

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA)

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT ANGUS CORE PATHS PLAN



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1. NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 Background

The Land Reform (Scotland) Act places a duty on all Local Authorities and National Park Authorities “to draw up a plan for a system of paths (core paths) sufficient for the purposes of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area”. This system of paths (the Core Paths Plan) should aim to meet the needs of the whole community, including visitors to the area.

- 1.1.2 Angus Council deemed that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required for the Core Paths Plan in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The SEA aims to assess the effects of the Core Paths Plan on the environment as part of an environmental assessment which identifies, describes and evaluates the likely effects on the environment of implementing the Plan.

1.2 SEA Methodology

- 1.2.1 In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, the Council determined the significance of impacts in relation to the SEA issues as set out in Schedule 3 of the act. The Council identified the following issues against which the likely significant effects of the plan should be addressed:-

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna
- Population and human health
- Water
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage
- Landscape

- 1.2.2 SEA objectives were drawn up for these issues and the impacts of the Draft Core Paths Plan have been assessed against these objectives. The assessment took into account the period over which the impacts may have occurred (short, medium and long term), whether they were direct or indirect, permanent or temporary. The cumulative and synergistic impacts of the Plan were also assessed.

1.3 The Assessment Process

- 1.3.1 The assessment of the Core Paths was carried out as a two stage process. The first stage of the process was an assessment of the compatibility of the Core Paths Plan objectives and the Core Paths selection criteria with the SEA objectives. In both cases, none of the objectives or the selection criteria were found to be incompatible and no changes were therefore deemed necessary.

- 1.3.2 Thereafter, all of the paths selected for inclusion in the Draft Core Paths Plan were assessed against the SEA objectives. This exercise predicted the environmental impact that each path may have. A summary of the overall findings of the assessment is contained in the Environmental Report. The vast majority of the paths were assessed as having no negative impact on the environment. In some cases, when assessed against certain SEA objectives, almost all of the paths were seen to have a positive impact.

1.3.3 The paths identified are all existing routes which are currently available for public access and do not require any significant path works or upgrading. Paths which are likely to involve significant capital costs to establish or upgrade them have not been included in the Draft Plan. In this way, the Core Paths Plan has helped to minimise any significant adverse impacts on the environment.

1.4 **Mitigation**

1.4.1 As the environmental impacts of the Core Paths Plan have been assessed as largely neutral or, in some cases, positive specific mitigation measures are not felt to be necessary. Where the promotion of Core Paths may have an impact on particularly environmentally sensitive areas, signage and interpretation will be used to raise awareness and encourage responsible behaviour.

1.5 **Monitoring**

1.5.1 The monitoring of the effects of implementing the Core Paths Plan will be undertaken by Council staff on a routine basis. This will include recording the condition of the Core Paths and the identification of any environmental impacts e.g. erosion, damage to vegetation cover etc. Reported incidents of disturbance to wildlife will also be recorded.

1.6 **Consultation**

1.6.1 The Environmental Report was published at the same time as the Draft Core Paths Plan and the consultation periods for both were run concurrently. Comments on the Environmental Report were sent back by Friday, 18 July 2008.

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in2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose of this Environmental Report

2.1.1 As part of the preparation of the Angus Core Paths Plan, Angus Council has carried out a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 which requires that plans such as the Core Paths Plan are subject to a process that identifies and evaluates the likely environmental effects of the Plan.

2.1.2 The SEA is a systematic method for considering the likely environmental effects of certain Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPS), including the Core Paths Plan. SEA aims to:-

- integrate environmental factors into PPS preparation and decision-making;
- improve PPS and enhance environmental protection;
- increase public participation in decision-making; and
- facilitate openness and transparency of decision-making.

2.1.2 SEA is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The key SEA stages are:-

Screening	Determining whether the PPS is likely to have significant environmental effects and whether an SEA is required.
Scoping	Deciding on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report, and the consultation period for the report – this is done in consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage, the Scottish Ministers (Historic Scotland) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.
Environmental Report	Publishing an Environmental Report on the PPS and its environmental effects, and consulting on that report.
Adoption	Providing information on – the adopted PPS; how consultation comments have been taken into account; and methods for monitoring the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the PPS.
Monitoring	Monitoring significant environmental effects in such a manner so as to also enable the Responsible Authority to identify any unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and undertake appropriate remedial action.

2.1.3 The purpose of this Environmental Report is to:-

- provide information on the Angus Core Paths Plan;
- identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Angus Core Paths Plan and its reasonable alternatives;
- provide an early and effective opportunity for the Consultation Authorities and the public to offer views on any aspect of this Environmental Report.

2.2 Key Facts

2.2.1 The key facts relating to the Angus Core Paths Plan are set out below:-

Table 1 – Key Facts

Responsible Authority	Angus Council
Title of Plan/Programme	Angus Core Paths Plan
What promoted the Plan	Angus Council is required to produce a Core Paths Plan under Section 17 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003
Plan subject	The Plan will provide a basic framework of routes sufficient to give the public reasonable access throughout Angus
Period covered by the Plan	The Plan was adopted on 23 November 2010
Frequency of update	The Plan will be reviewed and updated when required
Area covered by the Plan	The Plan will cover the whole of Angus other than that part covered by the Cairngorms National Park Core Paths Plan (approximately 190,000 ha). See Appendix 1
Plan purpose	The Plan will identify a network of “core paths” sufficient to give the public reasonable access for walking, cycling, horse-riding and access to inland water throughout Angus, other than that part covered by the Cairngorms National Park
Contact point	Roy Madden Infrastructure Services Planning & Transport Division Angus Council County Buildings Market Street Forfar DD8 2LG

2.3 SEA Activities to Date

2.3.1 The main SEA activities undertaken to date in relation to the preparation of the Angus Core Paths Plan are summarised in Table 2 below:-

Table 2 – SEA Activities to Date

SEA Action/Activity	When Carried Out	Notes
Preparation of Draft Core Paths Plan commenced	Jan 2003 – Dec 2006	First phase of public consultation undertaken to identify local demand
First stage selection process completed	Jan 2007 – Aug 2007	Selection criteria to identify core paths developed
Screening document submitted to the SEA Gateway	14 August 2007	
Responses to screening document received from the Consultation Authorities	10 Sept 2007	Angus Council deemed that an SEA was required on 16 October 2007
Scoping Report submitted to the SEA Gateway	8 Nov 2007	
Comments on the Scoping Report received from the Consultation Authorities	13 Dec 2007	Consultation Authorities comments taken into account during the preparation of the Environmental Report
Core Paths identified and landowner consultation undertaken	Sept 2007 – Jan 2008	Initial environmental assessment undertaken and land management considerations taken into account
Full environmental assessment of Core Paths undertaken	Dec 2007 – Jan 2008	All paths assessed against the SEA objectives
Environmental Report prepared	Feb 2008 – March 2008	
Consultation timescales: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timescale for Consultation Authorities • Timescale for public 	25 April – 18 July 2008 25 April – 18 July 2008	
Notification/publicity action		The Environment Report was published at the same time as the Draft Core Paths Plan. Comments/feedback from the Consultation Authorities and others have been taken into account in the preparation of the finalised report
Final Environmental report and post-adoption statement submitted to SEA Gateway and published	13 May 2011	Final version of the Environmental Report and the Post – Adoption Statement to be completed after the adoption of the Core Paths Plan.

3. CONTEXT

Outline and Plan Objectives

Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes “*an outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme*”. The purpose of this section is to explain the nature, contents, objectives and timescale of the Core Paths Plan.

Under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003, it is the duty of each Local Authority to draw up a plan for a system of paths known as “Core Paths”. This system should be sufficient to give the public reasonable access throughout their area. In drawing up the Plan, the Local Authority should take account of the likelihood of the public using a path; the desirability of encouraging the use of it and the need to balance the rights of those taking access with the interests of the owners of land.

Within Angus, the Core Paths Plan, as a whole, will aim to deliver the following outcomes:-

- Identify safe, off road, opportunities for a range of recreational users, for example; casual/family walkers, ramblers/long distance walkers, cyclists, horse-riders, canoeists.
- Identify a comprehensive network of linked paths around the towns of Forfar, Arbroath, Brechin, Kirriemuir, Montrose, Carnoustie and Monifieth, providing a variety of readily accessible circular routes of varying length.
- Identify reasonable access opportunities around the eight smaller ‘settlements’ identified in the 2001 census i.e. Newtyle, Muirhead/Birkhill, Wellbank, Letham, Friockheim, Edzell, Hillside and Ferryden.
- Meet reasonable community demands, including those around smaller settlements not listed above where these have been identified through consultation exercises.
- Integrate with and, where possible, assist land management objectives.
- Integrate with and, where possible, assist nature conservation objectives.
- Identify functional links to settlements, places of interest, community facilities, tourist facilities, and other (non-core) paths.
- Identify routes of tourism benefit, particularly on the coast and in the Angus Glens.
- Support proposals within the Angus Countryside Access Strategy.
- Give statutory designation to Claimed Public Rights of Way which help fulfil the above criteria.

It is expected that designated Core Paths will be fit for use at the time the Plan is adopted, or will have a reasonable likelihood of being fit for use within two years. Paths which are not fit for use at the time of adoption, but which are subsequently upgraded, may be considered for inclusion in the Core Paths Plan in subsequent reviews.

Relationship with other Plans and Strategies

Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of the Core Paths Plan relationships with other relevant PPS, and how environmental protection objectives have been taken into account in the PPS preparation. This section covers these issues and describes the policy context within which the PPS operates, and the constraints and targets that this context imposed on the Plan.

The key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies at an international, European and national level that may influence the Core Paths Plan are contained in Appendix 2. Table 3 below summaries how the Core Paths Plan affects or is affected by other plans and strategies at the local level.

Table 3 – Relationship with other Plans and Strategies

Relevant Plan/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	How it Affects or is Affected by the Core Paths Plan
Angus Community Plan 2007 – 2012	The Angus Community Planning Partnership brings together a range of public sector agencies to improve public services in Angus. A priority outcome area is environmental sustainability and to that end an objective of the Plan is to provide improved access arrangements to the countryside for all	The implementation of the Core Paths Plan will help meet one of the key objectives of the Community Plan
Angus Countryside Access Strategy 2007	The Strategy aims to co-ordinate Angus Council's plans and policies in relation to provision of access to the countryside and to provide a comprehensive summary of intended actions by the Council in relation to access to the countryside. The documents sets out the aims of the Angus Core Paths Plan	The Core Paths Plan will have to accord with the objectives of the Strategy. It will also help deliver elements of the Action Plan
State of the Environment Report for Angus 2006	The aim of the report is to collect together information to illustrate our impact on the environment by using the available environmental data to create an overall picture of the state of the environment in Angus.	The data collected in the report formed part of the Environmental Baseline and helped inform the assessment of the Core Paths

Relevant Plan/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	How it Affects or is Affected by the Core Paths Plan
Angus Shoreline Management Plan 2004	The Plan provides a detailed strategic assessment of the coastline of Angus and provides the basis for coastal defence policies and their future implementation. It identifies preferred management options along the coastline taking into account a number of factors including access	The preferred management options were taken into account when identifying Core Paths along the coast
Angus Local Transport Strategy	The Strategy draws together relevant policies and initiatives of the Council and identifies key transport objectives covering accessibility, integration, choice, environment and safety issues. The emphasis is on measures to enhance accessibility while also providing alternatives to the further spread of car dependence by encouraging more use of walking, cycling and public transport	The implementation of the Core Paths Plan will help meet a number of objectives in the Strategy
Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan	The Plan outlines the importance of biodiversity and its role in working towards a sustainable future and highlights the special biological features in Tayside. There are 26 Action Plans grouped under six habitat headings of Coasts and Estuaries; Farmland; Upland; Urban and Built Environment; Water and Wetlands and Woodlands	The information contained in the LBAP helped inform the assessment of Core Paths. The implementation of the Core Paths Plan will help deliver elements of the Action Plans
Cairngorms Local Biodiversity Action Plan	The aims of the Cairngorms LBAP are to deliver national biodiversity priorities at the local level and to conserve locally important species and habitats. It aims to work in partnership to better achieve biodiversity conservation and delivery of several key objectives	The information contained in the LBAP helped inform the assessment of Core Paths. The implementation of the Core Paths Plan will help deliver elements of the Action Plans
Tayside Landscape Character Assessment	The study undertook a detailed assessment of the landscape character of Tayside and established landscape character zones and key character features. This has provided a better understanding of these character zones and features, enabling better conservation, restoration, management and enhancement of them	The information contained in the study helped inform the effects that Core Paths may have on the landscape

Relevant Plan/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	How it Affects or is Affected by the Core Paths Plan
Angus Landscape Capacity Study	The study provided baseline descriptions of the landscape resource in relation to which both landscape and visual effects of different potential development sites were assessed. This assisted in the wider assessment of land allocation options within the Angus Local Plan Review	The information contained in the study helped inform the effects that Core Paths may have on the landscape
Finalised Angus Local Plan Review	The main purpose of the document is to guide development and changes in land use, in a sustainable manner that best serves the needs of communities throughout Angus. When adopted, the Local Plan Review will provide the planning policy framework for the period to 2011, including the protection of access rights	The Core Paths Plan will have to accord with the objectives of and policies contained in the Local Plan, a key element of which is the protection of access rights

Current State of the Environment

Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme”, and “the environmental context within which the Core Paths Plan operates and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the Plan.

It is a requirement of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 that sufficient information on the current state of the environment, an Environmental Baseline, be gathered for the purposes of the Environmental Report. The list of the environmental baseline information gathered is outlined in Appendix 3. A brief overview of the current state of the environment in Angus is given below.

Angus lies midway along the eastern coastline of Scotland and covers an area of 200,000 ha. This includes that part of Angus contained within the Cairngorms National Park; the area covered by the Angus Core Paths Plan being approximately 190,000 ha. It has a resident population of 108,400 (Finalised Angus Local Plan Review 2005) within a network of towns and villages set in a diverse and productive countryside area. Angus can be divided into three broad areas (the coast, the Strathmore Valley and the Glens), each varying markedly in their geographical make-up, land use and population base. A map showing the Core Paths Plan area and the key settlements is contained in Appendix 1.

A range of sites in Angus have been recognised for their wildlife and geological interest. These include:-

- 4 Special Areas of Conservation
- 4 Special Protection Areas
- 4 Ramsar Sites

- 36 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- 15 Geological Conservation Review Sites
- 1 Local Nature Reserve

3.3.5 The combined area of the above designated sites is 4,502 ha (excluding the rivers South Esk and Tay) which represents 2.4% of the Core Paths Plan area. A map showing the distribution of these sites is contained in Appendix 4(a). Details of the Designated Natural Heritage sites and the Local Wildlife Sites including the reasons for designation are contained in Appendix 4(b) and Appendix 4(c) respectively.

3.3.6 Angus also has a wealthy historic building environment of national, regional and local importance including:-

- 393 Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- 2,151 Listed Buildings
- 19 Conservation Areas (of which 9 are designated outstanding)
- 13 Gardens & Designed Landscapes

NOTE: A single monument can appear in more than one category and there is therefore an element of double counting

3.3.7 The landscape of Angus ranges in character from the rugged mountain scenery of the Angus Glens, through the soft rolling cultivated lowland landscape of Strathmore to the sandy bays and cliffs of the coast. A small part of north-west Angus is statutorily designated as part of a larger National Scenic Area (NSA) but this is within the Cairngorms National Park and not therefore part of this report.

3.3.8 Trees, woodlands, hedgerows and treelines are integral to the landscape and townscape of Angus as well as making valuable contributions to nature conservation and recreational activity. In order to protect this valuable asset, 47 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) have been designated in Angus.

3.3.9 There is, within Angus, a wide range of opportunities for sport, informal and formal recreation with areas of open green space contributing to the area's attractiveness to both residents and visitors. The towns in Angus are characterised by their range of open spaces, including coastal links, public parks, school playing fields, allotments, footpaths/cycleways and general amenity areas. Angus Council maintains just under 1,600 ha of public open space which includes three Country Parks.

3.3.10 The rivers and coastal waters are mostly rated excellent/good despite a large part of the area being designated a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. Air quality is generally good and, although the number of complaints about air quality rose at one point, this has now levelled off. The amount of Urban Vacant Land in Angus has remained relatively constant but the area of Derelict Land has dropped from 337 ha in 1996 to 118 ha in 2005. Between 2004 and 2005, eight sites (9.31 ha) were removed from the Vacant and Derelict Land Register.

3.4 Environmental Issues

3.4.1 Schedule 3 paragraph 4 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes a description of existing environmental problems, in particular those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance. The purpose of this section is to explain how existing environmental problems will affect or be affected by Core Paths Plan and whether the Plan is likely to aggravate, reduce or otherwise affect existing environmental problems.

3.4.1 Table 4 below summarises the key environmental trends and issues in Angus under each of the relevant SEA topic headings.

Table 4 : Environmental Trends/Issues

SEA Topic	Key Trends/Issues	Implications for CPP
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>Ongoing threat to limited number of species but increase in others</p> <p>Ongoing threat to limited number of habitats but increase in others</p> <p>Lack of public awareness of biodiversity</p> <p>Unauthorised/illegal access to vulnerable/sensitive sites by motorised forms of recreation</p>	<p>The designation of a Core Paths Plan will influence the nature and location of outdoor access activities</p> <p>Opportunities may exist to prevent degradation of locally important sites through managed access</p> <p>May be opportunities through Core Path Planning to improve knowledge and understanding of biodiversity</p> <p>May be opportunities to discourage or prevent unauthorised/illegal access</p>
Population and Human Health	<p>Ageing population</p> <p>General reduction in levels of health</p> <p>Increasing obesity across Scotland</p> <p>Increase in use of Council Leisure Facilities</p> <p>Overall reduction in levels of vandalism and malicious mischief</p>	<p>Core Paths will increase the opportunities to take part in physical activity and reduce dependence on motorised forms of transport</p> <p>The promotion of Core Paths will increase awareness of the opportunities for physical activity</p> <p>Increased outdoor access could contribute to greater social inclusion, helping to further reduce levels of petty crime</p>
Water	<p>River water quality is mostly rated excellent/good</p> <p>Large part of Angus designated a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone</p> <p>Coastal water quality is mostly rated excellent</p>	<p>The designation of a Core Paths Plan will influence the nature and location of outdoor access activities and could help protect "surface water status" of a water body.</p>

SEA Topic	Key Trends/Issues	Relationship to CPP
Material Assets	<p>High levels of managed green space for leisure</p> <p>Increasing provision of signposted and waymarked paths and tracks</p> <p>Increasing provision of dedicated cycle lanes/routes</p>	<p>The designation of a Core Paths Plan will result in an increase in the level of managed outdoor access opportunities</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>Vulnerability of historic properties to vandalism and break-in</p> <p>Lack of public awareness of cultural heritage</p> <p>Unauthorised/illegal access to sites of archaeological importance by motorised forms of recreation</p>	<p>The impact of Core Paths on vulnerable properties or sites needs to be considered</p> <p>May be opportunities through Core Path Planning to improve knowledge and understanding of the cultural heritage</p> <p>May be opportunities to discourage or prevent unauthorised/illegal access</p>
Landscape	<p>Continuing loss of field boundary features</p> <p>Increased number of small broadleaved woodlands in parts of Angus</p> <p>Farm buildings becoming larger and more concentrated</p> <p>Increased interest in sporting moorland management</p>	<p>The designation of a Core Paths Plan may present opportunities to reintroduce or enhance landscape features</p> <p>Modern farming practices will impact on how people take access to the outdoors</p>

3.5 Evolution of the Environment without the Angus Core Paths Plan

- 3.5.1 Without an Angus Core Paths Plan it is considered that the likely changes to the area will be that public access to the outdoors will continue but in a largely unmanaged and disjointed manner. This will lead to an increased risk of damage or disturbance to both the natural and cultural heritage resources. There is also likely to be an increase in conflict both between different user groups and with land owners and managers.
- 3.5.2 The impact of outdoor access and recreation activities in the landscape of Angus is likely to increase. This may have a detrimental effect on the visual character of the area either through access pressures or inappropriate path developments and specifications. There is also an increased risk of adverse impacts on water quality as a result of unmanaged recreational activities and developments on or adjacent to water courses and bodies.

3.6 SEA Objectives

3.6.1 In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005, Angus Council has considered whether the Core Paths Plan will have significant environmental effects (both positive and negative). The Council determined the significance of impacts in relation to the SEA issues as set out in Schedule 3 of the Act.

3.6.2 Table 5 below summarises the view of the Council as to which SEA issues should be scoped in or out and the justification for that view.

Table 5 : Scoping of SEA Issues

SEA Issues	Scoped In/Out	Justification
Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	In	There is the potential for designated Core Paths to cause damage to habitats and disturbance to protected species. There is, however, the potential for a positive impact through the management of access and the diversion of paths away from sensitive areas.
Population, Human Health	In	The Core Paths Plan has the potential to have significant positive impacts on promoting social inclusion and reducing levels of isolation. Access to Core Paths will also have the potential to positively affect activity levels, health and wellbeing.
Soil	Out	It is not anticipated that Core Paths will have a significant effect on soil. Any impact is likely to occur as a result of the upgrading of individual paths but this impact is considered to be localised, short-term and reversible.
Water	In	Although access routes to inland water may be designated Core Paths, the right of access over water is for non-motorised recreation and the impact on water quality is likely to be insignificant. However, the upgrading of Core Paths could include improved or new water crossings and it is therefore considered that a precautionary approach should be adopted.
Air	Out	The designation of the Core Paths Plan may result in a modest shift from motorised transport to walking and cycling, but it is considered that the impact on air quality will not be significant. The impact on dust, odour or industrial emissions also is likely to be insignificant.
Climatic Factors	Out	A shift from motorised transport to walking and cycling could potentially result in a reduction in carbon emissions but it is considered unlikely that this would be significant or measurable.

SEA Issues	Scoped In/Out	Justification
Material Assets	In	There is the potential for the Core Paths Plan to better integrate public access with other land-use activities leading to a significant positive impact.
Cultural Heritage	In	The Core Paths Plan has the potential to have a significant impact on cultural heritage and its setting, both positive and negative. The upgrading or creation of paths could result in the loss or damage of archaeological sites and/or their setting and may have implications for listed buildings. Equally, access to and better understanding of cultural heritage could have a positive impact.
Landscape	In	Although the only part of Angus which is designated a National Scenic Area (NSA) is outwith this Core Paths Plan area, the upgrading and development of a path network may impact on areas of local landscape or amenity importance. It is considered that any impact is not likely to be significant but, nonetheless, a precautionary approach has been adopted.

3.6.3 SEA objectives have been drawn up for those SEA issues scoped in to the assessment (see above). These objectives take account of the key environmental trends and issues outlined in Section 3.4 and their relevance to the specific scope and influence of the Core Paths Plan. The environmental effects of the Plan have been assessed against these objectives.

3.6.4 Table 6 below shows the SEA objectives and sample criteria that have been used to assess the impact (both positive and negative) of the Plan on these.

Table 6 : SEA Objectives

SEA Issues	Objectives	Criteria
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to species and habitats • Provide opportunities to enhance natural and semi-natural habitats • Maintain and enhance the populations of European Protected Species, including protection of their resting places
	To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to designated interest of sites • Provide opportunities to enhance the habitat value of designated sites • Avoid adverse affects on the integrity of Natura sites

SEA Issues	Objectives	Criteria
	To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage access to and understanding of the natural heritage • Avoid inappropriate levels of access
Population, Human Health	To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for access to physical activity • Reduce dependency on motorised forms of transport • Promote greater social inclusion
	To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to leisure and recreation opportunities • Provide access to other services
Water	To protect and maintain the quality of water bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to or pollution of water courses • Avoid increased risk of flooding
Material Assets	To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent loss/damage of path networks and green spaces • Improve opportunities to access path networks and green spaces
Cultural Heritage	To protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to historically important and non-statutory sites and features • Provide opportunities to enhance the historic and cultural heritage
	To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and their setting and Conservation Areas • Provide opportunities to enhance designated sites and buildings
	To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage access to and understanding of the cultural heritage • Provide opportunities for information / interpretation
	To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to historic gardens and designed landscapes
Landscape	To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid damage to key landscape features • Provide opportunities to enhance the landscape character

4. ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

Assessment of Alternatives

The SEA Directive and the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act require the Environmental Report to consider the impacts of alternatives to the proposed plan.

As the preparation of a Core Paths Plan is a statutory requirement of the Land reform (Scotland) Act 2003, there are no alternatives available and “do nothing” is not an option. That said, a wide number of possible routes were identified during the consultation process undertaken as part of the Plan development. This consultation aimed to determine where people take access, what issues currently exist and to help identify local demand for Core Paths. This last aim was particularly important as the Core Paths Plan must adequately meet the needs of the whole community and visitors.

In addition to those routes identified through the community consultation exercises, other routes were identified from the following sources:-

- Routes which Angus Council have a record of being claimed, asserted or vindicated public rights of way;
- Path networks or other routes which are managed or promoted by the Council;
- Routes which are known by Angus Council to be promoted or managed by other bodies or in publications.

A number of new or “aspirational” routes were identified during this process. However, as it is expected that the designated Core Paths will be fit for use at the time the Plan is adopted or will have a reasonable likelihood of being fit for use within two years, these routes were not considered as part of the assessment process. If they could form important links in the network they may be considered for future capital works and identified in a future review of the Plan.

It was considered to be impractical and, indeed, unnecessary to assess the environmental effect of all of the routes initially identified. Accordingly, the routes were assessed against criteria that were developed in consultation with the Local Access Forum. The selection criteria were, in turn, assessed against the SEA objectives to ensure that there were no incompatibility (see section 4.2 below). The routes were initially assessed to determine the level of demand and the potential function. Those routes which were retained after this stage were subjected to a further assessment, taking into account land management issues, path condition/cost and environmental considerations. The overall sufficiency of the Core Paths network was considered, alongside these criteria, before the final selection of Paths was made.

The environmental assessment therefore focussed on the Core Paths that remained in the network following the selection process. Had this assessment identified Paths that pose a significant risk, alternative options would have been investigated prior to considering mitigation measures.

Assessment of the Draft Core Paths Plan

The assessment of the Core Paths was carried out as a two stage process. The first stage of the process was an assessment of the compatibility of the Core Paths Plan objectives and the Core Paths selection criteria with the SEA objectives. Thereafter, all of the Paths selected for inclusion in the draft Core Paths Plan were assessed against the SEA objectives.

The Core Paths Plan objectives are repeated below in the numerical order in which they appear in the matrix used to assess their compatibility with the SEA objectives:-

1. Identify safe, off road, opportunities for a range of recreational users, for example; casual/family walkers, rambblers/long distance walkers, cyclists, horse-riders, canoeists.
2. Identify a comprehensive network of linked paths around the towns of Forfar, Arbroath, Brechin, Kirriemuir, Montrose, Carnoustie and Monifieth, providing a variety of readily accessible circular routes of varying length.
3. Identify reasonable access opportunities around the eight smaller 'settlements' identified in the 2001 census i.e. Newtyle, Muirhead/Birkhill, Wellbank, Letham, Friockheim, Edzell, Hillside and Ferryden.
4. Meet reasonable community demands, including those around smaller settlements not listed above where these have been identified through consultation exercises.
5. Integrate with and, where possible, assist land management objectives.
6. Integrate with and, where possible, assist nature conservation objectives.
7. Identify functional links to settlements, places of interest, community facilities, tourist facilities, and other (non-core) paths.
8. Identify routes of tourism benefit, particularly on the coast and in the Angus Glens.
9. Support proposals within the Angus Countryside Access Strategy.
10. Give statutory designation to Claimed Public Rights of Way which help fulfil the above criteria.

The results of this assessment are shown in the matrix below. It will be seen that none of the Core Paths Plan objectives were found to be incompatible with the SEA objectives.

Core Paths Plan Objectives Assessment Matrix

CPP Objectives SEA Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat	√	√	√	√	√	√	□	□	□	□
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	□	□
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities	√	√	√	√	□	□	√	□	√	√
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services	√	√	√	√	□	□	√	□	√	√
6. To protect and maintain the quality of water bodies	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	□	□
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces	√	√	√	√	□	□	√	□	√	√
8. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	√	√	√	√	√	□	□	□	□	□
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings	√	√	√	√	√	□	√	√	□	√
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage	√	√	√	√	√	□	√	√	□	□
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	□	□
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value	√	√	√	√	√	√	□	□	□	□

Key:

- √ = Compatible
- x = Not compatible
- = Not linked

The selection criteria against which all Core Paths were assessed are shown below:-

Demand

1. Identified through community consultation
2. Claimed asserted or vindicated public right of way
3. Part of a Council path network or promoted route
4. Promoted in other publications or websites

Function

5. Linkage to other paths or places of interest
6. Linkage to community facilities such as schools and shops
7. Proximity to settlements or main tourist or recreation access points
8. Potential to provide circular routes
9. Availability of alternative routes
10. Meeting Access Strategy priorities

Land Management

11. Landowner views
12. Curtilage, privacy, or other land excluded from Access Rights
13. Integration with land management operations
14. Management of paths under agricultural or forestry grant schemes

Availability/Cost

15. Does the path currently exist?
16. Availability for shared use by pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders
17. Suitability for all abilities use
18. Works required to make the path fit for use
19. Maintenance arrangements

Environmental Quality/Impact

20. Use by vehicular traffic
21. Surrounding environment type
22. Views of surrounding landscape
23. Impact on designated sites

The results of the assessment of the selection criteria are shown in the matrix below. It will be seen that none of them were found to be incompatible with the SEA objectives.

Core Paths Selection Criteria Assessment Matrix

CPP Criteria SEA Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	√
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	√
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	☐
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	☐	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	☐
6. To protect and maintain the quality of water bodies	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	√	☐	√	☐	√
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces	√	√	√	√	√	☐	√	☐	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	☐
8. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	√
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	√
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	√	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	√	√	√	☐	☐	☐	√	√	☐

Key:

- √ = Compatible
- x = Not compatible
- ☐ = Not linked

All of the Core Paths selected for inclusion in the draft Core Paths Plan (total No. 309) were then individually assessed against the SEA objectives in order to predict the environmental impacts. The assessment took into account the period over which any potential impacts may occur, whether they were direct or indirect, permanent or temporary. The outcome of this assessment was recorded on a path assessment matrix which was produced for each individual path.

Table 7 below shows the percentage of paths that were assessed as having a positive, neutral, unknown/uncertain or negative environmental effect when assessed against the SEA objectives.

Table 7 : Summary of Results of Core Paths Assessments

SEA Objectives	Positive	Neutral	Unknown/ Uncertain	Negative
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats		100%		
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife sites and geological sites		100%		
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage	18%	82%		
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities	99%	1%		
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services	39%	61%		
6. To protect and maintain the quality of water bodies		100%		
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces	99%	1%		
8. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	1%	95%	4%	
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		94.5%	5.2%	0.3%
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage	6%	94%		
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		100%		
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value	1%	99%		

A summary of the overall findings of the Core Paths assessment is shown in Table 8 below:-

Table 8 : Summary of Findings of Core Paths Assessment

SEA Objective	Predicted Likely Impact	Comment
To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitats	Neutral	All of the Core Paths are existing routes and will not cause fragmentation of habitats or undue disturbance to species. Any increase in the usage of these paths as a result of their designation is anticipated to be low
To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites	Neutral	A total of 26 paths run through or close to designated sites. However, all of these paths are existing routes and no works are proposed that would adversely impact on the interests of the sites. Where appropriate, signage and interpretation will be provided to promote responsible behaviour
To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage	Neutral/Positive	The Core Paths network will provide opportunities for managed access to natural heritage sites. Where appropriate, signage and interpretation will be provided to raise awareness of the natural heritage
To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities	Positive	The promotion of Core Paths will increase the awareness of opportunities for physical activities and encourage the public to become more active. The Core Paths network will be available to all sections of the community
To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services	Neutral/Positive	In some areas, the designation of routes as Core Paths will improve access to a range of facilities and services for those who do not have access to motorised transport
To protect and maintain the quality of water bodies	Neutral	All of the Core Paths within the vicinity of water bodies are existing paths. None of these require capital works or upgrading that could have a detrimental impact on the water quality
To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces	Positive	Much of the Core Paths network currently links with a wider path network and areas of public open space. The designation of Core Paths will protect and help enhance that position

SEA Objective	Predicted Likely Impact	Comment
To protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Neutral	The large majority of the Paths do not have any impact on the historic or cultural heritage. In the very small number of cases where the potential impact is unknown or uncertain, the Paths will be monitored and appropriate mitigation action taken if necessary (see section 4.4 below)
To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings	Neutral	A total of 28 paths run through or close to designated sites but only one was considered to have a potential negative impact (see section 4.4 below). Otherwise, all of the Paths are existing routes and no works are proposed that would adversely impact on the designated sites or buildings
To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage	Neutral/Positive	A number of Paths will provide managed access to historic sites. Where appropriate, signage and interpretation will be provided to raise awareness and understanding of the cultural heritage
To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes	Neutral	A total of five Paths run through or close to historic gardens or designed landscapes. However, these are all existing Paths and no works are proposed that would have an adverse impact on these
To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value	Neutral	All of the Core Paths are existing and no works are proposed that would adversely impact on the landscape

Cumulative and Synergistic Impacts

The individual assessments of all 309 Core Paths have determined that the vast majority of the Paths will not have any significant environmental impact. All of the paths are existing and no works are proposed that would adversely impact on the SEA objectives. However, the cumulative and synergistic impacts of the Core Paths Plan, in its entirety, must also be assessed.

Overall, it is considered that as the Core Paths have a largely neutral effect, the development of the Core Paths Plan is not likely to cause cumulative or synergistic impacts. With regard to human health and material assets, it is predicted that the Core Paths Plan will actually have an overall positive impact. The establishment of a network of designated and signposted paths throughout Angus will largely meet the criteria drawn up to assess the impact on those SEA objectives; namely provide opportunities for access to physical activity, reduce dependency on motorised forms of transport, promote greater social inclusion, provide access to leisure and recreation opportunities, provide access to other services, prevent loss/damage of path networks and green spaces and improve opportunities to access path networks and green spaces. In addition, the implementation of the Plan will give the Council the opportunity to promote the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

The cumulative results of the assessment of the Core Paths is contained in Appendix 5 : Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix.

4.4. Mitigation Measures

4.4.1 Schedule 3 paragraph 7 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires an explanation of “the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme”. Table 9 below sets out any environmental problems that are likely to remain on implementation of the Core Paths Plan and summarises proposed measures for the prevention, reduction and offset of significant adverse effects.

Table 9 : Proposed Mitigation Measures

SEA Issue	Impact of Core Paths Plan	Proposed Measures for the Reduction/Prevention and Offset of Significant Adverse Effects
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>Largely neutral</p> <p>Issue – the promotion of the Core Paths network may increase usage of the paths, possibly leading to an adverse impact on the natural environment in places</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code by the Council will encourage responsible behaviour and help reduce the likelihood of disturbance • Where appropriate, signage and interpretation will be used to raise awareness and understanding of the natural heritage • The Core Paths are all existing and no significant works are required to them. Should any upgrading works be required in the future, these will be assessed carefully for possible impacts and works undertaken sensitively using best practice techniques • Changing maintenance regimes or promotion which increases or changes type of path use (including by dogs) should be assessed for likely significant effects on sensitive natural heritage • Any future path works that may impact on a designated site will be the subject of prior consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage and any consents/licenses obtained
Water	<p>Neutral</p> <p>Issue – works to Core Paths in the future may have an adverse impact on the quality of water bodies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any future path works in proximity to water bodies will be carried out in accordance with Angus Council's Best Practice Guidance for Working Around Water • Any future path works within areas identified as at risk of flooding will be carried out in such a way as to ensure that any increased run off does not increase the risk of flooding

SEA Issue	Impact of Core Paths Plan	Proposed Measures for the Reduction/Prevention and Offset of Significant Adverse Effects
Cultural Heritage	<p>Largely neutral</p> <p>Issue – the promotion of the Core Paths network may increase usage of the paths, possibly leading to an adverse impact on the cultural heritage in places</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, signage and interpretation will be used to raise awareness and understanding of the cultural heritage • Any future path works that are required will be carried out using best practice techniques and take account of the cultural heritage of the site • Any future works to paths that may impact on a designated site will be the subject of prior consultation with the council's archaeologist and Historic Scotland and any consents/licenses obtained
Landscape	<p>Neutral</p> <p>Issue – works to Core Paths in the future may have an adverse impact on the landscape character and scenic value</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any future path works that are required will be carried out in accordance with BS 5837 : 2005 Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations

4.4.2 The assessment of the Core Paths identified one path that may have a negative impact on the historic and cultural heritage; namely an unsurfaced route to the top of Kinpurnie Hill where there are the remains of an unfinished hill-fort. The route is part of a signposted and promoted path network around the village of Newtyle and it is not anticipated that its designation as a Core Path will significantly increase its use by the public. Nonetheless, the route will be monitored and should any adverse impacts become evident, possible mitigation measures will be agreed with Historic Scotland.

5. MONITORING

Section 19 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires the Responsible Authority to monitor significant effects of the implementation of the Core Paths Plan. This must be done in such a way as to also identify unforeseen effects and to take appropriate remedial action.

Section 19 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act gives access authorities the power to maintain Core Paths although there is no legal duty on either the Council or landowners to do so. Any existing maintenance arrangements will not be affected and it is envisaged that future maintenance will be undertaken by a range of bodies including the Council.

Nevertheless, the Council will monitor the condition of the Core Paths network. A regime is already in place for the monitoring of those paths that are the responsibility of the Council by Council staff and this will be extended to include all the Core Paths. This monitoring will record the physical condition of the Core Paths and any impacts on the environment, such as evidence of erosion, damage to vegetation cover, litter etc. Reported incidents of disturbance to wildlife will also be recorded. This information will be captured using a GIS mapping database (CAMS).

As part of the monitoring, an appropriate assessment will be conducted for:-

- Construction of new paths
- Upgrading of existing paths
- Changing maintenance regime
- Improving promotion in ways likely to increase or change the type of path use (including by dogs)

This is to assess likely significant impacts on sensitive natural heritage species and habitats.

6. NEXT STEPS

The consultation on the Environmental Report will run in parallel with that for the Core Paths Plan. Table 10 below lists the future milestones in the development of the Core Paths Plan and its SEA and the dates when these are expected to be completed.

Table 10 : Anticipated Plan-Making and SEA Milestones

Expected Date	Milestone – Core Paths Plan	Milestone – SEA
25 April 2008	Core Paths Plan published	Environmental Report published
18 July 2008	Consultation period ends	Consultation period ends
21 July onwards	Negotiations on any objections to Core Paths Plan	
December 2009 – April 2010	Public Inquiry on Core Paths Plan	
October 2010	Revision of Core Paths Plan following Public Inquiry	Amend Environmental Report to take account of revisions to CPP
23 November 2010	Adopt Core Paths Plan	Publish post-adoption SEA Statement

APPENDICES

Core Paths Plan Area

The National Context



Note: The Angus Core Paths Plan excludes that part of northern Angus which lies within the designated boundary of the Cairngorms National Park.

**INTERNATIONAL, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND NATIONAL
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION OBJECTIVES**

This appendix lists key legislation, plans, programmes, policies and strategies that influence the CPP.

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
International	
Kyoto Protocol (1997)	The UK has committed itself to a 12.5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by 2008-2012. It has also set its own domestic target of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide by 2010
Rio Declaration (1992)	The Declaration sets out 27 principles to enable the global community to work towards international agreements that respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system. It recognises the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth
European	
EU Noise Directive (2002)	To prevent and reduce environmental noise; i.e. noise from road traffic, railways, aircraft, and industrial plant. Large cities, roads, railways, and airports are covered by the directive
EU Water Framework Directive (2000)	<p>The purpose of the Directive is to establish 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 and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status' by 2015</p> <p>Directive objectives:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent deterioration of the status of all surface water and groundwater bodies; and • Protect, enhance and restore all bodies of surface water and groundwater with the aim of achieving good surface water and groundwater status by 2015 <p>Specific UK objectives still being consulted on</p> <p>(Source : UKTAG Report (January 2006) UK Environmental Standards and Conditions)</p>
EU Waste Framework Directives (2008) and 'daughter' Directives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework Directive on Waste 75/442/EEC • Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC • Directives 89/369/EEC and 89/429/EEC on Air Pollution from New and Existing Municipal Waste Incineration Plants • Incineration of Hazardous Waste Directive 94/67/EEC • Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC • Regulation 259/93/EEC on the Supervision and Control of Shipments of Waste within, into and out of the European Community • Regulation 880/92/EEC on a Community Eco-Label Award Scheme

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
EU Birds Directive (2009)	<p>The Birds Directive protects all wild birds, their nests, eggs and habitats within the European Community. It gives EU member states the power and responsibility to classify Special Protection Areas (SPA's) to protect birds which are rare or vulnerable in Europe as well as all migratory birds which are regular visitors</p> <p>(Source : SNH website)</p>
EU Habitats Directive (1992)	<p>The Habitats Directive builds on the Birds Directive by protecting natural habitats and other species of wild plants and animals. Together with the Birds Directive, it underpins a European network of protected areas known as Natura 2000. This network includes SPA's classified under the Birds Directive and a new set of international nature conservation areas introduced by the Habitats Directive, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's)</p> <p>(Source SNH website)</p>
European Protected Species, Development Sites and the Planning System	<p>Interim guidance for local authorities on licensing arrangements (Oct 2001) provides guidance where European Protected Species (including bats and otters) are present</p>
National	
National Planning Framework (2004)	<p>A framework to guide the spatial development of Scotland to 2025. Identifies priorities for strategic investment</p>
Planning Etc (Scotland) Act 2006	<p>Introduces a new development plan hierarchy : National Planning Framework; Strategic Development Plans; Local Development Plans</p>
Town & Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997	<p>The law covering most aspects of planning in Scotland until the 2006 Act is in force</p>
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1990	<p>Primary legislation which sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations that affect buildings that are listed or in conservation areas, and the framework by which control is maintained</p>
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	<p>Main UK legislation concerning archaeology. Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments</p>
Past to the Future (2002)	<p>Historic Scotland's policy for the sustainable management of the Historic Environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stresses the value of retaining and where it is possible and right to do so, re-using existing structures and materials
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2009)	<p>Sets out policies on Scheduled Ancient Monuments consent, Listed Building consent and conservation area consent and provides guidance on the non-statutory Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes</p>
Marine (Scotland) Act 2010	<p>Introduces the duty to protect and enhance the marine environment and includes measures to help boost economic investment and growth in areas such as marine renewables. Main measures include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine planning • Marine licensing • Marine conservation • Seal conservation • Enforcement <p>“Sea” in this Act includes:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) any area submerged at mean high water spring tide b) the waters of every estuary, river or channel, so far as the tide flows at mean high water spring tide

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This Act places a Biodiversity Duty on the Council to further the conservation of biodiversity consistent with the proper exercise of their functions • The enhanced protection and management of SSSI's • To enable designation of Nature Conservation Orders and Land Management Orders • To strengthen legal protection for threatened species • To prepare a Scottish Fossil Code
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (05/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve biodiversity for the health, enjoyment and wellbeing of the people of Scotland now and in the future • To halt the loss of biodiversity and continue to reverse previous losses through targeted action for species and habitats • To increase awareness, understanding and enjoyment of biodiversity, and engage many more people in conservation and enhancement • To restore and enhance biodiversity in all our urban, rural and marine environments through better planning, design and practice • To develop an effective management framework that ensures biodiversity is taken into account in all decision making • To ensure that the best new and existing knowledge on biodiversity is available to all policy makers and practitioners
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations (1994) Amended in 2004 & 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage the management of landscape features of value to wildlife through nature conservation policies in Structure and Local Plans • Protection of wildlife corridors; stepping stones; and European Protected Species • Amended to bring protection of Natura sites into line with the protection set out in the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 and adds further measures to conserve European species
The Scottish Forestry Strategy (10/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using forestry, and adapting forestry practices, to help reduce the impact of climate change and help Scotland adapt to its changing climate • Getting the most from Scotland's increasing and sustainable timber resource • Strengthening forestry through business development to underpin sustainable forest management and support economic growth and employment across Scotland • Improving the quality of life and wellbeing of people by supporting community development across Scotland • Making access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands easier for everyone – to help improve physical and mental health • Protecting the environment quality of our natural resources (water, soil, air) contributing to and improving our scenery, and helping to make the most of our unique historic environment • Helping to restore, maintain and enhance Scotland's biodiversity and increasing awareness and enjoyment of it
The Wildlife & Countryside (Amendment) Act 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle mechanism for the protection of wildlife in Britain • There are four parts of the Act:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife ○ Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas) ○ Part III covers public rights of way ○ Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes statutory rights of access to land and inland water for outdoor recreation
The Scottish Outdoor Access Code (07/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scottish Outdoor Access Code provides detailed guidance on the responsibilities of those exercising access rights (per Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003) and of those managing land and water
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory framework for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (42% reduction by 2020)
Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (12/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make economic growth sustainable, breaking the link with environmental damage To secure a better quality of life for current generations, without compromising the right of others in the world and future generations to do the same To support thriving communities To ensure the natural resources needed for life are managed responsibly for our own and future generations To reduce the size of Scotland's resource use footprint To ensure that people have the necessary knowledge, awareness, understanding and skills to play their part in reducing climate change
National Cycle Strategy (07/1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase cycle use To achieve convenient cycle access to destinations To improve cycle safety To provide for increased cycle use within all local highways and traffic management schemes To make cycle parking facilities available at all major destinations, including centres, shopping developments, educational establishments, hospitals and leisure facilities To reduce cycle theft by improving cycle security To raise awareness and expertise amongst transport providers, service providers and employers
National Transport Strategy (12/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve journey times and connections between our cities and towns and our global markets to tackle congestion and provide access to key markets Reduce emissions to tackle climate change Improve quality, accessibility and affordability of transport, to give people the choice of public transport and real alternatives to the car
Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009	Brings into force rules to force polluters to prevent and repair damage to water systems, land quality, species and their habitats and protected sites.
Environmental Protection Act 1990 : Part IIa Contaminated Land (per Scottish Executive Circular 1/2000)	<p>The Scottish Executive's objectives with respect to contaminated land are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment (b) to seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use; and (c) to seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
National Air Quality Strategy (Revised 2007)	<p>The Strategy contains objectives in relation to the following pollutants:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene • 1,3-butadiene • Carbon Monoxide • Lead • Nitrogen Dioxide • Ozone • Particles (PM10) • Sulphur Dioxide
National Waste Strategy Scotland (1999)	<p>Ensuring the waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment and, in particular, without –</p> <p>(a) risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals (b) causing nuisance through noise or odours; or (c) adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest</p> <p>Establishing an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations, taking account of the best available technology not involving excessive costs. Ensuring that the network enables –</p> <p>(a) the European Community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal, and the Member States individually to move towards that aim, taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste; and (b) waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health</p> <p>Encouraging the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, in particular by –</p> <p>(a) the development of clean technologies more sparing in their use of natural resources; (b) the technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make no contribution or to make the smallest possible contribution, by the nature of their manufacture, use or final disposal, to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards (c) the development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste destined for recover</p> <p>Encouraging –</p> <p>(a) The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials; and (b) The use of waste as a source of energy</p>
National Waste Plan (03/2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the impact of waste on the environment • To improve resource use efficiency in Scotland • To remedy environmental injustices • To increase the amount of waste collected by Local Authorities that is recycled or composted to 25% by 2006 • To reduce land-filling of biodegradable waste collected by Local Authorities to 1.5 million tonnes per year by 2006

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A framework for co-ordination and co-operation between all organisations in flood risk management • Assessment of flood risk and preparation of flood risk management plan
Water Environment Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable water use • To ensure the water environment achieves good ecological status • To promote sustainable flood management
SEPA Policy and Supporting Guidance on Provision of Waste Water Drainage in Settlements (07/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This document sets out SEPA's policy principles on the strategic planning and maintenance of the public sewerage system, and the need for this to be delivered in partnership with the local planning process
SEPA Policy on Regulation of Urban Drainage (5/2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect water quality from pollution caused by surface water run off • To encourage the wider application of SUDS
SEPA Policy on the Culverting of Watercourses (8/1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the environmental issues associated with culverting and presents a consistent and pragmatic approach to this aspect of river engineering
Groundwater protection Policy for Scotland (12/2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution • Maintain the groundwater resource by influencing the design of abstractions and developments, which could affect groundwater quantity
Planning Policy	
Scottish Planning Policy	<p>This SPP is a statement of Scottish Government Policy on land use planning and contains:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish Governments view on the purpose of planning • The core principals for the operation of the system and the objectives for key parts of the system • Statutory guidance on sustainable development and planning under section 3E of the planning etc.(Scotland) Act 2006 • Concise subject planning policies, including the implementations for development planning and development management, and • The Scottish Government's expectations of the intended outcomes of the planning system

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
SPP 2 : Economic Development (11/2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage the reuse and conversion of buildings • To protect, maintain and enhance the environmental quality of existing industrial and business areas • To seek to minimise adverse effects on the natural and built heritage. Particular care should be taken to safeguard places and areas of national and international importance
SPP 3 : Planning for Housing (02/2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create quality residential environments, promoting good, sustainable design • To guide new housing developments to the right places, and in a sustainable way
SPP 4 : Planning for Minerals (09/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard minerals as far as possible for future use • To ensure a steady and adequate supply is maintained to meet the needs of society and the economy • To encourage sensitive working practices during mineral extraction that minimise the environmental and transport impacts and once extraction has ceased, ensure sites are reclaimed to a high standard or enhance the value of the wider environment • To promote the use and recycling of secondary materials in development plan policies in addition to those for the release of sites for extraction of primary materials • To protect international, national and locally designated areas of acknowledge natural or built heritage importance from adverse impacts • To minimise the potential adverse impact of minerals extraction on communities
NPP 5 : Archaeology and Planning (10/1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To accommodate development without eroding Scotland's archaeological heritage • To protect, preserve and, where appropriate, enhance all nationally important sites of archaeological interest and their settings; and also for other unscheduled remains and their settings identified as particularly worthy of preservation • To protect landscapes of historic importance, where appropriate • To excavate and record sites where the primary aim of preservation is not achieved
SPP 6 : Renewable Energy (3/2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a diverse range of renewable energy technologies including encouraging the development of emerging and new technologies • Recognise the importance of fully engaging with local communities and other stakeholders at all stages of the planning process • Guide development to appropriate locations and providing clarity on the issues that will be taken into account when assessing specific proposals; and • Maximise environmental, economic and social benefits • Meet international and national statutory obligations to protect designated areas, species and habitats and protecting the historic environment from inappropriate forms of development; and • Ensure impacts on local communities and other interests are satisfactorily addressed. Such interests will vary from technology to technology

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
SPP 7 : Planning and Flooding (02/2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration must be given to the possibility of flooding from all sources • New development should be free from significant flood risk from any source • In areas characterised as 'medium to high' flood risk for watercourse and coastal flooding new development should be focussed on built up areas and all development must be safeguarded from the risk of flooding • New development should not:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ materially increase the probability of flooding elsewhere ○ add to the area of land which requires protection by flood prevention measures ○ affect the ability of the functional flood plain to attenuate the effects of flooding by storing flood water ○ interfere detrimentally with the flow of water in the flood plain ○ compromise major options for future shoreline or river management
SPP 7 (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding from sources other than watercourses and on the coast must be addressed where new development is proposed, if necessary through a drainage assessment. Any drainage measures proposed should have a neutral or better effect on the risk of flooding both on and off the site • Alterations and small scale extensions to buildings are generally outwith the scope of this SPP provide they would not have a significant effect on the storage capacity of the functional flood plain or affect local flooding problems
SPP 8 : Town Centres and Retailing (08/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote distinct, competitive places and encourage regeneration, in order to create town centres that are attractive to investors and suited to the generation of new employment opportunities • To create a climate that enables all sectors of the community to have access to a wide choice of shopping, leisure and other services and for gaps and deficiencies in provision to be remedied • To improve the physical quality and sustainability of our town centre environments • To support development in existing accessible locations or in locations where accessibility can be improved
SPP 10 : Planning and Waste Management (08/2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard the natural and built environment, including designated areas, green belts, open countryside and coast • To take account of the proximity principle to reduce waste movements if possible • To encourage development which assists in the reduction, re-use and recovery of waste for example through the re-use of buildings • To provide facilities as close as is reasonable to the source of waste production, taking into account the safeguarding of the natural and built environment • To provide standards for landfill site restoration, aftercare and after-use
SPP11: Open Space and Physical Activity (11/2007)	<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 arrangement • To provide guidance on planning for development of new indoor and outdoor facilities for sport and recreation

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
NPPG 12 : Skiing Developments (06/1997)	This is not relevant to Angus Council area
NPPG 13 : Coastal Planning (08/1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for which a coastal location is not required should not normally be permitted on the coast • Development which requires a coastal location should generally be accommodated on the developed coast • Development for which a coastal location is required should preferably look to re-use available and suitable brownfield land • Conservation and, where appropriate, enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage should be promoted and opportunities for its enjoyment should be identified • Understanding the natural processes at work on the coast is a key input to planning policies and decisions • Where potential damage to the environment is both uncertain and significant, a precautionary approach is required • The criteria required by the various bodies responsible for environmental protection should be met
NPPG 14 : Natural Heritage (01/1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard and enhance the wider natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas • To protect and enhance all internationally and nationally designated areas and sites (including potential SPA's and SAC's) • To safeguard any landscape features of major importance for nature conservation or amenity • To conserve and/or enhance landscape character, including, where appropriate, wild land character • To make appropriate provision for Local Nature Reserves and the protection and enhancement of open space of natural heritage value • To identify opportunities to extend native woodland cover and to maintain and enhance wetlands • To improve public access for the purposes of enjoying and learning about the natural heritage
SPP 15 : Planning for Rural Development (02/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote selective, modest growth in rural Scotland, without eroding the environment • To create opportunities for development in sustainable accessible locations • To encourage diversification, distinctiveness and individuality in developments in rural areas • To protect prime quality agricultural land from piecemeal erosion • To facilitate business development and enhance quality of life
SPP 16 : Opencast Coal (07/2005)	This is not relevant to Angus Council area
SPP 17 : Transport and Planning (08/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet European and UK targets on greenhouse gases and local air quality • To maintain and enhance the natural and built environment, through avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impact • To minimise environmental intrusion and retain, improve and enhance biodiversity • To reduce the need to travel • To encourage and facilitate freight servicing by rail or water • To enable people to access local facilities by walking and cycling

Name of Plan/Programme	Summary/Key Objectives
NPPG 18 : Planning and the Historic Environment (04/1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, enhance and conserve the historic environment and its setting • To outline criteria that will be applied to development proposals within conservation areas, within the cartilage of listed buildings and development affecting the setting of listed buildings and conservation areas • To identify priorities for enhancement programmes, including opportunities for regeneration or revitalisation
NPPG 19 : Radio Telecommunications (07/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To specify development control criteria for radio telecommunications development, including siting and design matters • To outline suitable locations for development and identify areas where special care should be exercised
SPP 20 : Role of Architecture and Design Scotland (02/2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage and promote good design in the built environment
SPP 21 : Green Belts (04/2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is not relevant to Angus Council area
SPP 22 : Planning for Fish Farming (04/2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is not relevant to Angus Council area
PAN 65 : Planning and Open Space (01/2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces

The appendix below lists the type of information that was gathered and the information source under the relevant SEA topics. In order to focus the assessment on those aspects of the environment where the potential for significant impacts exist, information was only gathered on those SEA issues that were scoped in (see Section 3.6).

Environmental Baseline Data

SEA Topic	Type of Information	Information Source
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Location/area of designated sites	National Nature Reserve (NNR) boundaries, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) boundaries, Special Protection Area (SPA) boundaries, Ramsar Site boundaries, SSSI boundaries, Geological Conservation Review Site boundaries and Local Nature Reserve (LNR) boundaries : Angus Council/SNH
	Areas of woodland and semi-natural woodland	Scottish Semi-Natural Woodland Inventory, Ancient Woodland Inventory : SNH/FC
	Non-statutory nature reserves	SWT, RSPB
	Lochs, ponds and wetlands	SWT
	Status of characteristic habitats	Tayside LBAP Habitat Action Plans; Angus Ph1 Habitat Survey : AC/SNH
	Distribution of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Species	Tayside LBAP Species Action Plan (draft) : AC/SNH
	Distribution of Priority Species and Species of Conservation Concern	Tayside LBAP, Appendices 4 and 5 : AC/SNH
	Areas of geodiversity interest	Tayside Geodiversity
Population and Human Health	Demographic profile	2001 Census : AC
	Indices of Deprivation	Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation : Scottish Government

SEA Topic	Type of Information	Information Source
	General Health of Population	The Scottish Health Statistics; A Community Health and Well-Being Profile : NHS Scotland Life Expenctancy by Local Authority : General Register Office
	Number of People Using Council Leisure Facilities and Country Parks	AC
Water	River Water Quality	SEPA
	Areas at Risk of Flooding	SEPA
Material Assets	Area of Managed Green Space	AC
	Length of signposted or Waymarked Paths and Tracks	AC
Cultural Heritage	Archaeological Sites of Regional Importance (ASRI) and Archaeological Areas of Regional Importance (AARI)	Historic Scotland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) : AC
	Archaeological Sites at Risk	Historic Scotland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) : AC
	Number/Location of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Historic Scotland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) : AC
	Non-Statutory Sites and Monuments	Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) : AC
	Location/Number of Category 'A', 'B' and 'C(s)' Listed Buildings	AC, Historic Scotland
	Category 'A' or 'B' Listed Buildings at Risk	AC

SEA Topic	Type of Information	Information Source
	Number/Location of Conservation Areas	AC
	Historic Parks and Gardens	Historic Scotland Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes : per AC
Landscape	Landscape Character Assessment	Tayside Landscape Character Assessment : SNH Angus Landscape Capacity Studies : AC
	Coastal Management	Finalised Angus Local Plan Review : AC Angus Shoreline Management Plan : AC

Natural Heritage Designations



REF		NNR	SAC	SPA	RAMSAR	SSSI	GCR	OTHER
1	AUCH TERHOUSE HILL					●		
2	BALLOCH MOSS					●		
3	BALSHANDO BOG					●		
4	BARRY LINKS		●			●	●	
5	BLACKLAW HILL MIRE					●		
6	CARROT HILL MEADOW					●		
7	CRAIGS OF LUNDIE AND ARDGARTH LOCH					●		
8	CROSSBOG PINEWOOD					●		
9	DEN OF AIRLE					●		
10	DEN OF FOWLIS					●		
11	DEN OF OGL					●		
12	DILTY MOSS					●		
13	DRYLEY'S BRICKPIT					●	●	
14	DUMPS DISH					●		
15	EASTHAVEN					●		
16	ELLIOT LINKS					●		
17	FIRTH OF TAY & EDEN ESTUARY			●	●			
18	FORESTMUR					●		
19	GAGE MARSH					●		
20	GANNOCHY GORGE					●	●	
21	KINNABER LINKS (part of ST. CYRUS S.S.S.I.)					●		
22	LITTLE BALLO					●		
23	LOCHENDORES					●		
24	LOCH OF KINROSDY			●	●	●		
25	LOCH OF LINRATHEN			●	●	●		
26	LONG LOCH OF LUNDIE					●		
27	MONFETH BAY		●			●		
28	MONROSE BASIN			●	●	●	●	● LNR
29	NORTH ESK & WEST WATER PALEOCHANNELS					●	●	
30	RESCOBIE AND BALGAVIES LOCHS					●		
31	RESTENNETH MOSS					●		
32	RIVER SOUTHESK (linear)		●					
33	RICKLE CRAIG - SCURDIE NESS					●	●	
34	ROSSIE MOOR					●		
35	ROUND LOCH OF LUNDIE					●		
36	THE RIVER TAY & ITS TRIBUTARIES (linear)		●					
37	TURIN HILL (composite site)					●	●	
38	WHITEHOUSE DEN					●	●	
39	WHITING NESS - ETHE HAVEN COAST					●	●	

NNR - National Nature Reserve
 SAC - Special Area of Conservation
 SPA - Special Protection Area
 SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest
 GCR - Geological Conservation Review Site
 (i.e. site is partly or wholly a SSSI for its geological interest.)
 LNR - Local Nature Reserve
 MSA - National Marine Area

DESIGNATED NATURAL HERITAGE SITES IN ANGUS

SITE	DESIGNATION	AREA (Ha)	INTEREST
Auchterhouse Hill	SSSI	251.3	Sub-alpine wet heath and upland dwarf shrub heath
Balloch Moss	SSSI	15.38	Raised mire which demonstrates an unusual hummock and hollow structure on the peat dome surface.
Balshando Bog	SSSI	3.6	A kettle hole mire with rich fen vegetation encroaching on a small area of open water and associated meadow.
Barry Links	SAC SSSI	789.67 1027.51	The dune system and associated habitats support breeding little terns, spiders and an assemblage of bryophytes.
Blacklaw Hill Mire	SSSI	26.76	A saddle mire surrounded by acidic dwarf shrub heath.
Carrot Hill Meadow	SSSI	8.49	The site supports species rich mire plant communities characteristic of ground flushed by spring water.
Craigs of Lundie and Ardgath Loch	SSSI	30.03	The site comprises of dry grassland, heath and valley fen at the foot of south facing base-rich cliffs, and two areas of basin fen.
Crossbog Pinewood	SSSI	62.66	Native pinewood which is the only one of its kind in Angus. Some typical pinewood fauna such as red squirrel, crossbill and capercaillie occur on site.
Den of Airlie	SSSI	91.29	A mixed deciduous gorge woodland which supports an exceptionally high numbers of woodland vascular plants, mosses and liverworts, many of which are rare.
Den of Fowlis	SSSI	8.27	Mixed deciduous valley woodland of ash, wych elm and oak with characteristic herb-rich ground flora.
Den of Ogil	SSSI	5.86	Species rich plant communities particularly associated with upwelling springs which flush into Burn of Ogil.
Dilty Moss	SSSI	36.52	Raised bog which has been cut-over and disturbed in the past resulting in the development of a wide range of wetland plant communities which are scarce in Angus.
Dryley's Brickpit	SSSI	1.27	Important site for studies of relative sea-level change in Eastern Scotland during the Devensian Lateglacial (about 13,000 – 10,000 years ago). The sediments are fossil-bearing and in the past yielded a range of animal remains, including shells, seal and duck bones.
Dun's Dish	SSSI	31.19	A eutrophic lowland loch with extensive open water transition mires. Site supports a high number of breeding birds, particularly wildfowl.
East Haven	SSSI	1.14	Dune grassland with 85 species of native vascular plants, including greater yellow rattle, pyramid orchid, hard rush and frog orchid.
Elliot Links	SSSI	27.1	Sand dune, transition sand dune and invertebrate assemblage.
Forestmuir	SSSI	68.2	One of the few intact areas of unimproved lowland grassland, heath and mire left in Angus which supports a rich flora, including several uncommon plants such as coral-root orchid.

SITE	DESIGNATION	AREA (Ha)	INTEREST
Gagie Marsh	SSSI	5.2	Wetland plant community with a rich flora of over 100 vascular plants.
Gannochy Gorge	SSSI	46	Non-marine Devonian geology. Important bryophyte and lichen assemblage and beetles species.
Kinnaber Links (part of St.Cyrus SSSI)	SSSI	304.91	The varied site consists of sand dunes, lichen rich dune heathland, foreshore, river estuary and saltmarsh. The site is also important for grasshoppers and crickets.
Little Ballo	SSSI	10.54	Wet meadow areas containing alder and mineral enriched grassland.
Lochindores	SSSI	17.49	Basin and valley mire (peatland) system. Several locally rare plants occur including nodding bur marigold, hoary willowherb and blue water speedwell.
Loch of Kinnordy	SPA/SSSI/ Ramsar Site/RSPB Reserve	86	Eutrophic loch with open water and transition fen. Important for breeding birds and wintering pink-foot and graylag goose
Loch of Lintrathen	SPA/SSSI Ramsar Site SWT Reserve	186.4 216.81	Eutrophic loch important for greylag goose and mallard
Long Loch of Lundie	SSSI	31.43	Mesotrophic loch with fen vegetation and a variety of water plants such as lesser tussock sedge and a rare water starwort
Monifeith Bay	SAC/SSSI/ Ramsar	199.23	Wintering eider duck and sanderling
Montrose Basin	SPA SSSI Ramsar Site LNR SWT Reserve	986.6 953.42 984.62 1024	Enclosed estuarine basin of the River South Esk. Habitats include saltmarsh, extensive mud flats at low tide, brackish and freshwater habitats. Excellent for wintering wildfowl and waders such as pink-foot and greylag goose, wigeon, knot, dunlin, redshank and eider.
North Esk and West Water Palaeochannel	SSSI	284	Assemblage of Quaternary (Ice Age) and fluvial (river) landforms formed at the end of the last glaciation.
Rescobie and Balgavies Lochs	SSSI SWT Reserve	178.83	Eutrophic loch with basin fen. The basin fen supports nationally scarce plant species such as cowbane, tufted loosestrife and coral root orchid.
Restenneth Moss	SSSI	35.52	Moderately nutrient-rich wetland plant communities which is almost unique in Angus. Notified for its peatland and swamp communities with tussock sedge and common reed.
Rickle Craig - Scurdie Ness	SSSI	72.17	Rocky stretch of coastline of Old Red Sandstone (igneous) which contains the best exposures of the Ferryden Lavas. There is also a range of saltmarsh communities present and unimproved species-rich grassland which supports a wide range of uncommon plants and a diverse mollusc fauna.
River South Esk (linear)	SAC	478.62	Atlantic salmon and freshwater pearl mussel
Rossie Moor	SSSI	130.43	Series of lowland oligotrophic and mesotrophic mire communities surrounded by lowland dwarf shrub heath. An exceptionally large number of species of water beetle and several flies which are nationally rare are found here.
Round Loch of Lundie	SSSI	7.77	A nutrient-rich loch with characteristic rich fen and alder communities.

SITE	DESIGNATION	AREA (Ha)	INTEREST
The River Tay & its Tributaries	SAC	9497.72	Brook, river and sea lamprey, Atlantic salmon, otter. Clear water lochs with aquatic vegetation
Turin Hill (composite site)	SSSI	18.87	Quarries have inland exposures of sedimentary rock layers containing rare fossils. These fossils are of animals related to spiders and scorpions called eurypterids and plant fossils.
Whitehouse Den	SSSI	0.2	Fossil-containing sedimentary rocks laid down around 390 million years ago.
Whiting Ness to Ethie Haven Coast	SSSI Part SWT Reserve	136.17	Sea cliffs and rocky shore which supports nesting seabirds, wintering waders and a wide range of coastal plant communities and locally rare invertebrates. Site is geologically important for exposures of Upper Old Red Sandstone and Ethie Lavas.

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES IN ANGUS

SITE	DESIGNATION	AREA (Ha)	INTEREST
Auchleuchrie	Local Wildlife Site	17.2	Semi-natural deciduous woodland, marsh, willow, scrub and semi-improved acid grassland.
Backmuir Wood	Local Wildlife Site (Woodland Trust)	50	A large, structurally diverse mixed broadleaved and conifer woodland. Red squirrel seen frequently.
Balkello and Balluderon Hill	Local Wildlife Site	102	Two hills with large areas of dry heath and acid grassland
Barrelwell Bog	Local Wildlife Site	15.6	Predominately willow/downy birch woodland with semi-improved neutral grasslands and marshy grassland. Bogbean, northern marsh orchid and common duckweed are the locally rare species which occur on this site.
Blair Muir	Local Wildlife Site	46.33	Dense semi-natural deciduous downy birch woodland, wet heath, short ephemeral vegetation (dominated by toad rush) and semi-improved acid grassland. Species include deer grass and marsh speedwell.
Braes of Airlie	Local Wildlife Site	6.9	Semi-natural woodland and semi-improved grassland and a small pond. Locally rare bristle club-rush, broad-leaved pondweed and pond water-crowfoot occur on this site.
Burnside of Duntrune	Local Wildlife Site	1.12	Open water and extensive reedbeds.
Deanwater Bank	Local Wildlife Site	9.42	Semi-improved neutral grassland and tall ruderal vegetation. Yellow oat grass (rare in Angus), blue water speedwell and hairy St. John's wort are recorded at this site.
Den of Ogil	Local Wildlife Site	101.24	Locally rare species include white and brown sedge, climbing corydalis, purple moor grass and broad-leaved pondweed
Deuchar Hill	Local Wildlife Site	48.29	Marshy grassland, valley mire, dry dwarf shrub and mixed plantation.
East Haven	SSSI Local Wildlife Site	1.14	Dune grassland with 85 species of native vascular plants, including greater yellow rattle, pyramid orchid, hard rush and frog orchid.
Egnomoss	Local Wildlife Site	201.1	Large areas of semi-improved acid grassland and locally rare habitats which include marsh, wet modified bog and broadleaved woodland. Osprey have nested here.
Eskhill	Local Wildlife Site	59.21	Downy birch woodland, some wet heath and semi-improved acid grassland. Fragrant orchid, lesser butterfly orchid, chickweed wintergreen and creeping willow occur here.
Fithie Burn and Duntrune Quarry	Local Wildlife Site	2.5	Disused quarry with deciduous woodland and neutral grassland, and stream with basic fen on its flood plain.
Glamis Den and Hunters Hill	Local Wildlife Site	106.7	Coniferous plantation in the main with smaller areas of broad-leaved woodland, marshy grassland, open water and grassland. Over 120 species of plants have been recorded and the site supports a large number of bird species.
Grange of Airlie	Local Wildlife Site	17.09	Marsh grassland, fen, semi-improved acid and neutral grassland, scrub and swamp. Many local rarities occur including bird's foot, sundew, butterwort, plicate sweet-grass, dioecious sedge and lesser tussock sedge.

SITE	DESIGNATION	AREA (Ha)	INTEREST
Inzion	Local Wildlife Site and part of Loch of Lintrathen SWT Reserve	18.67	Semi-improved grassland, broadleaved woodland, marshy grassland and swamp.
Kaims of Airlie	Local Wildlife Site	14.73	Semi-improved acid and neutral grassland, deciduous wood and conifer. Locally rare species occur including hairy sedge, narrow buckler-fern, plicate sweet-grass and wild hyacinth.
Lemno Burn	Local Wildlife Site	6.44	Unimproved neutral grassland, marshy grassland, scrub and water. The site has a high number of bird species and 9 locally rare plants.
Leys of Lindertis	Local Wildlife Site	2.66	Marshy grassland, broad-leaved woodland and swamp.
Logie Woods	Local Wildlife Site	31.21	Mainly coniferous plantation with smaller areas of deciduous woodland. Species of interest include plicate sweet grass, common twayblade and water pepper.
Lundie Loch	Local Wildlife Site	5.3	Shallow eutrophic loch
Lundie Pond	Local Wildlife Site	9.01	Bogbean, common duckweed, cut-leaved cranes-bill and bullrush
Mains of Aldbar	Local Wildlife Site	26.8	"Valley" site with open floor containing a small stream and mixed woodland.
Market of Muir	Local Wildlife Site	31.66	Birch woodland with patches of wet and dry heath and acid grassland.
Melgam Water	Local Wildlife Site	20	Broad-leaved woodland and smaller conifer plantation. Ground flora is typical of semi-natural conditions and supports a number of locally rare species.
Mosston Muir	Local Wildlife Site	5.12	Broad-leaved woodland dominated by ash, grassland and standing water. Otter and past records of badger.
Oak Wood, Ruthven	Local Wildlife Site	16.8	15ha of semi-natural broad-leaved woodland which is predominately Pedunculate Oak with a good semi-natural ground flora. Site supports 81 species of plant of which 4 are locally rare.
Pitnappie Moss	Local Wildlife Site	23.45	Marshy grassland with a pocket of basin mire and a strip of willow woodland. 6 local plant rarities recorded
Redmire Wood	Local Wildlife Site	17.62	Low-lying, partially wooded basin mire and marshy grassland.
Reekie Linn	Local Wildlife Site	23.51	Species of interest include rare fragrant agrimony, hairy brome, enchanter's nightshade and mountain melick. 143 species of vascular plant recorded.
River South Esk - Kintrockat	Local Wildlife Site		Broad-leaved woodland, tall ruderal, neutral grassland and swamp. 135 species of flora recorded, of which 14 are locally rare.
River Isla - Dryloch	Local Wildlife Site		Linear site on banks of River Isla. Site supports a number of locally rare plant species.
Smithton Hill	Local Wildlife Site	68	Dry heath, acid grassland, marshy grassland and basin mire.
South Den, Pitleaveie Wood	Local Wildlife Site	3.24	Swamp, marsh grassland and tall ruderal habitats with mixed plantation and semi natural woodland surrounding a large pond.

SITE	DESIGNATION	AREA (Ha)	INTEREST
The Thorn	Local Wildlife Site	16.94	Semi-improved neutral grassland with scattered silver birch and planted sitka spruce. 1ha of mature semi-natural broad-leaved trees.
Tulloch Hill Ponds	Local Wildlife Site	1.79	Open water and wetland habitats. Frog, toad and common newt recorded. Common hawker, black darter, large red dragonfly and a previous record of azure dragonfly.

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	014	015
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		Pos	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	Pos	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	Pos	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
9. To protectand, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	016	017	018	019	020	021	022	023	024	025	026	027	028	029	030
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	Pos	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	Pos	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	031	032	033	034	035	036	037	038	039	040	041	042	043	044	045
1.	To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5.	To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0
6.	To protect and maintain water quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8.	To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	046	047	048	049	050	051	052	053	054	055	056	057	058	059	060
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	070	071	072	073	074	075
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	076	077	078	079	080	081	082	083	084	085	086	087	088	089	090
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protectand, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	091	092	093	094	095	096	097	098	099	100	101	102	103	104	105
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	0	0	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0
9. To protectand, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	Pos	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	Pos	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protectand, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Neg	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	Pos	0	?	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	Pos	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Core Paths Assessment Summary Table/Cumulative Assessment Matrix

KEY: Scale of Impact

Positive (Pos)

Negative (Neg)

0 (Neutral)

? (Uncertain/Unknown)

SEA Objective	Path	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309
1. To protect and enhance the diversity of species and habitat		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. To protect and enhance designated wildlife and geological sites		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and promote understanding of the natural heritage		0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	0
4. To create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
5. To maintain and improve opportunities to access recreation opportunities and other services		0	0	Pos	Pos	Pos	0	0	0	Pos
6. To protect and maintain water quality		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. To ensure continued access to path networks and other green spaces		Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos	Pos
8. To conserve and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. To protect and, where appropriate, enhance designated sites and buildings		0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
10. To promote responsible access to and greater understanding of the cultural heritage		0	0	Pos	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. To protect historic gardens and designed landscapes		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. To protect and enhance landscape character and scenic value		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0