Cairngorms National Park

Local Development Plan 2021

Habitats Regulations Appraisal Report

Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations

2000 Act	National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000
AA	Appropriate Assessment
DPEA	Planning and Environmental Appeals Division
Ha	Hectares
HRA	Habitats Regulations Appraisal
LDP	Local Development Plan 2021
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
MRE	Minor Residual Effect
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area

Introduction

This document records the Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) of the Local Development Plan (LDP) 2021 which is the development plan for the Cairngorms National Park as required under the terms of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006.

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.

A HRA was prepared to accompany the proposed LDP. The proposed LDP was then subject to examination by the Planning and Environmental Appeals Division (DPEA) of Scottish Government. The examination identified a number of modifications to the proposed LDP. The HRA has been updated to take account of the modifications to the LDP, which was adopted in March 2021.

The HRA Process

There is no prescribed method for a HRA. The CNPA therefore roughly followed the guidance prepared by David Tyldesley and Associates for NatureScot (formerly known as Scottish Natural Heritage, SNH) 'Habitats Regulations Appraisals of Plans' (January 2015), apart from where this has been superseded by more recent case law. The CNPA have consulted NatureScot during the preparation of the appraisal.

There are a number of stages to the methodology followed, as summarised in **Table 1**. The stages are adapted from the guidance prepared by David Tyldesley and Associates, taking account of more recent case law.

Table 1 The HRA process (Adapted from NatureScot Guidance: Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans, D Tyldesley, 2015)

1	Decide whether plan is subject to HRA
2	Identify European sites that should be considered and gather information about them
3	Discretionary consultation on the method and scope of the appraisal
4	Screen the plan for potential likely significant effects (LSEs) on European sites
5	Undertake an appropriate assessment in view of conservation objectives of any aspect of the plan for which LSEs have been identified, and apply mitigation measures until there is no adverse effect on European site integrity
6	Prepare and consult on a draft record of the HRA
7	If amending the plan in light of consultation, screen amendments for likely significant effects and, if required, carry out appropriate assessment and consult NatureScot again
8	Modify HRA record in light of any amendments, complete and publish the final HRA record with clear conclusions

1. Deciding whether the Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan is subject to HRA

The LDP 2021 is the development plan for the Cairngorms National Park as required under the terms of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006. It will replaces the Cairngorms National Park LDP 2015. The 2021 LDP covers the whole of the Cairngorms National Park administrative area and will be used by both the National Park Authority and the Local Authorities that cover its area.

The purpose of the LDP is to provide a land use planning policy framework to guide future development and be used to determine planning applications. The LDP includes a strategic "vision" for the Cairngorms National Park, forecasts for new housing, industrial and commercial requirements, with site allocations made to meet these requirements. The LDP also contains policies aimed at considering development proposals while protecting the built and natural environment resources of the National Park.

It was clear that the proposed LDP contained aspects that could have a direct consequence for at least one European site. It was also clear that the LDP is not solely for the purposes of managing European sites. The LDP must therefore be subject to HRA.

2. Identifying European sites and gathering information about them

The next stage of the assessment process involved identifying which of the European sites either within or outwith the National Park may be affected by the LDP.

A total of 2,213 km^2 (around 50%) of the National Park has been designated as a European site (**Figure 1**). A number of European sites overlap the National Park boundary, with a total 572 km^2 of their area located outwith its boundary.

A total of 43 European sites were considered in the assessment. They are listed in **Table 2**. Details of the condition of the sites are provided in **Appendix 1**.

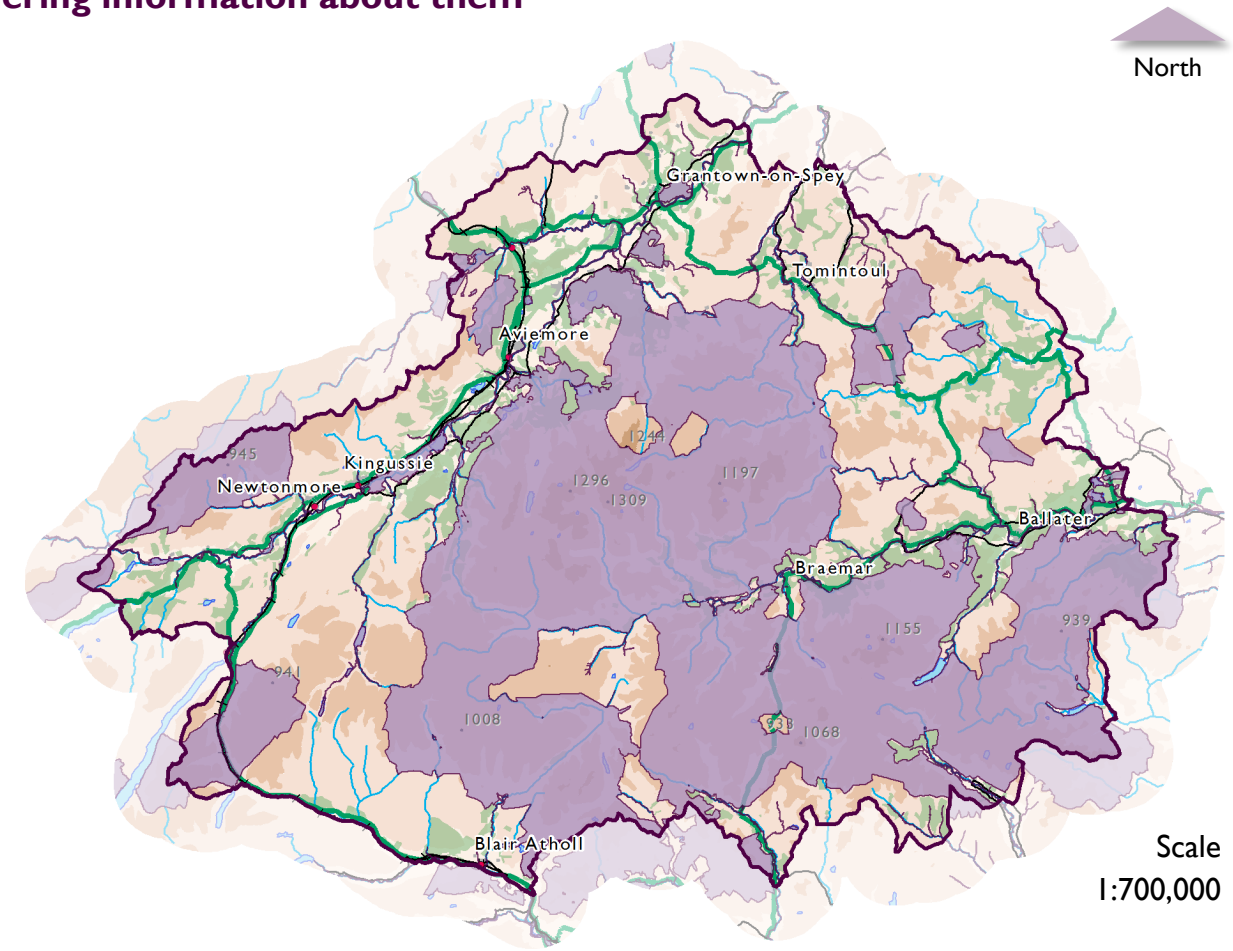


Figure 1 Land within the Cairngorms National Park that is protected as either an SAC or SPA. For individual site maps, see SiteLink https://sitelink.nature.scot/home.

Table 2 European Sites selected for assessment in the HRA of the LDP.

Site Code	Site Name	Site Status	Local Authority Area	Wholly Within CNP	Partially Within CNP	Total Area (ha)	Area within CNP (ha)	% Within CNP
UK9002561	Abernethy Forest	SPA	Highland	✓	×	5,793.46	5,793.46	100%
UK9020297	Anagach Woods	SPA	Highland	✓	×	392.78	392.78	100%
UK0012957	Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Perth & Kinross	×	✓	8,084.76	7,762.25	96.0%
UK0030030	Ballochbuie	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	×	1,881.73	1,881.73	100%
UK9002781	Ballochbuie	SPA	Aberdeenshire	✓	×	1,881.73	1,881.73	100%
UK0012821	Caenlochan	SAC	Aberdeenshire; Angus; Perth and Kinross	✓	×	5,204.16	5,204.16	100%
UK9004011	Caenlochan	SPA	Aberdeenshire; Angus; Perth and Kinross	✓	×	5,975.28	5,975.28	100%
UK0016412	Cairngorms	SAC	Aberdeenshire; Highland; Moray	✓	×	57,685.02	57,685.02	100%
UK9002241	Cairngorms	SPA	Aberdeenshire; Highland; Moray	✓	×	50,903.74	50,903.74	100%
UK9020308	Cairngorms Massif	SPA	Aberdeenshire, Angus, Highland, Moray, Perth and Kinross	×	✓	187,504.06	173,254.64	92.4%
UK0030122	Coyles of Muick	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	×	135.16	135.16	100%
UK9001801	Craigmore Wood	SPA	Highland	✓	×	654.09	654.09	100%
UK0012955	Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Highland	×	✓	6,144.58	507.19	8.3%

Site Code	Site Name	Site Status	Local Authority Area	Wholly Within CNP	Partially Within CNP	Total Area (ha)	Area within CNP (ha)	% Within CNP
UK9002161	Creag Meagaidh	SPA	Highland	✗	✓	2,872.64	71.18	2.5%
UK0013584	Creag nan Gamhainn	SAC	Moray	✓	✗	15.75	15.75	100%
UK0030134	Dinnet Oakwood	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	19.73	19.73	100%
UK0012942	Drumochter Hills	SAC	Highland; Perth and Kinross	✗	✓	9,445.56	7,382.22	78.2%
UK9002301	Drumochter Hills	SPA	Highland; Perth and Kinross	✗	✓	9,445.56	7,382.22	78.2%
UK9004381	Forest of Clunie	SPA	Perth and Kinross	✗	✓	19,349.38	905.22	4.7%
UK0012756	Glen Tanar	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✗	✓	4,180.09	4,142.25	99.1%
UK9002771	Glen Tanar	SPA	Aberdeenshire	✗	✓	4,180.09	4,142.25	99.1%
UK0030159	Green Hill of Strathdon	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	640.77	640.77	100%
UK0019812	Insh Marshes	SAC	Highland	✓	✗	1,158.78	1,158.78	100%
UK0030179	Ladder Hills	SAC	Aberdeenshire; Moray	✓	✗	4,357.94	4,357.94	100%
UK0012759	Kinveachy Forest	SAC	Highland	✗	✓	2,849.36	2,232.59	78.4%
UK9002581	Kinveachy Forest	SPA	Highland	✗	✓	2,849.36	2,232.59	78.4%
UK9002751	Loch Vaa	SPA	Highland	✓	✗	44.6	44.6	100%
UK9002281	Lochnagar	SPA	Angus, Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	1,431.28	1,431.28	100%

Site Code	Site Name	Site Status	Local Authority Area	Wholly Within CNP	Partially Within CNP	Total Area (ha)	Area within CNP (ha)	% Within CNP
UK0030210	Monadhliath	SAC	Highland	✗	✓	10,671.11	7,121.03	66.7%
UK0012894	Morrone Birkwood	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	318.4	318.4	100%
UK0019958	Morven & Mullachdubh	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	916.76	916.76	100%
UK0019959	Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	415.76	415.76	100%
UK9002791	Muir of Dinnet	SPA	Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	157.6	157.6	100%
UK0030251	River Dee	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✗	✓	2,446.82	1,368.59	55.9%
UK0030262	River South Esk	SAC	Angus	✗	✓	478.62	103.48	21.6%
UK0019811	River Spey	SAC	Highland; Moray	✗	✓	5,729.48	4,181.76	73.0%
UK9002231	River Spey – Insh Marshes	SPA	Highland	✓	✗	1,158.87	1,158.87	100%
UK0030312	River Tay	SAC	Angus; Argyll and Bute; Perth & Kinross; Stirling	✗	✓	9,497.72	233.94	2.5%
UK0030348	The Maim	SAC	Aberdeenshire	✓	✗	484.58	484.58	100%

3. Discretionary consultation on the method and scope of the appraisal

Advice from NatureScot was sought at key stages in preparing the HRA including:

- Scoping approach and methodology for assessment.
- Assessing the potential for recreational disturbance to capercaillie.
- Review and discussion of emerging drafts of HRA report.
- Formal consultation as part of the proposed LDP consultation.

Table 3 screens the policies in the LDP for likely significant effects on European sites. Table 4 then considers whether the site allocations in the LDP have connectivity and potential for likely significant effects on European sites.

4. Screening the Plan

Proposed Policies

Table 3 LDP Policies: Screening for likely significant effects.

	Potential development issues	PPS likely to have significant effects individually or in combination	General Supporting Statement	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation	Does not generate development and change	Provision of a change with no connectivity to European site	Provision of a change with no or minimal effects	Too general to assess due to lack of information on where, how or when	Screen in/screen out
Policy 1: Housing									✓	Out
Policy 2: Economic Development									✓	Out
Policy 3: Design					✓				✓	Out
Policy 4: Natural heritage					✓				✓	Out
Policy 5: Landscape					✓				✓	Out

	Potential development issues	PPS likely to have significant effects individually or in	General Supporting Statement	Projects not generated by this PPS	Protective, enhancement and conservation	Does not generate development and change	Provision of a change with no connectivity to European site	Provision of a change with no or minimal effects	Too general to assess due to lack of information on where,	Screen in/screen out
Policy 6: Digital Communications Infrastructure									✓	Out
Policy 7: Renewable Energy									✓	Out
Policy 8: Sport & recreation									✓	Out
Policy 9: Cultural heritage					✓				✓	Out
Policy 10: Resources									✓	Out
Policy 11: Developer Obligations									✓	Out

Proposed Sites

Table 4 LDP allocation sites: Screening for likely significant effects.

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
Aviemore	H1 Dalfaber	Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Abernethy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
	H2 Dalfaber	Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Abernethy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	M1 Aviemore Highland resort	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation, Disturbance to otter	In
		Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Abernethy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	M2 Laurel Bank	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation, Disturbance to otter	In
		Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Abernethy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Dalfaber Industrial Estate	No			Out
	ED2 Myrtlefield	No			Out
	ED3 Granish	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Abernethy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	C1 Land at Dalfaber Drive	No			Out
	C2 Former School Playing Fields	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
	C3 Land south of Dalfaber Industrial Estate	No			Out
	An Camas Mòr	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation, Disturbance to otter	In
		Yes	Anagach Woods SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
			Abernethy Forest SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
			Craigmore Woods SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
			Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
			Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie and golden eagle	In
Ballater	H1 Monaltrie Park	Yes	River Dee SAC	Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Ballater Bus Park	Yes	River Dee SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
	T1 Caravan Park	Yes	River Dee SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	C1 Former school site	No			Out
	H1 Beachan Court	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
Grantown on Spey		Yes	Anagach Woods SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	H2 Castle Road	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Anagach Woods SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Woodland Industrial estate	No			Out
	T1 Caravan park	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Anagach Woods SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	C1 Community Use	No			Out
	C2 Speyside Railway Extension	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
	Allotments adjacent to C1	No			Out
Kingussie	H1 Land at Ardbrailach Roadd and Craig an Darach	No			Out
	ED1 Council Depot	No			Out
	ED2 McCormacks Garage	No			Out
	C1 Ardvonie Car Park	No			Out
	C2 Car park	No			Out

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
	C3 Land west of Spey Street	No			Out
	C4 Car park	No			Out
	T1 Kingussie Golf Club	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Insh Marshes SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA	Pollution & siltation	In
Newtonmore	H1 Land between Perth Rd and Station Rd	No			Out
	ED1 Rear of café	No			Out
	ED2 Industrial Park	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Insh Marshes SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA	Pollution & siltation	In
	T1 Highland Folk Museum	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Insh Marshes SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA	Pollution & siltation	In
Blair Atholl	H1 Old Bridge of Tilt	Yes	River Tay SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through waste water	In

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
	H2 Main Road	Yes	River Tay SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through waste water	In
	H3 Land North of Old Orchard	Yes	River Tay SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
	T1 Blair castle Caravan Park	Yes	River Tay SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through waste water	In
	T2 Caravan park	Yes	River Tay SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through waste water	In
	T3 Visitor gateway	Yes	River Tay SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through waste water	In
	ED1 Sawmill Yard	Yes	River Tay SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through waste water	In
Boat of Garten	ED1 Steam Railway Station	Yes	Abernethy Forest SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie on SPA and in connecting woodland such as Boat of Garten woods.	In
	T1 BoG Caravan Park	Yes	Abernethy Forest SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie on SPA and in connecting woodland such as Boat of Garten woods.	In
Braemar	H1 Chapel Brae	Yes	River Dee SAC	Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
	H2 St Andrews Terrace	Yes	River Dee SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	H3 Kindrochit Court	Yes	River Dee SAC	Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	H4 Chapel Brae	Yes	River Dee SAC	Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Ambulance Station	No			Out
	ED2 The Mews	Yes	River Dee SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
	T1 Caravan Park	Yes	River Dee SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
Carrbridge	H1 Carr Road	Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	H2 Crannich park	Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Land at Railway Station	No			Out

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
	ED2 Carrbridge garage	No			Out
	ED3 Former Sawmill	No			Out
	T1 Landmark	Yes	Kinveachy SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
Cromdale	H1 Kirk Road	Yes	Anagach Woods SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	H2 Auchroisk Park	Yes	Anagach Woods SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Smokehouse	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
Dulnain	H1 Land west of play area	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Craigmore Wood SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	H2 Land adjacent to A938	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Craigmore Wood SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Dulnain Gararge	No			Out
Kincraig	H1 Opposite school	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Insh Marshes SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
	ED1 Baldaw Smiddy	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Insh Marshes SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA	Pollution & siltation	In
Nethybridge	H1 Lettoch Road	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Abernethy Forest SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	H2 Land at Lynstock Crescent	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Abernethy Forest SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
Tomintoul	H1 Land to North East	No			Out
	H2 Lecht Drive	No			Out
	ED1 Garage	No			Out
	ED2 Land by A939	No			Out
	T1 Land to SW	No			Out
Angus Glens	N/A	No			Out
Bruar & Pitagowan	N/A	No			Out
Calvine	C1 Community use	No			Out
Dalwhinnie	H1 land by garage	No			Out
	ED1 Garage Site	No			Out

Settlement	Allocation sites	Connectivity	Protected Sites	LSE	Screen in / Screen out
Dinnet	H1 Land to East	Yes	River Dee SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
		Yes	Glen Tanar SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
		Yes	Ballochbuie SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	ED1 Former Steading	Yes	River Dee SAC	Pollution & siltation, Change to water quality / quantity through abstraction	In
Glenlivet	N/A	No			Out
Glenmore	T1 camp site	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
	T2 Glenmore Lodge	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
Glenshee	N/A	No			Out
Insh	N/A	No			Out
Inverdruie & Coylumbridge	T1 Camping site	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In
		Yes	Cairngorms SPA	Disturbance to capercaillie	In
Killiecrankie	N/A	No			Out
Laggan	H1	Yes	River Spey SAC	Pollution & siltation	In

5. Appropriate assessment

The appropriate assessment (AA) considers the aspects of the LDP that LSEs have been identified during the screening stage to determine whether or not they will adversely affect the integrity of European site(s). The AA identifies the potential effects for each aspect and provides the information to allow the CNPA, as competent authority, to apply mitigation measures to the LDP to avoid any adverse effects on the integrity of European sites. The AA applies the precautionary approach in the case of all potential impacts identified.

Safeguarding policies

It is important to note that policies to safeguard European sites have been incorporated into the LDP.

The principal safeguarding policy is Policy 4 (Natural Heritage). Amongst other things, this policy states that development likely to have a significant effect on a European site must demonstrate no adverse effect on the integrity of the site. It goes on to state that where this is not possible, development will be considered favourably only where: there are no alternative solutions; and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest including those of a social or economic nature.

Policy 10 (Resources) is also significant. Amongst other things, this policy supports the protection and enhancement of the water environment, seeks to minimise the use of treated and abstracted water, and requires the appropriate use of sustainable drainage schemes (SuDS).

Appropriate assessment tables

The AA is set out in the following tables, which are primarily structured by European site.

However, the assessments of the potential for capercaillie disturbance are structured slightly differently. In this case a series of initial tables are presented before the European site tables. The initial tables cover each of the defined settlements in the LDP. They assess whether or not the total amount of development proposed in each settlement is likely to have a significant effect on capercaillie through increased recreational disturbance.

The settlement tables are based on a process flow-chart that has been developed and agreed with NatureScot. All assessments were undertaken jointly with NatureScot. The process flow-chart is included in Appendix 2: Process flow chart for assessment of potential for capercaillie disturbance.

The conclusions in the settlement tables are based, in part, on an assessment of the likely population change that could arise as a consequence of the LDP. This assessment is outlined in Appendix 3: LDP & Potential Population Change.

River Spey SAC

The qualifying species of the River Spey SAC are:

- Atlantic salmon;
- freshwater pearl mussel;
- otter; and
- sea lamprey

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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; and
- 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 the 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

Table 3: River Spey SAC

River Spey SAC – Atlantic salmon, freshwater pearl mussel, otter, and sea lamprey				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Aviemore (ED3); Grantown (H1, H2, T1, C2); Kingussie (T1); Newtonmore (ED2, T1); Cromdale (ED1); Dulnain Bridge (H1, H2); Kincraig (H1, ED1); Nethy Bridge (H1, H2); Glenmore (T1, T2);	i. Potential for contamination of protected watercourses by chemical pollutants or particles washed into them from construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species	A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that: i. The likelihood of pollution and siltation from construction sites reaching watercourses connected to the SAC is eliminated through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters, and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures should be set out in a Construction Method Statement which should be submitted as part of any relevant planning application	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone or cumulatively with other development affecting it

River Spey SAC – Atlantic salmon, freshwater pearl mussel, otter, and sea lamprey				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Inverdruie & Coylumbridge (T1); Laggan (H1)				
Aviemore (M1, M2, ACM)	i. Potential for contamination of protected watercourses by chemical pollutants or particles washed into them from construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species ii. Otters and other qualifying species such as salmon may be disturbed by construction activity, noise, lighting and other features of development design or post-construction activity	A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that: i. The likelihood of pollution and siltation from construction sites reaching watercourses connected to the SAC is eliminated through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters, and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures should be set out in a Construction Method Statement which should be submitted as part of any relevant planning application ii. A full survey must be undertaken, in accordance with a recognised methodology, to determine if there are otters or other qualifying species in the vicinity of development. An appraisal		

River Spey SAC – Atlantic salmon, freshwater pearl mussel, otter, and sea lamprey				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
		will then be required of the construction activity, design and use of the development to see if there would be any effect on otters or other qualifying species. Any identified effects must be eliminated through modifications to the development proposal and detailed within a Species Protection Plan		

River Dee SAC

The qualifying species of the River Dee SAC are:

- Atlantic salmon;
- freshwater pearl mussel; and
- otter

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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; and
- 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 the 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

Table 4: River Dee SAC

River Dee SAC – Atlantic salmon, freshwater pearl mussel, and otter				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDPmodification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Ballater (ED1, T1);	i. Potential for contamination of protected watercourses by chemical pollutants or particles washed into	A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that:	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of

River Dee SAC – Atlantic salmon, freshwater pearl mussel, and otter				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDPmodification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Braemar (ED2)	them from construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species	i. The likelihood of pollution and siltation from construction sites reaching watercourses connected to the SAC is eliminated through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters, and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures should be set out in a Construction Method Statement which should be submitted as part of any relevant planning application		safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone or cumulatively with other development affecting it
Ballater (H1); Braemar (H1, H3, H4)	i. Water for developments will be supplied from public or private systems. Increases in water abstraction may change ground or surface water levels in water courses part of or connected to the river SAC, and this may affect the integrity of the site through changes in temperature, water levels or flow rates	A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that: i. The water supply must be available for the development from known sources and these must have a demonstrated capacity to supply the required water without adverse effects that would affect the integrity of the European site. If the capacity has not been demonstrated then developments will be refused until it is in place		
Braemar (H2, T1);	i. Potential for contamination of protected watercourses by chemical pollutants or particles washed into	A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that:		

River Dee SAC – Atlantic salmon, freshwater pearl mussel, and otter				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDPmodification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Dinnet (H1, ED1)	them from construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species ii. Water for developments will be supplied from public or private systems. Increases in water abstraction may change ground or surface water levels in water courses part of or connected to the river SAC, and this may affect the integrity of the site through changes in temperature, water levels or flow rates	i. The likelihood of pollution and siltation from construction sites reaching watercourses connected to the SAC is eliminated through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters, and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures should be set out in a Construction Method Statement which should be submitted as part of any relevant planning application ii. The water supply must be available for the development from known sources and these must have a demonstrated capacity to supply the required water without adverse effects that would affect the integrity of the European site. If the capacity has not been demonstrated then developments will be refused until it is in place		

River Tay SAC

The qualifying features of the River Tay SAC are:

- Atlantic salmon;
- brook lamprey:
- river lamprey;
- sea lamprey;
- otter; and
- clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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; and
- 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 the 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

Table 5: River Tay SAC

River Tay SAC – Atlantic salmon, brook lamprey, river lamprey, sea lamprey, otter, and clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Blair Atholl (H1, H2, H3, ED1, T1, T2, T3)	i. Potential for contamination of protected watercourses by chemical pollutants or particles washed into them from construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species ii. Water for developments will be supplied from public or private systems. Discharges and/or increases in water abstraction may change ground or surface water levels in water courses part of or connected to the river SAC, and this may affect the integrity of the site through changes in temperature, water levels or flow rates. Waste water and diffuse pollution from development contains a number of chemicals and nutrients that could pollute water courses	H3 – this site benefits from existing planning permission for development, which did not have connectivity with the SAC. Should a new or revised application come forward, then the below requirements would also apply to H3. A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that: i. The likelihood of pollution and siltation from construction sites reaching watercourses connected to the SAC is eliminated through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters, and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures should be set out in a Construction Method Statement which should be submitted as part of any relevant planning application ii. The water supply must be available for the development from known sources and these must have a demonstrated	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone or cumulatively with other development affecting it

River Tay SAC – Atlantic salmon, brook lamprey, river lamprey, sea lamprey, otter, and clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
		capacity to supply the required water without adverse effects that would affect the integrity of the European site. If the capacity has not been demonstrated then developments will be refused until it is in place. All waste water from developments must be treated at waste water treatment works to remove harmful levels of pollutants and nutrients. Development may not commence until it has been demonstrated to the planning authority that there is sufficient capacity in local waste water treatment works in terms of capacity and ability to remove pollutants to recommended standard. Where connection to public waste water treatment plants via mains sewerage is not possible, private water treatment solutions must demonstrate that they will not have an adverse effect of the integrity of the SAC through nutrient enrichment		

Insh Marshes SAC

The qualifying species of the Insh Marshes SAC are:

- Otter

The qualifying habitats are:

- Alder woodland on floodplains*;
- Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels; and
- Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface

(* indicates priority habitat)

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat 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

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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; 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
- No significant disturbance of the species

Table 6: Insh Marshes SAC

Insh Marshes SAC – Otter				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Kingussie (T1); Newtonmore (ED2, T1); Kincraig (H1, ED1)	i. Potential for contamination of protected watercourses by chemical pollutants or particles washed into them from construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species	A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that: i. The likelihood of pollution and siltation from construction sites reaching watercourses connected to the SAC is eliminated through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters, and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures should be set out in a Construction Method Statement which should be submitted as part of any relevant planning application	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone or cumulatively with other development affecting it

River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA

The relevant qualifying species of the River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA are:

- Hen harrier
- Osprey
- Spotted crake
- Whooper swan
- Wigeon
- Wood sandpiper

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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
    - No significant disturbance of the species

Table 7: River Spey - Insh Marshes SPA

River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA – Osprey, Spotted crake, Whooper swan, Wigeon, Wood sandpiper				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Kingussie (T1);	i. Potential for contamination of protected watercourses by chemical pollutants or particles washed into	A development requirement for these sites should be applied in the LDP to ensure that:	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of

River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA – Osprey, Spotted crake, Whooper swan, Wigeon, Wood sandpiper				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Newtonmore (ED2, T1); Kincraig (H1, ED1)	them from construction sites. This could result in pollution, affect water quality and potentially smother habitats / species	i. The likelihood of pollution and siltation from construction sites reaching watercourses connected to the SPA is eliminated through safe handling of potential pollutants and provision of interceptor drains, filters, and other measures on a site in accordance with accepted best practice. These measures should be set out in a Construction Method Statement which should be submitted as part of any relevant planning application		safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA, either alone or cumulatively with other development affecting it

Table 8: Aviemore with An Camas Mor capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Aviemore with An Camas Mor strategic consent option
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
Yes
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
Yes
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Rothiemurchus (Cairngorms SPA) Glenmore (Cairngorms SPA) Inschriach(Cairngorms SPA) Uath Lochans (Cairngorms SPA) Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA) Loch Vaa and Boat of Garten (Kinveachy SPA & Abernethy SPA) Forest Lodge (Abernethy SPA)

Kinveachy (Kinveachy SPA)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Yes - Rothiemurchus (Cairngorms SPA)
Yes - Glenmore (Cairngorms SPA) potential off-path MTB use
Yes - Inschriach (Cairngorms SPA) potential off-path MTB use
No - Uath Lochans (Cairngorms SPA)
No - Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA)
No - Loch Vaa and Boat of Garten (Kinveachy SPA & Abernethy SPA)
No - Forest Lodge (Abernethy SPA)
Yes - Kinveachy (Kinveachy SPA) potential off-path MTB use
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?
Yes - Rothiemurchus (Cairngorms SPA) southern part (Loch an Eilean area) is used but northern area (Drumintoul area) is not well used
Yes - Glenmore (Cairngorms SPA) on-path/track walking, running and dog walking, MTB use on paths and tracks as well as off-path/track
Yes - Inschriach (Cairngorms SPA) on-path/track walking, running and dog walking, MTB use on paths and tracks as well as off-path/track
Yes - Uath Lochans (Cairngorms SPA) on-path/track walking, running and dog walking, MTB use on paths and tracks as well as off-path/track
Yes - Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA) on-path/track walking, running and dog walking, MTB use on paths and tracks
Yes - Loch Vaa and Boat of Garten (Kinveachy SPA & Abernethy SPA) on-path/track walking, running and dog walking, MTB use on paths and tracks as well as off-path/track

Yes - Forest Lodge (Abernethy SPA) on-path/track walking, running and dog walking, MTB use on paths and tracks as well as off-path/track
Yes - Kinveachy (Kinveachy SPA) on-path/track walking, running and dog walking, MTB use on paths and tracks as well as off-path/track
Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Yes - Rothiemurchus (Cairngorms SPA) northern part of this area significantly more people likely to undertake short trips from home all day and early morning/evening including with dogs. Proximity to ACM will mean more off-path use of this area unless managed.
No - Glenmore (Cairngorms SPA)
No - Inschriach (Cairngorms SPA)
No - Uath Lochans (Cairngorms SPA)
No - Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA)
No - Loch Vaa and Boat of Garten (Kinveachy SPA & Abernethy SPA)
No - Forest Lodge (Abernethy SPA)
No - Kinveachy (Kinveachy SPA)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Yes - Rothiemurchus (Cairngorms SPA) in northern part of this area significantly more people likely to undertake short trips from home all day and early morning/evening including with dogs from ACM into capercaillie woods with little current recreational disturbance.
Yes - Glenmore (Cairngorms SPA) likely to increase numbers of people cycling through Sluggan area on forest tracks from ACM.
Yes - Inschriach (Cairngorms SPA) increase in on and off-path MTB use and dog walking from track ends/laybys from ACM

No - Uath Lochans (Cairngorms SPA)

Yes - Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA) increase in on-path use of Garten Woods by ACM residents. However the increases are only likely to be once ACM is beyond first phase as Garten Woods are distant from the site itself and there are multiple other promoted and quiet locations for recreation that are closer to or easier to get to from ACM.

No - Loch Vaa and Boat of Garten (Kinveachy SPA & Abernethy SPA)

No - Forest Lodge (Abernethy SPA)

Yes - Kinveachy (Kinveachy SPA). The development of sites in Aviemore (excluding ACM & ED3) will not significantly increase use of Kinveachy on their own. MTB users of Kinveachy come from across Badenoch & Strathspey and other parts of Scotland as well as Aviemore and only a small proportion of MTB users are capable of accessing the informal trails in capercaillie areas of Kinveachy. However, as ACM is developed, there is a likelihood of additional off-path MTB use from the combination of ACM (increasing population) and ED3 (a site close to Kinveachy).

Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood

Yes - Rothiemurchus (Cairngorms SPA) Schedule of mitigation for ACM

Provision of a Recreation Management Plan for ACM covering:

1. Prevention of informal parking at track and access entrances to Drumintoul lodge and Atnahatnich farm.
2. New path provision in Loch Pityoulish area to provide suitable alternative walking area to east of ACM (drawing potential visits away from the woodlands around the Drumintoul lodge).
3. Diversionary car parking in vicinity of Loch Pityoulish linking to new paths in area Path closure in vicinity of Lodge from Coylum Road and reconsidering the link proposed in indicative masterplan.
4. Awareness raising, promoting alternative locations for recreation and avoiding recreation in this sensitive area through off site measures, (eg media/leaflets Ranger events targeted at ACM residents).
5. Ranger presence during key season in vicinity of sensitive areas.
6. Provision of a network of attractive paths in and around ACM with access to areas that are not sensitive.

7. Provision of a range of attractive areas for dog walking (including off-lead dog walking) on ACM site and Rothiemurchus Estate area away from capercaillie sensitive areas.
8. Development of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill and woods.
9. Diversionary Car Parking at Loch an Eilein. Free parking or equivalent measures for ACM residents early mornings and late in afternoons.
10. Removal of new informal paths within sensitive parts of Rothiemurchus this area if they develop.

Yes - Glenmore (Cairngorms SPA) Development of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill and woods.

Yes - Inschriach (Cairngorms SPA)

1. The provision of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill and woods area will divert use and focus new MTB development on a less sensitive area.
2. Good on-site dog walking opportunities on ACM.
3. Restrict informal parking opportunities at track ends and laybys along the B970 to Feshiebridge where they provide quick access to capercaillie woods.

No - Uath Lochans (Cairngorms SPA)

Yes - Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA)

1. Good on-site dog walking opportunities on ACM.
2. Restrict informal parking opportunities at track ends and laybys along the B970 to Boat of Garten where they provide quick access to capercaillie woods.

No - Loch Vaa and Boat of Garten (Kinveachy SPA & Abernethy SPA)

No - Forest Lodge (Abernethy SPA)

Yes - Kinveachy (Kinveachy SPA). The provision of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill area will provide attractive opportunities for MTB use close to ACM and will also divert some MTB use from Kinveachy woods.

Reasons mitigation needed
Rothiemurchus (Cairngorms SPA) to avoid disturbance to capercallie from ACM residents in the vicinity. Glenmore (Cairngorms SPA) to avoid disturbance to capercallie from ACM residents taking part in MTB activities. Inschriach (Cairngorms SPA) to avoid disturbance to capercallie from ACM residents taking part in MTB activities or driving to quiet locations for dog walking. Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA) to avoid disturbance to capercallie from ACM residents driving to quiet locations for dog walking and to ensure that there is not additional car parking capacity at promoted path locations. Kinveachy (Kinveachy SPA). The provision of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill area will provide attractive opportunities for MTB use close to ACM, directing potential use of Kinveachy from ACM residents and will also divert some existing MTB use from Kinveachy woods.

Table 9: Ballater capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Ballater
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
No. New housing over plan period is only likely to mean that Ballater can accommodate a net increase in population of around 1%. It may even see a slight decline.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
N/A – mitigation not required
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 10: Grantown-on-Spey capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Grantown-on-Spey
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
No. The level of new housing over the plan period means that Grantown-on-Spey is unlikely to accommodate a net increase in population. It may even see a slight decline.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No. Closest capercaillie woods are Anagach Woods SPA which is on the opposite side of the settlement.
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
N/A – mitigation not required
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 11: Boat of Garten capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Boat of Garten
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
No. No new housing sites are proposed in Boat of Garten and the other allocations (T1, ED1) are primarily intended to protect existing uses.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
N/A – mitigation not required
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 12: Braemar capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Braemar
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
Yes. New housing over the plan period could mean that Breamar is able to accommodate a net increase in population of around 16% or around 90 people.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No. Ballochbuie woods remain a significant distance from the development sites and from Braemar.
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Ballochbuie woods (Ballochbuie SPA)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
No.
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?
Yes. for on path walking cycling by locals and visitors. Numbers are limited by available car parking.

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
No. There are well-promoted and closer opportunities for recreation.
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
No.
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
No.
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 13: Carr-Bridge capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Carr-Bridge
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
Yes. However, new housing over plan period is only likely to mean that Carr-Bridge can accommodate a net increase in population of around 3%. It may even see a slight decline.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Drocharn and Drumuillie Woods (Kinveachy SPA) North Carr-Bridge Woods (Kinveachy SPA)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
No
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?
Yes

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
No
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
No
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
Mitigation is not required for either woodland
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 14: Cromdale capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Cromdale
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
Yes. New housing over the plan period could mean that Cromdale is able to accommodate a net increase in population of around 9%. However, this would only equate to just over 20 additional people.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Anagach Woods (Anagach Woods SPA) Tom an Aird (Anagach Woods SPA) Castle Grant and Mid Port (Anagach Woods SPA)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
No
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Yes
Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
No
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
No
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
Mitigation is not required for any of the woodlands listed
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 15: Dulnain Bridge capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Dulnain Bridge
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
Yes. New housing over the plan period could mean that Dulnain Bridge is able to accommodate a net increase in population of around 15%. However, this would only equate to just over 50 additional people.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
N/A
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
N/A
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?
N/A

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
N/A
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
N/A
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
N/A – mitigation not required
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 16: Kincraig capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Kincraig
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
Yes. New housing over the plan period could mean that Kincraig is able to accommodate a net increase in population of around 10%. However, this would only equate to just over 30 additional people.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Inshriach (Cairngorms SPA) Uath Lochans (Cairngorms SPA)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
No
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?
Yes

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
No
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
No
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
Mitigation not required for either woodland
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 17: Nethy Bridge capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Nethy Bridge
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
No. The level of new housing over the plan period means that Nethy Bridge is unlikely to accommodate a net increase in population. It may even see a slight decline.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 18: Dinnet capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Dinnet
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
No. Although new housing over the plan period could mean that Dinnet is able to accommodate a net increase in population of around 15%, this only equates to around 14 additional people.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
Reasons mitigation needed
N/A – mitigation not required

Table 19: Glenmore capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Glenmore
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
No new housing sites are proposed in Glenmore and the other allocations (T1 & T1) are primarily intended to protect existing uses.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
N/A – mitigation not required
Reasons mitigation needed

Table 20: Inverdruie and Coylumbridge capercaillie assessment

Settlement: Inverdruie and Coylumbridge
Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?
No new housing sites are proposed in Inverdruie and Coylumbridge and the only other allocation (T1) is primarily intended to protect an existing use.
Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?
No
Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)
Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?
Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)
Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?
Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3? Give Yes/No answer for each wood
N/A – mitigation not required
Reasons mitigation needed

Abernethy Forest SPA

The relevant qualifying species of Abernethy Forest SPA are:

- capercaillie

The conservation objectives are:

- 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

Table 21: Abernethy Forest SPA

Abernethy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Aviemore (ACM)	Garten Woods (Abernethy SPA) increase in on-path use of Garten Woods by ACM residents. However the increases are only likely to be once ACM is beyond first phase as Garten Woods are distant from the site itself and there are multiple other promoted and quiet locations for recreation that are closer to or easier to get to from ACM.	A development requirement for this site should be applied in the LDP to ensure provision of a Recreation Management Plan (RMP) for ACM covering: 1. Prevention of informal parking at track and access entrances to Drumintoul lodge and Atnahatnich farm. 2. New path provision in Loch Pityoulish area to provide suitable	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA, either alone

Abernethy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	The potential direct effect on Abernethy SPA may also lead to indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area – these indirect effects are considered in the tables for the other capercaillie SPAs.	alternative walking area to east of ACM (drawing potential visits away from the woodlands around the Drumintoul lodge). 3. Diversionary car parking in vicinity of Loch Pityoulish linking to new paths in area Path closure in vicinity of Lodge from Coylum Road and reconsidering the link proposed in indicative masterplan. 4. Awareness raising, promoting alternative locations for recreation and avoiding recreation in this sensitive area through off site measures, (eg media/leaflets Ranger events targeted at ACM residents). 5. Ranger presence during key season in vicinity of sensitive areas. 6. Provision of a network of attractive paths in and around ACM with access to areas that are not sensitive. 7. Provision of a range of attractive areas for dog walking (including off-lead dog walking) on ACM site and Rothiemurchus Estate area		or cumulatively with other development affecting it

Abernethy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
		away from capercaillie sensitive areas. 8. Development of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill and woods. 9. Diversionary Car Parking at Loch an Eilein. Free parking or equivalent measures for ACM residents early mornings and late in afternoons. 10. Removal of new informal paths within sensitive parts of Rothiemurchus this area if they develop. In addition to the RMP, a development requirement should be applied in the LDP to ensure the restriction of informal parking opportunities at track ends and laybys along the B970 to Boat of Garten where they provide quick access to capercaillie woods. The above mitigation measures will prevent any direct effect on Abernethy SPA, preventing any indirect effects on		

Abernethy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
		other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.		
Aviemore (ED3: Granish; ACM)	The potential direct effect on Kinveachy SPA from all these sites, and the direct effect on Cairngorms SPA from ACM, may also lead to indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.	The mitigation measures identified for Kinveachy SPA and Cairngorms SPA will prevent any indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.		
Aviemore (H1: Dalfaber; H2: Dalfaber; M1: Aviemore Highland resort; M2: Laurel Bank) Boat of Garten (ED1 Steam Railway Station; T1 BoG Caravan Park) Nethybridge (H1: Lettoch Road; H2: Land at Lynstock Crescent)	There are no likely significant effects because the proposed development sites are either: A) i. not predicted to increase the population of the settlement over the plan period; and / or change levels or patterns of recreational activity around the settlement; and ii. not significantly more accessible to capercaillie woods OR B) i. residents of the development sites are not predicted to undertake off path recreational activities in any of the woods; and	None required		

Abernethy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	ii. the woods are already established locations for recreation; and iii. residents/users of the development site are not expected to have different temporal patterns of recreation use from any existing visitor or undertake a different profile of activities; and iv. the overall level of recreational use will not significantly increase. (See settlement specific tables above for further details).			

Anagach Woods SPA

The relevant qualifying species of the Anagach Woods SPA are:

- capercaillie

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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

Table 22: Anagach Woods SPA

Anagach Woods SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Aviemore (ED3: Granish; ACM)	The potential direct effect on Kinveachy SPA from all of these sites, and the direct effect on Abernethy SPA and Cairngorms SPA from ACM, may also lead to indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.	The mitigation measures identified for Abernethy SPA, Cairngorms SPA and Kinveachy SPA will prevent any indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone
Grantown (H1: Beachan Court; H2: Castle	There are no likely significant effects because the proposed development sites are either:	None required		

Anagach Woods SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Road; T1: Caravan park) Cromdale (H1: Kirk Road; H2: Auchroisk Park)	A) i. not predicted to increase the population of the settlement over the plan period; and / or change levels or patterns of recreational activity around the settlement; and ii. not significantly more accessible to capercaillie woods OR B) i. residents of the development sites are not predicted to undertake off path recreational activities in any of the woods; and ii. the woods are already established locations for recreation; and iii. residents/users of the development site are not expected to have different temporal patterns of recreation use from any existing visitor or undertake a different profile of activities; and iv. the overall level of recreational use will not significantly increase.			or cumulatively with other development affecting it

Anagach Woods SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	(See settlement specific table above for further details).			

Ballochbuie SPA

The relevant qualifying features of the Ballochbuie SPA are:

- capercaillie

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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

Table 23: Ballochbuie SPA

Ballochbuie SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Ballater (H1: Monaltrie Park; T1 Caravan Park) Braemar (H1: Chapel Brae; H2 St Andrews Terrace; H3	There are no likely significant effects because the proposed development sites are either: A) i. not predicted to increase the population of the settlement over the plan period; and / or change levels or patterns of recreational activity around the settlement; and	None required	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone

Ballochbuie SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Kindrochit Court; H4 Chapel Brae; T1 Caravan Park) Dinnet (H1: Land to East)	ii. not significantly more accessible to capercaillie woods OR B) i. residents of the development sites are not predicted to undertake off path recreational activities in any of the woods; and ii. the woods are already established locations for recreation; and iii. residents/users of the development site are not expected to have different temporal patterns of recreation use from any existing visitor or undertake a different profile of activities; and iv. the overall level of recreational use will not significantly increase. (See settlement specific table above for further details).			or cumulatively with other development affecting it

Cairngorms SPA

The relevant qualifying species of the Cairngorms SPA are:

- capercaillie

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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

Table 24: Cairngorms SPA

Cairngorms SPA - capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Aviemore (ACM)	Rothiemurchus - in northern part of this area significantly more people likely to undertake short trips from home all day and early morning/evening including with dogs from ACM into capercaillie woodlands with little current recreational disturbance. Glenmore - likely to increase numbers of people cycling through Sluggan area on forest tracks from ACM.	A development requirement for this site should be applied in the LDP to ensure provision of a Recreation Management Plan (RMP) for ACM covering: 1. Prevention of informal parking at track and access entrances to Drumintoul lodge and Atnahatnich farm. 2. New path provision in Loch Pityoulish area to provide suitable	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone

Cairngorms SPA - capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	Inschriach - increase in on and off-path MTB use and dog walking from track ends/laybys from ACM The potential direct effect on Cairngorms SPA may also lead to indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area – these indirect effects are considered in the tables for the other capercaillie SPAs.	alternative walking area to east of ACM (drawing potential visits away from the woodlands around the Drumintoul lodge). 3. Diversionary car parking in vicinity of Loch Pityoulish linking to new paths in area Path closure in vicinity of Lodge from Coylum Road and reconsidering the link proposed in indicative masterplan. 4. Awareness raising, promoting alternative locations for recreation and avoiding recreation in this sensitive area through off site measures, (eg media/leaflets Ranger events targeted at ACM residents). 5. Ranger presence during key season in vicinity of sensitive areas. 6. Provision of a network of attractive paths in and around ACM with access to areas that are not sensitive. 7. Provision of a range of attractive areas for dog walking (including off-lead dog walking) on ACM site and Rothiemurchus Estate area		or cumulatively with other development affecting it

Cairngorms SPA - capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
		away from capercaillie sensitive areas. 8. Development of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill and woods. 9. Diversionary Car Parking at Loch an Eilein. Free parking or equivalent measures for ACM residents early mornings and late in afternoons. 10. Removal of new informal paths within sensitive parts of Rothiemurchus this area if they develop. In addition to the RMP, a development requirement should be applied in the LDP to ensure the restriction of informal parking opportunities at track ends and laybys along the B970 to Feshie Bridge where they provide quick access to capercaillie woods. The above mitigation measures will prevent any direct effect on Cairngorms SPA, preventing any indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.		

Cairngorms SPA - capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Aviemore (ED3: Granish; ACM)	The potential direct effect on Kinveachy SPA from all of these sites, and the direct effect on Abernethy SPA from ACM, may also lead to indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.	The mitigation measures identified for Abernethy SPA and Kinveachy SPA will prevent any indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.		
Aviemore (H1: Dalfaber; H2: Dalfaber; M1: Aviemore Highland resort; M2: Laurel Bank) Kincraig (H1: Opposite School) Glenmore (T1: Campsite; T2: Glenmore Lodge) Inverdruie & Coylumbridge (T1: Campsite)	There are no likely significant effects because the proposed development sites are either: A) i. not predicted to increase the population of the settlement over the plan period; and / or change levels or patterns of recreational activity around the settlement; and ii. not significantly more accessible to capercaillie woods OR B) i. residents of the development sites are not predicted to undertake off path recreational activities in any of the woods; and ii. the woods are already established locations for recreation; and	None required		

Cairngorms SPA - capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	iii. residents/users of the development site are not expected to have different temporal patterns of recreation use from any existing visitor or undertake a different profile of activities; and iv. the overall level of recreational use will not significantly increase. (See settlement specific table above for further details).			

Craigmore Wood SPA

The relevant qualifying species of the Craigmore Wood SPA are:

- capercaillie

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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

Table 25: Craigmore Wood SPA

Craigmore Wood SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Aviemore (ED3: Granish; ACM)	The potential direct effect on Kinveachy SPA from all of these sites, and the direct effect on Abernethy SPA and Cairngorms SPA from ACM, may also lead to indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.	The mitigation measures identified for Abernethy SPA, Cairngorms SPA and Kinveachy SPA will prevent any indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no

Craigmore Wood SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Dulnain Bridge (H1: Land west of play area; H2: Land adjacent to A938)	There are no likely significant effects because the proposed development sites are either: A) i. not predicted to increase the population of the settlement over the plan period; and / or change levels or patterns of recreational activity around the settlement; and ii. not significantly more accessible to capercaillie woods OR B) i. residents of the development sites are not predicted to undertake off path recreational activities in any of the woods; and ii. the woods are already established locations for recreation; and iii. residents/users of the development site are not expected to have different temporal patterns of recreation use from any existing visitor or undertake a different profile of activities; and	None required		adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA, either alone or cumulatively with other development affecting it

Craigmore Wood SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	iv. the overall level of recreational use will not significantly increase. (See settlement specific table above for further details).			

Glen Tanar SPA

The relevant qualifying species of the Glen Tanar SPA are:

- capercaillie

The conservation objectives are:

- To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species 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

Table 26: Glen Tanar SPA

Glen Tanar SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Ballater (H1: Monaltrie Park; T1 Caravan Park) Braemar (H1: Chapel Brae; H2 St Andrews Terrace; H3 Kindrochit Court;	There are no likely significant effects because the proposed development sites are either: A) i. not predicted to increase the population of the settlement over the plan period; and / or change levels or patterns of recreational activity around the settlement; and	None required	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC, either alone

Glen Tanar SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
H4 Chapel Brae; T1 Caravan Park) Dinnet (H1: Land to East)	ii. not significantly more accessible to capercaillie woods OR B) i. residents of the development sites are not predicted to undertake off path recreational activities in any of the woods; and ii. the woods are already established locations for recreation; and iii. residents/users of the gdevelopment site are not expected to have different temporal patterns of recreation use from any existing visitor or undertake a different profile of activities; and iv. the overall level of recreational use will not significantly increase. (See settlement specific table above for further details).			or cumulatively with other development affecting it

Kinveachy Forest SPA

The relevant qualifying species of the Kinveachy SPA are:

- capercaillie

The conservation objectives are:

- 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

iii. 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

Table 27: Kinveachy Forest SPA

Kinveachy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
Aviemore (ED3: Granish; ACM)	Kinveachy - The development of sites in Aviemore (excluding ACM and ED3) will not significantly increase use of Kinveachy on their own. However, as ACM and ED3are developed there is a likelihood of additional off-path MTB use from the combination of these sites. The potential direct effect on Kinveachy SPA may also lead to indirect effects on	A development requirement for ED3 should be applied in the LDP to ensure: i. enhanced Ranger presence to educate and influence behaviour of MTB participants ii. management of MTB trails signage and information and promotion of areas that are not sensitive to disturbance. iii. removal of new trails in capercaillie areas	None	The identified mitigation measures and application of safeguarding policies within the LDP will ensure there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the SPA, either alone

Kinveachy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area – these indirect effects are considered in the tables for the other capercaillie SPAs.	In addition, a development requirement should be applied in the LDP to ensure provision of a Recreation Management Plan (RMP) for ACM covering (amongst other things): 1. Awareness raising, promoting alternative locations for recreation and avoiding recreation in this sensitive area through off site measures, (eg media/leaflets Ranger events targeted at ACM residents). 2. Ranger presence during key season in vicinity of sensitive areas. 3. Provision of a network of attractive paths in and around ACM with access to areas that are not sensitive. 4. Development of MTB opportunities on Pityoulish Hill and woods. The above mitigation measures will prevent any direct effect on Kinveachy SPA, preventing any indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.		or cumulatively with other development affecting it
Aviemore (ACM)	The potential direct effect on Abernethy SPA and Cairngorms SPA from ACM	The mitigation measures identified for Abernethy SPA and Cairngorms SPA will		

Kinveachy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	may also lead to indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.	prevent any indirect effects on other capercaillie SPAs within the Badenoch and Strathspey area.		
Aviemore (H1: Dalfaber; H2: Dalfaber; M1: Aviemore Highland resort; M2: Laurel Bank) Boat of Garten (ED1 Steam Railway Station; T1 BoG Caravan Park) Carrbridge (H1: Carr Road; H2: Crannich Park; T1: Landmark)	There are no likely significant effects because the proposed development sites are either: A) i. not predicted to increase the population of the settlement over the plan period; and / or change levels or patterns of recreational activity around the settlement; and ii. not significantly more accessible to capercaillie woods OR B) i. residents of the development sites are not predicted to undertake off path recreational activities in any of the woods; and ii. the woods are already established locations for recreation; and iii. residents/users of the development site are not expected to have different temporal patterns of recreation	None required		

Kinveachy Forest SPA – capercaillie				
Settlement(s) / site(s)	**Potential likely significant effects**	**LDP modification / mitigation**	**Residual effects**	**Conclusion – any adverse effect on site integrity?**
	use from any existing visitor or undertake a different profile of activities; and iv. the overall level of recreational use will not significantly increase. (See settlement specific table above for further details).			

Conclusions

This HRA has identified a range of LSEs on the qualifying interests of European sites within the Cairngorms National Park arising from the LDP. It has also identified a range of mitigation measures that must be included within the LDP and implemented through its delivery.

At this stage of the planning process, without the fine detail of specific projects, the proper resolution of effects has been put forward at an appropriate level, together with clear indications of how and when mitigation will be implemented at future stages. This approach follows the opinion of the Advocate General in the ECJ case C-6/04.

Following completion of the various stages of the HRA process, CNPA conclude that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of any European site within the Cairngorms National Park through the provisions of the LDP, implemented in accordance with the identified mitigation.

6. Prepare and consult on a draft record of the HRA

The draft HRA was available for public comment and was part of the formal consultation process alongside the LDP with statutory consultees, including NatureScot during January – April 2019. Modifications to the draft HRA were made prior to the proposed LDP being subject to examination.

7 & 8. Amending the LDP and modifying the HRA record

As the LDP was amended as part of the examination process, the HRA has also been updated accordingly.

Appendix 1: Information on European sites considered by the Habitats Regulations Appraisal

Appendix 1 provides information on European sites both within and outwith the Cairngorms National Park, that have been identified as being potentially vulnerable to the effects of the Plan. Sites are listed with their qualifying interests, the latest assessment of their respective conditions and when the assessments took place, their conservation objectives, the key factors affecting the features and what affects the Plan is likely to have on the site.

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

Features in favourable maintained condition
Features that are unfavourable but recovering or favourable but declining condition
Features that are unfavourable no change or declining condition
Features that have not been monitored

SAC/SPA	Site Name	Feature Name	Assessed Condition	Assessed Visit Date
SAC	**Ballochbuie**	Blanket bog	Unfavourable No change	05/05/2006
		Bog woodland	Unfavourable No change	08/02/2011
		Caledonian forest	Unfavourable No change	08/08/2011
		Dry heaths	Unfavourable No change	11/01/2006
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Favourable Maintained	11/12/2011
		Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained	11/01/2006
		Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained	11/23/2004
		Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable No change	11/01/2006
SAC	**Beinn a' Ghlo**	Acidic scree	Favourable Maintained	07/03/2017
		Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable Maintained	07/03/2017
		Base-rich fens	Favourable Recovered	8/26/2015
		Blanket bog	Favourable Recovered	7/22/2010
		Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Unfavourable Recovering	7/22/2010
		Dry heaths	Unfavourable No change	8/19/2004
		Geyer's whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri)	Favourable Maintained	07/03/2017

		Hard-water springs depositing lime	Unfavourable Recovering	8/26/2015
		High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Favourable Maintained	07/03/2017
		Montane acid grasslands	Favourable Recovered	07/03/2017
		Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained	07/03/2017
		Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained	07/03/2017
		Round-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo genesii)	Favourable Maintained	6/19/2017
		Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Favourable Recovered	7/22/2010
SAC	**Caenlochan**	Acidic scree	Unfavourable Declining	8/30/2012
		Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable No change	7/16/2006
		Base-rich fens	Unfavourable No change	7/16/2006
		Base-rich scree	Favourable Maintained	7/16/2006
		Blanket bog	Unfavourable No change	7/16/2006
		Dry heaths	Unfavourable No change	7/16/2006
		Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Favourable Maintained	7/16/2006

		High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Favourable Recovered	9/18/2012
		Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable No change	9/18/2012
		Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable No change	8/23/2012
		Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained	7/16/2006
		Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained	9/18/2012
		Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Unfavourable No change	7/16/2006
		Tall herb communities	Favourable Maintained	9/18/2012
SAC	**Cairngorms**	Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds	Favourable Maintained	09/09/2014
		Acidic scree	Favourable Maintained	09/08/2015
		Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable No change	09/08/2015
		Blanket bog	Unfavourable No change	04/03/2007
		Bog woodland	Favourable Maintained	09/05/2002
		Caledonian forest	Unfavourable Recovering	10/05/2015

		Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable Maintained	6/23/2010
		Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Unfavourable No change	04/03/2007
		Dry heaths	Unfavourable No change	04/03/2007
		Green shield-moss (Buxbaumia viridis)	Favourable Maintained	05/02/2006
		Hard-water springs depositing lime	Favourable Maintained	04/03/2007
		High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Unfavourable No change	10/15/2006
		Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Favourable Maintained	04/03/2007
		Montane acid grasslands	Unfavourable Recovering	7/14/2006
		Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable No change	04/03/2007
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Unfavourable Declining	9/22/2011
		Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained	04/03/2007
		Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Unfavourable No change	04/03/2007

		Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Unfavourable No change	04/03/2007
		Tall herb communities	Favourable Maintained	9/26/2013
		Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable Maintained	8/20/2015
		Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable No change	09/08/2015
SAC	**Coyles of Muick**	Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Favourable Maintained	08/03/2006
SAC	**Creag Meagaidh**	Acidic scree	Favourable Recovered	9/29/2015
		Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable Recovered	10/02/2015
		Blanket bog	Unfavourable No change	9/30/2005
		Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable Maintained	06/10/2010
		Dry heaths	Unfavourable No change	9/30/2005
		Montane acid grasslands	Favourable Maintained	10/02/2015
		Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable No change	09/01/2005
		Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained	10/02/2015

		Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Favourable Maintained	10/02/2015
		Tall herb communities	Favourable Recovered	9/29/2015
		Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable No change	9/30/2005
SAC	**Creag nan Gamhainn**	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Favourable Maintained	6/26/2013
SAC	**Dinnet Oakwood**	Western acidic oak woodland	Favourable Maintained	07/12/2002
SAC	**Drumochter Hills**	Acidic scree	Favourable Maintained	07/06/2006
		Alpine and subalpine heaths	Unfavourable No change	07/05/2006
		Blanket bog	Unfavourable No change	07/06/2006
		Dry heaths	Unfavourable No change	07/06/2006
		Montane acid grasslands	Favourable Recovered	08/08/2013
		Mountain willow scrub	Unfavourable Declining	08/08/2013
		Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Favourable Maintained	08/08/2013
		Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas	Unfavourable No change	08/08/2013
		Tall herb communities	Unfavourable Recovering	08/08/2013
		Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Unfavourable No change	07/06/2006
SAC	**Glen Tanar**	Blanket bog	Unfavourable Declining	6/19/2017

		Caledonian forest	Favourable Maintained	04/08/2010
		Dry heaths	Favourable Maintained	10/23/2003
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Favourable Maintained	9/23/2012
		Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Favourable Maintained	11/21/2009
SAC	**Green Hill of Strathdon**	Dry heaths	Favourable Maintained	8/15/2008
		Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Favourable Maintained	8/15/2008
		Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Favourable Maintained	08/02/2002
SAC	**Insh Marshes**	Alder woodland on floodplains	Unfavourable Recovering	5/19/2009
		Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable Maintained	7/30/2010
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Favourable Declining	8/17/2011
		Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable Maintained	10/04/2002
SAC	**Kinveachy Forest**	Bog woodland	Unfavourable Recovering	6/24/2008
		Caledonian forest	Unfavourable Recovering	6/24/2008
SAC	**Ladder Hills**	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable Maintained	09/03/1999
		Blanket bog	Favourable Maintained	09/03/1999

		Dry heaths	Unfavourable Declining	04/09/2007
SAC	**Monadhliath**	Blanket bog	Unfavourable No change	9/23/2004
SAC	**Morrone Birkwood**	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Favourable Maintained	07/01/2008
		Base-rich fens	Favourable Declining	06/03/2014
		Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Favourable Maintained	06/03/2014
		Geyer's whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri)	Unfavourable Declining	6/30/2013
		Hard-water springs depositing lime	Favourable Maintained	06/03/2014
		High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage	Favourable Declining	06/03/2014
		Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Unfavourable No change	10/11/2009
SAC	**Morven and Mullachdubh**	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Favourable Maintained	1/25/2005
SAC	**Muir of Dinnet**	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable Maintained	6/25/2004
		Degraded raised bog	Favourable Maintained	6/30/2000

		Dry heaths	Unfavourable Declining	2/16/2001
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Favourable Maintained	10/04/2012
		Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Favourable Maintained	09/10/2014
SAC	**River Dee**	Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)	Favourable Maintained	7/21/2011
		Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	Unfavourable No change	08/07/2003
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Favourable Declining	10/06/2012
SAC	**River South Esk**	Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)	Unfavourable Recovering	7/29/2011
		Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	Unfavourable No change	9/13/2009
SAC	**River Spey**	Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)	Unfavourable Recovering	09/04/2011
		Freshwater pearl mussel (Margaritifera margaritifera)	Unfavourable Declining	9/30/2014
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Favourable Maintained	9/18/2011
		Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus)	Favourable Maintained	09/07/2011

SAC	**River Tay**	Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)	Favourable Maintained	9/19/2011
		Brook lamprey (Lampetra planeri)	Favourable Maintained	11/30/2007
		Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Favourable Maintained	08/12/2009
		Otter (Lutra lutra)	Favourable Maintained	09/03/2012
		River lamprey (Lampetra fluviatilis)	Favourable Maintained	11/30/2007
		Sea lamprey (Petromyzon marinus)	Favourable Maintained	11/30/2007
SAC	**The Maim**	Dry heaths	Favourable Recovered	06/11/2013
SAC	**Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows**	Base-rich fens	Favourable Recovered	8/24/2010
		Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Favourable Recovered	8/24/2010
		Dry heaths	Favourable Recovered	8/24/2010
		Geyer's whorl snail (Vertigo geyeri)	Favourable Maintained	09/02/2004
		Limestone pavements	Favourable Maintained	8/24/2010

		Round-mouthed whorl snail (Vertigo genesii)	Favourable Maintained	8/24/2010
SPA	**Abernethy Forest**	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	4/28/2009
		Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	5/31/2007
		Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica), breeding	Favourable Maintained	3/28/2012
SPA	**Anagach Woods**	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	4/29/2015
SPA	**Ballochbuie**	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	4/14/2014
		Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica), breeding	Favourable Maintained	03/01/2015
SPA	**Caenlochan**	Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	07/04/2011
		Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), breeding	Favourable Maintained	12/04/2009
SPA	**Cairngorms**	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	4/25/2011
		Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	07/01/2011
		Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), breeding	Favourable Maintained	7/31/2009

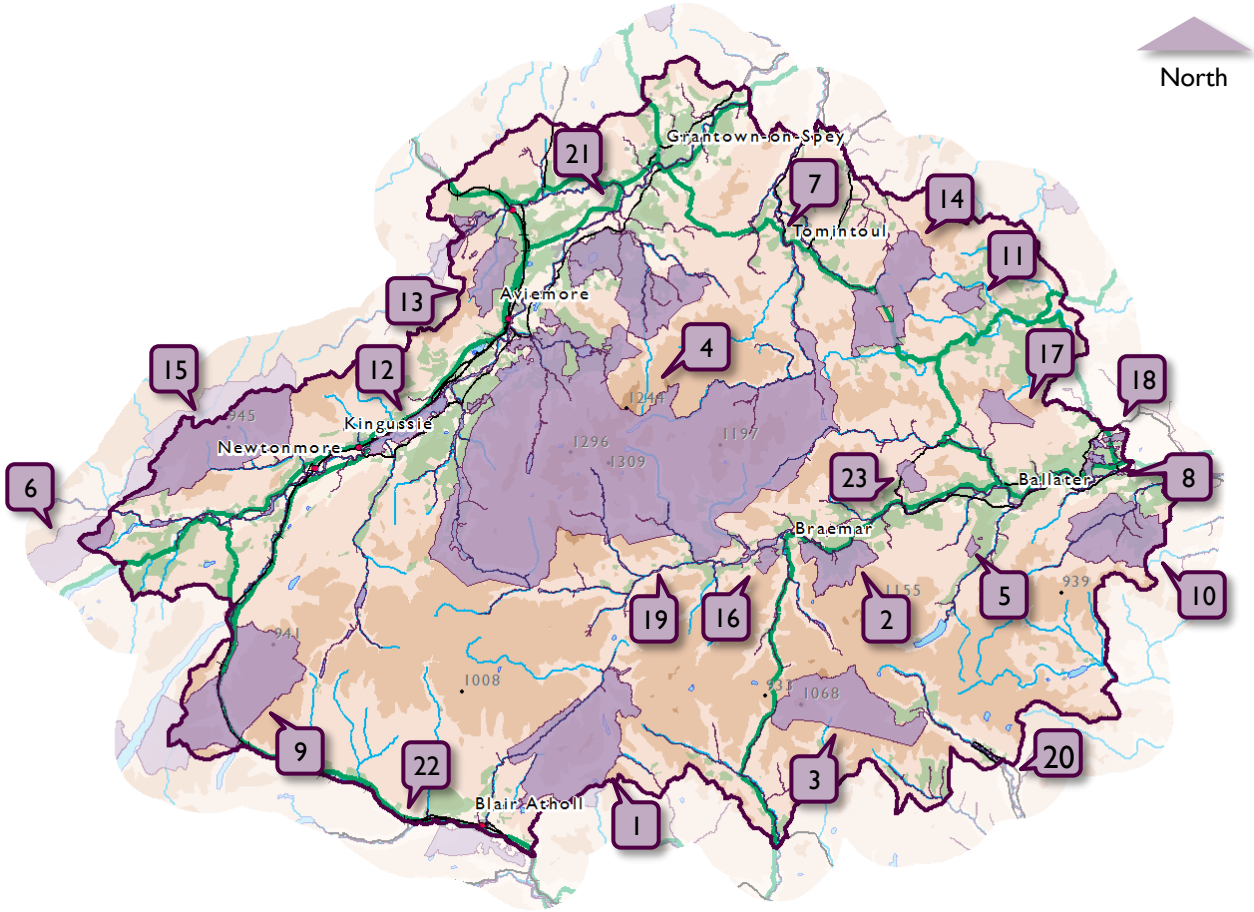
		Merlin (Falco columbarius), breeding		
		Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	06/01/2006
		Peregrine (Falco peregrinus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	6/30/2002
		Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica), breeding	Favourable Maintained	3/14/2012
SPA	**Cairngorms Massif**	Golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), breeding	Favourable Maintained	7/31/2015
SPA	**Craigmore Wood**	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	4/20/2015
SPA	**Creag Meagaidh**	Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	07/01/2011
SPA	**Drumochter Hills**	Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	07/04/2011
		Merlin (Falco columbarius), breeding	Unfavourable No change	8/31/2004
SPA	**Forest of Clunie**	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	05/05/2015
		Merlin (Falco columbarius), breeding	Unfavourable No change	06/01/2015
		Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	06/01/2015

		Short-eared owl (Asio flammeus), breeding	Unfavourable No change	06/01/2015
SPA	**Glen Tanar**	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	4/18/2011
		Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	7/19/2010
		Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	10/13/2010
		Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica), breeding	Favourable Maintained	3/23/2012
SPA	**Kinveachy Forest**	Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	5/15/2008
		Scottish crossbill (Loxia scotica), breeding	Favourable Maintained	3/27/2012
SPA	**Loch Vaa**	Slavonian grebe (Podiceps auritus), breeding	Unfavourable No change	6/30/2007
SPA	**Lochnagar**	Dotterel (Charadrius morinellus), breeding	Unfavourable No change	07/04/2011
SPA	**Muir of Dinnet**	Greylag goose (Anser anser), non-breeding	Unfavourable Declining	11/05/2010
		Waterfowl assemblage, non-breeding	Unfavourable No change	12/01/2012
SPA	**River Spey - Insh Marshes**	Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained	2/22/2010

		Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), breeding	Favourable Maintained	09/07/2009
		Spotted crake (Porzana porzana), breeding	Favourable Maintained	12/31/2000
		Whooper swan (Cygnus cygnus), non-breeding	Favourable Maintained	12/31/2000
		Wigeon (Anas penelope), breeding	Unfavourable No change	5/30/2009
		Wood sandpiper (Tringa glareola), breeding	Unfavourable Declining	12/31/2000

Location of Special Areas of Conservation

1. Bein a' Ghlo
2. Ballochbuie
3. Caenlochan
4. Cairngorms
5. Coyles of Muick
6. Creag Meagaidh
7. Creag nan Gamhainn
8. Dinnet Oakwood
9. Drumochter Hills
10. Glen Tanar
11. Greenhill of Strathdon
12. Insh Marshes
13. Kinveachy Forest
14. Ladder Hills
15. Monadliath
16. Morrone Birkwood
17. Morven and Mullachdubh
18. Muir of Dinnet
19. River Dee
20. River South Esk
21. River Spey
22. River Tay
23. The Maim



Scale 1:700,000

Capercaillie woodlands

A North Grantown
B Castle Grant & Mid Port
C Tom an Aird
D Anagach Woods
E Slochd
F North Carr-Bridge
G Drochan & Drumuillie
H Craigmore Woods
I Kinveachy Forest
J Loch Vaa
K Garten Woods
L Forest Lodge
M North Rothiemurchus
N South Rothiremurchus
O Glenmore
P Inshriach
Q Uath Lochans area

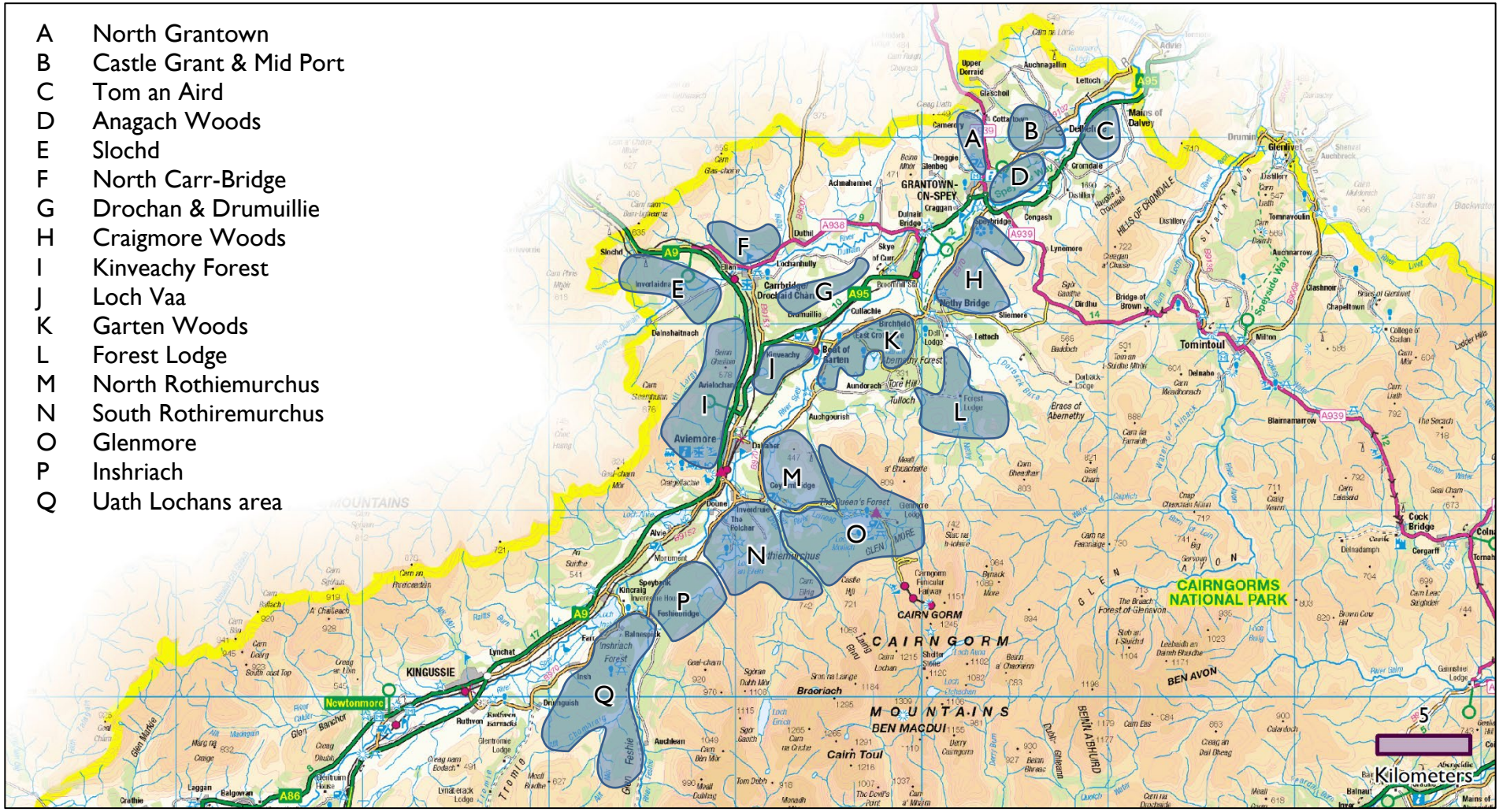


Figure 2 Capercaillie woodland in Badenoch and Strathspey.

Appendix 2: Process flow chart for assessment of potential for capercaillie disturbance

Flow chart for assessing whether LDP allocation sites will require mitigation to avoid impacts of recreational disturbance on capercaillie in local woods, either alone or in combination with: other development sites that are in the LDP 2021, allocations that are in the 2015 LDP and are carried forward to the LDP 2021, or sites that have existing planning permission but are not yet built.

Q1. If all the current and proposed development sites in this settlement are developed, is the population of the settlement predicted to increase over the plan period and/or are any non-housing development sites likely to change levels of human activity or patterns of recreation around the settlement?

Q2. Are capercaillie woods significantly more accessible from this development site than from other parts of the settlement?

If Q1 & Q2 = No, conclusion is no significant disturbance to capercaillie & assessment ends here
If Q1 or Q2 = Yes, continue to Q3

Q3. Which capercaillie woods are likely to be used regularly for recreation by residents / users of the development site at detectable levels? (list all)

Continue to Q4

Q4. Are residents / users of this development site predicted to undertake any off path recreational activities in any of the woods identified at Q3 at detectable levels?

If Q4 = No for any woods, continue to Q5
If Q4 = Yes for any woods, mitigation is needed. Note and continue to Q5.

Q5: Are each of the woods identified at Q3 already established locations for recreation?

If Q5 = No for any woods, mitigation is needed. Note and continue to Q6.
If Q5 = Yes for any woods, continue to Q6

Q6: For each of the woods identified at Q3, are residents / users of the development site predicted to have different temporal patterns of recreational use to any existing visitors, or to undertake a different profile of activities? (eg. more dog walking, or early morning use)

If Q6 = yes for any woods, mitigation is needed. Note and continue to Q7.
If Q6 = No for any woods, continue to Q7

Q7: For each of the woods identified at Q3, could the predicted level of use by residents / users of the development site significantly increase overall levels of recreational use?

If Q4-7 = No for all woods, conclusion is no significant disturbance to capercaillie & assessment ends here
If Q4, 5, 6 and/or 7 = Yes for any woods, mitigation is needed

Conclusion: Is mitigation needed as a consequence of this development site in relation to each wood listed at Q3?

Reasons mitigation needed

Rationale for each question and initial criteria for assessing the answers

Q1: This and Q2 are included as screening questions to filter out any settlements that aren't likely to have changed levels or patterns of recreation as a consequence of the LDP, over the plan period.

Q2: This is included to ensure the effect of otherwise small-scale development sites particularly close to capercaillie woods are adequately considered. The rationale is that SPANS data shows that 68% of recreational visits are taken directly from home, and evidence from settlements in Strathspey where houses are adjacent to woodlands indicates that networks of informal paths and trails have developed within the woods linking back gardens with formal path networks and other popular local destinations (eg primary schools). Levels and patterns of recreation within these woods are therefore likely to change as a consequence of such sites being developed, regardless of the size of the sites.

Q3: This is included to identify which capercaillie woods are likely to be used for recreation by residents of housing development sites or users of non-housing development sites at levels that would be detectable. The answer will be assessed using professional judgement based on knowledge of existing patterns of recreation around settlements and in the local area, the relative appeal of the capercaillie woods concerned compared to other recreational opportunities in the area, the volume of recreational visits likely to be generated by the development site, and informed by national survey data (eg on the distances people travel for recreational visits).

Q4: This is included because any off path recreational use in capercaillie woods will result in significant disturbance and require mitigation.

Q5: This is included because if residents/users of the development site are likely to access previously infrequently-visited capercaillie woods, or parts of these woods, for recreation, significant disturbance is likely and mitigation is needed. This will be answered on the basis of professional knowledge.

Q6: This is included because some types of recreation are particularly disturbing to capercaillie; and increased levels of these types of recreation will cause significant disturbance and require mitigation. This will be answered on the basis of professional knowledge on existing patterns of recreational use and whether each location is sufficiently close and/or convenient in relation to the development site and patterns of travel from there, to be used by residents for different recreational activities or at different times of day. For example, capercaillie woods with safe routes for dogs that are located close to development sites are likely to be used for early morning &/or after work dog walking.

Q7: This is included because a significant increase in recreational use could result in significant disturbance to capercaillie, even in situations where the capercaillie wood is already popular for recreation, and no changes to current recreational patterns / activities or off path activities are

predicted. The answer was assessed on the basis of professional judgement of current levels of use and whether the increase is likely to be more than approximately 10%.

Appendix 3: LDP & Potential Population Change

Introduction

Long term population and household projections for the National Park are produced by the National Records of Scotland (NRS). According to the 2018 NRS population projections, the overall population of the Park is predicted to fall from 19,006 to 18,332 over the 25 year period between 2016 and 2041 (a decrease of around 4%). By the end of the LDP period, the decline is projected to be around 1%. This is because it is likely that over the next 20-25 years more people will die of old age than are born in the National Park. Migration to the National Park from other places is still expected to be high during that period.

But population projections have limitations. A projection is a calculation showing what happens if particular assumptions are made. The NRS population projections are trend-based. They are, therefore, not policy-based forecasts of what the government expects to happen. Many social and economic factors influence population change, including policies adopted by both central and local government. The relationships between the various factors are complex and largely unknown.

The LDP is an example of a local government policy intervention that may have an influence over population trends. While population and household projections form a key element of estimating housing need and demand, they are not the sole factor in determining what the Plan's Housing Land Requirement.

If the LDP delivers housing at a rate that would meet its objectives, that is to say, that the housing land requirement was met in full during its period, then the development rate would exceed that at which has been experienced in the past (**Figure 3**) and therefore, population change within the Cairngorms may differ to that projected by NRS.

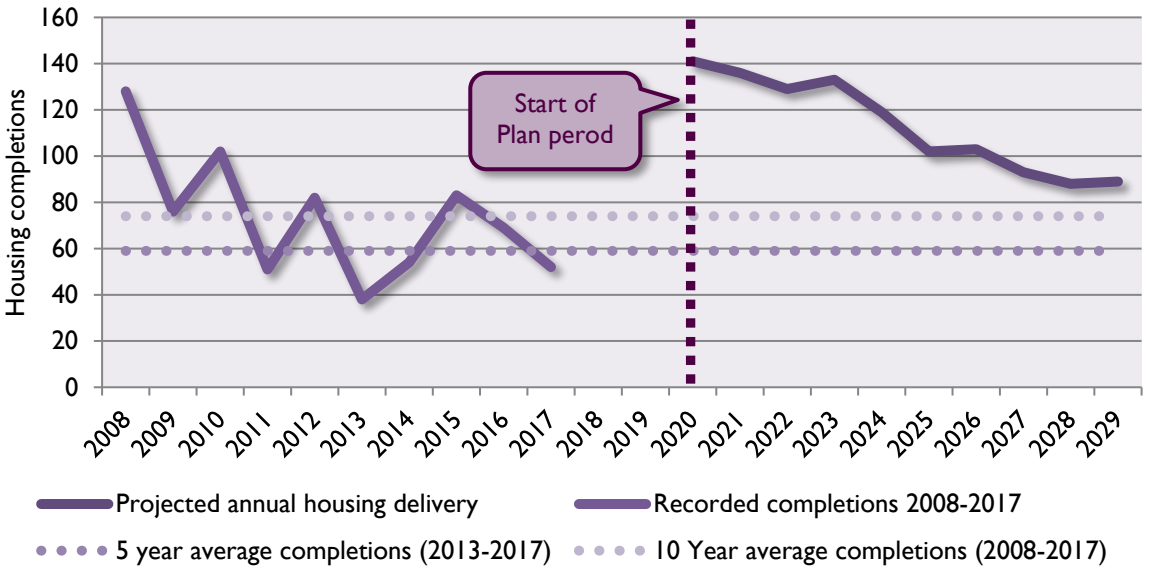


Figure 3 LDP (2020-2029) Projected annual housing delivery and historic completions (Source: Local Authorities and CNPA).

It is important to note that the Cairngorms National Park is not in a position to produce its own population projections. However, it is possible to estimate a population that may accommodated within the new housing and the distribution of this population by settlement based on the location of sites.

Such estimates come with the caveat that they are based on a set of particular assumptions, some of which rely on professional judgement. Further issues relate to the scale at which the estimates are produced, not last being the volatile nature of the small area population estimates on which the model relies.

All assumptions are set out within the methodology section of this paper.

Methodology and Assumptions

Population

In order to measure change a baseline population for settlements needs to be established. While mid-year estimates exist at a data zone level, in LDP terms these are problematic as creating aggregates or disaggregates for settlements is an inherently problematic exercise. There is also the factor that change through the LDP comes through the creation of new dwellings and therefore new dwellings act as a proxy for population.

The methodology of determining the baseline population of settlements and the degree of change therefore uses estimates of average household size as per NRS latest household estimates (2014-based). According to these the average household size across the National Park in 2020 will be 2.06 and will fall at an average rate of 0.01 each year of the projection period.

The baseline population of settlements is therefore based on the number occupied dwellings that exist in 2017 multiplied by the estimated average household size in that year, which is 2.09. In order to estimate the population at the start of the LDP, the estimated number of new occupied dwellings are added for the years 2018 and 2019 with the appropriate average household size multipliers. These multipliers are applied to all of the estimated occupied dwellings not just the new ones.

Geography

For the purpose of these estimates, the geography of the settlements is identified by applying a 500m buffer around LDP settlement boundaries. This is because settlement boundaries are a tool to delineate the limits of development and that individual and clusters of dwellings exist outside of these boundaries while still being an effective part of that settlement.

There is a single exception to this and that is in Dulnain Bridge and this is because of its close relationship with Skye of Curr. Both settlements are separate entities though they are also physically connected. Dulnain Bridge is identified as a Rural Settlement in the LDP's Settlement Strategy and therefore has a settlement boundary, while Skye of Curr is not identified as settlement and therefore does not have a settlement boundary. This distinction simply comes down to the existence of services in Dulnain Bridge that do not exist in Skye of Curr. However, both have populations that are interconnected, therefore in functional terms, for example in the context of recreational patters, Skye of Curr needs to be taken account of. For the purpose of these estimates therefore, Skye of Curr is included as part of Dulnain Bridge.

The number of residential properties within these geographies can be identified based on Basic Land and Property Unit (BLPU) data.

Housing Occupation

Across the National Park around the level of ineffective stock lies around 17%. There are local variations and this information is available at datazone level in the form of NRS's household estimates. Therefore, the local levels of ineffective stock are applied to the residential properties identified in the BLPU data.

An equivalent level of ineffective stock is also applied to the new housing, although it is only applied to the market component, as affordable housing has restrictions that prevent it from becoming the most significant contributor to ineffective stock, namely second homes.

Housing Delivery

The rate of development is informed by the Housing Land Audits of the Local Authorities that cover the National Park's area. Where a site is newly proposed assumptions about delivery are based on the information provided by site owners during the call for sites process. Such a rate of delivery is higher than the historic average and is designed to ensure objectives of the LDP are achieved. Assumptions about windfall have not been applied as levels are too low and the land too constrained to provide accurate estimate.

Results

The following section sets out the projections based on the methodology set out in the previous section. Note that the data only includes settlements identified in the LDP's settlement strategy and that there are residential properties outwith this area. It should also be noted that the provision of housing is not considered to be the cause of population change in itself, so the tables offer an estimate of the population the housing is likely to accommodate if occupancy rates reflect those already experienced in the National Park.

Three scenarios have been created. **Table 29** shows the theoretical population the housing stock could accommodate if delivery rates are those required to meet the LDP's objectives and are set out within Local Authority HMAs**.**

Table 30 shows the theoretical population the housing stock could accommodate if delivery rates match the average of the last 10 years.
Table 31 shows the theoretical population the housing stock could accommodate if no new housing was provided during the plan period.

Table 28 Projected change in dwellings and population for settlements identified in the LDP's Settlement Strategy according to HLA delivery rates.

Settlement	Estimated Occupied Dwellings 2020	Estimated population 2020	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 20-24	Estimated population at end of 20-24	Population change at end 20-24	% Population change at end 20-24	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 25-29	Estimated population at end of 25-29	Population change at end 25-29	% Population change at end 25-29
Aberdeenshire										
Ballater	740	1,533	762	1,531	-2	+1%	783	1,542	+9	+1%
Braemar	262	542	287	576	+35	+6%	322	635	+93	+17%
Dinnet	44	90	53	106	+16	+18%	53	104	+14	+15%
Strathdon	38	79	38	76	-2	-3%	38	75	-4	-5%
HMA TOTAL	1,084	2,243	1,139	2,290	+46	+2%	1,196	2,356	+112	+5%
Angus										
Clova	8	16	8	16	0	-3%	8	16	-1	-5%
HMA TOTAL	8	16	8	16	0	-3%	8	16	-1	-5%
Highland										
Aviemore	1,777	3,679	2,043	4,106	+428	+12%	2,304	4,539	+861	+23%
Boat of Garten	315	653	315	634	-19	-3%	315	621	-32	-5%
Carr-Bridge	379	784	412	828	+43	+6%	412	811	+27	+3%
Coylumbridge	32	67	32	65	-2	-3%	32	64	-3	-5%
Cromdale	118	243	126	254	+11	+4%	135	266	+23	+9%
Dalwhinnie	86	179	92	185	+6	+3%	92	181	+2	+1%
Dulnain Bridge	169	351	187	375	+25	+7%	204	402	+51	+15%
Grantown-on-Spey	1,370	2,836	1,423	2,860	+24	+1%	1,423	28,03	-33	-1%
Insh	57	118	57	114	-3	-3%	57	112	-6	-5%
Inverdruie	61	126	61	122	-4	-3%	61	119	-6	-5%
Kincraig	153	317	166	333	+15	+5%	178	350	+33	+10%
Kingussie	799	1,653	845	1,699	+46	+3%	892	1,758	+105	+6%
Laggan	34	71	34	69	-2	-3%	34	67	-3	-5%
Nethy Bridge	361	747	381	766	+19	+3%	381	751	3	0%
Newtonmore	692	1,433	732	1471	+38	+3%	767	1,510	+77	+5%
HMA TOTAL	6,404	13257	6,906	13,881	+624	+5%	7,287	14,356	+1,099	+8%
Moray										
Glenlivet	40	82	40	80	-2	-3%	40	78	-4	-5%
Tomintoul	179	370	185	373	+3	+1%	192	378	+8	+2%
HMA TOTAL	219	452	225	453	0	0%	232	457	+4	+1%
Perth and Kinross										

Settlement	Estimated Occupied Dwellings 2020	Estimated population 2020	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 20-24	Estimated population at end of 20-24	Population change at end 20-24	% Population change at end 20-24	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 25-29	Estimated population at end of 25-29	Population change at end 25-29	% Population change at end 25-29
Blair Atholl	229	473	253	509	+36	+8%	255	503	+30	+6%
Bruar & Pitagowan	11	23	11	22	-1	-3%	11	22	-1	-5%
Calvine	20	41	20	40	-1	-3%	20	39	-2	-5%
Glenshee	11	23	11	22	-1	-3%	11	22	-1	-5%
Killiecrankie	30	62	30	61	-2	-3%	30	59	-3	-5%
HMA TOTAL	301	623	326	655	+32	+5%	327	645	+22	+4%
All Settlements	**8,015**	**16,592**	**8,604**	**17,294**	**702**	**+4%**	**9,050**	**17,829**	**1237**	**+7%**

Table 29 Projected change in dwellings and population for Housing Market Areas if 10-year average annual completion rate continues.

Settlement	Estimated Occupied Dwellings 2020	Estimated population 2020	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 20-24	Estimated population at end of 20-24	Population change at end 20-24	% Population change at end 20-24	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 25-29	Estimated population at end of 25-29	Population change at end 25-29	% Population change at end 25-29
Aberdeenshire	1,055	2,221	1,101	2,251	+29	+1%	1,148	2,298	+76	+3%
Angus	8	16	8	16	0	-3%	8	16	-1	-5%
Highland	6,366	13,252	6,636	13,411	+159	+1%	6,907	13,677	+425	+3%
Moray	219	459	227	463	+3	+1%	235	470	+10	+2%
Perth and Kinross	301	626	305	617	-9	-1%	310	614	-13	-2%
All Settlements	**7,948**	**16,575**	**8,278**	**16,757**	**+182**	**+1%**	**8,607**	**17,073**	**+498**	**+3%**

Table 30 Projected change in dwellings and population for settlements identified in the LDP's Settlement Strategy if no housing is delivered.

Settlement	Estimated Occupied Dwellings 2020	Estimated population 2020	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 20-24	Estimated population at end of 20-24	Population change at end 20-24	% Population change at end 20-24	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 25-29	Estimated population at end of 25-29	Population change at end 25-29	% Population change at end 25-29
Aberdeenshire										
Ballater	718	1,487	718	1,444	-43	-3%	718	1,415	-72	-5%
Braemar	259	536	259	521	-16	-3%	259	511	-26	-5%
Dinnet	39	81	39	78	-2	-3%	39	77	-4	-5%
Strathdon	38	79	38	76	-2	-3%	38	75	-4	-5%
HMA TOTAL	1,055	2,183	1,055	2,120	-63	-3%	1,055	2,077	-105	-5%
Angus										
Clova	8	16	8	16	0	-3%	8	16	-1	-5%
HMA TOTAL	8	16	8	16	0	-3%	8	16	-1	-5%
Highland										
Aviemore	1,768	3,660	1,768	3,554	-106	-3%	1,768	3,483	-177	-5%
Boat of Garten	315	653	315	634	-19	-3%	315	621	-32	-5%
Carr-Bridge	358	741	358	720	-21	-3%	358	705	-36	-5%
Coylumbridge	32	67	32	65	-2	-3%	32	64	-3	-5%
Cromdale	112	232	112	226	-7	-3%	112	221	-11	-5%
Dalwhinnie	86	179	86	174	-5	-3%	86	170	-9	-5%
Dulnain Bridge	169	351	169	340	-10	-3%	169	334	-17	-5%
Grantown-on-Spey	1,326	2,745	1,326	2,665	-80	-3%	1,326	2,612	-133	-5%
Insh	57	118	57	114	-3	-3%	57	112	-6	-5%
Inverdruie	61	126	61	122	-4	-3%	61	119	-6	-5%
Kincraig	150	311	150	302	-9	-3%	150	296	-15	-5%
Kingussie	789	1634	789	1,586	-47	-3%	789	1,555	-79	-5%
Laggan	34	71	34	69	-2	-3%	34	67	-3	-5%
Nethy Bridge	361	747	361	726	-22	-3%	361	711	-36	-5%
Newtonmore	674	1395	674	1354	-40	-3%	674	1327	-67	-5%
HMA TOTAL	6,294	13,028	6,294	12,650	-378	-3%	6,294	12,398	-629	-5%
Moray										
Glenlivet	40	82	40	80	-2	-3%	40	78	-4	-5%
Tomintoul	179	370	179	359	-11	-3%	179	352	-18	-5%
HMA TOTAL	219	452	219	439	-13	-3%	219	431	-22	-5%
Perth and Kinross										

Settlement	Estimated Occupied Dwellings 2020	Estimated population 2020	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 20-24	Estimated population at end of 20-24	Population change at end 20-24	% Population change at end 20-24	Estimated Occupied Dwellings at end of 25-29	Estimated population at end of 25-29	Population change at end 25-29	% Population change at end 25-29
Blair Atholl	229	473	229	459	-14	-3%	229	450	-23	-5%
Bruar & Pitagowan	11	23	11	22	-1	-3%	11	22	-1	-5%
Calvine	20	41	20	40	-1	-3%	20	39	-2	-5%
Glenshee	11	23	11	22	-1	-3%	11	22	-1	-5%
Killiecrankie	30	62	30	61	-2	-3%	30	59	-3	-5%
HMA TOTAL	301	623	301	605	-18	-3%	301	593	-30	-5%
All Settlements	**7,875**	**16,302**	**7,875**	**15,830**	**-473**	**-3%**	**7,875**	**15,515**	**-788**	**-5%**