
Introduction

Welcome to the North Ayrshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-17. We hope that this document will have many different uses and a wide variety of readers. In the first instance it is a statement of the strategic and co-ordinated action that the Biodiversity Partnership, with support from a number of locally based NGOs, community groups and individual recorders, intends to achieve over the next 5 years in to protect and enhance biodiversity within North Ayrshire.

It is, however, also very important to the Partnership that the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for North Ayrshire can be used as a resource for a range of organisations and purposes:

- By the Council in delivering its Biodiversity Duty, for example as a resource when reviewing its Local Development Plan, determining planning applications, making decisions about land management, setting budgets and carrying out service planning for the Countryside Ranger Service and Environmental & Related Services;
- By developers as a source of technical information about what we have in our area that they need to be aware of;
- By local people who want to know more about the habitats and species in their area or how they can contribute to their conservation; and
- As a guide and educational resource setting out what we can all contribute towards enhancing our local wildlife.

What is Biodiversity?

Biodiversity is an abbreviated term for “biological diversity” and includes all our varied species, habitats and ecosystems (or natural living systems).

Why does it matter?

The rich variety of life is essential for sustaining the ecosystems that provide us with food, fuel, health, wealth and other vital services. The term used to describe the benefits that we receive, many times unknowingly, from the environment we live in is “ecosystem services”.

All life on earth, including our multi-billion pound economy, is linked to ecosystem services in numerous ways but it is difficult to place an economic value on them and they largely go unnoticed. For example, healthy ecosystems provide free “services” to human communities, such as water filtration; fresh water; ground water recharging; storm water/flood control; air purification; nutrient recycling; crop pollination and soil enrichment; wild foods; fisheries; genetic resources; wood fuel; bio-chemicals; regulation of pests, natural hazards, erosion, regional and local climate, genetic resources; and cultural services such as spiritual values, aesthetic values, recreation and of course tourism.

Every aspect of our life relies on ecosystem services and our place within an ecosystem. It is simple as the air you breathe, the water you drink and the food you eat. Some of the ways in which the health of our ecosystems affects our quality of life and the way North Ayrshire functions can be ably demonstrated by the following:
**Habitat and Landscape Resource**: glens provide freshwater; peatlands provide carbon storage; floodplains store flood water, hills provide places for recreation, tourism and spiritual resource; farmland provides food production; trees and woodland provide building materials, shelter, carbon storage, air purification, protection against river erosion and wood fuel.

**Pollination** – most flowering plants including many crops (fruit, beans, peas etc) need help from insect pollinators such as bees, beetles, moths, wasps, flies and butterflies.

**Water Purification** – streams, wetlands, lochs, estuaries and forests all play an important role in purifying water, providing clean water for drinking, industrial uses, recreation and wildlife habitat.

**Carbon Storage** – woodlands and bogs remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it in wood or peat respectively. Carbon dioxide is released back when woodlands are cut down and burned or when peat bogs are damaged or cut and burned. The protection of woodlands and bogs helps slow global warming and provide important conservation and eco benefits such as preserving watersheds and biodiversity.

Maintaining the balance and inter-relationships within ecosystems is vital for ensuring that we have healthy species and habitats and is also important for ensuring the on-going availability and benefits of “ecosystem services” to human life. Whilst our understanding of “ecosystems dynamics” will always be limited our challenge is to find an ecologically sustainable way of living in the world.

In order to protect the well-being of present and future generations we must give special consideration to what might be irreversible changes to our environment. In short we need to carefully evaluate the decisions we take every day and take a precautionary approach to avoid loss and damage.

**Why is it important to protect biodiversity?**

Loss of biodiversity relates to the extinction of species and whilst extinction is a normal part of life the rate at which it is happening due to human activity has now become alarming and we recognise that we too are at risk if we allow this to continue. As human development has rapidly increased over the past 200 years, we have exploited natural resources and fragile ecosystems, damaging the ability of ecosystems to be self-sustaining and to maintain a healthy balance. Recognising that the natural environment faces many threats the UK Government in 1992 signed the Convention on Biodiversity at the Earth Summit in Rio. As a result we are committed to developing national strategies, plans and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Despite the international target to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010, it has continued to decline. To tackle this on-going loss of biodiversity, we must plan for the protection and rehabilitation of our ecosystems. To do so, we need to take an “ecosystems approach”. Such an approach is a “strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way” (UN Convention on Biological Diversity 2000).

In North Ayrshire we are equally concerned with the local loss of species, reduction in populations of species and loss of quality or functionality of habitats. Such changes are not only of concern in terms of the wildlife itself but because of the disadvantages to North Ayrshire of becoming impoverished in terms of its natural heritage, with resulting loss of ecosystem services and quality of environment for its residents. The protection of biodiversity and ecosystems is therefore very high on our list of
priorities and this LBAP forms part of our strategy for conserving and enhancing North Ayrshire’s biodiversity.

The Statutory and Policy Context

In addressing action for biodiversity at the local level, we need to be aware of statutory duties and policies at different levels. A summary of the relevant legislation and policy is provided below. Please note that this list is not exhaustive as many different areas of the law, policy and strategy can impact on biodiversity.

The Statutory Duties

**Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004** – this Act places a duty on public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity and have regard to the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy and Convention on Biological Diversity. It applies to all public bodies.


**The Birds Directive** – the Birds Directive is EU Directive 2009/147/EEC on the conservation of wild birds. It gives EU Member states the power and responsibility to classify Special Protection areas (SPAs) to protect birds which are rare or vulnerable in Europe, as well as all migratory birds which are regular visitors.

**Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011** – Part 5 (Section 36) requires that public bodies publish a report on their compliance with the Biodiversity Duty at least every 3 years. This can be a standalone report or can be incorporated into existing reporting mechanisms.

**Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009** – this Act places 3 duties on public bodies:

- Duty to act in the way best calculated to meet Scotland’s greenhouse gas emissions reductions
- Duty to act in the way best calculated to help deliver Scotland’s climate change adaptation programme
- Duty to act in the way that is considered most sustainable

**Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning Etc (Scotland) Act 2006** – this Act contains provisions for the National Planning Framework, the production of Development Plans and the operation of Development Management. It contains details about what information developers must submit with applications for planning permission. Also, the system of “Section 75 Agreements” or “Planning Gain” sits beneath this legislation.

**Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003** – this Act transposed the European Water framework Directive (WFD) into Scottish Law. The WFD established a new legal framework for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and ground waters across Europe. Under the Directive, water status is determined not only
by its chemical condition, but by the health of the animals and plants that live in it. The WFD looks at the water environment on a river basin scale rather than at rivers or lochs individually.

**Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009** – sustainable flood risk management practices can involve new habitat creation.

**National and International Policies and Strategies**

**International Convention on Biological Diversity – the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** is an international legally binding treaty with three main goals:

- Conservation of biodiversity
- Sustainable use of biodiversity
- Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources

The CBD’s governing body is the Conference of the Parties (COP). This ultimate authority of all governments (or Parties) that have ratified the treaty meets every 2 years to review progress, set priorities and commit to work plans. At the last meeting in Hyderabad, India in October 2012 a new global Strategic Plan for biodiversity was agreed.

**European Biodiversity Strategy** – the European Biodiversity Strategy was published in May 2012 and sets out how the EU will meet its obligations under the international Strategic Plan. It contains a target of “Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss”.

**National Planning Framework 2: Central Scotland Green Network** – NPF 2 is the Scottish Government’s long term strategy for the development of Scotland over the next 25 years. It identifies a Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) as one of only 14 nationally significant infrastructure developments that will be delivered during this time. The CSGN will be a strategic network of woodland and other habitats, active travel routes, greenspace links, watercourses and waterways providing an enhanced setting for development and other land uses and improved opportunities for outdoor recreation and cultural activity. Designation of the CSGN as a national development in NPF2 has been widely welcomed and there is broad support for its continued designation in NPF3 (due to be issued in summer 2014).

**UK Biodiversity Strategy** – the strategy is part of a national and international programme designed to maintain and enhance biodiversity globally. It includes a number of specific plans for species and habitats afforded priority conservation action. Local Biodiversity Action Plans are seen as the means by which the national strategy can be delivered through local actions.

**Scottish Biodiversity Strategy** – the strategy “Scotland’s Biodiversity: It’s in Your Hands” sets out Scotland’s approach to biodiversity conservation. The vision for 2030 is that “Scotland is recognised as a world leader in biodiversity conservation. Everyone is involved: everyone benefits. The nation is enriched”.

**The 2020 Challenge for Scotland’s Biodiversity (2013)**- this is a supplement to the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (2004), focused on desired outcomes for 2020 and is a response to the targets
set by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity 2010 and the EU’s Biodiversity Strategy for 2020 (2011). These call for a step change in efforts to halt the loss of biodiversity and to restore the essential services that a healthy natural environment provides. In addition, investment in the natural assets of Scotland will contribute to sustainable economic growth and support well-being and wealth creation. The 2020 Challenge aims to:

- Protect and restore biodiversity on land and seas, and to support healthier ecosystems
- Connect people with the natural world, for their health and well-being and to involve them more in decisions about their environment
- Maximise the benefits for Scotland of a diverse natural environment and the services it provides, contributing to sustainable economic growth.

There are seven outcomes identified within the 2020 Challenge:

- Scotland’s ecosystems are restored to good ecological growth so that they provide robust ecosystem services and build natural capital
- Natural resources contribute to stronger sustainable economic growth in Scotland and we increase our natural capital to pass onto the next generation
- Improve health and quality of life for the people of Scotland through investment in the care of green space, nature and landscapes
- The special value and the international importance of Scotland’s nature and geodiversity is assured, wildlife is faring well and we have a highly effective network of protected places
- Nature is faring well and ecosystems are resilient as a result of sustainable land and water management
- Scotland’s marine and coastal management are clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse, meeting the long term needs of people and nature
- A framework of indicators that we can use to track progress

**Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Framework** – this sets out how Scotland is going to adapt to the impacts of climate change which are now considered to be unavoidable. The framework (published in 2009) is accompanied by 12 Sector Action Plans one of which specifically relates to biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.

**North Ayrshire Policies and Strategies**

**Local Development Plan (LDP)** – The LDP identifies a number of topics for Supplementary Guidance including “Open Space and the Green Network”. The North Ayrshire BAP can provide support for the LDP by identifying how planners and developers can contribute to protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the Council area.

**Open Space Strategy (Draft)** – the emerging strategy is due to be considered by the Council later in 2014. An audit process has identified the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces and the strategy sets out a framework for protecting and improving it. Measures for improvement include looking at how we can manage open spaces more effectively for biodiversity.

**Council Plan (2012-17)** – the Council Plan is based on 4 core objectives which are regenerating our communities and increasing employment; protecting vulnerable people; improving educational attainment and operating more efficiently and effectively. Part of these core objectives involves
working with our communities to make North Ayrshire an attractive, safe and sustainable place for people of all ages.

**Community Plan (2013-17)** – Local Authorities have a statutory duty of community planning under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. The Council’s Community Plan comprises a partnership of statutory, community, voluntary and business partners and works for ‘A Better Life’ and better services for North Ayrshire communities. The Community Plan provides the overall framework in which community planning operates and provides a basis for the Single Outcome Agreement.

**Single Outcome Agreement (2013-17)** - under the national Performance framework each area is required to have a Single Outcome Agreement. This is an agreement between the North Ayrshire Community Planning Partnership and the Scottish Government to make improvements against priority outcomes. North Ayrshire’s SOA 2013-17 does not contain an indicator relating to biodiversity but there is the potential for this to be added in subsequent years. However, the overall aim is to achieve sustainable development in our community and tackle worklessness, health inequalities and community safety.

**Other proposed Council Strategy and Policy work** – work is programmed for the preparation of a Sustainability Strategy and new Supplementary Guidance for Climate Change both of which will address policy matters for the management of our natural environment. This work will recognise the value of biodiversity not only for its own sake but in terms of enabling us to adapt to climate change and lead more sustainable lives. Actions which the Council is committed to delivering include the preparation of a new North Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan and incorporating protection of the natural environment into the LDP (above).

**North Ayrshire Biodiversity Action Plan**

To date, the delivery of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) within Ayrshire was a joint project with the neighbouring authorities of South and East Ayrshire and led by the Ayrshire Joint Planning Unit (AJPU). With the closure of the AJPU in the summer of 2013, a revised approach is required to address the Council’s statutory biodiversity duty and address the Scottish Government’s 2020 Challenge for Scotland’s Biodiversity for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland.

The first Ayrshire LBAP 2001-2005 provided a major assessment of Ayrshire’s biodiversity and was a valuable tool directing conservation efforts. The LBAP included Habitat Action Plans for 26 habitat types and Action Plans for 11 species. Actions were aspirational identifying what could be done for each habitat or species rather than detailing a committed work programme. The LBAP was amended and updated in 2007 with the publication of the Ayrshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2007-2010. This revision was made in light of the various changes that had taken place at a national level and as outlined above. The Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, its implementation plans and the Scottish Biodiversity List had all been published. In addition, the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 had been issued. During the same period the Ayrshire Biodiversity Group also had the benefit of working together implementing the plan and learning from the experience, including how other LBAP partnerships have been approaching similar problems. The Scottish Executive and SNH commissioned a study to assess the progress with LBAPs and in parallel the Ayrshire Biodiversity
Group commissioned an assessment of the Ayrshire LBAP to clarify how effective the process had been to date. Both reviews identified a series of similar shortcomings of the original LBAPs in failing to identify achievable actions, being unable to maintain momentum and not succeeding in refocusing organisations’ own priorities. Most of the LBAPs, including the Ayrshire LBAP were over ambitious in their scope, too comprehensive in the species and habitats they considered, yet too generalised in their prescriptions.

As a result the 2007-12 LBAP took into account changes in the wider biodiversity context and was more focused on priorities and included SMARTer actions. Its content included work on priority species and habitats which were not already being acted on by the conservation orientated organisations operating in Ayrshire. The Plan became a working document allowing it to be updated regularly and to enable it to adjust to the progress towards the Plan’s targets. Specifically the revised Action Plan was more flexible and had a reduced number of actions (2 habitat action plans for lowland raised bogs and coastal habitats and 2 species action plans for water vole and farmland birds) to ensure that it only covered priorities and local actions.

A further revision for 2012-17 was prepared in 2012 (but not approved). The 2012 revision used a similar methodology to the 2007 Plan with a slight adaptation to provide a more ecosystem focus known as an “ecosystem approach” and set out priority actions for:

- Record centre development
- Co-ordination and development
- The coast
- Lowland raised bogs
- Water voles
- Farmland birds

It is considered that the methodology and data gathered within the 2007 and 2012 LBAPs, as updated, can be used to form the basis of a North Ayrshire LBAP, which would be more focused on North Ayrshire based interests in comparison to the pan-Ayrshire approach of the previous LBAPs.

The proposed actions for the new North Ayrshire LBAP are specifically habitat based rather than species based, in recognition that habitat protection and enhancement will in turn conserve and benefit species. The actions have emerged from consideration of the previous iterations of the Ayrshire LBAP, as well as expert knowledge from the various members of the Biodiversity Partnership. The action plan includes actions on coordination and monitoring as well practical delivery on habitat projects targeted at coastal, river, farmland, urban and woodland habitats. A project based approach will also make best use of limited resource, for example through the Garnock Valley Futurescape.
## Draft LBAP Action Plan Template

Please note that the timescale for all actions is by the end of the Plan period (2017) unless otherwise stated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Lead Partner</th>
<th>Other Delivery Agents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co-ordination and Monitoring</td>
<td>To ensure that governance arrangements are in place to secure delivery of LBAP actions, and to ensure that actions are steered by best available data</td>
<td>Records Centre TBC</td>
<td>Utilise a central database to allow upload and manipulation of data. (Under the 3 Ayrshire’s approach a link was set up to the National Biodiversity Network. Recorders could upload data which was then extracted by a GIS system managed by AJSPU. Ayrshire Records centre to be resurrected (contact SAC). NAC to provide technician resource for monitoring and management of data.)</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Partnership meetings twice annually</td>
<td>Set up programme of meetings.</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Review North Ayrshire Local Nature Conservation Sites</td>
<td>Complete review of LNCS sites within North Ayrshire to identify baseline position and identify opportunities for improved management or other enhancement.</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>SWT, RSPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Set up and monitor progress through BARS</td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coastal Based Habitats</td>
<td>To restore our coastal habitats through improved management regimes</td>
<td>Implement improved management of Western Gailes SSSI beach cleaning operations through hand picking of litter and awareness raising programme</td>
<td>Improved management regime implemented.</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>NAC/CEIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prepare a management ‘good practice note’ for staff</td>
<td>Prepare a good practice guide to be issued to relevant staff on the management of Western Gailes SSSI. (By law the SSSI area of Western Gailes must not be cleaned by mechanical means. As such it was agreed between NAC and SNH that a good practice guide for relevant staff will be issued. This should be monitored on a regular basis).</td>
<td>NAC</td>
<td>SNH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Implement a golf course advisory</td>
<td>Install public interpretation explaining the reason for current management of the site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment [DH1]: Potential to drop this, Fiona Fisher to investigate (as agreed at meeting 24/04).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme within the Garnock Valley Futurescape to support coastal habitat improvement</th>
<th>Work with green keepers and golf course managers to make habitat improvements for wildlife</th>
<th>RSPB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Take note of combined organisations intention to implement ‘Nectar Network’ Project.</td>
<td>Liaise with SWT Officer in support of this project to ensure that any outcomes are acknowledged by NAC and that similar complimentary works on neighbouring NAC lands utilise sympathetic plant mixes.</td>
<td>Not applicable SWT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority to take cognisance of planting and management regime of Nectar Network Project for vacant land sites and where possible close to coastal habitats such as beachparks etc.</td>
<td>Confirm areas of NAC managed lands for potential inclusion in complimentary project works by October 2014. Carry out first phase of work on approved coastal areas at Irvine by March 2015 utilising council staff, project volunteers and local schools to carry out project works. Agree subsequent phased work on an annual basis. Agree adjust cutting regimes as appropriate.</td>
<td>NAC CEIS, Duke of Edinburgh, Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To control Rosa rugosa in dune habitats</td>
<td>Removal of Rosa rugosa from Stevenston Dunes LNR to improve habitat quality for dune wildlife.</td>
<td>NAC RSPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To restore and enhance habitat within Bogside SSSI</td>
<td>Implement positive management of Bogside racecourse</td>
<td>RSPB NPL, SWT, SNH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of RSPB Bogside Reserve to benefit estuarine habitats and species</td>
<td>Agree and implement management plan.</td>
<td>RSPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement coordinated management on supporting sites to enhance and strengthen core habitats and species</td>
<td>Agree and implement management plan.</td>
<td>RSPB SWT, NAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Corridors To restore and Enhance riparian</td>
<td>Habitat creation and management options, beneficial for wildlife, are SEPA Community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enhance our river corridor habitats through improved active management</td>
<td>habitats within the Garnock Valley Futurescape are integrated into local diffuse pollution control mechanisms</td>
<td>Groups; RPID, RSPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Map key Riparian sites in the Garnock catchment for use as a pilot in catchment management for the region</td>
<td>Produce a comprehensive map of the catchment by March 2015.</td>
<td>RSPB NAC, ART, SWT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhance and restore natural floodplain habitats for wildlife in the Garnock Valley Futurescape</td>
<td>Develop and implement plans for habitat restoration projects.</td>
<td>RSPB SWT, ART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop peatland restoration potential in the Garnock Catchment</td>
<td>Develop plan for peatland restoration project by March 2015</td>
<td>RSPB CMRP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuously eradicate non-native invasive species</td>
<td>NNI plants are controlled to prevent erosion of riverbanks. Where necessary set up Species Control Agreements (SCAs) or Species Control Orders (SCOs) through SNH who are the lead co-ordinating body. ART TBC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feasibility assessment for removal of weir at Seven Acres</td>
<td>To improve fish migration and reduce upstream water depth and give greater capacity for storing water during times of flood.</td>
<td>NAC ART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrate biodiversity requirements into local flood management</td>
<td>Kilbirnie Flood management plans are sustainable and support biodiversity enhancement.</td>
<td>NAC RSPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To enhance the wildlife value of farmland</td>
<td>Roll out management regime on Council owned verges as part of new Open Space Strategy. Roll out education initiative for management of verges for private landowners. Monitoring of original pilot sites (previous LBAP) to evidence benefits.</td>
<td>NAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement advisory program within the Garnock Valley to work with landowners to identify and make habitat improvements that benefit biodiversity, and support voluntary groups to work with landowners.</td>
<td>RSPB NAC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Forests and Woodlands

**To conserve and enhance existing forest and woodland habitats, and create new habitats**

- **Seek to improve habitat for breeding waders on key sites within the Garnock Catchment.**
- **Habitats for breeding waders within Garnock Valley Futurescape are improved.**
- **RSPB**

- **Implement the priority actions from the Ayrshire and Arran Woodland Strategy.**
- **Woodlands are managed in a way that supports biodiversity.**
- **NAC**

### Urban Post-Industrial Sites

**To promote habitat enhancement of brownfield sites**

- **Prepare and adopt a Vacant and Derelict Land Strategy and integrate biodiversity measures in the plan.**
- **Adoption of Strategy that includes biodiversity enhancement measures.**
- **NAC**

### Urban and Rural Path Networks

**To improve the biodiversity value of the Core Path network and contribute to the implementation of a range of habitat and biodiversity improvements across the Core**

- **Work with partners to identify priority areas and recommendations for improvement to inform funding applications for implementation.**
- **Implement improvements through Intermediate Labour Market training programmes in partnership with local communities.**
- **NAC**

- **FCS, SNH, Sustrans, LEADER and NAOAF**
| delivery of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) | Path network | Deliver training to build capacity and skills to enable community implementation of improvements. |