

Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan
2020

**Strategic Environmental Assessment
Environmental Report November 2017**

Appendix 3

Appendix 3: Boundaries and statistical areas used in the analysis of the Cairngorms National Park

Population and Demographics

The population and demographic information contained within this publication is mostly based on data zones aggregated to a larger geographical area, which roughly corresponds with the area of the Cairngorms National Park.

Data zones are the standard small area geography used by the Scottish Government (SG). In general they have populations of between 500 and 1,000 residents. Data zone boundaries do not exactly match the National Park boundary and so, for the purpose of statistical analysis, data zones are included or excluded based on the 'population weighted centroid'. This is a standard procedure for assigning the population of a small geography to a large geography if the former does not wholly fit within the boundaries of the latter or lies across the border of two large geographies. This is the methodology used in National Records of

Scotland's (NRS) population projections for National Parks and Strategic Development Plan Areas (National Records of Scotland, 2014), and so for the sake of transparency and consistency, the same approach has been applied to all relevant data-sets within this document.

It should be noted that the NRS has not in the past included data zone S01005147 / S01011981 within its projections. It is assumed that this is because the data zone, which is entirely within Perth and Kinross, only became part of the National Park with the boundary change in 2010. The population weighted centroid is however within the National Park and therefore the data zone has been included within the CNPA's own analyses of the National Park's demographic and socio-economic character.

The population weighted centroid is essentially the point in the area where population density is the same all around the point, or put more simply, the population 'centre of gravity' of the area. A data zone has been allocated to the

National Park area if the population weighted centroid lies within it.

It should be noted that the Scottish Government published revised 2011 Data Zones on 6 November 2014 and that these geographies replace the original 2001 boundaries used in the NRS population projections (National Records of Scotland, 2014). At a National Park level the changes are very minor with the 2011 data zone boundaries corresponding closely with those of the 2001 ones. This however means that within this document both 2001 and 2011 data zones are used, as at the time of writing large amounts of data was not yet available in for the revised data zones. Based on this methodology, the data zones shown in **Figure 178** and **Figure 179** have been chosen to represent the National Park.

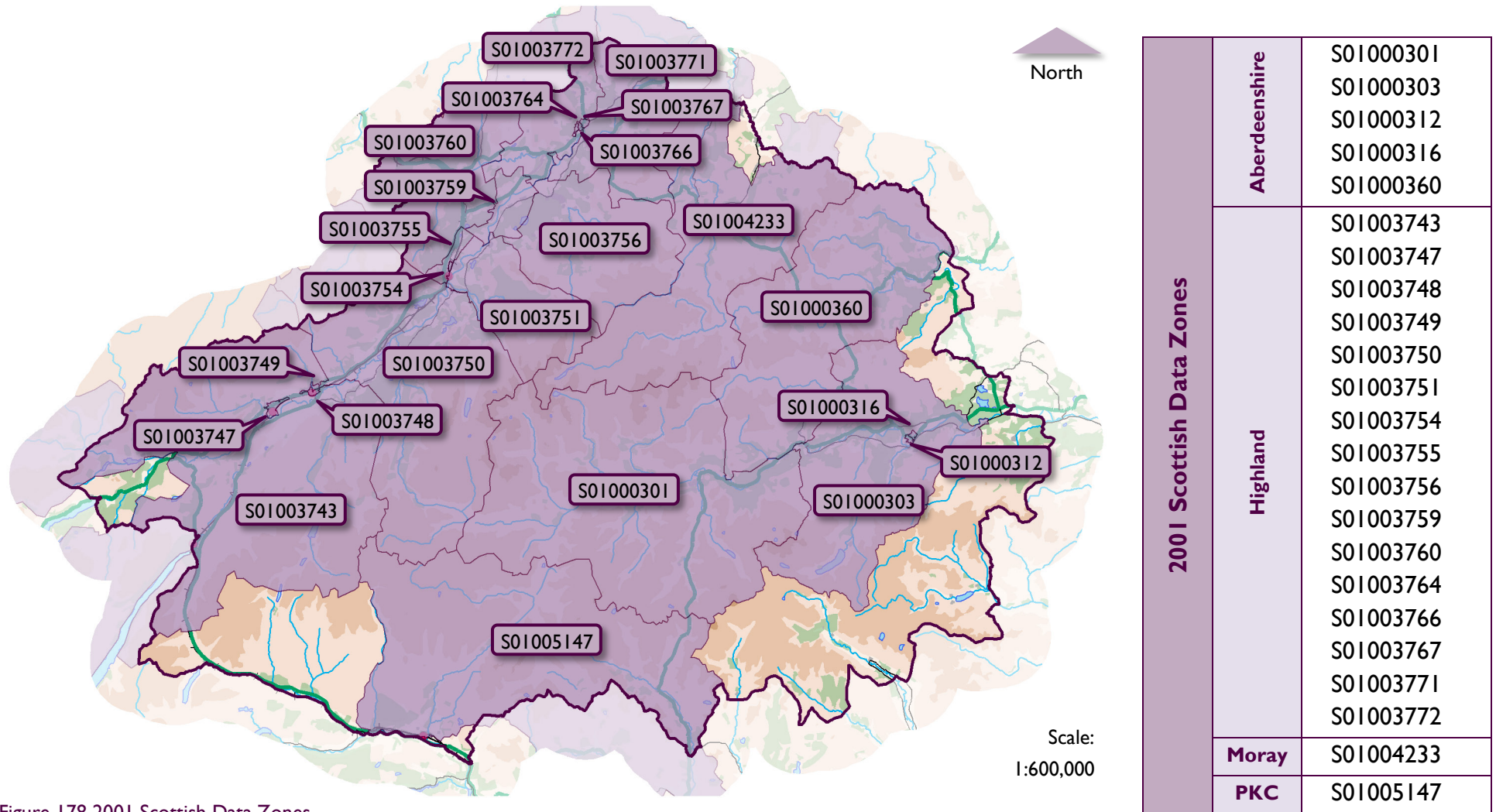


Figure 178 2001 Scottish Data Zones.

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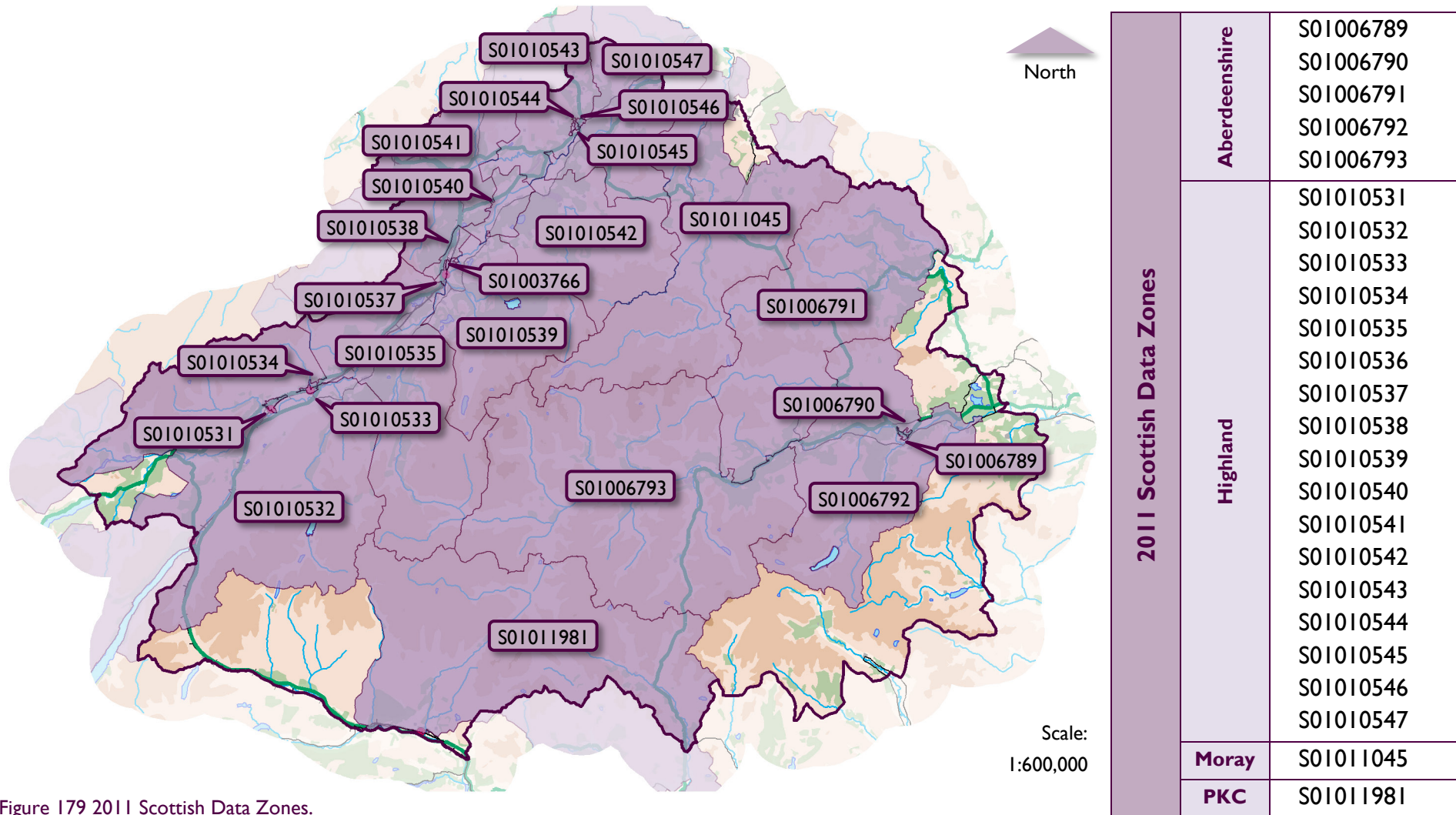


Figure 179 2011 Scottish Data Zones.

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Though the actual National Park boundary does not precisely match the one derived from the data zones, the difference between the two is very small in terms of population. In 2012, data zone populations were estimated to be just 1.89% less than the overall National Park population (National Records of Scotland, 2014).

Notably, the National Park boundary does not coincide with the data zone boundary around Boultenstone and Dinnet to the east, Glen Clova to the south west, Glenlivet to the north east, and the area east of Loch Laggan. Consequently, these areas are omitted with the omission of the area around Glen Clova meaning that no part of the Angus Council area is included in the data zone boundary.

More detailed maps that show the location of population weighted centroids are available within the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - Boundary Mapping section of the SG website:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/sns/BoundMap

A paper describing the methodology for calculating data zone centroids can be found on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - Reference Material page of the SG website:

www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/sns/SNSRef

Waterbodies

SEPA are the responsible authority for monitoring water quality in Scotland to the requirements set out by the WFD. The Directive requires all water features in a category (i.e. rivers, lochs, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater) above a certain size threshold to be defined as waterbodies. For Scotland, this was carried out using a combination of typology data and data on ecosystem health (from both SEPA data and consultation with external stakeholders). Waterbodies are by definition of the same typology and overall quality along their length. (Scottish Environment Protection Agency, 2007).

By their nature, waterbodies do not exactly match the National Park boundary. It is also clear that factors affecting a waterbody in the upper part of a catchment area may

also affect other waterbodies in its lower part. Therefore, a judgment as to the waterbodies to include in the baseline for the National Park must be made. For the purpose of this analysis, all waterbodies located within or overlapping the National Park Boundary have been selected.

Table 41 provides the reference numbers for these waterbodies and it is these that form the basis for the information presented in **Figure 23** to **Figure 26**. Data for the whole of Scotland may be gained from:

www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/water-body-classification/

Table 41 Waterbodies within or overlapping the Cairngorms National Park.

River Spey Catchment Area			River Dee Catchment Area			South Esk Catchment Area		
Rivers			Rivers			Rivers		
➤ 23084	➤ 23115	➤ 23141	➤ 23332	➤ 23351	➤ 23362	➤ 5800	➤ 5810	
➤ 23085	➤ 23116	➤ 23142	➤ 23339	➤ 23352	➤ 23363	➤ 5801	➤ 5813	
➤ 23086	➤ 23117	➤ 23143	➤ 23340	➤ 23353	➤ 23364	River Tay Catchment Area		
➤ 23090	➤ 23118	➤ 23144	➤ 23343	➤ 23354	➤ 23365	Rivers		
➤ 23091	➤ 23119	➤ 23145	➤ 23344	➤ 23355	➤ 23366	➤ 6523	➤ 6598	➤ 6608
➤ 23092	➤ 23121	➤ 23146	➤ 23345	➤ 23356	➤ 23367	➤ 6524	➤ 6599	➤ 6609
➤ 23093	➤ 23122	➤ 23148	➤ 23346	➤ 23357	➤ 23368	➤ 6536	➤ 6600	➤ 6610
➤ 23094	➤ 23123	➤ 23149	➤ 23347	➤ 23358	➤ 23372	➤ 6540	➤ 6601	➤ 6836
➤ 23095	➤ 23124	➤ 23150	➤ 23348	➤ 23359	➤ 23577	➤ 6541	➤ 6602	➤ 6911
➤ 23096	➤ 23125	➤ 23151	➤ 23349	➤ 23360		➤ 6544	➤ 6603	➤ 6912
➤ 23097	➤ 23126	➤ 23152	➤ 23350	➤ 23361		➤ 6545	➤ 6605	➤ 6914
➤ 23100	➤ 23127	➤ 23638	Lochs			➤ 6546	➤ 6606	➤ 6915
➤ 23101	➤ 23128	➤ 23639	➤ 100192	➤ 100202		➤ 6552	➤ 6607	
➤ 23102	➤ 23129	➤ 23640	River Don Catchment Area			River Lochy Catchment Area		
➤ 23103	➤ 23130	➤ 23641	Rivers			Rivers		
➤ 23104	➤ 23131	➤ 23907	➤ 23294	➤ 23297	➤ 23299	➤ 20347		
➤ 23105	➤ 23132	➤ 23908	➤ 23295	➤ 23298	➤ 23578	River Deveron Catchment Area		
➤ 23106	➤ 23133	➤ 23909	North Esk Catchment Area			Rivers		
➤ 23110	➤ 23134	➤ 23910	Rivers			➤ 23187		
➤ 23111	➤ 23136	➤ 23913	➤ 5702	➤ 5704	➤ 5722			
➤ 23112	➤ 23137	➤ 23914	➤ 5703	➤ 5721	➤ 5723			
➤ 23113	➤ 23138		Lochs					
➤ 23114	➤ 23140		➤ 100209					
Lochs								
➤ 100181	➤ 100187	➤ 100195						
➤ 100182	➤ 100189	➤ 100199						
➤ 100183	➤ 100193							