

Appendix A

Name of plan/programme/objective	Title of legislation and main requirements of plan/programme/objective	How it affects, or is affected by the South Ayrshire Core Path Plan in terms of SEA issues at Schedule 2 ,para6(a) of the Act
INTERNATIONAL		
United Nations Framework Directive on Climate Change 1992(1994)	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.	International directive which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship
Kyoto Protocol 1997	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	International protocol which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship
Ramsar Convention – Convention of wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971	<p>The Convention has three main areas:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designation of wetlands of international importance as <u>Ramsar sites</u>; • 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>	International convention which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . 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
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 Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species. <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>	International convention which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . 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>	<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>EU Directive which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</p>
<p>Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC Convention of Natural Habitats & of Wild Flora & Fauna)</p>	<p>In 1992 the EU adopted this Directive in response to the 1979 Bern Convention.</p> <p>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>EU Directive which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's .</p> <p>Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship</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>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>Convention on Biological Diversity 1992</p>	<p>Article 1. of the Convention states:</p> <p>Objectives</p> <p>The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding.</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>

Pan-European Biological & Landscape Diversity Strategy 1994	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.	International convention which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship
European Community Biodiversity Strategy 1998	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.	European strategy helps set the scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship
European Union 6 th Environment Action Programme 2002	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. There are 4 main priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature & Biodiversity • Environment & Health • Natural Resources & Waste 	European Programme helps set the scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship Special attention should be given to the 7 thematic strategies of this Programme especially those relating to nature & biodiversity
Water Framework Directive 2000 (2000/60/ EC A Framework for the Community Action in the field of Water Policy	This Directive sets a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. It will ensure all aquatic ecosystems meet 'good status' by 2015. Member States will be required to establish river basin districts and for each of these a river basin management plan. The Directive envisages a cyclical process where river basin management plans are prepared, implemented and reviewed every six years. There are four distinct elements to the river basin planning cycle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • characterisation and assessment of impacts on river basin districts; • environmental monitoring; • the setting of environmental objectives; • the design and implementation of the programme of measures needed to achieve them. 	EU Directive which scene sets for future national, regional and local PPS's . Puts documents in a hierarchical system / relationship Attention should be given to this document – how it relates to UK law and enforcement and how it may affect the Water Vole Species Action Plan, Coastal and Raised Lowland Bog Habitat Action Plans.
NATIONAL		
The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	The Act furthers the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. The Act places a duty on local authorities to further the conservation of biodiversity in relation to its role. It provides further detail on the protection of species, and enhanced protection to SSSI's and also facilitates the designation of Land Management Orders and Nature Con. Orders	The protection and enhancement of biodiversity is a key aspect of this Act and as such has a direct relationship to this plan.

Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) and as amended	<p>This Act, in 4 parts, pertains to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of wildlife • 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>	Protecting wildlife and habitats are principle aims in both the Act and the Plan. The Plan must take into consideration the legal aspects of both this Act and the one above
Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991	<p>This Act in 4 parts pertains to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Natural Heritage • Irrigation • Drought • General 	This Act has the power to control the abstraction for irrigation & makes reference to access. As one of the Habitat Action Plans relates to Lowland Raised Bogs the issue of water abstraction may be of importance as may the issue of access.
Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002	<p>This Act protects wild mammals from being hunted with dogs; and for connected purposes</p>	This Act may not have a direct bearing on the development of the Ayrshire Biodiversity Action Plan, however it is a relevant piece of legislation and may become more important as the Habitat and Species Action Plans develop.
Water Environment & Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	<p>This Act makes provision for protection of the water environment, including provision for implementing European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC; to amend the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 and the Water (Scotland) Act 1980 in relation to the provision of water and sewerage services; and for connected purposes.</p> <p>The Act is constructed in 3 parts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the water environment (incl. Protecting & enhancing aquatic ecosystems; encouraging sustainable water use and contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts, • Water & Sewerage Services (incl. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems) • General 	3 of the 4 proposed Habitat /Species Action Plans may have a strong relationship to this Act: Water Voles, Coastal & Lowland Raised Bogs.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	<p>This Act establishes statutory public rights of access to land for recreational and other purposes, and to extend some of the provisions for that purpose to rights of way and other rights; to make provision under which bodies representing rural and crafting communities may buy the land with which those communities have a connection; and for connected purposes.</p>	As part of this Act there is a requirement for the development of a Core Path Network – the paths of which have the potential to affect to proposed Habitat /Species Action Plans
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". "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>	This is an historic document and sets the scene in respect to the UK's commitment to the conservation and protection of biodiversity.
Biodiversity in Scotland: the way forward	<p>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</p>	This was the first document produced by the newly formed Scottish Biodiversity Group. In relation to the plan under

	plans; to raising public awareness about biodiversity.	assessment it is an historic document – though important to relate the aims and objectives of government to the local level
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>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 a direct relationship to the plan.</p>
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy – It's in your hands 2004	<p>Sets out a 25 year strategy for the conservation & enhancement of Scotland's biodiversity and has 5 major strategic objectives:</p> <p><u>Species & Habitats</u>: To halt the loss of biodiversity and continue to reverse previous losses through targeted action for species and habitats</p> <p><u>People</u>: To increase awareness, understanding and enjoyment of biodiversity, and engage many more people in conservation and enhancement</p> <p><u>Landscapes & Ecosystems</u>: To restore and enhance biodiversity in all our urban, rural and marine environments through better planning, design and practice</p> <p><u>Integration & Co-ordination</u>: To develop an effective management framework that ensures biodiversity is taken into account in all decision making</p> <p><u>Knowledge</u>: To ensure that the best new and existing knowledge on biodiversity is available to all policy makers and practitioners</p>	<p>This is the most recent national biodiversity document to be issued by the Scottish Government and links in a hierarchical manner to this plan. The Ayrshire LBAP should take cognisance of the strategy and aim to deliver, at a local level, some or all of the objectives</p>
Scottish Climate Change Programme	<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 	<p>Climate Change has the potential to seriously affect the country's biodiversity. 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</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countering the results of climate change 	
The Scottish Sustainable Development Strategy – Choosing Our Future	This document is a follow up to Scotland's commitment to the UK Shared Framework for Sustainable Development – One Future Different Paths. Within the Strategy it recognises the need to Protect Scotland's natural heritage and natural resources and the part that this plays in delivering a Sustainable Scotland	This document highlights how biodiversity has developed from a single special interest issue to being one that is considered and recognised as important in many other PPS. As such the importance of providing a good quality Local Biodiversity Action Plan and the role that it plays assisting amateurs and professionals in enhancing, conserving & protecting biodiversity.
SPP 1 The Planning System	Scottish Executive policy statement relating to the planning system which sets out the key principles and priorities toward the delivery of sustainable development via planning	The three main objectives of SPP1: To set the land use framework for promoting sustainable economic development; to encourage and support regeneration; to maintain and enhance the quality of the natural heritage and built environment will either effect or be affected by the Core Path Plan
SPP 3 Planning for Housing	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."	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 networks).
SPP 17 Planning for Transport	Scottish Executive policy statement relating to Planning for Transport, which looks at the integration of land use and transport planning	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."
NPPG 11 Sport, Physical Recreation & Open Space	Soon to be updated to an SPP-The National Planning Policy outlines the role of the planning system in ensuring provision for sports and physical recreation and protecting and enhancing open space	While this NPPG would not have a direct bearing to the development of the Ayrshire Biodiversity Action Plan there is an important relationship in that the NPPG has the power to protect amenity open space, and so the biodiversity therein.
NPPG 13 Coastal Planning	This NPPG <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sets out how planning can contribute to achieving sustainable development and also maintaining and enhancing biodiversity on the coast highlights the need to distinguish between policies for the developed, undeveloped and isolated coast indicates how planning authorities should respond to the risk of erosion and flooding in the coastal zone outlines policy guidance for developments which may require a coastal location 	This planning guidance could prove to be particularly relevant in respect of one of the proposed Habitat Action Plans – Coastal. The first key aim of the NPPG, to balance development and "maintaining and enhancing biodiversity on the coast" is of particular importance and if the Action Plan can assist planners in achieving that aim that would be of great benefit.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifies the action to be taken by planning authorities in their development plans and in development control decisions. 	
NPPG 14 Natural Heritage	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.	As with NPPG 11 this NPPG may not have had a direct bearing to the development of the Ayrshire Biodiversity Action Plan however there is an important symbiotic relationship between the two. Both have at their core the protection and enhancement of our natural heritage
SNH Policy – Environmental Justice & the Natural Environment	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.	The Ayrshire LBAP will assist in the delivery of this policy by aiming to protect and conserve biodiversity and so assist in providing a healthy environment. The LBAP aims to engage with as many people as possible either to deliver the aims and objectives or simply to raise peoples awareness of the issues