

11 Glossary

<u>Abbreviation / Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
SPA	Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are classified under the Birds Directive to help protect and manage areas which are important for rare and vulnerable birds because they use them for breeding, feeding, wintering or migration.
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are classified under the Habitats Directive and provide rare and vulnerable animals, plants and habitats with increased protection and management.
Natura 2000	Together, SPAs and SACs make up the network of Natura 2000 sites. The term Natura 2000 comes from the 1992 EC Habitats Directive; it symbolises the conservation of precious natural resources for the year 2000 and beyond into the 21st century.
AA	Appropriate Assessment (AA) is a process required of the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites.
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are nationally designated sites. They are 'special' for their plants, animals or habitats, their rocks or landforms, or a combination of such natural features. The sites represent the best examples of natural features throughout Scotland and support a wider network across GB and the EU.
IBA	Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are key sites for conservation – they usually: Hold significant numbers of one or more globally threatened species; are one of a set of sites that together hold a suite of restricted-range species or biome-restricted species; and / or have exceptionally large numbers of migratory or congregatory species.
LCA	Land Capability for Agriculture (LCA) was developed by the Macaulay Institute to describe the agricultural potential of land based on the degree of limitation imposed by its biophysical properties.
MIR	The Main Issues Report (MIR) assesses options for the delivery and siting of strategically important development projects for inclusion in the emerging LDPs.
LDP	Local Development Plans (LDPs) are required to be prepared by Planning Authorities and have to follow the processes and timescales that are set by the Scottish Government in the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 and the Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2008. The LDP sets out the land use policies and priorities for a local authority area. It includes maps showing existing land use

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	designations and proposed allocations, along with a series of policies. It can cover development such as housing, industrial, schools, hospitals, renewable energy and new infrastructure (roads and sewerage treatment).
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) provide a strategic overview of flood risk. It is designed for the purposes of informing the development planning process and involves the collection, analysis and presentation of all existing and readily available flood risk information for the area of interest.
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is a statutory consultee for the Strategic Environmental Assessment. They are a government body responsible to the Scottish Government Ministers and through them to the Scottish parliament. Their role is to look after natural heritage, help people enjoy and value it and encourage its sustainable use.
SEPA	The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) is Scotland's environmental regulator and another SEA statutory consultee. Their main role is to protect and improve the environment. SEPA protect communities by regulating activities that can cause harmful pollution and by monitoring the quality of Scotland's air, land and water.
HS	Historic Scotland (HS) is an executive agency of the Scottish Government and are charged with safeguarding the nation's historic environment and promoting its understanding and enjoyment on behalf of Scottish Ministers. They are the third statutory SEA consultee.
CSGN	Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) aim is to improve landscape settings for towns and cities, including bringing back to life the area's post-industrial legacy of derelict and vacant land. It stretches from Ayrshire, Inverclyde and Dunbartonshire in the west through to Fife and East Lothian in the east.
AJSP	The Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan (AJSP) was approved in 2007. It sets out strategic land use and a shared vision for Ayrshire to 2025.
NPF2	National Planning Framework 2 (NPF2) is a strategy for Scotland's development to 2030, supporting the Scottish Government's aim of sustainable economic growth.
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization promotes international co-operation amongst its 193 Member States and six Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication. UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme has initiated programmes and activities focusing on diversity and resources provided by nature, humans' impacts on biodiversity, as well as how biodiversity affects human activities.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan. These identify local priorities to determine the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitats Action Plan targets.

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AoSP	Areas of Special Protection (AoSP) increase protection afforded to birds beyond that which is included in the species protection legislation. Legislative provisions for AoSP are contained in the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.
PPS	Plans, Programmes and Strategies.
Scenic Areas	Areas of exceptional landscape quality designated by South Ayrshire Council within policy ENV8 of the current Local Plan.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	The variety of plant and animal life found in an ecosystem (see below) and the variation in their genetic makeup. Biodiversity is a measure of the health of an ecosystem, with healthy ecosystems having greater variety and variation in plant and animal life than unhealthy ones.
Material assets	Resources that are valued and that are intrinsic to specific places. They may either be human or natural origin and the value may arise for either economic or cultural reasons. For the purposes of this SEA, the material assets section includes transport, drainage and waste infrastructure, natural resources and renewable energy provision.
WFD	Water Framework Directive. The WFD establishes a legal framework for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of all water bodies in the environment across Europe.
BPEO	Best Practical Environmental Option. This option provides the least damage to the environment as a whole. In terms of use in this document, it brings together the consideration of a range of environmental, social and economic factors that should be taken into account when making decisions on the future management of waste.

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