

Appendix 3. List of linked programs, plans and strategies

Name of Plan, Programme or Strategy	Related Legislation and main objectives of the Plan, Programme or Strategy	How it impacts, or is impacted by this Plan, Programme or Strategy?
European		
Bern Convention	This is the EC predecessor and extant piece of European legislation requiring the protection and conservation of habitats and species.	The general terms and principles of the Convention affect the natural habitats of the sites contained within the plan. An example is the red squirrel which is on Appendix III of the Convention.
The European Habitats Directive	This is the main piece of EU legislation that identifies habitats and species of EU community importance requiring protection and conservation.	The general terms and principles of the Directive affect the natural habitats of the sites contained within the plan.
The European Water Framework Directive	This is the main piece of EU legislation governing the quality and control of natural water bodies	Several of the woodland sites encompass water bodies which have an influence on them, and those which do not have an effect on land drainage into the wider area.
EU Birds Directive (1979)	Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (this is the codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended) is the EU's oldest piece of nature legislation and one of the most important, creating a comprehensive scheme of protection for all wild bird species naturally occurring in the Union. Its was adopted unanimously by the Members States in 1979 as a response to increasing concern about the declines in Europe's wild bird populations resulting from pollution, loss of habitats as well as unsustainable use. It was also in recognition that wild birds, many of which are migratory, are a shared heritage of the Member States and that their effective conservation required international co-operation.	The EU Birds Directive legislation will be followed throughout all operations arising from the Forest Plan to avoid any conflict.
National		
The Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)	The Strategy is the Scottish Government's framework for the future of forestry and seeks to increase Scotland's woodlands	The themes and objectives of the Forest Plan relate closely to

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	<p>from 17.1% of the country's land area to 25%. It sets out a vision which looks ahead to the second half of this century, but focusses on the key priorities over the next 10 years. The Scottish Government's main priority is to grow the economy in a sustainable way in order to raise the quality of life for everyone, and it is considered that the</p> <p>Scottish Forestry Strategy (SFS) can help achieve this goal. The Strategy's core principles are based on sustainable development, social inclusion, forestry for and with people, and integration with other land uses and businesses</p>	<p>the Scottish Forestry Strategy and aim to promote sustainable forest management with a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits.</p>
FCS Woods for Health Strategy (2009)	<p>This document sets out the Strategy for woods and health in Scotland for the years 2009-2011. Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) aims to create new health promoting opportunities in our green environment, particularly trees, woods and forests, to improve the health and life expectancy of Scotland's people and reduce health inequalities in Scotland. It presents a case to use the outdoors more in public health policy and to highlight the potential for green environments to make a significant contribution towards the health agenda.</p>	<p>The Forest Plan promotes the objectives of The FCS Woods for Health Strategy particularly in relation to encouraging the use of woodlands to improve health through exercise and relaxation.</p>
A land use strategy for Scotland (March 2011)	<p>The production of this Strategy was a requirement of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009. It establishes a long term vision looking towards 2050, with the following three objectives relating to economic prosperity, environmental quality and communities, respectively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Land based businesses working with nature to contribute more to Scotland's prosperity; ▫ Responsible stewardship of Scotland's natural resources delivering more benefits to Scotland's people, and ▫ Urban and rural communities better connected to the land, with more people 	<p>The Forest Plan supports the objectives of the land use strategy.</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended	<p>This UK legislation sets out the protection of species identified in appendices which are updated regularly.</p>	<p>Plants and animals included within the appendices are found on sites within the plan.</p>
The Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994	<p>This legislation makes provision for the implementation of the EU Habitats Directive into UK national planning.</p>	<p>The plan must reflect national planning legislation in relation to natural habitats.</p>
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	<p>This Act sets out the statutory rights for responsible non-motorised access and the</p>	<p>All of the Council's woodlands are covered by statutory access</p>

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	development of a Core Paths Plan by local authorities.	rights and many are connected to or are crossed by core paths.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	This Act provides a statutory duty for all public bodies and officers to further the conservation of biodiversity and to take particular account of the United Nations Environmental Program Convention on Biological Diversity.	This Act applies to the plan and the actions arising from it. The plan embraces the principle of biodiversity.
The Climate Change (Scotland), Act 2009	This act sets out a framework for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and targets to achieve this.	The sites contained in the plan can help to contain greenhouse gas emissions.
Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011	This Act amends the Wildlife and Countryside Act and sets controls and guidance on non-native invasive species.	The plan needs to ensure that appropriate species are permitted in the management of sites.
Scottish Executive (2003) Planning and Open Space: Planning Advice Note (PAN) 65	The guidance provides a policy framework for the management and development of open space.	The guidance is integral to the management of sites in the plan and the potential for their use as public open space.
Scottish Government Policy on Control of Woodland Removal, 2009	This policy provides protection for the forest resource.	Any proposal for the removal of trees must take account of this policy
The Right Tree in the Right Place, Forestry Commission Scotland, 2010	This guidance provides Scottish Government advice to planning authorities and supports Scottish Ministers' desire to see a significant expansion in woodland cover, delivering multiple benefits to society. One of the aims of the guidance is to establish Indicative Forestry Strategies.	Production of the plan must reflect the guidance, and the plan will reflect the Perth & Kinross Woodland and Forestry Strategy (Indicative Forest Strategy).
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	This and the following programmes are initiatives at different levels based on recognition of the species in the Red Data Lists. The plan identifies species and habitats of particular concern and sets targets for their recovery.	There are species and habitats on the action list which are to be found on the sites in the Forest Plan.
IUCN and UK Red Data Lists	These are initiatives to highlight declining species which are accorded categories according to the rate of loss.	Species on these lists occur within the sites of this plan, including Otter and the rare Small Cow-wheat.
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (2004)	The strategy sets out how the Scottish Government will conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland, with an aspiration to be	The plan must take account of the strategy and that woodland is included as one of the five ecosystem groups included in

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	recognised as a world leader in biodiversity by 2030.	the strategy.
Scottish Biodiversity List	The plan identifies species and habitats of particular concern and sets targets for their recovery.	There are species and habitats on the action list which are to be found on the sites in the Forest Plan.
Let's Make Scotland More Active: a Strategy for Physical Activity	This is the Scottish Government's broad framework of objectives and priorities for the development of physical activity in Scotland	The plan needs to take account of the objectives in helping to provide places for physical activity.
Scottish Planning Policy Consultation Draft (April 2013)	The purpose of the SPP is to set out national planning policies which reflect Scottish Ministers' priorities for the development and use of land. It directly relates to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ the preparation of development plans; □ the design of development, from initial concept through to delivery; and □ the determination of planning applications and appeals. 	The plan needs to take account of the local development plan objectives and incorporate them into the assessment and determination of planning applications and appeals.
Zero Waste Plan 2010	<p>The Scottish Government's Zero Waste Plan aims to change how waste is viewed and managed in Scotland.</p> <p>Zero Waste means making the most efficient use of resources by minimising Scotland's demand on primary resources, and maximising the reuse, recycling and recovery of resources instead of treating them as waste.</p> <p>The Zero Waste aspiration will also help achieve Scotland's climate change goals and assist in sustainable financial growth.</p>	<p>The arising's from tree works (felling, thinning, pruning) could be regarded as waste however currently virtually none of the arising's from tree and woodland operations go to landfill and this will remain the same regarding felled timber and pruning's arising from the implementation of the Forest Plan. The woodlands in the plan are generally small > 2ha and generally there is little economic value in the small amount of trees to be felled. On the few sites where woodland restructuring is to be carried out and a saleable quantity of timber is likely it will be marketed locally where ever possible. Piles of brushwood are left on site as deadwood that forms an important part of woodland ecology. If brushwood is chipped this is generally used on paths. Care must be taken to avoid</p>

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		leaving deep layers of brushwood chip where this may have an adverse impact on important flora and habitat. Nothing will be sent to landfill.
Forest Habitat Networks in Scotland (FCS)	<p>The Scottish Forestry Strategy outlined a major aspiration to develop forest habitat networks (FHNs) through the restoration and improvement of existing woodland and the incorporation of targeted new planting. It is expected that in the longer term such measures will reverse the effects of fragmentation on woodland biodiversity.</p> <p>The Scotland FHN project expanded on the Scottish Borders and West Lothian pilot studies to indicate the presence and spatial extent of FHNs at the national and regional scale. The outputs have helped in targeting grants and incentives for woodland expansion.</p>	The woodlands included in the plan in many cases form part of habitat networks. Habitat networks will be maintained and enhanced as part of the Forest Plan.
Building a Better Scotland Infrastructure Investment Plan : Investing in the Future of Scotland	<p>This plan outlines the detail of the Scottish Government's investment plans by Ministerial portfolio and confirms that Scotland now has major investment opportunities. We welcome the chance to work with partners across the private and public sectors to realise these plans and we wish to secure a mixed programme of investment, using all available investment methods to ensure that our resources match our ambitions.</p>	<p>Environment and Rural Affairs Department</p> <p>2.135 This portfolio seeks to increase prosperity in rural Scotland, to improve the environment and promote sustainable development throughout Scotland.</p> <p>Funding will be sought from SRDP to implement the Forest Plan.</p>
Green networks, greenspace and outdoor access	<p>www.snh.gov.uk/planning-and-development/advice-for-planners-and-developers/greenspace-and-outdoor-access/</p>	The woodlands included in the plan in many cases form part of habitat networks. Habitat networks will be maintained and enhanced as part of the Forest Plan.
Scotland Rural Development Programme 2007-2013	<p>The main mechanism for delivering the outcomes of the SRDP will be Rural Development Contracts, but an additional two challenge funds are available within the SRDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Woodlands In and Around Towns (WIAT) – which seeks to bring urban woodland into sustainable management and improve recreation facilities; and □ Forestry for People (F4P) – which supports local involvement in woodland projects in 	SRDP Funding will be applied for once the plan is approved and the new suite of grants has been announced in 2015.

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	order to improve health, enhance learning opportunities, and strengthen communities.	
Regional		
FCS Tay District Strategic Plan 2009 - 2013	<p>This Strategic Plan sets out how FCS, through Forest Enterprise Scotland, will implement the SFS on that part of the national forest estate in the Tay Forest District. It will provide direction for implementing a repositioning policy that will ensure that the nature and distribution of the national forest estate better reflects its role and purpose. The vision for the district is: <i>“This area has long been at the heart of innovation and development of Scottish forestry. The task for this generation is to match that tradition and ensure that the forests in our care continue to develop as a multi-benefit and sustainable resource, relevant for the 21st century and beyond. “</i></p> <p>The Plan provides a description of those key elements in the district which are linked to forestry i.e. the natural and cultural environment, economy (employment,</p>	<p>The Forest Plan supports the need to ensure that <i>forests in our care continue to develop as a multi-benefit and sustainable resource, relevant for the 21st century and beyond. “</i></p>
Tayside Biodiversity Action Plan	The plan identifies species and habitats of particular concern and sets targets for their recovery.	There are species and habitats on the action list which are to be found on the sites in the Forest Plan.
Argyll and Perth Conservancy and Fife Forest Habitat Network Map	www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-7S2E2C	The woodlands included in the plan in many cases form part of habitat networks. Habitat networks will be maintained and enhanced as part of the Forest Plan.
Tayside Landscape Character Assessment (1999)	This document provides a detailed assessment of the landscape character of the Tayside region for use by planning authorities in the preparation and review of their development plans, and in the scoping and consideration of changes in land use. It considers the likely and existing pressures and opportunities for landscape change, and assesses the sensitivity of the landscape to these changes. It also identified areas of landscape that are or may be under threat and provides guidelines on how differing landscapes may be conserved, enhanced or restructured as appropriate.	There are no significant landscape changes proposed as part of the Forest Plan however the Tayside Landscape Character assessment will be referred to for guidance in the writing of the Forest Plan.
Identification of priority woodlands for red squirrel conservation	Phase 1 of this study used information on woodland size and composition (broadleaf or conifer) and squirrel distribution to select blocks of woodland which conformed to the	None of the woodlands in the Forest Plan were identified as priority woods.

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<p>in North and Central Scotland</p>	<p>criteria. These were identified throughout Central and North Scotland and supplement the previous 2003 analysis for Dumfries and Galloway and Borders region by Poulsom et al. The aim of Phase 2 was to identify and rank sites for red squirrel conservation management within these regions.</p>	
<p>Local</p>		
<p>Perth and Kinross Waste Management Plan 2010 - 2025</p>	<p>The plan prioritises waste prevention recycling and composting however it is recognised that a significant amount of residual waste will still need to be managed. A key part of the plan therefore is to secure a solution to for the treatment of residual waste. Meeting future targets for landfill diversion and recycling and composting will be dependent on this in order to recover value from the residual waste stream. However any future contract for residual waste treatment will form part of the Councils integrated approach to waste management which prioritises waste prevention, recycling and composting.</p>	<p>It is important as described above that the arising's from tree & woodland operations as part of the Forest Plan are not treated as waste and are recycled, reused or composted.</p>
<p>Angus Woodland & Forest Framework</p>	<p>The AWFF sits alongside other Scottish Government initiatives which aim to enhance the opportunities that woodland and forests can bring. It should also be viewed in the context of the Governments broad target to achieve 25% woodland cover across Scotland by 2050. The Framework follows the principles and seven key themes of the Scottish Forestry Strategy but has been developed specifically to meet local needs in Angus and maximise its unique opportunities.</p>	<p>This Forest Plan also follows the principles and seven key themes of the Scottish Forestry Strategy but has been developed specifically to meet local needs.</p>
<p>Stirling & Clackmannanshire Forestry and Woodland Strategy</p>	<p>The Stirling & Clackmannanshire Forestry and Woodland Strategy (SCFWS) follows the principles of the Scottish Forestry Strategy and has been developed through consultation with a wide range of stakeholders and sets out the Councils' vision, strategy and objectives for the future of woodlands and forestry in the area.</p>	<p>This Forest Plan also follows the principles and seven key themes of the Scottish Forestry Strategy but has been developed specifically to meet local needs.</p>
<p>SNH's Natural Heritage Futures For the Perth & Kinross Council Area</p>	<p>The NHF objectives for forests and woodlands are: 1. To raise awareness and understanding of the woodland natural heritage and the role it</p>	<p>The Forest Plan follows the principles of the Scottish Forestry Strategy and the NHF objectives.</p>

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	<p>plays in sustainable development, and to promote greater involvement in the processes which determine the range of benefits delivered from the forest resource.</p> <p>2. To enhance the role forests and woodlands play in protecting natural environmental processes related to water, air and soil resources (including carbon sequestration).</p> <p>3. To increase the opportunities for enjoyment of forests and woodlands by all sectors of society.</p> <p>4. To enhance the contribution of forests and trees to the distinctiveness and diversity of the landscape.</p> <p>5. To improve the ecological value and biodiversity of all forests and other tree cover.</p> <p>The local prospectuses for Perth and Kinross also describe what is distinctive to the area in terms of forestry and woodland, set out a vision for the natural heritage for 2025, and also identifies objectives and actions required to achieve that vision</p>	
Perth & Kinross Core Path Plan 2012	Every local authority and National Park authority (access authorities) in Scotland is required to draw up a plan for a system of paths (core paths) sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area.	All of the Council's woodlands are covered by statutory access rights and many are connected to or are crossed by core paths.
Perth & Kinross Corporate Plan 2013 - 2018	The Corporate Plan is the Council's overarching plan which clearly sets out the Council's ambition to be an excellent organisation, delivering high performing quality services that meet the needs of users and communities. It demonstrates the Council's commitment to improving services; enhancing the quality of life of our citizens and making best use of public resources. It gives a commitment to deliver excellence through developing our people, modernising our organisation and working constructively in partnership with other bodies to deliver high quality services to our local communities.	<p>The Forest Plan contributes to the following strategic objectives of the Perth & Kinross Corporate Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing educated, responsible and informed citizens Promoting a prosperous, inclusive and sustainable economy Supporting people to lead independent, healthy and active lives Creating a safe and sustainable place for future generations
Perth & Kinross Community Plan 2013 - 2023	The Community Plan is a long-term strategy taking us to the year 2020 and beyond. The purpose of the Community Plan is to provide strategic direction for	The Forest Plan implementation will benefit communities across Perth & Kinross and will contribute positively to the aims

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	Perth and Kinross over the longer term, setting out what we want for our area, communities and individual people (our vision), and how we are going to make this happen.	and objectives of the Community Plan
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