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1 Introduction

Introduction to the Proposed Local Development Plan

- 1.1 This is the Proposed Local Development Plan (the Plan) for the Cairngorms National Park – the main document which will influence future built development in the National Park.
- 1.2 The planning system is all about guiding new development – making sure we have enough land for development in the most appropriate locations. This helps us to meet our needs for housing, jobs and services at the same time as protecting and enhancing our environment.
- 1.3 The planning system in Scotland is ‘plan-led’. This means we must prepare a Local Development Plan setting out a strategy for future development. The Local Development Plan must include sites and proposals for development as well as the policies that are used to make decisions on applications for planning permission.
- 1.4 We aim to formally adopt the Plan in 2020 when the current Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan 2015 comes to an end. The Plan focuses on the five year period until 2025. However, it also includes development proposals for the 10 year period until 2030, as well as providing a general indication of the likely scale and location of development as far as 20 years into the future.
- 1.5 The Plan focuses on built development and is one of a range of plans and strategies (see more detail in ‘Links to other strategies’ below) that helps us manage the development and use of land to deliver the four statutory aims of Scottish National Parks¹:
 - to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area;
 - to promote sustainable use of the natural resources of the area;
 - to promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public; and
 - to promote sustainable economic and social development of the area’s communities
- 1.6 The Cairngorms National Park Authority (the CNPA) must work to deliver these aims collectively. However, if when carrying out any of our functions it appears to us that there is a conflict between the first aim and any of the others, we must give greater weight to the first aim². This is a sustainable development approach in which

¹ The four aims are set out in Section 1 of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000

² This requirement is set out in Section 9 (6) of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000

conservation of the natural and cultural heritage underpins the economic and recreational value of the National Park.

How the plan has been developed

1.7 The process of writing a Local Development Plan takes a few years to complete. The key stages are summarised in Figure 1³.

Figure 1: Process for producing the new Local Development Plan



1.8 The process started in 2016 by collecting evidence and information about key issues within the National Park. We also undertook a 'call for sites and ideas' in late 2016. This allowed people with an interest in the use of land within the Park to submit sites they wished to see identified for development in the new Local Development Plan.

1.9 We then undertook a consultation on a Main Issues Report in late 2017 / early 2018, when we asked for views on the big issues that the new Local Development Plan will need to address and the options for tackling them. The Main Issues Report also set out choices for the land allocations that could be made for development, and for policies that will be used to make decisions on applications for planning permission.

1.10 We received a large number of responses to the Main Issues Report consultation, including a number of new site proposals that were not included as options in the Main Issues Report. We identified a small number of these proposals that we felt were appropriate for inclusion in the new Local Development Plan and sought views on these through a focussed New Sites Consultation during August and September 2018.

³ You can find more information about the timescales and process for producing the new Local Development Plan in our [Development Plan Scheme](#)

1.11 We have taken account of all the comments we received on the Main Issues Report and the New Sites Consultation, and have used them to inform the content of the Plan.

How to use the Plan

1.12 The Plan has 5 sections: Introduction; Vision; Spatial Strategy; Policies; and Community Information. Each section provides important information. Together, they explain the future development strategy for the National Park and outline the policies and site allocations that will be used to assess planning applications.

1.13 The 'Policies' section contains three general types of policies:

- Park-wide policies that apply to all new developments in the National Park;
- map-based policies that apply to developments in specific areas;
- and topic-based policies that apply to specific types of development (eg. housing, economic development etc.)

1.14 A number of the policies are supported by Supplementary Guidance which provides extra detail on the use and application of the policy. This Supplementary Guidance has the same weight in decision making as the Local Development Plan itself.

1.15 The 'Community Information' section includes guidance for all of the defined settlements in the National Park. It identifies sites that are appropriate for specific types of development as well as important open spaces that should be protected from development.

1.16 If you are interested in a particular community, or a site within a defined settlement, we recommend that you read the Community Information section before referring to any relevant policies in the Policies section.

1.17 If you are interested in a particular subject, or a site that is not within a defined settlement, we would recommend that you refer to the Policies section in the first instance.

1.18 It is important to remember that planning applications will be assessed against all relevant parts of the Plan. If you are applying for planning permission you should look at all of the policies and site allocations that are relevant to your proposal and make sure your development complies with them all.

Approach to planning in the Cairngorms National Park

- 1.19 In the Cairngorms National Park, more than in any other part of Scotland, there is a partnership approach to planning. The CNPA and the five relevant local authorities – Aberdeenshire Council, Angus Council, Moray Council, Perth & Kinross Council and The Highland Council – all play a key role in making the planning system work effectively.
- 1.20 The CNPA sets the planning policy framework for the National Park. This is achieved through the Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan and the Local Development Plan. All planning applications in the Park are determined in line with this policy framework.
- 1.21 However, planning applications are submitted in the first instance to the relevant local authority. The CNPA then ‘calls in’ and determines the most significant planning applications for the Park (generally around 10% of all applications), leaving the remainder to be determined by the local authorities⁴.

Links to other strategies

- 1.22 The Plan is not produced in isolation. It is one of a number of key strategies which together form the policy context for the management of the Cairngorms National Park, as shown in Figure 2. It is influenced by, and in turn influences, a range of other documents.
- 1.23 One of the key documents that guides the content of the Local Development Plan is the Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan.
- 1.24 The Partnership Plan is the management plan for the National Park which is approved by Scottish Ministers. It sets out the vision and over-arching strategy for managing the National Park, as well as identifying priorities for action and an overall strategic policy framework.
- 1.25 Scottish Government guidance states that Local Development Plans for National Parks should be consistent with the National Park Partnership Plan. The Partnership Plan therefore provides the strategic context for the Local Development Plan, and the Local Development Plan will help to deliver a number of the Partnership Plan’s policies and priorities.

⁴ You can find more information about how the planning process works in the National Park in our [Planning Service Charter](#) and our [Planning Service Protocol](#)

Figure 2: Key strategies for the Cairngorms National Park



2 Vision

2.1 The Plan shares the long-term vision for the Cairngorms National Park that is set out in the National Park Partnership Plan:

“An outstanding National Park, enjoyed and valued by everyone, where nature and people thrive together.”

2.2 The Partnership Plan also sets out the following long-term outcomes for the National Park:

- Conservation – a special place for people and nature with natural and cultural heritage enhanced
- Visitor experience – people enjoying the Park through outstanding visitor and learning experiences
- Rural development – a sustainable economy supporting thriving businesses and communities

2.3 The Plan will help to support these long-term outcomes by making sure:

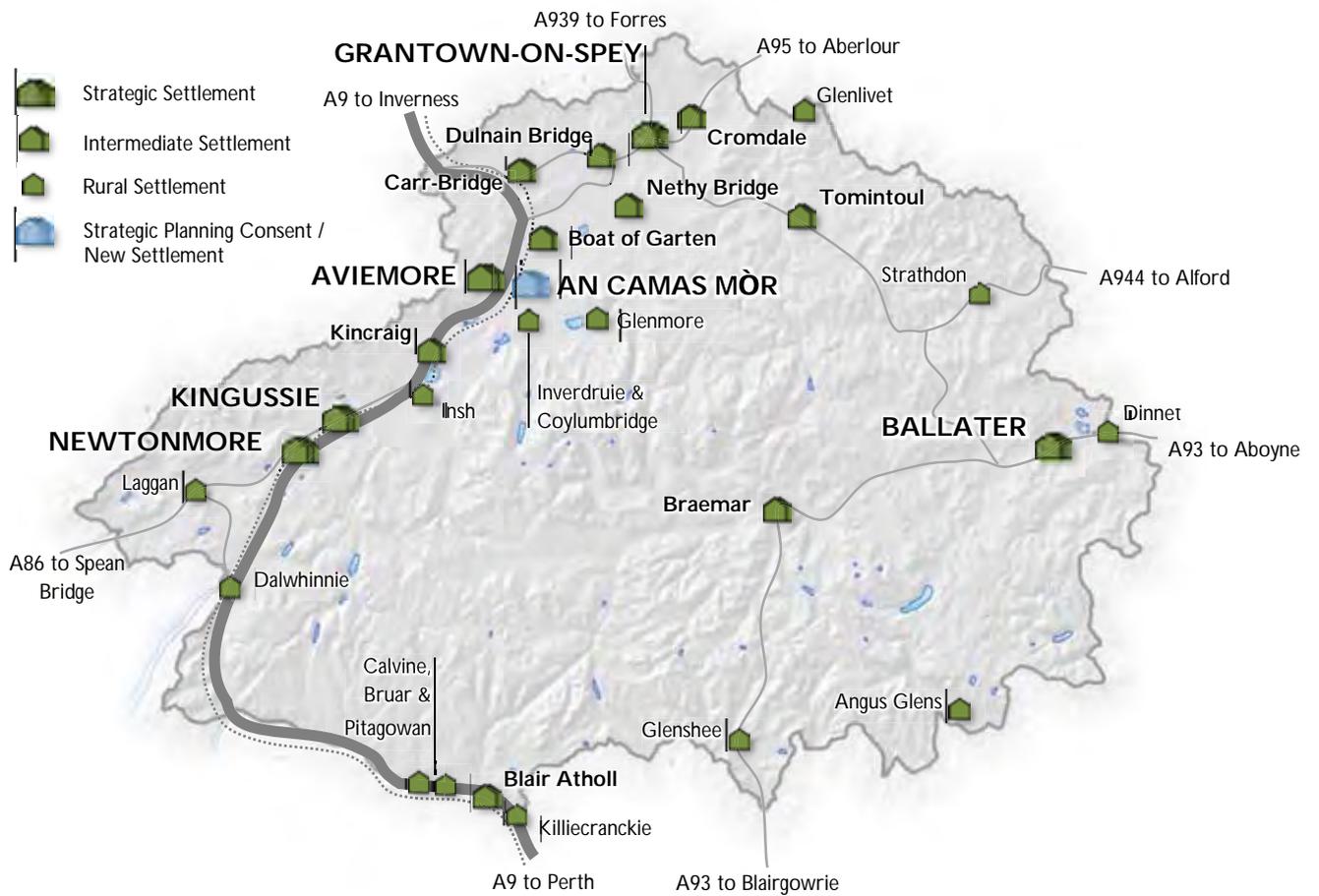
- the special qualities of the Park are enhanced by new development where possible and protected from development that would significantly erode or harm them;
- new development helps to reinforce the valued built heritage of the Park and the communities within it;
- new or improved visitor infrastructure is supported where appropriate and integrated with other visitor sites, services and communities;
- new development is well connected to core paths and other off-road routes, as well as creating attractive places to live and visit;
- there is sufficient land for housing to meet identified need and demand, including for inward migration of workers;
- more affordable housing is provided to support growth in the working age population and help address the housing pressures faced by young people;
- the necessary land and support for business development and diversification is provided;
- there are sites for future development that support attractive, vibrant communities and that minimise the need to use energy; and
- there is clear guidance on where, when and how the best development will be supported.

3 Spatial strategy

- 3.1 The settlements of the Cairngorms National Park are linked by a network of roads. The A9 trunk road runs along the western and northern edges of the Park, linking areas to the south and north as well as connecting to the A86 and A96 trunk roads. The Perth to Inverness rail line also links communities around the western and northern edges of the Park as well as providing connections beyond to both the north and south. Proposals to dual the A9 from Perth to Inverness, along with proposed upgrades to the Highland Main Line, will strengthen and improve these connections.
- 3.2 The dualling of the A9 is one of Scotland's largest infrastructure programmes, involving upgrading 80 miles of road from single to dual carriageway between Perth and Inverness. The £3 billion programme is being developed by Transport Scotland and is designed to deliver economic growth through improved road safety and quicker journey times, as well as better links to pedestrian, cycling and public transport facilities. The route is being delivered in eleven sections, seven of which are located entirely or partly in the National Park. It is currently scheduled for completion in 2025. In addition to the improvements to the road for vehicles, the upgrades to a parallel route for non-motorised users, particularly cyclists and walkers, will make a significant contribution to functional transport on a safe off-road route between many of the communities in and visitors to the National Park.
- 3.3 In addition, the A9 has been designated an 'Electric Highway' as part of the Scottish Government's vision to phase out the need for new petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2032. This is expected to result in the installation of electric vehicle charging hubs within communities along the A9 route to provide charging options for long distance travellers as well as local businesses and residents.
- 3.4 Proposals to upgrade the Highland Main Line are also currently being prepared to improve rail connections between the north of Scotland and the central belt. The long-term goal of this project is to achieve a fastest journey time of 2 hours and 45 minutes between Inverness and the central belt, with an average journey time of 3 hours, and to deliver an hourly service by 2019.
- 3.5 Once completed these transport upgrades are likely to increase the accessibility of some settlements within the National Park, including by linking them more effectively to key locations outwith the Park such as Inverness and Perth. This is likely to increase the demand for development in some areas and could bring increased opportunities for inward investment within the Park.

- 3.6 There are clear opportunities for growth and development within and around the existing settlements of the Park, both to maintain their status and to provide the new homes, businesses and other facilities that are needed to ensure their future sustainability.
- 3.7 Most of the land outside the Park's main settlements is farmland, moorland, forestry, woodland and mountain that is valued for nature, recreation and land management activities. However, within the main valleys of the National Park, this land is also important for rural housing and for a wide range of businesses. There are opportunities for the development of affordable housing, new business and for the diversification of existing businesses within these landscapes. There are also opportunities for development that enables significant environmental benefits and enhancements.
- 3.8 The Plan is therefore based on an overall development strategy which focuses most development to the main settlements of the National Park – Aviemore, Ballater, Grantown-on Spey, Kingussie and Newtonmore. These settlements are referred to as 'strategic settlements'.
- 3.9 The development strategy also includes the provision of a new settlement at An Camas Mòr. As a new community of 1,500 homes and associated development, An Camas Mòr will make a significant contribution towards meeting the need for housing and business development within the Highland Council part of the Park. Over time, An Camas Mòr will become a new strategic settlement in its own right.
- 3.10 In addition to the strategic settlements, the development strategy also identifies 'intermediate settlements' and 'rural settlements'. Intermediate settlements will accommodate development to meet wider needs, albeit at a more modest scale than within the strategic settlements, whilst development in rural settlements will primarily be aimed at meeting local need.
- 3.11 Outside of the defined settlements, the development strategy will enable small-scale expansion of existing groups of buildings in rural areas, delivery of affordable housing and the development of new and diversified rural businesses. For those who own significant areas of land, the development strategy provides an opportunity to plan in the long term for rural housing, business development and environmental enhancements across their estates.
- 3.12 The development strategy is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Development strategy diagram



4 Policies

Overview

- 4.1 The policies in this section of the Plan provide a framework to manage development. They form the basis for making decisions on planning applications in a way that will deliver the vision and long-term objectives of the Plan.
- 4.2 It is important to remember that planning applications will be assessed against all relevant parts of the Plan. If you are applying for planning permission you should look at all of the policies that are relevant to your proposal and make sure your development complies with them all.
- 4.3 You should also refer to the Supplementary Guidance which provides extra detail on the use and application of some of the policies. This Supplementary Guidance has the same weight in decision making as the Plan policies. The policies provide clear cross references to relevant Supplementary Guidance.
- 4.4 The planning authority may require additional information or surveys to ensure that sufficient and up-to-date information is available to enable a timely decision to be taken on your proposed development. We would strongly advise you to seek pre-application advice to ensure any requirements for additional information are considered before you submit a planning application.

Relationship with the National Park Partnership Plan

- 4.5 The policies of the Plan will support the delivery of the National Park Partnership Plan. Figures 4 and 5 show the relationship between the Plan policies and the Partnership Plan's 9 key priorities and overall policy framework.

Figure 4: Relationship between Plan policies and Partnership Plan priorities

Local Development Plan Policy	National Park Partnership Plan Priority								
	1 – Landscape Scale Collaboration	2 – Deer Management	3 – Moorland Management	4 – Visitor Infrastructure and Information	5 – Active Cairngorms	6 – Learning and Inclusion	7 – Housing	8 – Community Capacity and Empowerment	9 – Economic Development
1 – New Housing Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
2 – Supporting Economic Growth	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓
3 – Design and Placemaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓
4 – Natural Heritage	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 – Landscape	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 – Digital Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
7 – Renewable Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
8 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-
9 – Cultural Heritage	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 – Resources	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
11 – Developer Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓

Figure 5: Relationship between Plan policies and Partnership Plan policy framework

Local Development Plan Policy	National Park Partnership Plan Policy															
	Conservation							Visitor Experience				Rural Development				
	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
1 – New Housing Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-
2 – Supporting Economic Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-
3 – Design and Placemaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
4 – Natural Heritage	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 – Landscape	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 – Digital Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
7 – Renewable Energy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-
8 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 – Cultural Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
10 – Resources	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-
11 – Developer Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓

POLICY 1: NEW HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

1.1 Housing delivery in settlements

Proposals for housing will be supported where they are located:

- a) on an identified allocated site; or
- b) within an identified settlement boundary

All proposals for housing will need to:

- a) meet the requirements for the settlement as outlined in the Community Information section; and
- b) reinforce and enhance the character of the settlement

1.2 Housing development in existing rural groups

Proposals for new housing development which adds to an existing rural group (three or more buildings) will be considered favourably where:

- a) they connect to, reinforce and enhance the character of the group, integrating with the existing built form and pattern of existing development; and
- b) do not add more than one third to the existing number of buildings in the group within the plan period (based on the size of the group on the date of plan adoption)

1.3 Other housing in the countryside

Proposals will be supported where they reinforce the existing pattern of development, and:

- a) are necessary for or improve the operational and economic viability of an active business which has a locational requirement directly linked to the countryside; or
- b) are on a rural brownfield site

1.4 Designing for affordability

Residential development will be required to provide a mix of dwelling types and sizes to help secure a balanced housing stock, with an emphasis on smaller dwellings.

1.5 Affordable housing

Developments consisting of four or more dwellings should include provision for affordable housing amounting to:

- a) 45% of the total number of dwellings on the development site in the settlements of Aviemore, Ballater, Blair Atholl and Braemar
- b) 25% of the total number of dwellings on the development site in all other settlements

Proposals for fewer than four market dwellings will also be required to make a contribution towards affordable housing. This will be a monetary payment towards meeting housing need in the local community.

Developers seeking to negotiate a reduction in affordable housing provision must demonstrate through a Viability Assessment that the requirements make an otherwise commercially viable proposal unviable.

1.6 Affordable housing exception sites

Development of 100% affordable housing sites will be supported in locations that would not normally be used for housing where justified by evidence of unmet local need shown through community needs assessments, housing needs and demand assessments or other information available at the time of application.

In exceptional cases where the delivery of 100% affordable housing is not viable, a limited amount of open market housing may be supported to cross-subsidise the affordable housing providing evidence shows that:

- a) the whole development comprises a minimum of two affordable houses; and
- b) the open market element is the minimum required to provide the necessary subsidy to facilitate the development of the affordable element; and
- c) the affordable housing could not be delivered without the input of the subsidy provided by the open market element of the proposal

1.7 Alterations to existing houses

Proposals will be supported where:

- a) the appearance and character of the dwelling and the surrounding area is protected or enhanced; and
- b) appropriate and proportionate provision of private garden is maintained; and
- c) adequate off street parking and vehicular access to the property is maintained

1.8 Conversions

Conversion of existing traditional and vernacular buildings to housing will be supported where:

- a) it is demonstrated that the building is capable of the proposed conversion works; and
- b) it maintains the style and character of the original building in terms of form, scale, materials and detailing, where they contribute positively to the context and setting of the area

1.9 Replacement houses

Proposals to replace existing housing stock will be supported where:

- a) the existing house is not a listed building or an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character of a conservation area; and
- b) the new house incorporates the footprint of the original, unless an alternative adjacent site would minimise any negative environmental, landscape or social effects of the development

1.10 Housing for gypsies and travellers

Proposals for the development of sites for gypsies and travellers will be favourably considered where the need and location have been identified in the relevant Local Authority Housing Strategy.

1.11 Long term designations

Long term housing designations are identified in Aviemore to set out the settlement's preferred direction of future growth, to assist in the forward planning of infrastructure and landscape enhancement / mitigation and to ensure that in the event of An Camas Mòr proving undeliverable, a 5-year effective land supply will be maintained. These sites are not relied upon to meet the housing land requirement up to 2030 and are not expected to be released for development during the plan period.

Early release of the land will only be considered when there is strong evidence that An Camas Mòr will not be delivered in the plan period and:

- a) this results in a shortfall in the 5-year effective land supply that cannot be met by:
 - i. windfall provision assuming previous trends; or
 - ii. constrained sites which are likely to become available for development within the relevant 5-year time frame.
- b) the long term designations are demonstrably deliverable within the relevant 5-year time frame

The status of these designations will be reviewed through the next Local Development Plan.

Supplementary Guidance (Housing) will be produced to support the above policy by providing further detail on how best to deliver affordable housing. This includes advice on different types of affordable housing, maintaining housing as affordable housing in perpetuity, onsite and offsite affordable housing provision, financial contributions towards affordable housing, and where flexibility may be applied to the affordable housing percentage requirements. It will also provide further detail on how best to address the detailed implementation and approach to the long term designations which will apply to early / partial release and / or progression through the next Local Development Plan.

What the policy aims to do

- 4.6 Maintaining high quality places where communities can be sustainable and thrive is key to the long-term success of the National Park. This should be undertaken in a way that makes the best use of resources, is compatible with the unique natural heritage and landscape qualities of the National Park, integrates with services and facilities, and promotes the highest standards in design and environmental quality.
- 4.7 We want to enable and actively support the delivery of new housing which is affordable and meets community needs, in turn supporting and growing the economy. While most growth is focused in major settlements all communities should have some options for new housing and everyone should be able to see what those opportunities are in the next 5-20 years.
- 4.8 While the local authority Housing Need and Demand Assessments (HNDAs) reveal housing need and demand in the wider housing market areas which cover the Park, they do not set any formal housing supply targets for the Park. However, in order to support sustainable rural communities, it is important to plan for more housing in the Park. This needs to be a realistic assumption of what can be delivered whilst ensuring a generous supply of land is available to ensure that new housing is delivered.
- 4.9 We have therefore identified Housing Supply Targets and Housing Land Requirements for the National Park up to the year 2030 (10 years from the anticipated date of 'adoption' which is 2020 - when the plan has been fully agreed and comes into full force). The total Housing Land Requirement over this term, which is based on a generosity level of 10% above the Housing Supply Target, is 836 units (see Tables 1 and 2).
- 4.10 Indicative Housing Supply Targets and Housing Land Requirements have also been identified for the period from 2030 to 2039 in line with Scottish Planning Policy requirements. These only provide an indication of the amount of housing that may be needed during this time period, as the targets and requirements for this period will be reviewed through future Local Development Plans.

Table 1: Housing Supply Target

Local Authority Area	2020-2024			2025-2029			2030-2039 (indicative target)		
	Market	Affordable	Total	Market	Affordable	Total	Market	Affordable	Total
Aberdeenshire	30	30	60	26	23	49	47	38	85
Angus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland	154	178	332	118	100	218	236	200	436
Moray	18	10	28	14	7	21	22	13	35
Perth & Kinross	15	12	27	9	7	16	18	14	32
CNPA Total	218	229	447	167	137	304	323	265	588

Table 2: Housing Land Requirement based on a generosity level of 10%

Local Authority Area	2020-2024	2025-2029	2030-2039 (indicative target)
Aberdeenshire	66	54	94
Angus	0	0	0
Highland	365	240	480
Moray	41	23	39
Perth & Kinross	30	18	35
CNPA Total	502	334	647

4.11 In order to meet the overall Housing Land Requirement, the Plan allocates a range of housing sites that are effective or expected to become effective during the Plan period. Allocations have been made to meet the Housing Land Requirement in full in all local authority areas except Moray and Perth & Kinross. In these areas, other sites with existing planning consents, as well as windfall developments, are expected to contribute towards meeting the full requirement. Appendix 1 provides a table showing the contribution that the Plan's housing allocations are expected to make towards meeting the Housing Land Requirement.

4.12 Historically, delivery of housing has not been sufficient to meet housing need. It is therefore important to ensure that the sites identified in the Plan are delivered. Owing to its size An Camas Mòr presents a particular risk. If An Camas Mòr is delivered as envisaged, it can be expected to meet a significant proportion of the housing requirements for the Highland Council area of the National Park for many years to come. However, a development of such scale, over a long period of time, with significant

infrastructure costs will be challenging to make happen. Therefore specific alternative Long Term sites have been identified in Aviemore. Although these sites are not expected to be released for development during the period of this LDP, the policy enables them to come forward if An Camas Mòr proves undeliverable during the Plan period and additional land is needed to meet housing need.

- 4.13 The housing policies will enable good quality housing development that meets the needs of communities and supports economic and community development. They will allow the right amount of growth, in the right place, meeting the demands of all sections of our communities in a sustainable way, while allowing choice and incremental growth to meet local demand.
- 4.14 The policies particularly aim to support the growth of the working age population. It is currently hard for many people that work within the National Park to access housing on the open market as average incomes are relatively low and house prices are high. Many businesses in the National Park report problems with recruiting and retaining staff because of high housing costs. The policies therefore aim to increase the amount of affordable housing provided in new developments, as well as ensuring a better mix of house types and sizes within the open market element of new developments. As a consequence, more new housing should be accessible to people working within the National Park. This, in turn, should support the economy and help local businesses to recruit and retain staff.
- 4.15 Proposals for staff accommodation associated with specific businesses will be supported where they meet the policies of the Plan.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

- 4.16 This housing policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long-term Rural Development outcome and is consistent with its Rural Development policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policy 3.1**, which aims to maintain or grow the working age population of the Park, and **Priority 7**, which is aimed at:
- a) Reducing the proportion of second homes in new developments by ensuring that new housing development is targeted at meeting local needs as far as possible;
 - b) Maximising the proportion of new housing that is affordable in perpetuity;
 - c) Identifying sites in the next Local Development Plan where the affordable housing contribution will be more than the normal national maximum of 25% because of acute affordability pressures and the shortage of supply;
 - d) Using the next Local Development Plan to manage the nature of new open market housing so it is better targeted towards local needs (e.g. by seeking a greater mix of house types and sizes, with an emphasis towards smaller homes in new developments);

- e) Applying flexible planning policies to promote majority affordable housing developments and encourage the use of innovative delivery models to maximise the number of affordable homes that are built;
- f) Targeting public sector funding towards the National Park and to sites with the greatest potential for delivering affordable housing.

Applying the policy

- 4.17 The policy will be used to approve appropriate housing development which supports sustainable communities. All new development should reinforce and enhance the character of its surroundings. The policy will be used in conjunction with other policies to ensure development is well designed, and does not have any adverse impact on the features of natural or cultural heritage important to the National Park.
- 4.18 All applicants should demonstrate how their development supports the sustainability of the local community. Developments will need to carefully reflect or complement the scale, materials and details of existing development.
- 4.19 All housing developments must make a contribution towards the provision of affordable housing to meet the needs of communities in the Park. The policy will be used to ensure as many affordable houses are built in the National Park as possible, to address the ongoing issue of lack of supply of the right type of housing to meet community needs.
- 4.20 Evidence shows that whilst affordability pressures vary over time, the settlements of Aviemore, Ballater, Braemar and Blair Atholl have consistently experienced the highest house price to income ratios. They also have amongst the highest levels of second home ownership, which tends to exacerbate affordability pressures and limits the amount of housing that is available to people working within the National Park. The affordable housing policy therefore has a spatial element through which a higher contribution will be required in these areas (see Figure 6).
- 4.21 It is recognised that a mix of tenures and sizes of unit is the key to achieving the best form of development to meet local need. In applying the policy, proposals will be assessed to measure the range of tenures in a variety of sizes, depending on site, demand and market conditions. This mix could include: social rented housing provided through public subsidy; low cost home ownership and/or rent options provided through public subsidy or the developer; affordable private rented housing; and serviced plots for the local market.
- 4.22 Affordable dwellings will be required to be of a modest size that is commensurate to the needs of the household that will occupy them.

4.23 If a developer considers that the level of affordable housing being sought will render an otherwise commercially viable proposal to be unviable, they must demonstrate this by providing a Viability Assessment to the Authority. This assessment must be verified by a District Valuer to enable the Authority to review the level of contribution required. The developer must demonstrate through an 'open book' confidential basis that the affordable housing requirement makes the development commercially unviable.

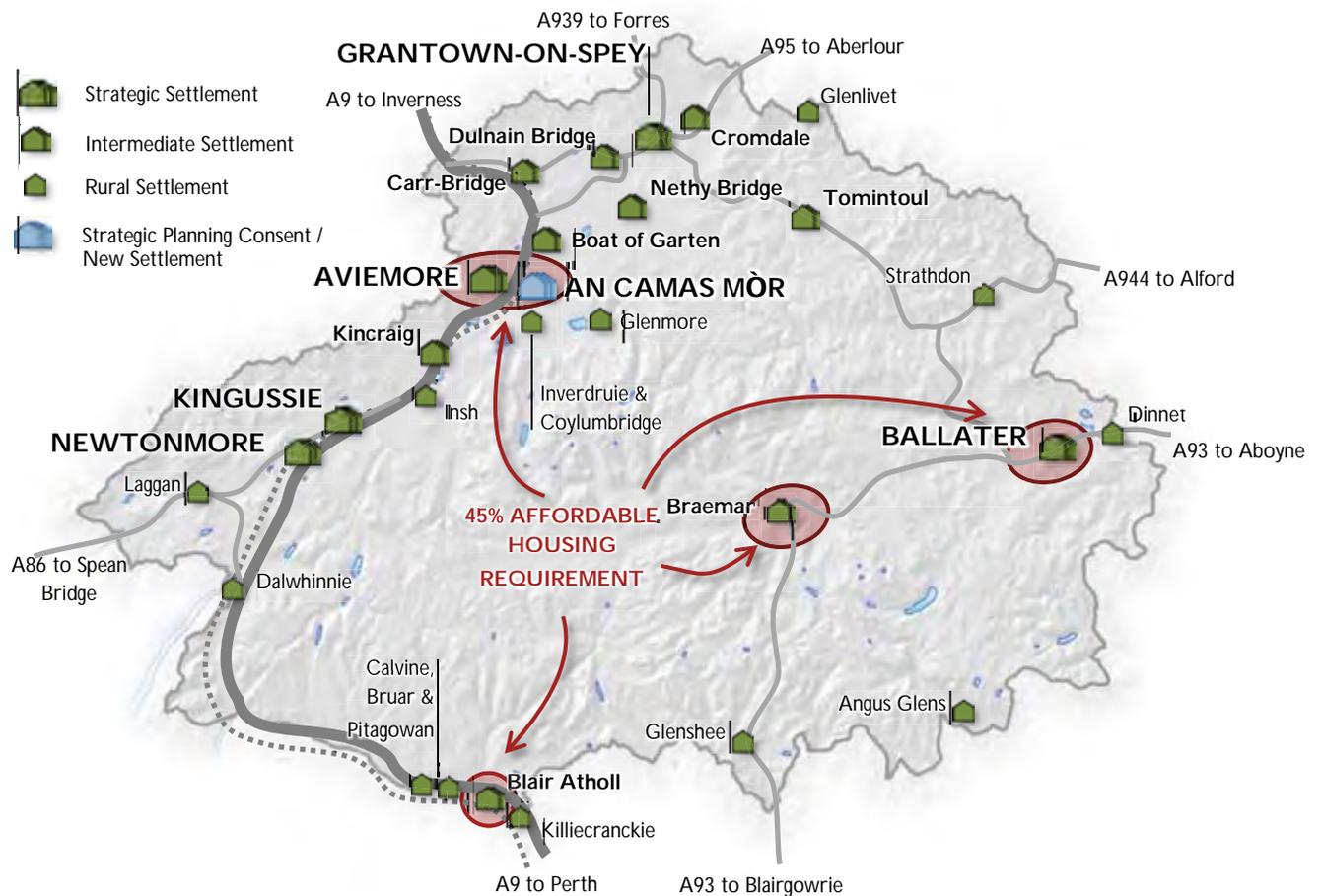


Figure 6: Areas where the affordable housing contributions on all sites of four units or more will be 45%

4.24 Housing development should maximise opportunities for infill, conversion, small scale development, and the redevelopment or reuse of derelict and underused land.

4.25 For cases involving the replacement of an existing house, if you do not propose to salvage and reuse materials from the original building you must provide a reasoned justification. All proposals to replace an existing house must ensure the original dwelling is demolished or becomes ancillary to the new dwelling.

POLICY 2: SUPPORTING ECONOMIC GROWTH

2.1 Retail development and high footfall generating uses

Proposals for high footfall generating developments, including retail, commercial, leisure, offices and community facilities, will be supported where they are located in a way which uses a sequential approach to site selection:

- a) within an identified town centre;
- b) within identified settlement boundaries;
- c) outwith settlements where the development supports the economic vitality and viability of that community.

Developments should have no adverse impact on neighbouring properties and no detrimental impact on the vitality and viability of existing town centres or settlements. Exceptions to this should demonstrate social or community need for the proposal. The potential cumulative impact of similar proposals will also be taken into account.

2.2 Tourist accommodation

Proposals for tourism related accommodation will be supported where they:

- a) have no adverse environmental or social impacts on the site or neighbouring areas; and
- b) contribute to/support the provision of a wide range of visitor accommodation options including low cost accommodation; and
- c) support or contribute to a year round economy.

2.3 Other tourism and leisure developments

Development which enhances formal and informal recreation and leisure facilities; tourism and leisure based business activities and attractions; and improved opportunities for responsible outdoor access will be supported where:

- a) it has no adverse environmental or social impacts on the site or neighbouring areas; and
- b) it makes a positive contribution to the experience of visitors; and
- c) it supports or contributes to a year round economy.

2.4 Other economic development

Proposals which support or extend the economy, or which enhance the range and quality of economic opportunities or facilities, will be considered favourably where they:

- a) are compatible/complementary with existing business activity in the area; and
- b) support the vitality and viability of the local economy.

Developments that contribute to the provision of an identified local economic need, such as the provision of small business units, or contribute to the delivery of the Cairngorms Economic Strategy, will be particularly encouraged.

2.5 Protecting existing economic activity

Proposals for the alternative use of allocated economic development or tourism sites and non-allocated sites or buildings currently in, or last used for, economic, employment or tourism purposes will only be supported where:

- a) it is satisfactorily demonstrated that it is not practical for financial or other reasons to sustain the existing or last economic, employment or tourism use; or
- b) the site or buildings are unsuitable for the business needs and impact adversely on the built or natural environment, local character or neighbouring properties.

What the policy aims to do

4.26 The policy aims to enable and encourage appropriate economic development within the National Park that contributes to the sustainable growth of its economy. Economic growth is central in sustaining the long-term vitality and viability of the National Park's towns and communities and retaining young people in this rural area.

4.27 This policy promotes sustainable economic growth which meets the needs of communities and promotes the National Park as a place to invest. The economy of the National Park is based on a number of sectors including land management, recreation and food and drink, however tourism is the most significant sector. These sectors are important for the sustainability of the National Park's economy and opportunities to support, enhance and diversify them are encouraged.

4.28 This policy aims to support new and existing businesses by creating a flexible framework which allows the best economic developments to thrive and prosper. It also encourages other opportunities which underpin, diversify and benefit the economy and ensure it can grow. It aims to promote the National Park as a good place to invest whilst protecting the special qualities that make it so attractive.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

4.29 This Supporting Economic Growth policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long term Rural Development outcome and is consistent with its Rural Development policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Priority 9 and Policy 3.1**, which is aimed at:

- a) supporting the diversification of existing land based businesses;
- b) encouraging growth of business sectors that draw on the special qualities of the Park such as sustainable tourism and food and drink;
- c) broadening the economic base of the Park into sectors such as creative industries, renewable energy, and making stronger links with higher and further education;
- d) increased provision for business land where there is an identified need and demand; and
- e) supporting the use of land for small business, particularly within settlements.

Applying the policy

4.30 The policy will be used to support appropriate economic development which encourages sustainable economic growth whilst protecting communities from inappropriate development and helping to keep them vibrant and sustainable. All proposals must be appropriate and compatible with their surroundings, and contribute to supporting a year round economy. This policy will be used in conjunction with other policies in the Plan to ensure development is well designed, and does not have any adverse impact on the features of natural or cultural heritage important to the National Park.

Economic development / high footfall generating uses

4.31 Proposals for high footfall generating uses including retail, commercial, leisure, offices and community facilities should be directed to town centres in the first instance. However, this approach is not intended to divert essential services away from rural areas. Where there is no identified town centre, proposals should be located within the settlement boundary in the first instance.

4.32 Where a development is proposed outwith a town centre (where applicable) or settlement boundary, justification should be provided explaining why the proposal requires the location selected and a statement demonstrating that the sequential approach to site selection has been followed.

4.33 Proposals should demonstrate how they contribute to and support the local community and economy and that they will have no adverse impacts on neighbours or surrounding land uses. An assessment of the impact on nearby town centres or a Retail Impact Assessment may be required depending on the scale of the development.

Tourist accommodation

- 4.34 Ensuring the provision of a wide range of visitor accommodation is central in attracting visitors and enabling people from all socio economic groups to visit and experience the National Park.
- 4.35 Proposals for custom-built tourist accommodation will be supported where they are on an allocated tourism site or in other locations where they contribute to the provision of a wider range of accommodation options within the National Park. Low cost tourism accommodation proposals including camping, group accommodation and accommodation that caters for a range of visitor needs are particularly encouraged where they have no adverse impact on their surroundings.
- 4.36 Proposals for huts will be considered on their merits against relevant policies of the Plan.
- 4.37 Proposals for new houses that will be used solely for tourism purposes, which otherwise meet residential standards, will be assessed under the housing policy and will be subject to developer obligations for residential purposes.

Other tourism and leisure developments

- 4.38 The National Park contains a number of major tourist attractions which make an important contribution to its economy. Proposals to enhance, expand or diversify these attractions will be encouraged where they are on an allocated tourism site or in other locations where they are compatible with the existing operation of the business and make a positive contribution to the local and wider economy. Where large developments are proposed, improvements to infrastructure to support that development and the wider economy should always be considered together.
- 4.39 There are three ski centres in the National Park and these play an important role in the local economy. They face challenges and pressures in continuing to provide the modern infrastructure and facilities that visitors expect, as well as responding to climate change and considering ways of increasing summer visits and revenues. The Plan will support appropriate development and enhancement of these facilities. Planning applications in these locations should be supported by a masterplan or similar document which outlines the longer term development strategy for the centre and explains how the proposal fits within this.
- 4.40 Proposals to create, expand or enhance informal visitor infrastructure such as paths and strategic routes will be supported where they contribute to encouraging active travel and have no adverse environmental impacts.

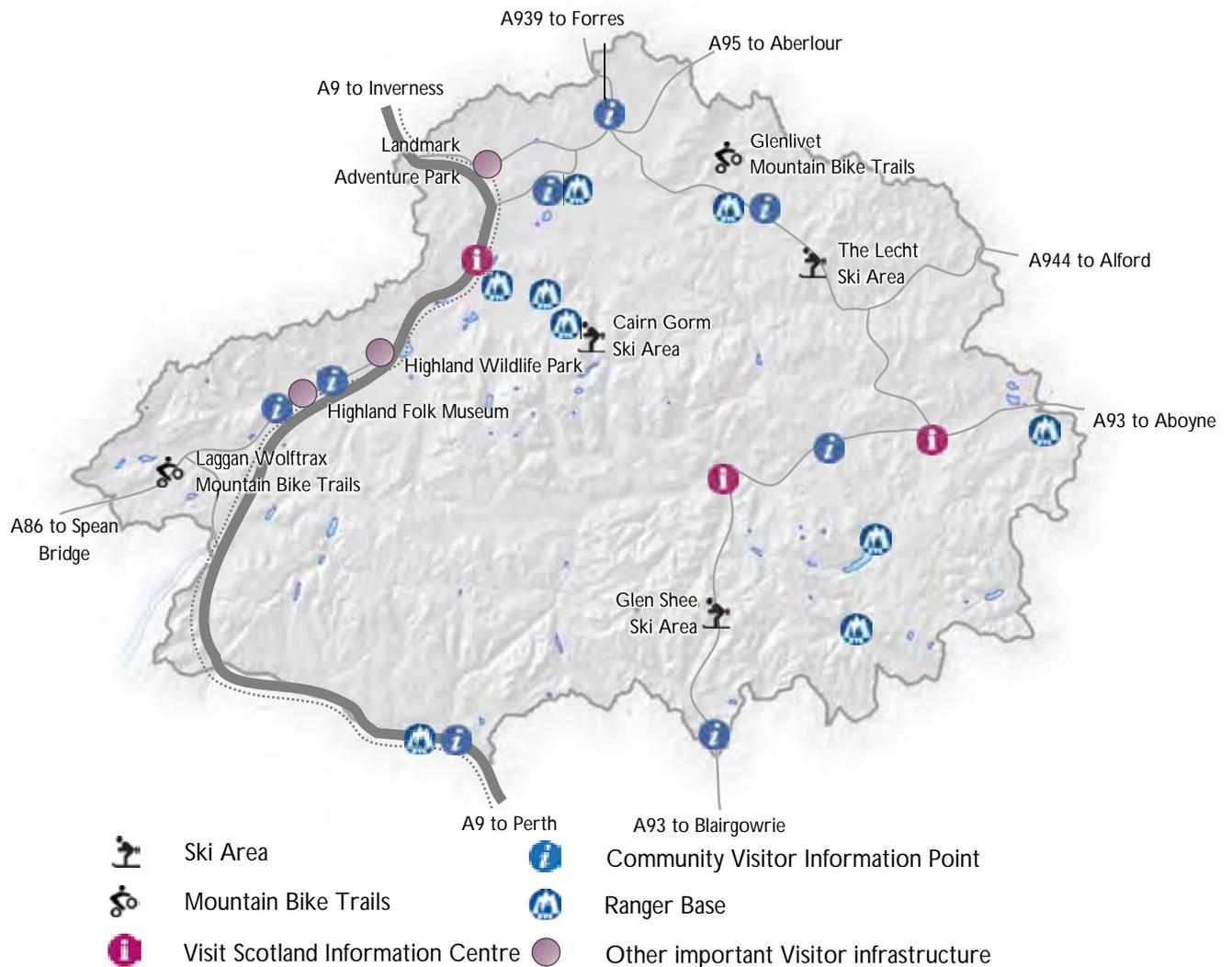


Figure 7 Tourist Infrastructure

Other economic development

4.41 Proposals for other types of economic development will be supported where they support the economy of the National Park by:

- adding to or extending the range of economic opportunities or facilities in a community;
- improving the quality or range of existing facilities; or
- contributing to creating a year round economy.

4.42 Proposals must be compatible or complementary to existing businesses in the area and it should be demonstrated how this will be achieved. Proposals must also support the vitality and viability of the local and wider economy.

All economic development proposals

4.43 Permission will only be granted where it is demonstrated that a proposal supports and promotes sustainable economic development. The level of information required

should be proportionate and relevant to the scale and nature of the proposal. This may include information on matters such as the number of jobs to be created, hours of working, transport requirements, environmental effects, noise levels and the layout and design of buildings. For example, a Retail Impact Assessment may be required to support a new retail business proposal or a business plan for an economic development proposal.

Protecting existing economic activity

4.44 There is a presumption against any proposals that would result in the loss of an existing economic, employment or tourism site or business.

4.45 Any proposals for the change of use of an existing economic, employment or tourism facility or site will only be considered acceptable where it is satisfactorily demonstrated that the business and/or premises:

- is not suitable for another economic, employment or tourism use;
- is no longer needed or the premises is no longer suitable for the needs of the business;
- is not practically or economically viable;
- will not have an adverse impact on the local economy.

4.46 A statement with supporting evidence must be submitted demonstrating how the change of use meets these criteria.

POLICY 3: DESIGN AND PLACEMAKING

3.1 Placemaking

All developments must meet the six qualities of successful places, which in accordance with Scottish Planning Policy paragraphs 41 to 46, are to be:

- i. distinctive;
- ii. safe and pleasant;
- iii. welcoming;
- iv. adaptable;
- v. resource efficient; and
- vi. easy to move around and beyond

3.2 Major Developments

Major developments of 50 or more homes, or 2 hectares or more of employment, retail or mixed use development, will need to be supported by a masterplan or development brief. Where a site is allocated, this requirement will be outlined in the Community Information section of the Plan. Masterplans and development briefs must demonstrate how the development meets the six qualities of successful places.

3.3 Sustainable Design

All development proposals must also be designed to:

- a) minimise the effects of the development on climate change in terms of siting and construction and, once complete, achieve at least the minimum standard in compliance with the Building Standards Technical Handbook;
- b) be sympathetic to the traditional pattern and character of the surrounding area, local vernacular and local distinctiveness, whilst encouraging innovation in design and use of materials;
- c) use materials and landscaping that will complement the setting of development;
- d) make sustainable use of resources, including the minimisation of energy, waste and water usage, within the future maintenance arrangements, and for any decommissioning which may be necessary;
- e) enable the storage, segregation and collection of recyclable materials and make provision for composting;
- f) promote sustainable transport methods and active travel, including making provision for the storage of bicycles and reducing the need to travel;
- g) improve or add to existing public and amenity open space;
- h) maintain and maximise all opportunities for responsible outdoor access, including links into the existing path network and ensuring consistency with the Core Paths Plan;

- i) protect the amenity enjoyed by neighbours including minimisation of disturbance caused by access to the development site;
- j) include an appropriate means of access, egress, levels of private amenity ground, and space for off-street parking; and
- k) create opportunities for further biodiversity and promote ecological interest

3.4 Replacing existing building stock

Replacing existing building stock will be considered favourably where:

- a) the existing building is not a listed building or an unlisted building that makes a positive contribution to the character of a conservation area; and
- b) the original footprint of the building is incorporated into the new development unless an alternative adjacent site would minimise any negative environmental, landscape or social effects of the development

3.5 Converting existing building stock

Converting existing building stock will be considered favourably where:

- a) the building is redundant for its original use, and is unlikely to have a commercial or economic future in its current form; and
- b) the conversion works maintain the style and character of the original building in terms of form, scale, materials and detailing, where they contribute positively to the context and setting of the area

3.6 Alterations to existing building stock

Alterations to existing building stock will be considered favourably where they:

- a) respect the design, massing, proportions and general visual appearance of the building and area; and
- b) maintain an appropriate level of private ground, including space for off-street parking

What the policy aims to do

4.47 The policy aims to ensure that all development, not just the expensive or iconic, delivers high standards of design and placemaking and contributes to the National Park's special sense of place.

4.48 The distinctive character and identity of the Cairngorms National Park's natural and built heritage and settlements contribute to the qualities that make it special. The contribution that built development makes to our sense of place and quality of life is important to those who live and work in and visit the National Park. Good design and placemaking is key to achieving development fit for a National Park.

- 4.49 The way development is designed and built is important not only for its visual appearance and quality of life but also to help contribute to reduction of carbon emissions, limiting waste of all types, and minimising our use of precious resources.
- 4.50 We must therefore make the most of every opportunity to conserve and enhance the distinctive characteristics that make the National Park and its communities special, and make a positive contribution to a more sustainable way of living which considers not only the cost of the development, but the lifetime impacts of using the new buildings.
- 4.51 The policy promotes the highest standards of design in all development. This includes siting and design, the use of materials, the impact the development has on the environment, accessibility, and the long-term sustainability credentials of the development.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

- 4.52 This design and placemaking policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long-term Rural Development outcome and is consistent with its Rural Development policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policies 3.3 and 3.5**, which are aimed at:
- a) enabling new development which contributes positively to the sense of place;
 - b) promoting a high standard of sustainable design, energy efficiency, sustainably sourced materials and construction in new development;
 - c) supporting the retention and enhancement of local character;
 - d) facilitating the rehabilitation of redundant rural buildings and recycling of resources;
 - e) ensuring road upgrades and improvements respond to local landscape character;
 - f) promoting active travel and public transport provision and reducing the reliance on private motor vehicles;
 - g) increasing renewable energy generation, especially biomass and hydro, that is compatible with conserving the special qualities of the National Park and maintaining the integrity of designated sites;
 - h) supporting businesses and communities to use less energy, reduce emissions, improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings, generate low impact renewable energy, reduce, reuse and recycle resources, and plan for a changing climate;
 - i) maximising the benefits to communities through direct use of locally generated energy or, where sold to the grid, reinvesting income to support community development; and
 - j) promoting high standards of sustainable design and efficient use of energy and materials in construction.

Applying the policy

4.53 Scottish Planning Policy requires the planning system to support high quality development that demonstrates the six qualities of successful places. These are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3: The Six Qualities of Successful Places

Distinctive	Development that complements local features and materials to create places with a sense of identity.
Safe and pleasant	Development that is attractive to use because it provides a sense of security by encouraging activity, eg by creating a clear distinction between private and public spaces, having doors that face onto streets to create active frontages, and having windows that overlook streets, paths and open spaces to create natural surveillance.
Welcoming	Development that helps people to find their way around, eg by accentuating landmarks, including appropriate signage and distinctive lighting, and using features such as public art to mark gateways.
Adaptable	Development that can accommodate future changes of use, eg because there is a mix of densities, tenures and typologies.
Resource efficient	Development that re-uses or shares existing resources, maximises efficiency in resource use, and prevents future resource depletion. This could mean, for example, development that shares infrastructure with adjacent sites, siting development to shelter from the prevailing wind and maximise solar gain, using sustainable drainage systems or using durable building materials and low carbon energy technologies.
Easy to move around and beyond	Development that considers place and prioritises the needs of people before the movement of motor vehicles. This could include prioritising sustainable and active travel choices, and including paths and routes which are well connected with the wider environment beyond the site boundary.

4.54 Implementation of the policy will therefore require development to demonstrate these qualities taking into account the impact the development has on its site, its setting, and the surrounding landscape. The development must reflect its setting in terms of siting, scale and design.

Demolition and alteration of existing buildings

4.55 Supporting evidence will be required as part of the planning application to justify the need to demolish an existing property (from a qualified structural engineer), and to explain why materials from the original building cannot be salvaged and reused in the replacement building.

4.56 In considering the impact of new development and uses on an original building, applicants must include an appraisal of the biodiversity interests found within the building, eg bats, and take appropriate action to account for any particular interests found. As outlined in Policy 9, there is a presumption against the demolition of listed buildings or unlisted buildings that make a positive contribution to the character of a conservation area. Proposals for alterations to listed building must also meet the requirements of Policy 9. In particular, they must be appropriately justified and should not adversely affect the character of the building.

Renewable energy

4.57 Opportunities should be taken to maximise the use of renewable energy technologies within new developments. The co-location of facilities should be explored where possible, including opportunities for district heat and power systems. Consideration should also be given to emerging technologies such as the provision of electric vehicle charging points where appropriate.

Core paths

4.58 In considering the impact on the path network, proposals must be consistent with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code, the Cairngorms National Park Outdoor Access Strategy and the Cairngorms National Park Core Paths Plan.

Transport and sustainable travel

4.59 New development proposals should follow the principles of Designing Streets, the Scottish Government's policy statement on street design, to ensure the creation of places that are easy to move around and beyond. They should also provide safe and convenient opportunities for walking and cycling for both active travel and recreation. These factors should be considered at the outset of the design process in order to ensure they are fully incorporated into new development proposals.

4.60 Transport Statements or Assessments may be required to show that development proposals will not have an unacceptable adverse impact on existing transport infrastructure or services, and to determine whether any new transport infrastructure is required as a result of development.

POLICY 4: NATURAL HERITAGE

4.1 International designations

Development likely to have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 or Ramsar site must demonstrate no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. Where this is not possible, development will be considered favourably only where:

- a) there are no alternative solutions; and
- b) there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature

Where the site has been designated for a European priority habitat or species, development will only be permitted where the reasons for overriding public interest relate to human health, public safety, benefit consequences of primary importance for the environment or other reasons subject to the opinion of the European Commission (via Scottish Ministers).

4.2 National designations

Development that would adversely affect the Cairngorms National Park, a Site of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserve or National Scenic Area will only be permitted where:

- a) it will not adversely affect the integrity of the area or the qualities for which it has been designated; or
- b) any such adverse effects are clearly outweighed by social, economic or environmental benefits of national importance, and compensated by the provision of features of equal or greater importance than those that are adversely affected

4.3 Woodlands

Woodland removal for development will only be permitted where removal of the woodland would achieve clearly defined additional public benefits. Compensation will be expected which is at least equal to the quality and quantity of what is lost. Only in exceptional circumstances will lack of compensation be acceptable.

There will be a strong presumption against removal of Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) sites, which are considered an irreplaceable resource. Only in exceptional circumstances will loss of AWI be permitted:

- a) where the developer can clearly demonstrate that the need and justification for the development outweighs the local, national, or international contribution of the woodland; or
- b) where it can be clearly demonstrated that the AWI site has low ecological value

Where AWI removal is deemed acceptable, compensation for such loss will be mandatory.

4.4 Protected species

Development that would have a significant adverse effect on any European Protected Species will not be permitted unless:

- a) the developer can demonstrate that there are public health, public safety or other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment; and
- b) there is no satisfactory alternative solution; and
- c) the development will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range

Development that would have a significant adverse effect on species protected under Schedule 5 (animals) or 8 (plants) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, as amended, will not be permitted unless:

- a) undertaking the development will give rise to, or contribute towards the achievement of, a significant social, economic or environmental benefit; and
- b) there is no other satisfactory solution; and
- c) the development will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range

Development that would have a significant adverse effect on species protected under Schedule 1, 1A or A1 (birds) of the Wildlife and Conservation Act 1981 (as amended) will not be permitted unless:

- a) the development is required for preserving public health and safety; and
- b) there is no other satisfactory solution; and
- c) the development will not be detrimental to the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range

Development that would have a significant adverse effect on badgers or their setts will not be permitted unless the development fully complies with the requirements of the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended).

4.5 Other biodiversity

Development that would have a significant adverse effect on species listed in Annexes 11 or V of the EC Habitats Directive or Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive will not be permitted unless:

- a) there is no other satisfactory solution; and
- b) the development will not be detrimental to the maintenance of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in the natural range.

Development that would have a significant adverse effect on habitats or species identified in the Cairngorms Nature Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan, Birds of Conservation Concerns (red and amber) or by Scottish Ministers through the Scottish Biodiversity List, including any cumulative impact will only be permitted where:

- a) the developer can demonstrate that the need and justification for the development outweighs the local, national or international contribution of the area of habitat or populations of species; and
- b) significant harm or disturbance to the ecological functions, continuity and integrity of the habitats or species populations is avoided, or minimised where harm is unavoidable; and appropriate compensatory and/or management measures are provided; and new habitats of equal nature conservation value are created as appropriate to the site.

4.6 All development

Where there is evidence to indicate that a protected or priority habitat or species may be present on, or adjacent to, a site, or could be adversely affected by the development, the developer will be required to undertake a focused survey of the area's natural environment to assess the effect of the development on it and to submit a species/habitat protection plan where necessary to set out measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate such effects.

What the policy aims to do

4.61 The range and quality of natural heritage in the Cairngorms National Park is unique in the UK and is internationally valued. A result of natural processes and land management, many of the special habitats and species of the Cairngorms need active management to continue to thrive. The unique natural heritage underpins all four aims of the National Park, and the special qualities created as a result are valued by residents, visitors and those who care about the Park. It is key to the long-term success of the National Park that habitats and species are protected.

4.62 Many of the best examples are formally designated, with around 55% of the National Park covered by a formal designation that has particular management arrangements in place to conserve the relevant features. There are, however, many that are important on a local scale and these often provide important links between formally recognised sites. This facilitates the movement of species and their long-term sustainability. You can find out more information about specific designations, including boundary maps and location details at the [SNHi website](#).

4.63 The policy will ensure that development conserves and enhances the outstanding natural heritage of the Cairngorms National Park. It offers the necessary level of protection from adverse development and enables enhancement.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

- 4.64 This natural heritage policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long-term Conservation outcome and is consistent with its Conservation policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policies 1.2, 1.4 and 1.5**, which are aimed at:
- a) addressing the declining and fragile populations of key species including capercaillie, freshwater pearl mussel and other Cairngorms Nature priorities;
 - b) co-ordinating habitat, recreation and development management to secure the capercaillie population through delivery of the Capercaillie Framework; and
 - c) developing a regional Natura Plan for the suite of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in the Cairngorms National Park.

Applying the policy

International designations

- 4.65 The planning authority must satisfy itself that the development will not adversely affect the integrity of the site before granting any form of planning permission. This is done by the carrying out of an assessment under the Habitats Regulations. Such assessments are carried out where development may affect an internationally designated site (Special Protection Area or Special Area of Conservation) and is carried out by the planning authority. Applicants will need to provide sufficient information for these assessments to be carried out.

Mitigation

- 4.66 Mitigation is defined in the Local Development Plan as 'the undertaking of measures to prevent or reduce to an acceptable level, the impact of a development'. Compensation is defined here as 'the provision of replacement areas of habitat to an equal quality (short term or long term) to offset habitat that will be adversely affected by development'. The policy applies to developments affecting designated sites, whether or not they are inside or outside the boundary of the designated area. In exceptional cases, legal agreements attached to planning permissions may be required to secure the agreed mitigation and/or compensation measures.

Woodlands

- 4.67 There is a general presumption against the removal of woodland for development. Proposals affecting woodland are required to comply with the Scottish Government's Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal and should be consistent with the emerging Cairngorms Forest and Woodland Strategy. Ancient woodlands have high biodiversity value, not just because of the trees, but for the soil structure and diversity of flora created over time. Once ancient woodland has been destroyed, it cannot be recreated.

Protected species

4.68 This policy will be applied to ensure that the effects of development proposals on protected or priority species, including any cumulative impacts, are fully considered by the planning authority. Developers will be required to undertake any necessary surveys for species at their own cost and to the satisfaction of Scottish Natural Heritage and the planning authority. If there is reason to believe that a European Protected Species or its breeding site or resting place may be present on a site, or impacted upon by development, any such presence and any likely effects on the species shall be fully ascertained prior to the determination of the planning application. Where protected species are found to be present, or potentially affected by development, a species protection plan should be prepared and submitted. The species protection plan should demonstrate the ability to pass licensing tests where relevant.

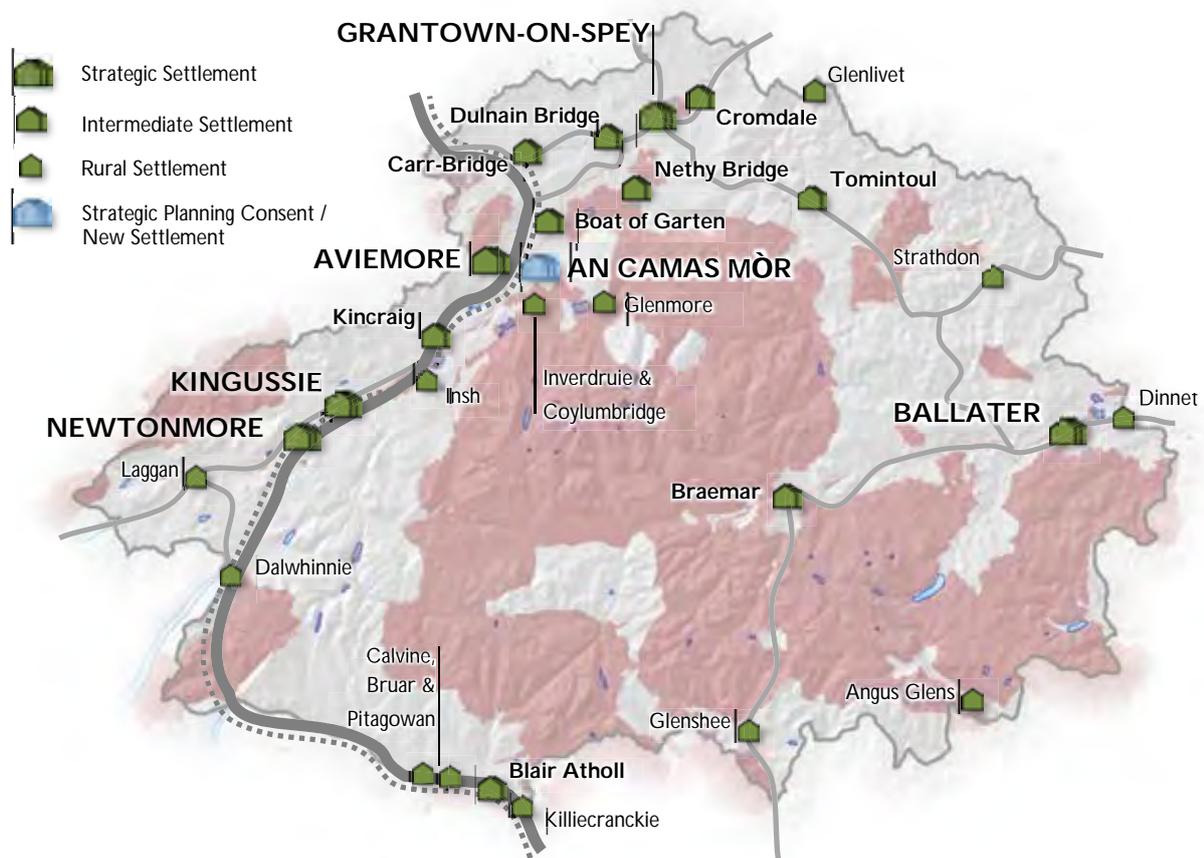


Figure 8: Natura Designations covering the Cairngorms National Park

Precautionary principle

4.69 The precautionary principle will be applied where the impacts of a proposed development on natural heritage resources are uncertain but there is sound evidence for believing that significant irreversible damage could occur. Where the precautionary principle is justified, modifications to the proposal which would eliminate the risk of irreversible damage should be considered. The precautionary principle will not be used to impede development unnecessarily. Where the development is constrained on the

grounds of uncertainty, the potential for research, surveys or assessments to remove or reduce uncertainty should be considered.

POLICY 5: LANDSCAPE

5.1 Special Landscape Qualities

There will be a presumption against any development that does not conserve or enhance the landscape character and special landscape qualities of the Cairngorms National Park including wildness and the setting of the proposed development.

Development that does not complement or enhance the landscape character of the National Park and the setting of the proposed development will be permitted only where:

- a) any significant adverse effects on the special landscape qualities of the National Park are clearly outweighed by social or economic benefits of national importance; and
- b) all the adverse effects on the setting of the proposed development have been minimised and mitigated through appropriate siting, layout, scale, design and construction to the satisfaction of the planning authority

5.2 Private Roads and Ways

New private roads and ways in open moorland* areas will not be permitted unless they:

- a) are designed to minimise landscape and environmental impacts; and
- b) form part of a programme of works including the removal of other existing private roads and ways to deliver a net benefit for the special landscape qualities of the National Park

*Open Moorlands are defined here as the land outside enclosed farmland, semi-improved grassland and forests, and includes heather moorland and montane habitats found on high ground across the National Park

What the policy aims to do

4.70 The landscapes of the Cairngorms are one of the National Park's most valuable assets, underpinning its character, designation and the appeal of the area as a place to visit, live and invest. The experience of large scale wildness in the National Park is particularly distinctive in UK terms.

4.71 The way we use and manage the landscape and its many components will influence its quality and character. We do not seek to keep landscapes unchanged. We seek to ensure that new development conserves and enhances the distinctive characteristics we value as landscapes evolve.

4.72 The policy will support developments that conserve the diverse and spectacular landscapes of the National Park. It supports development that contributes to landscape enhancement and protects against development that would erode the special landscape qualities we value.

Private Roads and Ways

4.73 Open moorlands and hills are one of the Cairngorms National Park's most visible and important landscape components. The areas are used for field sports and farming as well as recreation, and their management is key to delivering many public interest priorities, including natural flood management, species conservation, landscape enhancement and recreation opportunities.

4.74 There are many established vehicle tracks within these areas that are used for multiple estate management objectives as well as by the public. They are often the most obvious man-made features with those landscapes and can have a significant on landscape character, special landscape qualities and wildness. Tracks that are poorly sited, designed and constructed can result in temporary or long term damage to landscapes and the habitats they cross. Well-designed and constructed tracks minimise landscape impacts and damage to habitats whilst providing necessary access for land management.

4.75 New tracks for agricultural and forestry purposes have permitted development rights that can be exercised through a process of Prior Notification and Prior Approval unless in National Scenic Areas (NSAs). New tracks for any other purpose require a planning application to be made and permission granted to be authorised development.

4.76 The Plan starts from the position that there should be a presumption against new tracks constructed in open moorland areas. However, it is inevitable that as management of open moorland and hill ground changes for different objectives, there will be instances where the existing and extensive network of tracks does not provide the vehicle access desired for management. The Plan also provides for the construction of well-designed new tracks where they are part of a programme of works that enhances the special landscape qualities of the National Park.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

4.77 This landscape policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long-term Conservation outcome and is consistent with its Conservation policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policy 1.3** which aims to conserve and enhance the National Park's special landscape qualities, including conserving and enhancing wildness qualities and applying a presumption against new constructed tracks in open moorland.

Applying the policy

4.78 The diverse and spectacular landscapes are one of the National Park's key assets and the distinctive character of the landscape is one of the reasons for the creation of the National Park. Although people's perception of wildness may vary, a sense of remoteness can be found in many parts of the National Park. The impact of development on wildness is important and will be a fundamental factor in the application of this policy.

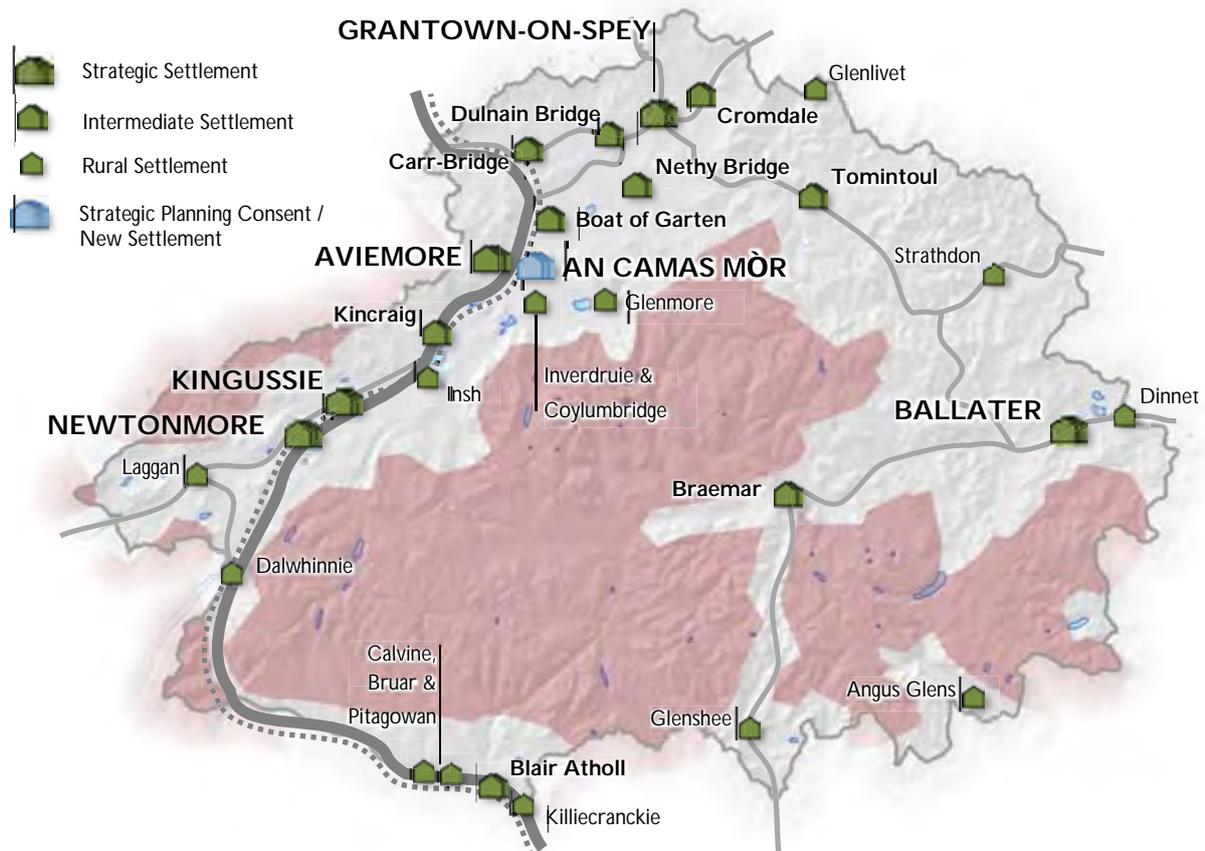


Figure 9: Wild Land Areas covering the Cairngorms National Park

4.79 All proposals will be assessed to measure the impact on the landscape, its character and its quality. Key to this assessment are impacts on the character of the landscape, on the sense of wildness found in that area and how the proposal contributes to conserving and enhancing the special landscape qualities. The Cairngorms Landscape Toolkit will be used to assist in such assessments. New development will also be assessed to consider the cumulative impact on the special qualities of the landscape and the sense of wildness found in the relevant area. The obligations established under the European Landscape Convention which guides the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and raises awareness of the value of a living landscape will be given regard in assessing proposals.

POLICY 6: THE SITING AND DESIGN OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

Proposals for new telecommunications or other digital communications equipment will only be permitted provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- a) details of the siting, design and appearance of the proposed apparatus and associated structures demonstrate that the impact on the visual amenity, character and appearance of the surrounding area is minimised;
- b) in sensitive areas detailed evidence demonstrates that the proposals would not lead to unacceptable effects on areas of particular ecological interest or landscape importance; archaeological and other cultural heritage sites; conservation areas; or buildings of architectural or historic interest;
- c) opportunities for mast and site sharing as well as installation possibilities on buildings or other existing structures have all been fully considered and such opportunities taken wherever appropriate and practicable;
- d) the choice of equipment to be installed is the smallest possible that is commensurate with the technological requirements;
- e) every effort has been made to conceal, camouflage or otherwise disguise masts, other equipment installations and associated building structures as well as cabling;
- f) proposed landscaping and screen planting, where appropriate, would appropriately mitigate the impact of the development;
- g) details demonstrate that the proposal best meets operational needs and fits into the wider network, having explored alternative options and having had regard to the local context and the cumulative impacts that would arise; and
- h) a written declaration confirms that the equipment and related installations are all designed to be in full compliance with the appropriate industry guidelines and regulations applicable at the time – such as the ICNIRP guidelines for public exposure to radiation frequency.

What the Policy aims to do

4.83 The Plan outlines policy requirements that apply to all new built developments within the National Park area. Nevertheless, there is also a need to set out additional, more specific policy principles and requirements for new digital infrastructure installations. The policy underlines the Scottish Government's commitment in this regard, as set out in Scottish Planning Policy.

4.84 Accordingly, the policy is intended to support world class digital technology through the provision of the most up to date networks to serve homes and business premises whilst ensuring that all such infrastructure installations are sited and designed to keep environmental impacts to a minimum.

Relationship with the National Park Partnership Plan

4.85 This policy on the siting and design of digital communications equipment will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long-term Conservation and Rural Development outcomes and is consistent with their policy frameworks. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policy 3.2**, which seeks to support improvements to the information technology network and mobile communications network and, therefore, improve access to new generation technology whilst minimising the need for visibly intrusive infrastructure.

Applying the policy

4.86 When selecting sites and designing base stations, applicants should give consideration to mast or site sharing; the installation of digital infrastructure on buildings or other existing structures; installing the smallest suitable equipment, commensurate with technological requirements; concealing or disguising masts, antennas, equipment housing and cable runs using design and camouflage techniques where appropriate; and the installation of ground-based masts.

4.87 The following items should be included within an application where appropriate:

- an explanation of how the proposed equipment fits into the wider network;
- a description of the siting options (primarily for new sites) and design options which satisfy operational requirements, alternatives considered, and the reasons for the chosen solution;
- details of the design, including height, materials and all components of the proposal;
- details of any proposed landscaping and screen planting, where appropriate;
- an assessment of the cumulative effects of the proposed development in combination with existing equipment in the area;
- a declaration that the equipment and installation is designed to be in full compliance with the appropriate ICNIRP guidelines for public exposure to radio frequency radiation; and
- an assessment of visual impact, if relevant.

4.88 This policy will be used in conjunction with other policies in the Plan to ensure development is well designed, and does not have any adverse impact on the features of natural or cultural heritage important to the National Park.

POLICY 7: RENEWABLE ENERGY

7.1 All renewable energy developments

Proposals for renewable energy generation will be considered favourably where:

- a) they contribute positively to the minimisation of climate change;
- b) they complement the sustainability credentials of the development;
- c) they conserve and enhance the special qualities of the Park;
- d) they include appropriate means of access and traffic management, including appropriate arrangements for construction areas and compounds;
- e) they adequately minimise all cumulative effects; and
- f) they adequately minimise detrimental impacts on local air quality, particularly for proposals including combustion plants such as biomass.

Planning conditions and/or financial bonds will be used where appropriate to secure decommissioning and site restoration.

7.2 Hydropower

In addition, all hydropower proposals must have no detrimental impact on:

- a) the water environment;
- b) the recreational use of the water environment;
- c) peat and soil along the length of the scheme; and
- d) the passage of migratory fish.

7.3 Wind energy

In addition, all wind energy proposals must adequately minimise:

- a) all noise impacts from the development;
- b) all shadow flicker caused as a result of the development; and
- c) the impact of the development on all aviation interests.

Large-scale commercial wind turbines¹ are not compatible with the landscape character or special landscape qualities of the National Park and will not be supported.

7.4 Biomass

In addition, all biomass proposals must include sufficient storage capacity to minimise the need for delivery of the fuel to the site.

7.5 Energy from waste

In addition, all waste energy proposals must:

- a) ensure they maximise the energy produced, distributing the energy within the locality of the development; and
- b) minimise the impact of transporting the waste material to and within the site.

7.6 Heat networks

The development of heat networks will be encouraged. Masterplans/development briefs for major developments should consider the feasibility of meeting heating requirements through a low carbon district heating scheme.

¹DEFINED AS MORE THAN ONE TURBINE AND MORE THAN 30M HEIGHT

What the policy aims to do

4.89 The National Park and its communities will continue to be affected by climate change during the life of this Plan and beyond. The impact of volatile energy prices and supply of fossil fuels mean that communities must adapt and build resilience to the changing climate.

4.90 The National Park has an abundance of natural resources which provide options to generate renewable energy, and we want to encourage this in a way which promotes the sustainable use of those resources without negative impacts on its special qualities. This includes energy from biomass, hydro, solar, heat pumps and some wind energy. Some potential for anaerobic digestion and energy from waste also exists. There are also opportunities to include integrated district heating schemes served by renewable energy.

4.91 The policy aims to enable appropriate renewable energy generation by harnessing the National Park's natural resources in a way which achieves the collective delivery of the four aims of the Park. It sets the framework to harness this energy potential, and so will allow the National Park to play its part in addressing the issues of climate change and fuel poverty.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

4.92 This resources policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long-term Rural Development outcomes and is consistent with the Rural Development policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policy 3.3** which aims to:

- a) promote the development of a low carbon economy, with particular focus on increasing renewable energy generation, especially biomass and hydro, that is compatible with conserving the special qualities of the National Park and maintaining the integrity of designated sites;
- b) support businesses and communities to use less energy, reduce emissions and generate low impact renewable energy; and
- c) maximise the benefits to communities through direct use of locally generated energy or, where sold to the grid, reinvesting income to support community development.

Applying the policy

4.93 Nationally, there is an increasing focus on small scale generation of energy and micro generation with individuals and communities realising the part everyone should play in efforts to slow climate change. The policy will be applied to assist appropriate development which achieves this end. However, it is considered that the National Park's status combined with the numerous natural heritage designations contained within it, mean that development of wind farms in the National Park is not appropriate. There are however opportunities for the development of other forms of renewable energy schemes, including biomass, waste, hydro and solar which can be designed in a sympathetic way to have no adverse impact.

4.94 This policy will be used in conjunction with other policies in the Plan to ensure development is well designed, and does not have any adverse impact on the features of natural or cultural heritage important to the National Park.

4.95 Renewable energy developments are often complex proposals, with a number of inter-related component parts. Information must be provided to explain the details of each element of the scheme, and how they relate together and to their location. An assessment will be made of each individual element, as well as the development as a whole. The key consideration for all renewable energy generation proposals is the impact that the development will have on the area in which it is sited.

4.96 In harnessing the opportunities to generate the most energy from the natural resources available in the National Park, renewable energy schemes that only produce electricity from biomass will not be permitted.

4.97 Renewable energy proposals should not have an unacceptable adverse impact on local air quality. Air quality assessments may be required to support applications for renewable energy developments, particularly those that involve combustion plants such as biomass.

4.98 The development of heat networks will be supported in as many locations as possible. Policy 3 requires major developments to be supported by a masterplan or

development brief. Where a masterplan or development brief is required, this should consider the feasibility of meeting heating requirements through a low carbon district heating scheme / heat network.

- 4.99 Heat networks should utilise renewable or low carbon heat sources, although networks that are initially reliant on carbon-based fuels may be supported where there is potential to convert them to run on renewable or low carbon sources of heat in the future. Opportunities for co-location of a heat source or connection into an existing or planned local heat network is encouraged to maximise opportunities for the reuse of waste heat in a new development. Scotland's Heat Map provides a useful resource to help identify heat network opportunities.

POLICY 8: OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION

8.1 New development

Developments of sport and recreation facilities, diversification of, or extensions to existing sport and recreation related business activities, or the enhancement of the quality and design of existing facilities will be supported where:

- a) they demonstrate best practice in terms of sustainable design, operation and future maintenance, and where there are no adverse environmental impacts on the site or neighbouring areas; and
- b) they will meet an identified community or visitor need; and
- c) they maintain and maximise all opportunities to link into the existing path network.

8.2 Re-development of outdoor sports facilities

Outdoor sports facilities such as playing fields and outdoor pitches should not be re-developed except where:

- a) the proposed development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as an outdoor sports facility; or
- b) the proposed development involves a minor part of the facility which would not affect its use and potential for sport and training; or
- c) the facility which would be lost would be replaced by a new facility of comparable or greater benefit for sport and in a location which is convenient for its users, or by the upgrading of an existing facility in the area; or
- d) a strategy prepared in consultation with SportScotland has demonstrated that there is a clear excess of provision to meet current and anticipated future demand in the area, and that the site could be developed without detriment to the overall quality of provision.

8.3 Re-development of other open space

Developments which would result in the loss or reduction of other open spaces or recreation facilities will only be supported where:

- a) the development is ancillary to the principal use of the site as an open space or recreation facility; and
- b) the development would not affect the use of the site as an open space or recreation facility; and
- c) in the reduction of public access rights, or loss of the existing path network including loss of access to inland water, an appropriate or improved alternative access solution can be secured; and

- d) a compensatory site of at least equal size and quality is created which is convenient to users, or an existing facility is upgraded to maintain and improve the overall capacity in the area; or
- e) an audit demonstrates the development will not result in the loss of provision of services used by the affected community, and that no alternative site is available.

Sections 8.2 and 8.3 of this policy will be particularly applicable to the sites that are identified as protected open spaces within the Community Information section of the Plan. There will be a presumption against other forms of development on these sites unless the above criteria are satisfied.

What the policy aims to do

4.100 The Cairngorms National Park offers outstanding opportunities for formal and informal recreation, from sports pitches and sports centres to ski centres, golf courses and mountain bike centres, and a network of paths that links communities to the countryside. There are also many other public and amenity open spaces, ranging from public parks, landscaping schemes within large-scale developments, allotments, communal growing areas, community sports hubs and formal equipped play areas.

4.101 The policy aims to ensure the needs of local communities and visitors for recreational space and facilities are accommodated, and existing facilities protected. This includes informal and formal recreation provision. The policy encourages the development of good quality open spaces and recognises the environmental, social and health benefits they can generate through green infrastructure, biodiversity and placemaking.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

4.102 This open space sport and recreation policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long-term Visitor Experience outcome and is consistent with its Visitor Experience policy framework. It will specifically support:

- **Partnership Plan Policy 2.3**, which looks to provide high quality opportunities for access and recreation while maintaining the integrity of designated sites; and
- **Priority 5**, which aims to support the delivery of Scotland's Natural Health Service and in doing so encourage residents and visitors to responsibly enjoy the National Park for physical activity as part of daily life.

Applying the policy

- 4.103 Proposals will be assessed against the impact they may have on recreation opportunities and must ensure appropriate alternative and improved opportunities.
- 4.104 Adequate arrangements must also be made for long-term maintenance of open spaces created within and associated with new developments, and these arrangements will be in place prior to the granting of any permission.
- 4.105 Whether within settlements or in the countryside, proposals must be of the highest quality, with no significant adverse impact on residential amenity or on the Park's special qualities.
- 4.106 Formal recreation provision provides significant economic, recreational and health benefits to residents and visitors. It is recognised that many of these facilities are constrained by their sensitive location and the policy supports their development where this is undertaken in harmony with the location; where the proposal extends the tourist season and the availability of facilities to communities; and is designed to the highest standards.
- 4.107 Where the proposal involves the loss of a sports or other recreation facility or opportunity to the local community, it must include compensatory measures to ensure the local community is not adversely affected.
- 4.108 This must take the form of a replacement facility, or an agreement with the community, in consultation with SportScotland in the case of outdoor sports facilities, on how this should be best achieved. Provision of land to a community may be acceptable if the community is willing to take on the future development of the replacement facility.
- 4.109 Proposals must also include information on the future management and maintenance arrangements that are in place to retain the highest quality provision.

POLICY 9: CULTURAL HERITAGE

9.1 Listed buildings

Development affecting a listed building or its setting should:

- a) preserve the special qualities of the building or structure; and
- b) enhance its character, and the contribution it makes to the cultural heritage of the National Park

The layout, design, materials, scale, siting and use of any development must be appropriate to the character and appearance of the building and its setting.

There is a presumption against demolition or other works that adversely affect the special interest of a listed building or its setting.

Where development would result in a significant adverse impact, the proposal must:

- a) demonstrate that less intrusive options have been considered;
- b) demonstrate that the impacts are clearly outweighed by social and economic benefits; and
- c) minimise and mitigate any adverse effects on the asset or its setting through appropriate siting, layout, scale, design and construction

Any proposals for the demolition of a listed building will be expected to provide evidence to demonstrate that:

- a) the building is not of special interest; or
- b) the building is incapable of repair; or
- c) the demolition of the building is essential to delivering significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community; or
- d) the repair of the building is not economically viable and that it has been marketed at a price reflecting its location and condition to potential restoring purchasers for a reasonable period

Enabling development will be considered favourably where it provides a means of providing funds to secure the preservation of a listed building which is in serious risk of collapse or irrevocable decay. Such development should be used only after all alternative means of funding or enabling have been exhausted. Any such development will be the minimum required to secure the building's restoration.

9.2 Cultural and historic designations

Development affecting a scheduled monument, inventory garden, designed landscape and/or battlefield should:

- a) have no adverse effect on a structure or other remains of human activity or their setting. This may require remains to be preserved in situ, within an appropriate setting; and
- b) conserve and where appropriate, enhance any structure or other remains; and
- c) enhance its character, and the contribution it makes to the cultural heritage of the National Park

Development affecting a scheduled monument should require remains to be preserved in situ and in an appropriate setting unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the authority.

Development affecting an inventory battlefield should be designed to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the key landscape characteristics and special qualities of the designation.

9.3 Conservation areas

Development in or affecting a conservation area should:

- a) preserve or enhance its character and appearance; and
- b) use design, materials, scale, layout and siting appropriate to the site and its setting

There will be a presumption against development which would result in the loss of a building within a conservation area which makes a positive contribution to its character. Proposals for demolition should demonstrate that attempts for the building's retention, restoration or sympathetic conversion to another compatible use have been considered.

Given the importance of design matters planning permission in principle will not be considered appropriate.

9.4 Other cultural heritage

Development affecting a site, feature or use of land of local or wider cultural, historic or archaeological significance or its setting should:

- a) conserve and enhance the feature and its setting in situ where possible; or
- b) take reasonable measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate any adverse effects

What the policy aims to do

- 4.110 The cultural heritage of the Cairngorms National Park ranges from archaeological remains to internationally significant listed buildings, important architectural and historic townscapes, historic gardens and landscapes, and ancient routes through the Park. Some are formally designated, others are locally significant, but all are fragile and irreplaceable. All of these provide a clear link to the history of this part of Scotland and the part it played over time to create the National Park and communities we know and value today.
- 4.111 These assets play an important role in creating the attractive and interesting built and cultural environments which are important to communities and the economy.
- 4.112 This policy therefore aims to preserve and enhance the rich cultural heritage of the Cairngorms National Park by ensuring all development makes a positive contribution to its conservation and enhancement.
- 4.113 The policy will also be used to further our knowledge of cultural heritage assets in the National Park, through the need to produce appropriate and reliable assessments of that asset and the effect any development might have on it. New information acquired through the planning process will be added to the relevant Local Authority Historic Environment Record (HER) which is the main repository for new cultural heritage information and is used to inform decision making about cultural assets.

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

- 4.114 This cultural heritage policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long term Conservation outcome and is consistent with its Conservation policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policy 1.7**, which is aimed at:
- a) protecting archaeological sites and their settings and promoting understanding of their significance;
 - b) ensuring appropriate advice and investigation for archaeology is used to inform proposals for land use change;
 - c) protecting and enhancing the built heritage and designed landscapes; and
 - d) promoting opportunities to enjoy and celebrate the cultural heritage of the National Park, including its arts, sports and community heritage.

Applying the policy

- 4.115 This policy should be used to ensure that any development proposals likely to affect a cultural heritage asset fully consider the importance of the asset they will impact on.
- 4.116 The key to preserving the cultural heritage of the National Park is managing change in an appropriate way. The aim should be to preserve the cultural heritage asset in a way which preserves its special qualities, and takes every opportunity to enhance it for the future.
- 4.117 Enhancement may not always be appropriate, and where this is the case, specialist advice must be sought to ensure appropriate development is achieved in all cases.
- 4.118 Intervention may require preservation, adaptation, retention or redevelopment. A balance is often required to achieve the right outcome, but in the first instance preservation and reuse should be considered.
- 4.119 Keeping a building or structure of cultural significance in active use is often the best way to preserve it. Every effort should be made to allow adaptation to a new use without unacceptable damage to the character and special interest of the asset. Redevelopment should only be considered where the works are compatible and necessary to further the conservation and enhancement of the wider cultural heritage in the area.
- 4.120 All interventions should be compatible with the historic context, not overwhelm or impose on it. They should be planned with a comprehensive understanding of the historic context of the development, and must demonstrate a reasoned justification for their need.
- 4.121 Proposals for the demolition of a listed building must include compelling supporting evidence to justify the reasons for removal. This should include a structural survey undertaken by a conservation accredited engineer.
- 4.122 New development does not need to necessarily replicate its surroundings, but it should respect, enhance, and have a positive impact on the building or structure and its setting. Proposals should take advantage of the opportunities which exist for economic, community and environmental regeneration. Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments are subject to statutory protection and Historic Environment Scotland will be consulted on the acceptability of proposals that would have an effect on these features. Further information and guidance on developments affecting the historic environment can be found in Historic Environment Scotland's Policy Statement and other associated guidance at www.historicenvironment.scot.

Enabling development

4.123 Enabling development can be a valuable way to secure a listed building which would otherwise fall into a state of irrevocable decay. However, it should only be used once all other means of securing the future of the building have been exhausted. Applications for enabling development should include details of all measures taken to try and secure the future of the listed building and detail the reasons why these measures have not succeeded. Where enabling development is considered an appropriate way forward to secure the future of the listed building, the measures taken must be the minimum required to secure the building's restoration. Sufficient information demonstrating that the proposal meets this requirement must be provided.

Conservation areas

4.124 Developments affecting a conservation area should be consistent with any relevant conservation area appraisal or management plan.

4.125 Proposals for the demolition of an unlisted building in a conservation area must provide reasons for the demolition and submit detailed plans of existing and proposed replacement buildings if any are proposed. For proposals to demolish a building that makes a positive contribution to the character of the conservation area, a survey of the building's structural condition must be provided to support the reasons for removal.

Supporting information

4.126 The level of supporting information required will be proportionate to the level of intervention proposed. Where a significant intervention or redevelopment of a listed building, conservation area, scheduled monument, inventory garden and/or landscape, battlefield or feature of local cultural or archaeological importance is proposed, evidence should be provided to demonstrate that less intrusive options have been considered.

4.127 In addition, where a proposal has a significant adverse effect on any of the above, but is considered to offer significant benefits to economic growth or the wider community, a statement (with supporting evidence) justifying the intervention in relation to these benefits is required. This statement must demonstrate that the benefits could not be realised without the intervention proposed.

POLICY 10: RESOURCES

10.1 Water resources

All development should:

- a) minimise the use of treated and abstracted water; and
- b) treat surface water and foul water discharge separately and in accordance with the current CIRIA SuDS Manual; and
- c) have no significant adverse impact on existing or private water supplies or wastewater treatment services; and
- d) not result in the deterioration of the current or potential ecological status or prejudice the ability to restore water bodies to good ecological status; and
- e) not result in the deterioration of water resources used for amenity or recreation; and
- f) avoid unacceptable detrimental impacts on the water environment and seek to improve the water environment where possible. Development should demonstrate any impacts (including cumulative) can be adequately mitigated. Existing and potential impacts up and downstream of the development, particularly in respect of potential flooding, should be addressed; and
- g) avoid unacceptable detrimental impacts on groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems

There is a presumption against the culverting of watercourses and any unnecessary engineering works in the water environment. An appropriately sized buffer strip will require to be retained around all water features.

10.2 Flooding

All development should:

- a) be free from medium to high risk of flooding from all sources taking into account predicted impacts of climate change; and
- b) not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere; and
- c) not add to the area of land that requires flood prevention measures; and
- d) not affect the ability of the functional floodplain to store or move flood waters

In exceptional cases where development is permitted in a medium to high risk area, water resilient materials and construction may be required. This may also be necessary for development in low to medium risk areas.

Developments should incorporate SuDs as proportionate to the scale and nature of development.

10.3 Connection to sewerage

All development should be connected to the public sewerage network unless:

- a) it is in a small settlement where there is no, or a limited, collection system, in which case a private system may be permitted where it does not pose or add to a risk of detrimental effect, including cumulative, to the natural and built environment, surrounding uses or the amenity of the area; or
- b) it is in a larger settlement where the connection is currently constrained but is within the Scottish Water investment programme. In such cases systems must be designed and built:
 - i. to a standard to allow adoption by Scottish Water; and
 - ii. to allow easy future connection to the public sewer

10.4 Waste management and minimisation

All development should:

- a) safeguard the operation of existing strategic waste management facilities and all sites required to fulfil the requirements of the Zero Waste Plan; and
- b) ensure the minimisation of waste from the construction of the development and throughout the life of the development as defined in a site waste management plan or statement

New waste management facilities must contribute towards the delivery of the Zero Waste Plan and should be located on existing waste management sites, or land identified for general industrial development, employment land or storage and distribution development. All new waste management facilities should also reflect the principles of the waste hierarchy.

10.5 Landfill

There will be a presumption against the development of new landfill sites and for amendments to or extensions of existing landfill sites unless the development:

- a) includes appropriate measures for site restoration; and
- b) has fully considered site selection to ensure reinstatement of derelict or despoiled land; and
- c) includes the principles of self sufficiency in terms of capacity and location; and
- d) provides on-site facilities to allow recycling/waste treatment

10.6 Minerals

All development affecting mineral reserves should protect future viable extraction of a workable mineral reserve unless:

- a) there is no alternative site; and
- b) the development is considered to deliver the aims of the Park in a way which outweighs its value as a mineral resource; and
- c) the opportunity has been provided for extraction of the mineral resource prior to development commencing

Development to exploit mineral reserves will only be considered favourably where:

- a) the developer can demonstrate the market within the Cairngorms National Park where the mineral will be used; and
- b) any significant adverse environmental impact can be suitably mitigated or is outweighed by other social or economic benefits; and
- c) full restoration details are incorporated as part of the proposal; and
- d) no suitable and reasonable alternatives to the material are available

Proposals will be supported that enable a higher proportion of secondary aggregate/recycled materials to substitute for the consumption of primary aggregates, including facilities for storing processing and recycling construction, demolition and excavation materials.

The review of mineral permissions every 15 years will be used to apply up-to-date operating and environmental standards.

10.7 Carbon sinks and stores

Development affecting carbon sinks and stores, particularly soil and peat, should:

- a) protect all soil and peat from commercial extraction; and
- b) minimise disturbance of soils, peat and any associated vegetation; and
- c) include an assessment of the likely effects of development on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and identify appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the release of stored carbon as a result of disturbance

10.8 Contaminated land

Development affecting contaminated land will be considered favourably where:

- a) assessments are undertaken to identify actual and potential impacts, on-site and off-site, of all stages of development proposals on the risks to human health and also to the Park's biodiversity, geodiversity, hydrology and other special qualities; and
- b) in the event of significant risk, investigations and assessments including site specific risk assessments are submitted with planning applications to identify actual or potential significant risks to human health and safety associated with the current condition of the site, and how contaminants currently interact with the surrounding ecosystem and the Park's special qualities; and

c) effective remedial action, including control and limitations of the release of contaminant to the surrounding environment, is taken to ensure that the site is made suitable for the development proposed and potential reuse by other development, and that there are no significant detrimental effects on the Park's special qualities on or off-site

What the policy aims to do

4.128 Reducing our consumption, managing waste and protecting our limited resources is integral to conserving what is important about the National Park, and helping our communities adapt to a lower carbon way of living. This stretches from the need to protect the resources that exist, to facilitating development in a way that minimises any negative impacts and promotes positive improvement to the environment. It also ensures protection of public health in so far as it is impacted by the development process.

4.129 The resources that exist are, in many cases, a result of millions of years of geological activity and their protection is important not only because of their finite nature, but also the role they play in helping to create the landscapes we value today. Some resource management is the result of more recent activity, most notably waste and contaminated land. Existing waste management facilities are mapped in Figure 11.

4.130 The policy aims to reduce the overall resource use footprint of the National Park, protect resources where appropriate and ensure we use and manage natural resources in an effective way. It will protect what is important about our resources, while facilitating appropriate development in ways which create a net positive outcome. It complements legislative obligations beyond the planning act, and allows sufficient flexibility to adapt to changes and developments in technology and research associated with the protection and exploitation of resources.

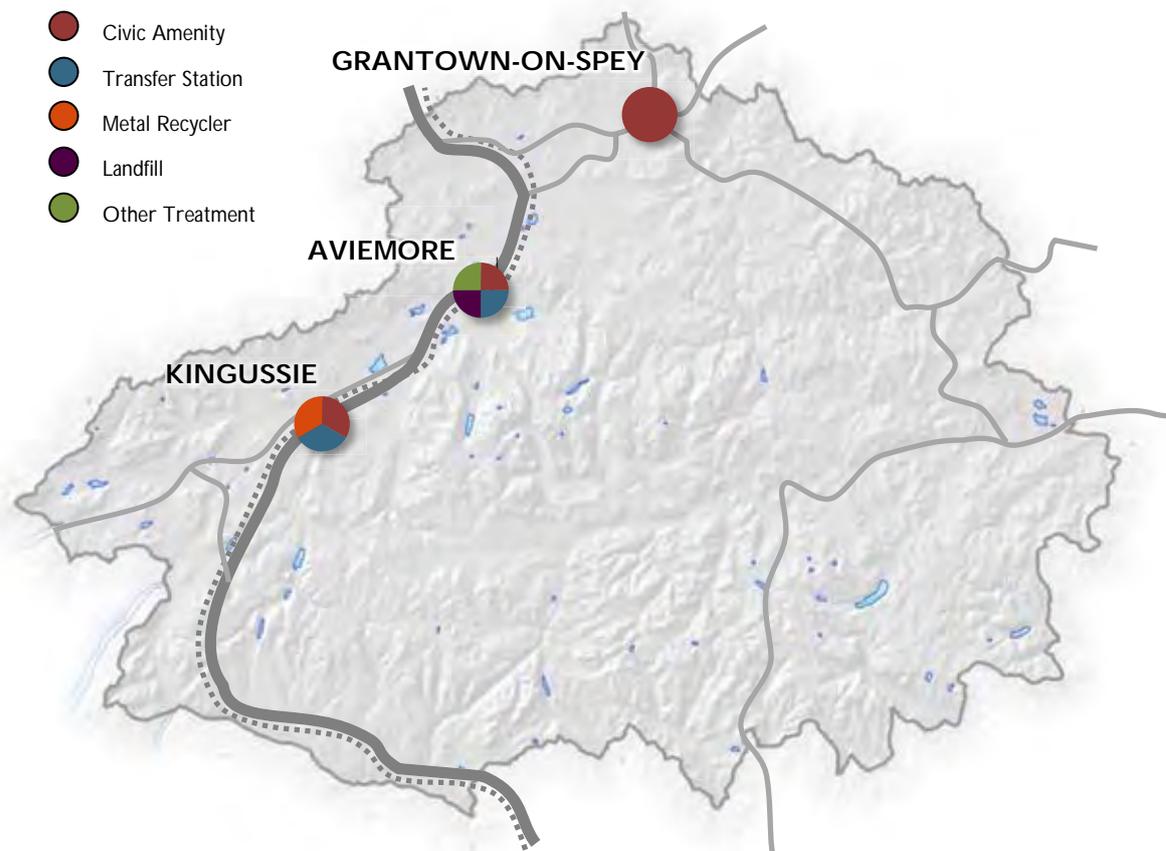


Figure 11: Waste management facilities in the Cairngorms National Park

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

4.131 This resources policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan’s long-term Conservation and Rural Development outcomes and is consistent with their policy frameworks. It will specifically support:

- **Partnership Plan Policy 1.2** which looks to enhance the resilience of habitats, species and land use to climate change, pest and disease risks, with a particular focus on collaborating on land use, flood management including natural flood management, and securing protection and sustainable management of peat and carbon-rich soils; and
- **Partnership Plan Policy 3.3** which aims to support development of a low carbon economy, with a particular focus on: supporting businesses and communities to use less energy, reduce, reuse and recycle resources, and; promote efficient use of energy and materials in construction.

Applying the policy

- 4.132 The policy will be used to ensure new development or engineering works requiring planning permission protects and, where possible, improves our important resources. Where uncertainty exists regarding the risk of impact on any resource, developers must fund detailed risk and impact assessments to clarify the impact of development.
- 4.133 Best practice on the impact of development on resources must be followed in all cases. This includes compliance with guidance provided by Scottish Government in its responsibility to maintain and improve the quality of finite resources, and through its regulatory bodies, most notably SEPA and Scottish Water.
- 4.134 Where development may impact a resource, or have an adverse impact on neighbouring properties, a sequential approach should be taken to site selection in line with best practice.
- 4.135 The submission of detailed assessments may be required depending on the nature of the development. This may include a flood risk assessment and/or drainage impact assessment.
- 4.136 The submission of Construction SuDS as part of any Construction Method Statement may also be required. Assessments should follow best practice available at that time, and will be funded by the developer.
- 4.137 Developers may be required to make improvements to the water environment as part of the development. Where a Water Framework Directive water body specific objective is within the development boundary, or in close proximity, developers will need to address this within the planning submission through assessment of potential measures to address the objective and implementation, unless adequate justification is provided. Where there is no WFD objective, the applicant should still investigate the potential for watercourse restoration along straightened sections or removal of redundant structures and implement these measures where viable.
- 4.138 Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTE), which are types of wetland, are protected under the Water Framework Directive. Phase 1 Habitat Surveys should be used to identify if wetlands are present on or adjacent to a development site. If present, a more detailed National Vegetation Classification Survey will be required to identify if GWDTE are present. Wherever possible, GWDTE should be avoided by development through the inclusion of an appropriate buffer otherwise further assessment and appropriate mitigation will be required.

- 4.139 The probability of flooding from all sources – coastal, fluvial (watercourses) and pluvial (surface water) – and the associated risks will be taken into account when determining planning applications. The likelihood of a site flooding is measured in terms of probabilities per annum. These include medium to high risk areas, where the annual probability of flooding is greater than 0.5% (1:200 years), and low to medium risk areas, where the annual probability of flooding is between 0.1% and 0.5% (1:100 years to 1:200 years). Development that would be at medium to high risk of flooding, or would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere, will not be permitted. Any development which requires measures such as land raising to address flood risk is only likely to be acceptable outside these areas.
- 4.140 You should consult SEPA's flood risk maps to find out whether your development site is likely to be at risk of flooding. These maps show indicative flood risk areas that should be avoided for development wherever possible. Whilst not an accurate information base about the likelihood of flooding on individual sites, they help identify areas where more detailed information is required. If any part of your development site lies within or adjacent to a medium or high risk area on SEPA's indicative flood risk maps, you must commission a Flood Risk Assessment to be carried out by a qualified professional. This should be done as early as possible to identify constraints which may impact on: the developable area; the achievable site capacity; economic feasibility; and the layout, scale and design of development. Flood Risk Assessments may also be required for developments in low risk areas.
- 4.141 Development will also include appropriate maintenance arrangements of any measures taken to mitigate the impact of development on the environment. This may necessitate the development of a management statement in the case of large and complex developments. Financial bonds may also be required to ensure appropriate decommissioning or restoration following cessation of the operation granted.
- 4.142 Future proposals for waste management should reflect the principles of the waste hierarchy: waste prevention; reuse; recycling; energy recovery; and waste disposal.

POLICY 11: DEVELOPER OBLIGATIONS

Where development creates a need to increase or improve public services, facilities or infrastructure, or to mitigate adverse effects, the developer will be required to make a fair and reasonable contribution, in cash or in kind, towards the additional costs or requirements.

Any contributions required must be necessary to mitigate the direct or cumulative impacts of a development proposal and will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed. Contributions may be secured through a planning condition, an alternative legal agreement, or a planning obligation made under section 75 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act (as amended).

Contributions may be required towards:

- a) education;
- b) healthcare;
- c) community facilities; and/or
- d) transport provision and infrastructure including active travel

Contributions required for the above will vary depending on the type and scale of the development and its location. There are differences in the need for contributions, contribution thresholds and the delivery of contributions between settlements and local authority areas. Therefore contributions sought from developments will reflect local circumstances and costs for that area.

The types of contributions that are anticipated in each settlement are set out in the Community Information section of the Plan. The Action Programme will also be used to publish regular updates of the contributions anticipated for each settlement reflecting local circumstances and costs.

Supplementary Guidance (Developer Obligations) will be produced to provide further detail on how this policy will be implemented, including guidance on how contributions will be calculated in the different local authority areas within the Park.

What the policy aims to do

4.143 New developments can have impacts on local facilities, services and infrastructure. It is therefore important that these impacts are assessed and, if necessary, mitigated as part of the development to ensure that existing communities and future residents are not adversely affected.

- 4.144 This policy aims to ensure that new developments make an appropriate contribution to addressing and managing the impacts of development on the surrounding infrastructure and local services. Contributions can be used to address problems in granting planning permission by reducing, eliminating or compensating for unacceptable impacts arising from the proposed development to make it acceptable in planning terms.
- 4.145 For example, contributions can be used to mitigate the impacts of the development such as increasing school or healthcare capacity or improving active travel provision where this is needed to accommodate the increased population.
- 4.146 Current legislation enables contributions to be either in kind or a financial contribution towards the provision of new or improved facilities, services or infrastructure. Any contribution will be based on the costs of the provision of the new or improved facility, service or infrastructure required as a consequence of the development. This may include addressing the cumulative effects of a number of small developments.
- 4.147 It is important to note that developers may also need to contribute towards affordable housing provision and/or undertake other works to facilitate the development, such as increasing water or waste water infrastructure capacity. Other on-site design aspects including road improvements, household waste management facilities, landscaping and open space provision may also be required to make the development acceptable. These matters are covered by other policies on the Plan. Particular reference should be made to the relevant policy for the following:
- Affordable housing – Policy 1
 - Design and place making – Policy 3
 - Natural heritage mitigation – Policy 4
 - Water and waste water provision – Policy 10

Relationship with National Park Partnership Plan

- 4.148 This developer obligations policy will contribute to the Partnership Plan's long term Rural Development outcome and is consistent with its Rural Development policy framework. It will specifically support **Partnership Plan Policies 3.2 and 3.5** which, amongst other things, aim to deliver sustainable patterns of settlement and infrastructure development, enable new development that contributes to the sense of place, and support active travel and public transport provision.

Applying the policy

4.149 Planning obligations made under section 75 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act (as amended) are used to mitigate the adverse impacts of a development where this cannot be achieved through other means. Planning obligations will not be used where issues can be resolved in another way. The following options will be considered in sequence:

- direct payment prior to the issue of a decision notice;
- the use of a planning condition;
- the use of an alternative legal agreement; or
- the use of a planning obligation only where successors in title need to be bound by the obligation.

4.150 In accordance with Circular 3/2012, it must be ensured that any planning obligations:

- are necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;
- serve a planning purpose and, where it is possible to identify infrastructure provision requirements in advance, relate to development plans;
- relate to the proposed development either as a direct consequence of the development or arising from the cumulative impact of the development in the area;
- fairly and reasonably relate in scale and kind to the proposed development; and
- are reasonable in all other respects.

4.151 Development which necessitates decommissioning of plant, structures or associated infrastructure will be required to provide an appropriate bond to cover the costs of remedial, restoration or reinstatement work. Where necessary, this may be secured through a planning condition, an alternative legal agreement or a planning obligation.

Education

4.152 Residential developments will be required to make a contribution towards education where the school roll is expected to reach or exceed capacity in the future as a consequence of new development. The level at which a contribution will be required varies between local authorities.

4.153 The contribution will be based on the likely proportion of additional school children over the school's capacity and will be based on the relevant local authority's school roll forecasts and anticipated school or school extension build rates.

4.154 Where a school is projected to reach or exceed capacity, the Action Programme will, if possible, set out more information on the form of mitigation that is expected to be needed (eg whether an extension or a new school is expected to be required).

Healthcare

4.155 A contribution may be required towards the provision of primary healthcare (including GP surgeries, dental facilities and community pharmacies) where the capacity of existing healthcare facilities has been met or exceeded. Smaller residential developments are less likely to create the need for new healthcare accommodation.

4.156 The level of contribution required will depend on what is needed to reasonably and proportionately mitigate the shortfall in healthcare provision. Contributions may be sought for:

- new permanent accommodation;
- a permanent extension; or
- an internal re-organisation to provide additional capacity.

4.157 The level of contribution required towards healthcare will be agreed with the relevant NHS Health Board.

Community facilities

4.158 Contributions may be sought towards the creation or enhancement of community facilities including recreation and leisure where a shortfall in provision has been identified. Contributions will only be sought where this is the case and there is an established project to create or enhance a community facility.

Transport provision and infrastructure including Active Travel

4.159 Some proposals may be required to make a contribution towards public transport provision, community transport services and infrastructure such as road improvements to accommodate an increase in use or the provision of an onsite bus stop to cater for the development.

4.160 Active travel should be incorporated within a development where possible and is subject to the Design and Placemaking policy. However, contributions may also be required towards the creation or enhancement of active travel routes in the vicinity of the site that will serve and / or benefit the development.

4.161 Contributions toward transport provision and infrastructure will be assessed on a case by case basis in consultation with the relevant local authority's transport and/or roads department.

Viability

4.162 A pragmatic approach will be taken to the payment of contributions against the phasing of developments. This is to ensure proposals can progress and adequate account is taken of particular economic constraints or funding regimes affecting development proposals.

4.163 If a developer considers that the level of planning contribution being sought will render an otherwise commercially viable proposal to be unviable, they must demonstrate this by providing a Viability Assessment to the Authority. This assessment must be verified by a District Valuer to enable the Authority to review the level of contributions required. The developer must demonstrate through an 'open book' confidential basis that the requirement for contributions makes the development commercially unviable.

5 Community Information

Overview

- 5.1 The information in this section of the Plan shows how each of the defined settlements in the Park is expected to develop during the Plan period.
- 5.2 As outlined in Section 3, the Park's communities sit within a hierarchy which establishes three tiers of settlement: strategic; intermediate; and rural.
- 5.3 The majority of new development will be provided within the existing strategic settlements and the new settlement of An Camas Mor. This represents a sustainable approach to growth and ensures that development pressure can be managed appropriately, with most new development being focused in the areas with greatest access to supporting infrastructure, services and facilities.
- 5.4 Within intermediate settlements, development will be of a scale which contributes towards meeting wider needs within the Park but primarily supports local communities to ensure their future sustainability. More modest areas of development land are included for this purpose.
- 5.5 Within rural communities, there are opportunities for limited growth which will help to consolidate the community.

Site allocations

- 5.6 The plans for each settlement include site allocations that will support and maintain sustainable communities across the Park. The site allocations include a mix of existing operations and uses which are key to the ongoing sustainability of that community, as well as new sites which are important to attract investment, to provide additional housing, business opportunity and community facilities for the future.
- 5.7 The main types of site allocations are:
 - housing;
 - economic development;
 - tourism;
 - community use; and
 - protected open space

- 5.8 The plans also identify settlement boundaries, outwith which it is expected that proposals will require justification for their selected location. Where no locational need exists, development on the periphery of settlements will be resisted. The plans for the larger settlements also identify town centre boundaries, where the key retail and commercial activity in the community should be focused.

Housing

- 5.9 Housing sites are identified to provide land for strategic parcels of new development. Development of these sites must comply with the policies of the Plan and any specific requirements for the site noted in the allocation text. The identification of these sites within settlements does not preclude the development of other unallocated 'windfall' sites, both elsewhere within settlements and in other locations within the Park.
- 5.10 The proposals include indicative house density information. This information should be used as a guide to the capacity of the site. However, proposals should not be constrained by these figures and should seek to create attractive urban environments, with a range of house designs working within the site.

Economic development

- 5.11 Economic development sites are identified where new opportunities exist to provide additional economic provision within settlements or where existing uses help to sustain communities. The importance of existing businesses and business sites is recognised and existing businesses will be protected from alternative forms of development where they provide key services to communities in the Park.

Tourism

- 5.12 Sites are identified where they provide important facilities to support the tourism sector. These are largely existing facilities which will be protected from adverse development. Proposals which would result in a reduction in the provision of tourist facilities on these sites will not normally be supported.

Community use

- 5.13 Community use allocations have been identified at a number of sites to help communities develop proposals which support their needs. A wide range of uses are considered to fall into this category including, but not limited to, play areas, community halls, sports facilities, affordable housing or other uses to sustain the community. Where sites have been identified under this category, proposals will be

considered on their merits, with particular reference to how they add to the community in which they are sited.

Protected open space

- 5.14 Protected open spaces have been identified where they are important to the amenity, setting and overall fabric of settlements. These areas often also provide locally important habitats or landscape features, or are important recreational resources within settlements. They will be protected from development. Many settlements also have networks of open spaces, paths and recreational spaces that are not specifically identified but will be material considerations in the determination of any planning applications that affect them.

Environmental considerations

- 5.15 The National Park contains a number of protected areas which host a variety of important species and habitats that, in accordance with policy 4 (Natural Heritage), need to be taken into account during development.
- 5.16 In particular, approximately half of the National Park is designated as being of European importance for nature through the Natura network. While each Natura site has its own qualifying interests which must be considered and managed, there are some issues which affect a number of sites. These are impacts on river Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and impacts on Special Protection Areas (SPAs) with capercaillie as a result of recreational disturbance. Table 4 identifies a range of mitigation measures that could be required where development may have an effect on these Natura sites.
- 5.17 The site allocations in this section of the Plan identify where development may have an effect on a Natura site and specify the mitigation measures from Table 4 that will be required to ensure there is no adverse effect on the integrity of the Natura site. Please note that not all the mitigation measures in Table 4 will apply to all developments; only those that are specified in the site allocation details will be required.

Table 4: Mitigation requirements for developments that may affect Natura sites

Key	Issue	Mitigation Required
	<p>Pollution and siltation from construction sites affecting river SACs and/or the River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA</p> <p>Contamination of a protected water course can arise from chemical pollutants or particles washed into it from</p>	<p>Site operations must be managed in a way that the likelihood of pollution and siltation reaching watercourses connected to the SAC / River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA is eliminated. This should be achieved through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures must be set out in a Construction Method Statement (CMS), which should be submitted with your</p>

	<p>construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species.</p>	<p>planning application.</p>
	<p>Changes to water quality or quantity in river SACs from abstraction and/or discharges from new development</p> <p>Water for developments will be supplied from public or private systems. Discharges and/or increases in water abstraction may change ground or surface water levels in water courses part of or connected to a river SAC, and this may affect the integrity of the site through changes in temperature, water levels of flow rates.</p> <p>Waste water and diffuse pollution from development contains a number of chemicals and nutrients that could pollute water courses.</p>	<p>The water supply must be available for the development from known sources and these must have a demonstrated capacity to supply the required water without adverse effects that would affect the integrity of the Natura site. If the capacity has not been demonstrated then development will be refused until it is in place.</p> <p>All waste water from developments must be treated at waste water treatment works to remove harmful levels of pollutants and nutrients. Development may not commence until it has been demonstrated to the planning authority that there is sufficient capacity in local waste water treatment works in terms of capacity and ability to remove pollutants to recommended standards. Where connection to public waste water treatment plants via mains sewerage is not possible, private water treatment solutions must demonstrate that they will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of river SACs through nutrient enrichment.</p>
	<p>Disturbance to qualifying species in river SACs</p> <p>Otters and other qualifying species such as salmon may be disturbed by construction activity, noise, lighting and other features of the development design, or by activity from the development following its construction.</p>	<p>A full survey must be undertaken, in accordance with a recognised methodology, to determine if there are otters or other qualifying species in the vicinity of the development. An appraisal will be required of the construction activity, design and use of the development to see if there would be any effect upon otters or other qualifying species. Any identified effects must be eliminated through modifications to proposals and detailed in a Species Protection Plan (SPP). The survey, appraisal and SPP must be submitted with your planning application.</p>
	<p>Disturbance to capercaillie in SPAs</p> <p>Capercaillie are sensitive to disturbance caused by people recreating in pine woodlands that form their primary habitat. Capercaillie may be disturbed by development that</p>	<p>Sites in Aviemore may lead to a small increase in MTB use off the main forest tracks and paths in the Kinveachy Forest SPA. For these sites, mitigation will be required to ensure: enhanced ranger presence to educate and influence behaviour of MTB participants; management of MTB trails, signage and information, and promotion of areas that are not sensitive to disturbance; and removal of new trails in</p>

	could lead to changed levels or patterns of recreation within woodlands.	capercaillie areas. Specific mitigation requirements for An Camas Mòr are set out within the site allocation details (see page 83), as this new settlement may have an effect on a number of capercaillie SPAs.
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Other considerations

- 5.18 Additional information is provided for each settlement to assist in the preparation of development proposals. This information includes: specific objectives for the future development of each community; information on the key environmental constraints that are likely to affect development within the area; and guidance on the planning obligations that are likely to be required from new development proposals.
- 5.19 These considerations will apply to development proposals on both allocated and unallocated sites within each community. All development proposals should therefore demonstrate how these factors have been taken into account.
- 5.20 In addition all proposals must comply with the Policies set out in Section 4.

Maps and legend

- 5.21 The legend for the maps and plans is the same for each settlement.
- 5.22 Constraints to development not shown on the proposals maps include but are not limited to flood risk, listed buildings, scheduled monuments and ancient and semi-natural woodland. Accurate data regarding these and other non-designated natural and cultural heritage sites and assets can be obtained, as appropriate, from the National Park Authority, the relevant local authority, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency and Historic Environment Scotland.
- 5.23 The underlying base maps for the site allocations are provided by and are the property of Ordnance Survey. Any unlawful use or copying other than for the purposes of viewing and printing is prohibited. The information provided is for reference purposes only. No further copies may be made. The information provided by Ordnance Survey may not always be up to date, particularly in areas where there has been recent building.
- 5.24 The representation of features or boundaries in which the Cairngorms National Park Authority or others have an interest does not necessarily imply their true positions. For further information please contact the appropriate authority.