

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1. As required under Rule 9.3.2A of the Parliament's Standing Orders, these Explanatory Notes are published to accompany the Natural Environment (Scotland) Bill, introduced in the Scottish Parliament on 19 February 2025.
2. The following other accompanying documents are published separately:
 - a Financial Memorandum (SP Bill 59–FM);
 - a Policy Memorandum (SP Bill 59–PM);
 - a Delegated Powers Memorandum (SP Bill 59–DPM);
 - statements on legislative competence made by the Presiding Officer and the Scottish Government (SP Bill 59–LC).
3. These Explanatory Notes have been prepared by the Scottish Government in order to assist the reader of the Bill and to help inform debate on it. They do not form part of the Bill and have not been endorsed by the Parliament.
4. The Notes should be read in conjunction with the Bill. They are not, and are not meant to be, a comprehensive description of the Bill. So where a section, or a part of a section, does not seem to require any explanation or comment, none is given.

THE BILL

Overview

5. The Bill has five Parts:
 - Part 1 deals with setting targets in relation to protecting and improving biodiversity.
 - Part 2 confers bespoke powers on the Scottish Ministers to enable them to make changes to legislation dealing with environmental impact assessments and habitats.
 - Part 3 relates to National Parks.
 - Part 4 relates to deer management and implements recommendations of the deer management working group.

- Part 5 contains general provisions about the Bill’s interpretation, commencement and name as well as conferring power to make ancillary provision by regulations.

Interpretation

6. The Bill and these Notes make reference to Scottish Natural Heritage (“SNH”). It is a statutory body established by section 1 of the Natural Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991. Following a rebranding in 2020, Scottish Natural Heritage is now known as NatureScot. Its formal legal name remains unchanged however and so it is by that name that it is referred to in the Bill and these Notes.

7. The Bill’s freestanding text (that is, its sections) falls to be interpreted in accordance with the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (“ILRA”).

8. Text that the Bill inserts into another enactment falls to be interpreted in accordance with the interpretation legislation that applies to that enactment.

9. The interpretation legislation applicable to Acts of the Scottish Parliament the Bills for which received Royal Assent on or after 4 June 2010 (such as the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016) is ILRA.

10. The interpretation legislation applicable to Acts of the Scottish Parliament the Bills for which received Royal Assent before 4 June 2010, such as the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, is the Scotland Act 1998 (Transitory and Transitional Provisions) (Publication and Interpretation etc. of Acts of the Scottish Parliament) Order 1999.

11. The interpretation legislation applicable to Acts of the UK Parliament, such as the Deer (Scotland) Act 1996, is the Interpretation Act 1978.

Crown application

12. Section 20 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 provides that the Crown will be bound by an Act of the Scottish Parliament or Scottish statutory instrument unless the provision expressly exempts it. As such, this Bill applies to the Crown in the same way as it applies to everyone else.

13. However, where the Bill amends an existing enactment, it makes no change to the application of the enactment to the Crown¹.

¹ See section 55 of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, section 32 of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 and section 44 of the Deer (Scotland) Act 1996.

PART 1 – TARGETS FOR IMPROVING BIODIVERSITY

Introduction

14. Section 1 of the Bill amends the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 (“the 2004 Act”) to place a series of duties on the Scottish Ministers. The primary duty is to set targets in connection with nature restoration for the purpose of supporting and measuring implementation of the biodiversity strategy designated under section 2 of the 2004 Act and, more generally, in connection with the duty on every public body and office-holder under section 1 of that Act to further the conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of its functions. Thereafter further duties provide mechanisms for seeking independent advice, monitoring and reviewing progress, accounting to the Scottish Parliament and, if appropriate, amending or refining the targets. There is also provision for Environmental Standards Scotland (“ESS”) to undertake a quality assurance role. Taken together, this creates a system of ministerial accountability to support the duty to meet the targets contained in section 2D(1) of the 2004 Act.

15. Using secondary legislation recognises that nature restoration is a complex activity, which may require adjustment and refinement in light of experience, and has the potential for complex natural interactions sometimes producing unexpected results. This may be contrasted with some other forms of statutory target – such as the net zero emissions target² – where there is a clear target or standard to achieve.

Inserted section 2B – Purpose of setting targets

16. This provision frames the duties that follow by making clear that the purpose of setting the targets is primarily to provide a means of measuring and reporting on the progress being made to implement the biodiversity strategy designated under section 2 of the 2004 Act but also to generally support the duties under section 1 of that Act. Spelling out this purpose emphasises that, while meeting the targets is important, the Bill is creating a structure for activity which is contributing to the wider programme of nature restoration.

Inserted section 2C – Duty to set targets

17. This section provides the basis for the setting of targets. Subsection (1) sets out the power and, in paragraph (a)(i) to (iii), lists three particular topics in respect of which targets (and accompanying indicators) are to be set, namely (i) the condition or extent of any habitat; (ii) the status of threatened species, and (iii) the environmental conditions for nature regeneration. Paragraph (b) allows the setting of other targets that the Scottish Ministers consider are relevant to the restoration or regeneration of biodiversity.

18. While the power to set the targets in subsection (1) is permissive (in order to ensure that it can be used flexibly and on multiple occasions) subsections (2) and (3) mean that the Scottish Ministers must lay draft regulations for at least one target for each topic described in subsection

² Section A1 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.

(1)(a)(i) to (iii) before the Scottish Parliament within 12 months of the provisions coming into force. Otherwise, the regulations are subject to the affirmative procedure and the additional requirements specified in section 2F.

19. The targets to be set may take a variety of forms. In some cases it may be by reference to achieving a particular environmental standard within a particular timeframe. In those cases, there may be an element of overlap with the means specified to measure progress and achievement of the target. In other cases, it may be by reference to achieving a particular outcome or set of circumstances.

20. For example, if a target for an endangered species is simply to increase the number of breeding pairs in an area, the measure and the target may align. But if the target is to reduce the risk status of an endangered species, a more holistic set of measures may be relevant: the number of breeding pairs may only be part of the equation, there will also be a need for sufficient food to sustain those pairs and their young and that too may need to be measured. Conditions relating to habitat restoration or improvement may be expressed in terms of a high-level outcome or return to a particular baseline and then be supported by different set of metrics or indicators (say trends in the number of pollinators, diversity of plant species etc.).

Inserted section 2D – Duties in relation to meeting targets

21. Section 2D of the 2004 Act imposes a duty on the Scottish Ministers to ensure that the targets set are met and provides for what is to happen if a target is not met or it becomes apparent to them that it will not be possible to meet the target. Subsection (2) defines how a target is to be met by reference to the various measures and indicators.

22. The main duty in subsection (1) is framed to reflect the role of the Scottish Ministers in respect of the targets. While the responsibility for meeting the targets lies with them, it will take co-ordinated activity by many people and organisations to achieve the targets.

23. Subsections (3) and (4) should be read together and provide for what is to happen where a target is not met or if the Scottish Ministers believe that it is no longer possible for a target to be met. In those circumstances, the Scottish Ministers must make a statement to the Scottish Parliament setting out their view as to why the target was not (or will not be) met along with the steps that they intend to take in consequence of that. As soon as reasonably practicable, the Scottish Ministers must also lay draft regulations to revoke the missed target and set a new target. Both the statement and laying of the draft regulations provide a means for the Scottish Parliament to scrutinise the actions taken, the reasons for the targets not being met and the proposals for future targets.

Inserted section 2E – Reviewing progress and power to adjust topics

24. This section requires the Scottish Ministers to carry out such reviews in relation to the targets as they consider appropriate; prepare regular (not less than once every 3 year) reports on that progress and, at least once every 10 years, carry out a review and report on the suitability of

the targets set and indeed the topics themselves. When carrying out reviews, the Scottish Ministers must seek and have regard to scientific advice in relation to the targets set and the topics specified from such persons as the Scottish Ministers to consider to be independent and have relevant expertise (subsection (2)). To avoid unnecessary duplication of reporting, subsection (3) expressly permits the combination of the three-yearly reports with the reports in respect of the Scottish Biodiversity strategy that are required on the same cycle³.

25. All reports prepared under the section are to be laid before the Scottish Parliament and published and the Scottish Ministers are to make a statement to Parliament in relation to the report. As with the laying of regulations, it is expected that the Scottish Ministers will also lay the report prepared by ESS that reviews the Scottish Ministers' report at the same time.

26. Subsection (5) enables the Scottish Ministers to adjust the topics in section 2C(1) so as to add or amend the topics. This means that the three topics in paragraph (a) for which targets must be set cannot be removed, although they can be changed. Regulations to change the topics are subject to the affirmative procedure and the additional requirements of section 2F.

27. Subsection (7) sets out when the 3-year and 10-year period for reports begins. In the case of the first reports, both periods are calculated by reference to when section 1 of the Bill comes into force and subsequent periods start from the date of publication of the previous report.

Inserted section 2F – Process for setting or amending targets or adjusting topics

28. This section sets out a number of conditions and procedural steps that apply to the initial setting of targets and any subsequent amendments to them.

29. In all cases, before making regulations under section 2C (whether setting or amending a target or changing the measures or indicators) or section 2E (changing the topics) the Scottish Ministers must seek and consider scientific advice from independent experts⁴. While the form of such advice to be sought is not specified in the legislation, it is illustrative to note that to inform the development of the Bill, the Scottish Government convened a Biodiversity Programme Advisory Group of independent academics on a voluntary and non-statutory basis with quality assurance provided by the Scientific Advisory Committee of NatureScot⁵.

30. Where the regulations set or amend a target, the Scottish Ministers must be satisfied that the target or the amended target can actually be met. Coming to this view is likely to be informed by the scientific advice and a wide range of other considerations.

³ See section 2(7) of the 2004 Act.

⁴ Although if sufficient advice has already been obtained as part of a review process, section 2F(2) confirms that the Scottish Ministers do not need to do so again.

⁵ Further details of which are contained in the Policy Memorandum.

31. Subsection (3) provides that, if the regulations are to amend a target, at the same time as laying the regulations, the Scottish Ministers must also lay before Parliament a statement as to why they consider it is appropriate to do so (unless a statement has already been laid in relation to the targets under section 2D(4)). For example, if progress against the target has been better than expected, it may be appropriate to adjust the target to a different timeframe for completion. Equally, if it appears that the target is having an unforeseen consequence, it may be appropriate to adjust the target to mitigate against that.

32. Although not expressly required by the provision⁶, it is intended that the Scottish Ministers will also lay the report received from ESS in connection with its quality assurance role on the taking of advice or a reviewing and reporting on the targets (see the notes on section 2G below) at the same time as laying the regulations.

33. Subsection (5) provides that regulations may only revoke a target or amend it in a way that diminishes it (such as reducing the intended ambition) in three circumstances, namely:

- The target has not been met or the Scottish Ministers don't believe it will be met and therefore must attempt to set a replacement target.
- The Scottish Ministers are satisfied that the existing target would have not significant benefit compared with not meeting the target or meeting a diminished target. This covers situations where it becomes apparent that even if the target is fully met it is not making the intended contribution to restoring or regenerating biodiversity.
- Changes in circumstances or scientific knowledge mean that the target or the manner in which progress toward the target is measured is no longer appropriate. This reflects that long-term targets, or geographically specific targets may sometimes be overtaken by events and that all targets may be impacted by scientific discoveries which change the understanding of what is the best approach.

34. Subsection (6) enables the Scottish Ministers to use some or all of the independent scientific advice that they have already received in the development of the Bill proposals to inform their thinking about the targets to be set under this Part. Otherwise, that existing advice would have to be sought and provided afresh.

Inserted section 2G – Independent review

35. This section provides for ESS to act as an independent reviewing body providing quality assurance around the Scottish Ministers' reports on progress and their processes in connection with obtaining scientific advice.

⁶ As there may occasionally be circumstances where it is not possible for reports to be produced to the exact timeframes.

36. ESS are to prepare and submit reports to the Scottish Ministers who must, in turn, lay them before the Scottish Parliament. As noted above, the expectation is that this will occur at the same time as the Scottish Ministers lay regulations or their own reports before the Parliament.

37. The Scottish Ministers may, by regulations, change who is to act as the independent reviewing body under the section.

38. Lastly, subsection (6) disapplies the duty in subsection (1)(b) (to assess the manner in which Scottish Ministers seek independent advice under sections 2E(2) and 2F(1)) in respect of the regulations setting the first set of targets. ESS are not, however, prevented from doing so.

PART 2 – POWER TO MODIFY CERTAIN LEGISLATION RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND HABITATS

Background and overview

39. The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (the “habitats regulations”) and the Environmental Impact Assessment regime (“EIA regime”) are core aspects of the environmental protection legal framework in Scotland. Both the habitats regulations and the EIA regime originated in European Union (“EU”) directives, were implemented in domestic law and later amended, using the section 2(2) power in the European Communities Act 1972 (“the 1972 Act”). Since the UK’s exit from the EU, the power in section 2(2) of the 1972 Act has been lost, which significantly limits the Scottish Ministers’ ability to amend these key bits of legislation given that, in this legislative context, there are limited alternative powers available.

40. This Part confers power on the Scottish Ministers to make changes to the habitats regulations and the EIA regime (so far as within devolved competence⁷) through secondary legislation. To do so, it identifies the legislation that comprises the habitats regulations and EIA regime (the “EIA legislation”) and allows for it to be modified (or restated) for a limited set of purposes. The ability to restate is included to prevent the legislation becoming unduly complex or difficult to follow. In the event that the Scottish Ministers wish to take a completely different approach to what has gone before, primary legislation would be required.

Section 2 – Power to modify or restate EIA legislation and habitats regulations

41. Section 2 enables the Scottish Ministers to modify or restate all or any of the EIA legislation or the habitats regulations. It must be read with section 3, which provides the purposes for modification or restatement and section 4, which defines words and expressions for the purposes of this Part. The power may be used in respect of any provision of the EIA legislation or the habitats regulations. For example, it may be appropriate to make a small change in just one regime, or an

⁷ Notably, the EIA regime relating to electricity works is not devolved and is outwith the scope of these powers. Some individual provisions of the EIA regime are also reserved and therefore outwith the scope of these powers.

adjustment to the EIA processes of several or even all regimes. The power to restate enables the Scottish Ministers to rewrite a provision without changing its legal effect.

42. Subsection (2) sets out the limitation that the power to modify or restate the various enactments may be used only if the Scottish Ministers consider that it would be in accordance to do so with one, or more, of the purposes set out in section 3 (discussed below). Before making regulations, the Scottish Ministers must consult anyone who may have an interest in, or otherwise be affected by, the changes being proposed. This is likely to include both statutory bodies and organisations which represent the various industries that may be affected.

43. The power of restatement is likely to be most relevant to those purposes which are aimed at resolving ambiguity, improving clarity or accessibility, or improving or simplifying the operation of the legislation. It can be used on its own or in conjunction with the power to modify. This would, for example, enable the Scottish Ministers to make changes to the EIA regime at the same time as rewriting it for the purpose of clarity (rather than have to make the changes first and then restate in a separate exercise).

44. The parliamentary procedure for scrutinising regulations under this section is a bespoke combination of a set of circumstances in which the affirmative procedure will always be required failing which the negative procedure applies – this is sometimes referred to as “either way” procedure⁸. The procedure enables minor and technical changes to be subject to the negative procedure and more significant policy change to be considered subject to the affirmative procedure.

45. Subsection (8) ensures that this new power is not inadvertently construed as limiting or displacing the range of other specific powers that exist in respect of the EIA legislation and Habitats Regulations. The specific powers in question typically enable focused changes to be made in respect of particular provisions of EIA legislation and remain important.

Section 3 – Purposes for modification or restatement of EIA legislation or habitats regulations

46. Section 3 sets out the purposes for modification or restatement of the various enactments.

47. Paragraph (a) enables modifications to be made to maintain or advance standards in relation to (i) restoring, enhancing or managing the natural environment, (ii) preserving, protecting or restoring biodiversity, or (iii) environmental assessments. Provisions may also be restated for this purpose where appropriate. In this context, the expressions ‘environmental assessments’, ‘natural environment’ and ‘biodiversity’ are left to take their ordinary meaning. So, for example, while environmental assessment will often relate to an EIA, it may also refer to a replacement or different process that assesses the impact of a particular activity on the environment.

⁸ This is the same procedure as existed in respect of the section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972. The Delegated Powers Memorandum covers the procedure in more detail.

48. Paragraph (b) enables modifications to be made to facilitate progress toward any statutory target relating to the environment or climate that applies in Scotland (including, in particular, the net zero emissions target set by section A1 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009). This may relate to a variety of targets, including those to be set in accordance with the provisions in Part 1 of the Bill. Provisions may also be restated for this purpose, if appropriate.

49. Paragraph (c) enables modifications that are to ensure consistency or compatibility with other legal regimes. This will permit changes to be made to dovetail with environmental assessment processes in, for example, other parts of the United Kingdom or to implement international obligations. It can also be used to align legislative processes within Scotland. Again, restatement of provisions is also possible where appropriate.

50. Paragraph (d) provides that it is possible to make modifications to (or restatement of) provisions to take account of changes in technology or developments in scientific understanding.

51. Paragraphs (e) and (f) allow modifications to, or restatement of, provisions for the purposes of resolving ambiguity, removing doubt or anomalies, facilitating improvement in the clarity or accessibility of the law (including by omitting or repealing anything which is legally unnecessary) and improving or simplifying the operation of the legislation.

Section 4 – Interpretation of Part

52. Section 4 is primarily concerned with identifying the legislation that may be modified or restated. It does so by defining the EIA legislation by reference to the provision of which it is comprised and the habitats regulations. It also includes some other supporting definitions.

53. Where the EIA legislation deals (in whole or in part) with primary legislation, rather than referring to the individual sections and provisions of the Act, it describes the provisions by reference to their subject matter, namely:

- Paragraph (a)(i) deals with ports and harbours. At the time of introduction of the Bill, the EIA regime for this subject matter is contained in schedule 17D and schedule 3 of the Harbours Act 1964, as it applies to Scotland.
- Paragraph (a)(ii) deals with roads (or proposals for roads) for which the Scottish Ministers are the roads authority. At the time of introduction of the Bill, the EIA regime for this subject matter is contained in sections 20A to 20G, 22A, 22B, 55A to 55D, schedule 1 paragraphs 7(1A) to (1E) and 13(1A) to (1E) and schedule 1A of The Roads (Scotland) Act 1984.
- Paragraph (a)(iii) deals with transport systems and works of the kinds described in section 1 of the Transport and Works (Scotland) Act 2007 (that is, the construction or operation of a railway which starts, ends and remains in Scotland, a tramway, any system (other than a railway or tramway) using a mode of guided transport, a trolley vehicle system, or the construction or operation of an inland waterway. At the time of introduction of the Bill, the EIA regime for this subject matter is contained in

sections 4, 11(8), 12, 20A, 20B, 20C of the Transport and Works (Scotland) Act 2007 and the Transport and Works (Scotland) Act 2007 (Applications and Objections Procedure) Rules 2007/570.

54. This approach reflects that the specific provisions within the Acts in question may be changed by powers other than those conferred by the Bill. As such, if the EIA regime is adjusted in some way that results in different provisions containing some or all of the EIA regime, the power in the Bill could be rendered ineffective.

55. The remaining EIA legislation is contained in particular sets of regulations. This is much less susceptible to any changes that would undermine the use of the powers in the Bill.

56. The definition of modify is an inclusive (and non-exhaustive) definition. Accordingly, in addition to being able to add to or amend the EIA legislation or habitats regulations, it confirms that it is also possible to repeal and revoke material as necessary. While schedule 1 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 contains a similar definition of ‘modify’ it does not overtly address the revocation of regulations, which may be necessary here.

PART 3 – NATIONAL PARKS

Modification of aims and purposes of National Parks

Section 5 – Aims of National Parks

57. Section 5 of the Bill concerns the four National Park aims, which are contained in section 1 of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 (“the 2000 Act”). It makes some changes to the language of the aims themselves, elaborates on what is to be considered part of the aims, and introduces a duty to have regard to these aims.

58. Section 5(2) introduces a new section 1 of the 2000 Act, altering the structure of the section and adding more detail. The new section 1(1) contains the four modified National Park aims:

- The first aim is to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the National Park area. While the language has been adjusted for consistency with the other aims, the effect remains the same.
- The second aim is to promote sustainable management and use of the area’s natural resources, adding “management” to the original aim.
- The third aim is to promote public understanding and enjoyment of the area’s natural and cultural heritage, simplifying the language of the aim and moving the reference to recreation to section 1(2) (see below).
- The fourth aim is to promote sustainable economic, social and cultural development of the area’s communities, adding “cultural” to the list of areas for development. Cultural development goes beyond the focus on cultural heritage captured by the first aim by

encouraging arts, literature and culture within their areas. This could include supporting community projects and creative sector networks.

59. New section 1(2) sets out in more detail what the National Park aims include, without precluding other measures which may be included in the aims or assist in the collective achievement of the aims. However, the listed inclusions specifically are to be considered part of the aims when applying section 9 of the 2000 Act. Section 9(1) provides that the general purpose of a National Park is to ensure that the aims are collectively achieved in a coordinated way, and is supported by section 9(6) which provides that when a National Park authority is exercising its functions it must act with a view to accomplishing the general purpose.

60. The inclusions listed in section 1(2) cover a wide range and some may be relevant to multiple aims. For example, mitigating and adapting to climate change and restoring and regenerating biodiversity may be relevant to the first and second aims. Encouraging recreation in the area may be relevant to the third and fourth aims.

- Subsection (2)(a) relates to restoring and regenerating biodiversity in the area of a National Park. The inclusion supports the existing duty on National Park authorities set out in section 1 of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 to further the conservation of biodiversity when exercising their functions, as far as consistent with the exercise of the functions. The inclusion also complements the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy, which focuses on addressing biodiversity loss through nature restoration (defined in the Biodiversity Strategy as assisting the recovery of an ecosystem towards or to good condition as a means of conserving and/or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience) and regeneration (defined in the Biodiversity Strategy as assisting the recovery of ecosystem processes serving and/or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, which may not necessarily be the original habitat type or include the original species communities).
- Another inclusion is mitigating and adapting to climate change. The role of National Park authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change is also acknowledged by the application of the duties imposed by section 44 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 on National Park authorities. Mitigating and adapting to climate change may involve various forms of nature restoration, for example peatland restoration, woodland restoration and other nature-based initiatives that help the area to minimise climate change and respond to its effects. Measures such as implementing low carbon transport initiatives and improving access routes for walking and cycling may also be relevant.
- Supporting access to and within the area is included in the aims but the necessary steps to support access to the National Park and within the National Park will depend on the needs and features of each individual National Park. However, measures to support access may include signage in different languages or mobility infrastructure where appropriate and possible.
- Encouraging recreation is also included in the aims by virtue of subsection (2). A National Park authority will have to consider what opportunities for recreation are currently

available or appropriate within its area and consider how best to support or facilitate such activities.

- The inclusions of promoting sustainable tourism and visitor management are related but distinct concepts. Sustainable tourism is not defined in the Bill but it is intended to take its ordinary meaning as a form of tourism which actively considers and seeks to balance the environmental, social and economic impacts of tourism. Visitor management is also not defined and takes its ordinary meaning, so will require the National Park authority to consider how these other activities and the impact of visitors to the National Parks can be managed.
- The final inclusion is promoting sustainable development activity which improves the health, wellbeing and prosperity of individuals and communities within the area. This inclusion captures the support that National Parks can provide to local communities to develop an economy which is beneficial for wellbeing beyond traditional economic measures.

61. New section 1(3) introduces a new duty requiring the Scottish Ministers, a National Park authority, a local authority and any other public body or office-holder to have regard to the National Park aims when exercising their functions in a way which affects a National Park. National Park authorities work in partnership with a wide range of public bodies and other organisations operating within the National Park area to achieve National Park aims. While the bodies listed in subsection (3) also have a duty to facilitate the implementation of National Park Plans (see section 14 of the 2000 Act, as amended by section 7), the section 14 duty is in relation to a particular plan and measures while this duty in subsection (3) is broader and requires consideration of the aims more generally. The new duty requires all bodies to consider the aims of the National Park before carrying out any work within the National Park, not just in relation to matters included in a National Park Plan. However, this duty does not displace responsibilities that are the primary remit of a body. Rather, the aims must form part of the consideration but not necessarily be given priority. For example, local road authorities and Transport Scotland as the trunk road authority operating in an area of a National Park will need to balance other considerations (such as road safety, traffic flow, congestion and accessibility) against the National Park aims. In addition, subsection (4) makes it clear that the duty only applies to Scottish public authorities and cross-border public authorities so far as their functions exercisable in or as regards Scotland do not relate to reserved matters.

62. Sections 5(3) and (4) amend sections of the 2000 Act which refer to the National Park aims with the new section 1 numbering so that the references are accurate.

Section 6 – Definition of biodiversity

63. Section 6 of the Bill adds a definition of “biodiversity” to section 35 of the 2000 Act. “Biodiversity” as used in the 2000 Act has the same meaning as “biological diversity” in the United Nations Environmental Programme Convention on Biological Diversity (or in any United Nations Convention replacing that Convention). The current definition in the Convention is “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic

ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.”.

Duties in respect of National Parks

Section 7 – Duty to facilitate implementation of National Park Plans

64. Section 7 of the Bill makes changes to section 14 of the 2000 Act. Section 14 imposes a duty on Scottish Ministers, National Park authorities, local authorities and any other public body or office-holder to have regard to a National Park plan when exercising functions so far as affecting a National Park.

65. A National Park Plan is a document prepared under section 11 of the 2000 Act by a National Park authority in collaboration with public bodies and other partners operating with the National Park area. They are the management plans for National Parks, setting out the authority’s policy for managing the National Park in question, as well as co-ordinating its functions and those of other public bodies and office-holders in connection with the National Park, with a view to accomplishing the general purpose of National Parks. While the National Park authority is responsible for producing the National Park Plan (based on consultation with partners and communities), they are not always able to implement all parts of the plan directly and must use their convening powers and capacity to bring together partners to ensure that all those with responsibility for an action within the National Park Plan are able to implement the actions.

66. Section 7(3) changes the duty’s obligation from having regard to the National Park Plan to facilitating the implementation of the National Park Plan. The duty to “have regard to” the National Park Plan did not require any action or assistance from the listed bodies in implementing the National Park Plan, which has slowed or prevented implementation. The new duty to “facilitate the implementation of” the National Park Plan requires public bodies to cooperate with and support the execution of the Plan, whether by taking active steps or removing barriers to implementation. How each body will facilitate the implementation of the National Park Plan will be specific to the body and the circumstances but involves the way in which the body uses its capacity, resources and strategic approach to help implement the National Park Plan and may at times include financial contributions. For example, the Cairngorms National Park Plan includes an action to restore 6,500 hectares of peatland by 2027 which has a number of public bodies involved (the National Park authority, Skills Development Scotland, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and NatureScot). Each public body will determine how best to organise their own resources and strategic approach to help execute this action.

67. However, the duty to facilitate the implementation of a National Park Plan is not an absolute duty placed on a body. Section 7(4) creates a new section 14(2) of the 2000 Act. This new subsection applies the duty only insofar as it is consistent with the proper exercise of the body’s other functions (and within devolved competence). New section 14(3), also inserted by section 7(4) of the Bill, makes it clear that the duty only applies to Scottish public authorities and cross-border public authorities so far as their functions exercisable in or as regards Scotland do not relate to reserved matters.

National Park authorities as local authorities for access rights

Section 8 – Meaning of local authority for the purpose of access rights

68. Section 8 of the Bill makes adjustments to the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 (“the 2003 Act”) and the 2000 Act to allow new National Park authorities to be local authorities for the purposes of land access rights.

69. Part 1 of the 2003 Act sets out land access rights and section 32 (interpretation of Part 1) makes the National Park authorities which existed at the time of commencement local authorities for land access purposes. This means that any new National Park which was designated after the commencement of the section would not be able to be the local authority for access rights purposes and this would instead fall to the local council.

70. Section 8(2) amends the 2003 Act to add new National Park authorities which have been specified in the designation order as being the local authority for the purpose of this Part to the section 32 definition of “local authority”. Section 8(4) amends section 7 of the 2000 Act to add to the information required in a designation order to require that a designation order must specify whether the National Park authority is a local authority for the purposes of Part 1 of the 2003 Act. The 2000 Act is also amended in subsection (5) to include the specification as a local authority in the information which cannot be modified or revoked without additional process in section 30(2)(a)(iii). A specification as a local authority for the purposes of the 2003 Act may also be added to a designation order using section 30 of the 2000 Act.

Enforcement of National Park byelaws

Section 9 – Power to make regulations for the issuing of fixed penalty notices

71. Section 9 of the Bill contains an enabling power to introduce a fixed penalty notice regime for the enforcement of National Park byelaws.

72. Schedule 2, paragraph 8 of the 2000 Act gives National Park authorities the ability to create byelaws in order to protect the natural and cultural heritage of the National Park, prevent damage to the land, and secure public enjoyment and safety. Paragraph 8(5) provides that sections 202 to 204 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 2003 apply to byelaws made by National Parks, and section 203 provides that contravening a byelaw is an offence which is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

73. National Park authorities use tools such as verbal warnings and warning letters before any formal enforcement is taken. Generally, National Park byelaws can only be formally enforced through the criminal justice system i.e. reports to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (“COPFS”). COPFS has a range of options for dealing with reported offending, including taking no action, issuing warning letters, imposing financial penalties, diversion from prosecution, and commencing court proceedings. The Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park authority already has the ability to issue fixed penalty notices for littering and fly-tipping offences under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (sections 33A(11A)(b) and 88(10)(b)).

74. Section 9 inserts a new section 26A into the 2000 Act, allowing the Scottish Ministers to make regulations for or in connection with the issuing of fixed penalty notices for offences against National Park byelaws. For the purposes of this new section, a fixed penalty notice is a notice specifying a sum of money that may or must be paid as an alternative to prosecution for an offence (subsection (13)).

75. Subsection (2) requires the regulations to specify both the byelaws in respect of which fixed penalty notices may be issued and the persons (or categories of persons) who may issue fixed penalty notices. Subsection (3) sets out the persons who may be specified as able to issue fixed penalty notices, including the persons, or categories of persons, that a National Park authority has authorised in writing for the purpose of issuing fixed penalty notices. These may be, for example, park rangers. The Scottish Ministers may also specify such other persons or categories of persons they consider appropriate. Subsection (4) lists the information which must be included in a fixed penalty notice provided for by regulations. Other things that the regulations may provide for, without limiting what the regulations may cover, are listed in subsection (5). In particular, the penalty that may be specified in regulations for a fixed penalty notice is a fine which may not exceed level 2 on the standard scale (subsection (5)(e)). The regulations may also create offences relating to the obstruction of a person who is exercising functions in relation to fixed penalty notices and a failure to provide information requested in connection with a fixed penalty notice (subsection (5)(q)). The maximum penalty that may be imposed in relation to those offences is a fine of not more than level 2 on the standard scale (subsection (6)).

76. Scottish Ministers must consult such persons as they consider to be interested in or affected by the issuing of fixed penalty notices for National Park byelaw offences before making regulations (subsection (7)). In circumstances where the question is just whether a byelaw should be included in the regulations as a byelaw in respect of which a fixed penalty notice may be issued, subsections (8) and (9) allow for the consultation obligation in subsection (7) to be delegated to the relevant National Park authority. Where the consultation has been delegated to a National Park authority, subsection (9)(b) allows the Scottish Ministers to require the National Park authority to provide the Scottish Ministers with a report on the consultation. Subsection (10) allows the Scottish Ministers to also consult if they so wish, despite delegating a consultation to a National Park authority under subsection (9).

77. Subsection (11) contains the procedure to be applied to different types of regulations. Subsection (11)(b) makes the regulations subject to the affirmative procedure in most circumstances. However, subsection (11)(a) applies the negative procedure in two circumstances: (i) when the regulations are removing a reference to a byelaw which has been revoked, and (ii) when the regulations are specifying a byelaw which replaces a byelaw (with or without modification) and has the substantially same effect. A replacement of a byelaw that substantially modifies its effect will not fall under subsection (11)(a)(ii) and will need to be subject to the affirmative procedure. Subsection (12) allows for regulations to make incidental, supplemental, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision and different provision for different purposes.

78. Definitions for the purposes of the sections are contained in subsection (13).

PART 4 – DEER MANAGEMENT

Background and overview

79. The management of deer in Scotland is principally regulated by the Deer (Scotland) Act 1996 (“the 1996 Act”). Other legislation, such as the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Animals (Scotland) Act 1987 may also be relevant in certain circumstances.

80. Given the number of changes that the Bill makes to the 1996 Act, a copy of the 1996 Act showing those changes tracked has been published with the Bill for ease of reference.

81. Most of the changes made implement (in whole or in part) recommendations of the Deer Working Group⁹. The policy memorandum accompanying the Bill contains more details about the group and the relevant recommendations.

Aims and purposes of deer management

Section 10 – Aims and purposes of deer management

82. Section 10 modifies section 1 of the 1996 Act, which concerns the aims, purposes and other functions of SNH¹⁰ in relation to the management and control of deer. It replaces the existing subsection (1)(a) of the 1996 Act to make a number of changes (and modernise the language in the process); adds a new consideration into subsection (2), and makes some other minor adjustments.

83. The main change in subsection (1)(a) of the 1996 Act is the introduction of a new aim of safeguarding the public interest in so far as it relates to the management and control of deer. Subsection (2) of the 1996 Act likewise introduces the requirement for SNH to take account of the public interest in the appropriate and sustainable management and effective control of deer.

84. The Bill does not include a definition of the “public interest” for these purposes. Broadly speaking, it encompasses the collective needs, values and interests of society as a whole rather than those of individuals or specific groups. The expression is to be understood and applied contextually; what constitutes the public interest in different situations may be different. It may also evolve and change over time. For example, at the moment a significant interest for the public at large is the concern in relation to biodiversity loss and climate change. However, other public

⁹ The Deer Working Group was established by the Scottish Government in 2017. It reviewed the existing arrangements of the systems in place for the management of deer and made 99 recommendations. Its report ‘[The management of wild deer in Scotland: Deer Working Group report](https://www.gov.scot/publications/management-wild-deer-scotland/)’ may be found at: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/management-wild-deer-scotland/>

¹⁰ NatureScot (see the notes on interpretation at the beginning of these explanatory notes).

policy considerations may be relevant to any given decision, and this requires SNH to take a holistic approach to its decision making in relation to deer.

85. The inclusion of the public interest element in subsection (2), in particular, requires SNH to strike a balance between the specific individual interests and the public interest. The wording of the new addition does, however, recognise that the other, more specific, interests listed in subsection (2)(a) to (d) can also form a part of the public interest.

86. The other change to subsection (2) is the inclusion of a reference to the ‘environment’ in paragraph (a). While the natural heritage is defined in section 45 of the 1996 Act in an inclusive and broad manner, the definition’s focus on plants, animals and features may be construed as being concerned with just those things on the land on which deer is managed. For example, section 1(2)(a) of the 1996 Act already allows action to be taken in connection with the impact of deer on biodiversity, but the context will tend to make that appropriate in a particular place. For the purposes of the new element being added by the Bill, the wider natural environment (and within that, the concept of overall biodiversity) are also to be of relevance to the exercise of functions. For example, SNH will need to consider and formulate deer management policy taking account of the cumulative impact of deer across Scotland and the impact that the populations may have on, for example, biodiversity and carbon emissions (both regionally and nationally).

87. Subsection (3) of the Bill confirms that the aims and purposes listed in subsection (1)(a) are functions of SNH for the purposes of the 1996 Act. Subsection (4) of the Bill updates the section title to better reflect the content of the section as amended.

Membership of advisory panels

Section 11 – Scottish Natural Heritage representation on advisory panels

88. Section 4 of the 1996 Act provides that SNH may, with the approval of the Scottish Ministers, appoint a panel for any locality. SNH may refer any matter relating to the exercise of its deer functions¹¹ to the panel and the panel is obliged to provide advice.

89. Section 11 of the Bill enables members of SNH (or SNH staff) to be appointed as a member of such a panel and so take an active part in proceedings and decision-making. Previously, SNH could only sit on panels as an observer.

Code of practice on deer management

Section 12 – Code of practice on deer management

90. Section 5A of the 1996 Act requires SNH to prepare and publish a code of practice on deer management. In conjunction with the addition of new grounds for when SNH may intervene in the

¹¹ As defined in section 1(1A) of the 1996 Act.

deer management of an area (see paragraph 100), the Bill amends section 5A to require SNH to set out the circumstances in which SNH will intervene.

91. Section 5B of the 1996 Act currently requires SNH to review compliance with the code of practice on deer management on a three-year cycle. Section 12 of the Bill changes the approach to such reviews and enables SNH to conduct reviews at any time. However, it also provides that SNH must carry out a review if requested to do so by the Scottish Ministers, at an appropriate time after a change to the code of practice and at least once every 10 years.

92. The requirement to carry out a review at an appropriate time after a change to the code of practice does not include a timeframe. This reflects that in some cases the impact of changes will be ascertainable almost immediately. But in other cases it may take several years for changes to the code of practice to bed in and produce sufficient evidence. The provision therefore requires SNH to make a judgement as to when a review will be suitable.

93. The requirement to carry out a review not less than once every 10 years represents a backstop position which will ensure that, even if no changes are made to the code of practice, compliance is still formally reviewed. The expectation is that SNH will, in practice, carry out such reviews somewhere between 5 to 10 years after the preceding report.

Deer management plans, control agreements and control schemes

Section 13 – Grounds for intervention

94. Section 13 adds two new sections into the 1996 Act; section 6ZA and 6ZB. These sections replace sections 6A(1) to (3) and 7(1) and (2)¹², which both concern the situations where SNH may seek to intervene in deer management or control activities on an area of land by way of a deer management plan, control agreement or control scheme. Where the grounds set out in the new sections are met, the sections apply and this provides the basis for SNH to take action under section 6A, 7 or, in certain circumstances, section 8.

95. At present, the circumstances in which SNH may seek to enter into a deer management plan or control agreement under section 6A or 7 of the 1996 Act relate to where deer or steps being taken or not being taken for the management of deer are causing, or are likely to cause, damage or injury in some way or have become a danger (or potential danger to public safety) and the management of those deer is necessary for preventing such damage or injury, remedying it or preventing the danger. The references to steps being taken (or not being taken) capture circumstances where deer management (or the failure to undertake certain management activities) are, of themselves causing problems. For example, erecting deer fencing may detrimentally affect the movement of other animals or a failure to erect it may mean that deer have access to sensitive areas of woodland etc.

¹² When read with the corresponding amendments to those sections in section 15 and 16(2).

96. Sections 6ZA restates these circumstances (describing them as grounds for intervention) relating to damage or injury by deer and section 6ZB sets out a new ground which relates to nature restoration activities (described further below). The two sections are intended to ensure consistency, when applicable, for SNH intervention for the purposes of sections 6A, 7 or 8 of the 1996 Act. It is also referred to for certain SNH authorisations. Additionally, it simplifies the drafting of the 1996 Act, which would have become unwieldy should the nature restoration grounds have been added to the existing sections.

97. Section 6ZB builds on the existing grounds relating to acting to prevent damage to the public interests of an environmental nature¹³ to enable SNH to act where deer (or steps taken or not taken for the purposes of deer management) are likely to prevent or reduce the effectiveness of a project, work or natural process that—

- preserves, protects, restores enhances or otherwise improves the natural heritage or environment, and
- is for, or contributes to, a relevant target, strategy or plan relating to the environment, climate change or biodiversity that applies in Scotland¹⁴.

98. Subsection (3) sets out when a target, strategy or plan is relevant. In the case of a target, it is where it is set in, under or in pursuance of an enactment. That means that target has to be set in, or as a result of a duty contained in an enactment (that is, an Act of Parliament (UK), an Act of the Scottish Parliament or a statutory instrument (usually in the form of regulations or an order)). In the case of strategies and plans, to be relevant it must be required by an enactment or be published by the Scottish Ministers or a body like NatureScot, the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency or similar.

99. Accordingly, there may be a broad range of situations where this section will apply. For example, it may relate to the establishment of woodland or other vegetation through non-natural means to assist with woodland expansion, biodiversity enhancement, flooding and drought management, improving forest resilience through diversification of species, or peatland management and restoration, including actions to support restoration such as ditch blocking. However, it will be necessary to show a connection to a statutory duty or a public plan or strategy.

100. To help owners and occupiers of land to understand and anticipate when SNH may decide to intervene, section 12(2) requires SNH to include the circumstances in which it will intervene in the Code of Practice on Deer Management.

¹³ See section 6A(2) and 7(1)(a)(ia) of the 1996 Act, restated as section 6ZA(2)(ii).

¹⁴ Such as the biodiversity strategy designated under section 2 of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, the climate change plan laid before the Scottish Parliament in pursuance of section 35 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, or a target set under section 2E of the 2004 Act (as inserted by section 1 of the Bill).

Section 14 – Deer management plans

101. Section 14 of the Bill substitutes a new section 6A into the 1996 Act. Both the original and the new section 6A relate to deer management plans.

102. As set out in subsection (2), a deer management plan is a plan setting out what measures the owners or occupiers of the area of land consider should be taken for the management of deer on the area, the timescale for taking such measures, who is to undertake the measures and any additional matters that SNH consider necessary to be part of the plan. The plan has to be approved by SNH.

103. The principal change effected by the new section 6A is, via its interaction with section 6ZB, the introduction of the nature restoration ground as a basis for seeking that the owners or occupiers of a particular area of land prepare and implement a deer management plan. The existing grounds for intervention (currently contained in section 6A(2) and (3)) continue to be relevant by virtue of section 6ZA).

104. The deer management plan process is initiated by SNH serving a notice on the relevant owners and occupiers (defined as those who SNH consider to have a sufficient interest in, or control over the use of land, as to necessitate their involvement with deer management measures), requiring them to submit a deer management plan. The notice must set out why SNH are satisfied that the plan is required, which must be by reference to the grounds set out in section 6ZA or 6ZB, and any aim or outcome that SNH believes it is necessary for the plan to achieve. This might be as simple as a reduction in deer numbers or a more detailed set of outcomes relating to biodiversity in the area.

105. The notice must also specify a date by which the plan must be prepared and submitted to SNH (which cannot be less than three months). It is open to SNH to agree to the plan being submitted later which may be relevant, for example, where there are ongoing discussions over what is appropriate or there has been an event such as a change of ownership of the land in question.

106. The new section 6A also dispenses with the specific requirement for SNH to have regard to the code of practice on deer management when considering whether it is satisfied that the conditions necessitating seeking a deer management plan are met. However, the overarching duty to have regard to the code when exercising its functions under the 1996 Act still applies¹⁵.

Section 15 – Control agreements

107. Section 15 makes a number of changes to section 7 of the 1996 Act. Section 7 provides for SNH to enter into control agreements with relevant owners and occupiers (defined as those who

¹⁵ See section 5A(12)(b).

SNH consider to have a sufficient interest in, or control over the use of land, as to necessitate their involvement with deer management measures).

108. A control agreement is an agreement between relevant owners and occupiers of an area of land and SNH which sets out the area in question, the control measures to be undertaken, who is to undertake them, time limits for taking action and actions to be taken during each 12 month period for which the agreement has effect. A control agreement may relate to an area of land with several different owners or occupiers.

109. As with deer management plans, the principal change made to section 7 is, via its interaction with section 6ZB, the introduction of the nature restoration ground as a basis for seeking that the owners or occupiers of a particular area of land agree to and implement a control agreement. The existing grounds for intervention (currently contained in section 7(1)) continue to be relevant by virtue of section 6ZA.

110. Subsection (3) of section 7 of the 1996 Act provides an additional ground for intervention where SNH consider that it is necessary for deer to be completely excluded from an area. Section 15(3) of the Bill removes the requirement for SNH to have regard to the code of practice on deer management when considering whether this ground applies (but the overarching duty to have regard to the code when exercising its functions under the 1996 Act still applies¹⁶).

111. Section 15(4) of the Bill replaces section 7(4) of the 1996 Act and streamlines the process for how SNH give notice and engage with the relevant owners and occupiers. Whereas under the existing process SNH give notice and then consult the owners and occupiers as to the measures that may be necessary before preparing an agreement (on the back of the agreed measures), the new process requires SNH to prepare a draft agreement first in order to provide a structured basis for the consultation. No timings are specified, so SNH has some latitude about how to approach this on each occasion. It could, for example, give notice and send the draft agreement at the same time or separately, depending on the circumstances. In some cases, there may already have been discussions around what is appropriate before the statutory process is started.

112. The amendments in subsections (5) to (7) of the Bill are consequential adjustments to section 7 necessitated by the other changes above.

113. The new subsection (8) of section 7 of the 1996 Act deals with the situation where a review of the control agreement discloses that compliance with the agreement is insufficient. In those circumstances, SNH must either proceed with making a control scheme under section 8 or advise the Scottish Ministers why it is not appropriate to do so at the present time. For example, it may be that undertakings from the owners or occupiers or a variation of the agreement mean that taking the step of making a scheme is premature.

¹⁶ See section 5A(12)(b).

Section 16 – Control schemes

114. Section 8 of the 1996 Act provides for SNH to make control schemes in respect of particular areas of land (known as control areas, see section 6 of the 1996 Act). Control schemes represent the most significant form of intervention in deer management and enables SNH to impose deer management measures on owners and occupiers of land and, if the owner or occupier does not comply with the scheme, take action itself and recover the costs from the owner or occupier.

115. Section 16 of the Bill makes several adjustments to the process for making a control scheme and clarifies the reach and operation of control schemes. It also provides for the registration of a control scheme (and any variation or its revocation) against the title of the land in question, so binding successive owners and occupiers of the land to comply with the scheme.

116. Section 16(2)(a) of the Bill makes an adjustment to section 8(A1) that is consequential on changes made to section 7 of the 1996 Act by section 15 of the Bill.

117. Subsection (2)(b) of the Bill removes the requirement in section 8(1) of the 1996 Act that SNH must have regard to the code of practice on deer management when considering whether action is necessary under section 7. However, the overarching duty to have regard to the code when exercising its functions under the 1996 Act still applies.¹⁷ It also makes a consequential amendment to subsection (1) to reflect the adoption of sections 6ZA and 6ZB as containing the grounds for intervention that must apply.

118. Subsection (2)(c) repeals section 8(2) of the 1996 Act which limited the use of control schemes in connection with nature restoration activity. This has the effect of enabling SNH to make a control scheme whenever it has not been possible to secure a control agreement or where there has been inadequate compliance with such an agreement.

119. Subsection (2)(d) substitutes a new subsection (4) into section 8. The new subsection:

- reiterates that different measures may be taken by different owners or occupiers of land within a control area. So, for example, one owner may have to erect fencing along a boundary while another may have to undertake a cull of deer.
- confirms that a control scheme may relate to a particular owner or occupier within a wider control area contained in a control agreement. This is likely to be relevant where one or more owners or occupiers in a control area have not been engaging with SNH or refusing to comply with the terms of a control agreement. The control scheme can therefore target the land owned or occupied by that person and require compliance, failing which SNH can take the necessary action and recover the costs under section 9 of the 1996 Act (as replaced by section 17 of the Bill).

¹⁷ See section 5A(12)(b).

- allows a control scheme to provide a means to extend any time period prescribed in the scheme.

120. Subsection (3) replaces schedule 2 to the 1996 Act with a new schedule 2. This covers the process for making a control scheme, its validity, registration and appeals. Of course, it has to be read alongside section 8 of the 1996 Act itself.

121. Part 1 of schedule 2 deals with application and interpretation of the schedule. Paragraph 1 applies the schedule to any process for making, varying or revoking a control scheme.

122. Paragraph 2 deals with the key terminology used in schedule 2. The key points are:

- As the process for making, varying and revoking a control scheme is the same in most respects, in schedule 2, the expression ‘the proposal’ is used to refer to all three.
- The word ‘register’ is defined to cover registration in both the Land Register and the General Register of Sasines as it is possible that some titles to land that may be affected by a control scheme may still be recorded in the General Register of Sasines.
- Lastly a ‘relevant person’ is defined as an owner or occupier for the time being of an area of land upon whom a control scheme is proposed to be imposed or actually is already in place (in cases where the proposal is dealing with a variation or revocation of an existing scheme). It is also possible for a person to be a relevant person in a case where the land that the person owns or occupies is part of a control area of a control scheme, but the person is being added by means of a variation. This might arise, for example, where a person was not originally thought to have any interest in deer management measures, but it has subsequently come to light that it is appropriate for them to have to carry out some activity in connection with the scheme. It might also occur where an owner or occupier changes and agrees with SNH to a variation of the appropriate measures.

123. Part 2 of schedule 2 deals with the process to be followed for making, varying or revoking a control scheme (“the proposal”). While SNH lead the process, an important part of it is the Scottish Ministers considering any objections and deciding whether to give approval to a scheme being made, varied or revoked.

124. Paragraph 3 requires SNH to give notice of the proposal to each relevant person. The notice must provide details of the proposal (including a copy of any draft control scheme or, in the case of a variation, the control scheme as it is proposed to be varied). The notice must also inform the person that objections to the proposal may be made to the Scottish Ministers within 28 days of the notice being served¹⁸ and provided details of how such objections are to be made. Paragraph 3 also requires SNH to publish a notice with details of the proposal, which must include the area affected, specifying where a copy of the scheme and the map referred to in it may be inspected and stating

¹⁸ For details about how notices are to be served, see section 16 of the 1996 Act (as amended by the Bill).

that objections can be made by relevant persons within the period of 28 days of the first publication of the notice.

125. While the usual approach will be to serve and publish notices under paragraph 3 at the same time, if the period for objections is different (for example where notice is served before publication occurs), it is the later date that will apply.

126. It is worth noting that only relevant persons can object. The publication requirement does not entitle persons who are not going to be part of the control scheme to have objections considered. Of course, that does not prevent other people from making representations, including to the effect that they should be a relevant person.

127. Paragraph 5 sets out the steps that the Scottish Ministers are to follow in relation to objections. The first step is to consider whether the objection is concerned with the process followed by SNH or whether it is related to the substantive content of the scheme. If an objection deals with both, the Scottish Ministers can deal with the procedural issues and substantive issues as if they were separate objections. Further, if an objection is late, doesn't meet the requirements set out in the notice or the Scottish Ministers are satisfied that it is frivolous or vexatious, they may disregard it. Further, the Scottish Ministers may require a person who is making an objection to provide the grounds for it in writing. A failure to comply with such a requirement will mean that the objection may not be considered.

128. A process amendment will always be considered by Scottish Ministers. If the amendment is substantive, the Scottish Ministers may choose to consider it as it stands or, if they feel they need advice on its merits, they can refer the question to an expert, or experts, appointed for that purpose to advise on the objection. If there are multiple objections, the same expert or experts can be asked to consider some or all of them.

129. Where Scottish Ministers do not require advice, they may proceed with considering the substantive objection. However, if they have asked for advice, they must consider the objection having had regard to the advice received. They are not bound to follow the advice.

130. Once all objections (if any) have been considered, the Scottish Ministers may confirm the proposal as it was originally proposed, confirm the proposal with modifications or reject the proposal. But, if the Scottish Ministers wish to make modifications they must give notice of the modification to the relevant owners and occupiers and either obtain the consent of those persons or consider any further objections that may be made. The process for considering objections at this stage is the same, but the period for making the objections is shorter: 14 rather than 28 days.

131. Paragraph 9 of schedule 2 enables the Scottish Ministers to appoint an expert or experts for the purpose of asking for advice in relation to objections. An expert may be appointed for a

particular objection or objections¹⁹ or as a standing expert to consider objections from several schemes. The provision also allows regulations to be made about the terms and conditions of appointees.

132. Part 3 of the schedule deals with the making, variation or revocation of control schemes, how they are to be registered and appeals. However, it should be read with section 8 of the 1996 Act (as amended).

133. Paragraph 10 requires SNH to give notice that a control scheme has been made, varied or revoked to all relevant persons. That notice must also indicate the date by which appeals against the scheme, variation or revocation are to be made. SNH must publish the control scheme, the scheme as varied, or as the case may be, a notice that the scheme has been revoked, in such a manner as it thinks fit (which may be on its website). SNH are also to proceed with registering the control scheme against the titles to the land in the control area (whether in the Land Register or in the General Register of Sasines). A control scheme has effect, and must be complied with by the relevant persons, from the time when it is confirmed by the Scottish Ministers (see section 8(7)).

134. A relevant person who is aggrieved by the decision to confirm the making, variation or revocation of a control scheme, or any terms of conditions of such a scheme or variation, may appeal to the Scottish Land Court. Appeals have to be made within 28 days of service of the notice informing the relevant person of the confirmation of the making, variation or, as the case may be, revocation of the scheme. Appeals are to consider the merit of the scheme, variation or revocation, rather than a review of the process. On an appeal the Land Court may affirm the scheme, direct SNH and the Scottish Ministers to revoke it, or make such other order as the Court thinks fit. For example, the court may decide to suspend the operation of a control scheme (or its variation or revocation) or a term or condition of a scheme, while considering the appeal.

135. Paragraph 11(1) provides that the making of a control scheme, its variation or revocation is not open to be challenged otherwise than by an appeal under paragraph 11(2). This reflects the current position in the 1996 Act.

Section 17 – Recovery of costs and expenses

136. Section 9 of the 1996 Act enables SNH to recover expenses incurred in fulfilment of a control scheme. Section 17 of the Bill replaces that section with a new section 9 which extends the costs and expenses that SNH may recover.

137. New subsection (1) enables SNH to recover any expenses incurred by it in respect of the registration of a control scheme or the variation or revocation of such a scheme. While the primary costs will be the registration fees themselves, incidental costs such as those relating to any property searches required to establish how title is held may also be recovered. The expenses may be

¹⁹ By virtue of section 6(c) the Interpretation Act 1978, the single includes the plural here and so covers both a single objection and multiple objections.

recovered from any or all of the owners and occupiers who are subject to the scheme. This ability to recover from specific persons may be particularly relevant where a control scheme has been necessitated by one or more owners and occupiers refusing to agree to or comply with a control agreement.

138. Before taking steps to recover the costs under subsection (1), SNH must (by virtue of subsection (2)) prepare and send to the owner or occupier from whom it is seeking to recover costs a statement detailing the registration fees and any other expenses incurred in connection with the registration. An owner or occupier who is aggrieved by the statement has 28 days to appeal to the Scottish Land Court against the statement and the Court may, if it considers it equitable to do so, vary the amount that SNH may recover from the person who appealed.

139. Subsections (3) and (4) enable SNH to recover any excess expenses²⁰ incurred by it in the performance of its duty under section 8(8) of the 1996 Act (which relates to SNH taking steps to carry out a requirement imposed under a control scheme that an owner or occupier has failed to carry out themselves) or section 10(4) (which relates to measures taken by SNH to prevent damage by deer).

140. As with recovering expenses under subsection (1), before taking steps to recover the expenses SNH must (by virtue of subsection (5)), provide the owner or occupier from whom the expenses are to be recovered with a statement detailing the expenses incurred, the amount received in respect of the sale of deer and the amount recoverable from the owner or occupier (which may not be the whole amount of the expenses incurred if action is taken in respect of a wider control area or multiple owners and occupiers). Again, as with recovery under subsection (1), an owner or occupier who is aggrieved with the statement has 28 days to appeal to the Scottish Land Court and the Court may, if it considers it equitable to do so, vary the amount that SNH may recover from the person who appealed.

141. SNH may only waive the excess costs incurred in connection with the performance of its duty under section 8(8) if it has obtained the approval of the Scottish Ministers to do so. However, they do not require approval in respect of waiving registration fees or the performance of their duties under section 10.

Section 18 – Limitation of criminal liability

142. Section 18 of the Bill modifies section 14 of the 1996 Act. Under section 14(1), and subject to subsections (2) to (4), actions taken at the direction of SNH for the purposes of a control agreement, a control scheme or section 10 are exempted from criminal liability. The exceptions in

²⁰ SNH may be able to cover some or all of its costs from the sale of any deer taken or killed in fulfilment of its duty. However, where that does not provide sufficient funds, it may be necessary to recover the excess costs from the owner or occupier in question.

subsections (2) to (4) are for offences under section 17(3) (killing or injuring a deer by a method other than shooting) and section 18(1) (killing or injuring a deer at night).

143. Section 18(2) adds control agreements and control schemes to section 14(2) of the 1996 Act so that the section 17(3) offences as they relate to SNH employees are all in one place. These are the same disapplications of the exemption from criminal liability in relation to SNH employees which exist under the original section 14, but have been grouped together in one subsection.

144. Section 18(3) substitutes subsection (3) to add a replacement subsection (3) and a new subsection (3A). Subsection (3) covers the section 18(1) offence as it relates to SNH employees, only disapplying the limitation of criminal liability when the act is carried out in pursuit of a control agreement or a control scheme (not section 10). The disapplication of the limitation of criminal liability for SNH employees in relation to section 18(1) is therefore narrower than the disapplication of the limitation of criminal liability for SNH employees in relation to section 17(3). New subsection (3A) deals with the disapplication of the limitation of criminal liability for offences when the act is carried out by another person (that is, someone who is not an SNH employee). Under this subsection, a person is not protected from liability even when acting under a direction pursuant to a control agreement, a control scheme or section 10 if they commit an offence under section 5(5), 17(3), 17ZA(1), 18(1) or 19(1) of the 1996 Act. Practically, this means that a person must have an authorisation under the relevant section to carry out the activity, even when acting under a direction pursuant to a control agreement, a control scheme or section 10. This ensures that a person does not escape liability for carrying out an act without authorisation which ordinarily requires authorisation, as a person who is directed to undertake an activity which may only be undertaken with an authorisation in pursuit of a control agreement, a control scheme, or section 10 of the Act will still commit an offence if they do not have the relevant authorisation for that activity.

145. Section 18(4) updates the definition of a “member of the staff of SNH” to refer to the correct subsections which the definition applies to.

Preventing or stopping damage by deer

Section 19 – Measures to prevent damage by deer

146. Section 19 amends section 10(1) of the 1996 Act and repeals section 11 of that Act. The combined effect of these changes is to enable SNH to take action to prevent damage by deer to the natural heritage (as defined in section 45 of the 1996 Act) or environment on the same basis and following the same process as is set out in section 10 of the 1996 Act.

Section 20 – Action to prevent or stop harm to persons

147. Section 20 provides that a person has not committed any offences under the 1996 Act where the person has acted to prevent or stop a deer from harming someone. For the defence to apply, a number of conditions must be met:

- First, the harm must be likely and imminent (or occurring). The two aspects operate together to ensure that a theoretical risk of harm (say calm deer in the vicinity of people, or potentially aggressive deer some distance away) doesn't enable someone to start taking unlawful action.
- Second, the person must reasonably believe that the action is necessary. This builds on the first test and requires it to be reasonable for the person to believe it was necessary to have acted (especially if it turns out that the action wasn't or may not have been necessary). Or, to put it another way, it is not sufficient for the person to say that the deer might have caused harm, the surrounding circumstances need to support the person forming that view.
- Third, the action taken needs to be appropriate in the circumstances. A stray deer in a park may pose a threat but that doesn't necessarily mean it needs to be shot if there is an obvious lesser means of scaring it away. Equally, a person shouldn't use a vehicle to run down a deer if the person is (or is with) an armed and competent shooter. It could also apply to disposal of any carcass: taking it home or selling it for venison may not be appropriate.
- Finally, the person must report what they have done to the police and where the carcass is (or was left). If they fail to do so, they lose the benefit of the protection. This can be done in a variety of ways including by telling any officers attending at the scene, attending a police station in person, calling 101 (for non-emergencies), via text (where the person is deaf, deafened, hard of hearing or speech impaired), or by writing to the contact address for the time being provided by the Police for that purpose.

148. The other provisions of the section make consequential changes to other sections of the 1996 Act to take account of the new provision.

SNH investigatory powers

Section 21 – Power to enter on land

149. Section 15 of the 1996 Act already provides persons authorised by SNH with power to enter on to land in a number of circumstances, namely:

- in connection with the exercise of its functions under section 10 (emergency action to prevent damage by deer),
- for the purposes of taking a census of deer in pursuance of its functions under section 1(1) (although this is being changed by the Bill – see section 20(3)(d)),
- to determine whether any of its functions under section 7 (control agreements) or 8 (control schemes) should be exercised,
- for the purpose of exercising any of its functions under section 7 or 8, and
- to check compliance with any requirement placed on a person under the 1996 Act.

150. Entry for the exercise of functions under section 10 does not require prior notice. However, entry for the other purposes does require notice to have been given prior to the entry being taken and the power to enter lasts for the period of a month.

151. Section 21 of the Bill makes a number of adjustments to section 15 of the 1996 Act, many of which are connected to the new section 15A being inserted by section 22. It also makes a consequential amendment to section 7 and section 45 of the 1996 Act.

152. Section 21(2) amends section 7 of the 1996 Act to add a new subsection (4C), which makes clear that it is possible to combine a notice under section 7(4)(a) (which gives notice that SNH has formed the view that measures are required for the control of deer on land) with a notice under section 15(2) which will entitle SNH to take entry for purposes relating to its functions under section 7 (as set out above).

153. Subsection (3)(a) amends section 15(2) of the 1996 Act to shorten the period of notice that must be given before a person authorised by SNH may take entry from 14 days to 5 working days (defined in subsection (4)).

154. Subsection (3)(b) inserts a new subsection (2ZA) into section 15. This allows a person authorised by SNH for a purpose set out in section 15(3), to take entry onto land belonging to, or occupied by, a person who has (a) been served a notice requiring that person to produce information and (b) not done so within 10 working days of receiving the notice and (c) the period of 30 days beginning with the day after the day by which the information was to be provided or the document was to be produced has not elapsed. This power of entry therefore supports the power to require the production of information and will, in practice, most often be used to support SNH in fulfilling its duties under section 7 and 8 by providing means to ascertain both if intervention is required and, if so, what measures should be taken. Subsection (3)(c) makes a consequential amendment in light of these changes.

155. Subsection (3)(d) replaces paragraph (a) of section 15(3) to update the purpose for which a person may be authorised from taking a census of deer to a similar but more specific purpose of recording the number of deer (and such characteristics as may be relevant) and assessing the impact of the deer on the land.

Section 22 – Power to require information and documents

156. Section 22 inserts a section 15A into the 1996 Act. Section 15A provides SNH with a power to require a person who is or whom SNH may reasonably believe to be an owner or occupier of land which is in, or which may become within, a control area to provide SNH with information connected with the exercise of its functions under section 7 or 8 of the 1996 Act. Failure to provide the information or document will result in SNH being able to take access to the land to ascertain the information for themselves.

157. The inclusion of persons who SNH reasonably believe to be the owner or occupier of land is to ensure that where a notice is served on a person who appears to be owner or occupier of land (but in fact is not, perhaps due to a complex ownership structure) the person is still required to supply the information or explain why they cannot do so.

158. To require a person to provide information or a document, SNH must serve a notice on the person specifying or describing the information or document that is to be provided or produced and informing them of the consequences of failing to do so. The information or document must be provided or produced within 10 working days of the notice being given to the person or by such later date as SNH may agree with the person.

159. Unless the notice asks for an original document, providing a copy of it (or the information) will be sufficient. Further, where information is stored electronically (for example, an email or spreadsheet), the email has to be produced in a form which is visible and legible. It is not sufficient to provide it in a form which cannot be accessed or read.

160. Subsection (7) exempts from the scope of the power any information which a person would not be compelled to produce in civil proceedings before the Court of Session. This primarily relates to information which is legally privileged, such as advice from a solicitor.

161. A person who knowingly or recklessly supplies information which is false in a material particular commits an offence and may be subject to a fine up to level 3 on the standard scale (currently £1,000).

Section 23 – Giving notices electronically

162. Section 23 amends section 16 of the 1996 Act to enable all notices that are required under the 1996 Act to be served electronically provided that the person upon whom it is to be served has consented in writing to the receipt of electronic notices of the kind in question (most likely email) and provided an appropriate address or number for receiving such notices. Previously, only notices under specific sections of the 1996 Act could be served in this manner.

Authorisations for particular activities

Section 24 – Authorisation for taking or killing deer during close seasons

163. Section 24 of the Bill modifies section 5 of the 1996 Act. Section 5 makes it an offence to take or kill deer during close seasons, but also sets up the ability for the activity to be authorised by SNH in particular circumstances.

164. Subsection (2) of section 24 updates section 5(5) of the 1996 Act so that it refers to the correct provisions as amended. Subsection (3) of section 24 makes substantive changes by replacing section 5(6) of the 1996 Act with three new subsections.

165. The new subsection (6) largely replicates the existing subsection (6)'s power for SNH to allow owners or occupiers of land (or those nominated in writing by owners or occupiers) to take or kill deer during close season. New subsection (6) does not itself contain the conditions that must be satisfied before the authorisation may be granted. Instead, these are contained in new subsection (6A). Before an authorisation may be granted, SNH must be satisfied that a ground in either section 6ZA(2) (grounds for intervention: damage by deer) or 6ZB(2) (grounds for intervention: nature restoration) applies, and that other methods of control are inadequate. There is no longer any reference in the conditions to specific types of land on which taking or killing deer during close seasons may be done. New subsection (6B) replicates the remainder of the original subsection (6), that subsection (6) applies notwithstanding anything in any agreement between an owner and occupier of land.

166. Subsection (4) of section 24 repeals section 5(8) of the 1996 Act. Section 5(8) states that authorisations under section 5 may be general or specific and granted to a person or category of persons. However, under the provisions of the Bill, section 5 authorisations are to be dealt with through the register established by regulations under section 17A. Section 5(8) is therefore unnecessary.

Section 25 – Authorisation for taking or killing deer at night

167. Section 25 of the Bill modifies section 18 of the 1996 Act. Section 18 makes it an offence to take or kill deer at night (between the expiration of the first hour after sunset and the commencement of the last hour before sunrise), but also sets up the ability for the activity to be authorised by SNH in particular circumstances. It also makes associated changes to a definition in section 45.

168. Section 25(2) makes changes to section 18. Subsection (2)(a) updates a reference to subsection numbering so that it refers to the correct range of subsections. Subsection (2)(b) substitutes the existing subsection (2) for new subsections (2) to (5). The new subsection (2) largely replicates existing subsection (2)'s power for SNH to authorise the taking or killing deer at night. However, it adds owners to the list of people, alongside occupiers and those nominated in writing, to those who may be authorised to take or kill deer at night. Under new subsection (3), a person who has been authorised by SNH to take or kill deer at night must not exercise that authorisation unless they are satisfied that a ground in either section 6ZA(2) (grounds for intervention: damage by deer) or 6ZB(2) (grounds for intervention: nature restoration) applies. Consequently, a person will commit an offence under subsection (1) if they have an authorisation but they then carry out the activity in circumstances where a ground for intervention does not apply. There is no longer any reference in the conditions to specific types of land on which taking or killing deer at night may be done. New subsection (4) replicates the remainder of the original subsection (2), that subsection (2) and (3) apply notwithstanding anything in any agreement between an owner and occupier of land. Finally, subsection (5) permits SNH to authorise any person to take or kill deer at night for any scientific purpose.

169. Section 25(3) amends the definition of “animal foodstuffs” in section 45 of the 1996 Act to remove the reference to section 18(2), given that the concept of animal foodstuffs no longer appears in the section.

Section 26 – Authorisation for use of vehicles to drive deer

170. Section 26 of the Bill makes some adjustments to section 19 of the 1996 Act, which makes it an offence to use vehicles to drive deer unless SNH has granted an authorisation.

171. Subsection (2) makes section 19 consistent with the other authorisation provisions by allowing owners or occupiers to obtain an authorisation, or nominate third parties for an authorisation. Occupiers were previously not included in this section.

Section 27 – Offence of shooting deer with a shotgun

172. Section 27 of the Bill creates a new offence of shooting a deer with a shotgun, along with a corresponding ability for SNH to authorise the activity in appropriate circumstances. It does so by inserting a new section 17ZA into the 1996 Act.

173. Section 27(2) inserts the new section into the 1996 Act. Subsection (1) of section 17ZA sets out the offence and the sections to which it is subject. A person commits an offence if they shoot a deer with a shotgun and none of the sections or subsections that the offence is subject to apply. Subsection (2) mirrors the authorisation provisions in sections 5, 18 and 19, allowing SNH to authorise an owner or occupier of any land (or any person nominated in writing by the owner or occupier) to shoot deer with a shotgun. SNH may not grant an authorisation unless a ground in section 6ZA(2) or 6ZB(2) applies (see subsection (3)). SNH must also be satisfied that other means of deer control are inadequate in the circumstances, meaning that there should be some particular reason why a shotgun (as opposed to another means of deer control) is appropriate for the authorisation. Subsection (4) applies the authorisation provisions notwithstanding anything contained in any agreement between an occupier of the land and the owner. Subsection (5) makes it clear that the requirement for authorisation to shoot deer with a shotgun does not limit other restrictions which may be imposed under the order-making power in section 21 of the 1996 Act except to the extent provided in section 17ZA. For example, section 21 orders may still regulate shotguns and shotgun ammunition outside of authorisation conditions so as to be generally applicable but not to the extent that it would render section 17ZA ineffective (for example by banning shotguns entirely).

174. Section 27(3) adds a reference to section 17ZA(1) to section 31(4). Section 31 relates to powers of the court following conviction of offences under the 1996 Act. Section 31(4) provides that where a person is convicted of an offence under certain sections of the Act they will be liable to the forfeiture of any deer illegally taken killed or removed by them or in their possession at the time of the offence.

175. Section 27(4) adds a reference to section 17ZA to section 37. Section 37 requires SNH to be satisfied that a person is a fit and competent person before it grants particular authorisations.

This subsection therefore adds the authorisation under section 17ZA to shoot deer with a shotgun to the authorisations which cannot be granted unless the applicant for the authorisation is fit and competent.

176. Section 27(5) inserts a definition of “shotgun” into section 45 of the 1996 Act, consistent with the definition contained in the Firearms Act 1968. Section 1(3)(a) of the Firearms Act 1968 defines a “shotgun” as: “a smooth-bore gun (not being an air gun) which—

- Has a barrel not less than 24 inches in length and does not have any barrel with a bore exceeding 2 inches in diameter;
- Either has no magazine or has a non-detachable magazine incapable of holding more than two cartridges; and
- Is not a revolver gun.

177. The penalty for committing an offence under new section 17ZA is inserted into schedule 3 of the 1996 Act by section 27(6). A person who shoots a deer with a shotgun (and who does not have an authorisation from SNH) may be liable for a fine of level 4 on the standard scale for each deer.

Section 28 – Register of authorised persons

178. Section 28 of the Bill deals with section 17A of the 1996 Act, which contains a regulation making power to establish a register of persons competent to shoot deer. Section 28 amends section 17A to enable regulations to also provide for the registration of authorisations for specified activities.

179. Section 28(2)(a) allows for the establishment and operation of a register of persons, who are (either or both):

- competent to shoot deer in Scotland, and
- authorised to carry out one or more of the specified activities.

180. A “specified activity” is defined in a new subsection (8), added by section 28(4). A specified activity is an activity which requires authorisation under sections 5, 17ZA, 18 or 19. The definition is by reference to the need for permission from SNH to carry out the activity via an authorisation, rather than by reference to the criteria for determining whether the authorisation should be granted (or lack thereof).

181. The effect of the amendment in section 28(2)(a) is that once the register is set up, a person will be able to apply to SNH for inclusion on the register for two things: (a) for being fit and competent to shoot deer and (b) for authorisation to carry out one or more of the specified activities. During the application process, a person can indicate what they want to be registered for (e.g. being fit and competent to shoot deer, or being fit and competent to shoot deer as well as to carry out night shooting and shooting during close seasons, or all of the specified activities).

182. A person applying for registration only as fit and competent to shoot deer would simply need to satisfy SNH that they are fit and competent to do so and follow any registration process set out under the regulations. If the person wanted to later add an authorisation to carry out one or more specified activities, they would be able to apply the authorisation to be added to the register. As they would already be on the register as fit and competent to shoot deer, they wouldn't need to satisfy SNH that they were fit and competent (due to the operation of section 37 of the 1996 Act), only that the criteria in the relevant authorisation section (if any) are met for each specified activity that they are seeking to add to the register.

183. In the case of a person applying for authorisations, it is expected that most applicants would also be applying for registration as being fit and competent to shoot deer because most of the specified activities involve shooting. In this scenario, the application would have to assess two things: (a) whether the person is fit and competent to shoot deer and (b) whether the test in the relevant authorisation section is met for each specified activity that they are seeking to be registered for. No assessment as to fitness or competence for the purposes of the specified activity authorisation(s) would be necessary because it would already be being assessed as part of the shooting registration. Once a person is on the register as holding an authorisation for a specified activity, they will not need to subsequently go back to SNH to get an authorisation for each specific occasion of carrying out the specified activity. If they wish to apply for another authorisation for a different specified activity, they will be able to apply for that additional authorisation to be added to the register. As with fresh registrations, they can be considered fit and competent as this has already been assessed as part of the shooting registration.

184. There may be a small category of people who are not on the register and wish to apply for an authorisation without also needing to be fit and competent to shoot deer: those who only apply for registration for the specified activity of driving deer using a vehicle. In this situation, NatureScot will have to assess two things: (a) fitness and competence to carry out the specified activity (as the person is not already on the register) and (b) whether the test in the relevant authorisation section is met.

185. Despite the Bill setting up the mechanisms for a register recording authorisations to be implemented, the ability for a person to obtain a one-off authorisation outside of the registration process is also retained. As the registration process could be long, it may not be appropriate for authorisations which are only needed for a very limited or specific purpose or timeframe. For example, an executor who has no need for an ongoing authorisation but needs to be able to act for some reason or a pest control company based in England that has been brought in to supplement local resources. As the new section 37(1A), inserted by section 30(3) only states that a person "may" be considered fit and competent by their inclusion on the register, it does not limit the ways in which a person can be considered fit and competent for the purposes of authorisations for specified activities. In the case of someone not already on the register, that person could still be assessed to be fit and competent specifically for the purpose of the authorisation. Here, SNH will need to assess (a) whether the person is fit and competent and (b) whether the test in the relevant section is met. The ability to issue these one-off authorisations allows for urgent, one-off authorisations to be issued without a potentially lengthy registration process being undertaken.

186. While most of the authorisation provisions require SNH to apply a statutory test to determine whether the authorisation may be granted (for example sections 17ZA and 19), others do not (section 18 for example). In the former case, SNH will have to apply the relevant test when assessing the appropriateness of granting an authorisation during the registration process. In the latter case, there is no particular test that must be applied however SNH may by regulations under section 17A set standards which must be met by an applicant during the application process. For example, SNH may make a decision that a person applying for authorisation to take or kill deer at night will need to demonstrate a particular level of competence before the authorisation can be granted. The level of competence may be specified in regulations under section 17A and applied during the registration process.

187. Section 28(3)(a) harmonises the language used in referring to the register, while paragraph (b) changes subsection (2)(a)(xiv) to allow for consequential modification of sections 17ZA and 19. The former is a new provision covered by the register and regulations which needs to be included, and the latter it is an existing provision which is now covered by the register and regulations.

188. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 28 change the cross heading and section heading respectively. Both are changed from “Register of persons competent to shoot deer” to “Register of authorised persons”, as it more accurately describes what the section is now doing.

Section 29 – Repeal of obligation to carry out competence review

189. Section 29 of the Bill repeals section 17B of the 1996 Act as it is now obsolete given that the review has been undertaken.

Section 30 – Requirement to be fit and competent for certain authorisations

190. Section 30 of the Bill amends section 37 of the 1996 Act, which requires holders of certain authorisations to be fit and competent.

191. Section 30(2) makes various adjustments to subsection (1) of section 37. In particular, paragraph (b) adds section 17ZA(1) to the list of authorisations for which a person must be fit and competent and paragraph (c) adds section 18(5) to the same list.

192. Section 30(3) substitutes subsection (1A) to allow a person who is included on the fit and competent register established under section 17A to be considered a fit and competent person for the purposes of authorisations.

193. Section 37(3) of the 1996 Act imposes a restriction on the granting of authorisations for certain activities unless a code of practice has been published. Section 30(4) adds section 18(5) to that list of authorisations requiring a code of practice. Section 18(5) is added by section 25 and deals with taking or killing shooting for scientific purposes.

Section 31 – Repeal saving of right to take deer on land

194. Section 31 of the Bill repeals section 41(2) of the 1996 Act. As all persons, owners and occupiers are subject to the requirements of sections 18, 19 and 20 of the 1996 Act, this section is no longer necessary.

Stray farmed deer

Section 32 – Liability for taking or killing stray farmed deer

195. Section 32 of the Bill inserts provisions into the 1996 Act which deal with liability for taking or killing stray farmed deer. In particular, it introduces an offence of failing to report the taking or killing of a stray farmed deer and a defence to civil liability for taking or killing stray farmed deer.

196. The concept of a farmed deer is defined in the 1996 Act as deer of any species which are on agricultural land enclosed by a deer-proof barrier and are kept on that land by any person as livestock. However, once a farmed deer has strayed beyond the enclosure they cease to be a farmed deer. Section 32(6) inserts a definition of stray farmed deer into the 1996 Act as “a deer which was a farmed deer but which has escaped the agricultural land enclosed by a deer-proof barrier on which it was kept”. Once a deer is a stray farmed deer, it can be taken or killed in the same manner as a wild deer. A stray farmed deer may also be recaptured and returned to the enclosed agricultural land such that it once again becomes a farmed deer. Its status depends on whether it is on the enclosed agricultural land.

197. Section 32(2) inserts a new section 20A into the 1996 Act, creating an offence of failing to report the taking or killing of a stray farmed deer. The operation of section 20A can be illustrated by reference to someone who is exercising a legal right to take or kill deer. There are many circumstances in which a person may have the right to take or kill deer on land. Owners of land have a right to take and kill game (including deer) on their land and to lease their game rights to a sporting tenant. Although agricultural tenants are not generally permitted to take game on the land on which they are a tenant (unless their lease permits them to do so), they may do so under the circumstances described under section 26 of the 1996 Act. Section 26 gives an occupier the right to take or kill deer causing serious damage to crops, pasture, or human or animal foodstuffs on agricultural land or enclosed woodland. Others may also have statutory rights to take or kill deer on land, for example someone acting under section 25 (action intended to prevent suffering).

198. Section 20A will apply after someone has exercised these rights, or otherwise takes or wilfully kills a deer (subsection (1)(a)), which is in fact a stray farmed deer (subsection (1)(b)). However, section 20A does not apply if the deer has been taken or killed under section 25A (permitting taking or killing deer to prevent or stop danger to human safety) of the 1996 Act (subsection (1)(c)). This is because section 25A has its own, different reporting requirement so an additional report under section 20A is not necessary. Where the section applies, the person must report the taking or killing of the deer (and the location of any carcass) to the Police Service of Scotland within 5 working days of the deer being taken or killed (section 20A(2)). If the person does not comply with subsection (2), they are liable for a fine of level 2 on the standard scale for

each stray farmed deer they fail to report (section 32(4)). However, it is a defence under subsection (3) for the person to show that they did not know, and could not reasonably have known, that the deer was a stray farmed deer. For example, there was no tag or marking on the deer. Or if the deer escapes and is found dead later, the person may be able to say that they were unable to find the carcass to examine it, but had no reason to believe it was a farmed deer.

199. Section 32(3) inserts a new section 26A, which introduces a defence to civil proceedings for killing or injuring a stray farmed deer. To take advantage of the defence, a person must show that (a) they were exercising a legal right to take or kill deer, and (b) they complied with their duty under section 20A to report the killing or taking of the stray farmed deer and (if appropriate) the location of the carcass to the Police Service of Scotland or their duty under section 25A in the case of killing done in emergencies.

200. Subsections (5) and (6) of section 32 adjust definitions related to farmed deer and stray farmed deer. The definition of “farmed deer” is moved from section 43 to section 45 for ease of reference since it now applies in a wider number of sections. The reference to section 43(4) in section 43(1) is also removed, as it is being repealed. Finally, a new definition of “stray farmed deer” is inserted into section 45.

Licensing of dealing in venison

Section 33 – Removal of requirements related to licensing to deal in venison

201. Section 33 repeals various provisions which impose requirements to be licensed to deal in venison. Under the 1996 Act scheme of provisions, anyone who sold venison was required to hold a license to deal in venison. The process by which a license was granted and managed was set out in section 33. License holders were required to keep records for a period of 3 years, including purchases and receipts of venison (section 34). Section 35 concerned reciprocal arrangements between venison dealers or between venison and game dealers and section 36 made it an offence to sell, offer or expose for sale or have in possession or cause to be transported for sale venison unless the person had a license.

202. Section 33(4) to (7) repeal sections 33 to 36. Subsection (2) repeals references to section 36 in section 27(5) of the 1996 Act, subsection (8) repeals references to sections 33 to 36 in section 43 of the 1996 Act and subsection (9) repeals penalties associated with sections 33 to 36 in schedule 3 of the 1996 Act. Finally, subsection (10) changes the title of Part IV from “Enforcement, licensing of venison dealing and miscellaneous provisions” to “Enforcement and miscellaneous provisions” to better reflect what the Part is now doing.

203. Section 16 of the Interpretation Act 1978 (the relevant interpretation act for the 1996 Act) applies, meaning the operation of sections 33 to 36 is saved in respect of events that occur before these repeals come into effect. For example, this will mean that although records will no longer have to be created under section 34, records in existence at the time that the repeals come into effect should be retained.

PART 5 – MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

204. This Part of the Bill deals with a miscellaneous provision and a number of provisions that apply to the whole Bill.

Section 34 – Meaning of public authority etc. in the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004

205. Section 34 replaces the definition of “public body or office holder” in section 58 of the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004 with provision that confirms that the expression only relates to the exercise of functions by public bodies and office holders in or as regards Scotland which do not relate to reserved matters.

Section 35 – Regulations

206. Section 35 makes further provision about the regulation-making powers that the Bill confers on the Scottish Ministers (other than those relating to commencement). In particular, it makes clear that the powers can also be used to make different provision for different purposes and areas and includes power to make incidental, supplemental, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision.

Section 36 – Ancillary provision

207. Section 36 confers a power on the Scottish Ministers to make ancillary provision by regulations.

208. Subsection (2) provides that the power to make ancillary provision can be used to modify enactments. The word enactment is defined for this purpose by schedule 1 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, it includes Acts of the Scottish Parliament and Acts of the UK Parliament. There is a general presumption that a regulation-making power cannot be used to modify Acts. Subsection (2) overcomes that presumption.

209. Subsection (3) provides for ancillary regulations to be subject to the affirmative procedure if they textually amend an Act of the Scottish Parliament or the UK Parliament, but otherwise they are subject to the negative procedure.

Section 37 – Commencement

210. Section 37 provides that 4 sections come into force on the day after Royal Assent. These sections relate to the commencement of the Bill itself, regulations that may be made under the Bill, the ability to make ancillary provision and the short title of the Bill. The other provisions of the Bill will come into force on such day as the Scottish Ministers may by regulations appoint.

211. Regulations bringing sections into force may include different provision for different purposes or areas and may include transitional, transitory or saving provision. Commencement regulations are not subject to any parliamentary procedure.

This document relates to the Natural Environment (Scotland) Bill (SP Bill 59) as introduced in the Scottish Parliament on 19 February 2025

Section 38 – Short title

212. Section 38 provides the short title of the Act. This is the title which the Bill may be referred to or cited.

This document relates to the Natural Environment (Scotland) Bill (SP Bill 59) as introduced in the Scottish Parliament on 19 February 2025

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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