

Topic 6: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

“Biodiversity – the variety of Life on Earth – makes our planet habitable and beautiful. We depend on it for food, energy, raw materials, air and water that make life possible and drive our economy. We look to the natural environment for equally important things like aesthetic pleasure, artistic inspiration and recreation.”

European Commission Natura 2000.

The Cairngorms National Park is a haven for nature and wildlife and is of great significance for Scotland and the UK. The National Park covers less than two per cent of the UK landmass but is home to 25% of its rare animal, insect, lichen, fungi and insect species. Habitats are rich and varied and include the montane alpine plants high on the Cairngorms plateaux, the sources of renowned salmon rivers the Spey, Dee, Tay and South Esk and stands of trembling Aspen in Strathspey which support rare insects and fungi.

Protected Areas

Protected areas represent the very best of Scotland's landscapes, plants and animals, rocks, fossils and landforms. Their protection and management will help to ensure that they remain in good health for all to enjoy, both now and for future generations.

The Cairngorms National Park is home to a number of areas designated to meet the needs of international directives and treaties, national legislation and policies as well as more local needs and interests.

National Designations

National designations cover a range of different types of protected area, including Natural Nature Reserves (NNR) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), both of which are located within the Cairngorms National Park. The National Park is also home to a number of non-statutory protected sites, such as the RSPB reserve at Loch Garten.

National Nature Reserves

NNRs are statutory nature reserves designed under Part III of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Most reserves have habitats and species that are nationally or internationally important so the wildlife is managed very carefully. However, people are also encouraged to enjoy NNRs too and so most have some form of visitor facilities that are designed to ensure recreational activities are not pursued without heed for the wildlife and habitat that exists there.

The Cairngorms National Park is home to 11 NNRs⁹ (Table 16 and Figure 81), which cover a combined area of around 513 km².

⁹ While the Cairngorms NNR, Dinnet Oakwood NNR and Morrone Birkwood NNR are technically declared NNRs (see Table 12), they are under review and not managed or promoted as NNRs.

The NNRs are run by a range of organisations. For example, most of the Abernethy and Inch Marshes NNRs are also managed as part of RSPB reserves.

Table 18 National Nature Reserves in the Cairngorms National Park.

Site Code	Name	Year Est.	Area (ha)
5013	Cairngorms	1954	25,963.63
5020	Craigellachie	1960	257.46
5023	Dinnet Oakwood	1966	30.8
5032	Glen Tanar	1979	4,186.76
5051	Morrone Birkwood	1972	226.48
5054	Muir of Dinnet	1977	1,166.17
8628	Insh Marshes	2003	695.18
8670	Corrie Fee	2005	165.38
10097	Invereshie and Inshriach	2007	3,730.86
10098	Glenmore	2007	2,119.49
10099	Abernethy	2007	12,753.81

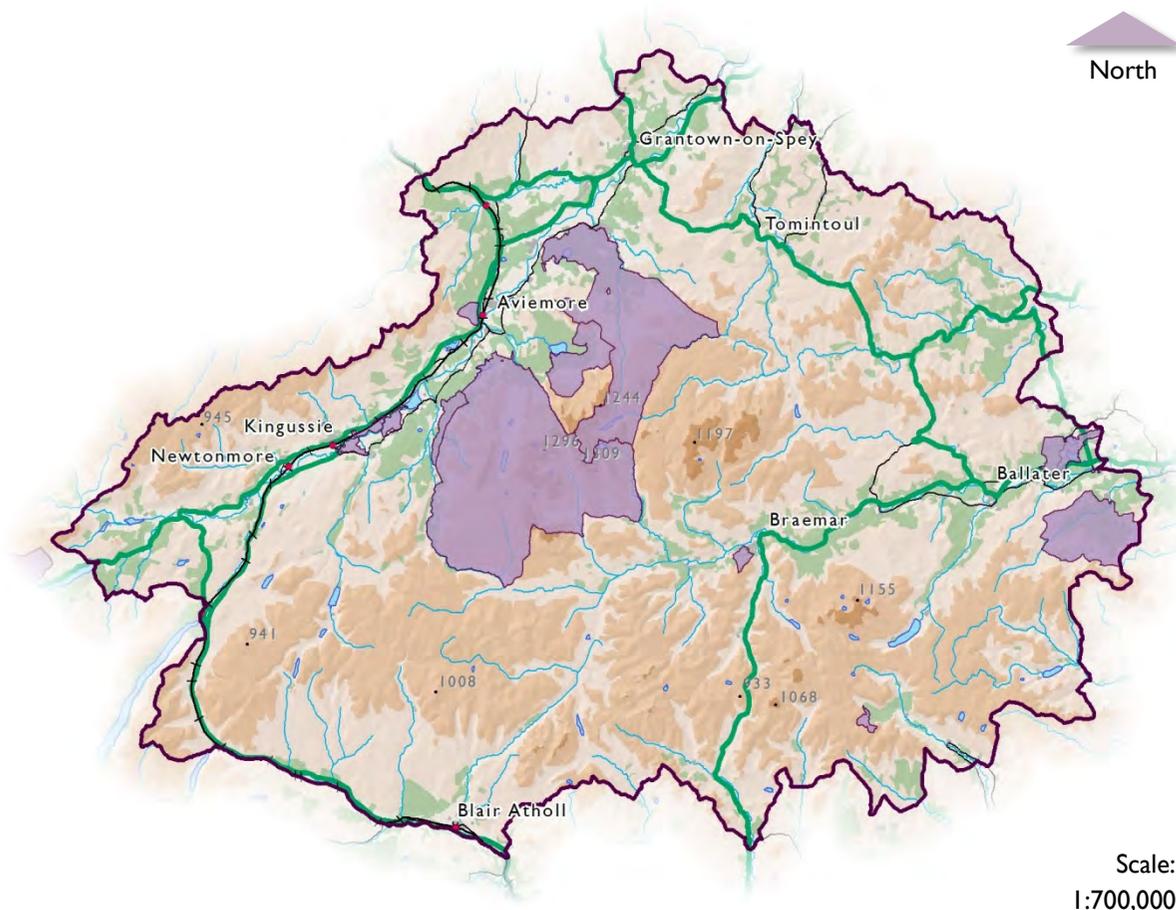


Figure 81 National Nature Reserves in the Cairngorms National Park.

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Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Designated under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004, SSSIs are those areas of land and water that SNH considers to best represent Scotland’s natural heritage - its diversity of plants, animals and habitats, rocks and landforms, or a combinations of such natural features (see **Table 18 Figure 82** and **Figure 84**).

They are the essential building blocks of Scotland's protected areas for nature conservation and therefore many are also designated as Natura 2000 sites.

SSSIs designated solely for geological or physiographical features are also covered in **Topic 4: Soil** (p. 162) and **Topic 5: Material Assets** (p. 173).

A simple colour scheme has been used to highlight the condition of interests, the key to which is provided:

Features in 'Favourable' condition.
Features that are in 'Unfavourable' condition.
Features that have not been monitored to date.

Table 19 Condition of Biological and Mixed SSSIs located within the Cairngorms National Park.

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
9	Abernethy Forest	Mixed	5793.46	5793.46	Basin fen	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/10/2014
					Beetle assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	17/11/2002
					Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/04/2013
					Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Under-grazing	19/04/2014
					Crested tit (<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/05/1998
					Dragonfly assemblage	Favourable	Forestry operations, other	01/08/2013
					Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Favourable	Invasive species	06/04/2007
					Fungi assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, under-grazing	01/10/2014
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Trampling	01/08/2013

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Lichen assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	25/06/2010
					Native pinewood	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management	30/09/2008
					Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	14/06/2013
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/05/2007
					Raised bog	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	12/08/2014
					Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	28/03/2012
					Subalpine dry heath	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Burning, under-grazing	27/09/2004
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Maintenance activities	28/03/2007
30	Aldclune and Invervack Meadows	Biological	16.61	16.61	Lowland calcareous grassland	Unfavourable	Under-grazing	22/08/2012
44	Allt Mor	Geological	40.68	40.68	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	27/04/2007
53	Alvie	Biological	339.01	339.01	Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	15/05/2013
					Hydromorphological mire range	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	13/07/2011

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Forestry operations, over-grazing	16/07/2013
					Upland oak woodland	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	20/07/2005
161	Beinn a' Ghlo	Mixed	8084.76	7763.08	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management	20/06/2013
					Bryophyte assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	17/08/2013
					Caledonian Igneous	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	24/11/2010
					Dalradian	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	25/04/2002
					Upland assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
					Upland birch woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	30/07/2004
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Agricultural operations	29/08/2002
223	Blair Atholl Meadow	Biological	0.55	0.55	Lowland calcareous grassland	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Agricultural operations	17/07/2007
235	Bochel Wood	Biological	197.87	197.55	Upland birch woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	19/06/2000
282	Uenloch	Biological	4974.75	4974.75	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	01/07/2003

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Bryophyte assemblage	Favourable	Trampling	31/12/2005
					Dystrophic loch	Favourable	Over-grazing	02/07/2004
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	15/08/2011
					Lichen assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/10/2010
					Montane assemblage	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	16/07/2006
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	26/07/2011
					Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable	Over-grazing, to be identified	31/08/2009
288	Cairngorms	Mixed	29226.7	29226.7	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	15/07/2006
					Bryophyte assemblage	Favourable	Natural event	18/08/2005
					Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance, trampling	01/07/2011
					Dystrophic and oligotrophic lochs	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Favourable	Forestry operations	30/04/2003
					Fungi assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	20/10/2010
					Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance	21/10/2007
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Agricultural operations, other	30/08/2013
					Lichen assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	19/08/2010

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Mineralogy of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	30/08/2006
					Native pinewood	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing, under-grazing	27/01/2009
					Ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus muta</i>), breeding	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance	17/07/2004
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	Climate Change, recreation / disturbance	07/08/2003
					Snow bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>), breeding	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance, other	24/07/2004
					Upland assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Natural event	05/10/2006
291	Cairnwell	Biological	22.96	22.96	Alpine calcareous grassland	Favourable	Over-grazing	20/08/2008
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	20/07/2011
415	Coyles of Muick	Biological	122.52	122.52	Calaminarian grassland and serpentine heath	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	25/07/2012
					Subalpine flushes	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	08/07/2008
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	25/07/2012

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
419	Craig Leek	Biological	185.13	185.13	Bryophyte assemblage	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Under-grazing	24/07/2009
					Native pinewood	Favourable	Over-grazing	10/09/2009
					Subalpine calcareous grassland	Favourable	Invasive species	01/08/2006
					Upland assemblage	Unfavourable	Forestry operations, under-grazing	16/07/2012
					Upland birch woodland	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	14/07/2011
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	21/11/2013
428	Craigellachie	Biological	379.85	379.85	Moth assemblage	Favourable	Other	13/08/2014
					Upland birch woodland	Favourable	Burning	23/07/2009
429	Craigendaroch	Biological	67.07	67.07	Upland oak woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	10/07/2013

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
452	Crathie Wood	Biological	193.34	29.06	Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Agricultural operations, over-grazing	05/08/2013
					Juniper scrub	Favourable	Burning, plant pests and diseases, under-grazing	18/09/2012
					Native pinewood	Favourable	Plant pests and diseases	13/08/2009
					Rocky slopes (includes inland cliff, rocky outcrops, chasmophytic vegetation)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/09/2012
					Upland birch woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/09/2012
1697	Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	Biological	251.94	251.94	Bryophyte assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Over-grazing, under-grazing	31/03/2011
					Elm Gyalecta lichen (<i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>)	Favourable	Invasive species	11/02/2003
					Lichen assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Native pinewood	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Invasive species, over-grazing	08/08/2011
					Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	01/03/2015
455	Creag Dhubh	Biological	1052.31	1052.31	Upland birch woodland	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	03/07/2009
457	Creag Meagaidh	Biological	7033.13	507.19	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance, trampling	26/06/2013

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Rocky slopes (includes inland cliff, rocky outcrops, chasmophytic vegetation)	Favourable	Natural event	30/09/2005
					Upland assemblage	Favourable	Trampling	30/09/2005
					Upland birch woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	10/09/2015
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Natural event	04/09/2011
460	Creag nan Gamhainn	Biological	15.75	6.2	Broad-leaved helleborine (<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>)	Favourable	Maintenance activities	28/08/2012
					Lowland calcareous grassland	Favourable	Invasive species	28/08/2012
					Lowland neutral grassland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	14/07/2008
					Northern brown argus (<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>)	Favourable	Maintenance activities	14/07/2008
					Springs (including flushes)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	21/07/2011
					Upland birch woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	16/07/2002
490	Dalnabo Quarry	Geological	0.28	0.28	Mineralogy of Scotland	Favourable	Natural event	18/10/2007
514	Dinnet Oakwood	Biological	19.73	19.73	Upland oak woodland	Favourable	Invasive species, no proactive management, over-grazing	12/07/2002

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
541	Drumochter Hills	Biological	9688.13	7625.11	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	25/04/2003
					Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	11/10/2011
					Montane assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/07/2006
					Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing, water management	15/08/2003
593	Eastern Cairngorms	Mixed	16503.4	16503.4	Arctic charr (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/07/2008
					Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Burning, game/ fisheries management	14/06/2013
					Bryophyte assemblage	Unfavourable	Air pollution	31/07/2010
					Dystrophic and oligotrophic lochs	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management	21/06/2010
					Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Favourable	Water management	15/01/2003
					Fungi assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Forestry operations	04/07/2013
					Lichen assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Native pinewood	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Natural event, over-grazing	01/04/2008
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance	07/08/2003

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Upland assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Burning, over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	31/08/2010
1696	Fafernie	Biological	252.44	252.44	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	30/04/2003
					Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Burning, recreation / disturbance	31/05/1999
646	Fodderletter	Biological	3.08	1.19	Lowland acid grassland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	14/07/2008
					Springs (including flushes)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	25/06/2013
1709	Forest of Clunie	Biological	19476.6	233.8	Black grouse (<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>), breeding	Favourable	Burning, natural event, over-grazing	14/05/2009
					Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Water management	29/05/2009
					Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Burning, natural event, over-grazing	29/05/2009
					Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	01/08/2010
					Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Burning	29/05/2009
670	Garbh Choire	Biological	229.32	229.32	Alpine flush	Favourable	Over-grazing	22/06/2011
					Bryophyte assemblage	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	27/10/2004
					Snowbed	Not monitored to date	Over-grazing	N/A

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Spring-head, rill and flush	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	10/07/2006
					Upland assemblage	Unfavourable	Natural event, Over-grazing, Trampling	03/08/2012
					Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	16/07/2005
693	Glas Tulaichean	Biological	456.43	456.43	Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Natural event	13/07/2010
702	Glen Callater	Biological	1513.01	1513.01	Alpine blue-sow-thistle (<i>Cicerbita alpina</i>)	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Alpine heath	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	30/07/2015
					Blanket bog	Unfavourable	Natural event, trampling	30/07/2015
					Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management	21/06/2013
					Bryophyte assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	30/10/2010
					Mineralogy of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	10/07/2013
					Oligotrophic loch	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	09/07/2009

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Spring-head, rill and flush	Favourable	Over-grazing, trampling	05/09/2001
					Tall herb ledge	Favourable	Under-grazing	30/07/2015
					Upland assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Vascular plant assemblage	Unfavourable	Natural event, over-grazing	04/08/2006
705	Glen Ey Gorge	Mixed	41.24	41.24	Dalradian	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/07/2012
					Subalpine dry heath	Favourable	Over-grazing	24/05/2013
					Tall herb ledge	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/07/2012
708	Glen Fender Meadows	Biological	96.15	96.15	Lowland calcareous grassland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	02/08/2002
					Lowland dry heath	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Agricultural operations, over-grazing	02/06/2014
					Springs (including flushes)	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Under-grazing	02/09/2004
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	09/08/2014
710	Glen Garry	Geological	28.59	0	Dalradian	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	29/01/2001
724	Glen Tanar	Mixed	4180.09	4142.25	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	30/04/2014

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Fungi assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	26/10/2009
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Forestry operations, under-grazing	26/06/2013
					Native pinewood	Favourable	Invasive species	08/04/2010
					Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/03/2012
					Subalpine dry heath	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	17/11/2009
726	Glen Tilt Woods	Biological	15.02	9.4	Upland mixed ash woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	15/08/2000
1665	Glenmore Forest	Biological	1440.38	1440.38	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Proactive on-site management	30/04/2009
					Narrow-headed ant (<i>Formica exsecta</i>)	Favourable	Conservation activities, Inter-specific competition, No proactive management	30/08/2013
					Native pinewood	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management	16/06/2008
					Quaternary of Scotland	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	7/03/2012
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/07/2007
742	Ben Hill of Strath	Biological	640.77	640.77	Calaminarian grassland and serpentine heath	Favourable	Over-grazing	02/08/2002
					Moorland juniper	Favourable	Burning	29/07/2011

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Subalpine dry heath	Favourable	Burning, over-grazing	15/08/2008
					Subalpine flushes	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	29/07/2011
807	Inchrory	Mixed	1089.93	1089.93	Mountain whorl snail (<i>Vertigo alpestris</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	17/07/2013
					Northern brown argus (<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>)	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/10/1999
					Upland assemblage	Not monitored to date	Burning, over-grazing, trampling, under-grazing	N/A
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Burning, over-grazing, trampling	09/06/2008
858	Kinlochlagan Boulder Beds	Geological	6.13	6.13	Dalradian	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	08/01/2014
864	Kinveachy Forest	Biological	5325.7	3728.87	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	08/06/2007
					Native pinewood	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	24/06/2008
887	Ladder Hills	Biological	4357.94	4357.94	Alpine heath	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management	04/07/2013
					Blanket bog	Favourable	Agricultural operations, burning	03/09/1999
					Mineralogy of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/03/2006

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Subalpine dry heath	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	09/04/2007
					Upland assemblage	Unfavourable	Agricultural operations, burning	04/07/2013
968	Loch Brandy	Biological	98.98	98.98	Bryophyte assemblage	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	31/10/2010
					Oligotrophic loch	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	01/07/2004
981	Loch Etteridge	Geological	114.94	114.94	Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	Agricultural operations, extraction, recreation / disturbance	28/03/2000
1014	Loch Moraig	Biological	33.46	33.46	Mesotrophic loch	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	01/07/2010
					Springs (including flushes)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/07/2008
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	29/07/2010
1065	Loch Vaa	Biological	44.6	44.6	Beetles	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	12/07/2010
					Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance	30/06/2007
					Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Game/ fisheries management, natural event, recreation / disturbance	30/06/2007

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
1108	Lower Strathabon Woods	Biological	293.47	0	Upland birch woodland	Favourable	Over-grazing, under-grazing	20/08/2010
					Upland oak woodland	Favourable	Over-grazing	29/08/2002
					Wet woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	29/08/2002
1180	Monadhliath	Biological	10671.1	7120.93	Black mountain moth (<i>Glacies coracina</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	26/06/2014
					Blanket bog	Unfavourable	Trampling	03/11/2004
					Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	19/06/2008
					Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	01/07/2011
					Upland assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	03/11/2004
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	06/08/2015
1190	Morrone Birkwood	Biological	328.34	328.34	Alpine heath	Favourable	Over-grazing	03/06/2014
					Basin fen	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	02/08/2013
					Bryophyte assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	06/09/2013
					Fungi assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/10/2012
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Under-grazing	25/06/2013
					Juniper scrub	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	11/10/2009
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures	04/06/2014

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
							identified	
					Rocky slopes (includes inland cliff, rocky outcrops, chasmophytic vegetation)	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
					Spring-head, rill and flush	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/06/2014
					Subalpine calcareous grassland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/06/2014
					Subalpine flushes	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/06/2014
					Upland birch woodland	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	12/11/2009
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	03/08/2005
1194	Morven and Mullachdubh	Biological	2508.35	2345.72	Alpine heath	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	16/08/2000
					Blanket bog	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	11/11/2012
					Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Burning, game / fisheries management, wildlife crime	13/07/2013
					Moorland juniper	Favourable	Over-grazing, plant pests and diseases, under-grazing	04/09/2008
					Upland assemblage	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	04/08/2015
1212	Muir of Dinnet	Mixed	2308.59	15.54	Breeding bird assemblage	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	No proactive management	31/08/2004
					Dragonfly assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/10/2012
					Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), non-breeding	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	10/12/2012
					Hydromorphological mire range	Favourable	Invasive species	N/A
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/10/2012
					Lowland dry heath	Favourable	No proactive management	30/07/2013
					Lowland wet heath	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	24/07/2015
					Oligo-mesotrophic loch	Favourable	Invasive species, water quality	25/06/2004
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	Forestry operations	30/06/2000
1241	North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	Mixed	1509.75	1509.75	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	17/06/2014
					Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Proactive on-site management	30/04/2010
					Crested tit (<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	17/03/2005
					Fungi assemblage	Favourable	Forestry operations, over-grazing, recreation	02/10/2014

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
							/ disturbance, under-grazing	
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	20/08/2013
					Lichen assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	21/08/2010
					Native pinewood	Favourable	Invasive species	22/05/2008
					Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Other	20/06/2010
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	11/06/2003
					Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	12/02/2012
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Under-grazing	23/07/2010
1243	Northern Corries, Cairngorms	Mixed	1966.37	1966.37	Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance, other	11/07/2013
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	26/06/2003
					Scrub	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	28/07/2008
					Upland assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/04/2007
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	05/10/2006
1274	Pass of Killiecrank	Biological	62.24	5.55	Fly assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/08/2010

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
	ie				Upland oak woodland	Unfavourable	Invasive species	28/09/2006
1335	Red Craig	Geological	105.43	105.43	Caledonian Igneous	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	20/07/2001
1361	River Feshie	Geological	598.82	598.82	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Favourable	Flood defence works	27/04/2007
					Quaternary of Scotland	Favourable	Flood defence works	28/07/2011
1699	River Spey	Mixed	1958.79	346.3	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Favourable	Invasive species	20/10/2004
					Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Unfavourable	Invasive species, extraction, invasive species, water quality, wildlife crime	30/09/2014
					Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	Over-grazing	08/09/2004
					Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	07/11/2011
1364	River Spey - Insh Marshes	Biological	1158.77	1158.77	Arctic charr (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>)	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management	17/07/2008
					Breeding bird assemblage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/07/2001
					Flood-plain fen	Favourable	Trampling, water management	20/07/2011
					Invertebrate assemblage	Favourable	Over-grazing	20/08/2013
					Mesotrophic loch	Favourable	Invasive species, recreation / disturbance	30/07/2010
					Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	07/09/2009
					Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	Over-grazing	08/09/2004
					Vascular plant assemblage	Favourable	Invasive species, over-	09/07/2007

Site Code	Name	Type	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Interest	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
							grazing	
					Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), non-breeding	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	28/03/2010
1504	Struan Wood	Biological	82.82	0	Beetles	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	28/06/2013
					Rannoch roller moth (<i>Ancylis tineana</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/08/2012
					Upland birch woodland	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	20/06/2013

There are 59 SSSIs within or overlapping the National Park. Of these, 50 have biological notifiable features, covering an area of around 1,120 km² (or 25% of the National Park's area). Of these, 28 have at least one notifiable interest that is in unfavourable condition. 5 SSSIs, namely Aldclune and Invervack Meadows, Blair Atholl Meadow, Craigendarroch, Creag Dhubh and Garbh Choire, have no interests in favourable condition.

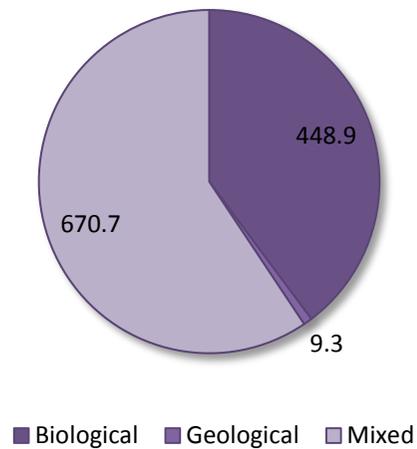


Figure 82 Area (km²) covered by the three types of SSSI within the Cairngorms National Park.

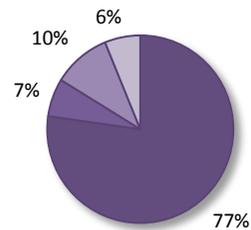


Figure 83 Summary condition of interests of SSSI.

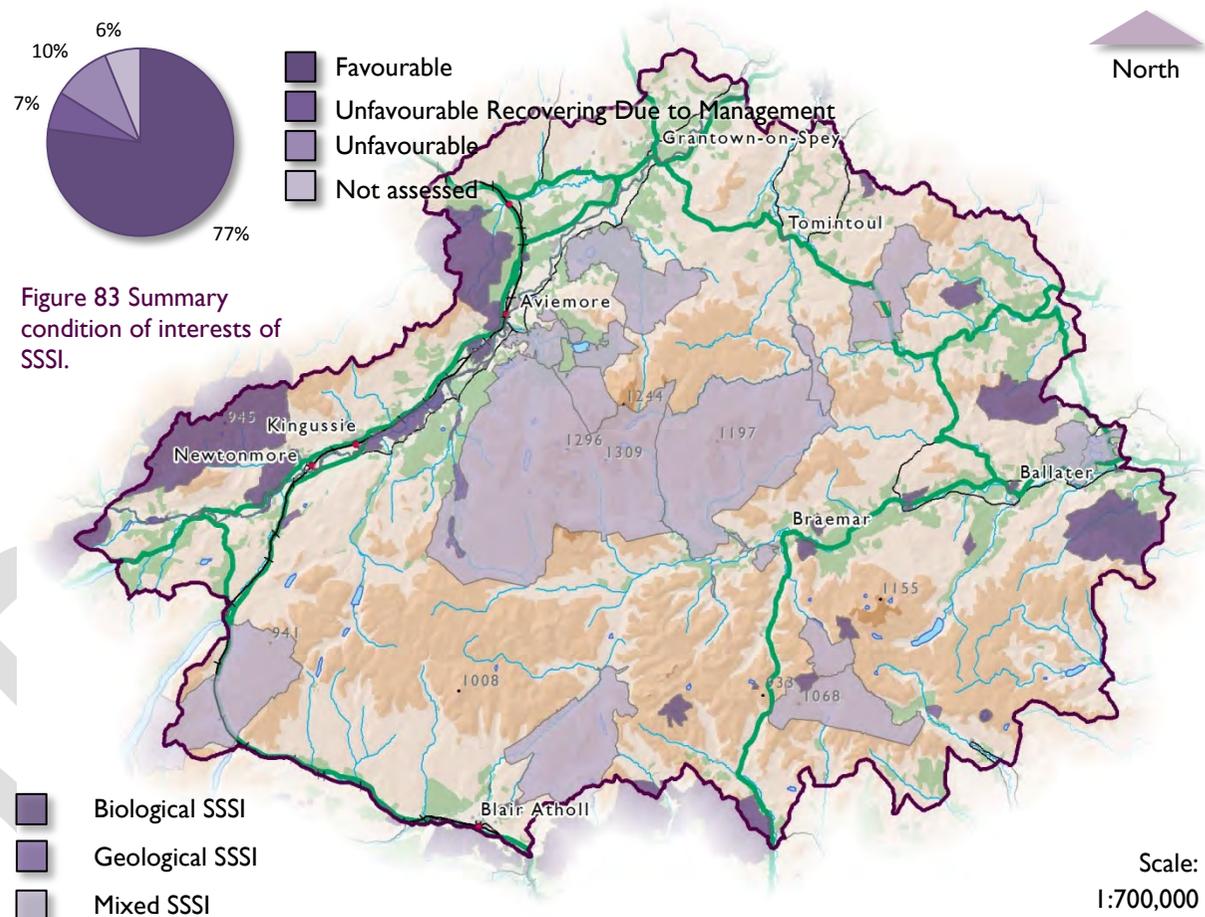


Figure 84 Sites of Special Scientific Interest by type within and overlapping the Cairngorms National Park Authority.

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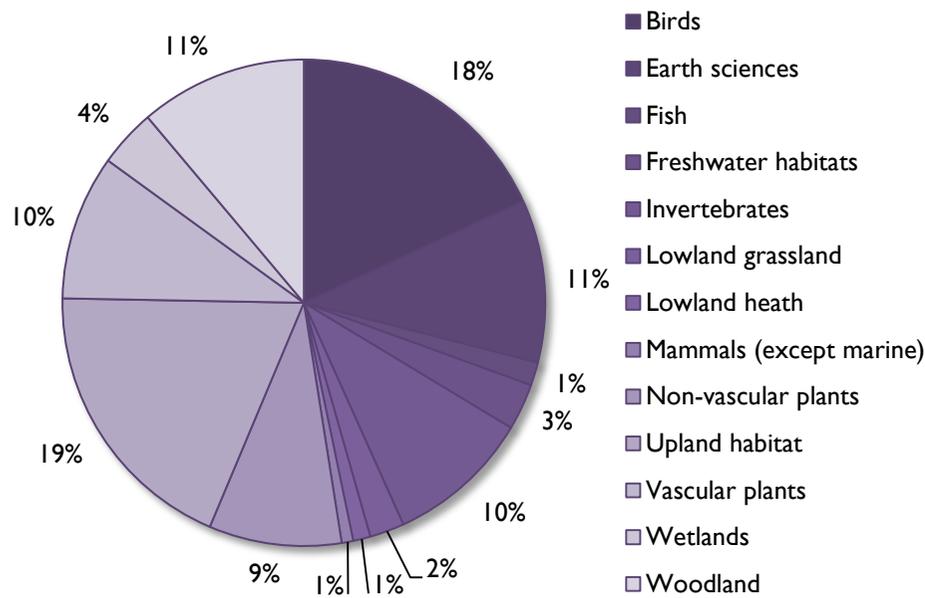


Figure 85 Category of interests of SSSIs within the Cairngorms National Park.

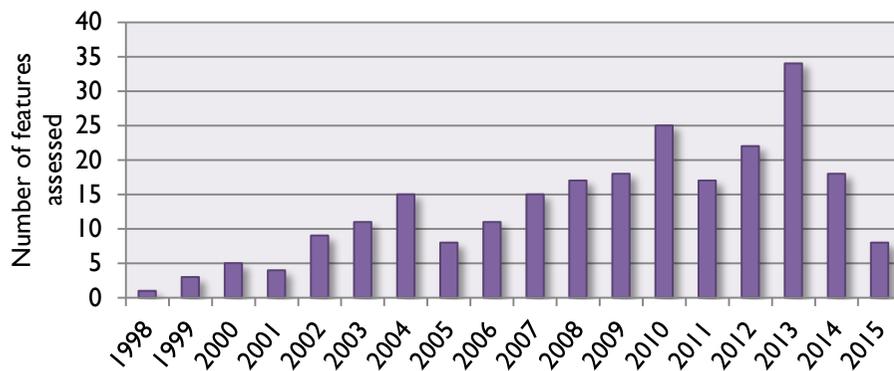


Figure 86 Year of latest assessed visit of interests of SSSIs within the Cairngorms National Park.

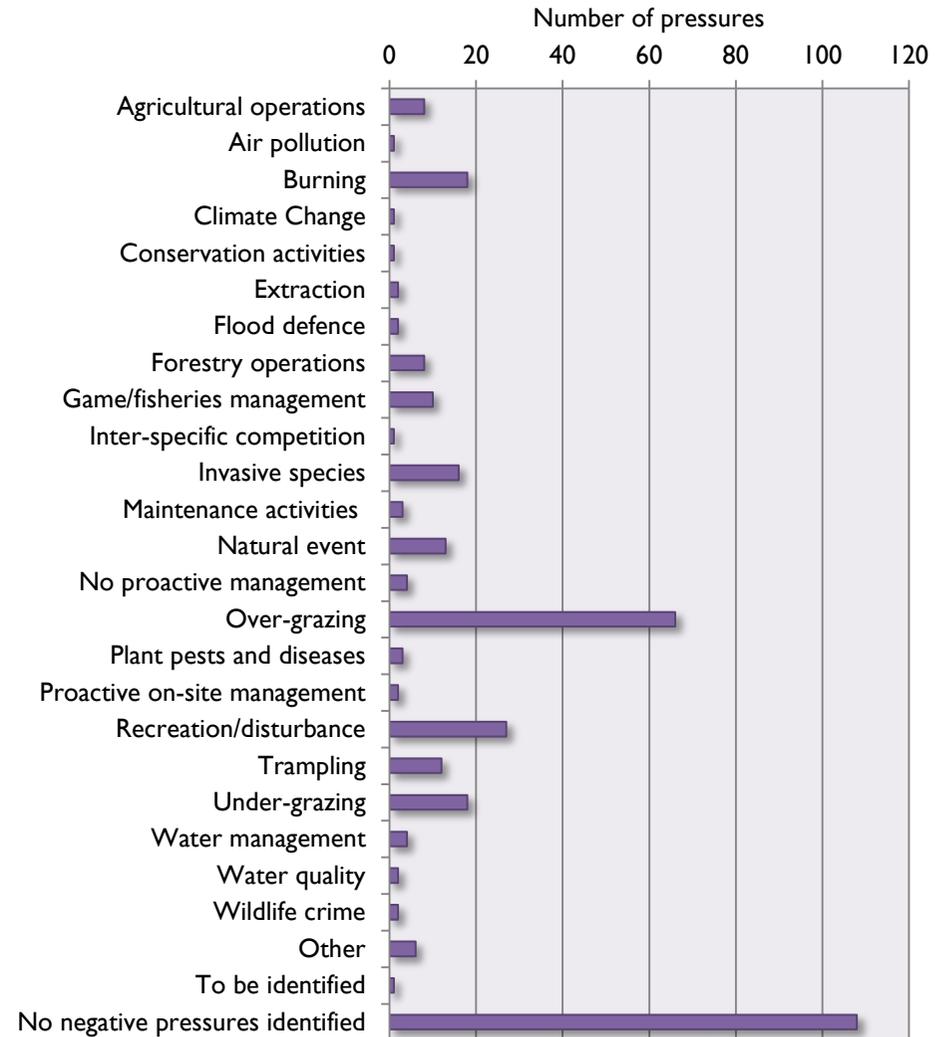


Figure 87 Pressures on interests of SSSIs within the Cairngorms National Park.

International Designations

Natura 2000 Network

Nearly half of the Cairngorms National Park is designated within the Natura 2000 network, sites which are considered the best for wildlife in Europe.

There are two types of Natura 2000 site within the National Park, namely Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA).

SACs are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and

species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). Of the UK's 78 Annex I habitat types (of which 26 are marine and coastal and therefore not relevant to the National Park), 33 occur in the National Park. Of the UK's 33 Annex II species (of which 4 are marine and coastal and therefore not relevant to the National Park), 10 are native to, and normally resident in, the National Park.

SPAs are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Birds Directive. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species. 35 of these Annex I species can be found within the Cairngorms National Park, with SPAs designated to protect populations of 15 of them.

Table 18 and **Table 20** provide information on SACs and SPAs both within and overlapping the Cairngorms National Park. Sites are listed with their qualifying features, the latest assessment of their respective conditions and when the assessments took place and the key pressures affecting the features.

A simple colour scheme has been used to highlight the condition of qualifying features, the key to which is provided below:

Features in 'Favourable' condition.
Features that are in 'Unfavourable' condition.
Features that have not been monitored to date.

Table 20 Special Areas of Conservation within the Cairngorms National Park.

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
UK0012957	Beinn a' Ghlo SAC	8084.76	7762.25	Base-rich fens	Unfavourable	Trampling, over-grazing.	22/07/2010
				Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
				High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
				Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
				Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
				Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
				Blanket bog	Favourable	Burning	22/07/2010
				Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	19/08/2004
				Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	19/08/2004
				Dry heaths	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Burning, over-grazing.	19/08/2004
				Acidic scree	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	19/08/2004
Hard-water springs depositing lime	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing.	19/08/2004				

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
				Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
				Round-mouthed whorl snail (<i>Vertigo genesii</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/07/2010
UK003002781	Ballochbuie SAC	1881.73	1881.73	Bog woodland	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	02/08/2011
				Caledonian forest	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	08/08/2011
				Blanket bog	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Burning	05/05/2006
				Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	01/11/2006
				Dry heaths	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Burning	01/11/2006
				Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Burning	01/11/2006
				Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/11/2004

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	12/11/2011
UK0012821	Caenlochan SAC	5975.28	5975.28	Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable	Climate change, over-grazing, plant pests and diseases	23/08/2012
				Acidic scree	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	30/08/2012
				Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable	Climate change, over-grazing	18/09/2012
				High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/09/2012
				Tall herb communities	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/09/2012
				Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	18/09/2012
				Dry heaths	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing	16/07/2006
				Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	16/07/2006
				Blanket bog	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing	16/07/2006
				Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable	Climate change, over-grazing	16/07/2006
				Base-rich fens	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	16/07/2006
				Base-rich scree	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	16/07/2006
				Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	16/07/2006
				Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in	Unfavourable	No negative pressures	16/07/2006

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
				upland areas		identified	
UK0016412	Cairngorms SAC	50903.74	50903.74	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/06/2010
				Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	24/06/2010
				Caledonian forest	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Invasive species; under-grazing	27/01/2009
				Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Unfavourable	Over-grazing; under-grazing; over grazing	03/04/2007
				Blanket bog	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	03/04/2007
				Tall herb communities	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/04/2007
				Hard-water springs depositing lime	Favourable	Over-grazing	03/04/2007
				Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable	Burning; over grazing; Recreation / disturbance	03/04/2007
				Dry heaths	Unfavourable	Burning	03/04/2007
				Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	03/04/2007
				Acidic scree	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	03/04/2007
				Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	03/04/2007
				Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	03/04/2007
				Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in	Unfavourable	Trampling; under-	03/04/2007

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
				upland areas		grazing	
				Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Unfavourable	Invasive species	03/04/2007
				Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/04/2007
				Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	08/04/2007
				Montane acid grasslands	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	14/07/2006
				High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	15/10/2006
				Bog woodland	Favourable	Over-grazing	05/09/2002
				Green shield-moss (<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>)	Favourable	Forestry operations	02/05/2006
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Unfavourable	Recreation / disturbance	22/09/2011
UK 0030122	Coyles of Muick SAC	135.16	135.16	Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/08/2006
UK0012955	Creag Meagaidh SAC	6144.58	507.19	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	10/06/2010
				Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	15/08/2010
				Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	08/08/2005
				Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	01/09/2005
				Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable Recovering Due to	Over-grazing	01/09/2005

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Management		
				Tall herb communities	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	30/09/2005
				Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable	Burning, game / fisheries management, over-grazing	30/09/2005
				Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	30/09/2005
				Dry heaths	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing	30/09/2005
				Blanket bog	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing	30/09/2005
				Acidic scree	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	30/09/2005
UK0013584	Creag nan Gamhainn SAC	15.75	15.75	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	21/07/2011
UK0030134	Dinnet Oakwood SAC	19.73	19.73	Western acidic oak woodland	Favourable	Invasive species, no proactive management, over-grazing	12/07/2002
UK0012942	Drumochter Hills SAC	9445.56	7382.22	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable	Over-grazing, trampling	05/07/2006
				Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable	Over-grazing, trampling	06/07/2006
				Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	06/07/2006
				Dry heaths	Unfavourable	Burning	06/07/2006
				Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable	Over-grazing	06/07/2006
				Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing, trampling	06/07/2006
				Blanket bog	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing, trampling	06/07/2006
				Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Unfavourable	Under-grazing	06/07/2006
			Acidic scree	Favourable	No negative pressures	06/07/2006	

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
						identified	
				Tall herb communities	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	08/08/2013
UK0012756	Glen Tanar SAC	4180.09	4142.25	Caledonian forest	Favourable	Invasive species	08/04/2010
				Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	21/11/2009
				Dry heaths	Favourable	Under-grazing	23/10/2003
				Blanket bog	Favourable	Burning	31/10/2003
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/09/2012
UK0030159	Green Hill of Strathd on SAC	640.77	640.77	Dry heaths	Favourable	Burning, over-grazing	15/08/2008
				Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Favourable	Burning	15/08/2008
				Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Favourable	Over-grazing	02/08/2002
UK0019812	Insh Marshes SAC	1158.78	1158.78	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable	Invasive species, recreation / disturbance	30/07/2010
				Alder woodland on floodplains	Favourable	Flood defence works, invasive species, no proactive management, over-grazing, water management	19/05/2009
				Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	04/10/2002
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	Over-grazing, other	08/09/2004

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
UK0019812	Insh Marshes SAC	1158.78	1158.78	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable	Invasive species, recreation / disturbance	30/07/2010
				Alder woodland on floodplains	Favourable	Flood defence works, invasive species, no proactive management, over-grazing, water management	19/05/2009
				Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	04/10/2002
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	Over-grazing, other	08/09/2004
UK0012759	Kinveachy Forest SAC	2849.36	2232.59	Bog woodland	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	24/06/2008
				Caledonian forest	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	24/06/2008
UK0030179	Ladder Hills SAC	4357.94	4357.94	Dry heaths	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	09/04/2007
				Blanket bog	Favourable	Agricultural operations, burning	03/09/1999
				Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/09/1999
UK0030210	Monadliath SAC	1061.11	7121.03	Blanket bog	Unfavourable	Trampling	23/09/2004

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
UK0012894	Morrone Birkwood SAC	318.4	318.4	Base-rich fens	Favourable	Trampling	03/06/2014
				Hard-water springs depositing lime	Favourable	Invasive species, over-grazing	03/06/2014
				High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Favourable	Invasive species, trampling	03/06/2014
				Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	03/06/2014
				Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Over-grazing	11/10/2009
				Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	01/07/2008
				Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	30/06/2013
UK0019958	Morven & Mullachdubh SAC	916.76	916.76	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Favourable	Burning, no proactive management, over-grazing, plant pests and diseases	25/01/2005
UK0019959	Muir of Dinnet SAC	415.76	415.76	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Invasive species	30/08/2008
				Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable	Invasive species, water quality	25/06/2004
				Dry heaths	Unfavourable	No proactive	16/02/2001

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
					Recovering Due to Management	management	
				Degraded raised bog	Favourable	Agricultural operations, invasive species	30/06/2000
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	Natural event, water quality	04/10/2012
UK0030251	River Dee SAC	2446.82	1368.59	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	06/10/2012
				Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Favourable	Agricultural operations, invasive species, water management, water quality	21/07/2011
				Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Unfavourable	Development, invasive species, water management. To be identified, other	07/08/2003
UK0030262	River South Esk SAC	478.62	103.48	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Unfavourable	Agricultural operations, climate change, forestry operations, invasive species, over-grazing, water management, water quality	29/07/2011
				Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Unfavourable	Invasive species, water management, wildlife crime	13/09/2009

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
UK0019811	River Spey SAC	5729.48	4181.76	Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	07/09/2011
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	Over-grazing; other	18/09/2012
				Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Unfavourable	Agricultural operations; invasive species; water management	04/09/2011
				Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Unfavourable	Extraction; invasive species; water quality; wildlife crime	30/09/2014
UK0030312	River Tay SAC	9497.72	233.94	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable	Water management	12/08/2009
				Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management, invasive species, water management, water quality	19/09/2011
				Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Favourable	Development, water management, water quality	30/11/2007
				River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	Favourable	Development, water management, water quality	30/11/2007
				Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)	Favourable	Development, water management, water quality	30/11/2007
				Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Favourable	Agricultural operations, invasive species,	03/04/2004

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
						recreation / disturbance, water management	
UK0030348	The Maim SAC	484.58	484.58	Dry heaths	Unfavourable	Burning	12/06/2006

There are 23 SACs within or overlapping the National Park (**Figure 89**), covering an area of around 1,063 km² (or 24% of the National Park's area). Of these, 16 have at least one qualifying feature that is in unfavourable condition. 4 SACs, namely Monadhliath, River South Esk, Kinveachy Forest and The Maim, have no qualifying features in favourable condition. It should be noted that the majority of the River South Esk SAC is located outwith the National Park boundary and therefore the CNPA has only limited influence over its status.

Significant pressures on qualifying features are burning and over-grazing (**Figure 92**).

Around 53% of the land area protected as an SAC falls within the Cairngorms SAC, which is the third largest in Scotland.

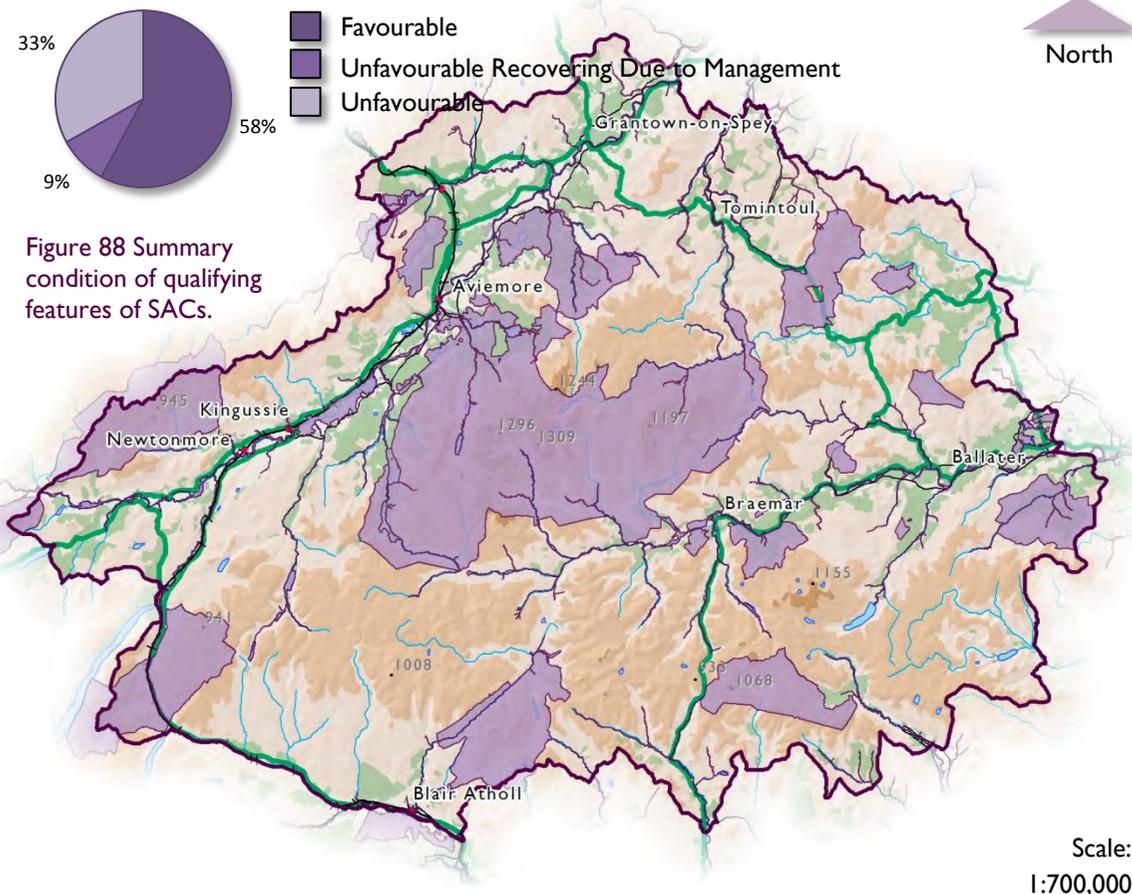


Figure 89 Special Areas of Conservation within the Cairngorms National Park.

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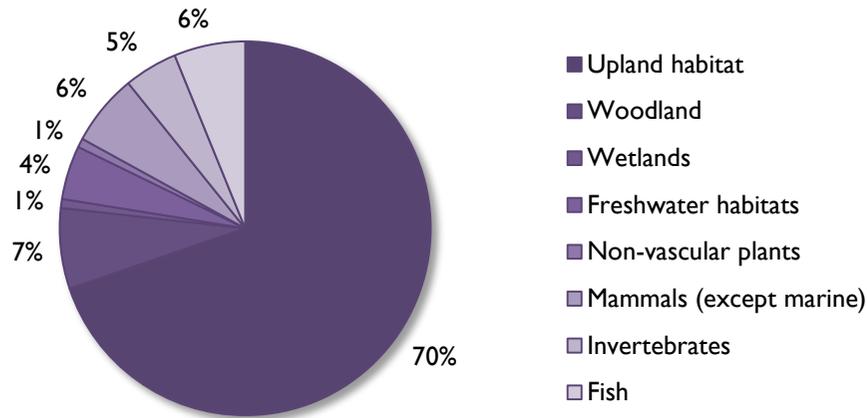


Figure 90 Category of qualifying features of SACs within the Cairngorms National Park.

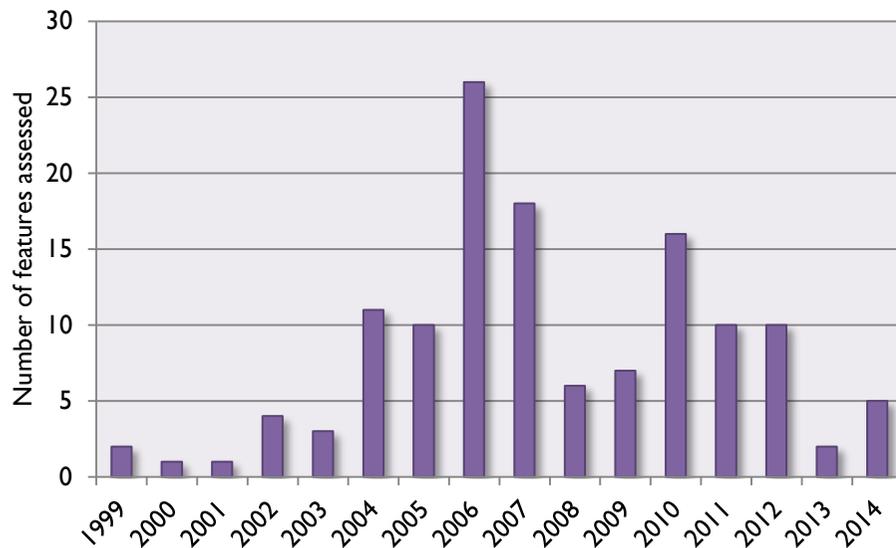


Figure 91 Year of latest assessed visit of qualifying features of SACs within the Cairngorms National Park.

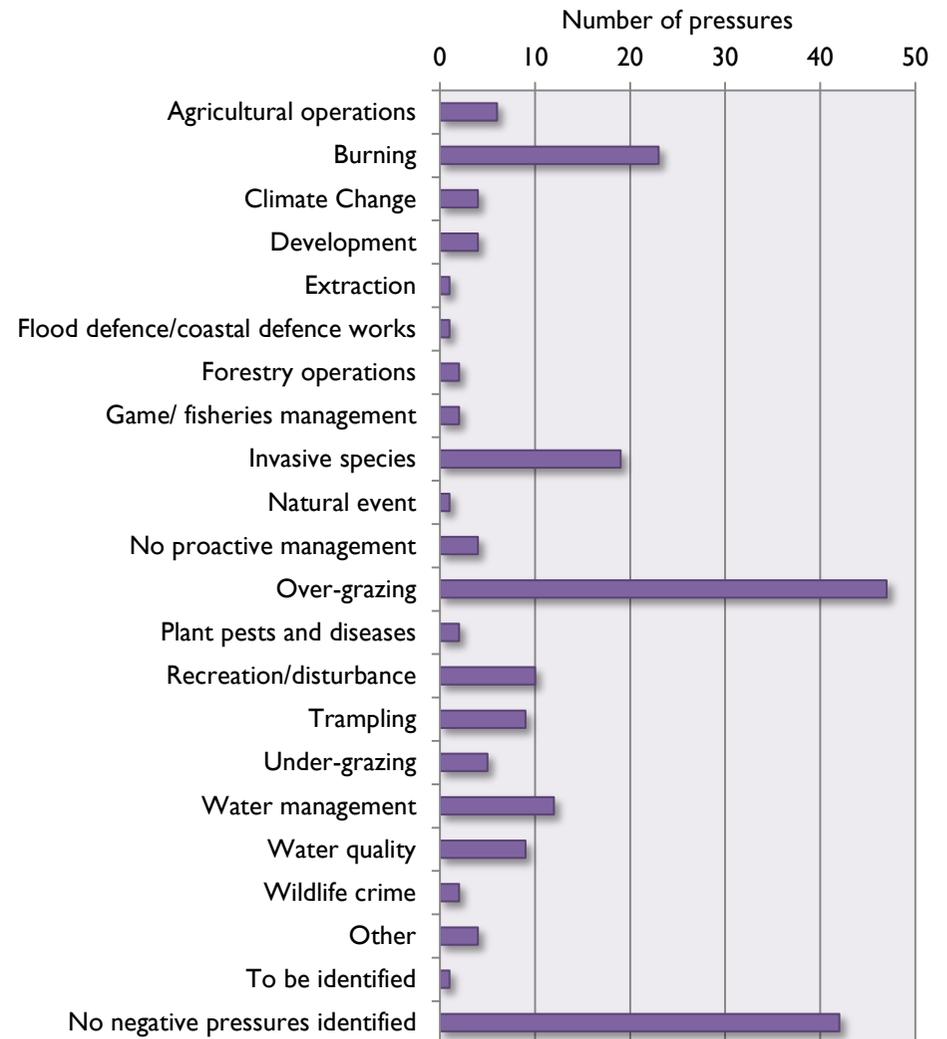


Figure 92 Pressures on qualifying features of SACs within the Cairngorms National Park.

Table 21 Special Protection Areas within the Cairngorms National Park.

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
UK900256 I	Abernethy Forest SPA	5793.46	5793.46	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Under-grazing	28/04/2009
				Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/05/2007
				Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	28/03/2012
UK9020297	Anagach Woods SPA	392.78	392.78	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Recreation / disturbance	29/04/2015
UK9002781	Ballochbuie SPA	1881.73	1881.73	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Forestry operations, natural event, over-grazing, under-grazing.	14/04/2014
				Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	01/03/2015
UK9004011	Caenlochan SPA	5975.28	5975.28	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	01/01/1999
				Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Favourable	Over-grazing, recreation / disturbance	04/12/2009
UK9002241	Cairngorms SPA	50903.74	50903.74	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	25/04/2011
				Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
				Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	01/06/2006
				Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>),	Favourable	Game / fisheries	31/07/2009

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
				breeding		management	
				Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Recreation / disturbance; over-grazing	01/07/2011
				Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	14/03/2012
				Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	30/06/2002
UK9020308	Cairngorms Massif SPA	187504.1	173254.6	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Favourable	Plant pests & diseases; proactive onsite management	31/08/2003
UK9001801	Craigmore Wood SPA	654.09	654.09	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	No onsite activities identified	20/04/2014
UK9002161	Creag Maegaidh SPA	6144.58	507.19	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	01/07/2011
UK9002301	Drumochter Hills SPA	9445.56	7382.22	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Other	11/02/2004
				Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Burning, over-grazing	31/08/2004
UK9004381	Forest of Clunie SPA	19349.38	905.22	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	01/08/2010
				Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Burning, natural event, over-grazing	29/05/2009
				Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Burning, natural event, over-grazing	29/05/2009
				Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Burning	29/05/2009

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
UK902771	Glen Tanar SPA	4180.09	4142.25	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Forestry operations, recreation / disturbance, under-grazing	18/04/2011
				Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	19/07/2010
				Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Forestry operations, recreation / disturbance	13/10/2010
				Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	23/03/2012
UK9002581	Kinveachy Forest SPA	2849.36	2232.59	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	15/05/2008
				Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	27/03/2012
UK9002951	Ladder Hills pSPA	4240.4	4240.4	Hen Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Not monitored to date	No negative pressures identified	N/A
UK9002751	Loch Vaa SPA	44.6	44.6	Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Natural event, recreation / disturbance	30/06/2007

Site Code	Name	Total Area (ha)	Are in CNP (ha)	Qualifying Feature	Summary Condition	Pressures	Visit Date
UK9002791	Muir of Dinnet SPA	157.6	157.6	Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	01/12/2012
				Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), non-breeding	Unfavourable	No negative pressures identified	05/11/2010
UK9002231	River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA	1158.87	1158.87	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), non-breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	22/02/2010
				Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>), breeding	Unfavourable	Natural event, recreation / disturbance	30/05/2009
				Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Favourable	Recreation / disturbance	07/09/2009
				Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), non-breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/12/2000
				Spotted crake (<i>Porzana porzana</i>), breeding	Favourable	No negative pressures identified	31/12/2000
				Wood sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>), breeding	Unfavourable Recovering Due to Management	Forestry operations	31/12/2000

There are 15 SPAs within or overlapping the National Park (**Figure 94**), covering an area of around 2,013 km² (or 45% of the National Park's area). Of these, 9 have at least one qualifying feature that is in unfavourable condition. 3 SPAs, namely Craigmore Wood, Creag Meagaidh and Muir of Dinnet have no qualifying features in favourable condition.

With around 1,733 km² of its 1,875 km² within the National Park, The Cairngorms Massif SPA contributes 68% of the land protected as an SPA within the National Park. It is the largest in Scotland. There are currently no public records on the condition of the breeding population of Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in the SPA, which is its only qualifying feature.

There is also one area currently under consideration for designation as a SPA. If Ladder Hills is designated then it will create an additional 42 km² of land within the National Park protected under the Birds Directive.

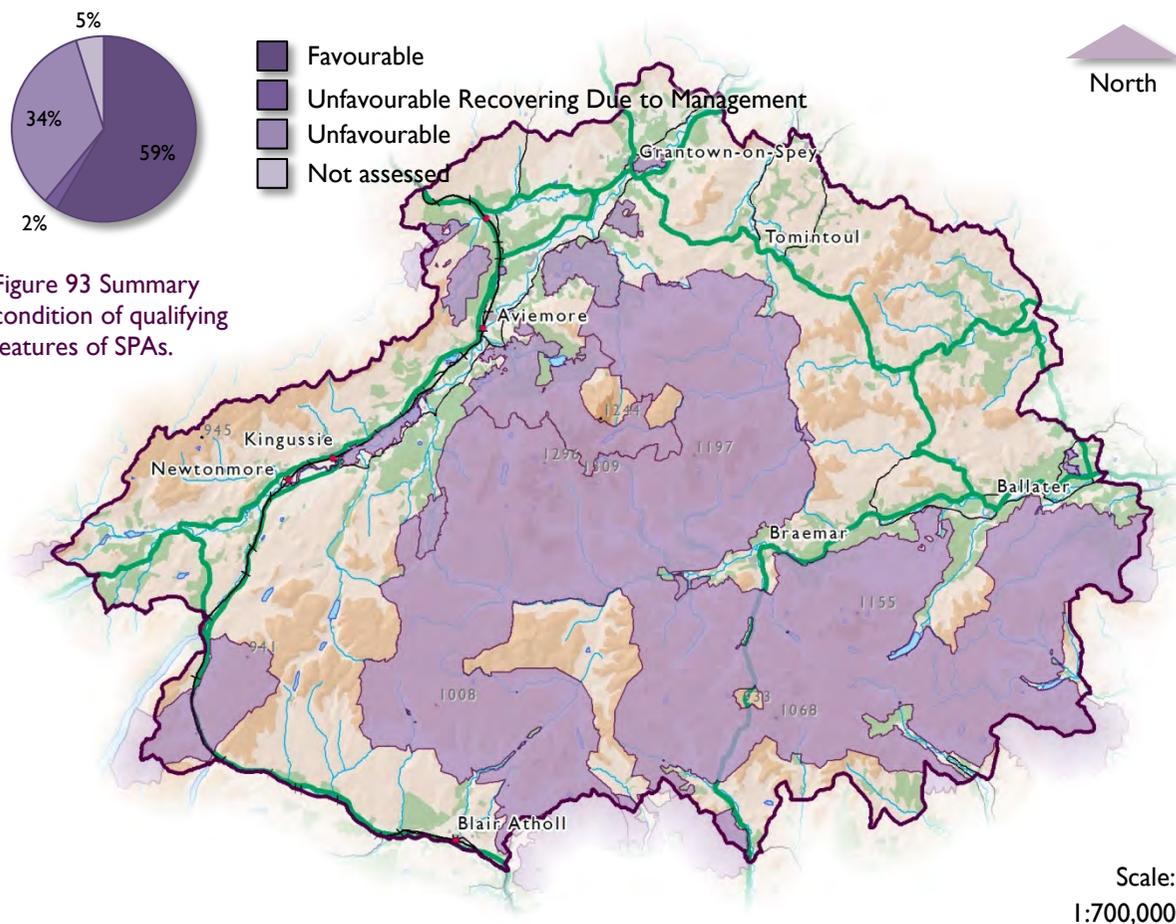


Figure 94 Special Protection Areas within the Cairngorms National Park.

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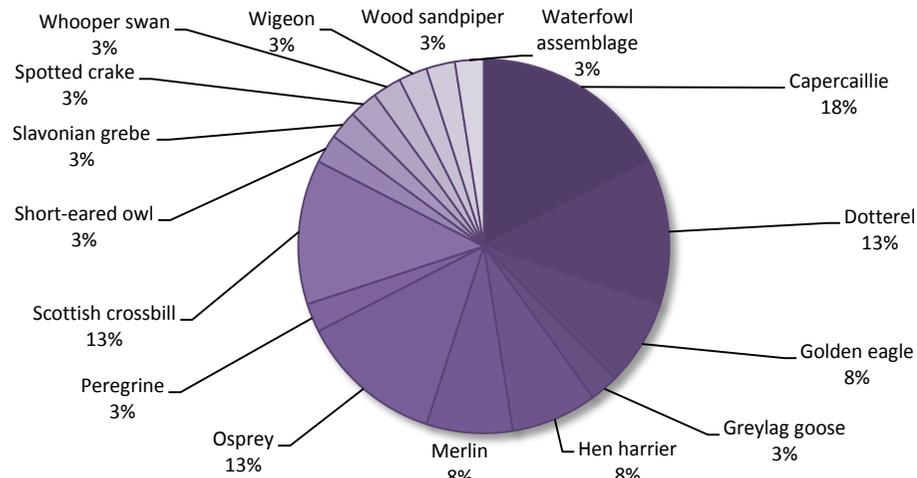


Figure 95 Qualifying features of SPAs within the Cairngorms National Park.

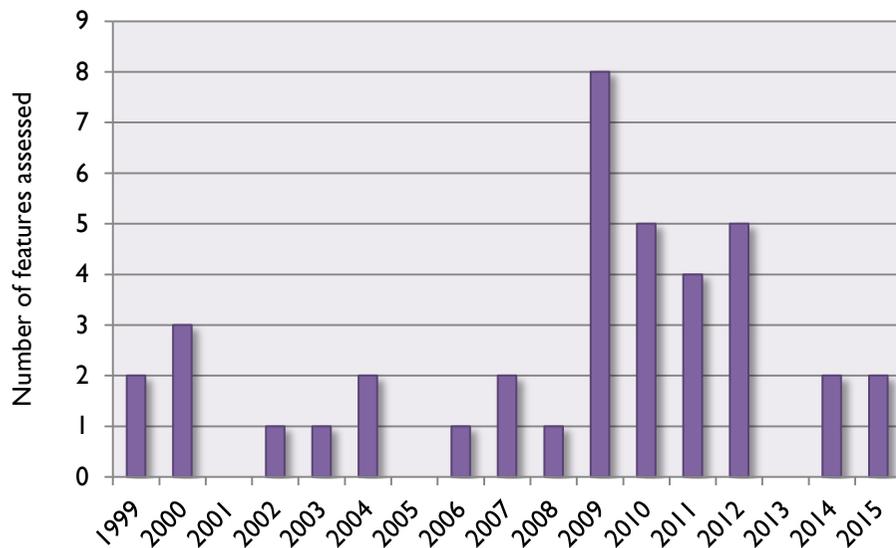


Figure 96 Year of latest assessed visit of qualifying features of SPAs within the Cairngorms National Park.

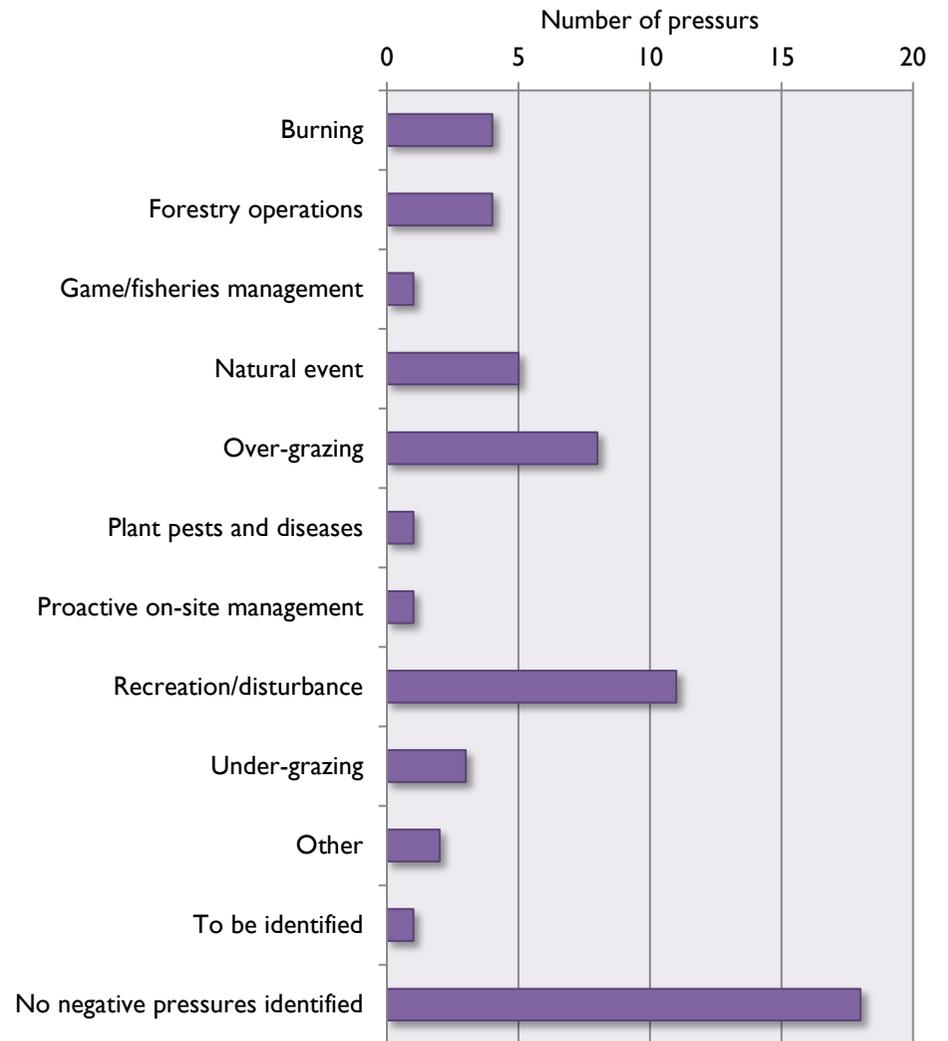


Figure 97 Pressures on qualifying features of SPAs within the Cairngorms National Park.

Ramsar Convention

The National Park is also home to three wetlands of international importance that have been designated under the Ramsar Convention (**Table 21** and **Figure 98**). All are wholly located within the Cairngorms National Park. The designation recognises the fundamental ecological functions of these areas as well as their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value.

Table 22 Ramsar Convention Sites within the Cairngorms National Park.

Site Code	Name	Area (ha)
UK13002	Cairngorm Lochs	172.99
UK13049	Muir of Dinnet	157.60
UK13053	River Spey - Insh Marshes	1158.77

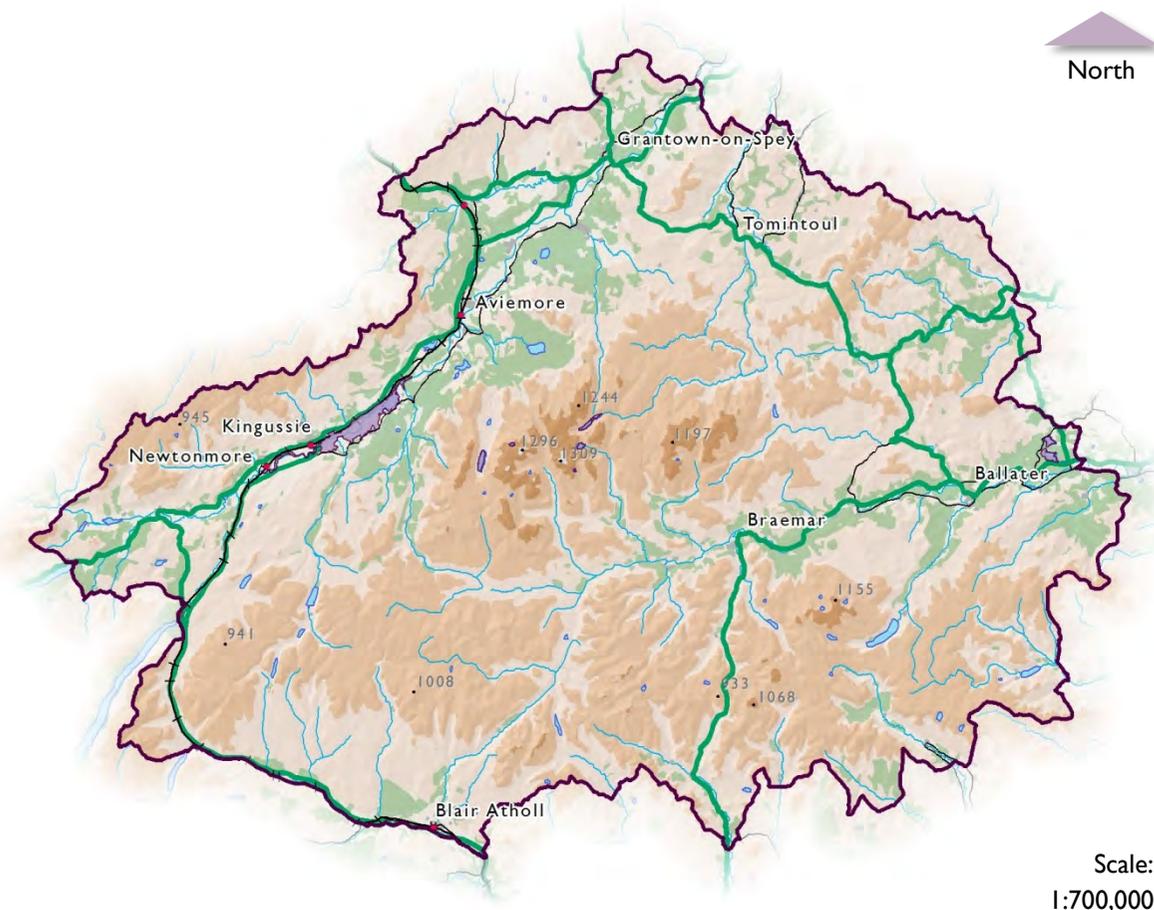


Figure 98 Ramsar Sites within the Cairngorms National Park.

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Non-Statutory Designations

The National Park contains a number of non-statutory designations (**Figure 99**). The RSPB runs 2 Nature Reserves within the National Park namely, Loch Garten and Insh Marshes. Both encompass areas of statutory designation, with the former covering most of Abernethy NNR and SPA and the latter, Inch Marshes NNR and SPA.

Loch Garten is best known for its osprey, but is also an important site for capercaillie, crested tit, goldeneye and Scottish crossbill. Insh Marshes is home to an important assemblage of wetland birds, including curlew, lapwing, redshank, snipe and whooper swan.

The National Park contains one Biogenetic Reserve at Muir of Dinnet. This is part of a European network of ‘living laboratories’ representative of various types of natural environment found in Europe. The purpose of Biogenetic Reserves has now been overtaken by that of Scotland’s national nature reserve network and so the designation is rarely referred to.

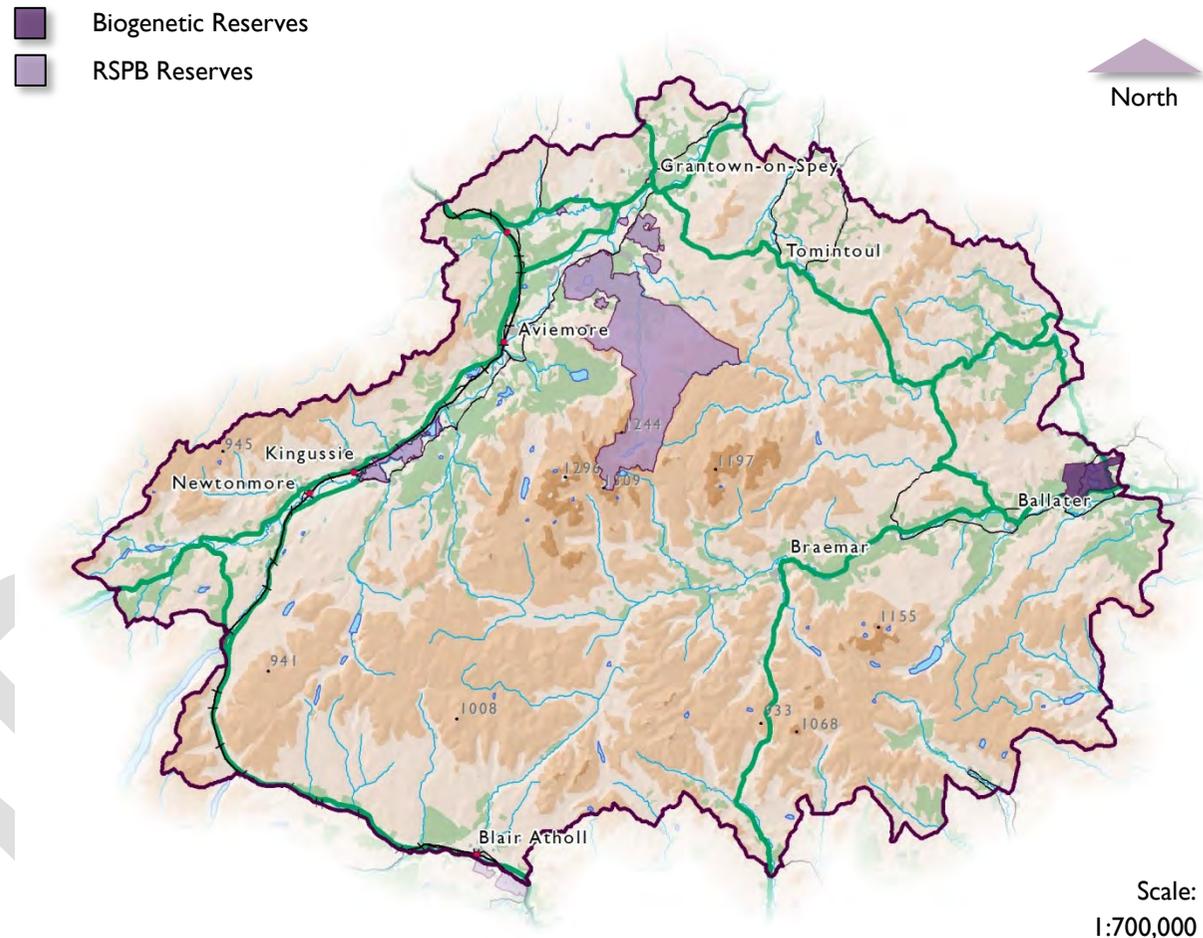


Figure 99 RSBP and Biogenetic Reserves in the Cairngorms National Park.

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Important Species and Habitats

There are around 1,200 species considered to be important for nature conservation within the National Park. Of these, 26 have been identified for priority action within the Cairngorms Nature Action Plan (CNAP) 2013-2018.

The CNAP also identifies the National Park’s threatened habitats, which are broader than those afforded special protection as designated sites. For the purpose of discussing them and the priority species that depend on them, they are described here under four headings, namely:

- Woodlands (p. 240),
- Freshwater, Wetlands & Wet Grassland (p.251),
- Uplands (p. 257), and
- Lowlands (p. 260).

Woodlands

The Cairngorms National Park contains the most extensive tracts of Caledonian forest in Britain, comprising pine, juniper and broadleaved species (**Figure 100**). It also

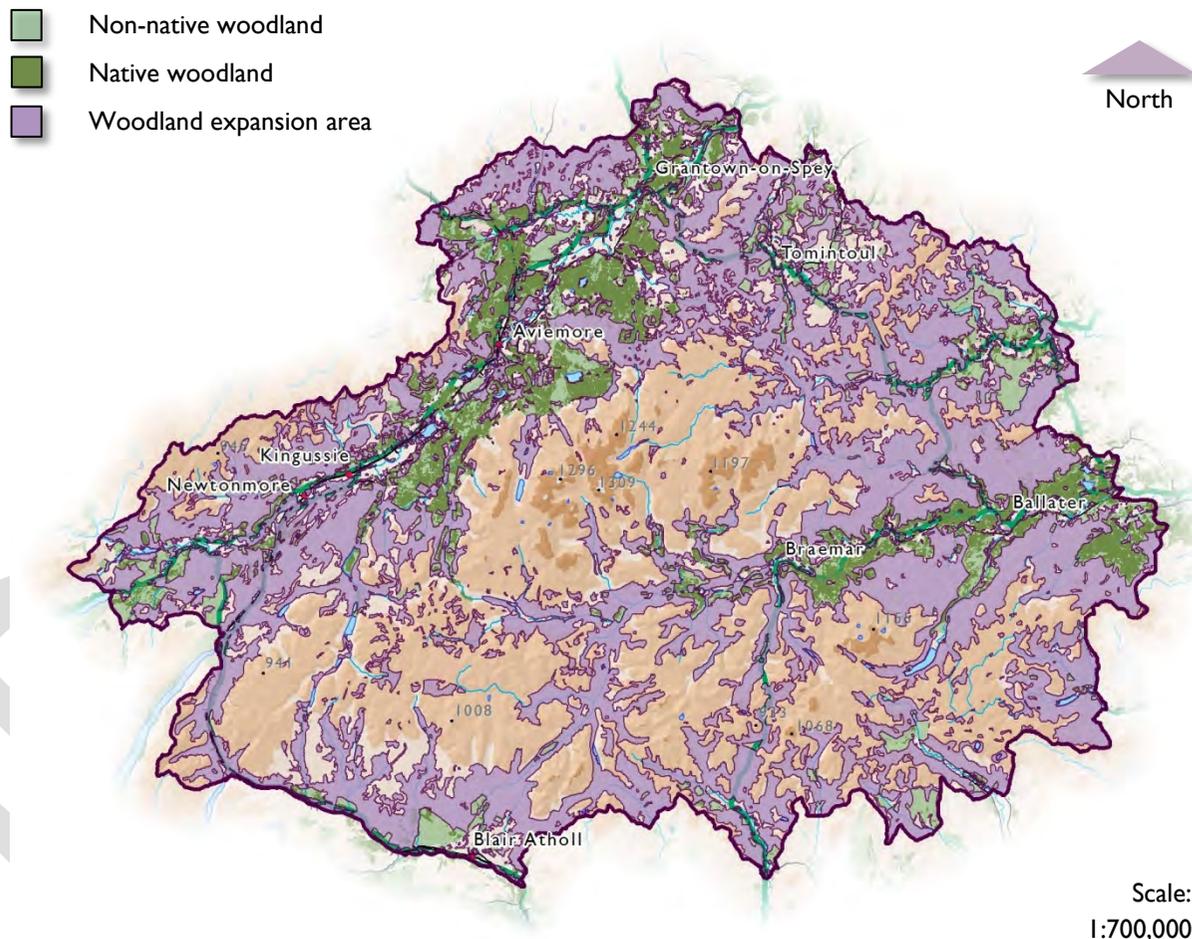


Figure 100 Areas of woodland and woodland expansion in the Cairngorms National Park.

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contains the best examples in Scotland of bog woodland, montane willow scrub and stands of aspen. Native tree species comprise around 79% of these woodlands, representing a quarter of the entire Scottish native woodland resource.

Strathspey, Strath Avon, Glenlivet, Donside, Deeside and the Angus Glens combined contain an extensive, varied and predominantly native network of forest habitats. This is one of the most valuable ecological networks in Britain and one of the most widely recognised special qualities of the Cairngorms National Park.

Key woodland types found within the National Park are:

- Caledonian Pinewoods,
- Conifer Plantations,
- Birch & Aspen Woodland,
- Wet & Riparian woodland, and
- Upland Oak.

The native pine woodlands of predominantly self-sown Scots pine are the western-most link to the extensive boreal forest which formerly covered a much

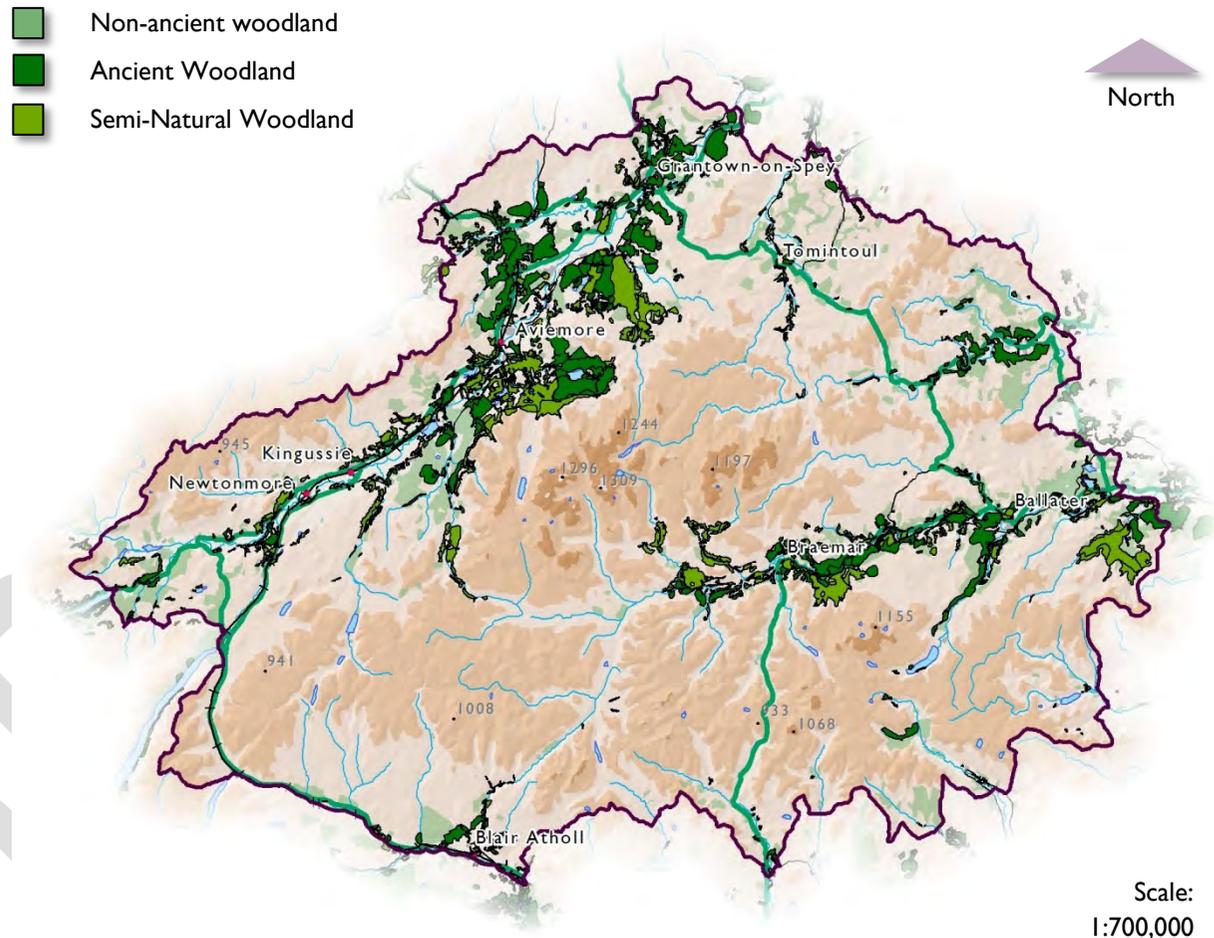


Figure 101 Areas of ancient woodland in the Cairngorms National Park.

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larger area of northern Europe. Aspen can tolerate a wide range of soil types and climatic conditions and it is likely that its present distribution is due to the effects of deforestation.

Around 340 km² of the National Park’s woodlands are also identified as being ancient according to SNH’s Ancient Woodland Inventory (**Figure 101**). Around 160 km² of this has also been identified as being semi-natural. Ancient woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded, at least since 1750. This type of woodland has important biodiversity and cultural values by virtue of its antiquity.

Over the last 25 years there has been an increased awareness of the multiple benefits that native woodland can deliver and an upsurge in action to restore and expand native woods. Between 2013 and 2015 890ha of new native woodland has been created in the National Park, while work is underway to identify areas of with future potential (**Figure 100** and **Figure 102**). Of

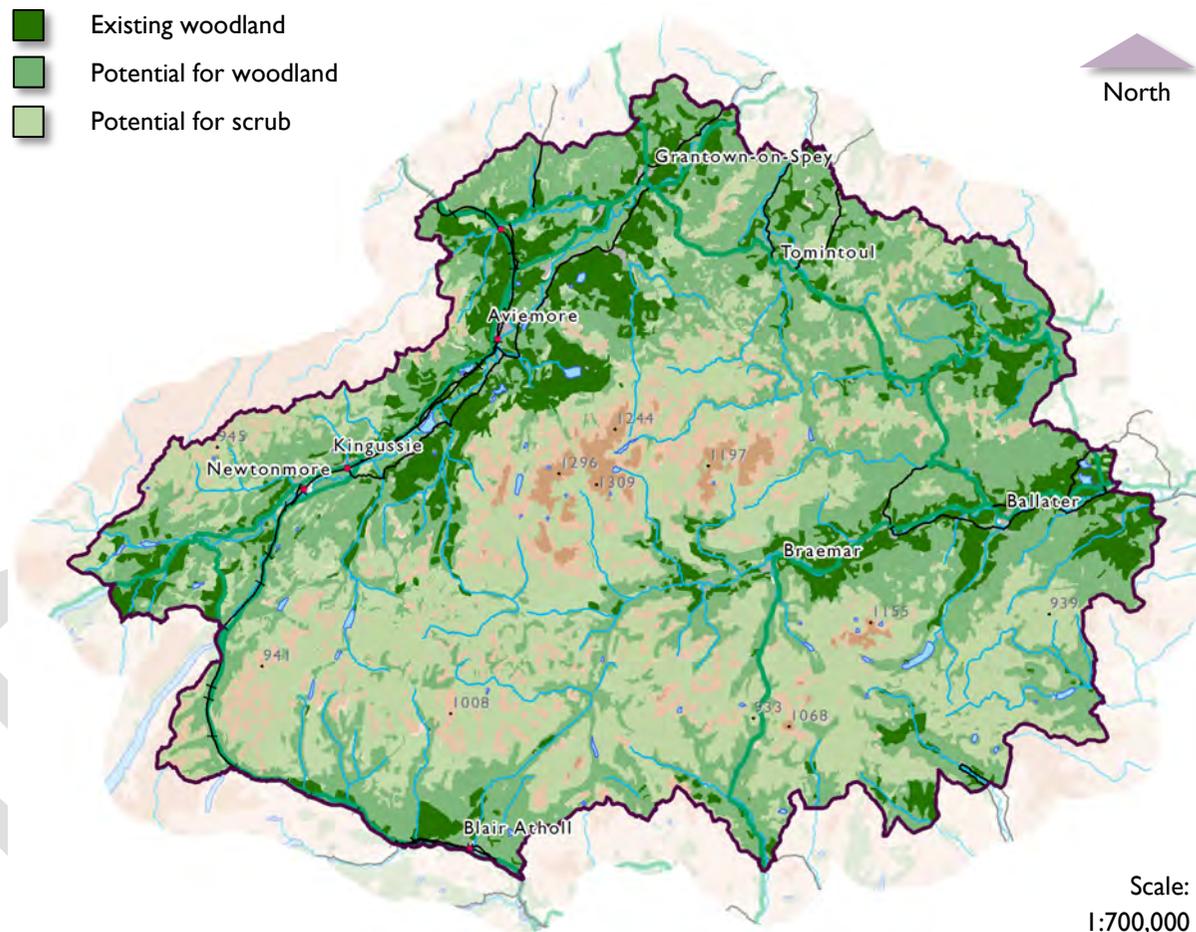


Figure 102 Existing woodland and land with potential for woodland and scrub in the Cairngorms National Park.

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the newly created woodland, around 704ha is adjacent to the existing resource.

However, Lack of regeneration, poor structural diversity and grazing pressure has resulted in some woodlands suffering from reduced biodiversity value.

Improved connectivity through woodland expansion combined with good management is crucial to enhance habitat that supports species of high conservation value. The CNPA Woodlands Expansion programme (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2008) actively promotes this and in combination with the Cairngorms Deer Management Framework (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2011) aims to ensure greater connectivity and management.

Table 21 provides the main issues affecting woodlands within the National Park together with actions required to address them.

Table 23 Issues affecting woodlands in the Cairngorms National Park.

Habitat	Issue	Action Required
Caledonian Pinewood	At threat from habitat loss, lack of regeneration, limited deadwood and poor structural diversity. Past management has reduced species diversity in many of the remaining woods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improving the existing resource and encouraging expansion into areas for habitat connectivity and resilience which will mitigate against further loss and also enhance the habitat to halt the decline and encourage growth.
Conifer Plantations	Mixture of Scots Pine, Sitka and Norwegian Spruce, Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir and larch. Many are of single species and single age and are of limited value for biodiversity. Conifer plantations make up 50% of the woodland resource and a third of these are on Ancient Woodland Sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the restoration of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites. ➤ Encourage and provide advice and guidance on continuous forest cover via workshops, demonstration projects and events. ➤ Promote stand restructuring and thinning to create a mosaic of different densities and structures.
Birch & Aspen Woodland	Aspen dominated woodland is unique to the Cairngorms National Park, the stands are small and total less than 350ha concentrated in Strathspey and Deeside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage and advise land managers to manage birch woodlands for aspen enhancement. ➤ Review grazing management in high nature value areas to encourage vigorous birch and aspen regeneration and a diverse field layer.
Wet & riparian woodland	Fragments of ancient floodplain woodlands are rare in the UK, the Cairngorms National Park has some of the best, especially in Strathspey and Deeside.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify sites for creating and expanding bog and wet woodland. ➤ Block drains, re-wet areas and remove non-native conifers.
Upland oak	Lack of regeneration, poor structural diversity and grazing pressure has reduced their biodiversity value. Most of the oak woodlands are found in Deeside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage better land management and reduce grazing pressures.

Key Woodland Species

The CNAP species which have been selected for targeted action and are dependent on woodland habitat are listed in **Table 23**.

Working in partnership, the CNPA is involved in projects aimed directly at improving the status of woodland habitats and associated species, some of which were listed in **Table 23**, within the Cairngorms National Park, these include:

Capercaillie Framework

Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) populations in Scotland have declined significantly from an estimated 20,000 birds in 1970 to around 1,285 at the most recent national winter survey in 2009/10 (Ewing *et al.* 2012).

The Cairngorms National Park holds a significant proportion of the national population – at least 75% of the national number of lekking males, with the majority in Strathspey (Eaton *et al.* 2007; Poole, 2010) (**Figure 103**, p. 214).

Table 24 Woodland species selected for targeted action in CNAP (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2013).

Species	Status in the CNP
Capercaillie <i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Capercaillie are found almost exclusively in Caledonian Pine Forest. Including Anagach, Rothiemurchas and Abernethy woods. Capercaillie chicks feed on moth caterpillars feeding on blueberry plants, adults and older chicks feed on leaves and berries, during winter they feed on pine needles.
Scottish Wildcat <i>Felix sylvestris</i>	The Scottish wildcat is a rare, elusive and largely nocturnal species confined to the most thinly populated parts of the UK. main threats to the survival of the species in Scotland were: hybridisation with feral or domestic cats, being inadvertently killed during feral cat control operation and disease
One-flowered Wintergreen <i>Moneses uniflora</i>	This plant used to be called St Olaf's Candlestick. It has a single nodding white flower at the top of a stem, and a rosette of leaves at the base. Key threats are the loss of the old Caledonian Forest and the harvesting of commercial forests.
Twinflower <i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower is an Arctic-alpine flower which is a relic of the ice age it has a stronghold in Strathspey. It is dependent on the open canopy of Caledonian Pinewoods.
Green Shield-moss <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>	The Green Shield-moss is a rare and endangered species which grows on decaying wood. The loss of woodland cover over the centuries and, more recently, the intense management of woodland areas has led to a significant loss of habitat for this bryophyte species.
Pine hoverfly <i>Blera fallax</i>	The Pine Hoverfly is found in only two locations in the UK in Strathspey. It needs rotten tree stumps that are more than 40 cm in diameter to breed. The lack of these large stumps in pinewoods – especially stumps with the necessary rot conditions – has been the cause of the decline.

Although capercaillie numbers have held up in Strathspey in recent years, the population is now extremely vulnerable elsewhere. Capercaillie persist in other areas (Deeside, Donside, Easter Ross, Moray and Perthshire) but these populations are smaller and more fragmented.

The Strathspey capercaillie population is crucial to the long-term survival of the species in the UK. The Capercaillie Framework (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2015) aims to improve conservation for Capercaillie by the introduction of landscape scale measures to target the main threats of disturbance, predation, collision with deer fences, unsympathetic woodland management, habitat loss and fragmentation.

Increased disturbance resulting from development and recreation can have a significant effect on Capercaillie usage of habitat for example Capercaillie have been shown to avoid habitat close to tracks,

Species	Status in the CNP
Pearl-bordered fritillary <i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Changes in woodland management over recent years have led to the decline of the species. Woodland practices such as coppicing and thinning are in decline, and many areas have been planted with conifers. Woodland rides and clearings have become increasingly shady and overgrown. Bracken habitats are no longer managed through grazing
Dark bordered beauty <i>Epione vespertaria</i>	A small yellow- orange moth with brown bordered wings. The caterpillar feeds on young suckering aspen, which requires particular levels of grazing. Only found in a handful of locations in the CNP.
Scarlet splash fungus <i>Cytidia salicina</i>	This fungus appears as a bright red splash on the underside of dead willow branches, especially those lying close to the ground. It has only been recorded 14 times in Scotland most of these records are in the CNP,
Kentish Glory <i>Endronis versicolora</i>	Kentish Glory, a large day flying moth is found in open birch woodlands. Both sexes are brown with white markings on the forewings.
Wood Ants	There are four species considered for action: <i>Formica aquilonia</i> , <i>F. lugubis</i> , <i>F. exsecta</i> and <i>Formicoxensus nitidulus</i> . They perform a number of important roles in the forest ecosystem, earning them the status of “keystone” species, these are species which play critical roles in the structure of their ecological community. Changes in woodland management, deforestation, inappropriate afforestation, urban expansion, human disturbance and agriculture are all linked to the loss of suitable habitat for woodland ant species.

which may reduce overall carrying capacity in forests with a high density of tracks (Rosner *et al.* 2013). A study at Abernethy forest estimated that 21-41% of suitable woodland habitat could be lost due to avoidance of tracks (Summers *et al.* 2007). To ensure these factors are considered the framework integrates habitat management, recreation and development plans as outlined in the Cairngorms Nature Strategy (2012-2018), Active Cairngorms (2015) and the Local Development Plan (2015) and suggests mitigation packages be developed to ensure no impact on Capercaillie.

Red Squirrel of the Highlands

The Cairngorms National Park is one of the last strongholds for Red Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) in the UK. Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) are larger than the native reds and were introduced to the UK from America and Canada in the early 1900's. They pose a serious threat to the survival of the red squirrel population through transmission of the deadly squirrel pox

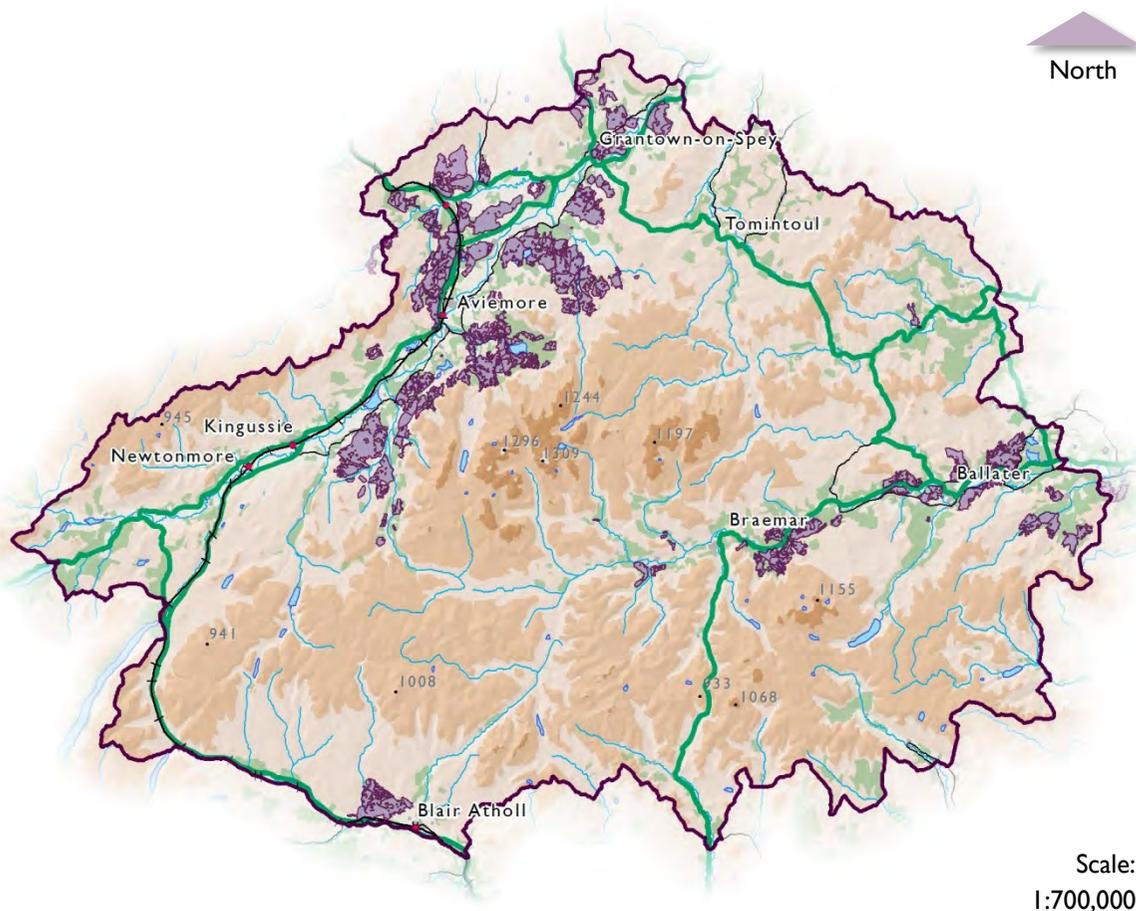


Figure 103 Areas where Capercaillie have been sighted in the Cairngorms National Park since 2007.

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virus that the grey squirrel carries. Grey squirrels are occasionally seen moving up the River Dee from Aboyne or moving up the River Garry from Pitlochry. The Red Squirrels of the Highlands Project is working to monitor and conserve Red Squirrels in the National Park.

Wildcat - Tiger of the Highlands

The project raised awareness of the wildcat's (*Felis silvestris*) plight using a campaign branded 'Highland Tiger'. It worked with a range of partners and interest groups to safeguard surviving Scottish wildcat populations and create favourable conditions for the species to thrive in the future. Part of the project was aimed at assisting gamekeepers to confidently identify wildcats to ensure they are not inadvertently culled through otherwise legal predator control activities. The project also worked with vets and cat welfare charities to encourage responsible cat ownership and the expansion of feral cat trapping and neutering. SNH have produced the Scottish Wildcat Conservation Action Plan 2013-2018, which

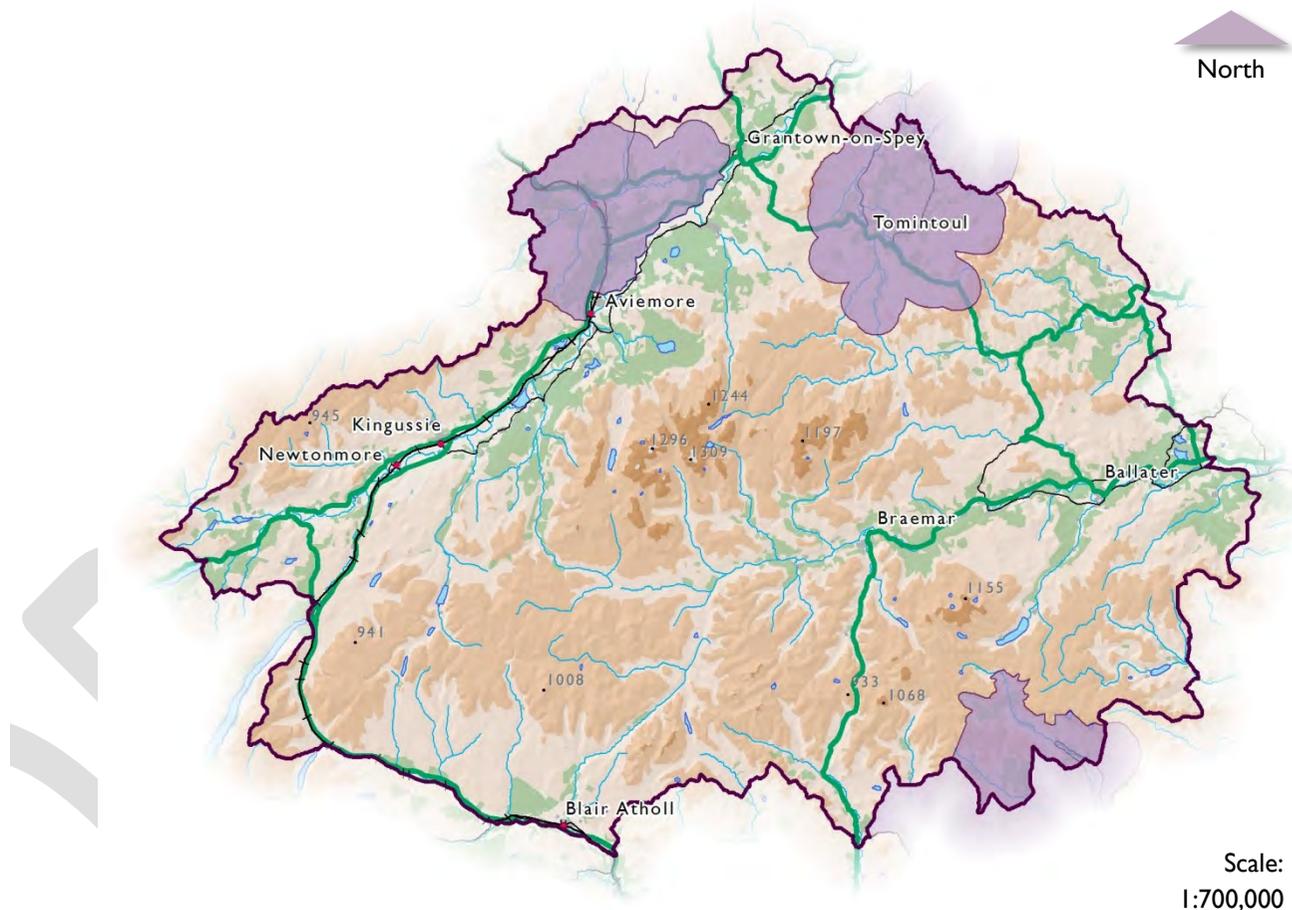


Figure 104 Wildcat Priority Areas within the Cairngorms National Park.

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details three wildcat conservation areas within the National Park (**Figure 104**).

Deer

There are four species of deer found within the Cairngorms National Park, all contributing to different extents to the biodiversity and economy of the area. The UK's largest wild land mammal, Red deer are common in most areas of the National Park and have long been central to the cultural and natural heritage of the Highlands. Their economic importance and significant positive and negative impacts on the land means that their careful management is critical, and at times causes controversy.

Roe Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) are also numerous in the National Park and are a common sight on lower ground in and around woodlands. Although less high profile, they are popular with wildlife spotters and are valued for venison, but can cause damage to young trees and crops.

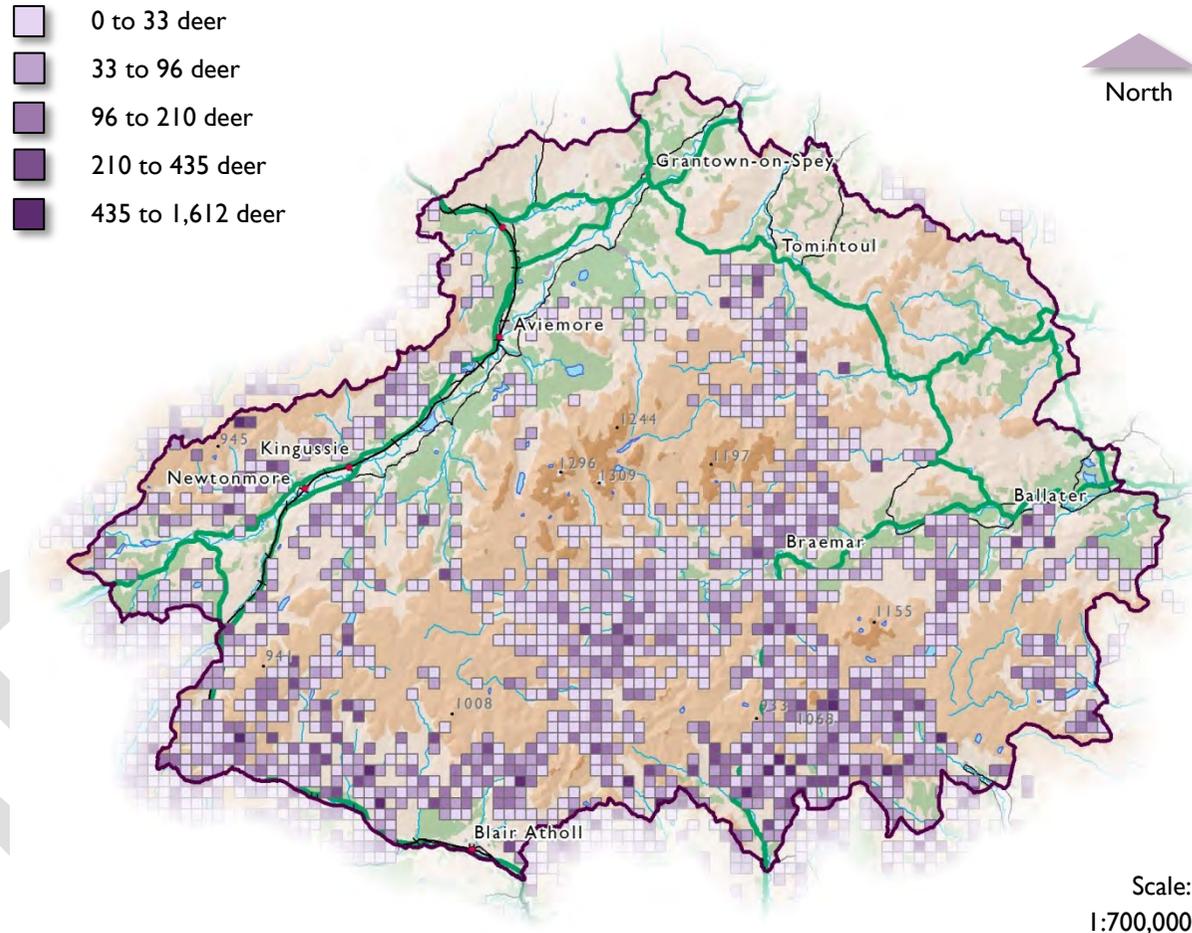


Figure 105 Deer density polygons of 1km² based on results from deer counts, 2000 - 2018.

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Non-native Sika Deer (*Cervus nippon*) are present in much smaller numbers and are of concern because of their potential to interbreed with Red Deer.

The unique herd of semi-domestic Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) in the National Park are important mainly as a tourist attraction.

The Cairngorms Deer Advisory Group is a forum to promote and advise on best practice deer management within the Cairngorms and is formed from local deer group members. In partnership with the CNPA they have produced The Cairngorms Deer Management Framework (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2011). One of the Framework's aims is to create patchwork of deer densities allowing different deer management objectives to be achieved in different parts of the Park **Figure 106**.

Key Woodland Sites in the Cairngorms National Park

Key woodlands within the Cairngorms National Park are Abernethy, Glenmore, Rothiemurchas and Inshriach, all of which are located in Strathspey. Together these

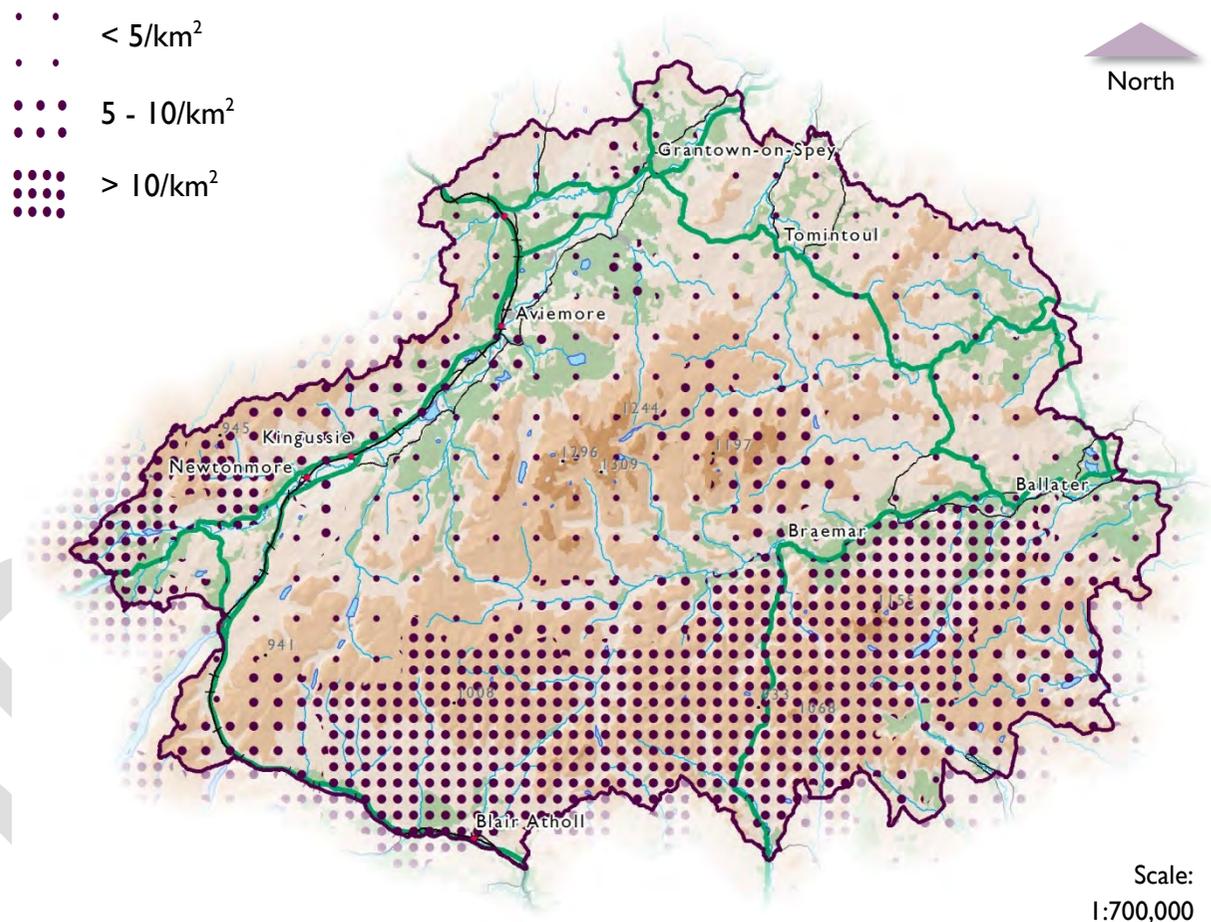


Figure 106 Aspirational Red Deer Densities in the Cairngorms National Park, November 2015.

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reserves form the largest continuous tract of native woodland in the UK. In Deeside the two NNRs Glen Tanar and Dinnet Oakwood are examples of Caledonian woodland and old Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) woodland, a habitat which is very fragmented in north-east Scotland. They are managed by various organisations, which include the Forestry Commission, SNH, RSPB and the Estates. They are home to Osprey, Capercaillie, Red Squirrel and Crossbill. The forests have a rich understorey and plant species include Twinflower and One flowered wintergreen (*Moneses uniflora*).

Freshwater, Wetlands & Wet Grassland

A mosaic of wetland habitats with fens, bogs, woods, wet grassland and open water provides a home to a rich array of wildlife (**Figure 107**). The National Park is one of the most important sites for breeding waders due to the combination of wetlands, wet grassland and low-intensity mixed farming. Even so, birds such as lapwing and redshank have seen dramatic declines in

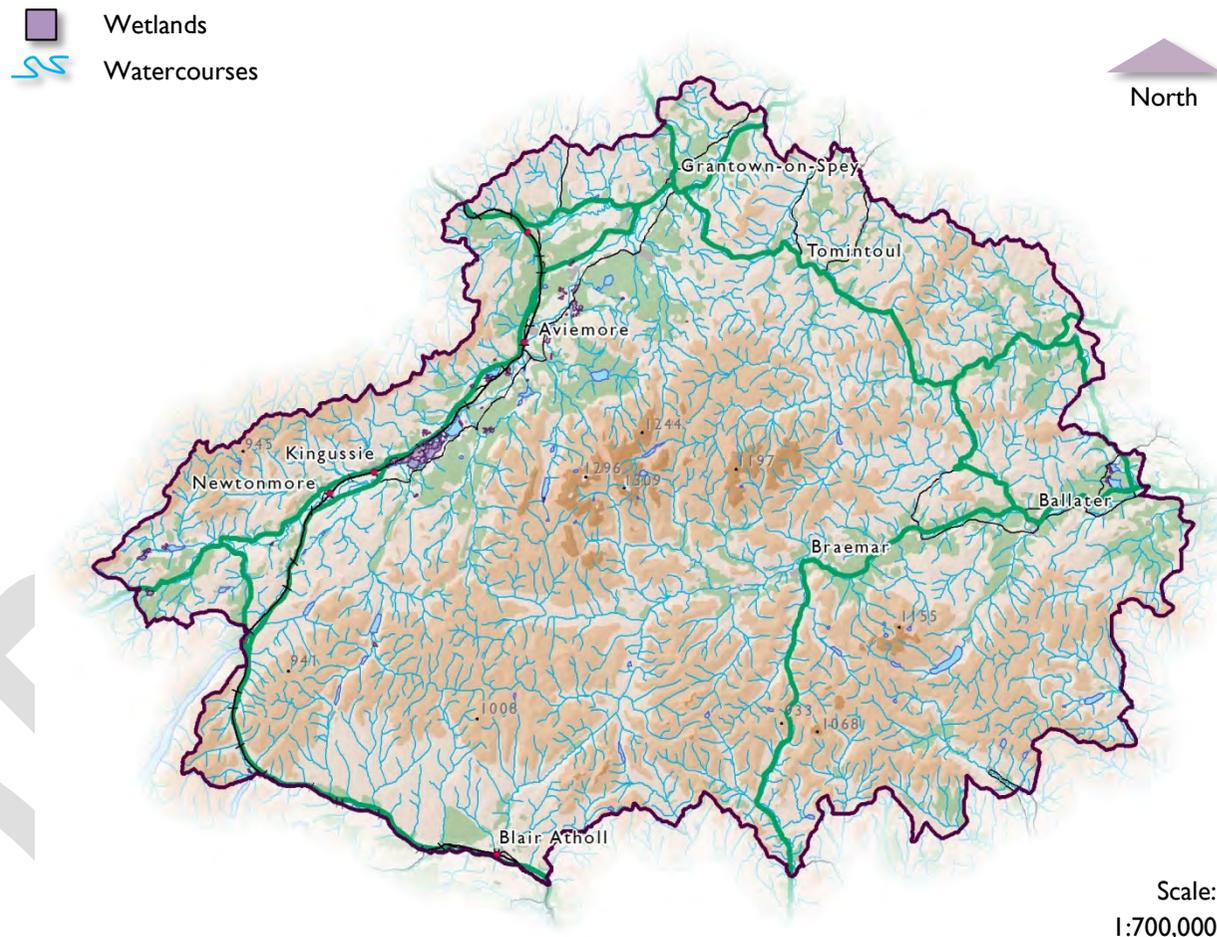


Figure 107 Wetlands within the Cairngorms National Park (Soil Survey of Scotland Staff, 1981).
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numbers in recent years. Wet grasslands are the products of agricultural management, they are not extensive within the National Park and are often in low-lying areas of fields where crop yield and productivity is low. Wetlands would have once been an extensive habitat within the Cairngorms National Park but have suffered dramatic declines here as in the rest of the UK.

The Cairngorms are the source of the internationally designated rivers Spey, Dee, Tay and South Esk, which support Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*), Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*) and Lamprey (*Petromyzontiformes*). The lochs support fish including Arctic Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*).

The WFD Classification places a requirement on SEPA to monitor the ecological status of waterbodies and its ability to continue to function as such. Within the National Park around 50% of waterbodies are classified as being at good or better ecological status (**Figure 108**), however, recently the ecological status of

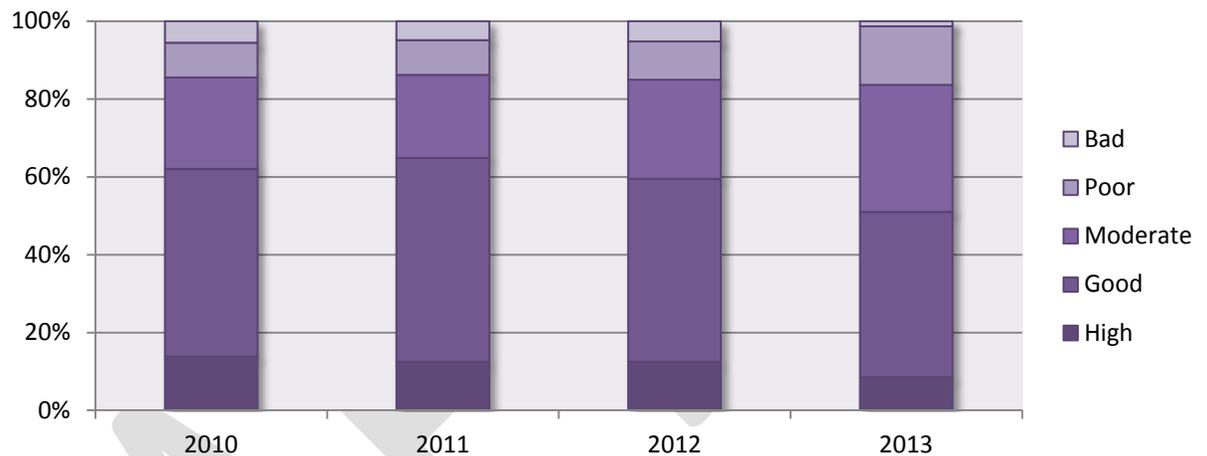


Figure 108 Ecological status of waterbodies within and overlapping the Cairngorms National Park.

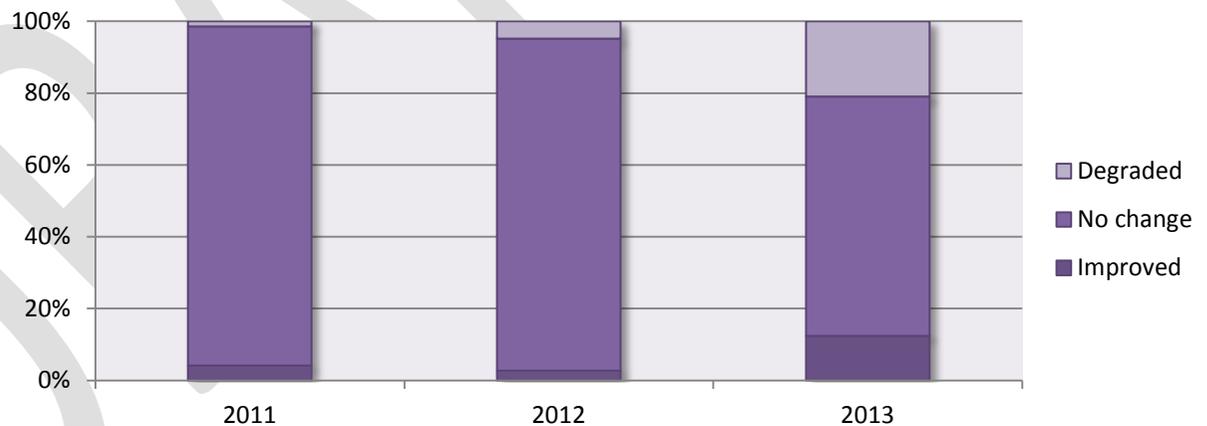


Figure 109 Change from previous year in the ecological status of waterbodies within or overlapping the Cairngorms National Park

Source: <http://www.sepa.org.uk/data-visualisation/rbmp-interim-planning-tool/>

many waterbodies within the National Park has been on the wane (**Figure 109**). See **Topic 3: Water** (p. 145) for further information on the quality of waterbodies in the National Park. **Table 23** provides the main issues affecting wetlands within the National Park together with actions required to address them.

Table 25 Issues affecting Freshwater, Wetlands and Wet Grassland in the Cairngorms National Park.

Habitat	Issue	Action Required
Wet Grassland	Over-grazing and poaching by livestock, cutting for hay at critical wader breeding times and drainage to produce productive agricultural land	➤ Support land managers and farmers to conserve populations of breeding waders. Improve and restore wet grassland.
Wetlands	Wetlands have historically been drained for agriculture, suffered water shortages as a result of over abstraction and impoundment and been subject to pollution pressure from diffuse and point sources. The remaining wetlands are now often small and fragmented.	➤ Create new wetland habitats.
Freshwater	Rivers and lochs and the species they support have been affected by large scale impoundments which have a hydrological impact but also affect sediment dynamics, barriers to fish passage, diffuse and point source pollution and invasive species such as <i>Ranunculus</i> .	➤ Continue to support river management to improve and maintain good ecological status of waterbodies, create new freshwater targets.

Key species for focused action

The CNAP species which have been selected for targeted action and are dependent on Freshwater, Wetlands & Wet Grassland habitat are listed in **Table 25**.

Working in partnership, the CNPA is involved in projects aimed directly at improving the status of wetland habitats and their associated species within the Cairngorms National Park, these include:

River Catchment Initiatives

Several of the rivers within the National Park have associated initiatives who co-ordinate partnerships to deliver integrated catchment management they are (**Figure 110**):

- Spey Catchment Initiative,
- Dee Catchment Partnership,
- River South Esk Catchment Partnership, and
- River Don Catchment Partnership.

The main objectives to meet WFD good status within these catchments are to

Table 26 Freshwater, Wetlands & Wet Grassland species selected for targeted action in CNAP (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2013).

Species	Status in the CNP
Lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Breeding lapwings are in decline in Strathspey, the Waders and Wetlands Project aims to research reasons for the decline and work with landowners to encourage sympathetic land management.
Northern damselfly <i>Coenagrion hastulatum</i>	This a very rare and localised species with almost all known lochan locations within the CNP, it is very similar to Common blue damselfly but has a distinctive 'ace of spades' marking.
Northern silver-stiletto fly <i>Spiriverpa lunulata</i>	Stiletto larvae are long, thin, white and worm-like. They are ferocious predators with a glossy hard skin that lets them slither through dry sand as they chase their insect prey. Habitat needs – exposed sand and shingle on river banks
Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>	The freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i> grows to 140 mm in length, and burrows into sandy substrates, often between boulders and pebbles, in fast-flowing rivers and streams. It is sensitive to heavy siltation and requires high water quality.
Northern February red stonefly <i>Brachyptera putata</i>	The Northern February red is a freshwater species endemic to Britain, found mainly in Scottish upland streams. Due to its rarity and decline in numbers this insect has been made a Priority Species on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

address barriers to fish, tackle diffuse pollution and improve river morphology.

Strathspey Wetland and Waders Initiative

The Strathspey Wetlands and Waders Initiative (SWWI) was set up to work with farmers and other landowners to safeguard wetland habitats and the future of the nationally important wader population in Badenoch and Strathspey - the largest of its kind in mainland Britain.

Pearls in Peril

'Pearls in Peril' (PIP) is a UK wide LIFE funded nature project with 22 partners working together to restore river habitats benefiting freshwater pearl mussel and salmonids. A total of 48 actions will be delivered across 21 rivers designated as SACs for freshwater pearl mussel. The freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) is declining dramatically throughout its range. Mussel populations have been affected by multiple issues, including wildlife crime – pearl fishing was



Figure 110 Areas covered by River Catchment Initiatives.

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legal until 1992, habitat degradation and declining water quality. This project will help to safeguard the future of the most important pearl mussel populations in the UK by tackling these threats and implementing best practice conservation methods.

A recent survey of FWPM sites in the River Spey highlighted a 50% decline in the population (Sime, 2014), meaning the status of FWPM in the River Spey SAC is currently classified as unfavourable and declining. The reasons for this are still under investigation but are attributed to water quality, especially nutrient levels; an increase in the abundance of water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* spp.) in the middle and lower Spey; low river levels in the middle and lower reaches which have killed established mussel beds; illegal fishing and no recruitment of juveniles in the middle to upper reaches which means the distribution will gradually contract as older mussels die.

Key Wetland Sites

Muir of Dinnet NNR

At the heart of the Reserve are Lochs Davan and Kinord, with their near pure water and associated bogs and fens providing ideal habitat for a wide mix of species; from rare water beetles to mammals like otter, feeding and breeding on the Reserve. During winter, the lochs are an important roost site, attracting migrating geese and other wildfowl. Their international importance is recognised by their designation as a SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Muir of Dinnet has two areas of raised bog, one at Parkin's Moss to the south-west of Loch Kinord and the other at Black Moss to the north-east of the Reserve. Together they cover approximately 32 ha. Sphagnum mosses, the most important plants of a raised bog, are found at both locations, growing in the wet, acid and nutrient poor conditions. Both bogs support other specialist bog plants including bog cotton, cranberry and the carnivorous plants,

butterwort and sundew. The bogs are also home to a wide variety of insects, including at least eight species of dragonfly or damselfly.

Insh Marshes NNR

One of the most designated wetlands sites in Scotland, the Insh Marshes is owned and managed by the RSPB and is renowned for its birdlife throughout the year. The marshes are also home to rare invertebrates such as the newly discovered in Scotland caddisfly (*Molanna angustata*) and hoverfly (*Cheilosia psilophthalma*) and a population of Dark Bordered Beauty moth (*Epione vespertaria*). Mammals include water vole and otter. Wetland vegetation includes String Sedge (*Carex chordorrhiza*), which is only found at one other location in Scotland. Its international importance is recognised by its designation as a SAC, SPA and Ramsar site.

Uplands

The Cairngorms are considered to be one of the most spectacular mountain areas in Britain and support a rich arctic montane flora (**Figure 111**). Upland heath is the most extensive habitat due mainly to human activities such as felling, burning and grazing which prevents natural tree regeneration and drainage to allow grouse and red deer hunting. Blanket bog (**Figure 52** and **Figure 53**) is the second most extensive habitat and is mainly *Calluna-Eriophorum* dominated blanket mire.

Montane scrub is where dwarf trees and shrubs grow above the natural tree line. Dwarf willows, birches and juniper grow in a low twisted, wind-pruned form together with a variety of flowering plants, fungi, lichen and insects. The best example of a continuous treeline in Britain is at Creag Fhialach above Inshriach where a complex of Juniper and birch scrub grows at 550-650m.

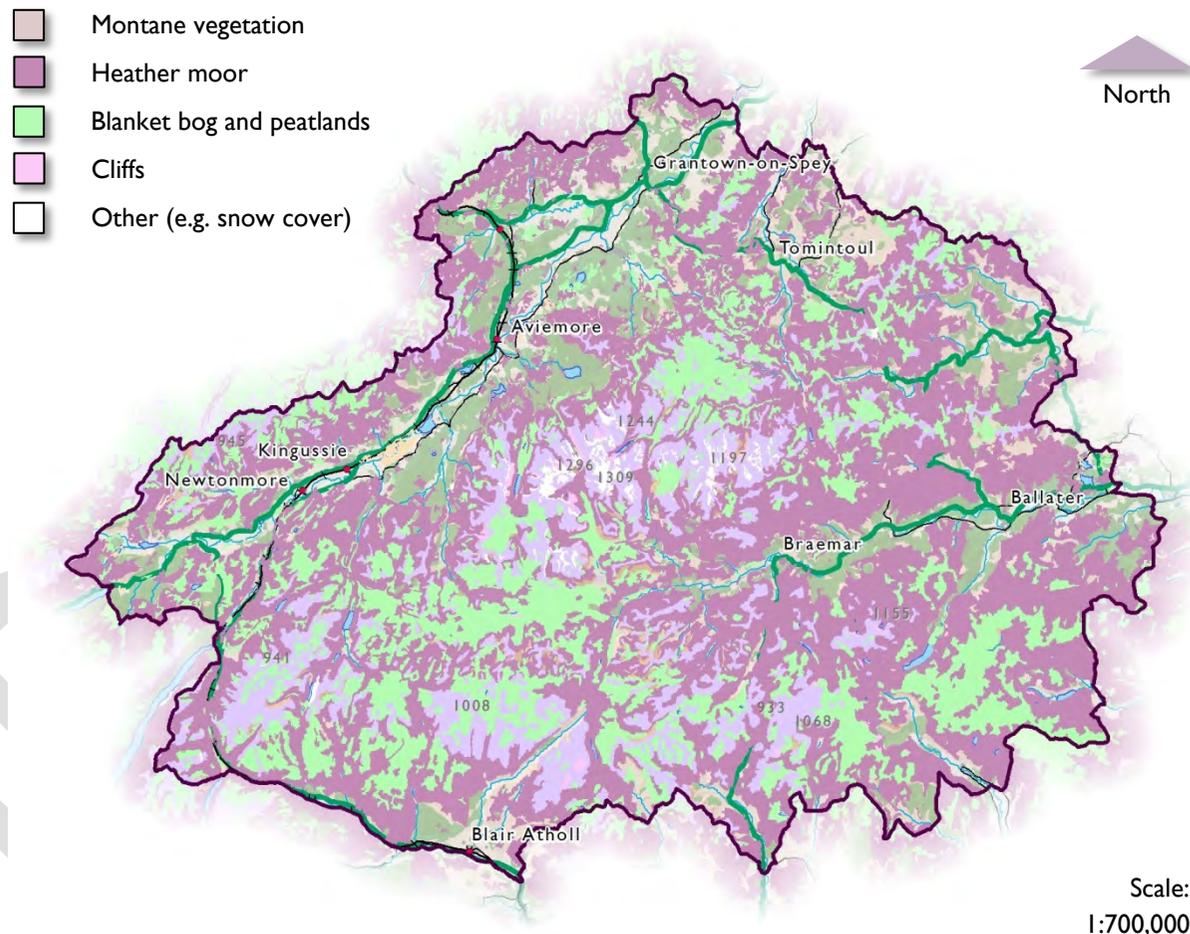


Figure 111 Upland land cover types within the Cairngorms National Park (Soil Survey of Scotland Staff, 1981).
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Table 25 provides the main issues affecting uplands within the National Park together with actions required to address them.

Table 27 Issues affecting uplands in the Cairngorms National Park.

Habitat	Issue	Action Required
Montane & moorland	Climate change, trampling, erosion and disturbance.	➤ Reduced grazing pressure and sympathetic disturbance.
Upland heathland	Drainage.	➤ Restoration and blockage of drainage channels.
Blanket bog	Erosion, which is likely to be a significant cause of carbon emissions.	➤ Sustainable deer management and following the Muirburn Code.
Montane scrub	Overgrazing and burning.	➤ Deer Management to prevent overgrazing.

Key species for focused action

Those Cairngorms Nature Action Plan species dependent upon upland habitat are listed in **Table 27**.

Working in partnership, the CNPA is involved in projects aimed directly at improving the status of upland habitats and their associated species within the Cairngorms National Park, these include:

Golden Eagle

North East Scotland Raptor Watch began in 2006. It’s a partnership project that aims to address the problem of declining populations of rare or endangered species of birds of prey that breed in the uplands of North East Scotland. The Raptortrack project is into its fifth year of satellite tracking specific raptors in the Cairngorms National Park. Three Golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are presently being followed.

Montane Scrub Expansion

High altitude birches, willows and junipers would have been much more prevalent in

Table 28 Upland species selected for targeted action in CNAP (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2013).

Species	Status in the CNP
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Breeds in high altitude areas of the CNP. At threat from persecution and disturbance.
Alpine blue sow thistle <i>Cicerbita alpina</i>	Alpine blue-sow-thistle is a very rare plant in the UK; it grows on only four rocky ledges sites on the Cairngorm Massif. It was once part of a more widely distributed mountain flora that is today restricted by changing land management practices and increased levels of grazing.
Tufted saxifrage <i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>	A cushion-forming, perennial herb of well-drained base-rich rocks. It is found on mossy ledges, in crevices and on boulder-scrub slopes, it is in decline in the Cairngorms.
Powdered sunshine lichen <i>Vulpicida pinastri</i>	Records exist for the Eastern and Southern Cairngorms.

the Cairngorms in the past. Centuries of burning and heavy grazing by livestock and deer have taken their toll on trees and shrubs which grow only slowly amid the poor soils and exposed conditions found high in the Cairngorms. Cairngorms Nature is bringing landowners in the core of the national park together to help identify where all the remnants are and the condition they’re in, and explore ways of enhancing and expanding them (**Figure 102**).

The Cairngorms SAC/SPA is a key site in the effort to expand mountain scrub. Some of the best cliff and scree flora in the Cairngorms is found high up in the cliff buttresses, ridges and deeply indented gullies of the Northern Corries. A number of rare species grow here including alpine saxifrage (*Micranthes nivalis*), Highland saxifrage (*Saxifraga rivularis*), hare’s-foot sedge (*Carex lachenalii*), curved wood-rush (*Luzula arcuata*) and green shield-moss (*Buxbaumia viridis*) above the treeline in

Creag Fhiaclach is one of the best areas for montane scrub in Britain.

Lowlands

The lowland farmland and grassland within the National Park (**Figure 112**) has been traditionally managed less intensively than the rest of the UK. There are small fragmented areas of lowland and upland hay meadows which are locally important for biodiversity and include many species of orchid and waxcap fungi.

Those Cairngorms Nature Action Plan species dependent on lowland habitat are listed in **Table 28**.

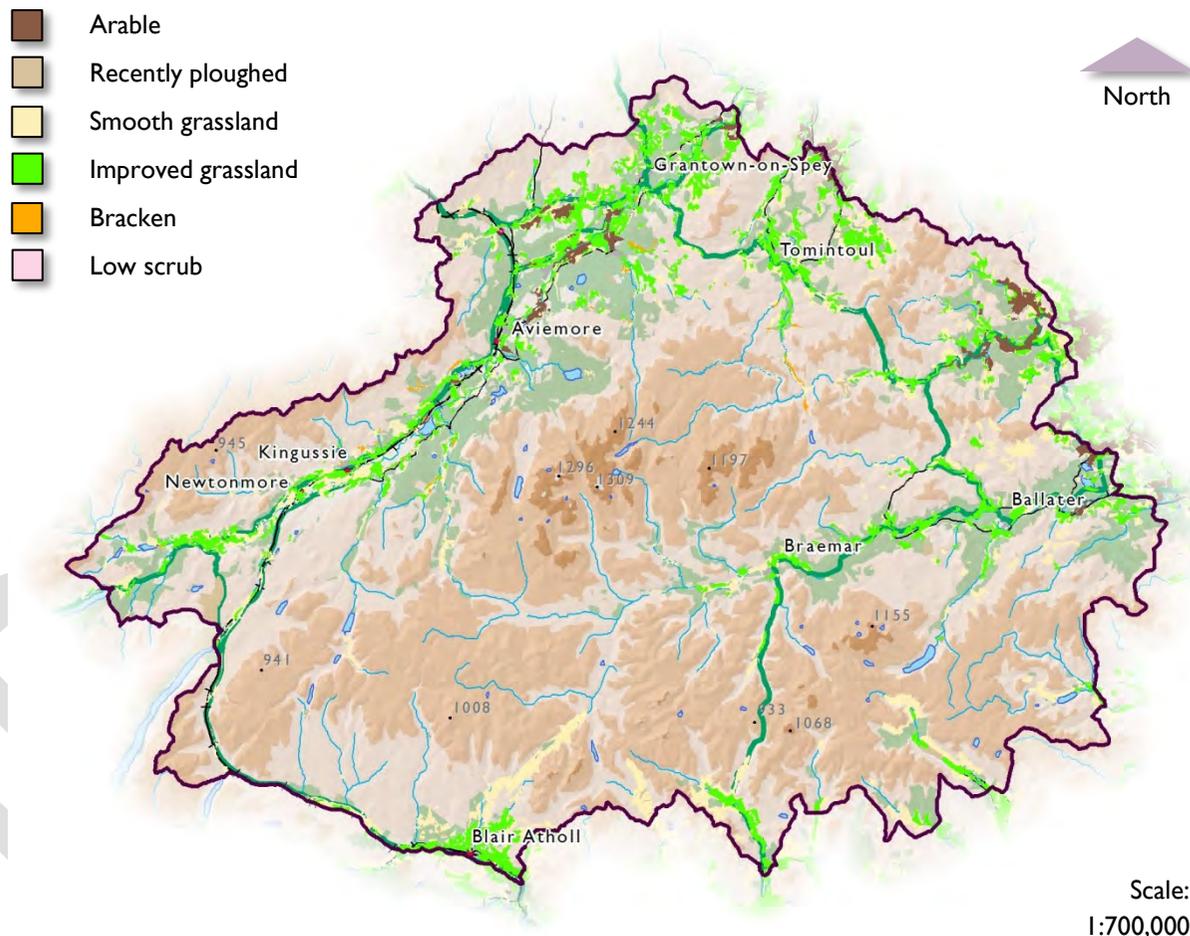


Figure 112 Lowland land cover types within the Cairngorms National Park (Soil Survey of Scotland Staff, 1981).
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Working in partnership, the CNPA is involved in projects aimed directly at improving the status of lowland habitats and their associated species within the Cairngorms National Park, these include:

Farm Advisory

Most of the farms in the National Park are livestock farms. Farmers and crofters keep beef cows, sheep and grow small areas of crops. Most of the crops are for feeding to livestock - grass for hay and silage, turnips for sheep in winter - however some crops such as barley are grown for whisky distilleries. Many of the farmers and crofters in the park are in 'agri-environment' schemes, which means that they take extra care of the environment by careful grazing, growing special crops for birds, and growing wildflower meadows. The CNPA provides advice, support, various projects and special learning events such as the Land Management Training Series which recently included a deer stalking course for women working within the Cairngorms National Park.

Table 29 Lowland species selected for targeted action in CNAP (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2013).

Species	Status in the CNP
Small dark yellow underwing <i>Anarta cordigera</i>	Depends on bearberry-rich moorland, mainly at altitudes of between 200-650m. Flies rapidly in sunshine, but in dull weather can be found at rest on rocks and posts.
Mining bee <i>Andrena marginata</i>	Requires bare ground for nesting and grassland rich in devils-but scabious as a nectar source. Only a handful of known sites in the National Park.
Violet oil beetle <i>Meloe violaceus</i>	Occurs in woodland, heathland and grassland habitats where solitary bees are abundant which it requires for part of its lifecycle.
Crimson waxcap <i>Hygrocybe punicea</i>	One of the largest of the waxcaps, <i>Hygrocybe punicea</i> is an infrequent find on cropped grassland. It occurs in late summer and autumn and is only found in grassland along Strathspey and Deeside.

Bio-security

Non-native species, pathogens and disease can have an impact on the nature of the Cairngorms and a range of environment-based economic activities including fishing, farming and forestry.

Non-native species can kill, harbour disease, or compete with native species. A number have been recorded in the National Park, including the plants, Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzanum*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*), American

Skunk Cabbage (*Lysichiton americanus*); the mammals American Mink (*Mustela vison*) and Grey Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*); and the fish, rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*), roach (*Rutilus rutilus*), tench (*Tinca tinca*), golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*) and bream (*Abramis brama*).

The CNPA is a partner in the Scottish Mink Initiative which aims to have river catchments within the Cairngorms (and throughout Scotland) free from mink to enhance water vole and ground nesting bird populations. The CNPA also supports the

Cairngorms non-native fish project to stop the deliberate or accidental release of non-native fish into the Dee or Spey catchments.

Pathogens can cause death or reduce viability of populations which has great implications for habitat connectivity.

Red band needle blight (also known as Dothistroma Needle Blight) is a fungus which causes the premature loss of pine needles. Currently in the National Park planting of Scots Pine next to existing stands is discouraged which could have long term impacts on woodland structure and species composition.

Ash die back or Chalara (*Hymenoecyphus fraxineus*) is a fungus causing dieback and mortality in Ash trees. In 2015 records show it on the southern edges of the National Park.

Ramorum Phytophthora ramorum is a fungal disease of Larch, the highest incidence is in the south west of Scotland but it was recorded on the southern and eastern fringes of the National Park in 2015.

Phytophthora austrocedraeon is a fungus which causes dieback and mortality in Juniper when it attacks the roots and stems, it has been found within the CNP and is thought to be transmitted to new areas through movement of sheep.

Key Messages

The Cairngorms National Park is considered to be one of the richest and biodiverse places in the UK, being home to 25% of the UK's rare animal, insect, lichen, fungi and insect species.

Consequently, large areas have are protected by various types of national and international nature designation, including NNRs, SSSIs, SACs and SPAs. A number of these designations are however in unfavourable condition.

Increasingly the National Park's valued species and habitats are under threat from habitat loss, fragmentation, disturbance and unsustainable land management practices. Some important species, such as Capercaillie and Freshwater Pearl Mussel have been under particular pressure and have seen significant drops in their population.

The Cairngorms National Park Authority already has a number of PPS in place to help prevent, mitigate and compensate the loss of biodiversity, including the Cairngorms Nature Action Plan (2013), Active Cairngorms Strategy (2015), The Cairngorms National Park Forest and Woodland Framework (2008) and Deer Framework for the Cairngorms National Park (2011). The implementation LDP may therefore result a number of cumulative, synergistic and in-combination with these. Together they should work towards a cohesive approach addressing issues, linking the needs of people with the natural environment.

Inter-relationships with other topics

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Topic 7: Landscape and Cultural Heritage

Landscape

“Landscapes [are]... an essential component of people’s surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity.”

European Landscape Convention
(2000).

Landscape is the physical manifestation of space, the tangible elements that give shape and diversity to our surroundings. It is the product of thousands of years of interaction between man and nature, encompassing the environmental and cultural, physical and symbolic. It is also the environment perceived, predominantly visually but additionally through our senses of smell, touch and hearing. Our appreciation of landscape is also affected, by our cultural backgrounds, and by personal and professional interests.

Landscape is important, not just as scenery but because it links culture with nature, and

the past with the present. Well-looked after and highly valued landscapes are essential to social well-being and an economically healthy society. Landscapes are valued because of their inherent interest, their contribution to both national identity and local distinctiveness. The protection of high quality and highly valued landscapes therefore is important both for its own sake and for the health, social and economic wellbeing of individuals and communities.

At 4,528 square kilometres, and comprising 6% of Scotland’s land area, the Cairngorms National Park is the UK’s largest protected landscape.

The Cairngorms are best known as an upland massif of expansive proportions and a sub-arctic environment. There are no other mountains like them in Britain. Massive granite domes with corries and passes scooped out; broad rolling plateau more like Scandinavia than the UK.

Nowhere else is consistently higher, colder or wilder. The mountains domination the National Park and have an effect on the way people live and the landscapes they live in.

But the landscape of the Cairngorms National Park is far more than that. It encompasses strath and glen, village and farm, woodland, moorland, river and loch. Landscapes that provide a home and a livelihood, engage the imagination, excite the mind, challenge our endurance and strength and give us a sense of the past and memories for the future.

Landscapes change daily, seasonally and year by year as the light changes, as crops are harvested, as trees grow, as houses are built and others fall into ruin and as rocks weather and erode. In the coming years and decades, the landscapes of the National Park will change as we address issues such as climate change, the decline of fossil fuels and changing population dynamics.

Landscape Character Areas

The whole of the National Park is divided into landscape character areas, which can be categorised as belonging to either its Uplands or Glens and Straths (Figure 113). These areas are all different but within each one there is a consistency of character formed by the topography, land use, history, settlement and development and the way the landscape is experienced. Within the glens and straths there is more diversity of landscapes in a smaller area, whereas in the uplands the landscape tends to be similar over much larger areas (Grant *et al.* 2009).

The character areas provide a spatial framework for the delivery of the National Park’s responsibilities, duties and policies. A description of their landscape characteristics, experience and sensitivity of each area, along with a succinct summary of what makes the areas distinctive from elsewhere in the national Park, is provided on the CNPA’s website:

www.cairngorms.co.uk/landscape-toolkit

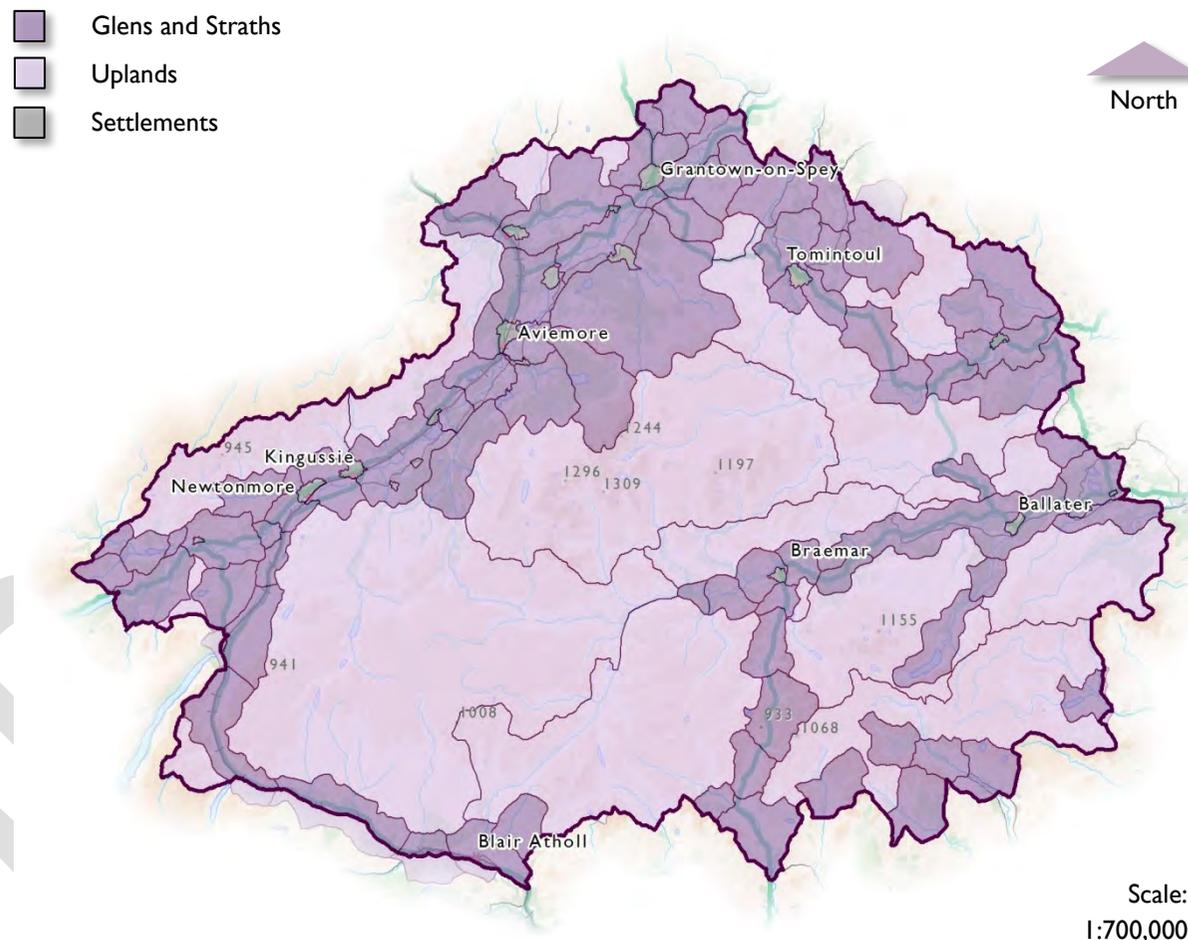


Figure 113 Broad categories of Landscape Character Areas of the Cairngorms National Park.
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National Scenic Areas

The landscapes of the Cairngorms National Park have long been regarded as worthy of protection, with three National Scenic Areas (NSAs) being designated in 1980/1981 (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2010). Two, namely the Cairngorm Mountains NSA and Deeside and Lochnagar NSA, are located entirely within the National Park boundary and are largely centred on the highest mountain plateau at its core (see **Figure 114**), but also include lower hills and areas of moorland, woodland and inhabited strath (Scottish Natural Heritage & Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2010). Combined, the two NSAs cover an area of around 1,072 square kilometres, which equates to just under 25% of the National Park's land area. The third designation is the Loch Tummel NSA which very slightly overlaps the National Park's boundary at Killiecrankie, near Blair Atholl. The area of this NSA within the National Park is insignificant when considering its full dimensions.

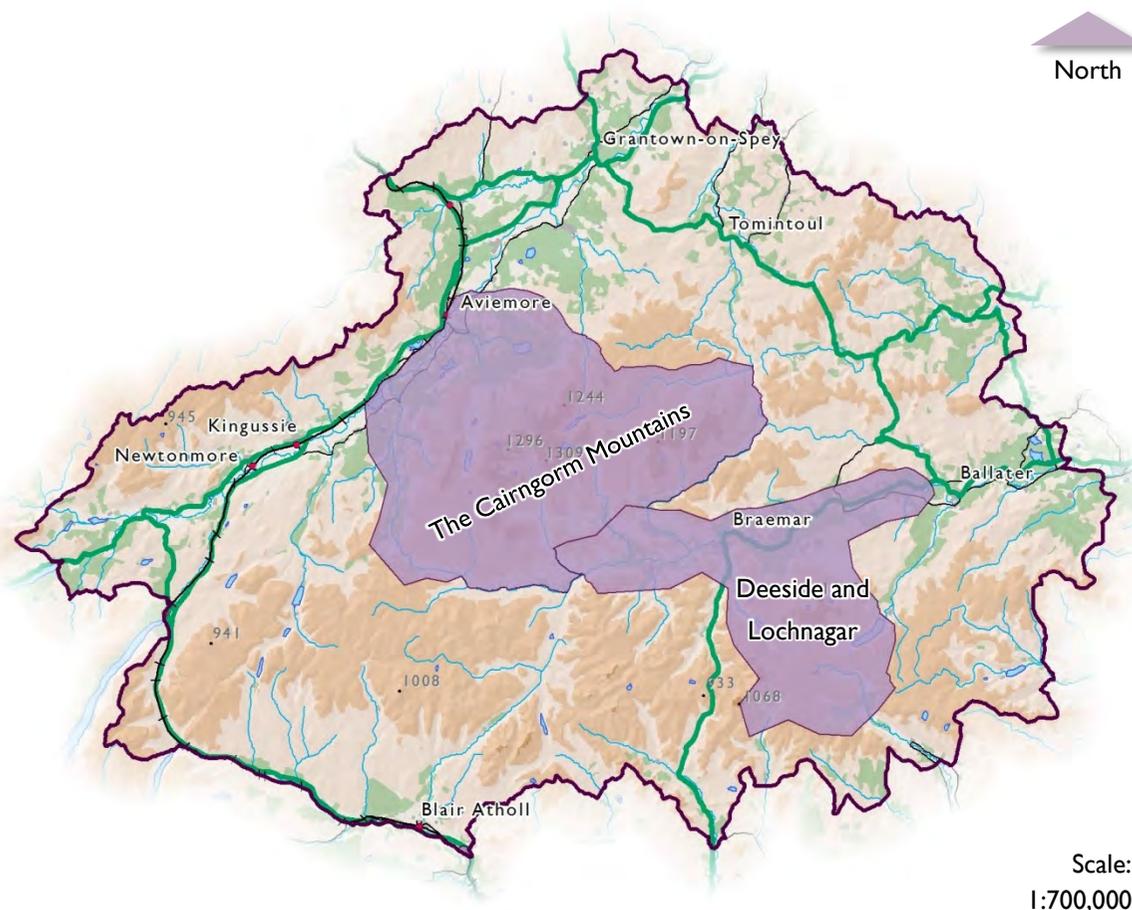


Figure 114 National Scenic Areas of the Cairngorms National Park.

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NSAs are designated under Section 263A of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, and are defined as “of outstanding scenic value in a national context”. The legislation also states that within an NSA “special attention is to be paid to the desirability of safeguarding or enhancing its character or appearance” (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2010). This is given a policy basis through paragraph 212 of Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (Scottish Government, 2014, p. 48). Most new developments within NSAs need to be accompanied by a design statement, and there are restrictions on certain permitted development rights.

The original descriptions given in the 1978 report *Scotland’s Scenic Heritage* (Countryside Commission for Scotland, 1978), which lead to the designation of NSAs, may be found in the appendices of *The Special Landscape Qualities of the Cairngorms National Park* (Scottish Natural Heritage & Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2010):

www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1520

Special Qualities

In 2010 work was conducted to identify the ‘Special Qualities’ of the Cairngorms National Park’s landscape (Scottish Natural Heritage & Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2010). This work identified the qualities that make the landscape and scenery of the area special and hence underpins the reason for the designation of both the National Park and the National Scenic Areas within it. The work should make it easier to direct future landscape change so that the appeal and value of the National Park can be passed on to future generations. The work also provides a solid basis for any activity designed to promote the area, whether to residents, businesses or visitors.

Table 29 provides a summary of the National Park’s special qualities; full details may be found in *The Special Landscape Qualities of the Cairngorms National Park* (Scottish Natural Heritage & Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2010):

www.snh.gov.uk/publications-data-and-research/publications/search-the-catalogue/publication-detail/?id=1520

Table 30 Summary of the special landscape qualities of the Cairngorms National Park (Scottish Natural Heritage & Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2010).

General Qualities	Trees, Woods and Forests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Magnificent mountains towering over moorland, forest and strath. ➤ Vastness of space, scale and height. ➤ Strong juxtaposition of contrasting landscapes. ➤ A landscape of layers, from inhabited strath to remote, uninhabited upland. ➤ ‘The harmony of complicated curves’. ➤ Landscapes both cultural and natural. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dark and venerable pine forest. ➤ Light and airy birch woods. ➤ Parkland and policy woodlands. ➤ Long association with forestry.
The Mountains and Plateaux	Wildlife and Nature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The unifying presence of the central mountains. ➤ An imposing massif of strong dramatic character. ➤ The unique plateaux of vast scale, distinctive landforms and exposed, boulderstrewn high ground. ➤ The surrounding hills. ➤ The drama of deep corries. ➤ Exceptional glacial landforms. ➤ Snowscapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dominance of natural landforms. ➤ Extensive tracts of natural vegetation. ➤ Association with iconic animals. ➤ Wild land. ➤ Wildness.
Moorlands	Visual and Sensory Qualities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extensive moorland, linking the farmland, woodland and the high tops. ➤ A patchwork of muirburn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Layers of receding ridge lines. ➤ Grand panoramas and framed views. ➤ A landscape of many colours. ➤ Dark skies. ➤ Attractive and contrasting textures. ➤ The dominance of natural sounds.
Glens and Straths	Culture and History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steep glens and high passes. ➤ Broad, farmed straths. ➤ Renowned rivers. ➤ Beautiful lochs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distinctive planned towns. ➤ Vernacular stone buildings. ➤ Dramatic, historical routes. ➤ The wistfulness of abandoned settlements. ➤ Focal cultural landmarks of castles, distilleries and bridges. ➤ The Royal connection.
	Recreation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A landscape of opportunities. ➤ Spirituality.

Wildness

Wildness is a quality experienced by people when visiting places of a certain character. Measuring wildness is inherently difficult, as people respond differently according to their personal experience and their expectations of a place. However, an exercise carried out by SNH considered wildness through four physical attributes being present, which they measured and mapped. These attributes were:

- The perceived naturalness of the land cover (**Figure 116**);
- The ruggedness of the terrain which is therefore challenging to cross (**Figure 117**);
- Remoteness from public roads, ferries or railway stations (**Figure 118**); and
- The visible lack of buildings, roads, pylons and other modern artefacts (**Figure 119**).

These four attributes were then combined to produce a map of relative wildness of the whole of Scotland (**Figure 115**).

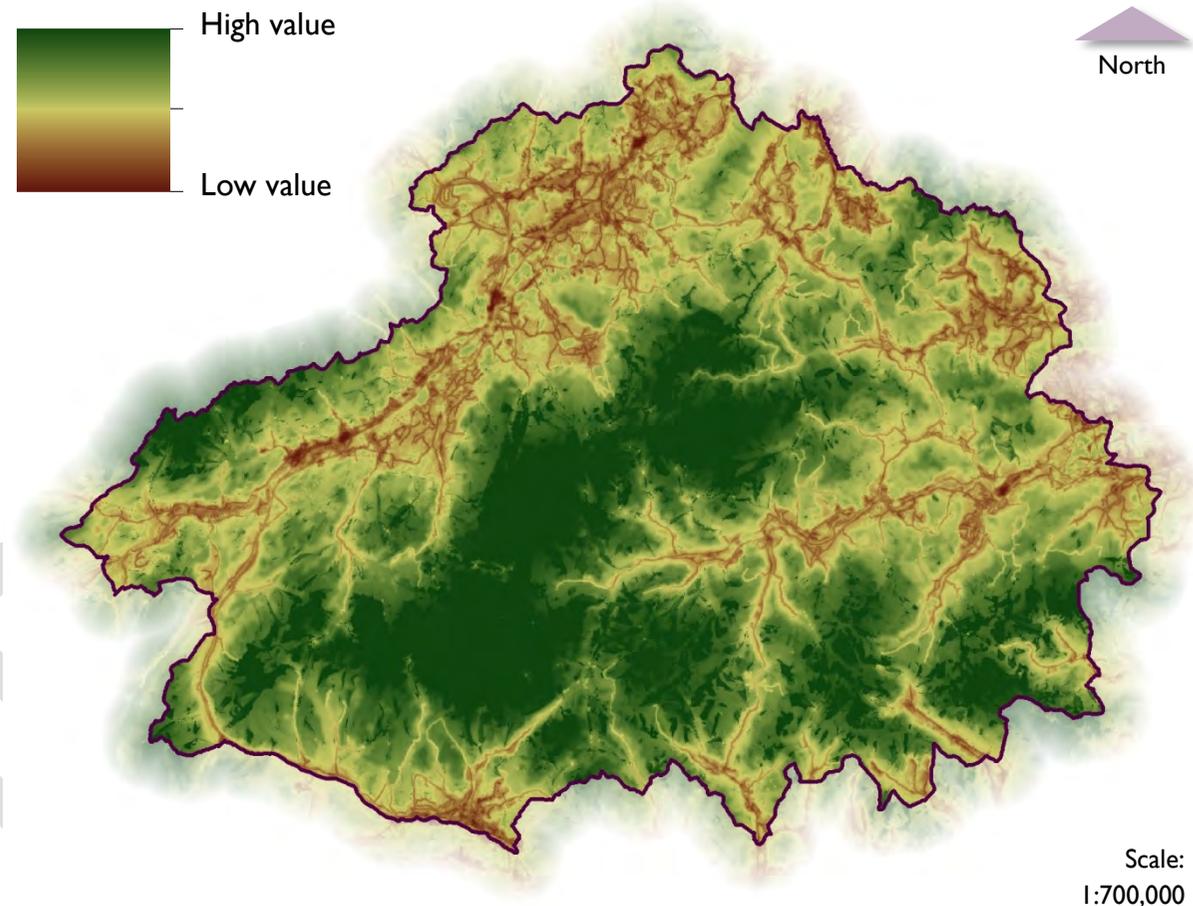


Figure 115 Relative wildness of Scotland (composite of Figures 110, 111, 112 and 113).

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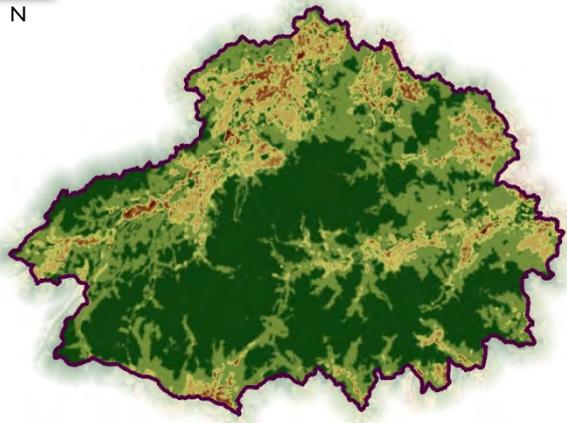


Figure 116 Perceived naturalness of land cover

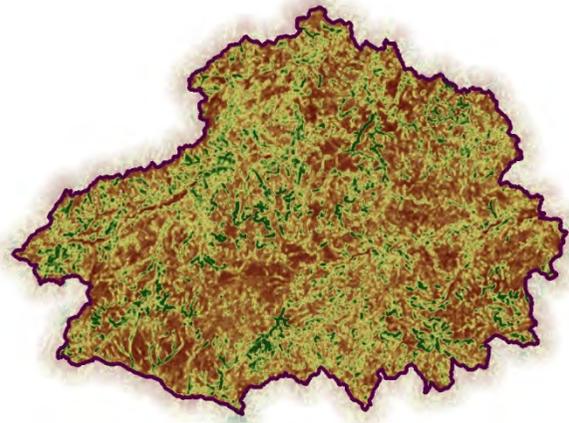
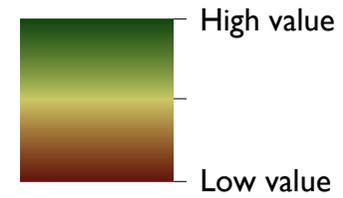


Figure 117 Ruggedness of terrain



All maps are at a scale of 1:1,400,000.

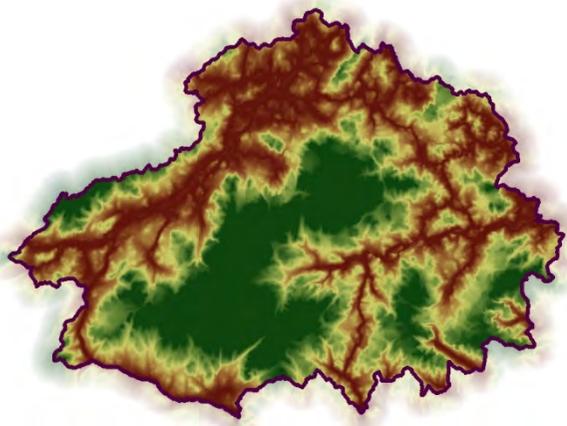


Figure 118 Remoteness from public roads, ferries or railway stations

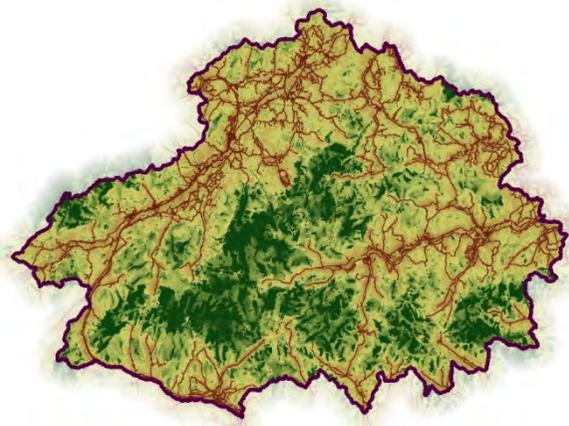


Figure 119 Lack of built modern artefacts

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Wild Land

Based on the work carried out to measure relative wildness, SNH published a new map of wild land areas, which represent the most extensive areas of high wildness in Scotland.

Around 2,100 km², or 46%, of the Cairngorms National Park has been identified as ‘wild land’ as defined by its perceived naturalness, rugged or challenging terrain, remoteness from public mechanised access and lack of built modern artefacts (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2014).

Five areas have been identified within the National Park (**Figure 120**), namely:

- 14. Rannoch - Nevis - Mamores - Alder;
- 15. Cairngorms;
- 16. Lochnagar – Mount Keen;
- 19. Braeroy - Glenshirra - Creag Meagaidh; and
- 20. Monadhliath.

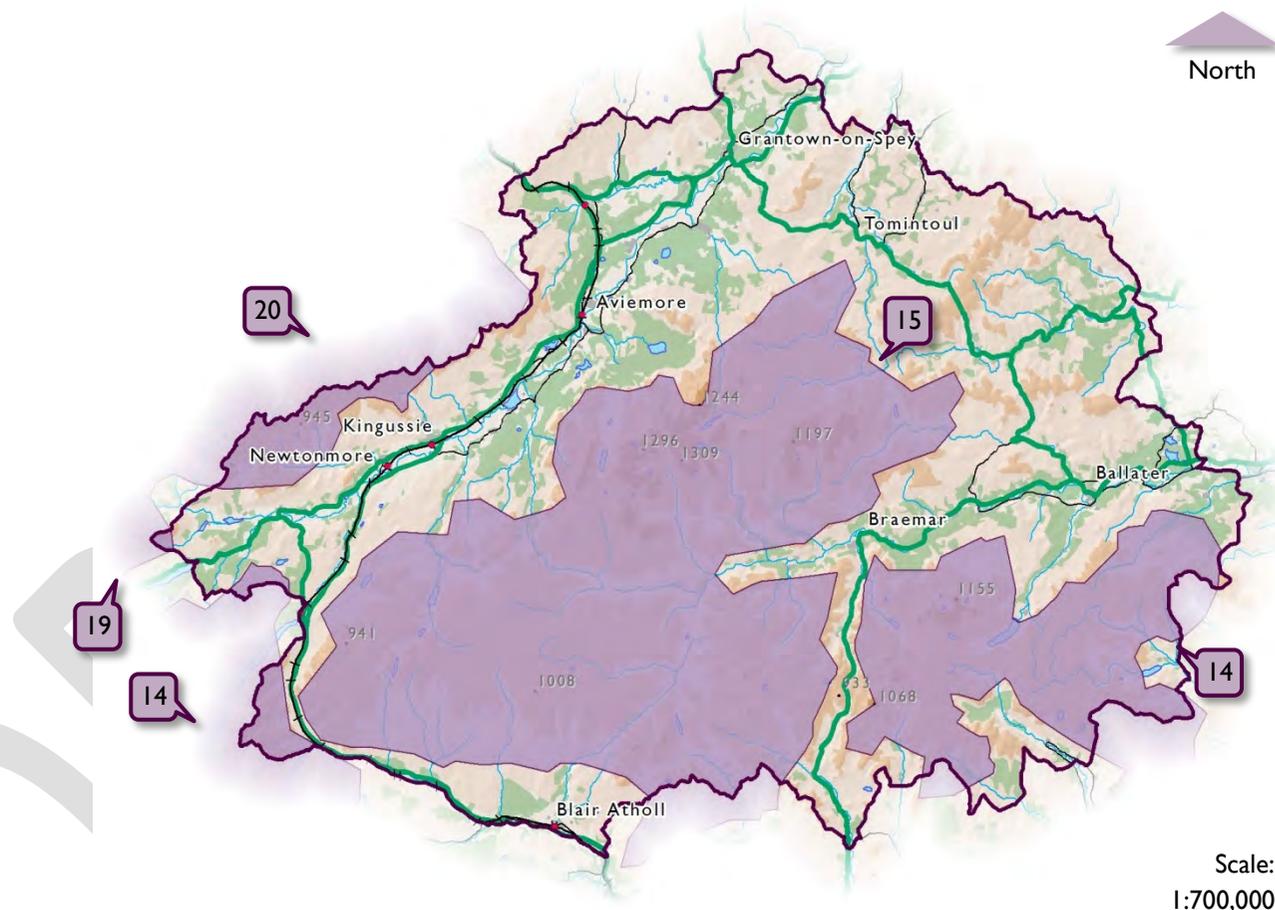


Figure 120 Wild land areas in the Cairngorms National Park.

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Areas 15 and 16 are almost entirely located within the National Park, while the other three only just overlap its boundary.

These wild and remote areas have a distinct and special character, which is increasingly rare to find. A key component of Scotland's identity, they bring significant economic benefits, attracting visitors and tourists. Many people derive psychological and spiritual benefit from their existence, and they provide increasingly important havens for Scotland's wildlife (Scottish Natural Heritage, 2014).

Wild land is described in the National Planning Framework (NPF) (Scottish Government, 2014) as a "...*nationally important asset*" (p. 42) and according to SPP (Scottish Government, 2014), "*plans should identify and safeguard the character of areas of wild land...*". The LDP will therefore need to take account of these areas.

Cultural Heritage

Historic Landscape

"The context or setting in which specific historic features sit and the patterns of past use are part of our historic environment. The historical, artistic, literary, linguistic, and scenic associations of places and landscapes are some of the less tangible elements of the historic environment. These elements make a fundamental contribution to our sense of place and cultural identity."

Historic Scotland (2011).

The landscape we see today is the endpoint of a long period of evolution, involving a complex interplay of the natural elements of climate, geology, geomorphology, soil development, vegetation succession and herbivore impact – and with a rich overlay of human elements linked to settlement, transport, farming and forestry (see **Figure 121**). Similarly, it should be expected that the landscape will continue to evolve in future in response to on-going social,

economic and environmental change (Scottish Natural Heritage & Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2010).

Similar to the rest of rural Scotland, the landscape of the National Park was transformed during the late-18th and 19th centuries, and its present character was established at this time. The Improvement, as this period was known, resulted in a revolution in the agricultural practices of the area, with the landscape reorganised as regular fields were laid out, farmsteadings replaced, farms amalgamated into larger units and improved cropping regimes were introduced alongside other measures to improve productivity, such as underground drainage. In the uplands, the reorganisation saw the wholesale depopulation of the large areas to create extensive sheepwalks and shooting estates (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland & Historic Scotland, 2001) (Dalglish & Tarlow, 2012).

Prior to this the pattern of settlement was dominated by multiple-tenancy farms, within which houses were usually clustered

together in small townships, with ridged fields, which had grazing grounds beyond. These townships and their field systems are by-far the most extensive archaeological remains in the National Park, and reflect the zenith in the area's population during the 18th century (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland & Historic Scotland, 2001) (Dalglish & Tarlow, 2012).

There is very little remaining evidence across the National Park for settlement pre-dating the 18th or perhaps the 17th century. Indeed beyond the few castles, towers and churches for which medieval dates can be suggested, evidence for medieval settlement is almost non-existent. It is likely that the pattern of medieval settlement largely followed that of the present day and therefore, much is likely to have been lost due to development and intrusive agricultural practices, such as ploughing (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland & Historic Scotland, 2001) (Hall & Price, 2012). This does not mean however that

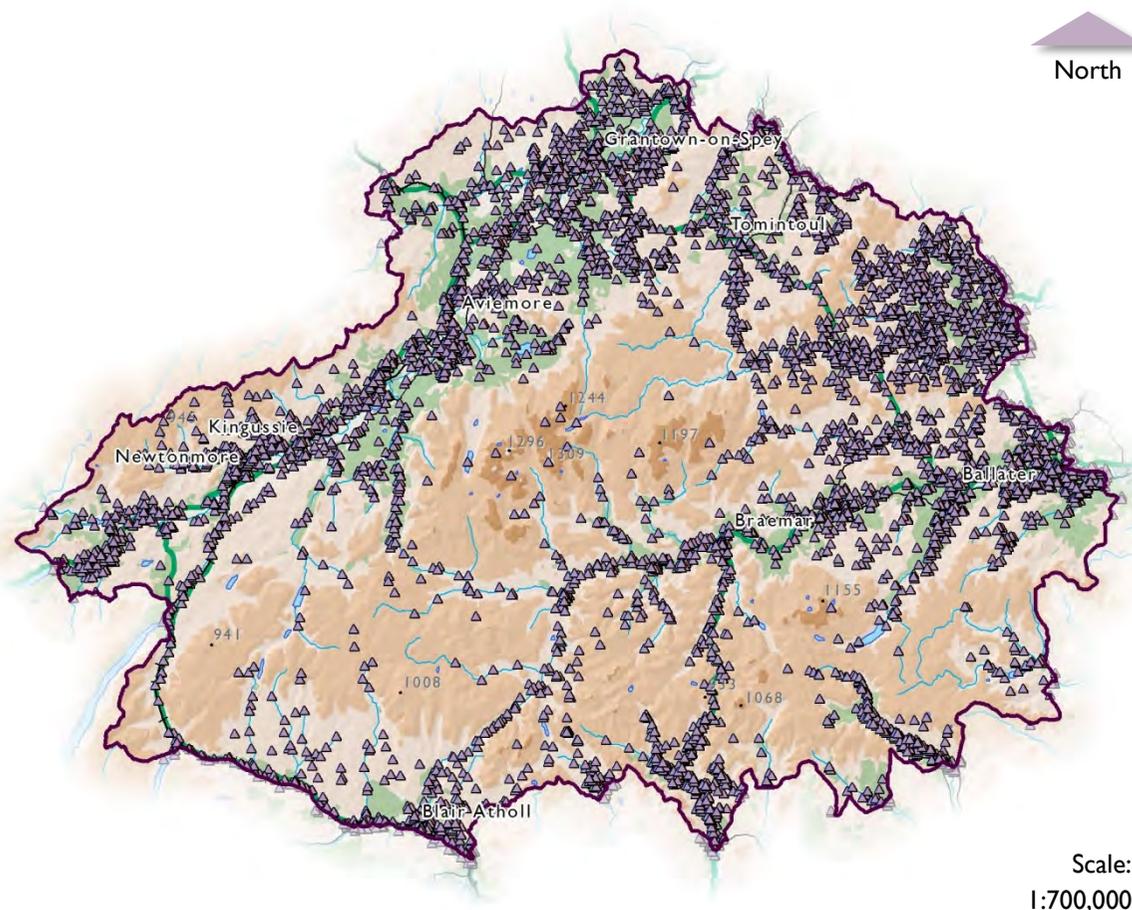


Figure 121 Distribution of National Monuments Record sites in the Cairngorms National Park. See <http://canmore.org.uk/> for further information.

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further evidence does not exist, and appropriate measures should be taken to investigate sites prior to the commencement of future land-use changes.

The distribution of prehistoric monuments largely lies in a zone of survival beyond the fringes of the Improvement and pre-Improvement remains. The episodes of settlement are difficult to differentiate within the National Park, and therefore the term 'Prehistoric' is often used to describe a period starting around 9,000 years ago in the Mesolithic to around AD 1000. Overall there was a spread of human activity across the area during this period, though evidence suggests that the focus of settlement was in the main Glens and a cycle of expansion and contraction in the uplands as the prevailing climate fluctuated (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland & Historic Scotland, 2001).

Owing to the transitory nature of the Mesolithic populations, evidence of occupation during this period is scarce. It is not until the Neolithic, beginning around 4,000 BC, that people began to build the

structures, such as chambered cairns and stone circles, that we still see today. Bronze Age burial monuments from after 2000 BC can also be found, and evidence of settlement from this period is more common. From around 1000 BC Bronze age patterns of settlement a burial and ritual monument cease and the primary evidence for occupation takes the form of settlement and landuse. Fortified enclosures such as Dun-da-lamh near Laggan, date from this period (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland & Historic Scotland, 2001) (Saville & Wickham-Jones, 2012).

Archaeological evidence from around AD 500 to AD 1000 is rare, although some buildings of a subrectangular plan, cemeteries, cropmarks and earthworks thought to date from this period have been identified. Other more visible monuments of this period are the sculptured stones, in particular the cross-slabs, which illustrate the establishment of Christianity in the area (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland &

Historic Scotland, 2001) (Sheridan & Brophy, 2012) (Downes, 2012) (Hunter & Carruthers, 2012)

This archaeological evidence is of great cultural significance because it relates to areas or periods for which there are no written records and is therefore of fundamental value in understanding the development of the current landscape. The historic environment makes a special contribution to the landscape of the National Park through the story it tells of past history, through providing a human scale to the dramatic natural environment and through vividly demonstrating the tenacity and strength of the human spirit in the face of difficult circumstances. This evidence of historic land use is consequently an important quality of the landscape of much of the National Park (Scottish Natural Heritage & Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2010).

Information about the National Park's historic environment is available from the Historic Environment Scotland's Historic Land Use Map:

www.hla.rcahms.gov.uk

The map uses simple annotations to show how the landscape has changed over time, giving the user a tool to decipher the broad elements of the historic environment.

HES also offer an interactive map of archaeological and architectural sites in Scotland, which acts as a portal to more detailed information held by various partners:

www.pastmap.org.uk

Scheduled Monuments

Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are nationally important sites, buildings and other features of artificial construction given legal protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Historic Scotland, 2013). There are 106 SMs recorded within the National Park (**Figure 122** and **Figure 123**), covering 6 of the 8 periods recorded. They include chambered burial cairns and associated stone circles of late Neolithic age; examples of Iron Age defensive remains such as the

aforementioned Dun-da-lamh hill fort; Pictish remains such as the 8th century Loch Kinnord Cross Slab; military structures such as the 18th century Hanoverian fort of Ruthven; and industrial remains such as the 18th / 19th century ironstone mine-crushing mill at the Well of Lecht (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2006).

Further information on SMs may be found on Historic Environment Scotland (HES) (formerly Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland) website:

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/searchmonuments.htm

Designated Landscapes and Gardens

Designed gardens and landscapes form a relatively small part of the National Park's landscape, with the majority being country house gardens and policies. Components include woodlands, parklands, meadows, water features, glass houses, pinetums, kitchen gardens, formal gardens, avenues, drives and approaches, architectural

features, statuary and vistas (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2006).

'*The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland*', which is maintained by HES, lists 11 gardens and designed landscapes within the National Park (**Figure 123**):

Aberdeenshire

- Balmoral Castle
- Candacraig House
- Glen Tanar
- Invercauld

Highland

- Aultmore
- Castle Grant
- Doune of Rothiemurchus
- Inshriach Nursery
- Kinara

Perth and Kinross

- Blair Castle
- Falls of Bruar

The effect of proposed development on a garden or designed landscape is a material

-  Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes
-  Battlefield Inventory Sites
-  Scheduled Monuments

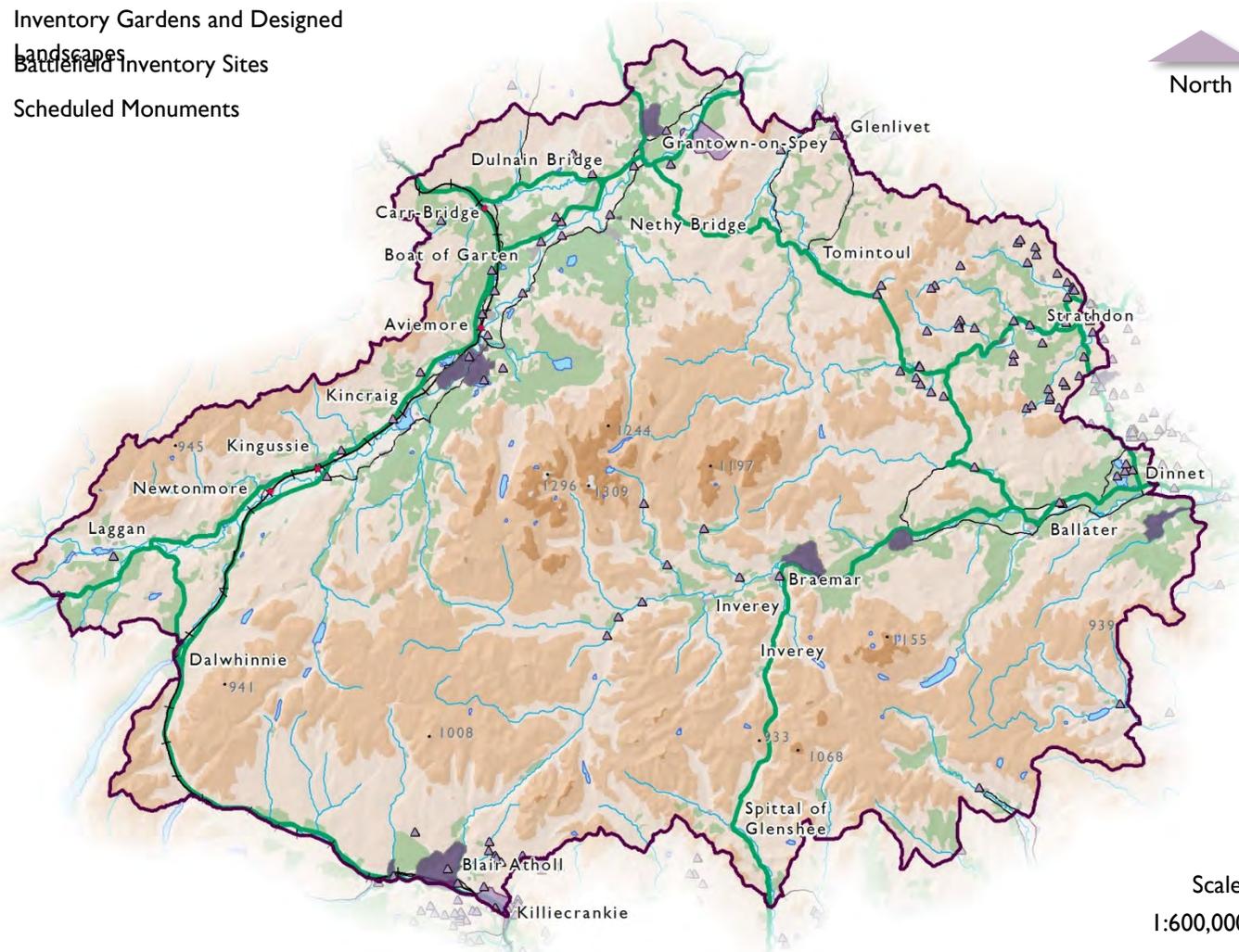


Figure 123 Historic Designations in the Cairngorms National Park.

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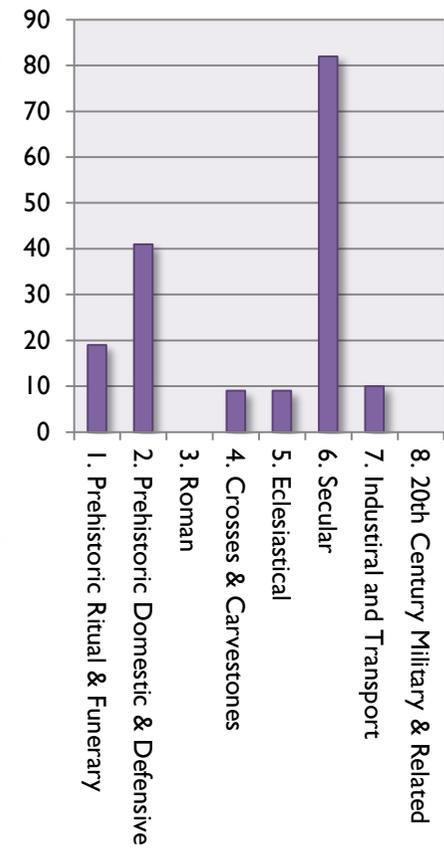


Figure 122 Number of SM types in the Cairngorms National Park

consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The Inventory is a list of sites that meet the criteria for defining national importance, as published in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (Historic Scotland, 2011, pp. 81-82). The effect of proposed development on a garden or designed landscape is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

With the exception of Inshriach Nursery, which is a specimen nursery, all other Inventory gardens and designed landscapes relate to country houses and estates.

While the Inventory is concerned with historic landscapes of national importance, there are other historic landscapes that are of more local significance. The Cairngorms National Park Historic Designed Landscapes Project (Peter McGowan Associates, 2013) identifies 33 historic and designed landscapes within the National Park and provides information about the history and context of each (**Figure 124**).

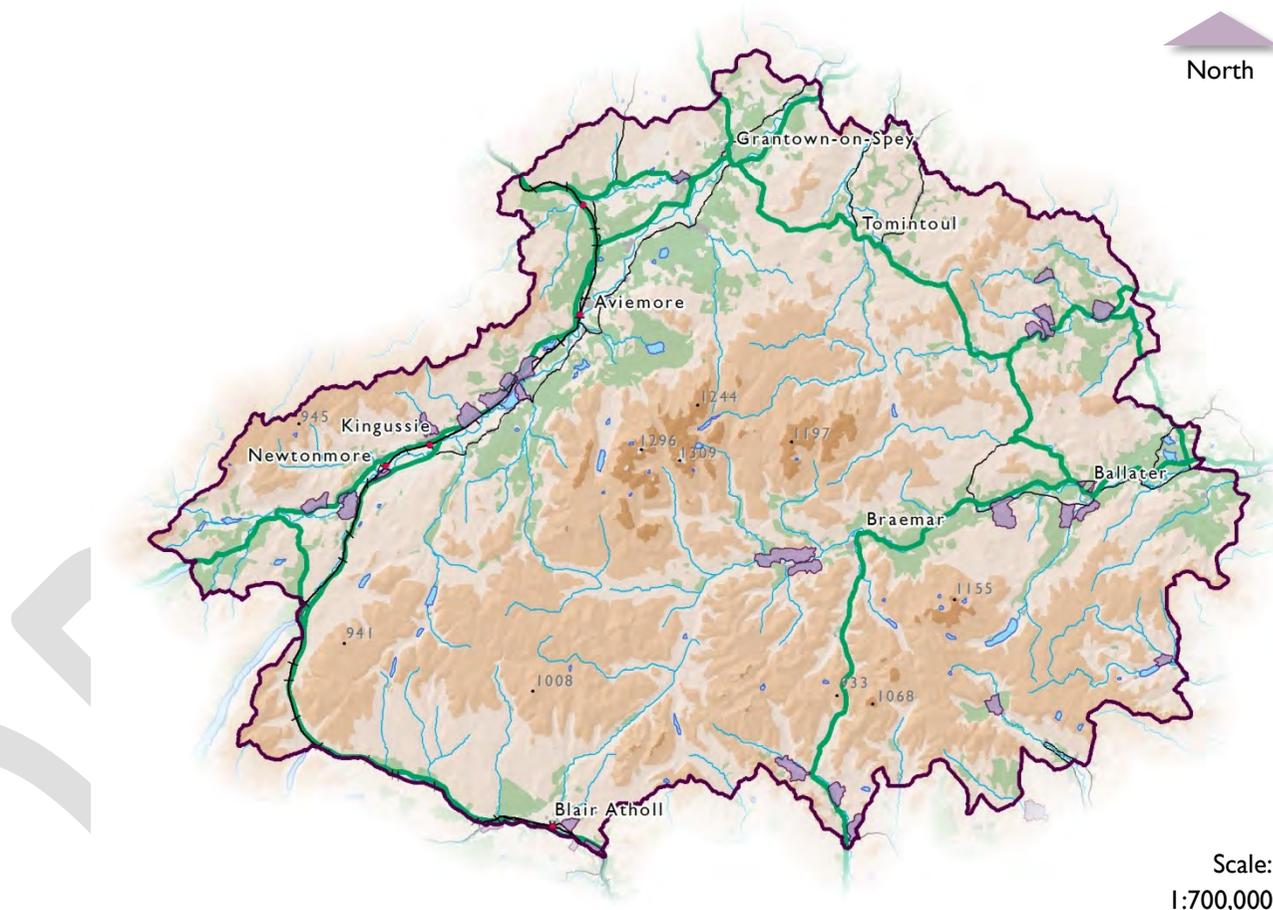


Figure 124 Historic and designed landscapes within the Cairngorms National Park (Peter McGowan Associates, 2013).

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Although not statutory designations and localised in their impact, the designed landscapes in the National Park can be seen to make a significant contribution to landscape character through their buildings, policy woodlands, parkland, surrounding plantations and fields. While some are comparatively isolated, and stand out in the landscape through their contrast with their mountainous setting, others benefit from their proximity to neighbouring landscapes, as Strathdon and around Kingussie, where they can be seen to have a group value. Although the landscapes can be categorised to some extent by their period, style or other characteristics, each one has a different story to tell, depending on the circumstances of its creation (Peter McGowan Associates, 2013).

Detailed information on the landscapes and gardens may be found on HES' website:

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/gardens.htm

Battlefields

Historic battlefields make a distinctive contribution to an area's sense of place and history, both locally and nationally. They are a superb resource for education, helping us understand why significant events in history unfolded as they did and providing a tangible link to some of the key figures of history. The ground on which the battles were fought has enormous potential for attracting tourists, as well as for general recreation, allowing visitors to experience the site of a dramatic historical event for themselves and imagine the past (Historic Scotland, 2011).

'*The Inventory of Historic Battlefields*', which is maintained by HES, lists 2 designated battlefield sites within the National Park (**Figure 123**):

- Battle of Cromdale (1st May 1690)
- Battle of Killiecrankie (27th July 1689)

The former battlefield is in Highland, while the latter falls within Perth and Kinross. The site of the Battle of Glenlivet (3rd

October 1595) in Moray, falls just outside of the National Park's boundary. It should be noted that not all battlefields within the National Park are listed in the Inventory, with the sites of the Battle of Invernavon (1370 or 1386) and Battle of Culblean (30th November 1335) being important examples.

The Inventory is a list of nationally important battlefields in Scotland that meet the criteria published in Scottish Historic Environment Policy (Historic Scotland, 2011, pp. 83-85). It provides information on the sites in it to raise awareness of their significance and assist in their protection and management for the future. It is a major resource for enhancing the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of battlefields, for promoting education and stimulating further research, and for developing their potential as attractions for visitors. The effect of proposed development on an Inventory Battlefield is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications (Historic Scotland, 2011).

Detailed information on Inventory Battlefields may be found on HES' website:

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/battlefields.htm

Built Heritage

Historic structures are a highly visible and accessible element of the Cairngorms National Park's rich heritage. The National Park is home to a wealth of historic buildings which cover a wide range of functions and periods and together chart the history of the nation. They cross all boundaries of life, from education to recreation, defence, industry, homes and worship. Much of the area's social and economic past and its present are expressed in these exceptional buildings (Historic Scotland, 2007).

Towns and Conservation Areas

Planned towns are a feature of 18th and 19th century Scotland, and the National Park is home to five of importance, namely Ballater, Blair Atholl, Tomintoul, Grantown-

on-Spey and Kingussie. The latter three were created as market towns for the surplus food that resulted from higher productivity on the increasingly sophisticated farms. Town plans were drawn up and often specified the type of house which the landowner wished to encourage. Commodious permanent houses built of stone with slated roofs, glazed windows and usually comprising a single storey and attic with three or five rooms were often indicated, all placed within a rational and carefully thought out street plan. This is in direct contrast to the ad hoc dark, single-storey, single-room dwellings made from turf or rubble with a thatched roof, which would have been more typical in villages at this time (Historic Scotland, 2007).

Ballater, Grantown-on-Spey and Blair Atholl have been designated as Conservation Areas, which are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. The National Park also has a further two Conservation Areas within its boundary at Braemar and

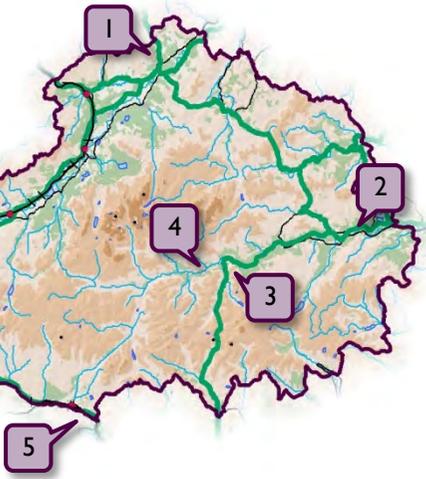
Inverey (**Figure 125**). Of these, only Blair Atholl benefits from a Conservation Area Appraisal (Perth and Kinross Council, 2007), which is available on the Council's website:

www.pkc.gov.uk/blairathollconservationarea

1. Granttown-on-Spey



2. Ballater



5. Blair Atholl



4. Inverey



3. Braemar



All Conservation Area maps are at a scale of 1:15,000

Figure 125 Conservation Areas in the Cairngorms National Park.

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Listed Buildings

Listing buildings and structures recognises their historic importance and this in turn helps ensure that their potential is not only for the study of history but for wider issues such as sustainability, community identity, local distinctiveness and social and economic regeneration.

Listed buildings can include structures from great country houses to modest croft houses, tenements to toll houses, and post boxes to primary schools. They can date from the early medieval period up until the 1980s. They need not necessarily be 'buildings' but could be bridges, railings, mileposts or statues. Whether urban, rural, industrial, public or residential they all contribute to their particular area and to Scotland as a whole. They are integral to Scottish culture and provide a unique record of our economic and social history (Historic Scotland, 2007).

The National Park contains around 753 buildings or structures of special historic or architectural interest, which are protected

under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (Figure 126); 56 of these are within Category A, 341 in Category B and 356 in Category C. The size of the National Park means that it is home to a number of distinctive building traditions, which were frequently determined by local conditions of geology and land-use. While it is beyond the remit of this document to describe every local characteristic throughout the area, some overarching trends are apparent.

A large proportion of structures relate to the agricultural revolution that took place during the Improvement of the 18th and 19th centuries. The period saw the establishment of the aforementioned planned towns, the creation of new more compact farmsteads, the enlargement or replacement of churches and the enlargement or replacement of old tower houses with new mansions. Such was the scale of change, that with the exception of a few of the major houses such as Muckrach, Braemar, Corgaff and Abergeldie Castles, few pre-

Improvement buildings now survive (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2006) (Historic Scotland, 2007).

Classical country houses on the Anglo-Dutch model of plain piend roofed boxes are rare within the National Park, although some notable examples exist in the 1753 north block at Castle Grant near Granttown-on-Spey and the 1790-96 Balavil House near Kingussie (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2006).

Until the late 19th century buildings were mostly constructed of locally available materials, such as earth, granite and quartz. Wood was also widely available and many structures, such as Mar Lodge and Ballater Station, were faced in timber. This has however lead to issues over their preservation as both have been severely damaged by fires, the former in 1991 and the latter in 2015. Throughout the area, tree-trunks have been used as picturesque supports for porches, overhanging roofs, verandas and balconies. Following the construction of the prefabricated ballroom at Balmoral, corrugated iron also gained in

popularity (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2006).

The purchase of the Balmoral Estate by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1852, and the subsequent arrival of the railway, had a major impact on the area, particularly in the settlements along the River Dee. Balmoral Castle was rebuilt in the Baronial vernacular in 1856 and its influence spread throughout the area, with neighbouring estates such as Invercauld, where the old house was remodelled, imitating its style. Buildings in Braemar and Ballater also adopted Baronial characteristics, together with hotels, shooting lodges, entrance lodges, banks and police stations.

Detailed information on Listed Buildings in Scotland may be found on HES' website:

www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/historicandlistedbuildings

- ▲ Category A
- ▲ Category B
- ▲ Category C

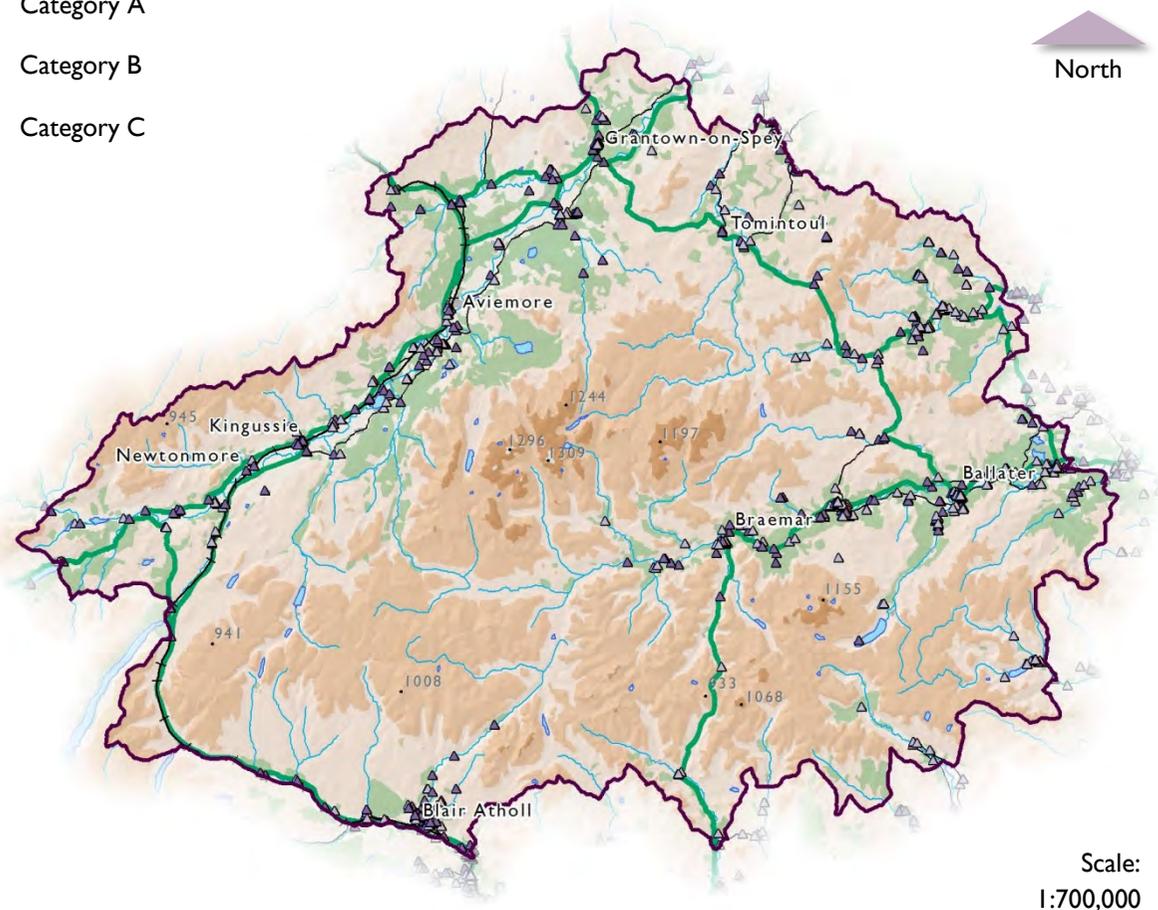


Figure 126 Listed Buildings in the Cairngorms National Park.

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Buildings at Risk

The Buildings at Risk Register (BARR) for Scotland highlights properties of architectural or historic merit throughout the country that are considered to be at risk or under threat.

A Building at Risk is usually a listed building, or an unlisted building within a conservation area, that meets one or several of the following criteria:

- Vacant with no identified new use,
- Suffering from neglect and/or poor maintenance,
- Suffering from structural problems,
- Fire damaged,
- Unsecured,
- Open to the elements, and / or
- Threatened with demolition.

To be at risk, a building does not necessarily need to be in poor condition, it may simply be standing empty with no clear future use. Many buildings at risk are in this latter category.

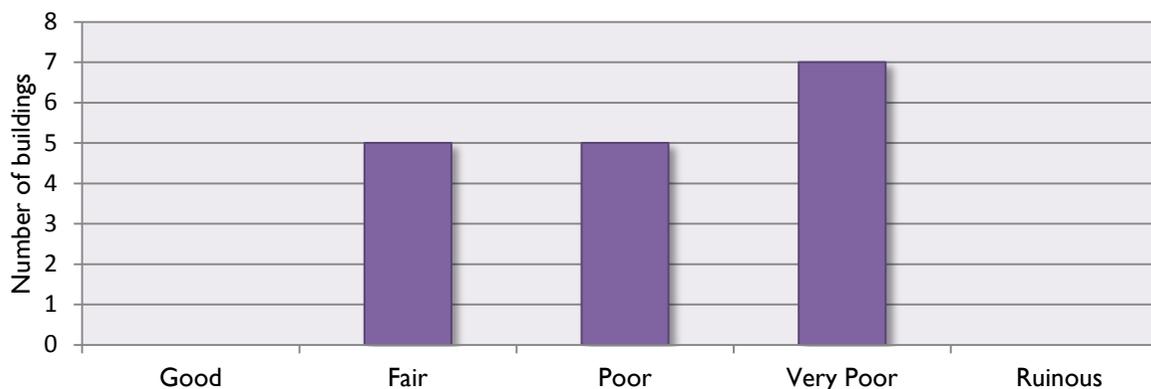


Figure 127 Condition of Buildings at Risk in the National Park in 2015 (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 2015).

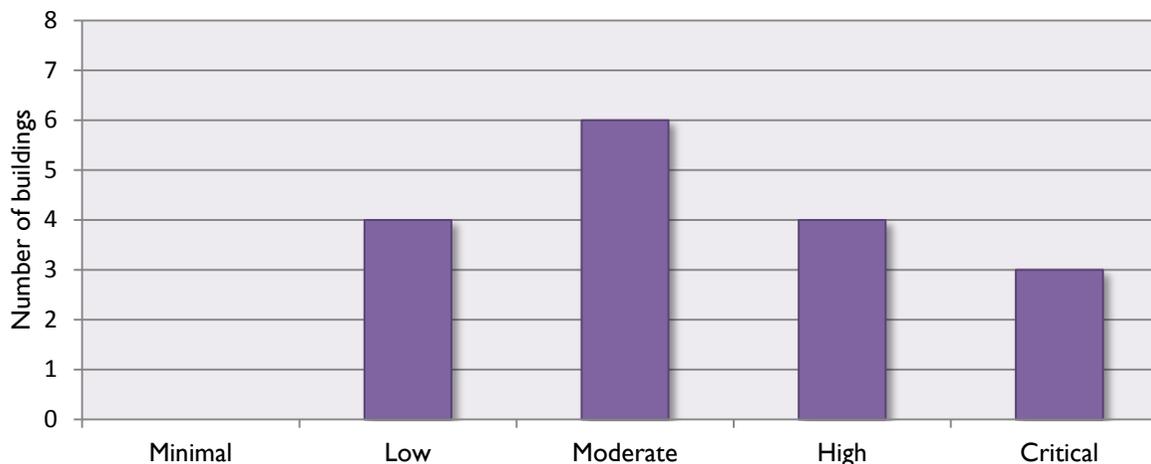


Figure 128 Category of risk of Buildings at Risk in the National Park in 2015 (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 2015).

Table 31 Buildings at risk in the National Park (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 2015).

	Name	Listing	Condition	Category of Risk	Date of Assessment
Highland	Badden Cottage; Thatched Cottage, Kincaig	C	Very poor	High	13 November 2013
	Cottage at Dalnahaitnach, Carrbridge	Unlisted	Poor	Moderate	28 June 2013
	Cottage at Glenbanchor, Newtonmore	Unlisted	Very poor	Moderate	6 July 2012
	Cottage & Kennels, Woods of Glen Tromie, near Kingussie	Unlisted	Fair	Low	July 2001
	Braeruthven, near Ruthven Barracks, Kingussie	Unlisted	Very poor	Critical	20 July 2009
	Croft Cottage, Blaragie, Laggan	Unlisted	Very poor	High	20 July 2013
	Upper Tullochgrue Farm, Aviemore	Unlisted	Very poor	High	28 June 2013
	Old Cromdale Church of Scotland Manse Steading, Cromdale	B	Very poor	Critical	28 June 2013
	17-19, Castle Road, Grantown-on-Spey	C	Poor	Low	28 June 2013
	Garva Barracks; King's House, Garva Bridge	A	Fair	Low	20 June 2013
Aberdeenshire	55 Golf Road, Ballater	Unlisted	Fair	Low	7 August 2013
	The Old School, School Lane, Ballater	C	Fair	Moderate	7 August 2013
	Queen Victoria's Picnic Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate, Braemar	C	Poor	High	6 August 2013
	Derry Lodge, Mar Lodge Estate, Braemar	C	Fair	Moderate	6 August 2013
	Abergeldie Bridge, Crathie	B	Very poor	Critical	7 August 2013
	6 Castleton Terrace, Braemar	C	Poor	Moderate	6 August 2013
	St Margaret's Episcopal Church (Former), Castleton Terrace, Braemar	A	Poor	Moderate	6 August 2013

The BARR was established in 1990 and is funded and managed by HES.

The BARR lists seventeen Buildings at Risk within the Cairngorms National Park (see **Figure 127**, **Figure 128**, **Table 30** and **Figure 129**). Three of these are in Critical condition, which is the most serious category awarded by the BARR which is the most serious category awarded by the BARR. Critical status is awarded to buildings that are either threatened with demolition, and a real or perceived conservation deficit now makes rescue unlikely or are suffering from an acute structural problem that could lead to full or partial collapse. The status is also awarded to A-listed properties in poor or very poor condition or B-listed properties in very poor condition.

The BARR can be consulted on the Buildings at Risk website:

www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk

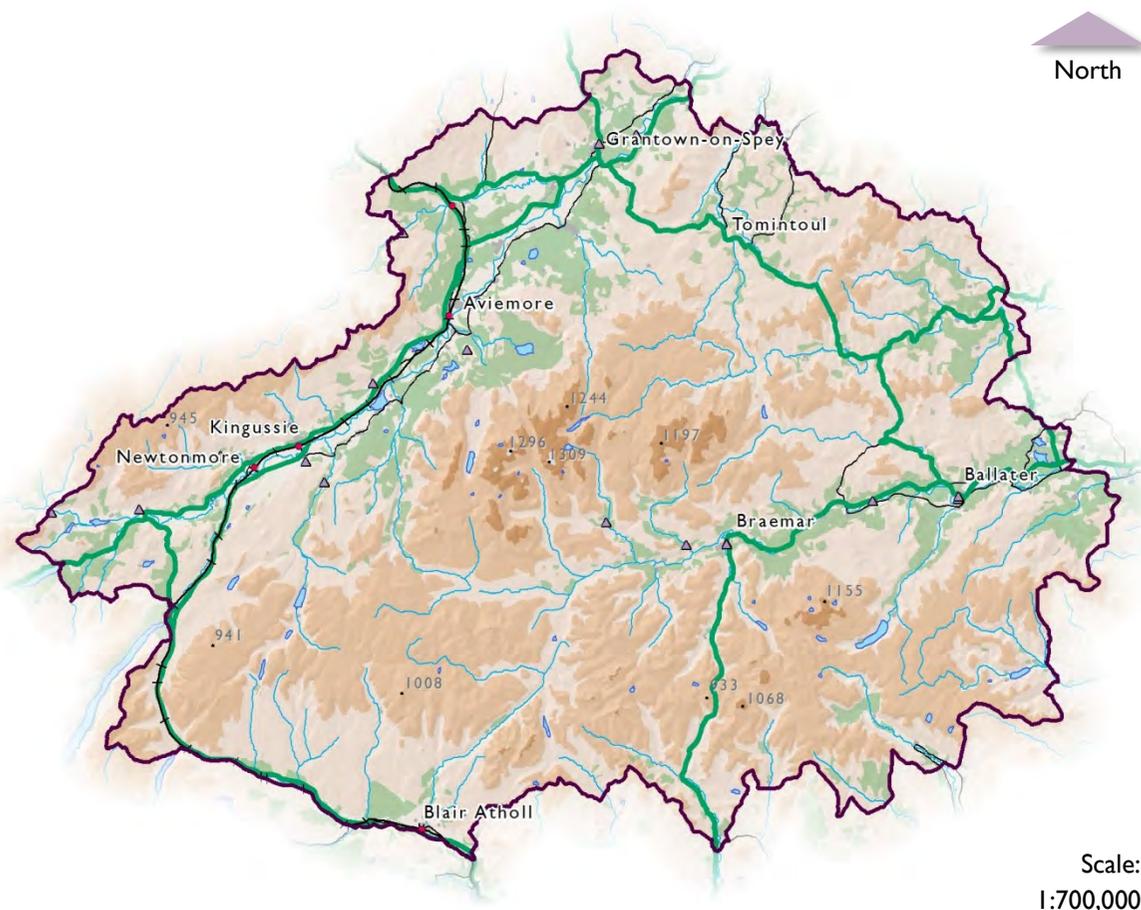


Figure 129 Location of Buildings at Risk as of 2015 in the Cairngorms National Park.

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Linguistic Heritage

Cultural heritage does not simply manifest itself in the physical remains of past actions or in the evolving morphology of the built form. It also exists as a shared consciousness, which is consumed and reproduced in the mundane interactions of everyday life. Language, be it spoken, or as an elemental feature of the cultural landscape, is a potent vessel in which this heritage is maintained and reproduced. Ultimately, it is a driving force in shaping the way we see the world and the way the world sees us.

Over the past few decades, concern about the global scale and speed of language loss has emerged as a strong theme in the work of a growing number of socio-linguists (Crystal, 2000; Romaine & Nettle, 2000; Skutnabb-Kangas, 2000). UNESCO estimates that there are currently around 3,000 endangered languages in the world (Moseley, 2010). Many of these are undergoing '*language shift*', as speakers cease using a minority language and choose to use a majority language in its place

(Fishman, 1991). While intergenerational transmission is typically seen as the most significant means of language transmission, there are many other factors that may play a part, including economic benefit, perceived status, educational provision and so on (Clyne, 2004; Grin, 2007). As such, the matter of language change has found its way into the policy streams of many tiers of many governments (Ager, 2001; Wright, 2004). Biological and ecological metaphors abound within the field of socio-linguistics, so to say that the emphasis has moved from the *lassaiz-faire* stance of 'survival of the fittest' to the more interventionist stance position of 'preservation of the species' (Edwards & Newcombe, 2005) describes the evolving state of Scottish language policy and legislation well.

Scotland's linguistic history is complex (MacKinnon, 2000) with the current situation resulting from hundreds of years of population movement and cultural interaction. Located near the centre of the country, and owing to the restrictive nature of its mountainous terrain, the Cairngorms

National Park occupies a position where many of these linguistic and cultural differences intersect.

Within the National Park two minority languages, both of which have undergone significant language shift towards English, are still spoken, namely Scottish Gaelic and Scots (MacKinnon, 1991; Withers, 1984; Smith, 2000). The languages belong to contrasting linguistic families, the former being a member of the Goidelic branch of the Insular Celtic family (Price, 2000), the latter being a part of the same dialect continuum as English (Smith, 2000).

Gaelic, which was brought to Scotland from Ireland in around AD 500, was once spoken throughout the area. Though the language is now spoken by but a minority (around 370 or 2.2%; down from around 3.1% in 2001¹⁰) (see **Figure 130**, **Figure 131**, **Figure 134** and **Figure 135** for an overview of Gaelic language skills) in the National Park, it is a visible and inseparable part of the area's

¹⁰ The samples that these statistics are drawn from are too small to allow any robust analysis of the Gaelic speaking population.

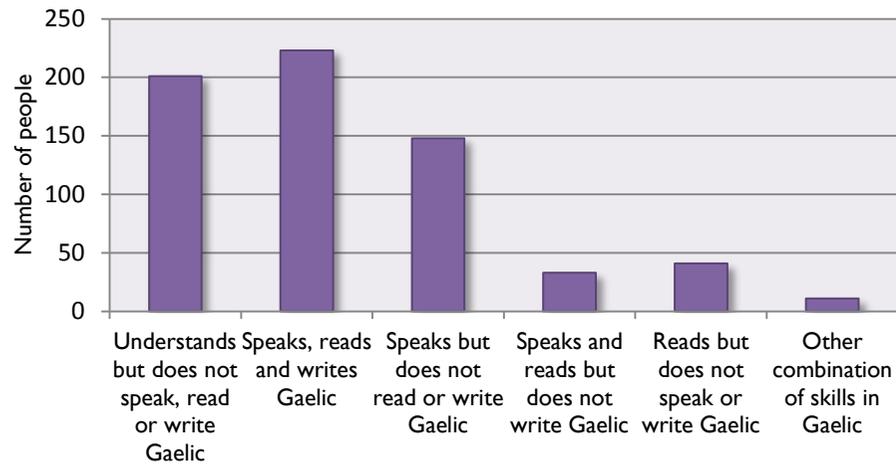


Figure 130 Gaelic language skills for all people aged 3 and over in the Cairngorms National Park (Census table QS21ISC).

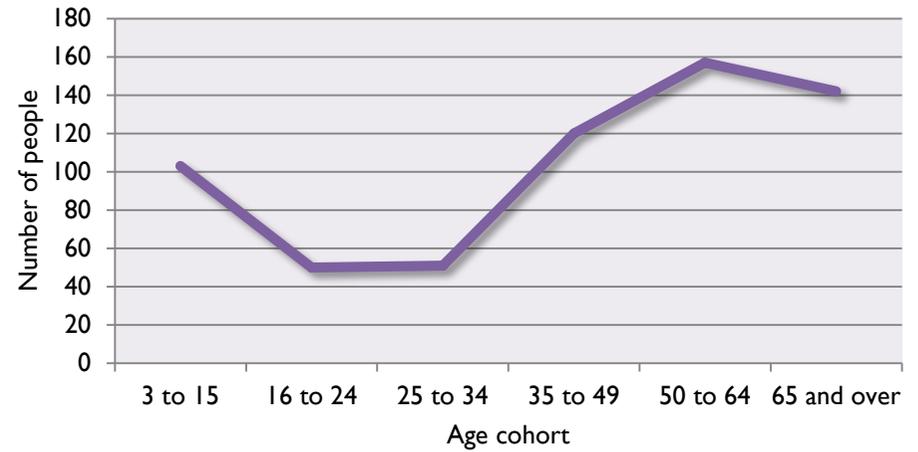


Figure 131 Age profile of the Cairngorms National Park population who can understand, speak, read or write Gaelic (Census table LC2120SCdz).

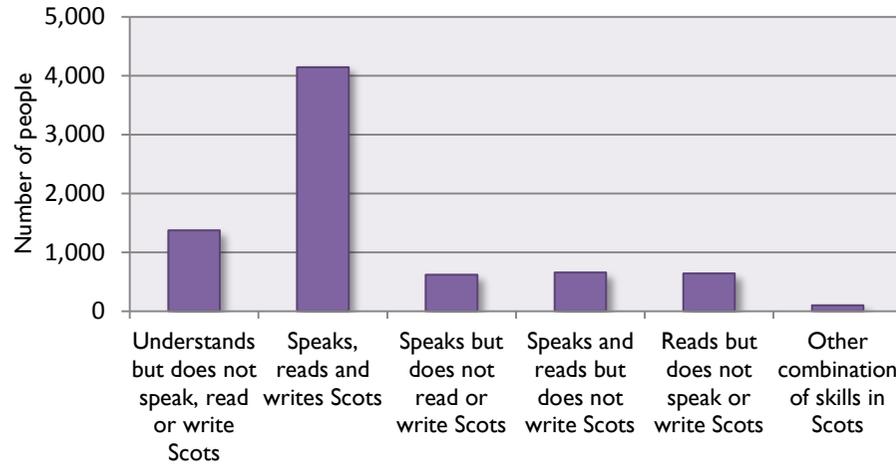


Figure 132 Scots language skills for all people aged 3 and over in the Cairngorms National Park (Census table QS212SC).

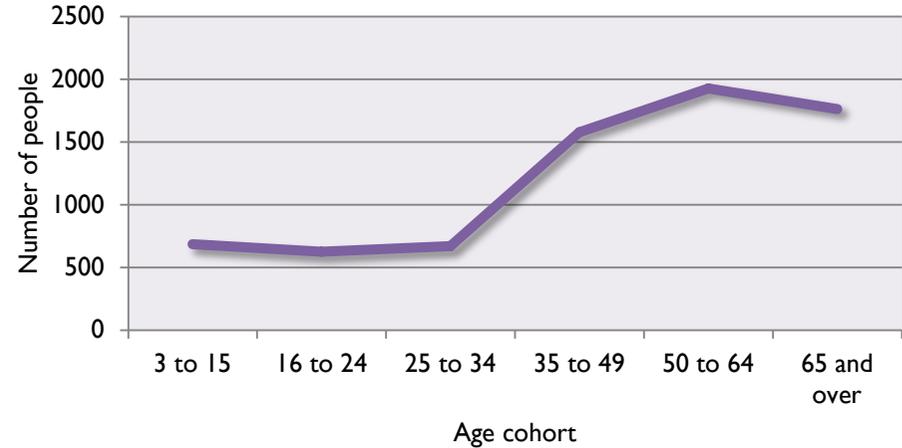


Figure 133 Age profile of the Cairngorms National Park population who can understand, speak, read or write Scots (Census table LC2121SC).

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identity, as it continues to dominate the names of places, both built and natural. Nevertheless, it is classified by UNESCO as being ‘Definitely endangered’¹¹ (Moseley, 2010). Currently, the CNPA seeks to support the Gaelic language through its Gaelic Language Plan (Cairngorms National Park Authority, 2013).

Scots, which takes the form of its Northern / North-eastern dialect, Doric (McColl Millar, 2007), is also spoken throughout the National Park, but is stronger in the east where the influence of the lowlands is

¹¹ UNESCO has established six degrees of endangerment that ‘may be distinguished with regard to intergenerational transmission’, namely, ‘Safe’, ‘Stable yet threatened’, ‘Vulnerable’, ‘Definitely endangered’, ‘Severely endangered’, ‘Critically endangered’ and ‘Extinct’. In the case of Gaelic’s status as a ‘Definitely endangered’ language, this means it is predominantly no longer being learned as a mother tongue by children in the home. The youngest speakers are thus of the parental generation. At this stage, parents may still speak their language to their children, but children do not typically respond to the language. In the case of Scots as a ‘Vulnerable’ language, this means that most, but not all children of families of a particular community speak their parental language as a first language, but this may be restricted to specific social domains (UNESCO, 2003).

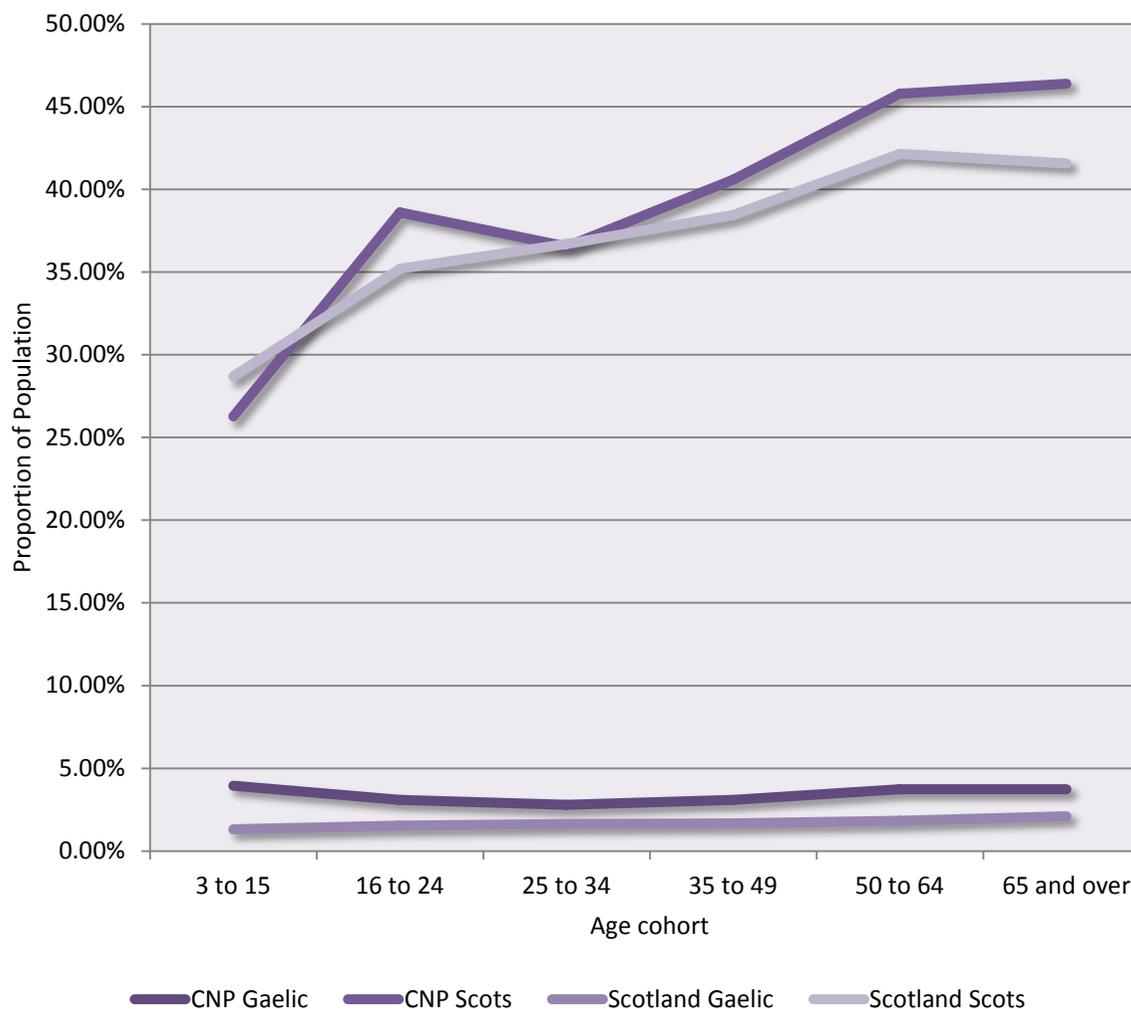


Figure 134 Proportionate age profiles of the Cairngorms National Park and Scottish populations who can understand, speak, read or write Gaelic or Scots (Census tables LD2120SCdz and LC2121SC).

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greatest. The language has also seen a fall in use since its apex in the Medieval period (Smith, 2000), with around 5,400 (29.3%) of the National Park’s population claiming to be able to speak it in 2011 (see **Figure 132**, **Figure 133**, **Figure 134** and **Figure 136** for an overview of Scots language skills). It is classified by UNESCO as being ‘Vulnerable’.

Despite apparently having a greater number of speakers than Gaelic, an analysis of the Scots language skills remains difficult. Firstly, the 2011 Census was the first to collect information on the Scots language and therefore no detailed information on trends is available. Secondly, research carried out prior to the census suggested that people vary considerably in their interpretation of what is meant by “Scots” and that it is therefore likely that the census statistics reflect a very broad definition of the language (National Records Scotland, 2015).

The number and proportion of both Gaelic and Scots speakers is therefore low within the Cairngorms National Park and it should

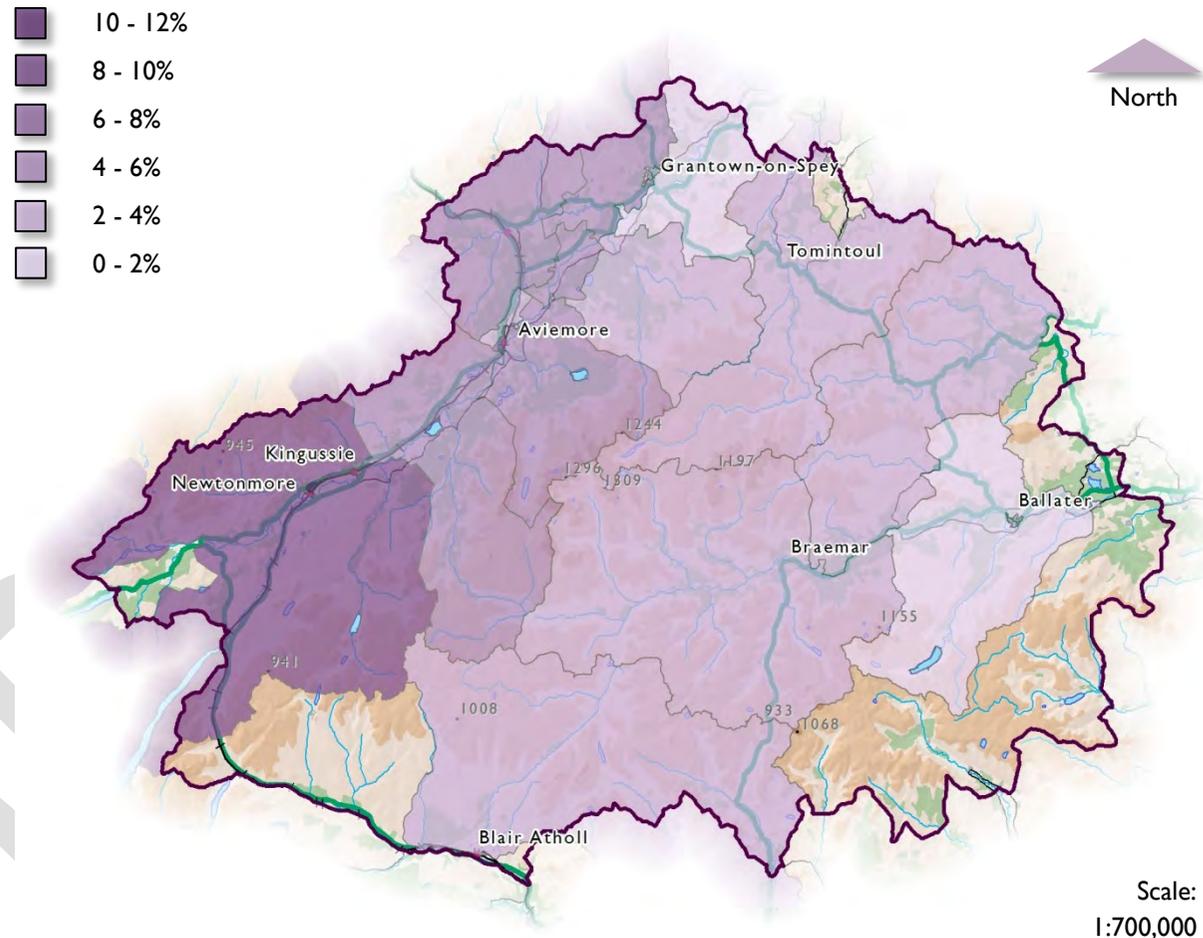


Figure 135 Proportion of people aged 3 and over with any combination of Gaelic language Skills (the sum of the skills outlined in Figure 130) (Census table QS21 ISC).

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be recognised that the CNPA is extremely limited in its ability to influence language use and acquisition. However, the LDP may play an indirect role in language maintenance through its ability to shape the National Park’s sense of place.

A sense of place may be defined at its simplest as the human interpretation of space (Tewdwr-Jones, 2002) and therefore the linguistic landscape, be it in the form of visible displays on advertisements or signage, or interpreted through the names written on maps or in literature, may form a strong part of this interpretation (Coupland, 2012). Place-names, for example, can offer a strong insight into the culture, history, environment and wildlife of an area. Public displays of language, which may be framed within the context of bilingualism, and which may form part of the broader cultural landscape, can play an important role in generating cultural norms such as the use of a minority language, effectively creating an environment in which the language is a prominent day to day

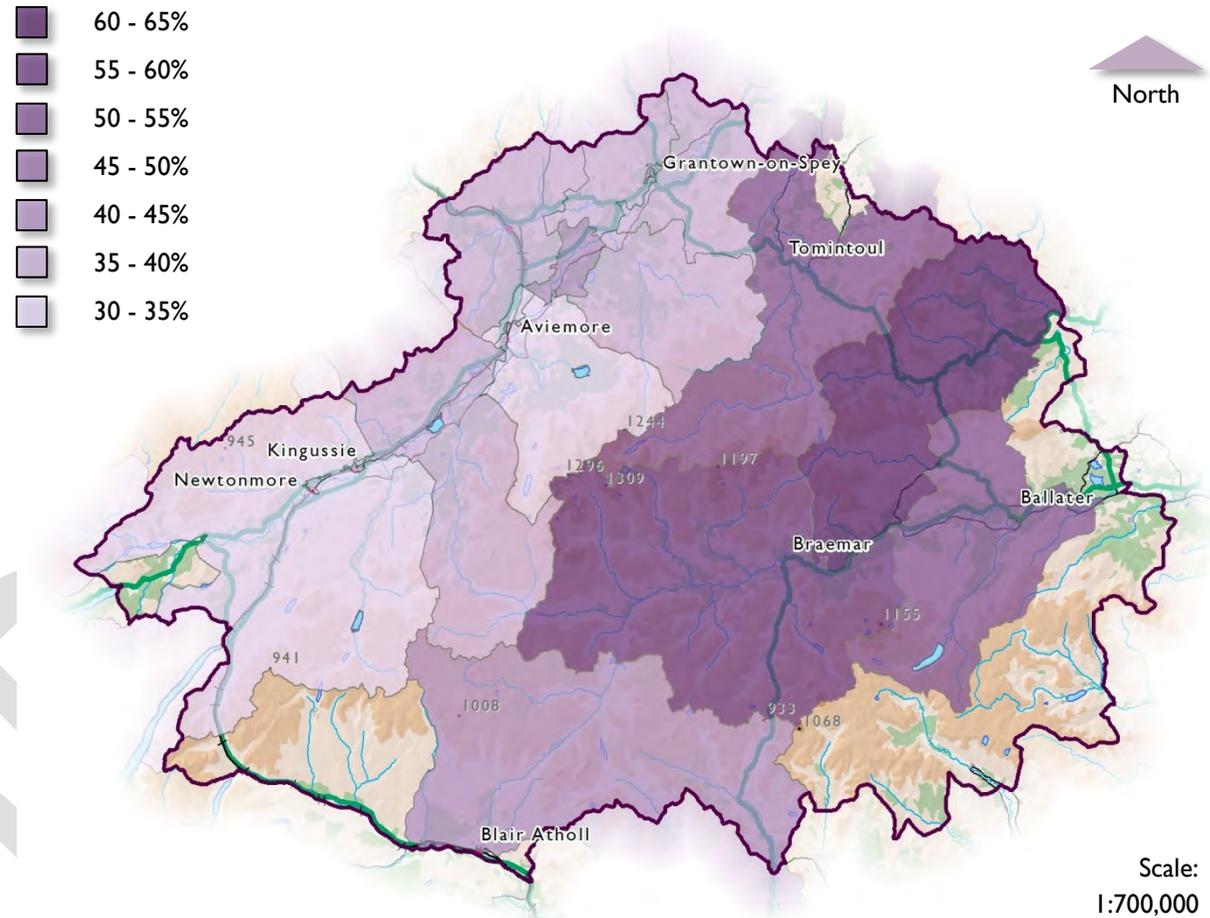
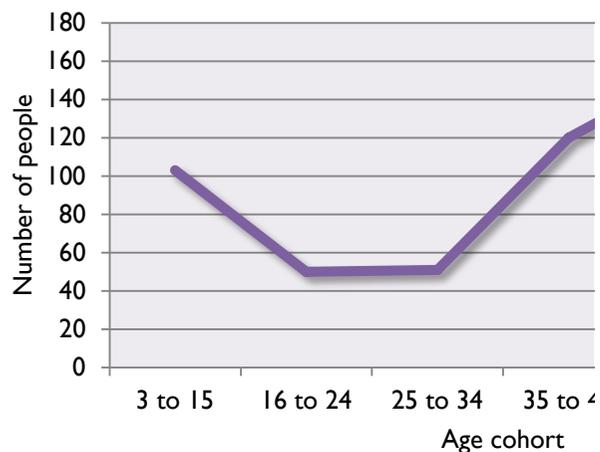


Figure 136 Proportion of people aged 3 and over with any combination of Scots language Skills (the sum of the skills outlined in



) (Census table Q212SC).

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feature of the environment (Adam, 1998; Urban, 2001; Shein, 1997; Kirshenblatt-Gimblett, 2004; Coupland & Garrett, 2010; Bauman & Briggs, 1990).

In turn, there is a perception that in the case of Gaelic at least, there is an economic benefit in the public use and display of the language. It is estimated that the potential economic value of Gaelic to the Scottish economy is in the region of between £82 million and £149 million (DC Research, 2014).

DRAFT

Key Messages

At 4,528 square kilometres, and comprising 6% of Scotland's land area, the Cairngorms National Park is the UK's largest protected landscape. It is without doubt one of the UK's finest environments and possess a range of special qualities, often unique to the area. Furthermore, nearly half of the National Park's land area is classified as being 'wild land'.

The cultural heritage of the National Park is also rich, with it being home to thousands of historic structures, buildings and archaeological remains. There are numerous areas protected by some form of historic designation, including Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Designated Landscapes and Gardens and Battlefield Inventory Sites.

The National Park also possesses less tangible cultural assets, such as the 370 Gaelic and 5,400 Scots speakers.

One of the National Park's aims is to "to conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area" and therefore the LDP will have to carefully consider its potential effects on these assets.

Inter-relationships with other topics

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