

STRATEGY

Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017

Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record April 2012

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Introduction

- 1. This document outlines the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) of the National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017 with is the National Park Plan for the Cairngorms National Park required under the section 11 of the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000. It updates and replaces the Habitats Regulations Assessment Report that was published for consultation alongside the Draft Cairngorms National Park Plan 2012-2017 between 19 September and 9 December 2011.
- 2. Article 6(3) of the EC Habitats Directive requires that any plan (or project) which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site, but would be likely to have a significant effect on such a site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to an "appropriate assessment" of its implications for the European site in view of the site's conservation objectives. This procedure is applied in Scotland through The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended), and is known as the 'Habitats Regulations Appraisal' of plans.
- 3. European sites are Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the EC Habitats Directive to protect particular habitats and non-bird species, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the EC Birds Directive to protect wild birds. Ramsar Sites are identified under the International Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance and Scottish Ministers require these sites to subject to the same protection as European sites.
- 4. The National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017 can only be adopted if it can be ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of a European site.

The Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017

- 5. The Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan is the statutory plan by which the Cairngorms National Park Authority delivers its role in ensuring the collective and coordinated delivery of the four National Park Aims. It is a strategic management plan for the National Park that is delivered by many public, private and voluntary organisations.
- 6. In order to make a plan that is effective and can be used by the many organisations needed, it needs to provide a clear framework for action and management, with flexibility in how it is delivered by different partners in different ways, places and times. This means that it necessarily leaves the detailed planning of programmes and projects to deliver it to the most appropriate organisations and partners.
- 7. National Park Plan has a five year time frame but includes a vision for the longer term. In the Draft National Park Plan 2012-2017, this is supported by three long term outcomes to provide a sense of direction for the five year period; by a range of policy priorities that support delivery of those long term outcomes; and ten Five-Year outcomes to focus delivery and action. The plan also identifies work programmes and packages to focus the partners' activities in delivering the plan and that will be developed by those partners.

The HRA process

- 8. The Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance 'Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans, Guidance for Plan-making Bodies in Scotland', August 2010, sets out guidance on the stages involved in an appraisal and the considerations that need to be taken into account. That guidance has been used to inform the HRA of the National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017.
- 9. The list below outlines the steps taken in the HRA of the National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017. The conclusion from screening was that the Plan would not adversely affect the integrity of any European site so no appropriate assessment was required.
 - I. Decision that the Plan requires am HRA
 - 2. Identification of European sites to be considered by the appraisal with SNH
 - 3. Screening of outcomes, policies, and work packages to identify any likely significant effects alone on any European sites;
 - 4. Publication of HRA report and Draft National Park Plan for consultation;
 - 5. Review of consultation comments and development of National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017;
 - 6. Screening of outcomes, policies, and work packages to identify any likely significant effects alone on any European sites;
 - 7. Amendments applied to any outcomes, policies, and work packages that could affect a European site to avoid significant effects;
 - 8. Re-screening of the amended outcomes, policies, and work packages to identify any likely significant effects alone on any European sites;
 - 9. Screening for any 'in combination' effects on a European site of any outcomes, policies, and work packages together;
 - 10. Screening for 'in combination' effects on a European site of any outcomes, policies, and work packages individually or together, with other relevant plans and proposals.
 - 11. Updating HRA record to accompany National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017

European Sites Potential Affected by the Plan

10. A total of 42 European sites were considered in the assessment. They are listed in Table 1. Details of the sites are provided in Appendix 1.

Table I. Summary of European sites within the Cairngorms National Park		
Special Areas of Conservation Special Protection Areas (SPA)		
(SAC)		
I. Ballochbuie	Abernethy Forest	
2. Beinn a Ghlo	2. Anagach Woods	
3. Caenlochan	3. Ballochbuie	
4. Cairngorms	4. Caenlochan	
5. Coyles of Muick	5. Cairngorms	
6. Creag Meagaidh	6. Cairngorms Massif	
7. Creag nan Gamhainn	7. Craigmore Wood	
8. Dinnet Oakwood	8. Creag Meagaidh	
9. Drumochter Hills	9. Drumochter Hills	
10. Glen Tanar	10. Forest of Clunie	
11. Greenhill of Strathdon	11. Glen Tanar	
12. Insh Marshes	12. Kinveachy Forest	
13. Kinveachy Forest	13. Loch Vaa	
14. Ladder Hills	14. Lochnagar	
15. Monadliath	15. Muir of Dinnet	
16. Morrone Birkwood	16. River Spey – Insh Marshes	
17. Morven and Mullachdubh		
18. Muir of Dinnet	Ramsar sites	
19. River Dee		
20. River South Esk	1. Cairngorms Loch	
21. River Spey	2. Muir of Dinnet	
22. River Tay	3. River Spey – Insh Marshes	
23. The Maim		

Screening the Plan

Screening for likely significant effects on European sites

- II. Screening was carried out to remove all elements of the plan that are not likely to have a significant effect on a European site from the appraisal. The SNH guidance identifies three key steps:
 - a) Screening step 1: screening out general policy statements
 - b) Screening step 2: screening out projects referred to in , but not proposed by, the plan
 - c) Screening step 3: screening out aspects of a plan that could have no likely significant effect on a site, alone or in combination with other aspects of the same plan, or with other plans or projects.

Summary of initial screening results

12. Table 2 below lists the lists the outcomes, policies and work packages in the plan that were screened out because they would not be likely to have a significant effect on a European site alone.

Table 2 Aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect on a European site alone		
on a European sice aione	Relevant parts of the plan	
General policy statements Projects referred to in, but not	 Vision Long term outcome I Long term outcome 2 Long term outcome 3 Policy 3.2a Policy 3.2c Policy I.2c 	
proposed by the Plan	,	
Outcomes/Policies/ work packages which protect the natural environment, including biodiversity, or conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment	 5-year outcome 4 5-year outcome 5 5-year outcome 6 5-year outcome 7 Policy 2.2 Policy 2.3 Policy 2.4 Policy 2.5 Policy 2.6 Policy 2.7 Policy 3.2b Policy 3.3 Work Package 5d. Quality in Design Work Package 5e. Townscape enhancement 	

-	which would not be likely to have a significant effect		
on a European site alone	Relevant parts of the plan		
	 Work Package 6a.Cairngorms Wildlife Partnership Work Package 6b. Cairngorms Landscapes Work Package 6c. Designated sites management Work Package 7c. Wildlife Estates Initiative Work Package 7d. Catchment Management Work Package 12c. Scotland's National Parks Mountain Paths Restoration Project 		
Outcomes/Policies/ work packages which will not lead to development or other change	 Policy 2.8 Policy 3.1 Policy 3.4 Work Package 4a. Community Action Planning Work Package 4b. Community Capacity Building Work Package 4c. Cairngorms LEADER Work Package 5a. Planning the Best Development Work Package 5b. Delivering the most effective Planning Service Work Package 10a. Using National Parks in the Curriculum Work Package 10b. Learning from the Park Work Package 10c. Volunteering to support nature Work Package 11a. Coordinating training and support for visitor managers/communicators Work Package 11b. Developing & delivering inspiring campaigns Work Package 11c. Community Heritage Project support 		
Aspects of the plan which make provision for change but which could have no conceivable effect o a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site	 Work Package 1b. Skills and training Work Package 1d Growing the Cairngorms Business Partnership Work Package 7a. Land Management Training Work Package 7b. Advice and Support Services 		
Aspects of the Plan which make provision for change but which could have no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not	 Work Package 1c. Food and Drink development Work Package 9b. Delivering Health Walks Work Package 12a. Management of Core Paths and outdoor access Work Package 12b. Maintaining and improving high quality visitor facilities 		

Table 2 Aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect				
on a European site alone				
	Relevant parts of the plan			
undermine the conservation				
objectives for the site				
Aspects which are too general	5-year outcome I			
so that it is not known, when or	• 5-year outcome 2			
how the aspect of the plan may	• 5-year outcome 3			
be implemented, or where any	• 5-year outcome 8			
potential effects may occur, or	• 5-year outcome 9			
which European sites, if any may	• 5-year outcome 10			
be affected	Policy I.I			
	Policy I.2b			
	Policy I.2d			
	Policy I.2e			
	Policy 1.3b-1.3d			
	• Policy I.4			
	Work Package Ia. Enterprise Forum, economic			
	strategy development and implementation			
	 Work Package 2a. Improving IT and mobile 			
	communications connectivity			
	 Work Package 2b. Improving access to housing for 			
	local needs			
	 Work Package 3a. Renewable Energy Generation 			
	Work Package 3b. Low Carbon Living			
	Work Package 3c. Low Carbon Land Management			
	 Work Package 5c. Supporting the Regeneration of 			
	Tomintoul			
	Work Package 8a. STS implementation			
	Work Package 9a. Delivering and reviewing the			
	Cairngorms Outdoor Access Strategy			
	Work Package 9c. Developing cycling			
	Work Package 11d. National Nature Reserves			

Amendments to Plan and Re-screening

- 13. Three policies and one work package were not 'screened out' in the initial draft of the National Park Partnership Plan as being unlikely to have a significant effect on one or more of the European sites identified in Table 1. Those policies and work package are listed in Table 3 along with the reasons for there being a likely significant effect.
- 14. The policies and work package were then amended so that they would not have a significant effect on a European site and re-screened to confirm that they would not be likely to have a significant effect on any European sites. The amended statements are repeated in Table 4 and Table 5 summarises the results of re-screening. It was concluded from re-screening that there was no longer any likelihood of a significant effect on any European site from any part of the plan alone.

Table 3 Aspects of the plan which were not screened out at the first screening Reason for possible effects

Policy 1.2a

Enable sustainable patterns of settlement growth, infrastructure and communications by:

 a) Consolidating the role of the existing main settlements of Aviemore, Ballater, Grantown-on-Spey, Kingussie and Newtonmore, as well as a new community at An Camus Mor, as the most sustainable places for future growth and the focus for housing land supply. All the locations identified by the policy statement are within the catchments of either the river Spey SAC or the river Dee SAC. Although the policy does not identify exact locations for growth or housing land, or the scale or timing of any future development, both European sites could be affected by potential changes in water quality from water abstraction, changes in sewage discharges, effects of construction or other pollution.

Policy 1.3a

Support development of a low carbon economy, with a particular focus on:

a) Increasing renewable energy generation that is compatible with conserving the special qualities of the National Park, especially biomass and hydro. Large-scale commercial wind turbines are incompatible with the special qualities of the National Park and are not considered to be appropriate within the National Park or where outside the Park they affect its landscape setting.

The policy supports renewable energy generation in the Park and is intended to protect the special qualities of the Park. However, river systems are particularly sensitive to hydro generation and the Rivers Dee, South Esk, Spey and Tay SACs extend throughout much of the Park so could be affected by hydro schemes. There is a chance that hydro power schemes could be considered compatible with the special qualities of the Park, yet have a significant effect on those European sites.

Policy 2.1

The management and use of land should deliver multiple benefits – delivering the best possible combination of the National Park Plan's long-term outcomes, always ensuring that the special qualities are conserved and, where possible, enhanced, supported by:

- a) A long-term planned approach by land-based businesses to delivering environmental, economic and social benefits
- b) Support for land managers to plan and deliver environmental and social benefits underpinned by sound economic businesses
- c) Research to support an ecosystems approach to management

The policy supports the delivery of multiple benefits from the management and use of land. Although it is intended to be protect and to enhance natural heritage, it is also about delivering economic and social benefits. There is a chance that a combination of benefits could have a have a significant effect on any European site unless explicitly considered.

Work Package 8b. Cairngorm, Rothiemurchus and Glenmore Strategy

Review, update and implement a strategy for the Cairngorm, Rothiemurchus and Glenmore area to improve the quality of visitor experience, sense of place and the environment.

The work package is about improving the quality of visitor experience, sense of place and the environment in an area that has multiple European and other designations. The work package would be improved by recognising more explicitly the need to maintain the integrity of the designated sites associated with it.

¹ D23efined as more than one turbine and more than 30m in height

Table 4 Amended aspects of the plan

Policy 1.2a

Enable sustainable patterns of settlement growth, infrastructure and communications by:

a) Consolidating the role of the existing main settlements of Aviemore, Ballater, Grantown-on-Spey, Kingussie and Newtonmore, as well as the proposed new community of An Camus Mor, as the most sustainable places for future growth and the focus for housing land supply while maintaining the integrity of designated sites.

Policy 1.3a

Support development of a low carbon economy, with a particular focus on:

a) Increasing renewable energy generation, especially biomass and hydro, that is compatible with conserving the special qualities of the National Park and maintaining the integrity of designated sites. Large-scale commercial wind turbines² are not compatible with the special qualities of the National Park and are not considered to be appropriate within the National Park or where outside the Park they affect its landscape setting.

Policy 2.1

The management and use of land should deliver multiple benefits – delivering the best possible combination of the National Park Plan's long-term outcomes, always ensuring that: the integrity of designated sites is maintained; and that the special qualities are conserved and, where possible, enhanced, supported by:

- a) A long-term planned approach by land-based businesses to delivering environmental, economic and social benefits
- b) Support for land managers to plan and deliver environmental and social benefits underpinned by sound economic businesses
- c) Research to support an ecosystems approach to management

Work Package 8b. Cairngorm, Rothiemurchus and Glenmore Strategy

• Review, update and implement a strategy for the Cairngorm, Rothiemurchus and Glenmore area to improve the quality of visitor experience, sense of place and the environment as well as the maintaining the integrity of designated sites.

on a European site alone after amendments		
	Relevant parts of the plan	
General policy statements	Vision	
	Long term outcome I	
	Long term outcome 2	
	Long term outcome 3	
	Policy 3.2a	
	Policy 3.2c	
Projects referred to in, but not	Policy 1.2c	
proposed by the Plan		
Outcomes/Policies/ work	• 5-year outcome 4	
packages which protect the	• 5-year outcome 5	
natural environment, including	• 5-year outcome 6	
biodiversity, or conserve or	• 5-year outcome 7	

Table 5 Aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect

enhance the natural, built or

8

Policy 1.2a

² Defined as more than one turbine and more than 30m in height

Table 5 Aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect on a European site alone after amendments

Relevant parts of the plan
 Relevant parts of the plan Policy 1.3a Policy 2.1 Policy 2.2 Policy 2.3 Policy 2.5 Policy 2.6 Policy 2.7 Policy 3.3 Work Package 5d. Quality in Design Work Package 5e. Townscape enhancement Work Package 6a. Cairngorms Wildlife Partnership Work Package 6b. Cairngorms Landscapes Work Package 6c. Designated sites management Work Package 7c. Wildlife Estates Initiative Work Package 7d. Catchment Management Work Package 8b. Cairngorm, Rothiemurchus and Glenmore Strategy Work Package 12c. Scotland's National Parks Mountain Paths Restoration Project Policy 2.8 Policy 3.1 Policy 3.4 Work Package 4a. Community Action Planning Work Package 4c. Cairngorms LEADER Work Package 5a. Planning the Best Development Work Package 5b. Delivering the most effective Planning Service Work Package 10a. Using National Parks in the Curriculum Work Package 10b. Learning from the Park Work Package 10c. Volunteering to support nature Work Package 11b. Developing & delivering inspiring campaigns Work Package 11b. Developing & delivering inspiring campaigns Work Package 11c. Community Heritage Project support
 Work Package 1b. Skills and training Work Package 1d Growing the Cairngorms Business Partnership

Table 5 Aspects of the plan which would not be likely to have a significant effect on a European site alone after amendments

Relevant parts of the plan

effect o a European site, because there is no link or pathway between them and the qualifying interests, or any effect would be a positive effect or would not otherwise undermine the conservation objectives for the site

- Work Package 7a. Land Management Training
- Work Package 7b. Advice and Support Services

Aspects of the Plan which make provision for change but which could have no significant effect on a European site, because any potential effects would be trivial, or 'de minimis' or so restricted that they would not undermine the conservation objectives for the site

- Work Package Ic. Food and Drink development
- Work Package 9b. Delivering Health Walks
- Work Package 12a. Management of Core Paths and outdoor access
- Work Package 12b. Maintaining and improving high quality visitor facilities

Aspects which are too general so that it is not known, when or how the aspect of the plan may be implemented, or where any potential effects may occur, or which European sites, if any may be affected

- 5-year outcome 1
- 5-year outcome 2
- 5-year outcome 3
- 5-year outcome 8
- 5-year outcome 9
- 5-year outcome 10
- Policy I.I
- Policy 1.2b
- Policy 1.2d
- Policy 1.2e
- Policy 1.3b-1.3d
- Policy 1.4
- Work Package Ia. Enterprise Forum, economic strategy development and implementation
- Work Package 2a. Improving IT and mobile communications connectivity
- Work Package 2b. Improving access to housing for local needs
- Work Package 3a. Renewable Energy Generation
- Work Package 3b. Low Carbon Living
- Work Package 3c. Low Carbon Land Management
- Work Package 5c. Supporting the Regeneration of Tomintoul
- Work Package 8a. STS implementation
- Work Package 9a. Delivering and reviewing the Cairngorms Outdoor Access Strategy
- Work Package 9c. Developing cycling
- Work Package 11d. National Nature Reserves

15. It was concluded from re-screening that there was no longer any likelihood of a significant effect on any European site from any part of the plan alone.

Screening for 'in-combination' effects with other aspects of the Plan together

16. Each outcome, policy and work package in the plan was assessed in combination with the other outcomes, policies and work packages in the plan to consider any possible cumulative effect. This was done using a simple matrix to examine every outcome, policy and work package against every other and any combination of others. This screening exercise concluded that there were no 'in combination' effects from outcomes, policies and work packages in the plan that would have a significant effect on a European site.

Screening for 'in-combination' effects with other relevant plans and projects

17. Each outcome, policy and work package in the plan was assessed in combination with the other outcomes, policies and work packages and 'in combination' with other relevant plans or projects. This extended the matrix used for the screening of 'in combination' effects from the plan alone. The other relevant plans and projects that were considered are listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Other relevant plans and projects considered for 'in combination' effects

- National Planning Framework for Scotland 2 (2009)
- Scotland River Basin Management Plan
- Land Use Strategy for Scotland
- Scottish Forestry Strategy
- Scotland Rural Development Programme
- Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2009)
- Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Scottish Biodiversity Strategy
- Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)
- Scotland's National Transport Strategy 2006
- Transport Scotland Strategic Transport Projects Review
- Scottish Tourism: The Next Decade a Tourism Framework for Change (2006)
- Local Housing Strategies (prepared by local authorities as housing authorities for each council area)
- Regional Transport Strategies
- Regional Economic Development Strategies
- Catchment Management Plans for rivers Dee, South Esk and Spey
- Aberdeen City & Shire Structure Plan 2009
- Aberdeen City & Shire Structure Plan NEST 2001
- Aberdeenshire Local Plan
- Aberdeenshire LDP
- Dundee and Angus Structure Plan 2002
- Angus Local Plan Review 2009
- Highland wide Local Development Plan

Table 6. Other relevant plans and projects considered for 'in combination' effects

- Highland Structure Plan
- Moray Structure Plan
- Moray Local Plan
- Perth & Kinross Highland Area LP
- TayPlan
- Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in the Cairngorms
- Cairngorms National Park Local Plan 2010
- Cairngorms Local Biodiversity Action Plan
- Cairngorms National Park Outdoor Access Strategy
- Cairngorms National Park Core Paths Plan
- Cairngorms National Park Deer Framework
- Cairngorms National Park Forest and Woodland Framework
- 18. No additional likelihood of significant effects on any European site were identified from the outcomes, policies and work packages in the plan after being screened for 'in combination' effects with other plans and projects.



Conclusion

19. The Habitats Regulations Appraisal has followed the key stages in the SNH guidance of 2010. The appraisal process identified 4 minor amendments, identified in tables 3 and 4 of the record, to be made to the Plan to ensure it would not have a significant effect on any European site. With the incorporation of those amendments to the Plan it is concluded that the Cairngorms National Park Plan 2012-2017 will not adversely affect the integrity of any European site.

Future steps

20. The Habitats Regulations Appraisal Record will accompany the Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan 2012-2017 that is sent to the Scottish Ministers for Approval. Any changes prior to submission of the Plan or arising from Ministerial approval will require consideration within the HRA process. The Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan cannot be adopted unless the final HRA concludes that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of any European sites.



Appendix I

Information on European sites considered by the HRA

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitats	 No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat Blanket bog* Bog Woodland* Caledonian forest* Dry heaths Plants in crevices on acid rocks Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath (* indicates priority habitat)
Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Otter (Lutra lutra)
Site Condition	 Bog woodland, 2002. Unfavourable declining Caledonian forest, 2002. Unfavourable declining Otter 2004. Favourable maintained Plants in crevices in acid rocks. 2008. Favourable maintained Other features not yet monitored

Factors currently influencing site	GrazingBurning
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Land management changes

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat
	 Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying habitat	 Acidic scree Alpine and subalpine heaths Base-rich fens Blanket bog Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone Dry heaths Geyer's whorl snail (Vertego geyeri) Hard-water springs depositing lime High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage Montane acid grasslands Plants in crevices on acid rocks Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks Round-mouthed whorl snail (Vertego genesii) Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas
Site Condition	 Species-rich grassland with mat-grass 2005 Unfavourable no change Dry heaths 2005 Unfavourable no change Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks 2005 Unfavourable no change Plants in crevices on acid rocks 2005 Unfavourable no change Acidic scree 2005 Favourable maintained Alpine and subalpine heaths 2005 Unfavourable no change

	 Montane acid grasslands 2005 Unfavourable no change Base-rich fens 2005 Unfavourable no change High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage 2005 Unfavourable no change Hard-water springs depositing lime 2005 Unfavourable no change Blanket bog 2005 Unfavourable no change Round-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo genesii) 2005 Favourable maintained Geyer's whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri) 2005 Favourable maintained
Factors currently influencing site	RecreationBurningGrazing
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Recreational pressures from hill walking may impact upon features although most popular routes are historical and were in place before classification of the site. Renewables development would be difficult to accommodate in the habitat mosaics present.

Name of Europea	n Site Caenlochan
Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitats	 Acidic scree Alpine and subalpine heaths Base-rich fens Base-rich scree Blanket bog* Dry heaths Grasslands on soils in heavy metals High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage* Montane acid grasslands Mountain willow scrub Plants in crevices on acid rocks

Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas* Tall herb communities (*indicates priority habitat) Site Condition Acidic scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. Alpine and sub-alpine heaths, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Base rich fens, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Base-rich scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. Blanket bog, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Dry heath, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Farassland on soils rich in heavy metals, 2006. Favourable maintained. High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Montane acid grasslands, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Mountain willow scrub, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Mountain willow scrub, 2006. Unfavourable maintained. Plants in crevices in acid rocks, 2006. Favourable maintained. Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks, 2006. Favourable maintained. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Tall herb communities uplants are the province of the province o		
Tall herb communities (*indicates priority habitat) • Acidic scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. • Alpine and sub-alpine heaths, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Base rich fens, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Base-rich scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. • Blanket bog, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Dry heath, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Grassland on soils rich in heavy metals, 2006. Favourable maintained. • High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Montane acid grasslands, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Mountain willow scrub, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Plants in crevices in acid rocks, 2006. Favourable maintained. • Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks, 2006. Favourable maintained. • Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks, 2006. Favourable maintained. • Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. • Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. • Dotterel, 1999. Favourable maintained. • Golden eagle, 2009. Favourable maintained. • Golden eagle, 2009. Favourable maintained. • Golden eagle, 2009. Favourable maintained. • Wind turbines could impact on young golden eagles, given their mobility.		 Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks
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Vulnerabilities to Wind turbines could impact on young golden eagles, given their change/potential mobility.	influencing site	
change/potential mobility.	Vulnerabilities to	
effects of the plan Recreational pressure may affect the notified features.	change/potential	
	effects of the plan	Recreational pressure may affect the notified features.

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	n Site Cairngorms
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus
Objectives	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes
	an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation
	status for each of the qualifying features.
	To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained
	in the long term:
	Extent of the habitat on site
	 Distribution of the habitat within the site
	 Structure and function of the habitat
	 Process supporting the site
	 Distribution of typical species of the habitat
	 Viability of typical species as components of the habitat
	No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat

Qualifying Habitats	Acid peat-strained lakes and ponds
, ,	Acidic scree
	Alpine and subalpine heaths
	Blanket bog*
	Bog Woodland*
	Caledonian forest*
	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to
	moderate nutrient levels
	Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone
	Dry heaths
	Hard-water springs depositing lime*
	High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water
	seepage*
	 Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands
	Montane acid grasslands
	Mountain willow scrub
	Plants in crevices on acid rocks
	 Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks
	 Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*
	Tall herb communities
	 Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface
	 Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath
	(sket 1)
Site Turns	(*indicates priority habitat)
Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed
	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features.
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:
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Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site
Conservation	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species
Conservation Objectives	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats
Conservation	 Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis)
Conservation Objectives Qualifying Species	 Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis) Otter (Lutra lutra)
Conservation Objectives	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis) Otter (Lutra lutra) Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, 2004. Favourable
Conservation Objectives Qualifying Species	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis) Otter (Lutra lutra) Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, 2004. Favourable maintained.
Conservation Objectives Qualifying Species	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis) Otter (Lutra lutra) Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, 2004. Favourable maintained. Acidic scree, 2007. Favourable maintained.
Conservation Objectives Qualifying Species	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis) Otter (Lutra lutra) Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, 2004. Favourable maintained. Acidic scree, 2007. Favourable maintained. Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2007. Unfavourable no change.
Conservation Objectives Qualifying Species	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis) Otter (Lutra lutra) Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, 2004. Favourable maintained. Acidic scree, 2007. Favourable maintained. Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2007. Unfavourable no change. Blanket bog, 2004. Unfavourable no change.
Conservation Objectives Qualifying Species	Special Area of Conservation To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis) Otter (Lutra lutra) Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, 2004. Favourable maintained. Acidic scree, 2007. Favourable maintained. Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2007. Unfavourable no change.

	 Clear water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, 2004. Favourable maintained. Dry heaths, 2007. Unfavourable no change. Green-shield moss (Bauxbaumia viridis), 2006. Favourable maintained. High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, 2007. Favourable maintained. Montane acid grasslands, 2006. Unfavourable recovering. Mountain willow scrub, 2007. Unfavourable no change. Otter, 2004. Favourable maintained. Plants in crevices on acid rocks, 2007. Favourable maintained. Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, 2007. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2007. Favourable maintained. Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface, 2007. Favourable maintained. Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, 2007. Unfavourable no change. Breeding dotterel, 1999. Favourable maintained. Breeding golden eagle, 2003. Favourable maintained. Breeding osprey, 2006. Favourable maintained.
	Breeding peregrine, 2002. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently influencing site	 Grazing Burning Recreation Trampling Invasive species
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Recreational disturbance to species Relevant settlements: An Camus Mor, Boat of Garten. Also developing of, or extension of existing, recreational facilities. Wind turbines could impact on young golden eagles, given their mobility

Site Type		Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	ın Site	Coyles of Muick
Conservation Objectives	ensuring an appro	deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes priate contribution to achieving favourable conservation each of the qualifying features.
	in the lor	re for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained ng term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site

	 Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitat	Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals
Site Condition	 Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals, 2006. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently influencing site	None identified
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	No specific vulnerabilities identified

Name of Europea	n Site Creag Meagaidh
Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitat	 Acidic scree Alpine and subalpine heaths Blanket bog* Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels Dry heaths Montane acid grasslands Mountain willow scrub Plants in crevices on acid rocks Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks Tall herb communities Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath (*indicates priority habitat)

Site Condition	 Acidic scree, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Blanket bog, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, 2004. Favourable maintained. Dry heaths, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Montane acid grasslands, 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	 Mountain willow scrub, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Plants in crevices on acid rocks, 2005. Favourable maintained. Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, 2010. Favourable maintained. Tall herb communities, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Dotterel, 2001. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently influencing site	 Burning Grazing Game of fisheries management
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Land management changes

Name of Europea	n Site Creag nan Gamhainn
Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitat	Hard-water springs depositing lime* (*indicates priority habitat)
Site Condition	 Hard-water springs depositing lime, 2002. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently influencing site	None identified
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	No specific vulnerabilities identified

Name of Europea	n Site Dinnet Oakwood
Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitat	Western acidic oak woodland
Site Condition	 Western acidic oak woodland, 2002. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently influencing site	None identified
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	No specific vulnerabilities identified

Site Type		Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	n Site	Drumochter Hills
Conservation Objectives	To avoid ensuring an appropriate appropriate for To ensure in the lon Example 5 b St Pr D Vi	deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes oriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation each of the qualifying features. e for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained
Qualifying Habitats	 Ac Al Bl D M Pl: 	cidic scree pine and subalpine heaths anket bog* ry heaths ontane acid grasslands ountain willow scrub ants in crevices on acid rocks becies-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*

	- 11 1
	Tall herb communities
	 Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath
	(*indicates priority habitat)
Site Condition	 Acidic scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Blanket bog, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Dry heaths, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Montane acid grasslands, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Mountain willow scrub, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Plants in crevices on acid rocks, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Species-rich grasslands with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Unfavourable recovering. Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Dotterel, 2004. Favourable maintained.
	Merlin, 2004. Unfavourable no change.
Factors currently	Grazing
influencing site	Burning
	Trampling
	Recreational disturbance
Vulnerabilities to	Land management changes
change/potential effects of the plan	Changes to recreational patterns

Site Type Name of Europea	Special Area of Conservation n Site Glen Tanar
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within the site • Structure and function of the habitat • Process supporting the site • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat • No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitats	 Blanket bog* Caledonian forest* Dry heaths Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath (*indicates priority habitat)

Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within the site • Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Otter (Lutra lutra)
Site Condition	 Blanket bog* 2007, Favourable maintained Caledonian forest* 2005, Favourable maintained Dry heaths 2005, Favourable maintained Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath 2005, favourable maintained Otter (Lutra lutra) 2007, Favourable maintained Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) 2005, Unfavourable declining Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus) 2005, Favourable maintained Osprey (Pandion halietus), Favourable maintained Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica) not monitored to date
Factors currently influencing site	• Burning
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Land management changes

Site Type		Special Area of Conservation
Name of European Site		Greenhill of Strathdon
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus	
Objectives	ensuring t	hat the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes
	an approp	riate contribution to achieving favourable conservation
	status for	each of the qualifying features.
	To ensure	e for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained
	in the long	g term:
	Extent of the habitat on site	
	• Di	stribution of the habitat within the site
	Structure and function of the habitat	
	 Process supporting the site 	
	Distribution of typical species of the habitat	
	• Via	ability of typical species as components of the habitat
	No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat	
Qualifying Habitat	Dry heaths	

Site Condition	 Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands Dry heaths, 2009, Favourable maintained Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals, 2009, Favourable maintained Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, 2005, Favourable maintained
Factors currently influencing site	None identified
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	No specific vulnerabilities identified

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation	
Name of Europea	n Site Insh Marshes	
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus	
Objectives	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes	
	an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation	
	status for each of the qualifying features.	
	To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained	
	in the long term:	
	Extent of the habitat on site	
	Distribution of the habitat within the site	
	Structure and function of the habitat	
	Process supporting the site	
	Distribution of typical species of the habitat	
	 Viability of typical species as components of the habitat 	
	No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat	
Qualifying Habitats	Alder woodland on floodplains*	
	 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to 	
	moderate nutrient levels	
	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	
C. T	(* indicates priority habitat)	
Site Type	Special Area of Conservation	
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed	
Objectives	below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus	
	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation	
	status for each of the qualifying features.	
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained	
	in the long term:	
	Population of the species as a viable component of the site	
	 Distribution of the species within the site 	
	 Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species 	
	 Structure, function and supporting process of habitats 	
	- 3d acture, function and supporting process of habitats	

	supporting the speciesNo significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Otter (Lutra lutra)
Site Condition	 Alder woodland on floodplains*, 2009, Unfavourable recovering
	 Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, 2005, Favourable maintained
	 Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface, 2005, Favourable maintained
	 Otter (Lutra lutra), 2007, Favourable maintained
Factors currently	Grazing
influencing site	 Potential impacts from new development due to additional nutrient loading.
Vulnerabilities to	Land management changes
change/potential effects of the plan	 Effects on water quality including sewerage treatment, release of minerals, contamination or other waste
	 Relevant settlements: Kingussie, Newtonmore, Insh

Site Type Name of Europea	Special Area of Conservation n Site Kinveachy Forest
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitats	 Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat Bog woodland* Caledonian forest*
Site Condition	 (* indicates priority habitat) Bog woodland*, 2009 Unfavourable recovering Caledonian forest*, 2009, Unfavourable recovering Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), 2009, Favourable maintained Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica), not monitored to date
Factors currently influencing site	 Grazing Burning Game of fisheries management
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Recreational disturbance Relevant settlements: Boat of Garten

Site Type Name of Europea	Special Area of Conservation In Site Ladder Hills
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within the site • Structure and function of the habitat • Process supporting the site • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitats	 Alpine and subalpine heaths Blanket bog* Dry heaths (*indicates priority habitat)
Site Condition	Alpine and sub-alpine heaths – 1999 – Favourable maintained Blanket bog – 1999 – Favourable maintained Dry heaths – 2007 – Unfavourable declining
Factors currently influencing site	 Grazing Burning Recreational disturbance
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Potential effects from development in the neighbouring Lecht ski centre Land management changes

Site Type		Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	n Site	Monadhliath
Conservation Objectives	To avoid ensuring an appro status for To ensur in the lor • Eximal Status for To ensur in the lor • Eximal Status for To ensur in the lor	extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Extructure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Distribution of typical species as components of the habitat
Qualifying Habitat		lo significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat lanket bog*

	(* indicates priority habitat)
Site Condition	Blanket bog*, 2005, Unfavourable no change
Factors currently influencing site	 Grazing Trampling Recreational disturbance
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Changes in recreational patterns

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat
Qualifying Habitats	 Alpine and subalpine heaths Base-rich fens Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone Hard-water springs depositing lime* High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage* Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands (*indicates priority habitat)
Site Condition	 Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2009, Favourable maintained Base-rich fens, 2010, Favourable maintained Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone, 2005, Favourable maintained Hard-water springs depositing lime*, 2005, Favourable maintained High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage*, 2005, Favourable maintained Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, 2005, Unfavourable declining
Factors currently influencing site	Grazing

	•	Burning
	•	Invasive species
	•	Recreational disturbance
Vulnerabilities to	•	Land management changes
change/potential	•	Changes in recreation patterns
effects of the plan		

Site Type Name of Europea	Special Area of Conservation n Site Morven and Mullachdubh	
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: • Extent of the habitat on site • Distribution of the habitat within the site • Structure and function of the habitat • Process supporting the site • Distribution of typical species of the habitat • Viability of typical species as components of the habitat	
Qualifying Habitat Site Condition	 Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, 2011, Favourable 	
Sice Condition	maintained	
Factors currently influencing site	GrazingBurning	
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Land management changes	

Site Type		Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	ın Site	Muir of Dinnet
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained	
	 in the long term: Extent of the habitat on site Distribution of the habitat within the site Structure and function of the habitat Process supporting the site Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species as components of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat 	

Qualifying Habitats	 Clear water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels Degraded raised bogs Dry heaths Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface
Site Condition	 Clear water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, 2005, Favourable maintained Degraded raised bogs, 2005, Favourable maintained Dry heaths, 2005, Unfavourable declining Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface, 2005, Unfavourable no change Otter (Lutra lutra), 2007, Favourable maintained Greylag goose (Anser anser), 2005, Favourable maintained Waterfowl assemblage, 2005, Unfavourable declining
Factors currently influencing site	 Agricultural operations Water quality Game or fisheries management Invasive species
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Potential effects on water quality Potential for recreational disturbance. Relevant settlement: Dinnet

Site Type Name of Europea	Special Area of Conservation an Site River Dee
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species, including range of genetic types for salmon, as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species Distribution and viability of freshwater pearl mussel host species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting freshwater pearl mussel host species
Qualifying Interest(s)	Atlantic salmonFreshwater pearl musselOtter

Site Condition	 Atlantic salmon, 2007, Favourable maintained Freshwater pearl mussel, 2005, Unfavourable no change Otter, 2007, Favourable maintained
Factors currently influencing site	Development
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Effects on water quality including sewerage treatment, release of minerals, contamination or other waste Functioning of flood plains and the river system Water abstraction Micro-hydro schemes River engineering Rainbow trout fisheries Relevant settlements: Braemar, Ballater, Dinnet

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species, including range of genetic types for salmon, as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance to the species Distribution and viability of freshwater pearl mussel host species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting freshwater pearl mussel host species
Qualifying Species	Atlantic salmonFreshwater pearl mussel
Site Condition	 Atlantic salmon, 2007, Unfavourable recovering Freshwater pearl mussel, 2005, Unfavourable declining
Factors currently influencing site	 Grazing Diffuse pollution from agricultural operations, illegal collection of freshwater pearl mussels, morphological alterations to river channel.
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Effects on water quality including sewerage treatment, release of minerals, sedimentation, contamination or other waste Functioning of flood plains and the river system

Changes to natural river morphology

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europea	n Site River Spey
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species, including range of genetic types for salmon, as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance to the species Distribution and viability of freshwater pearl mussel host species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting freshwater pearl mussel host species
Qualifying Interest(s)	 Atlantic salmon Freshwater pearl mussel Otter Sea lamprey
Site Condition	 Atlantic salmon, 2005, Unfavourable recovering Freshwater pearl mussel, 2005, Unfavourable recovering Otter, 2007, Favourable maintained Sea lamprey, 2007, Favourable maintained
Factors currently influencing site	None identified
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Effects on water quality including sewerage treatment, release of minerals, contamination or other pollution and waste Functioning of flood plains and the river system Abstraction of water Relevant settlements: Dalwhinnie, Newtonmore, Kingussie, An Camus Mor, Aviemore, Inverdruie, Kincraig, Insh, Boat of Garten, Carrbridge, Dulnain Bridge, Nethy Bridge, Grantownon-Spey, Cromdale,

Site Type		Special Area of Conservation		
Name of Europ	ean Site	River Tay		
Conservation	To avoid	deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed		
Objectives	below) o	below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus		
	ensuring	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes		
	an appro	opriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation		

	status for each of the qualifying features. To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species, including range of genetic types for salmon, as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance to the species Distribution and viability of freshwater pearl mussel host species Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting freshwater pearl mussel host species
Qualifying interests	 Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar) Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri) Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels. Otter (Lutra lutra) River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis) Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus)
Site Condition	 Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), 2007, Favourable maintained Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri), 2010, Favourable maintained Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, 2005, Favourable maintained Otter (Lutra lutra), 2007, Favourable maintained River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis), 2010, Favourable maintained Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus), 2010, Favourable maintained
Factors currently	None identified
influencing site Vulnerabilities to	Effects on water quality including sewerage treatment, release
change/potential effects of the plan	 Effects off water quality including sewerage treatment, release of minerals, contamination or other waste Functioning of flood plains and the river system Relevant settlements: Blair Atholl

Site Type	Special Area of Conservation
Name of Europ	pean Site The Maim
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and
	To ensure for the qualifying habitat that the following are maintained in the long term: • Extent of the habitat on site

Qualifying Interest(s)	 Distribution of the habitat within site Structure and function of the habitat Processes supporting the habitat Distribution of typical species of the habitat Viability of typical species of the habitat No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat Dry heaths
Site Condition	 Dry heaths, 2010, Unfavourable no change
Factors currently influencing site	Burning
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Land management changes

Site Type Name of Europea Conservation Objectives	Special Protection Area n Site Abernethy Forest To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within the site • Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	 Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) Osprey (Pandion haliaetus) Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica)
Site Condition	 Capercaillie, breeding. Monitored 2009, favourable maintained. Osprey, breeding. Monitored 2007, favourable maintained. Scottish crossbill, not monitored.
Factors currently influencing site	 Grazing Burning Recreational disturbance
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Relevant settlements: Boat of Garten, Nethy Bridge Land management changes Recreational disturbance

Site Type S	pecial Protection Area

Name of Europea	n Site Anagach Woods
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:
	 Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site
	 Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)
Site Condition	Breeding capercaillie, not monitored to date.
Factors currently influencing site	Impact from disturbance from adjacent village and footpaths within the wood.
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Relevant settlements: Grantown-on-Spey Recreational disturbance

Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of Europea	n Site Ballochbuie
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed
Objectives	below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus
	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:
	Population of the species as a viable component of the site
	Distribution of the species within the site
	Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species
	Structure, function and supporting process of habitats
	supporting the species
	No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)
,	Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica)
Site Condition	Bog woodland, 2002. Unfavourable declining
	Caledonian forest, 2002. Unfavourable declining
	Otter 2004. Favourable maintained
	Plants in crevices in acid rocks. 2008. Favourable maintained
	Other features not yet monitored
Factors currently	Grazing
influencing site	Burning
Vulnerabilities to	Land management changes
change/potential	
effects of the plan	

Site Type	Special Bustostian Avea
Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of Europea Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	 Dotterel (Charadrius moninellus) Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)
Site Condition	 Acidic scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. Alpine and sub-alpine heaths, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Base rich fens, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Base-rich scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. Blanket bog, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Dry heath, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Grassland on soils rich in heavy metals, 2006. Favourable maintained. High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Montane acid grasslands, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Mountain willow scrub, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Plants in crevices in acid rocks, 2006. Favourable maintained. Plants in crevices in base-rich rocks, 2006. Favourable maintained. Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Favourable maintained. Dotterel, 1999. Favourable maintained. Golden eagle, 2009. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently	Burning
influencing site	Grazing Wind turbings sould impost on young golden codes given their
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Wind turbines could impact on young golden eagles, given their mobility. Recreational pressure may affect the notified features.

Site Type Name of Europear	Special Protection Area Site Cairngorms		
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed	o avoid	

Objectives	below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus		
	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.		
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:		
	 Population of the species as a viable component of the site 		
	Deliver of the state of the sta		
	·		
	 Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats 		
	 Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species 		
	 No significant disturbance of the species 		
Qualifying Species	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)		
Qualifying opecies	Dotterel (Charadrius moninellus)		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos) Morlin (Falsa salumbarius)		
	Merlin (Falco columbarius) October (Panion beliactus)		
	Osprey (Panion haliaetus) Panagrina (Falsa panagrinus)		
	Peregrine (Falco peregrinus) Santial graphill (Lovia santia)		
Site Condition	Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica) A side and a state of the second and a 2004. Exceedible		
Site Condition	 Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds, 2004. Favourable maintained. 		
	A - 15 - 2007 F		
	 Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2007. Unfavourable no change. Blanket bog, 2004. Unfavourable no change. 		
	Bog woodland, 2002. Favourable maintained. Caladonian forest 2009. Unfavourable declining.		
	 Caledonian forest, 2009. Unfavourable declining. Clear water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor 		
	to moderate nutrient levels, 2004. Favourable maintained.		
	 Dry heaths, 2007. Unfavourable no change. 		
	Green-shield moss (Bauxbaumia viridis), 2006. Favourable		
	maintained.		
	High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of		
	water seepage, 2006. Unfavourable no change.		
	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands, 2007. Favourable		
	maintained.		
	 Montane acid grasslands, 2006. Unfavourable recovering. 		
	 Mountain willow scrub, 2007. Unfavourable no change. 		
	Otter, 2004. Favourable maintained.		
	Plants in crevices on acid rocks, 2007. Favourable		
	maintained.		
	 Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, 2007. Unfavourable no 		
	change.		
	 Tall herb communities, 2007. Favourable maintained. 		
	 Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' 		
	surface, 2007. Favourable maintained.		
	 Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, 2007. Unfavourable 		
	no change.		
	 Breeding dotterel, 1999. Favourable maintained. 		
	 Breeding golden eagle, 2003. Favourable maintained. 		

	 Breeding osprey, 2006. Favourable maintained.
	 Breeding peregrine, 2002. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently	Grazing
influencing site	Burning
	Recreation
	Trampling
	Invasive species
Vulnerabilities to	Recreational disturbance to species
change/potential effects of the plan	 Relevant settlements: An Camus Mor, Boat of Garten. Also developing of, or extension of existing, recreational facilities.
	 Wind turbines could impact on young golden eagles, given their mobility

Site Type	Special Protection Area	
Name of European	n Site Cairngorms Massif	
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within the site • Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species	
Qualifying Species	Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos)	
Site Condition	Golden eagle - not monitored to date	
Factors currently influencing site	None identified	
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	No specific vulnerabilities identified	

Special Protection Area
Site Craigmore Wood
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species
ŧ

	No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)
Site Condition	Capercaille, 2009. Unfavourable no change.
Factors currently	None identified
influencing site	None identified
Vulnerabilities to	Recreational disturbance
change/potential	Relevant settlements: Boat of Garten, Nethy Bridge
effects of the plan	Relevant settlements. Boat of Garten, Nettry Bridge
Site Type	Special Protection Area
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species
Objectives	(listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying
,	species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is
	maintained; and
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are
	maintained in the long term:
	 Population of the species as a viable component of the site
	 Distribution of the species within the site
	 Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species
	 Structure, function and supporting process of habitats
	supporting the species
0 1:0 : 0 :	No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus)
Site Condition	Acidic scree, 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	Blanket bog, 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor
	to moderate nutrient levels, 2004. Favourable maintained.
	Dry heaths, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Mantana acid graphed 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	Montane acid grasslands, 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	Mountain willow scrub, 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	 Plants in crevices on acid rocks, 2005. Favourable maintained.
	 Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, 2010. Favourable
	maintained.
	 Tall herb communities, 2005. Unfavourable no change.
	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, 2005. Unfavourable
	no change.
	Dotterel, 2001. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently	Burning
influencing site	• Grazing
	Game of fisheries management
Vulnerabilities to	Land management changes
change/potential	
effects of the plan	

Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of European Site	Creag Meagaidh

Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus
,	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:
	Population of the species as a viable component of the site
	Distribution of the species within the site
	Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species
	 Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species
	No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus)
Site Condition	 Acidic scree, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Blanket bog, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels, 2004. Favourable maintained. Dry heaths, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Montane acid grasslands, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Mountain willow scrub, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Plants in crevices on acid rocks, 2005. Favourable maintained. Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks, 2010. Favourable maintained. Tall herb communities, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, 2005. Unfavourable no change. Dotterel, 2001. Favourable maintained.
Factors currently	Burning
influencing site	Grazing
8 1 11	Game of fisheries management
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Land management changes

Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of Europea	n Site Drumochter Hills
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed
Objectives	below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus
	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained
	in the long term:
	 Population of the species as a viable component of the site
	Distribution of the species within the site
	Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species
	Structure, function and supporting process of habitats
	supporting the species

	No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Dotterel (Charadrius moninellus)
	 Merlin (Falco columbarius)
Site Condition	 Acidic scree, 2006. Favourable maintained. Alpine and subalpine heaths, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Blanket bog, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Dry heaths, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Montane acid grasslands, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Mountain willow scrub, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Plants in crevices on acid rocks, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Species-rich grasslands with mat-grass in upland areas, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Tall herb communities, 2006. Unfavourable recovering. Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath, 2006. Unfavourable no change. Dotterel, 2004. Favourable maintained. Merlin, 2004. Unfavourable no change.
Factors currently influencing site Vulnerabilities to	 Grazing Burning Trampling Recreational disturbance
change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Changes to recreational patterns

Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of European	
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	 Hen harrier (circus cyaneus), breeding Merlin (Falco columbarius), breeding Osprey (Pandion haliatus), breeding Short-eared owl (Asio flammeus), breeding
Site Condition	 Hen harrier (circus cyaneus), breeding, 2010, Unfavourable declining Merlin (Falco columbarius), breeding, 2009, Unfavourable

	 declining Osprey (Pandion haliatus), breeding, 2011, Favourable declining Short-eared owl (Asio flammeus), breeding, 2009, Unfavourable declining
Factors currently influencing site	BurningGrazing
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Development of wind turbines within connectivity distance of the site has the potential to damage the features.

Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of European	n Site Glen Tanar
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	 Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus) Osprey (Pandion halietus) Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica)
Site Condition	 Blanket bog* 2007, Favourable maintained Caledonian forest* 2005, Favourable maintained Dry heaths 2005, Favourable maintained Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath 2005, favourable maintained Otter (Lutra lutra) 2007, Favourable maintained Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus) 2005, Unfavourable declining Hen Harrier (Circus cyaneus) 2005, Favourable maintained Osprey (Pandion halietus), Favourable maintained Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica) not monitored to date
Factors currently influencing site	Burning
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	Land management changes

Name of European	n Site Kinveachy Forest
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: Population of the species as a viable component of the site Distribution of the species within the site Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species
	 No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica)
Site Condition	 Bog woodland*, 2009 Unfavourable recovering Caledonian forest*, 2009, Unfavourable recovering Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), 2009, Favourable maintained Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica), not monitored to date
Factors currently influencing site	 Grazing Burning Game of fisheries management
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Recreational disturbance Relevant settlements: Boat of Garten

Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of European	n Site Loch Vaa
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within the site • Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying species	Slavonian grebe (Podiceps auritus)
Site Condition	 Slavonian grebe (Podiceps auritus), 2010, Unfavourable no change
Factors currently influencing site	Recreational disturbance
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Effects on water quality including sewerage treatment, release of minerals, contamination or other waste Changes in recreation patterns

Site Type Name of European	Special Protection Area 1 Site Lochnagar
Conservation Objectives	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained. To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term: • Population of the species as a viable component of the site • Distribution of the species within the site • Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species • Structure, function and supporting process of habitats supporting the species • No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	 Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus)
Site Condition	 Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus), 2005, Favourable maintained
Factors currently influencing site	None identified
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	No specific vulnerabilities identified

Site Type	Special Protection Area
Name of European	n Site Muir of Dinnet
Conservation	To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed
Objectives	below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus
	ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.
	To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained
	in the long term:
	 Population of the species as a viable component of the site
	Distribution of the species within the site
	Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species
	Structure, function and supporting process of habitats
	supporting the species
	 No significant disturbance of the species
Qualifying Species	Greylag goose (Anser anser)
	Waterfowl assemblage
Site Type	Ramsar Site
Feature	Greylag goose (Anser anser)
Site Description	The Muir of Dinnet Ramsar Site comprises two neighbouring
	freshwater lochs (Davan and Kinord) in the Deeside are of
	Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The entire area of the SPA falls within Muir
	of Dinnet SSSI and NNR.
Site Condition	Clear water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor

	 to moderate nutrient levels, 2005, Favourable maintained Degraded raised bogs, 2005, Favourable maintained Dry heaths, 2005, Unfavourable declining Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface, 2005, Unfavourable no change Otter (Lutra lutra), 2007, Favourable maintained Greylag goose (Anser anser), 2005, Favourable maintained Waterfowl assemblage, 2005, Unfavourable declining
Factors currently influencing site	 Agricultural operations Water quality Game or fisheries management Invasive species
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Potential effects on water quality Potential for recreational disturbance. Relevant settlement: Dinnet

Site Type Special Protection Area		
Name of European Site River Spey -Insh Marshes		
To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species		
(listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species,		
thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained.		
To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are		
maintained in the long term:		
 Population of the species as a viable component of the site 		
Distribution of the species within the site		
Distribution and extend of habitats supporting the species		
 Structure, function and supporting process of habitats 		
supporting the species		
No significant disturbance of the species		
Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus)		
Osprey (Pandion haliaetus)		
Spotted crake (Porzana porzana)		
 Whooper swan (Cygnus Cygnus) 		
Wigeon (Anus Penelope)		
Woodsandpiper (Tringa galeola)		
Ramsar Site		
Breeding bird assemblage		
Flood-plain fen		
Mesotropic loch		
Tropic range river/stream		
Whooper swan (Cygnus Cygnus)		
The River Spey-Insh Marshes site is a mosaic of freshwater wetland		
habitats. The River Spey is considered to be a unique example in		
Britain of a large, high altitude, but slow flowing river. Loch Insh is,		
however, noted for its exceptionally rapid water turnover and is an		

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	excellent example of a mesotrophic loch, an uncommon type in Britain. The Insh Marshes form the largest, most northerly, single-unit flood-plain mire of the poor fen type in Great Britain. The boundaries of the Ramsar site are coincident with those of the River Spey-Insh Marshes SSSI.
Site Condition	 Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus), 2010, Favourable maintained Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), 2009, Favourable maintained Spotted crake (Porzana porzana), 2005, Favourable maintained Whooper swan (Cygnus Cygnus), 2010, Favourable maintained Wigeon (Anus Penelope), 2010, Unfavourable no change Woodsandpiper (Tringa galeola), 2005, Unfavourable declining Breeding bird assemblage, 2005, Favourable maintained Floodplain fen, 2005, Favourable maintained Mesotrophic loch, 2005, Favourable maintained Trophic range river/stream, 2005, Favourable maintained
Factors currently influencing site	 Development leading to potential additional nutrient loading Recreational disturbance Forestry operations
Vulnerabilities to change/potential effects of the plan	 Land management changes Recreational disturbance from development in neighbouring areas Effects on water quality including sewerage treatment, release of minerals, contamination or other waste Functioning of flood plains and the river system Relevant settlements: Kingussie, Newtonmore, Insh