

Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan  
2017-2022

**Strategic Environmental Assessment  
Environmental Report**

Appendix I: Plans, Policies and  
Strategies

June 2016

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BIG 9



## Appendices

### Appendix I: Plans, Policies and Strategies

Relevant PPS	Relevant Objectives/Purpose	SEA Issue / Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the NPPP
<b>International Directives and Policies</b>			
The Clean Air Policy Package (EC, 2013)	The package consists of a Clean Air Programme for Europe with air quality objectives for the period up to 2030, a revised National Emission Ceilings Directive (currently under review) with stricter national emission ceilings for the six main pollutants, and a proposal for a new Directive to reduce pollution from medium-sized combustion installations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Air</li> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Population and Human Health</li> </ul>	The Proposals of the Plan should not adversely affect air quality.
Directive 91/676/EEC: Nitrates Directive	Requires member states to reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and to prevent further such pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> </ul>	Plan should not increase water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources.
Directive 92/42/EC: The Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora	Requires member states to sustain populations of naturally occurring flora and fauna by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain ecologically and scientifically sound levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Fauna</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan must ensure protection and enhancement of Natura Sites and protection of European Protected Species.
Directive 1999/31/EC: Landfill of Waste Directive	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Air</li> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Material Assets</li> </ul>	Plan should promote the waste hierarchy and work towards reducing landfill waste.

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	introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population and Human Health</li> </ul>	
Directive 2000/60/EC: The Water Framework Directive	Requires member states to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies, and develop integrated catchment management and river basin management plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should support protection and enhancement of the water environment.
Directive 2001/42/EC: Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Requires Strategic Environmental Assessments to be undertaken for plans, programmes and strategies with significant environmental effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005</li> </ul>	Enables significant environmental effects of the Plan to be identified and addressed.
Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD): National Emissions Ceiling Directive	Sets ceilings for each member state for emissions of ammonia, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide and volatile organic compounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Air</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should reflect the purpose of the Directive and should not adversely affect air quality.
Directive 2002/49/EC: Environmental Noise Directive	Aims to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should seek to ensure policies and developments do not result in negative health and wellbeing effects resulting from noise.
Directive 2006/7/EC: Bathing Water Directive	Aims to protect the public and the environment from faecal pollution at waters used for bathing by a large number of visitors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should consider the contribution that actions could make towards the attainment of bathing water quality standards.

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Directive 2006/113/EC: The Shellfish Waters Directive	Aims to protect or improve shellfish waters in order to support shellfish life and growth. It is designed to protect the aquatic habitat of bivalve and gastropod molluscs, which include oysters, mussels, cockles, scallops and clams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> </ul>	Plan should seek to avoid negative effects on shellfish waters, which in the National Park context include Freshwater Pearl Mussel.
Directive 2006/118/EC: Groundwater Daughter Directive	Made under the Water Framework Directive, the Daughter Directive aims to prevent and limit inputs of pollutants to groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should where possible contribute to the protection of groundwater resources.
Directive 2007/60/EC: Floods Directive	Requires member states to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Climatic Factors</li> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should reduce and manage flood risk encouraging natural flood management approaches.
Directive 2008/50/EC: Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Air</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should support measures that would improve air quality.
Directive 2008/98/EC: Waste Framework Directive	The revised EU Waste Framework Directive establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste by member states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Material assets</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should, if needed, provide a strategic context for waste management within the National Park.
Directive 2009/28/EC: Promotion of the use of	Establishes a common framework for the production of energy from renewable sources and the promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Climatic factors</li> </ul>	Plan should seek to promote the development and use of

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energy from renewable sources	of its use.		appropriate renewable energy sources.
Directive 2009/147/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds	Requires member states to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain ecologically and scientifically sounds levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should support protection and enhancement of bird habitat through policies and targets.
European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (European Council, 1992)	European Charter adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect and promote historical regional and minority languages in Europe.  The charter identifies Gaelic as being an endangered language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan can support the Gaelic language by encouraging good design and placemaking.
European Framework for Sustainable Development (2001)	Promotes quality of life, coherent and cost effective policy making, technological innovation, stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation. Strategies for sustainable economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan should support social progress and respect the local environment.
European Landscape Convention (2000)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should be a tool for the maintenance and restoration of landscapes and their natural habitats.

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European Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020.	➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Plan should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
European Union Climate Change Agreement 2007	EU member states agreed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20 per cent by 2020.	➤ Climatic Factors	Plan should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources and contribute to climate change mitigation.
European Union Common Agricultural Policy	Sets policy for agricultural support with increased emphasis on rural development support.	➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage ➤ Population and Human Health	Plan should recognise and provide for rural diversification of economic activities.
European Union Policy Framework for Climate and Energy (2020 to 2030)	A framework for EU climate and energy policies in the period from 2020 to 2030. At the heart of the 2030 framework is a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.	➤ Climatic Factors	Plan should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources and contribute to climate change mitigation.
Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1997)	Protocol to the international Framework Convention on Climate Change with the objective of reducing the Greenhouse gases that cause climate change.	➤ Climatic factors	Plan should support measures that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
The Pan-European Biological and Landscape	The Strategy aims to reverse the decline of landscape and biological diversity, by promoting innovation and	➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora ➤ Landscape and	Plan should support the Strategy by considering the

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Diversity Strategy (Council of Europe, 1995)	proactive policy making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cultural Heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	contribution that actions could make to protecting biodiversity and landscapes.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971	Requires conservation and wise use of wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should ensure the protection and enhancement of wetlands.
Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	Promotes Clean Air for Europe (CAFE), supports sustainable use of pesticides, conservation of the marine environment, soil protection, waste prevention and recycling as well as the sustainable use of natural resources.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan should promote all forms of sustainable development.
Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste (EU 2005)	A sector based strategy produced under the Environmental Action Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Climatic factors</li> <li>➤ Air</li> <li>➤ Material assets</li> </ul>	Plan should seek to minimise waste and promote recycling.
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (EU 2006)	The Soil Thematic Strategy is seeking to establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Soil</li> </ul>	Plan should contribute towards the protection and improvement of soil.
UN Convention on	Key objective of the Convention is to develop national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna</li> </ul>	Plan should look for

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Biological Diversity (1992)	strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, which should be integrated across other policy sectors.	and Flora	opportunities to conserve, and where possible restore, biodiversity.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Rio Earth Summit) 1992	Treaty aimed at reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases to combat global warming.	➤ Climatic factors	Plan should assist in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>National Legislation (UK and Scotland)</b>			
Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000 and Amendment 2002	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants in Scotland.	➤ Air ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should support measures that would improve air quality.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011)	Prescribes the approach to be taken to planning for scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.	➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage	Plan should ensure that scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.
Climate Change Act 2008	The Act sets a statutory target for the UK as a whole to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050 and provides a framework for shared action. In Scotland, its targets are subsumed by the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	➤ Climatic factors	Plan should support and include climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.



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Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Outlines emission reduction targets, adaptation measures, and establishes duties on public bodies.	➤ Climatic factors	The Plan should support and include climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 (as amended for Scotland)	These regulations relate to the designation of Natura sites, and provision of protection to various plant and animal species.	➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and ➤ Flora	Plan should ensure that Natura 2000 sites are protected from loss or damage.
Environment Act 1995	The Act sets new standards for environmental management by National Parks and other statutory bodies.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The CNPA must adhere to the standards set out in the Act.
Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Requires Strategic Environmental Assessments to be completed for plans, programmes and strategies likely to have significant environmental effects.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Enables the significant environmental effects of the Plan to be identified and addressed.
Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (Scotland) Regulations 1999	Requires environmental impact assessments for certain forestry projects.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan will be required to be compatible with Environmental Impact Assessments legislation.

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Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 2011	Requires environmental impact assessment of site specific projects and specifically requires consideration of Sensitive Areas including National Parks.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan will be required to be compatible with Environmental Impact Assessments legislation.
Equality Act 2010	The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.	➤ Population and Human health	The Plan should ensure that it does not result in individuals or groups with protected characteristics being discriminated against.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	Establishes roles, responsibilities and requirements for sustainable flood management.	➤ Climatic Factors ➤ Water ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should support flood management, particularly natural flood management.
Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005	The Act aims to secure Gaelic as an official language of Scotland, "commanding equal respect" with English	➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage ➤ Population and Human health	In its production the Plan should meet the requirements of the Act and enable CNPA and other partners, including those not covered by the Act, to do the same.
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Has the general function of investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment.	➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage	Plan should support the protection and preservation of the historic environment.

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Housing (Scotland) Act 2014	Makes provision about housing, including provision about the abolition of the right to buy, social housing, the law affecting private housing, the regulation of letting agents and the licensing of sites for mobile homes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should support the provision of housing, particularly affordable housing.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Establishes right of responsible access to land and water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan can provide for and support responsible access.
National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000	Specifies what a Park Authority can do and how it should be run, including a requirement to produce a National Park Plan.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Establishes the aims of National Parks. Provides direction on the functions and role of the National Park Authority.
Nature Conservation Act (Scotland) 2004	Act places duties on public bodies for conserving biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.

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Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Material Assets</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.
Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended)	Protects badgers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> </ul>	Plan should seek to protect badgers.
Sewage (Scotland) Act 1968	Along with the Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 this gives responsibilities to Scottish Water to manage the discharge of surface water that enters its drainage systems (by providing sewers and public Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)) and to maintain water supplies and drainage infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should have regard to Scottish Water's duties under this Act.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Transposes the Water Framework Directive into Scots law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should encourage improvements to the water environment and support measures for more efficient use of water.
Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002	Along with the Sewage (Scotland) Act 1968 this gives responsibilities to Scottish Water to manage the discharge of surface water that enters its drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should have regard to Scottish Water's duties under this Act.

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	systems (by providing sewers and public Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)) and to maintain water supplies and drainage infrastructure.		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Requires certain species to be protected.	➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Plan should support protected species.
Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011	Amends Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and seeks to modernise game law; abolish the designation 'areas of special protection'; improve snaring practice; regulate invasive non-native species; change the licensing system for protected species; amend current arrangements for deer management and deer stalking; strengthen protection of badgers; change how muirburn can be practised; and make operational changes to the management of Sites of Scientific Interest; game law, use of shores, and invasive species legislation.	➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Plan should support provisions of the Act.
<b>National Policy (UK and Scotland)</b>			
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	Sets out objectives for eight air pollutants.	➤ Air ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
A Policy on Architecture for Scotland (2001 updated)	Scottish Government Guidance 2001.	➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage ➤ Population and	Plan should support good design.

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in 2006)		➤ Human health	
A Policy Statement for Scotland – Designing Places	Provides the policy context for important areas of planning policy and design guidance.	➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should support good design.
Changing Our Ways: Scotland’s Climate Change Programme	Demonstrates how Scotland will deliver carbon savings from devolved policy measures and reduce its vulnerability to the changing climate.	➤ Climatic factors ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Choosing our future: Scotland’s Sustainable Development Strategy	Outlines a strategic framework for the Scottish Government’s strategies on climate change, transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, green jobs and biodiversity.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Plan should help deliver sustainable development.
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	Delivers a framework for civil protection in the UK and defines the responsibilities for responders to emergency which include (among others)	➤ Material Assets ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should support the requirements of responders to fulfil their statutory duties.
Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future (2015)	The national cross-government strategy that sets out how the Scottish Government and its partner organisations propose to reduce air pollution further to protect human health and fulfil Scotland’s legal responsibilities as soon as possible.	➤ Air ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Climate Change: The UK Programme	Goal to reduce carbon emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050.	➤ Climatic factors ➤ Air	Plan should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of

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			measures.
Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland (SEPA, 2009)	This policy aims to provide a sustainable future for Scotland's groundwater resources by protecting legitimate uses of groundwater and providing a common SEPA framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> </ul>	Plan should aim, where possible, to manage significant flood risk to groundwater from flooding related pollution.
Land Use Strategy for Scotland (2011)	Outlines strategy for achieving sustainable land use across Scotland and getting the best from the land of Scotland.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Plan can provide more specific direction on the National Land Use Strategy and can be implemented at a regional level.
Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes	Series of guidance notes which are designed to support the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and Scottish Planning Policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage</li> </ul>	Guidance for policy development on the management of the historic environment.
National Planning Framework 3 (2014)	A long term strategy for Scotland that provides the spatial expression of the Government's Economic Strategy and plans for the development and investment in infrastructure.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Provides strategic context for future regional change around the Park.
Scotland Policy on Control of Woodland Removal	Sets out Scottish Ministers policy on woodland removal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Climatic Factors</li> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna</li> </ul>	Plan should support the policy.

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		and Flora ➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage	
The River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District: 2015–2027	Fulfils a requirement under the EU Water Framework Directive.	➤ Water ➤ Soil ➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Includes management objectives for water bodies in the National Park which the Plan should take account of.
Scotland Rural Development Programme	Sets goals for sustainable rural development and the types of support available.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Plan can provide more specific direction on how rural development and diversification should be supported in the Park.
Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework (2009)	The framework plays a central role in building Scotland's resilience to the changing climate, by setting the strategic direction for Scottish Government actions and providing specific actions for different sectors.	➤ Climatic factors ➤ Population and Human health	Plan should support and include climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
Scotland's Economic Strategy	Reaffirms the Scottish Government's commitment to creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.	➤ Material assets ➤ Population and Human Health	Plan should encourage economic development that does not adversely affect the special qualities of the Park.
Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)	Scottish Government's National Strategy for reducing transport emissions by 80%.	➤ Climatic Factors ➤ Air ➤ Population and	Plan should support reductions in emissions from transport.



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		Human health	
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy	<p>Comprises two documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scotland's Biodiversity – It's in Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2004)</li> <li>2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity - A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2013)</li> </ul> <p>Identifies Scottish biodiversity priorities and lead partners for taking action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water</li> <li>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should reflect the purpose of the Strategy through support for the Cairngorms Nature Action Plan 2013 - 2018.
Scottish Forestry Strategy (2006)	Outlines strategic priorities for forestry including management, planting and environmental stewardship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water</li> <li>Soils</li> <li>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should provide a strategic direction for forestry policy within the National Park.
Scottish Geodiversity Charter 2012-2017	Charter sets out why geodiversity is important, and presents a vision that geodiversity is recognised as an integral and vital part of our environment, economy, heritage and future sustainability to be safeguarded for existing and future generations in Scotland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material Assets</li> <li>Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	The CNPA is a signatory to the Charter and therefore the Plan should include actions to help meet its objectives.
Scottish Government's Infrastructure Investment Plan (2011)	Gives an overview of the Scottish Government's plans for infrastructure investment over the coming decades.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material Assets</li> <li>Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should take account of potential impacts (both positive and negative) of actions on

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			existing and planned developments.
Scottish Government's National Outcomes	The Scottish Government has 15 National Outcomes that the public sector must collectively deliver.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan should identify and contribute to delivery of the outcomes that are most appropriate in the Park.
Scottish Government Purpose	The Scottish Government's purpose is to secure sustainable economic growth for Scotland. All the public sector should be working to the purpose.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan should support the delivery of sustainable economic growth in the context of the Park and its special qualities and management needs.
Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2011)	Outlines Scottish Ministers' policies on the historic environment, and supersedes the policy elements in 'Passed to the Future'.	➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage	Plan should follow the guidance for policy development on the management of the historic environment.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)	National planning policy and guidance covering a range of topics relevant to the Local Development Plan.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	In its spatial strategy and policies, the Plan will need to meet the requirements set out within Scottish Planning Policy.
Scottish Soil Framework	Ministers policies and objectives for the conservation	➤ Climatic Factors ➤ Water	Plan should promote soil

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2009	and use of soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Material Assets</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	conservation.
Scottish Water Business Plan 2015 - 2021	The business plan sets out how Scottish Water will deliver improvements to drinking water quality, the environment and customer service required by Scottish Ministers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should be developed with regard to the objectives and actions proposed in the Business Plan.
Scottish Zero Waste Plan (2010)	Provides context for waste planning in Scotland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Climatic Factors</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Material assets</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Directs the Plan to secure zero waste in new development through support for waste management and good design.
Tourism Scotland 2020 – A Strategy for Leadership and Growth	The strategy targets those markets that offer Scotland the greatest growth potential, provides collaboration within and across Scotland’s tourism destinations and develops the authentic memorable experiences tourists seek.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should support development of sustainable tourism to contribute to national targets for tourism growth.
UK Geodiversity Action Plan	The Action Plan provides a framework in which actions for geodiversity can be captured in one place, allowing a range of organisations, groups and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Material Assets</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> </ul>	The CNPA is a signatory to the Scottish Geodiversity Charter and therefore the Plan should

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	individuals to demonstrate their achievements in a UK-wide context	➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage	include actions to help promote and protect the National Park's geodiversity.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework 2011 – 2020	The Framework sets out the common purpose and shared priorities of the UK and Scotland for the management of the environment as a whole.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should reflect the purpose of the Framework through support for the Cairngorms Nature Action Plan 2013 - 2018.
<b>Local Plans and Strategies</b>			
A9 Duelling Strategy	The project involves the upgrade of 80 miles of single carriageway along the A9 between Perth and Inverness by 2025.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	The Plan will need to consider the effects of the duelling on the aims of the National Park and how this will influence the spatial priorities of the CNPA.
Cairngorms National Park Capercaillie Framework 2015	Provides a set of working data, analysis and recommendations that will inform implementation across a wide spectrum of work, from habitat and species management, to recreation management and development planning.	➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Plan should support the aims of the Framework and ensure that Capercaillie and their habitat are not adversely affected by management and planning decisions.
Cairngorms National Park Core Paths Plan 2015	Identifies a network of core paths throughout the National Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Population and</li> </ul>	Plan should support the promotion and development of

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		Human health	core paths.
Cairngorms National Park Economic Strategy 2015-2018	The purpose of the Strategy for the Cairngorms National Park is to identify the priorities that are specifically relevant to the area and to ensure that partners are working together to address them.	➤ Population and Human Health	Plan should support the National Park's aim to promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities.
Cairngorms National Park Landscape Framework	A framework for managing landscape change in the Cairngorms to maintain and enhance the special landscape qualities and character.	➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage	Plan will use this to guide appropriate development to the right location.
Cairngorms National Park Gaelic Language Plan 2013	A plan that aims to enhance the Gaelic Language and culture within the National Park.	➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage ➤ Population and Human health	Plan can support the Gaelic language through good design and placemaking.
Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan 2015	Establishes development and settlement strategy for the Park, allocates specific development sites, and provides policies for managing development in the Park.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	This is the current framework for development within the National Park. The Plan will need to take account of its contents.
Cairngorms Nature Action Plan 2013-2018	Priorities and actions for biodiversity in the National Park.	➤ Water ➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Plan should support the implementation and review of Cairngorms Action Plan
Active Cairngorms (2015)	Provides a framework for managing outdoor access in the Park.	➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Plan can support and promote responsible outdoor access.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	
Community Plans	Plans set out how public services will be planned and delivered, through consultation and co-operation.	All SEA Issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Plan can support parts of Community Plans.
Community Visions and Local Community Action or development Plans	Statements from communities in the Park about how they would like to change or develop in future, sometimes with plans on how to get there.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan can support communities in developing their own plans and capacity.
Housing Need and Demand Assessments (prepared by local authorities as housing authorities for each council area)	Assess housing need and demand in each local authority area, and identify likely future need and demand to inform housing strategies and development plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	HNDAs inform housing requirement for the National Park.
Economic Development Strategies	Priority areas for economic development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Material assets</li> <li>➤ Population and human health</li> </ul>	Plan should encourage economic development that does not adversely affect the special qualities of the Park.

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Local Authority Single Outcome Agreements	Strategic documents outlining priorities across communities in the National Park.	All SEA issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Plan can help deliver community priorities.
Local Housing Strategies (prepared by local authorities as housing authorities for each council area)	Required by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001. Sets out how housing authorities will provide for housing needs and demands in their area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	LHS can be used to provide evidence to support the approach taken to the delivery of housing within the National Park.
Regional and Local Transport Strategies	Set out how to maintain and improve infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Climatic Factors</li> <li>➤ Air</li> <li>➤ Population and Human health</li> </ul>	Plan should support sustainable transport solutions and encourage lower carbon forms of transport.
River Dee Catchment Management Plan (2007)	Aims to promote sustainable use of natural resources, to improve water quality and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</li> <li>➤ Landscape and Cultural heritage</li> </ul>	Plan should support integrated catchment management as a way of improving water quality and the health of natural systems.
River Spey Catchment Management Plan (2003)	Aims to promote sustainable use of natural resources, to improve water quality and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Water</li> <li>➤ Soil</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity, Fauna</li> </ul>	Plan should support integrated catchment management as a way of improving water quality

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		and Flora ➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage	and the health of natural systems.
South Esk River Catchment Management Plan (2009)	Aims to promote sustainable use of natural resources, to improve water quality and biodiversity.	➤ Water ➤ Soil ➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora ➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Plan should support integrated catchment management as a way of improving water quality and the health of natural systems.
Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Tourism in the Cairngorms 2011-2016	Identifies measures to support and develop sustainable management of tourism in the Park in line with the Europarc Federation of Protected Areas Charter.	➤ Air ➤ Water ➤ Material assets ➤ Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora ➤ Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Plan should support the implementation of the Sustainable Tourism Strategy.