u></p> <p>European Programme helps set the scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p> <p>Special attention should be given to the 7 thematic strategies of this Programme especially those relating to nature & biodiversity; urban environment & Soil</p>
<p>United Nations Framework Directive on Climate Change 1992(1994)</p>	<p>The Convention sets a framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle issues around climate change. It recognises that the stability of the worlds climate can be affected by emissions e.g carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. 191 countries signed the convention.</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna; Water; Human Health; Cultural Heritage</u></p> <p>International directive which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p>
<p>Kyoto Protocol 1997</p>	<p>The Protocol developed from the above convention by setting, legally-binding targets for nations to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The UK is committed to a 12.5% greenhouse gas emission from 1990 levels by 2008-12. In addition to which it set a domestic target of 20% reduction in CO2 by 2010</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna; Water; Human Health; Cultural Heritage</u></p> <p>International protocol which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p>
NATIONAL		
<p>Scottish Climate Change Programme</p>	<p>The key elements of this Programme are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presenting our vision for the longer term climate change and sustainable development • Measuring Scotland's Carbon footprint • Target setting • Achievements to date • New actions and future direction • Countering the results of climate change 	<p><u>Biodiversity Flora & Fauna; Water, Cultural Heritage, Human Health;</u></p> <p>Climate Change has the potential to seriously affect all of the above changes in temperatures, weather patterns etc. As such it is important to be aware of the type of climate change to be expected in Scotland and the forms of mitigation and adaptation being proposed – which includes sustainable transport and as such the Core Path may well contribute to this mitigation initiative.</p>
<p>Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) and as</p>	<p>This Act, in 4 parts, pertains to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of wildlife 	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>Protecting wildlife and habitats are principle aims in</p>

amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The countryside & National Parks (incl. Designating protected areas) • Rights of Way • Miscellaneous <p>The Act works in conjunction with the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004</p>	both the Act and the Plan. The Plan must take into consideration the legal aspects of both this Act and the one above
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002	This Act protects wild mammals from being hunted with dogs; and for connected purposes	<p><u>Fauna</u></p> <p>This Act may not have a direct bearing on the development of the development of the Core Path Plan but maybe more relevant in ensuring how the routes are used.</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994	<p>This document was developed in response to Article 6 of the Biodiversity Convention, "to develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources".</p> <p>"It committed the then Government and its agencies to 59 programmes or tasks: to conserve species and habitats; to develop public awareness and understanding; and to contribute to biodiversity work in the European and global context"</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>This is an historic document and sets the scene in respect to the UK's commitment to the conservation and protection of biodiversity.</p>
Action for Scotland's Biodiversity 2000	<p>This document centres on the conservation of biodiversity. It provides a strategic overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of those species and habitats identified for priority treatment by the UK Government • identifies some of the challenges and choices for the future. • It outlines a number of the key achievements • Recognises while biodiversity is a global issue it has to be addressed at all levels – one of the most important of which is the need for individuals to take an interest in the issues (s) <p>The aim of the publication is to provide a review of all the Scottish habitats and species from the UK priority species. From this review that it becomes clear which are most under threat and so requires priority attention.</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>Another of the hierarchical documents relating to biodiversity. This document is particularly useful from the perspective of focusing attention to the UK priority listing and the specific habitats and species.</p> <p>This document relates to issues relating to flora, fauna and biodiversity and as such will have to be considered should any path affect any habitat or species or where there is the potential to improve either.</p>
Biodiversity in Scotland: the way forward	This publication (1997) Looks at action plans for species and habitats of importance to Scotland, the preparation of guidance for the development of local biodiversity action plans; to raising public awareness about biodiversity.	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>This was the first document produced by the newly formed Scottish Biodiversity Group. In relation to the plan under assessment it is an historic document – though important to relate the aims and objectives of government to the local level</p>
Scottish Forestry Strategy	<p>The Scottish Forestry Strategy is the Scottish Executive's framework for taking forestry forward through the</p> <p>first half of this century and beyond. It sets out a vision of a forestry sector that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diverse and strong; 	<p><u>Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna; Human Health; Material Assets</u></p> <p>The Core Path Plan and this Strategy has the potential to complement each other in respect of a number of</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in tune with the environment; • employing many people in a wide range of enterprises; and • providing the many other services and benefits that people need, now and for the future. <p>Seven key themes will help achieve the vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using forestry, and adapting forestry practices, to help reduce the impact of climate change and help Scotland adapt to its changing climate. 2. Getting the most from Scotland’s increasing and sustainable timber resource. 3. Strengthening forestry through business development to underpin sustainable forest management and support economic growth and employment across Scotland. 4. Improving the quality of life and well-being of people by supporting community development across Scotland. 5. Making access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands easier for everyone - to help improve physical and mental health in Scotland. 6. Protecting the environmental quality of our natural resources (water, soil and air), contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our unique historic environment. 7. Helping to restore, maintain and enhance Scotland’s biodiversity, and increasing awareness and enjoyment of it. <p>Scottish forestry will need to integrate effectively with other land uses - and with sectors such as energy, transport, health, water, education and tourism - to get the most out of these key themes.</p>	<p>areas. Specifically the key themes 4,5 and 7 of the Forestry Strategy</p>
<p>Scottish Climate Change Programme</p>	<p>The key elements of this Programme are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • presenting our vision for the longer term climate change and sustainable development • Measuring Scotland’s Carbon footprint • Target setting • Achievements to date • New actions and future direction • Countering the results of climate change 	<p><u>Biodiversity; Flora & Fauna; Water; Human Health; Cultural Heritage</u></p> <p>Climate Change has the potential to seriously affect a number of generic areas. In relation to this plan the areas of concern are those above. As such it is important to be aware of the type of climate change to be expected in Scotland and the forms of mitigation and adaptation being proposed – which includes sustainable transport and as such the Core Path may well contribute to this mitigation initiative.</p>
<p>SPP 3 Planning for Housing</p>	<p>Scottish Executive policy statement relating to Planning for Housing. Around three main themes: 1. Create quality residential environments 2. Guide development to the right place 3. Deliver an adequate supply of housing land. Including “being accessible by forms of transport other than the private car.”</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity Flora & Fauna; Human Health</u></p> <p>New residential developments should aim to reduce the need for the private car by facilitating sustainable transport (this may well include the development of access routes which should link into existing</p>

<p>PP 17 Planning for Transport</p>	<p>Scottish Executive policy statement relating to Planning for Transport, which looks at the integration of land use and transport planning</p>	<p>networks).</p> <p><u>Human Health</u></p> <p>This SPP works in conjunction with SPP 1 for the integration of land use and planning. SPP17 states that personal travel should be prioritised as follows:- walking, cycling, public transport; motorised modes. It states “ Improved conditions, including a well-planned Core Path Network, linked to planning policies which promote local activity, could lead to a significant change in travel choices.”</p>
<p>NPPG 5 Archeology & Planning</p>	<p>Sets out the Government's planning policy on how archaeological remains and discoveries should be handled under the development plan and development control systems</p> <p>The Government seeks to encourage the preservation of our heritage of sites and landscapes of archaeological and historic interest, so that they may be enjoyed today and passed on in good order to future generations.</p> <p>Local authorities have a number of powers and responsibilities related to archaeological sites and monuments within their areas:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as owners, occupiers or lessees they may have important remains, buildings or sites in their care; • they have powers to acquire ancient monuments and grant-aid the preservation of historic sites or monuments, whether in their care or not; • they can help to preserve and manage historic sites which contribute to the local landscape, amenities and economy; • they help safeguard the archaeological heritage through their development planning and development control functions; and • they have a crucial role in the preparation and maintenance of SMRs and archives as a basis for the above activities. <p>Local authorities can also ensure that archaeological services are developed for planning, recreational and educational purposes.</p> <p>Planning authorities should ensure that archaeological factors are as thoroughly considered as any other material factor in both the development planning and the development control processes. Although not all proposals will have significant archaeological implications, any type of proposal, including those which are permitted development, may have an effect upon archaeological remains and artefacts. This applies</p>	<p><u>Cultural Heritage</u></p> <p>The Core Path Plan will require to take cognisance of this NPPG especially where any potential Core Paths are to be developed.</p> <p>The Core Path Plan also offers the opportunity to increase public access to archaeological and historic features while at the same time managing their access</p>

	equally to activities undertaken to achieve other conservation goals, for example coastal protection works.	
SPP 11 Open Space & Physical Activity	<p>This SPP sets out national policy on planning for open space and facilities for sport and recreation.</p> <p>The key objectives of the SPP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance open space; • To ensure a strategic approach to open space and other opportunities for sport and recreation by requiring local authorities to undertake an open space audit and prepare an open space strategy for their area; • To protect and support opportunities for sport and recreation; • To provide guidance on the quality and accessibility of open space in new developments and on providing for its long-term maintenance and management; • To provide guidance on planning for development of new indoor and outdoor facilities for sport and recreation. <p>Open space audits and strategies will be tools integral to achieving these objectives and will inform development planning and development management.</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity Flora & Fauna, Human Health; Water</u></p> <p>The Core Path Plan is an opportunity to help deliver a number of the key objectives of this SPP</p>
NPPG 14 Natural Heritage	<p>Soon to be updated to an SPP– the NPPG is a National Planning Policy Guideline relating to the Natural Heritage and provides guidance on how the policy(s) should be adopted into land use planning.</p> <p>the Government's objectives for Scotland's natural heritage are to conserve, safeguard and, where possible, enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; • geological and physiographical features; • the natural beauty and amenity of the countryside and the natural heritage interest of urban areas; and • opportunities for enjoying and learning about the natural environment. 	<p><u>Biodiversity Flora & Fauna, Human Health; Water</u></p> <p>The Core Path Plan is an opportunity to help deliver a number of the key objectives of this SPP</p>
NPPG 18 Planning & the Historic Environment	<p>“This NPPG sets out the Government's planning policies in relation to the historic environment with a view to its protection, conservation and enhancement.</p> <p><u>This Guideline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines national policy on the historic environment which local authorities should consider in formulating and assessing development proposals; 	<p><u>Cultural Heritage</u></p> <p>The Core Path Plan will require to take cognisance of this NPPG especially where any potential Core Paths</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explains how the protection of the historic environment and the promotion of opportunities for change can contribute to sustainable development; identifies a range of planning action designed to achieve conservation objectives, including implications for development plans and development control <p>The guideline also recognises that the historic environment comprises more than just the physical remains of the past. Social and economic factors contribute significantly to the cultural heritage and help define the character of the historic environment.</p>	<p>are to be developed.</p> <p>The Core Path Plan also offers the opportunity to assist in the delivery of guideline 2 opposite.</p>
<p>SNH Policy – Environmental Justice & the Natural Environment</p>	<p>SNH's vision is for everyone to enjoy a good quality local environment including access to local greenspace; for communities to be involved in the care of and in decisions affecting their local environments; and for them to have better access to environmental information relating to it.</p>	<p><u>Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna; Human Health</u></p> <p>The South Ayrshire Core Path Plan LBAP will assist in the delivery of this policy by identifying a core network of routes which have the ability to meet people's needs whether that is for commuting, health or recreational purposes.</p>
<p>Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas</p>		<p><u>Cultural Heritage</u></p> <p>Consideration should be taken of this document in relation to any route that leads to, starts from or bypasses any historic features.</p>
<p>The Ancient Monuments and Archeological Areas Act 1979</p>	<p>This Act is the main form of legislation pertaining to archaeology in the UK.</p>	<p><u>Cultural Heritage</u></p> <p>Consideration should be taken of this document in relation to any route that leads to, starts from or bypasses any historic features.</p>
<p>Ayrshire Landscape Assessment</p>	<p>The aim of the study was to provide a landscape character assessment with a commentary on landscape change to support development plans for the area, to assist funding partners in policy development and to aid the evaluation of the impact of individual proposals for development or change within the study area .</p> <p>Detailed objectives comprised the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide a detailed description and analysis of the varying landscapes of Ayrshire to consider the likely and existing pressures and opportunities for landscape change to assess the sensitivity of these landscapes to change to develop guidelines as to how landscape change can be accommodated to develop guidelines as to how the differing landscapes can be conserved, enhanced, improved or restructured as appropriate to identify key features of the landscape which can be used for Environmental 	<p><u>Cultural Heritage; Biodiversity Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>The Core Path Plan should take cognizance of this document should in recommend the development of any new routes. The document should also be taken into consideration when existing routes are nominated as Core Routes and how in doing so it may affect the Ayrshire Landscape.</p>

	Assessment of the development plans currently being produced, and recommend those features which may be appropriate for monitoring the performance of environmental policies within these plans .	
Regional Transport Strategy	<p>The Transport (Scotland) Act 2005 ("the Act") places a statutory duty each of the Regional Transport Partnerships in Scotland to produce a Regional Transport Strategy for their area.</p> <p>The main requirements of the plan are to: 1)Provide a vision and objectives for transport in the region over a long-term (10-15 year) 2) To provide an analysis of the current situation, 3) To set out a prioritised and costed programme of activities, projects and interventions 4) set out how the strategy will be achieved 5)To identify any additional measures that would be dependent on further contributions 6) To provide a key steer for local transport strategies 7)To support the National Transport Strategy and provide an important input to the Strategic Projects Review.</p>	<p><u>Human Health Material Assets</u></p> <p>Developing walking and cycling initiatives</p>
South Ayrshire Council Wildlife Strategy	<p>The purpose of the strategy is to provide the Council with a policy framework for benefiting biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking to protect & promote the proper management of sites of nature conservation importance • Seeking to provide for the enhancement & creation of habitats for wildlife • Seeking to develop & protect a network of "green corridors" through the Council area. • Seeking to raise awareness of, and provide opportunities for involvement in, biodiversity conservation 	<p><u>Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna</u></p> <p>Cognisance should be taken of this plan to ensure that the core paths do not result in damaging the locals biodiversity, flora & fauna and that the Core Path Plan maximises the opportunities to assist in the delivery of the Wildlife Strategy</p>
South Ayrshire Environment Strategy	The development of an environment strategy was via South Ayrshire Council's commitment to the environment. The objective of which was to articulate the Council's approach to the "Green Agenda", and in particular to environmental pollution, waste management, energy efficiency and sustainable resource use.	<p><u>Human Health</u></p> <p><u>Key Action</u>: Support a healthy lifestyle through promotion of healthy diet and indoor and outdoor leisure activities.</p> <p><u>Indicator</u> : Investment in paths and cycleways</p>