



Cairngorms 2030 plans

STRATEGY

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report June 2022

Cover Note **PART 1**

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PART 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan, programme or strategy (PPS) entitled:

Cairngorms 2030 plans

The Responsible Authority is:

Cairngorms National Park Authority

PART 3

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. or

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and requires an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. or

The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this SEA is voluntary, the statutory 5 week timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

PART 4

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1 June 2022

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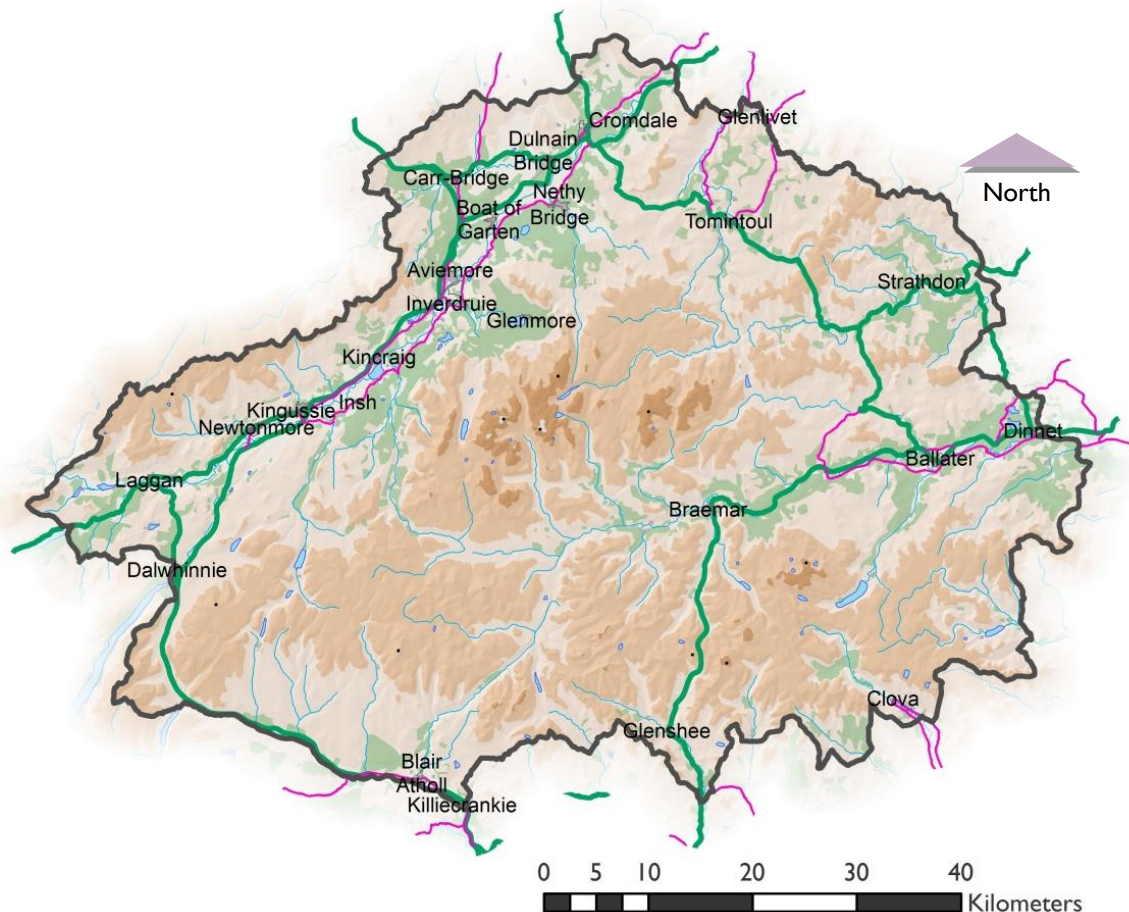
Note: Topic papers are separate documents

I. Context

a. Background

Cairngorms 2030 is a programme consisting of 23 plans to tackle climate change and the nature crisis, delivering an economy that works for all, covering the Cairngorms National Park (figure 1). At present, funding has been secured for stage 1, the developing ideas stage. The plans are being worked up during summer 2022, with the intention being that they will be submitted for a second funding round bid by June 2023 for stage 2, the delivery stage, from October 2023 onwards (if the funding bid is successful).

All of the stage 1 plans were previously screened for environmental effects. Ten were identified as having the potential to have significant environmental effects, and are subject to this scoping report.



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Figure 1 – the area covered by the National Park Partnership Plan.

As the plans are at the developing ideas stage, this has made detailed scoping difficult, as the detailed content of the plans is unknown. However, sufficient information is available to enable high level scoping for potential environmental effects by using the broad categories outlined by SEA Topics (as defined in section 2. Scoping information).

b. About the Cairngorms 2030 plans

Due to the funding mechanism through the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Cairngorms 2030 plans are separate from any other CNPA plans, programmes or strategies. The Cairngorms 2030 plans are not dependent on any other CNPA plans, programmes or strategies and vice versa. However the outcomes of the delivery stage of Cairngorms 2030 plans would coincidentally contribute towards the aims and objectives of a number of CNPA plans, programmes and strategies such as the National Park Partnership Plan, Cairngorms Nature Action Plan, Local Development Plan, Forest Strategy and Peatland Action Programme.

Outline information on each of the Cairngorms 2030 plans scoped in for environmental assessment is found in [Annex I: Outline information for Cairngorms 2030 plans scoped in.](#)

c. Other relevant plans, programmes and strategies

There are a large number of other plans, programmes and strategies (PPS) that are of relevance to the Cairngorms 2030 plans. Due to their number, these are listed in Annex I. The PPS are categorised according to their international, national and local scales and are accompanied by information on their purpose, relationship with the Cairngorms 2030 plans and their relevance to the environmental assessment.

The environmental assessment that informs the Environmental Report will need to consider the PPS that are active at the time of writing. Therefore this aspect of the assessment will be reviewed as the assessment progresses.

2. Scoping information

a. Topics considered

Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 lists categories of potential environmental effects that should be considered as part of the environmental assessment process. These have been grouped together into eight Topic areas. The Topics are:

- Topic 1: Climatic Factors
- Topic 2: Air
- Topic 3: Water
- Topic 4: Soil (including geodiversity¹)
- Topic 5: Material Assets

¹ With the small number of commercial quarries in the Park, geodiversity is more relevant to soils (Topic 4) in the Park. Therefore, consideration of geodiversity will be included under Topic 4, Soils, rather than the conventional location of Topic 5, Material Assets. (The contribution of mineral extraction to resources will however still be included under Topic 5.)

- Topic 6: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
- Topic 7: Landscape and Cultural Heritage
- Topic 8: Population and Human Health

b. Topics scoped in

All the SEA Topics identified in section 2.a have been scoped in, as the nature of the Cairngorms 2030 plans (when considered together) and baseline issues identified in the Topic papers have the potential to influence all topics.

c. Environmental baseline

The separate Topic papers present detailed information on the environmental baseline, ordered by the eight different topic areas: climatic factors, air, water, soil, material assets, biodiversity flora and fauna, landscape and cultural heritage, population and human health.

3. Proposed environmental assessment methodology

a. Process

The intended SEA process is to:

- Gather environmental baseline data and information, identify draft methodology.
- Consult on the scoping report, to confirm the environmental baseline is complete and agree the assessment methodology with consultation authorities (current stage).
- Alongside the preparation of the stage 1 Cairngorms 2030 plans, carry out environmental assessment and prepare a draft Environmental Report for the plans, using the assessment methodology and taking into account consultation authority advice on the scoping report.
- Consult on the draft Environmental Report and Cairngorms 2030 plans prepared for the next round of bidding for funding.
- Review the successful (at the next round of bidding for funds) Cairngorms 2030 plans and amend the Environmental Report accordingly, taking into account consultation authority advice.
- Stage 1 of the Cairngorms 2030 programme will be complete, issue a post-adoption statement on the Environmental Report.
- As the Cairngorms 2030 programme moves into stage 2 (delivery), monitor environmental effects, identify and implement mitigation where unexpected adverse effects occur.

b. Assessment templates and SEA objectives

At this stage, it is intended that the assessment will focus on the elements of the plans that will result in changes, development or activities on the ground that may have environmental effects. Tables 1, 2 and 3 will be used as a basis for carrying out the environmental assessment and recording the findings. Table 1 (found in section f, **Other environmental assessments**) provides the intended scoring matrix that will be used to ensure consistency during the environmental assessment. Tables 2 and 3 (found in section f, **Other environmental assessments**) provides the main objectives and template for scoring and recording potential environmental effects during the environmental assessment. It incorporates proposed SEA objectives and sub-objectives that each element of the Cairngorms 2030 plans will be scored against.

Where available, guidance published by the consultation authorities has been used as a basis for setting the SEA objectives and sub-objectives. These relate to the specific SEA environmental receptors and issues that have the potential to be affected by the Cairngorms 2030 plans.

The information and issues identified as part of the baseline have also been used to inform which objectives and sub-objectives are relevant to the environmental assessment of the Cairngorms 2030 plans.

The SEA objectives and questions are provisional and may be modified during the SEA process – for example as a result of comments from the Consultation Authorities, changes in the baseline data when it is fully collected and/or if the content of the Cairngorms 2030 plans cover different subject matter than currently expected.

c. Longevity and permanence of effects

Consideration of longevity and scale of effects is built in to the assessment table template, so will form an integral part of the environmental assessment for each element assessed.

d. Alternatives and mitigation

At this stage, the detail of the potential actions and options to be explored, as well as any possible alternatives are unknown. However alternative options will be considered and assessed as different options start to emerge during the drafting of the stage I plans.

e. Cumulative and in-combination effects

Consideration of the potential for cumulative and in-combination effects will be included as an integral part of the environmental assessment process for individual elements of the plan. A review of the assessment results will also be undertaken to double check any cumulative or in-combination effects that may not have been apparent during individual assessments.

f. Other environmental assessments

A Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA) will be undertaken at the same time as the draft Environmental Report. The HRA will be used to inform the Environmental Report and vice versa as part of an iterative process.

In addition, if it becomes apparent during the plan development process that a plan or elements of it falls under other environmental assessment legislation, then the relevant assessment process will be followed. For example, some of the transport and travel options might fall within the thresholds of requiring EIA.

Table I – scoring matrix

Significance of Effect	
Element would have a major positive environmental effect in its current form as it would resolve an existing issue or maximise opportunities. SIGNIFICANT.	++
Element would have a minor positive environmental effect.	+
Effect of Element is uncertain.	?
No connectivity with the environmental Topic/Objective being assessed.	x
Element would have no predicted environmental effects.	0
Element would have a minor adverse environmental effect.	-
The Element would have a major adverse environmental effect as it would create significant new problems or substantially exacerbate existing problems. Consider exclusion of option. SIGNIFICANT.	--

Table 2 – main environmental objectives

Topic	Objective number	Main Objective(s)
Climatic factors	1a	Reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases with particular focus on emissions from buildings, transport, energy generation and industry (especially CO ₂), but also from natural carbon sinks (such as woodlands and peatlands).
Climatic factors	1b	Ensure existing and proposed infrastructure and buildings are located and designed to cope with future climate conditions.
Air	2a	To maintain or improve air quality and reduce emissions of key pollutants.
Water	3a	Maintain and improve the quality of water resources and to protect and enhance the state of the water environment.
Water	3b	Reduce demand for water and minimise unnecessary water use.
Water	3c	To reduce the impact of invasive non-native species on the water environment.
Soil and geodiversity	4a	Minimise contamination and safeguard and improve soil, peat quality and geodiversity.
Material assets	5a	Encourage the sustainable use and reuse of material assets.
Biodiversity flora and fauna	6a	Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the National Park.
Landscape and cultural heritage	7a	Protect and enhance the character, diversity and special qualities of the landscapes of the Park.
Landscape and cultural heritage	7b	Protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment and assets (including linguistic) of the Park.
Population and human health	8a	Support and enhance the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors to the Park through housing, recreation and employment opportunities.

Table 3 – environmental assessment template

SEA Issue / Topic <i>Insert Issue / Topic title</i>					
SEA Objective(s): <i>Insert SEA Objective(s)</i>					
Significant Interrelationships <i>Insert significant relationships with other SEA Issues / Topic</i>					
Assessor(s): <i>Insert assessor(s)'s name</i>					
Date of Assessment: <i>Insert date(s) of assessment</i>					
SECTION OF PLAN BEING ASSESSED: <i>(eg Vision, Policy X, Option IA, etc)</i>					
		Assessment of environmental effects			
SEA objective	SEA sub-objective	Nature of effect <i>Insert a description of the nature of the potential effect the Option will have on the issue against the criteria set out by the SEA Objective. Include consideration of cumulative effects. Link to baseline information as necessary.</i>	Scoring: significance of effect before mitigation <i>Insert scoring for the significance of the environmental effect BEFORE mitigation (using the symbology in Table 1)</i>	Mitigation and enhancement <i>Insert information on how adverse effects will be mitigated and/or how enhancements will be used to create positive effects.</i>	Scoring: residual significance of effect after mitigation <i>Insert scoring for the residual significance of the environmental effect AFTER mitigation (using the symbology in Table 1)</i>
1a	Will there be an effect on energy conservation and efficiency in new development?				
1a	Will there be an effect on the production of renewable energy of appropriate scale for the Park?				
1a	Will there be an effect on local production and use of materials and food produce?				
1a	Will there be an effect on carbon sinks (such as woodlands and peatlands)?				
1a	Will there be an effect on travel that produces greenhouse gas emissions?				
1b	Considering future implications of climate change (eg increased severity of weather resulting in more flooding, periods of drought and extremes of temperature), will there be an effect on existing infrastructure and buildings?				
1b	Considering future implications of climate change (eg increased severity of weather resulting in more flooding, periods of drought and extremes of temperature), will there be an effect on infrastructure and buildings proposed in the Local Development Plan?				

2a	Will there be an effect on the levels of UK National Air Quality pollutants (e.g. NO ₂ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂)?				
2a	Will there be an effect on the levels of other types of air pollution (eg particulates)?				
3a	Will there be an effect on the water quality of rivers, lochs and ground-water from diffuse and point source pollution?				
3a	Will there be an effect on the ability of river catchments to store water and the natural flood management services they provide?				
3a	Will there be an effect on public water supplies?				
3b	Will there be an effect on demand for water from development (residential and business)?				
3b	Will there be an effect on sustainable use of water resources?				
3c	Will there be an effect on the water environment from invasive non-native species?				
4a	Will there be an effect on carbon rich soils, in particular peat?				
4a	Will there be an effect on soil sealing, soil structure and soil loss?				
4a	Will there be an effect on the levels of soil contamination?				
4a	Will there be an effect on soil erosion and landslides?				
4a	Will there be an effect on geodiversity interests (eg GCRs)?				
5a	Will there be an effect on sustainable use of natural resources (eg water, timber, aggregates)?				
5a	Will there be an effect on the sustainable use and management of existing and proposed infrastructure (eg water, heat, energy or flood protection infrastructure)?				
5a	Will there be an effect on the use of finite resources through the use of secondary and recycled materials?				
6a	Will there be an effect on the favourable condition of areas protected for nature conservation?				

6a	Will there be an effect on protected species?				
6a	Will there be an effect on Cairngorms Nature Action Plan habitats and plants?				
6a	Will there be an effect on Cairngorms Nature Action Plan bird and mammal species?				
6a	Will there be an effect on wider biodiversity (outwith protected areas and the habitats and species identified in the CNAP) in the National Park?				
6a	Will there be an effect on deer management practices that seek to reduce environmental effects?				
6a	Will there be an effect on land management practices that seek to avoid the introduction and spread of invasive non-native species and tree diseases?				
7a	Will there be an effect on the special qualities of the National Park landscapes?				
7a	Will there be an effect on landscape character and local distinctiveness?				
7b	Will there be an effect on the historic and cultural environment and assets (including linguistic)?				
8a	Will there be an effect on housing for local needs?				
8a	Will there be an effect on recreation and active travel opportunities that support healthier lifestyles?				
8a	Will there be an effect on employment opportunities local to places of residence?				

4. Next steps

a. Scoping advice sought from consultation authorities

As described in the previous sections, all Topics have been scoped in but the detailed contents of the Cairngorms 2030 plans in relation to changes, development or activity on the ground are unknown at this stage. CNPA therefore wish to seek the particular advice of the consultation authorities on:

- the proposed methodology (section 3)
- whether there are gaps or errors in the environmental baseline information identified in separate Topic papers,
- if there is new information that is expected to become available over the next 3-6 months that could be useful to add to the environmental baseline.

The advice of the consultation authorities will be valuable for informing both the environmental assessment and the plans going forward.

b. Draft Environmental Report proposed consultation period

A six to eight week consultation period is anticipated for the draft Environmental Report.

c. Indicative timescales for plan preparation and consultation

At present, funding has been secured for stage 1, the developing ideas stage for the Cairngorms 2030 plans. The plans are being worked up during summer 2022, with the intention being that they will be submitted for a second funding round bid by June 2023, with stage 2, the delivery stage, from October 2023 onwards (if the funding bid is successful).

(Once the plans have been developed, they will be subject to a second funding bid, and if successful, stage 2, the delivery stage, is likely to be subject to further SEA and/or project level EIA if more appropriate.)

Annex I: Outline information for Cairngorms 2030 plans scoped in

Cairngorms 2030 plan	Context: high level plan summary <i>(Note this is not subject to assessment as it is the outcomes for stages 1 and 2 that will deliver the plan, so the outcomes are assessed rather than the high level summaries.)</i>	Stage 1: outline of anticipated* plan outcomes <i>*subject to change as the plans go through the iterative process of being developed (This is what has been screened.)</i>
Ic Dementia Activity Resource Centre	Demonstrating the benefits of outdoor dementia care and designing world class therapeutic green health interventions, Alzheimer Scotland will develop the country's first Outdoor Resource Centre specifically designed to support people living with dementia, their carers and families. Spending time in the outdoors is an important part of living well with dementia and can improve mental and physical well-being and links to Cairngorms 2030 work on Green Referrals (plan 1b). This will enable people to enjoy and explore the outdoor environment. Based at Badaguish Outdoor Centre (near Glenmore), stakeholders will be consulted, the building leased and renovated, and a programme of outdoor based therapeutic activities will be delivered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two staff employed 2. Stakeholders engaged and plans developed 3. Building leased and renovated 4. Research and evaluation programme established 5. Programme of activities developed and delivered
5b Peatland restoration	Restoring peatlands is key in the fight against climate change, improving water quality, flood alleviation, reducing wildfire and improving the Park's biodiversity. This plan aims to contribute c4,625ha to peatland restoration. Biodiversity will be significantly improved in the Park. c7 FTE jobs per annum through peatland restoration will be supported.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digitised degrade peat map produced 2. Desk based data collection to build project GIS; peatland restoration aerial survey; data compilation and mapping 3. Liaison with Land owners for inclusion in NLHF project 4. Identify project sites for 5 year programme – up to 15 estates 5. Desk top review of proposed projects and locations 6. Map project sites and outline project brief for 15 estates 7. Continuation of new entrants scheme & training 8. Contribute to Scottish-wide Contractor training programme 9. Develop contractor training materials for peatland restoration techniques (videos, guidance notes & Machine cab leaflets) 10. Explore options/practicalities for volunteer involvement with the Bog Squad (Peatland ACTION funded project) for sites in National Park 11. Working with project (4b) establish a private finance project to run during the development phase, work up 1-2 potential private finance funded peatland projects for the delivery phase 12. Land owner agreements/MoU produced and signed off

<p>5c Climate resilient catchments</p>	<p>Deliver three to four large scale restoration demonstration projects within the River Dee, River Spey & Angus Glens catchments which maximise on ecosystem service provision within the Cairngorms National Park. Ensure projects are multi-benefit and incorporate as many ecosystem services as possible –eg recreation, habitat linkage, pollution reduction in addition to climate change adaptation (flood reduction, lowering water temperature and increasing low flow resilience). Help reduce flood risk and ensure that the rivers continue to deliver for the people and wildlife that depend upon them. It has three overall aims: (1) River restoration techniques: putting in large woody structures to re-create lost meanders and varied habitats; riparian planting to provide shade and stabilise banks; re-connect rivers to their floodplains to slow the flow of water and create wetlands to store and purify water. Strong emphasis on community involvement, research and education. (2) Connect communities: Helping to reduce flood risk is a key aim of this project and we will work with local community, landowners and local authorities to integrate natural flood management strategies. Community perceptions and values of the Cairngorms landscape will be a powerful engagement tool and can be used to develop understanding of how land-use and change can impact on flood risk for example. Knowledge and understanding are central to people’s willingness to not only accept change but be a part of it which in turn helps to incorporate wider ecosystem service benefit. (3) Catchment Partnerships working together: Supporting learning, sharing and joint working between the catchment partnerships. The catchments of the Dee and the Spey and the Dee and the Angus Glens are physically close and there has long been an aspiration of woodland connection between them all strengthening habitat network connection and allowing species to move freely, which is key to climate change adaptation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desk-based review of potential projects and sites including GIS mapping 2. Consultant works to develop concept designs for all three catchments 3. Consultation with communities regarding potential options 4. Review of designs, consultation feedback and decisions taken on delivery stage projects to be delivered. 5. Relevant approvals and permissions secured
<p>6a Ebikes</p>	<p>This plan is about identifying opportunities to support functional e-bike use around the communities of the Cairngorms National Park and by visitors to appropriate key attractions. During the development phase it will identify and assess the accessibility of key destinations by e-bike, a suitable fleet and hire model for an accessible e-bike network/loan scheme and consult with relevant local businesses and stakeholders to identify this model. Crucial to this project is the creation a public/private partnership to ensure that local cycling businesses and communities are involved in options for managing and maintaining the fleet.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out comprehensive research and assessment of existing provision of e-bike networks (both community and commercial) in the Cairngorms National Park and wider, and the potential to grow this provision through identification of routes and audiences. 2. Based on the findings of the research and assessment make detailed practical costed recommendations which will enable the development and management of appropriate e-bike networks to facilitate people to swap cars for e-bikes. 3. Develop a series of “goals” for the e-bike network to achieve. These should include measurable targets for the five-year delivery project and formulas for calculating environmental impacts achieved eg carbon emission reductions. 4. Identify options for the legacy of the e-bike fleet, so that at the end of the five-year delivery phase the e-bikes can continue to be used to support visitors and residents to travel sustainably.

<p>6b Glenmore transport plan</p>	<p>This plan will seek to design a new sustainable model of transport to one of the National Park's most visited areas. Work will include an initial appraisal of potential options and defining transport planning objectives. Outcomes of the initial appraisal will be used to justify and present the best performing measures and packages of measures for further appraisal effort. After conducting environmental and other impact assessments, which may exclude some options from further consideration, a preliminary options appraisal will establish a costed set of proposals that could include infrastructure modifications/improvements, new transport delivery models (.g demand responsive transport, mobility as a service, etc) and behaviour change initiatives.</p>	<p>Work will include an initial appraisal of potential options and defining transport planning objectives via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception report - Data baselining - Community engagement outputs - Problems and Opportunities report - Vision and Transport Planning Objectives - Initial Appraisal: Case for Change report - Environmental assessment - Other assessments - Preliminary Options Appraisal reports - Schedule for next (delivery) stage and material for the delivery phase submission
<p>6c active communities Badenoch and Strathspey</p>	<p>The Active Communities: Badenoch and Strathspey project aims to make walking, wheeling and cycling in the villages of Badenoch and Strathspey easy, safe and enjoyable and the obvious choice for short journeys, and to establish attractive outdoor gathering places for the benefit of those in the community.</p>	<p>Produce an action or investment plan for each village. Key milestones are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community engagement plan successfully delivered 2. Objectives and Action Plan agreed with stakeholders after community engagement 3. Updated action plan with concept designs for active travel and public realm approved 4. Behaviour change delivery plan created 5. Indicative activity schedule created for delivery stage work <p>Main outputs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Delivery Plan - Community Engagement reports - Feasibility reports - Action Plans - Draft concept designs - Community engagement reports - Updated Action Plan with costed up designs - Behaviour Change activities plan - Delivery stage schedule
<p>6d sustainable transport in Deeside</p>	<p>This plan focuses on collaboration with Braemar and Ballater communities to realise easier and safer opportunities to walk, cycle and use a wheelchair around the villages.</p>	<p>Focusing on Ballater and Braemar and immediate vicinity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community engagement plan successfully delivered 2. Objectives and action plan agreed with stakeholders after community engagement 3. Final action plan approved with concept designs for active travel and public realm 4. Behaviour change delivery plan created 5. Indicative activity schedule created for delivery phase work

<p>6e sustainable transport in Highland Perthshire</p>	<p>The Active Communities: Blair Athol and Killiecrankie plan is twofold and therefore split up in phases. Phase one focuses on collaboration with the Blair Atholl community to realise easier and safer opportunities to walk, cycle and use a wheelchair around the villages. Phase two seeks to provide a walking and cycling route between Blair Atholl and Killiecrankie.</p>	<p>Focusing on Blair Atholl and immediate vicinity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community engagement plan successfully delivered 2. Objectives and Action Plan agreed with stakeholders after community engagement 3. Final Action Plan approved with Concept designs for active travel and public realm 4. Behaviour change delivery plan created 5. Indicative activity schedule created for delivery phase work <p>Looking at Killiecrankie – Blair Atholl active travel route options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish and deliver a community engagement plan to understand existing active travel patterns between Killiecrankie and Blair Atholl, ideas and needs as expressed by the local community and any barriers people face aside from the lack of safe and appropriate infrastructure. - carry out site investigations at and near existing infrastructure as well as at locations that warrant further consideration for developing. <p>The engagement output and technical deliverability assessments will be combined in a feasibility report which clearly sets out the opportunities and constraints, together with projected capital costs for the options if they would be implemented.</p>
<p>6f Active Aviemore</p>	<p>The Active Aviemore plan aims to make walking, wheeling and cycling around Aviemore easy, safe, enjoyable and the obvious choice for short journeys for everyone.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sound understanding of how people move around Aviemore and the place quality/function of the town. 2. A sound understanding of the physical infrastructure barriers to walking, wheeling and cycling around Aviemore. Establish to what extent this includes Grampian Road. 3. A good understanding of the non-infrastructure barriers to walking, wheeling and cycling around Aviemore and develop a corresponding behaviour change plan. 4. An agreed prioritised list of recommended infrastructure improvements. 5. An agreed concept design for key streets (likely to include Grampian Road) which rebalance the street in line with Transport Scotland’s transport hierarchy and focus on place quality and function. The designs must propose changes which will make it significantly easier, safer and more enjoyable for everyone to walk, wheel and cycle. The designs will also be future proofed for potential pedestrianisation in the future.
<p>6g Cairngorms active travel plan</p>	<p>Commission work to produce an Active Travel Network Plan that covers the whole of the Cairngorms National Park area and links to public transport provision. The Active Travel Network Plan will inform future active travel infrastructure development and initiatives to encourage its use within the National Park. Ultimately it will enable residents and visitors to travel more sustainably and reduce car dependency, contributing to the aims outlined above.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through community, stakeholder and partner engagement and desk-based research, followed up by site visits where appropriate, collate and analyse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The existing provision for walking, wheeling and cycling and possible improvements – New provision that is currently being planned/developed – The barriers residents and visitors face to walking, wheeling and cycling – Existing travel patterns to understand where people need/want to travel to (including key visitor attractions)– this should explicitly consider the active journeys people cannot currently make due to lack of connections or suitable infrastructure 2. From this analysis, create a prioritised action plan of proposed active travel improvements to make it easy, safe and enjoyable for residents and visitors to choose active travel. The proposals should enhance place quality and prioritise accessibility for all. The action plan should identify delivery partners and estimated budgets. Include proposals on how other measures (e.g. behaviour change projects) could support the proposed infrastructure improvements to promote and encourage people to walk, wheel and cycle in the Park.

The following principal outputs are anticipated:

- A report scoping existing Active Travel provision and emerging plans, policies and projects at a Regional Transport Partnership and Local Authority level.
- Identify gaps in provision of active travel infrastructure and propose solutions that will address these gaps and add value to existing plans, policies and projects. It will be necessary to consider the other active travel projects taking place as part of Cairngorms 2030.

Annex II: Relevant plans, programmes and strategies

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
International Directives and Policies			
European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (European Council, 1992)	European adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect and promote historical regional and minority languages in Europe. Identifies Gaelic as being an endangered language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Landscape and Cultural heritage – Population and Human health 	The proposals should support the Gaelic language where relevant to the priorities identified.
European Landscape Convention (European Commission, 2000)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural heritage – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should be a tool for the maintenance and restoration of landscapes and their natural habitats.
The Paris Agreement (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2015)	The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climatic Factors 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should seek to promote the development and use of appropriate renewable energy sources and contribute to climate change mitigation.
Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC, 1997)	Protocol to the international Framework Convention on Climate Change with the objective of reducing the Greenhouse gases that cause climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climatic factors 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support measures that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
The Pan-European Biological	The Strategy aims to reverse the decline of landscape and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Biodiversity, 	Where relevant to the priorities

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
and Landscape Diversity Strategy (Council of Europe, 1995)	biological diversity, by promoting innovation and proactive policy making.	Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage – Population and Human health	identified, the proposals should support the Strategy by considering the contribution that actions could make to protecting biodiversity and landscapes.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971	Requires conservation and wise use of wetlands.	– Water – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should ensure the protection and enhancement of wetlands.
Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste (EU 2005)	A sector based strategy produced as a requirement of the Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community, seeking to help Europe become a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.	– Climatic factors – Air – Material assets	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should seek to minimise waste and promote recycling.
Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection (EU 2006)	A sector based strategy produced as a requirement of the Seventh Environmental Action Programme of the European Community, seeking to establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils.	– Soil and geodiversity	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should contribute towards the protection and improvement of soil.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UN, 1992)	An international legally-binding treaty with three main goals: conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of biodiversity; fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should look for opportunities to conserve, and where possible restore, biodiversity.
UN Framework Convention on	Treaty aimed at reducing global emissions of greenhouse	– Climatic factors	Where relevant to the priorities

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Climate Change (the Rio Earth Summit) 1992 (UN, 1992)	gases to combat global warming.		identified, the proposals should assist in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
– National Legislation (UK and Scotland)			
Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000 (as amended in Scotland)	Establishes standards for air quality and sets limits for various pollutants in Scotland.	– Air – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support measures that would improve air quality.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by Historic Environment (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 2011)	Prescribes the approach to be taken to planning for scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas.	– Landscape and Cultural heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should ensure that scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological areas are not adversely affected by new development.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Legislation to set a target for the year 2050, an interim target for the year 2020, and to provide for annual targets, for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; to provide about the giving of advice to the Scottish Ministers relating to climate change; to confer power on Ministers to impose climate change duties on public bodies; to make further provision about mitigation of and adaptation to climate change; to make provision about energy efficiency, including provision enabling council tax discounts; to make provision about the reduction and recycling of waste; and for connected purposes.	– Climatic factors	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support and include climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 (as amended for Scotland)	These regulations relate to the designation of European sites, and provision of protection to various plant and animal species.	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should ensure that European sites are

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
			protected from loss or damage.
Environment Act 1995	The Act sets new standards for environmental management by National Parks and other statutory bodies.	– All Topics	The CNPA must adhere to the standards set out in the Act.
Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	Requires Strategic Environmental Assessments to be completed for plans, programmes and strategies likely to have significant environmental effects.	– All Topics	Enables the significant environmental effects of the plans to be identified and addressed.
Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (Scotland) Regulations 2017	Requires environmental impact assessments for certain forestry projects.	– All Topics	The plans will be required to be compatible with Environmental Impact Assessments legislation.
The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017	Requires environmental impact assessment of site specific projects and specifically requires consideration of Sensitive Areas including National Parks.	– All Topics	The plans will be required to be compatible with Environmental Impact Assessments legislation.
Equality Act 2010	The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.	– Population and Human health	The plans should ensure that it does not result in individuals or groups with protected characteristics being discriminated against.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	Establishes roles, responsibilities and requirements for sustainable flood management.	– Climatic Factors – Water – Population and Human health	The plans should support flood management, particularly natural flood management.
Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005	The Act aims to secure Gaelic as an official language of Scotland, "commanding equal respect" with English	– Landscape and Cultural heritage – Population and Human health	In its production the plans should meet the requirements of the Act and enable and other partners, including those not covered by the Act, to do the same.

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014	Amongst other things, establishes Historic Environment Scotland with the general function of investigating, caring for and promoting Scotland's historic environment.	– Landscape and Cultural heritage	The plans should support the protection and preservation of the historic environment.
Housing (Scotland) Act 2014	Makes provision about housing, including provision about the abolition of the right to buy, social housing, the law affecting private housing, the regulation of letting agents and the licensing of sites for mobile homes.	– Population and Human health	The plans should support the provision of housing, particularly affordable housing.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Establishes right of responsible access to land and water.	– Water – Landscape and Cultural Heritage – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Population and Human health	The plans can provide for and support responsible access.
National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000	Specifies what a Park Authority can do and how it should be run, including a requirement to produce a National Park Plans.	– All Topics	Establishes the aims of National Parks. Provides direction on the functions and role of the National Park Authority.
Nature Conservation Act (Scotland) 2004	Act places duties on public bodies for conserving biodiversity, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), amends legislation on Nature Conservation Orders, provides for Land Management Orders for SSSIs and associated land, strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and requires the preparation of a Scottish Fossil Code.	– Water – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland)	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and	– Material Assets	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Act 1997	gardens.	– Landscape and Cultural heritage	ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected.
Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended in Scotland)	Sets out offences in relation to the protection of badgers.	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should seek to protect badgers.
Sewage (Scotland) Act 1968	Along with the Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 this gives responsibilities to Scottish Water to manage the discharge of surface water that enters its drainage systems (by providing sewers and public Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)) and to maintain water supplies and drainage infrastructure.	– Water – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should have regard to Scottish Water’s duties under this Act.
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Transposes the Water Framework Directive into Scots law.	– Water – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should encourage improvements to the water environment and support measures for more efficient use of water.
Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002	Along with the Sewage (Scotland) Act 1968 this gives responsibilities to Scottish Water to manage the discharge of surface water that enters its drainage systems (by providing sewers and public Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs)) and to maintain water supplies and drainage infrastructure.	– Water – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should have regard to Scottish Water’s duties under this Act.

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended in Scotland)	Sets out offences in relation to the protection of certain species.	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support protected species.
Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011	Amends Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and seeks to modernise game law; abolish the designation ‘areas of special protection’; improve snaring practice; regulate invasive non-native species; change the licensing system for protected species; amend current arrangements for deer management and deer stalking; strengthen protection of badgers; change how muirburn can be practised; and make operational changes to the management of Sites of Scientific Interest; game law, use of shores, and invasive species legislation.	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support provisions of the Act.
Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	To make provision in relation to the conservation of biodiversity; to make further provision in relation to the conservation and enhancement of Scotland’s natural features; to amend the law relating to the protection of certain birds, animals and plants; and for connected purposes.	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support provisions of the Act.
– National Policy (UK and Scotland)			
The Air Quality (Scotland) Regulations 2000	Sets out air quality objectives for Scotland.	– Air – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Creating Places - A policy statement on architecture and place for Scotland (Scottish Government, 2013)	A policy statement on architecture and place setting out the comprehensive value good design can deliver. The document contains an action plans that sets out the work that will be taken forward to achieve positive change.	– Landscape and Cultural heritage – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support good design.

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Programme (Scottish Government, 2014)	Sets objectives in relation to adaptation to climate change, Ministerial proposals and policies for meeting those objectives, and the period within which those proposals and policies will be introduced. The Programme also sets out the arrangements for wider engagement in meeting those objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climatic factors – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Civil Contingencies Act 2004	Delivers a framework for civil protection in the UK and defines the responsibilities for responders to emergency which include (among others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Material Assets – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the requirements of responders to fulfil their statutory duties.
Cleaner Air for Scotland – The Road to a Healthier Future (Scottish Government, 2015)	The national cross-government strategy that sets out how the Scottish Government and its partner organisations propose to reduce air pollution further to protect human health and fulfil Scotland’s legal responsibilities as soon as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Air – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Climate Change: The UK Programme (UK Government, 2000)	Goal to reduce carbon emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climatic factors – Air 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should encourage reductions in emissions through a range of measures.
Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland (SEPA, 2009)	This policy aims to provide a sustainable future for Scotland’s groundwater resources by protecting legitimate uses of groundwater and providing a common SEPA framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water – Soil and geodiversity 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should aim, where possible, to manage significant flood risk to groundwater from flooding related pollution.
Designations Three Year Plans 2016 – 2019 (HES, 2016)	This document sets out the three year plans for Historic Environment Scotland's work on designations. Find the aims and priorities for the organisation until 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Landscape and Cultural heritage 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should follow the guidance when

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
			considering designated sites and structures.
Historic Environment Circular I (HES, 2019)	This circular covers the requirements of the secondary legislation ('the Regulations') relating to the Historic Environment Scotland Act 2014 ('the 2014 Act').	– Landscape and Cultural heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should follow the guidance for policy development on the management of the historic environment.
Historic Environment Policy Statement (HES, 2019)	Document to which planning authorities are directed in their consideration of applications for conservation area consent, listed building consent for buildings of all three categories and their consideration of planning applications affecting the historic environment and the setting of individual elements of the historic environment.	– Landscape and Cultural heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should follow the guidance for policy development on the management of the historic environment.
Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 – 2021 (Scottish Government, 2016)	Outlines strategy for achieving sustainable land use across Scotland and getting the best from the land of Scotland.	– All Topics	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals in the plans could support the National Land Use Strategy.
Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes (HES, various)	Series of guidance notes which are designed to support the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) and Scottish Planning Policy.	– Landscape and Cultural heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support positive management of the historic environment.
National Planning Framework 3 (Scottish Government, 2014)	A long term strategy for Scotland that provides the spatial expression of the Government's Economic Strategy and plans for the development and investment in infrastructure.	– All Topics	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the strategic context set by NPF3 for future regional change around the Park.
Control of Woodland Removal Policy (Scottish Government,	Sets out Scottish Ministers policy on woodland removal in Scotland.	– Climatic Factors	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
2009)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water – Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	support the policy
The River Basin Management Plans for the Scotland River Basin District: 2015–2027 (SEPA, 2015)	Fulfils a requirement under the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water – Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support management objectives for water bodies in the National Park.
Scotland Rural Development Programme 2014 – 2020 (Scottish Government, 2014)	Sets goals for sustainable rural development and the types of support available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All Topics 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals in the plans could support rural development and diversification.
Scotland’s Climate Change Adaptation Framework (Scottish Government, 2009)	The framework plays a central role in building Scotland's resilience to the changing climate, by setting the strategic direction for Scottish Government actions and providing specific actions for different sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climatic factors – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support and include climate change adaptation and mitigation measures.
Scotland’s Economic Strategy (Scottish Government, 2015)	Reaffirms the Scottish Government’s commitment to creating a more successful country, with opportunities for all of Scotland to flourish, through increasing sustainable economic growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Material assets – Population and Human Health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should encourage economic development that does not adversely affect the special qualities of the Park.
Scotland’s National Transport	Scottish Government’s National Strategy for reducing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climatic 	Where relevant to the priorities

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Strategy (Transport Scotland, 2006)	transport emissions by 80%.	Factors – Air – Population and Human health	identified, the proposals should support reductions in emissions from transport.
Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (Scottish Government, 2004 / 2013)	Comprises of two documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotland's Biodiversity – It's in Your Hands. A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2004) • 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity - A Strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland (2013) Identifies Scottish biodiversity priorities and lead partners for taking action.	– Water – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should reflect the purpose of the Strategy through support for the Cairngorms Nature Action Plans 2013 - 2018.
Scottish Forestry Strategy (Scottish Government, 2019)	Outlines strategic priorities for forestry including management, plansting and environmental stewardship.	– Air – Water – Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should provide a strategic direction for forestry policy within the National Park.
Scottish Geodiversity Charter 2018-2023 (Scottish Geodiversity Forum, 2018)	Charter sets out why geodiversity is important, and presents a vision that geodiversity is recognised as an integral and vital part of our environment, economy, heritage and future sustainability to be safeguarded for existing and future generations in Scotland.	– Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape	The CNPA is a signatory to the Charter and therefore, where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should include actions to help meet its objectives.

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
		and Cultural Heritage	
Scottish Government's Infrastructure Investment Plans (Scottish Government, 2015)	Gives an overview of the Scottish Government's plans for infrastructure investment over the coming decades.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Material Assets – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should take account of potential impacts (both positive and negative) of actions on existing and planned developments.
Scottish Government's National Performance Framework, National Outcomes (Scottish Government, undated)	As part of the National Performance Framework, Scottish Government have set 15 National Outcomes that the public sector must collectively deliver, on children and young people, economy, fair work and business, international, communities, education, health, poverty, culture, environment, human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All Topics 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should identify and contribute to delivery of the outcomes that are most appropriate in the Park.
Scottish Planning Policy (Scottish Government, 2014)	National planning policy and guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All Topics 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should the requirements set out within Scottish Planning Policy.
Scottish Soil Framework (Scottish Government, 2009)	Ministers policies and objectives for the conservation and use of soils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All Topics 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should promote soil conservation.
Scottish Water Business Plans 2015 – 2021 (Scottish Water, 2015)	The business plans sets out how Scottish Water will deliver improvements to drinking water quality, the environment and customer service required by Scottish Ministers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should be developed with regard to the objectives and actions proposed in the Business Plans.
Scottish Zero Waste Plans (Scottish Government, 2010)	Provides context for waste planning in Scotland by sets the strategic direction for waste policy for Scotland, with a target of 70% recycling and maximum 5% to landfill by 2025 for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climatic Factors – Soil and 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals in the plans could support waste management

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
	Scotland's waste.	geodiversity – Material assets – Population and Human health	and good design.
Tourism Scotland 2020 (HIE, 2012)	The strategy targets those markets that offer Scotland the greatest growth potential, provides collaboration within and across Scotland's tourism destinations and develops the authentic memorable experiences tourists seek.	– Landscape and Cultural Heritage – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support development of sustainable tourism to contribute to national targets for tourism growth.
UK Geodiversity Action Plans (UK GAP, 2011)	The Action Plans provides a framework in which actions for geodiversity can be captured in one place, allowing a range of organisations, groups and individuals to demonstrate their achievements in a UK-wide context	– Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should include actions to help promote and protect the National Park's geodiversity.
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework (JNCC/Defra, 2012)	The Framework sets out the common purpose and shared priorities of the UK and Scotland for the management of the environment as a whole.	– Water – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should reflect the purpose of the Framework through support for the Cairngorms Nature Action Plans 2013 - 2018.
– Local Plans and Strategies			

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan 2017 – 2022 and emerging NPPP 2022 – 2027 (due for adoption in autumn 2022)	The NPPP is a five year management plan covering the whole of the Cairngorms National Park area (for a five year period, although it also contains longer term targets). NPPPs seek to identify key land management, social and economic issues for the Park as a whole, along with strategic measures to alleviate them.	– All Topics.	Where relevant, the plans should support the objectives and policies in the NPPP.
A9 Dualling Strategy (Transport Scotland)	The project involves the upgrade of 80 miles of single carriageway along the A9 between Perth and Inverness by 2025.	– All Topics	The plans will need to consider the effects of the dualling on the aims of the National Park and how this will influence the proposals in the plans.
Cairngorms National Park Capercaillie Framework (CNPA, 2015) (and subsequent Cairngorms Capercaillie Project)	The Framework provides a set of working data, analysis and recommendations that will inform implementation across a wide spectrum of work, from habitat and species management, to recreation management and development planning. The Cairngorms Capercaillie Project will deliver the recommendations of the Capercaillie Framework	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the aims of the Framework and ensure that capercaillie and their habitat are not adversely affected.
Cairngorms National Park Core Paths Plans (CNPA, 2015)	Identifies a network of core paths throughout the National Park.	– Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the promotion and development of core paths.
Cairngorms Forest Strategy (CNPA, 2018)	The Forest Strategy provides future direction for the management of existing forests and guidance on creating new woodlands that enhance the Cairngorms National Park and support its four aims.	– All Topics	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the aims of the Strategy and ensure that forests and woodlands are not adversely affected.
Cairngorms National Park	The purpose of the Strategy for the Cairngorms National	– Population and Human	Where relevant to the priorities

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Economic Strategy 2015-2018 (CNPA, 2015)	Park is to identify the priorities that are specifically relevant to the area and to ensure that partners are working together to address them.	Health	identified, the proposals should support the National Park's aim to promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities.
Cairngorms National Park Gaelic Language Plans (CNPA, 2018)	A plans that aims to enhance the Gaelic Language and culture within the National Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Landscape and Cultural Heritage – Population and Human health 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the aims of the Language Plans.
Cairngorms National Park Local Development Plan 2021	Establishes development and settlement strategy for the Park, allocates specific development sites, and provides policies for managing development in the Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – All Topics 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals in the plans will need to take account of the LDP contents.
Cairngorms Nature Action Plans (CNPA, 2018)	Priorities and actions for biodiversity in the National Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Water – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the implementation and review of Cairngorms Action Plans
Active Cairngorms (CNPA, 2015)	Provides a framework for managing outdoor access in the Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage – Population and Human 	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals in the plans could support and promote responsible outdoor access.

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
Community Visions and Local Community Action or development plans	Statements from communities in the Park about how they would like to change or develop in future, sometimes with plans on how to get there.	health – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural heritage – Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support communities in developing their own plans and capacity.
Local Outcome Improvement Plans (LOIPs) (prepared by Community Planning Partners in each of the 5 Local Authority areas overlapping with the Park)	Strategic documents outlining (usually socio-economic) priorities for communities. Community Planning Partners include local public services such as councils, NHS boards, police and fire services, and other public bodies. They work together to improve the way that local services are planned, co-ordinated and carried out.	– All Topics	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should help deliver priorities to address inequalities and issues in communities.
Local Housing Strategies (prepared by Local Authorities as housing authorities for each council area)	Required by the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001. Sets out how housing authorities will provide for housing needs and demands in their area.	– Population and Human health	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support housing delivery.
Regional and Local Transport Strategies (prepared by Local Authorities)	Set out how to maintain and improve infrastructure.	– Climatic Factors – Air – Population and Human health	Plans should support sustainable transport solutions and encourage lower carbon forms of transport.
River Dee Catchment Management Plans (Dee Catchment Partnership, 2007)	Aims to promote sustainable use of natural resources, to improve water quality and biodiversity within the river catchment.	– Water – Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity,	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support integrated catchment management as a way of improving

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
		Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural heritage	water quality and the health of natural systems.
River Spey Catchment Management Plans (Spey Catchment Initiative, 2016)	Aims to promote sustainable use of natural resources, to improve water quality and biodiversity within the river catchment.	– Water – Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support integrated catchment management as a way of improving water quality and the health of natural systems.
South Esk Catchment Management Plans (River South Esk Catchment Partnership, 2009)	Aims to promote sustainable use of natural resources, to improve water quality and biodiversity within the river catchment.	– Water – Soil and geodiversity – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape and Cultural Heritage	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support integrated catchment management as a way of improving water quality and the health of natural systems.
Tourism: Action + Change: Tourism Action Plans for the Cairngorms National Park 2017-2022 (CNPA, 2017)	Developed by the Cairngorms Tourism Partnership, which brings together the key businesses and agencies involved in tourism, the Action Plans sets out the priority actions over the next five years to deliver sustainable tourism in the Cairngorms National Park in line with the Europarc Federation of Protected Areas Charter.	– Air – Water – Material assets – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Landscape	Where relevant to the priorities identified, the proposals should support the implementation of the Sustainable Tourism Strategy.

Relevant PPS	Relevant objectives/purpose	SEA Topic	Relationship between the PPS and the Cairngorms 2030 plans
		and Cultural Heritage	

Annex III: Baseline environmental data

Please see the separate Topic paper infographic document.

Annex IV: Data analysis information

Population and Demographics

The population and demographic information contained in the environmental baseline Topic papers is mostly based on data zones aggregated to a larger geographical area, which roughly corresponds with the area of the Park.

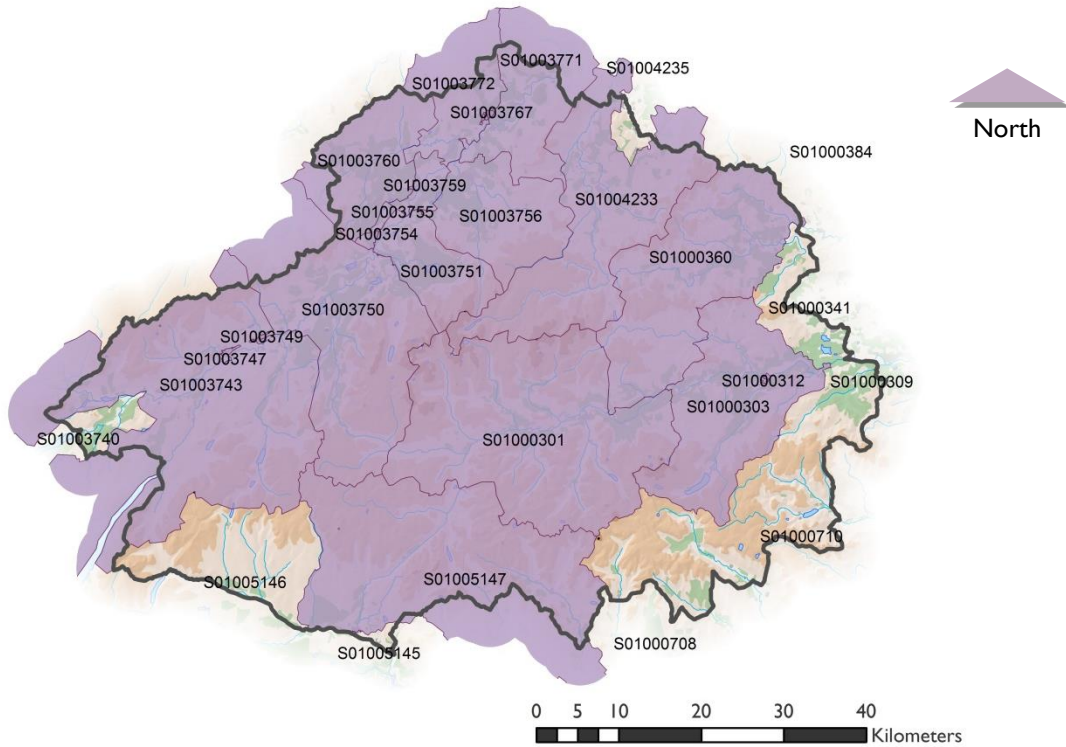
Data zones are the standard small area geography used by the Scottish Government. In general they have populations of between 500 and 1,000 residents. Data zone boundaries do not exactly match the Park boundary and so, for the purpose of analysis, data zones are included or excluded based on the 'population weighted centroid'. This is a standard procedure for assigning the population of a small geography to a large geography if the former does not wholly fit within the boundaries of the latter or lies across the border of two large geographies. This is the methodology used in National Records of Scotland's (NRS) population projections for National Parks and Strategic Development Plans Areas (<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/sns/SNSRef>). For the sake of transparency and consistency, the same approach has been applied to all relevant data-sets within the Topic papers, particularly Topic 8, Population and human health.

It should be noted that the NRS has not in the past included data zone S01005147 / S01011981 within its projections. It is assumed that this is because the data zone, which is entirely within Perth and Kinross, only became part of the National Park with the boundary change in 2010. The population weighted centroid is however within the Park and therefore the data zone has been included within the CNPA analyses of the demographic and socio-economic character of the Park.

The population weighted centroid is essentially the point in the area where population density is the same all around the point, or put more simply, the population 'centre of gravity' of the area. A data zone has been allocated to the Park area if the population weighted centroid lies within it.

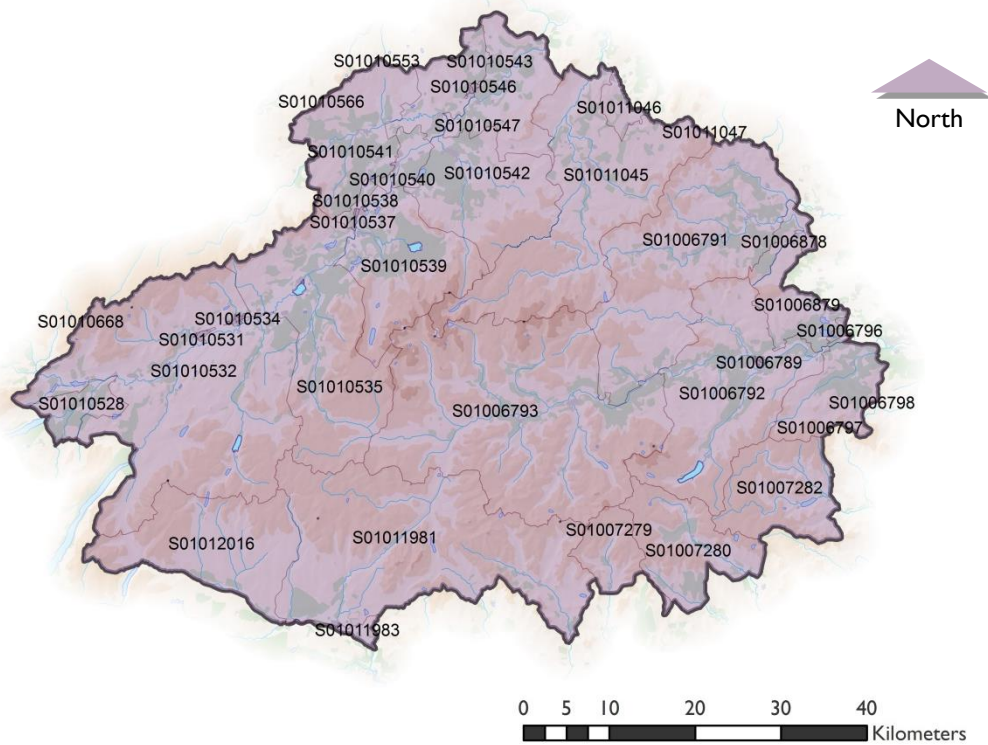
The data zones shown in table 4, figure 2 and figure 3 have been chosen to represent the Park.

It should be noted that the Scottish Government published revised 2011 Data Zones on 6 November 2014. These geographies replace the original 2001 boundaries used in the NRS population projections. At a Park level the changes are very minor, with the 2011 data zone boundaries corresponding closely with those of the 2001 ones. This however means that both 2001 and 2011 data zones are used in the environmental baseline Topic papers.



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Figure 2 – 2001 datazones for the Park



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Figure 3 – 2011 datazones for the Park

Table 4 - corresponding 2001 and 2011 data zones used as an aggregate for the Park

Highland		Aberdeenshire	
2001	2011	2001	2011
S01003743	S01010532	S01000301	S01006793
S01003747	S01010531	S01000303	S01006792
S01003748	S01010533	S01000312	S01006789
S01003749	S01010534	S01000316	S01006790
S01003750	S01010535	S01000360	S01006791
S01003751	S01010539	Moray	
S01003754	S01010536	2001	2011
S01003755	S01010538 & S01010537	S01004233	S01011045
S01003756	S01010542	Perth and Kinross	
S01003759	S01010540	2001	2011
S01003760	S01010541	S01005147	S01011981
S01003764	S01010544		
S01003766	S01010545		
S01003767	S01010546		
S01003771	S01010547		
S01003772	S01010543		

The Park boundary does not coincide with the data zone boundary around Boultenstone and Dinnet to the east, Glen Clova to the south west, Glenlivet to the north east, and the area east of Loch Laggan. Consequently, these areas are omitted, with the omission of the area around Glen Clova meaning that no part of the Angus Council area is included in the data zone boundary.

More detailed maps that show the location of population weighted centroids are available within the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - Boundary Mapping section of <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/sns/BoundMap>.

A paper describing the methodology for calculating data zone centroids can be found on the Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics - Reference Material page <https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/sns/SNSRef>.

Waterbodies

SEPA are the responsible authority for monitoring water quality in Scotland to the requirements set out by the WFD. The Directive requires all water features in a category (rivers, lochs, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater) above a certain size threshold to be defined as waterbodies. For Scotland, this was carried out using a combination of typology data and data on ecosystem health (from both SEPA data and consultation with external stakeholders). Waterbodies are by definition of the same typology and overall quality along their length.

By their nature, waterbodies do not exactly match the Park boundary. It is also clear that factors affecting a waterbody in the upper part of a catchment area may also affect other waterbodies in its lower part. Therefore, a judgment as to the waterbodies to include in the baseline for the National Park must be made. For the purpose of this analysis, all waterbodies located within or overlapping the National Park Boundary have been selected.

Annex V: Protected area condition data

Data correct at time of download from Scottish Environment Web on 7 October 2019. Unfortunately the Protected Nature Sites interactive tool on the Scotland's Environment website is not functioning, so it has not been possible to get more recent data. However the data will be checked and updated where possible during the environmental assessment process.

Site Name	Type	Feature Name	Feature Category	Summary Condition	Pressure
Cairngorm Lochs	Ramsar	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Other
Cairngorm Lochs	Ramsar	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Water management
Muir of Dinnet	Ramsar	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	None
Muir of Dinnet	Ramsar	Dragonfly assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	None
Muir of Dinnet	Ramsar	Hydromorphological mire range	Wetlands	Favourable	Invasive species
Muir of Dinnet	Ramsar	Greylag goose (<i>Anser anser</i>), non-breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Not identified
River Spey - Insh Marshes	Ramsar	Flood-plain fen	Wetlands	Favourable	Over grazing
River Spey - Insh Marshes	Ramsar	Flood-plain fen	Wetlands	Favourable	Trampling
River Spey - Insh Marshes	Ramsar	Mesotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Invasive species
River Spey - Insh Marshes	Ramsar	Mesotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	Ramsar	Trophic range river/stream	Freshwater habitats	Unfavourable	Water management
River Spey - Insh Marshes	Ramsar	Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), non-breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Ballochbuie	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Recovering	Burning

Ballochbuie	SAC	Bog woodland	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Ballochbuie	SAC	Caledonian forest	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Ballochbuie	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Recovering	Burning
Ballochbuie	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Recovering	Burning
Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Base-rich fens	Upland habitat	Favourable	Proactive on-site management
Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Recovering	Burning
Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Recovering	Over grazing
Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Beinn a' Ghlo	SAC	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Upland habitat	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Caenlochan	SAC	Acidic scree	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Climate Change
Caenlochan	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Caenlochan	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Caenlochan	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SAC	Montane acid grasslands	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Climate Change
Caenlochan	SAC	Montane acid grasslands	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SAC	Mountain willow scrub	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Climate Change
Caenlochan	SAC	Mountain willow scrub	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SAC	Mountain willow scrub	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Plants pests and diseases

Cairngorms	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Cairngorms	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	Bog woodland	Woodland	Favourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	Caledonian forest	Woodland	Unfavourable	Invasive species
Cairngorms	SAC	Caledonian forest	Woodland	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Cairngorms	SAC	Green shield-moss (<i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>)	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Forestry operations
Cairngorms	SAC	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Upland habitat	Favourable	Grazing - other
Cairngorms	SAC	High-altitude plants communities associated with areas of water seepage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	High-altitude plants communities associated with areas of water seepage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Cairngorms	SAC	Montane acid grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SAC	Mountain willow scrub	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SAC	Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Upland habitat	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SAC	Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Invasive species
Cairngorms	SAC	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in Upland areas	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Other
Cairngorms	SAC	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in Upland areas	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Cairngorms	SAC	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in Upland areas	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Under grazing

Cairngorms	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Montane acid grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Trampling
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Mountain willow scrub	Upland habitat	Recovering	Over grazing
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Game/ fisheries management
Creag Meagaidh	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Creag nan Gamhainn	SAC	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Upland habitat	Favourable	Trampling
Dinnet Oakwood	SAC	Western acidic oak woodland	Woodland	Favourable	Invasive species
Dinnet Oakwood	SAC	Western acidic oak woodland	Woodland	Favourable	No proactive management
Dinnet Oakwood	SAC	Western acidic oak woodland	Woodland	Favourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Game/ fisheries management
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Montane acid grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Montane acid grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Trampling

Drumochter Hills	SAC	Mountain willow scrub	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Plants in crevices on acid rocks	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in Upland areas	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SAC	Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Glen Tanar	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Water management
Green Hill of Strathdon	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Green Hill of Strathdon	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Favourable	Grazing - other
Green Hill of Strathdon	SAC	Grasslands on soils rich in heavy metals	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Green Hill of Strathdon	SAC	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Natural event
Green Hill of Strathdon	SAC	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Insh Marshes	SAC	Alder woodland on floodplains	Woodland	Favourable	Flood defence/coastal defence works
Insh Marshes	SAC	Alder woodland on floodplains	Woodland	Favourable	Invasive species
Insh Marshes	SAC	Alder woodland on floodplains	Woodland	Favourable	No proactive management
Insh Marshes	SAC	Alder woodland on floodplains	Woodland	Favourable	Over grazing
Insh Marshes	SAC	Alder woodland on floodplains	Woodland	Favourable	Water management
Insh Marshes	SAC	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Invasive species
Insh Marshes	SAC	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Insh Marshes	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Other
Insh Marshes	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals	Favourable	Over grazing

			(except marine)		
Ladder Hills	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Ladder Hills	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Ladder Hills	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Monadhliath	SAC	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	Alpine and subalpine heaths	Upland habitat	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	Base-rich fens	Upland habitat	Favourable	Trampling
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Upland habitat	Favourable	Invasive species
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	Hard-water springs depositing lime	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	High-altitude plants communities associated with areas of water seepage	Upland habitat	Favourable	Invasive species
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	High-altitude plants communities associated with areas of water seepage	Upland habitat	Favourable	Trampling
Morrone Birkwood	SAC	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Upland habitat	Recovering	Over grazing
Morven and Mullachdubh	SAC	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Morven and Mullachdubh	SAC	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	No proactive management
Morven and Mullachdubh	SAC	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Morven and Mullachdubh	SAC	Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands	Upland habitat	Favourable	Plants pests and diseases
Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Invasive species
Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Water quality

Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Degraded raised bog	Wetlands	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Degraded raised bog	Wetlands	Favourable	Invasive species
Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Recovering	No proactive management
Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Natural event
Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Water quality
Muir of Dinnet	SAC	Very wet mires often identified by an unstable 'quaking' surface	Upland habitat	Favourable	Invasive species
River Dee	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Agricultural operations
River Dee	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Invasive species
River Dee	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water management
River Dee	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water quality
River Dee	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Development
River Dee	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Invasive species
River Dee	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Other
River Dee	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	To be identified
River Dee	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Water management
River South Esk	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Agricultural operations
River South Esk	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Climate Change
River South Esk	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Forestry operations
River South Esk	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Invasive species
River South Esk	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Over grazing
River South Esk	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water management
River South Esk	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water quality

River South Esk	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Invasive species
River South Esk	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Water management
River South Esk	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Wildlife crime
River Spey	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Agricultural operations
River Spey	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Invasive species
River Spey	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water management
River Spey	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Extraction
River Spey	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Invasive species
River Spey	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Water quality
River Spey	SAC	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Wildlife crime
River Spey	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Other
River Spey	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Over grazing
River Tay	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Extraction
River Tay	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
River Tay	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Invasive species
River Tay	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water management
River Tay	SAC	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water quality
River Tay	SAC	Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planseri</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Development
River Tay	SAC	Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planseri</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water management
River Tay	SAC	Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planseri</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water quality
River Tay	SAC	Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Water management
River Tay	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals	Favourable	Agricultural operations

			(except marine)		
River Tay	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Invasive species
River Tay	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Tay	SAC	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Water management
River Tay	SAC	River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Development
River Tay	SAC	River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water management
River Tay	SAC	River lamprey (<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water quality
River Tay	SAC	Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Development
River Tay	SAC	Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water management
River Tay	SAC	Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Water quality
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	SAC	Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	SAC	Dry heaths	Upland habitat	Favourable	Under grazing
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	SAC	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Invertebrates	Favourable	Invasive species
Tulach Hill and Glen Fender Meadows	SAC	Geyer's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo geyeri</i>)	Invertebrates	Favourable	Under grazing
Abernethy Forest	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Under grazing
Abernethy Forest	SPA	Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing

Anagach Woods	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
Ballochbuie	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Forestry operations
Ballochbuie	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Natural event
Ballochbuie	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Ballochbuie	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Caenlochan	SPA	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SPA	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SPA	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SPA	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SPA	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Cairngorms	SPA	Peregrine (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SPA	Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms Massif	SPA	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Proactive on-site management
Craigmore Wood	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Other
Craigmore Wood	SPA	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	To be identified
Drumochter Hills	SPA	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SPA	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Trampling
Drumochter Hills	SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Burning
Drumochter Hills	SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Forest of Clunie	SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Burning
Forest of Clunie	SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Natural event
Forest of Clunie	SPA	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Forest of Clunie	SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Burning

Forest of Clunie	SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Natural event
Forest of Clunie	SPA	Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Forest of Clunie	SPA	Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Burning
Loch Vaa	SPA	Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Natural event
Loch Vaa	SPA	Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SPA	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SPA	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Natural event
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SPA	Wigeon (<i>Anas penelope</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SPA	Wood sandpiper (<i>Tringa glareola</i>), breeding	Birds	Recovering	Forestry operations
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Beetle assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Over grazing
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Under grazing
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Dragonfly assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Forestry operations
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Dragonfly assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Natural event
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Dumping/ storage of materials
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Extraction
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Grazing - other
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Under grazing
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Trampling
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management

Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Birds	Recovering	Other
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Climate Change
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Natural event
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Subalpine dry heath	Upland habitat	Recovering	Burning
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Subalpine dry heath	Upland habitat	Recovering	Under grazing
Abernethy Forest	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Maintenance activities
Aldclune and Invervack Meadows	SSSI	Lowland calcareous grassland	Lowland grassland	Unfavourable	Invasive species
Aldclune and Invervack Meadows	SSSI	Lowland calcareous grassland	Lowland grassland	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Aldclune and Invervack Meadows	SSSI	Lowland calcareous grassland	Lowland grassland	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Alvie	SSSI	Hydromorphological mire range	Wetlands	Favourable	Invasive species
Alvie	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Forestry operations
Alvie	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Over grazing
Alvie	SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Beinn a' Ghlo	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Beinn a' Ghlo	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Beinn a' Ghlo	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
Blair Atholl Meadow	SSSI	Lowland calcareous grassland	Lowland grassland	Recovering	Agricultural operations
Caenlochan	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Caenlochan	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular	Favourable	Trampling

			plants		
Caenlochan	SSSI	Dystrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SSSI	Montane assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Caenlochan	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	To be identified
Caenlochan	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	Trampling
Cairngorms	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Cairngorms	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Natural event
Cairngorms	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SSSI	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Trampling
Cairngorms	SSSI	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Climate Change
Cairngorms	SSSI	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Natural event
Cairngorms	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Grazing - other
Cairngorms	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Agricultural operations

Cairngorms	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Other
Cairngorms	SSSI	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Grazing - other
Cairngorms	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Cairngorms	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Recovering	Under grazing
Cairngorms	SSSI	Ptarmigan (<i>Lagopus muta</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Climate Change
Cairngorms	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Natural event
Cairngorms	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Snow bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Other
Cairngorms	SSSI	Snow bunting (<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Cairngorms	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Natural event
Cairngorms	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
Cairnwell	SSSI	Alpine calcareous grassland	Upland habitat	Favourable	Climate Change
Cairnwell	SSSI	Alpine calcareous grassland	Upland habitat	Favourable	Grazing - other
Cairnwell	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Grazing - other
Craig Leek	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Unfavourable	To be identified
Craig Leek	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Craig Leek	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Favourable	Grazing - other
Craig Leek	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Forestry operations
Craig Leek	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Craig Leek	SSSI	Upland birch woodland	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Craigellachie	SSSI	Moth assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Other

Craigellachie	SSSI	Upland birch woodland	Woodland	Favourable	Burning
Crathie Wood	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Crathie Wood	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Over grazing
Crathie Wood	SSSI	Juniper scrub	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Crathie Wood	SSSI	Juniper scrub	Upland habitat	Favourable	Plants pests and diseases
Crathie Wood	SSSI	Juniper scrub	Upland habitat	Favourable	Under grazing
Crathie Wood	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Favourable	Plants pests and diseases
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Forestry operations
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Proactive on-site management
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Under grazing
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Elm Gyalecta lichen (<i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>)	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Invasive species
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Recovering	Invasive species
Creag Clunie and the Lion's Face	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Creag Dhubh	SSSI	Upland birch woodland	Woodland	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Creag Meagaidh	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing

Creag Meagaidh	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Creag Meagaidh	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Trampling
Creag Meagaidh	SSSI	Rocky slopes (includes inland cliff, rocky outcrops, chasmophytic vegetation)	Upland habitat	Favourable	Natural event
Creag Meagaidh	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Favourable	Invasive species
Creag Meagaidh	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Natural event
Creag nan Gamhainn	SSSI	Broad-leaved helleborine (<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>)	Vascular plants	Favourable	Maintenance activities
Creag nan Gamhainn	SSSI	Lowland calcareous grassland	Lowland grassland	Favourable	Invasive species
Creag nan Gamhainn	SSSI	Northern brown argus (<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>)	Invertebrates	Favourable	Maintenance activities
Creag nan Gamhainn	SSSI	Springs (including flushes)	Wetlands	Unfavourable	Invasive species
Creag nan Gamhainn	SSSI	Springs (including flushes)	Wetlands	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Dalnabo Quarry	SSSI	Mineralogy of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Natural event
Dinnet Oakwood	SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	Favourable	Invasive species
Dinnet Oakwood	SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	Favourable	No proactive management
Dinnet Oakwood	SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	Favourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Drumochter Hills	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	Burning
Drumochter Hills	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Drumochter Hills	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	Water management
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Burning
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular	Unfavourable	Air pollution

			plants		
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Dystrophic and oligotrophic lochs	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Fluvial Geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Forestry operations
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Recovering	Natural event
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Burning
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
Eastern Cairngorms	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Fafernie	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Grazing - other
Fafernie	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Fodderletter	SSSI	Lowland acid grassland	Lowland grassland	Favourable	Under grazing
Forest of Clunie	SSSI	Black grouse (<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Burning
Forest of Clunie	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Water management
Forest of Clunie	SSSI	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Burning
Forest of Clunie	SSSI	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Natural event
Forest of Clunie	SSSI	Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Forest of Clunie	SSSI	Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Burning
Garbh Choire	SSSI	Alpine flush	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing

Garbh Choire	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Recovering	Over grazing
Garbh Choire	SSSI	Snowbed	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Garbh Choire	SSSI	Spring-head, rill and flush	Upland habitat	Recovering	Over grazing
Garbh Choire	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Natural event
Garbh Choire	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Garbh Choire	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Garbh Choire	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Recovering	Over grazing
Glas Tulaichean	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Natural event
Glen Callater	SSSI	Alpine blue-sow-thistle (<i>Cicerbita alpina</i>)	Vascular plants	Favourable	Climate Change
Glen Callater	SSSI	Alpine heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Trampling
Glen Callater	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Natural event
Glen Callater	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Glen Callater	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Glen Callater	SSSI	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Invasive species
Glen Callater	SSSI	Spring-head, rill and flush	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Glen Callater	SSSI	Spring-head, rill and flush	Upland habitat	Favourable	Trampling
Glen Callater	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Glen Callater	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Glen Callater	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	Natural event
Glen Callater	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Glen Ey Gorge	SSSI	Subalpine dry heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Glen Fender Meadows	SSSI	Lowland dry heath	Lowland heath	Recovering	Agricultural operations

Glen Fender Meadows	SSSI	Lowland dry heath	Lowland heath	Recovering	Over grazing
Glen Fender Meadows	SSSI	Springs (including flushes)	Wetlands	Recovering	Under grazing
Glen Fender Meadows	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
Glen Tanar	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Forestry operations
Glenmore Forest	SSSI	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Proactive on-site management
Glenmore Forest	SSSI	Narrow-headed ant (<i>Formica exsecta</i>)	Invertebrates	Favourable	Conservation activities
Glenmore Forest	SSSI	Narrow-headed ant (<i>Formica exsecta</i>)	Invertebrates	Favourable	Inter-specific competition
Glenmore Forest	SSSI	Narrow-headed ant (<i>Formica exsecta</i>)	Invertebrates	Favourable	No proactive management
Glenmore Forest	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Glenmore Forest	SSSI	Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Green Hill of Strathdon	SSSI	Calaminarian grassland and serpentine heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Green Hill of Strathdon	SSSI	Moorland juniper	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Green Hill of Strathdon	SSSI	Moorland juniper	Upland habitat	Favourable	Natural event
Green Hill of Strathdon	SSSI	Subalpine dry heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Green Hill of Strathdon	SSSI	Subalpine dry heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Grazing - other
Inchrory	SSSI	Northern brown argus (<i>Aricia artaxerxes</i>)	Invertebrates	Favourable	Under grazing
Inchrory	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Inchrory	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Inchrory	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Inchrory	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Inchrory	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Burning

Inchrory	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
Inchrory	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Trampling
Ladder Hills	SSSI	Alpine heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Ladder Hills	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Ladder Hills	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Ladder Hills	SSSI	Subalpine dry heath	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Ladder Hills	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Agricultural operations
Ladder Hills	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Loch Brandy	SSSI	Bryophyte assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Loch Brandy	SSSI	Oligotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Loch Etteridge	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Agricultural operations
Loch Etteridge	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Extraction
Loch Etteridge	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Loch Vaa	SSSI	Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
Loch Vaa	SSSI	Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Game/ fisheries management
Loch Vaa	SSSI	Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Natural event
Loch Vaa	SSSI	Slavonian grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
Monadhliath	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Trampling
Monadhliath	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
Monadhliath	SSSI	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Monadhliath	SSSI	Dotterel (<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>), breeding	Birds	Unfavourable	Recreation/disturbance
Monadhliath	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Favourable	Grazing - other

Monadhliath	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Monadhliath	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Natural event
Monadhliath	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
Monadhliath	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Trampling
Morrone Birkwood	SSSI	Alpine heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Morrone Birkwood	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Under grazing
Morrone Birkwood	SSSI	Juniper scrub	Upland habitat	Recovering	Over grazing
Morrone Birkwood	SSSI	Upland birch woodland	Woodland	Recovering	Over grazing
Morrone Birkwood	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Under grazing
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Alpine heath	Upland habitat	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Burning
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Blanket bog	Upland habitat	Favourable	Under grazing
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Burning
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Wildlife crime
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Moorland juniper	Upland habitat	Favourable	Over grazing
Morven and	SSSI	Moorland juniper	Upland habitat	Favourable	Plants pests and

Mullachdubh					diseases
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Moorland juniper	Upland habitat	Favourable	Under grazing
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Burning
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Game/ fisheries management
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Upland assemblage	Upland habitat	Unfavourable	Under grazing
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Burning
Morven and Mullachdubh	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
Muir of Dinnet	SSSI	Hydromorphological mire range	Wetlands	Favourable	Invasive species
Muir of Dinnet	SSSI	Lowland dry heath	Lowland heath	Favourable	No proactive management
Muir of Dinnet	SSSI	Lowland wet heath	Lowland heath	Unfavourable	Over grazing
Muir of Dinnet	SSSI	Oligo-mesotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Invasive species
Muir of Dinnet	SSSI	Oligo-mesotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Water quality
Muir of Dinnet	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Forestry operations
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Proactive on-site management
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Forestry operations
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Grazing - other

North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Fungi assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Under grazing
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Lichen assemblage	Non-vascular plants	Favourable	Grazing - other
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Native pinewood	Woodland	Favourable	Invasive species
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Birds	Recovering	Other
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Scottish crossbill (<i>Loxia scotica</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Over grazing
North Rothiemurchus Pinewood	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Under grazing
Northern Corries, Cairngorms	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Other
Northern Corries, Cairngorms	SSSI	Breeding bird assemblage	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
Pass of Killiecrankie	SSSI	Upland oak woodland	Woodland	Recovering	Invasive species
River Feshie	SSSI	Fluvial geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Flood defence/coastal defence works
River Feshie	SSSI	Fluvial geomorphology of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Natural event
River Feshie	SSSI	Quaternary of Scotland	Earth sciences	Favourable	Natural event
River Spey	SSSI	Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Invasive species
River Spey	SSSI	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Extraction
River Spey	SSSI	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Invasive species
River Spey	SSSI	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Water quality

River Spey	SSSI	Freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)	Invertebrates	Unfavourable	Wildlife crime
River Spey	SSSI	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Arctic charr (<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>)	Fish	Favourable	Game/ fisheries management
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Flood-plain fen	Wetlands	Favourable	Trampling
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Flood-plain fen	Wetlands	Favourable	Water management
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage	Invertebrates	Favourable	Over grazing
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Mesotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Invasive species
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Mesotrophic loch	Freshwater habitats	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>), breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>)	Mammals (except marine)	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Invasive species
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Vascular plants assemblage	Vascular plants	Favourable	Over grazing
River Spey - Insh Marshes	SSSI	Whooper swan (<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>), non-breeding	Birds	Favourable	Recreation/disturbance