

			<p>turbidity) from construction activities, including dust air pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution caused by fuel spills and leakages. • Pollution from run-off and erosion. • Impacts from increased sediment and solids levels affecting turbidity and sedimentation processes. • Pollution from concrete structures (if bridge constructed). <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct habitat loss due to construction, including fresh water pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) habitat • Smothering and coating of river substrate (sand and gravels) with solids and polluting materials. • Impacts on adjacent habitats caused by construction activities, e.g. dust pollution • Habitat fragmentation of wildlife corridors and connected habitats. <p>Species effects – pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat degradation • Disturbance to habitat and damage to the host fish of larvae and/ or food supplies <p>Species effects - salmon</p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance to salmon using areas where construction taking place (e.g. physical activities and activities causing pollution). 	
		Ness Woods SAC	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution causing habitat degradation Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during construction and operation of road <p>Species effects - Otter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road traffic strike Habitat loss Habitat fragmentation between feeding and sheltering habitat. Removal of safe passage up and down stream. Destruction of holts and couches. Disturbance to habitat and or food chain Possible pollution affecting otters directly (direct toxicity) or indirectly on their food supply (ingestion and subsequent toxicity). Construction and operational (road traffic) noise and disturbance 	✓
		Loch Knockie & Nearby Lochs	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne 	?

		SPA	<p>heavy metal pollution causing habitat degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during road use - could lead to siltation and degrading of the site. • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat degradation <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to Slavonian Grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>) population • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to Slavonian Grebe (<i>Podiceps auritus</i>) population • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity • Recreation disturbance, particularly to ground-nests of Slavonian Grebe 	
		West Inverness-shire Lochs SPA	<p>If road size or traffic volume increases;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to black-throated diver and common scoter population • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to black-throated diver and common scoter population • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity • Possible increased recreation disturbance to ground-nests of 	?

			black-throated diver	
		Ben Nevis SAC	<p>Habitat effects (principally north-west edge of SAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of habitat • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition 	✓
		Onich to North Ballachulish Woods SAC	<p>A82 runs through SAC; direct impacts possible</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of associated burns, springs, seepages and wetland areas (chemical and particulate – suspended solids and turbidity) caused by construction activities. • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during road use 	✓
		Glen Coe SAC	<p>A82 runs through SAC; direct impacts possible</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during road use • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne 	✓

			<p>heavy metal pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition 	
		Rannoch Moor SAC	<p>A82 runs through SAC; direct impacts possible</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution; habitat degradation • Changes to surface water morphology through realignment, culverting etc of watercourses and alterations to the beds of watercourses and drains. • Changes to drainage characteristics, aquatic habitats and hydrology in the locality of the site through physical works; habitat degradation • Changes to the hydrogeology/hydrology of the area through physical works. • Pollution of associated streams, springs, seepages and wetland areas (chemical and particulate – suspended solids and turbidity) caused by construction activities; habitat degradation • Pollution caused by oil and fuel spills and leakages. Pollution from run-off and erosion; habitat degradation. • Contamination from waste materials; habitat degradation 	✓

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or deterioration caused by construction footprint • Impacts on adjacent habitats caused by construction activities. • Loss of hydrological continuity through peat with subsequent effects on habitats. <p>Species effects – pearl mussel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat degradation • Disturbance to habitat and damage to the host fish of larvae and/ or food supplies. <p>Species effects - otter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic strike • Habitat loss • Habitat fragmentation between feeding and sheltering habitat. • Removal of safe passage up and down stream. • Loss of holts and couches. • Disturbance to habitat and/ or food chain • Impacts of possible pollution as described above either directly on the species or indirectly via the food supply through ingestion. • Construction and operational (road traffic) noise and disturbance 	
		Rannoch Lochs SPA	<p>A82 runs through SAC; direct impacts possible</p> <p>Habitat effects</p>	✓

			<p>As above for SAC</p> <p>Species effects</p> <p>If road size or traffic volume increases;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to black-throated diver population • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to black-throated diver population • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity 	
		Rannoch Moor Ramsar	<p>Habitat effects</p> <p>As above for SAC – impacts on mire habitats</p>	✓
A9	Dualling south of Inverness	Slochd SAC	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of heathland • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition 	✓
		Kinveachy Forest SAC	<p>A9 runs through SAC; direct impacts likely</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss due to dualling of road 	✓

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to bog woodland and pinewood habitat • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of bog woodland and pinewood habitat • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during construction and road use • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables 	
		Kinveachy Forest SPA	<p>A9 runs through SAC; direct impacts likely</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <p>As above for SAC</p> <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to Scottish crossbill and capercaillie populations • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to Scottish crossbill and capercaillie populations • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity • Direct road traffic-strike impacts on capercaillie • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to both bird 	✓

			populations, especially ground nests of capercaillie	
		Cairngorms SAC	<p>Habitat effects (principally north-west edge of SAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of heathland, bog, woodland and standing water habitats • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to all habitats • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables <p>Species effects - otter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic strike • Habitat loss • Habitat fragmentation between feeding and sheltering habitat. • Removal of safe passage up and down stream. • Loss of holts and couches. • Disturbance to habitat and/ or food chain • Impacts of possible pollution as described above either directly on the species or indirectly via the food supply through ingestion. • Construction and operational (road traffic) noise and disturbance 	✓
		Cairngorms SPA	<p>Supporting Habitat effects</p> <p>As above for SAC</p>	✓

			<p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to qualifying bird populations, particularly ground-nesting bird – capercaillie and dotterel 	
		River Spey SAC	<p>Water Pollution Risk (affecting habitats and species)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution (chemical and particulate – suspended solids and turbidity) from construction activities, including dust air pollution • Pollution caused by fuel spills and leakages. • Pollution from run-off and erosion. • Impacts from increased sediment and solids levels affecting turbidity and sedimentation processes. • Pollution from concrete structures (if bridge constructed). <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct habitat loss due to construction, including fresh water pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>) habitat • Smothering and coating of river substrate (sand and gravels) with solids and polluting materials. • Impacts on adjacent habitats caused by construction activities. 	✓

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat fragmentation of wildlife corridors and connected habitats. • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat deterioration <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance to salmon using areas where construction taking place (e.g. physical activities and activities causing pollution). • Water pollution causing toxicity effects on freshwater pearl mussel (<i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>), salmon and/or Sea lamprey, direct or indirect via food chain. <p>Species effects - otter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic strike • Habitat loss • Habitat fragmentation between feeding and sheltering habitat. • Removal of safe passage up and down stream. • Loss of holts and couches. • Disturbance to habitat and/ or food chain • Impacts of possible pollution as described above either directly on the species or indirectly via the food supply through ingestion. • Construction and operational (road traffic) noise and disturbance 	
		Insh Marshes SAC	<p>A9 runs alongside SAC; direct impacts likely</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss due to dualling of road 	✓

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to bog, standing water and alluvial forest habitat • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of bog woodland and pinewood habitat • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during construction and road use • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat deterioration <p>Species effects - otter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic strike • Habitat loss • Habitat fragmentation between feeding and sheltering habitat. • Removal of safe passage up and down stream. • Loss of holts and couches. • Disturbance to habitat and/ or food chain • Impacts of possible pollution as described above either directly on the species or indirectly via the food supply through ingestion. • Construction and operational (road traffic) noise and disturbance 	
		River Spey – Insh Marshes SPA	<p>Supporting habitat effects – as above for SAC</p> <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations 	✓

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to qualifying bird populations 	
		River Spey – Insh Marshes Ramsar	<p>Supporting habitat effects – as above for SAC & SPA</p> <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to qualifying bird populations, particularly ground-nesting species – red-throated diver, merganser, goosander 	✓
		Drumochter Hills SAC	<p>A9 runs through SAC; direct impacts likely</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss due to dualling of road • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of heathland, bog and grassland habitats • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to 	✓

			<p>soil chemical composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat deterioration Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to all habitats 	
		Drumochter Hills SPA	<p>Supporting habitat effects – as above for SAC & SPA</p> <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road traffic noise disturbance to Eurasian dotterel and merlin populations Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to both bird populations, particularly ground-nests of dotterel 	✓
Inverness trunk link road (1)	Link road from A96 to A9;	Moray Firth SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution (chemical and particulate – suspended solids and turbidity) from construction activities Pollution caused by fuel spills or leakages. Pollution from run-off and erosion. Impacts from elevated sediment and solids levels affecting turbidity and sedimentation rates. Indirect impacts of marine pollution on bottlenose dolphins 	✓
		Inner Moray Firth SPA	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution 	✓

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during construction and operation of the dualled road - could lead to siltation and degrading of the site. <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity 	
		Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	<p>Habitat and species effects</p> <p>As above for SPA</p>	✓
Inverness trunk link road (2)	Link road from A9 to A82	Moray Firth SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution (chemical and particulate – suspended solids and turbidity) from construction activities • Pollution caused by fuel spills or leakages. • Pollution from run-off and erosion. • Impacts from elevated sediment and solids levels affecting turbidity and sedimentation rates. • Indirect impacts of marine pollution on bottlenose dolphins 	✓
		Inner Moray Firth SPA	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne 	✓

			<p>heavy metal pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during construction and operation of the dualled road - could lead to siltation and degrading of the site. <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations 	
		Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	<p>Habitat and species effects</p> <p>As above for SPA</p>	✓
Pedestrian and cycleway networks⁷				

⁷ Improvements to cycle/pedestrian networks in locations other than Nairn and Aviemore do not currently have enough site location information to assess

Active Travel Transport Masterplans	Nairn	Moray Firth SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution from drainage run-off and erosion. • Impacts from elevated sediment and solids levels affecting turbidity and sedimentation rates. 	?
		Inner Moray Firth SPA	Recreation disturbance to qualifying bird species	?
		Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	Recreation disturbance to qualifying bird species	?
		Moray & Nairn Coast SPA	Recreation disturbance to qualifying bird species – JNCC Standard Data Form for this site shows that recreation has been known to affect breeding success of wildfowl at this site. Ground-nesting birds may be particularly vulnerable – red-breasted merganser	?
		Moray & Nairn Coast Ramsar	Recreation disturbance to qualifying bird species – has been known to affect breeding success at this site – ground nests of Slavonian Grebe may be particularly vulnerable	?
	Aviemore	River Spey SAC	<p>Any new structures in river, e.g. bridges, may cause impacts.</p> <p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or damage • Change in physical regime • Turbidity effects – dust pollution • Changes to flow and velocity regime 	✓

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impermeable cycle path surfacing materials, inappropriate cambers or drainage - possible pollutant run-off (e.g. horse manure, litter), localised flooding <p>Species effects: Otters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss Habitat fragmentation between feeding and sheltering habitat. Removal of safe passage up and down stream. Loss of holts and couches. Disturbance to habitat and/ or food chain Recreation disturbance from increased number of path users 	
		Kinveachy Forest SAC	<p>Habitat effects on south east edge of SAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical damage to SAC from track or associated works Hydrological impacts on SAC – raised or lowered water levels; habitat degradation Recreational impacts – e.g. noise, litter, increased fire hazard 	x
		Kinveachy Forest SPA	<p>Habitat effects</p> <p>As above for SAC</p> <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational noise disturbance to Scottish crossbill and capercaillie populations Recreational light pollution disturbance to Scottish crossbill and capercaillie populations 	x

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog disturbance impacts to qualifying bird species 	
		Cairngorms SAC	<p>Habitat effects on north west edge of SAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance <p>Species effects: Otters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss • Habitat fragmentation between feeding and sheltering habitat. • Loss of holts and couches. • Disturbance to habitat and/ or food chain • Recreation disturbance from increased number of path users 	x
		Cairngorms SPA	<p>Supporting Habitat effects</p> <p>As above for SAC</p> <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Recreational light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Increased visitors and recreation disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Dog disturbance impacts to qualifying bird species 	x
Bus priorities				
Bus priority key routes;	A9/ A96	Inner Moray	Habitat effects	?

Inverness/ approaches to Inverness	improvements	Firth SPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss if A96 were widened to north • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during any road improvements - could lead to siltation and degrading of the site. • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat deterioration <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity 	
		Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	<p>Habitat and species effects</p> <p>As above for SPA</p>	?
Bus priority key routes; Nairn A96	A96 improvements	Inner Moray Firth SPA	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss if A96 were widened to north • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to 	?

			<p>soil chemical composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during any road improvements - could lead to siltation and degrading of the site. • Hydrological impacts due to construction – raised or lowered water tables; habitat deterioration <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations • Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity 	
		Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	<p>Habitat and species effects</p> <p>As above for SPA</p>	?
Bus priority key routes; Fort William	A82 improvements (work on A82/A380 junction)	Ben Nevis SAC	<p>Habitat effects (principally north-west edge of SAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of habitat (impacts unlikely if bus use reduces private car use) • Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition 	×

	A82 improvements (work on canal bridges)	River Moriston SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during construction - could lead to siltation, increased turbidity and degrading of salmon and freshwater pearl mussel habitat. 	✓
A82 / A830 improvements	A830 through Fort William where single carriageway	Ben Nevis SAC	<p>Habitat effects (principally north-west edge of SAC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of habitat (impacts unlikely if bus use reduces private car use) Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition 	?
Bus priority key routes/ junctions; Fort William to Inverness	A9 Inverness to Invergordon Alness Business Park	Cromarty Firth SPA	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat loss if A9 were widened to east Air pollution; construction dust deposition; abrasion of plants, shading, and cumulative effects e.g. drought stress, change to soil chemical composition Run-off pollution of ditches and drains during any road improvements - could lead to siltation and degrading of the site. <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road traffic noise disturbance to qualifying bird populations Road traffic light pollution disturbance to qualifying bird populations 	?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical, noise and light disturbance to qualifying bird populations from construction activity 	
Rail				
	Conon Bridge Railway Station	Conon Islands SAC	Impacts unlikely as station is on other side of A862	×
New Park and Ride Sites				
	Inverness	Moray Firth SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution from drainage run-off and erosion. Impacts from elevated sediment and solids levels affecting turbidity and sedimentation rates. 	?
		Inner Moray Firth SPA	Impacts unlikely on qualifying bird species unless designated or supporting habitat in some way affected, e.g. land take	×
		Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	Impacts unlikely on qualifying bird species unless designated or supporting habitat in some way affected, e.g. land take	×
	Tore	Monadh Mor SAC	<p>Impacts unlikely unless road traffic increases on A832 or A835. If this occurs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution of NOx, NH3 causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution of bog woodland and mire habitats 	×
Air				

Continued development of Inverness and Wick Airport	Inverness airport	Moray Firth SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution from drainage run-off and erosion. • Impacts from elevated sediment and solids levels affecting turbidity and sedimentation rates. 	?
		Inner Moray Firth SPA	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or fragmentation if size of airport increases • Air pollution of NO_x, NH₃ causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance to qualifying bird species 	?
		Inner Moray Firth Ramsar	<p>Habitat effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat loss or fragmentation if size of airport increases • Air pollution of NO_x, NH₃ causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance to qualifying bird species 	?
Seek potential operations from Broadford airstrip	Broadford airstrip	Kinloch & Kyleakin Hills SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution of NO_x, NH₃ causing nutrient enrichment, airborne heavy metal pollution (affecting north-west part of SAC) 	?
		Cuillins SPA	<p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance to qualifying bird species 	?

Residents fare reduction scheme	Applies to services to and from Wick, also benefiting residents of Caithness and north west Sutherland. This Air Discount Scheme provides a discount of 40% on the core air fare.	East Caithness Cliffs SPA	<p>If air traffic associated with Wick airport increases as a result;</p> <p>Species effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance to qualifying bird species 	x
Ferry Services				
	Thurso	North Caithness Cliffs SPA	<p>If ferry traffic increases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible increased noise disturbance from ferries on qualifying bird species Increased recreational disturbance on qualifying bird species 	x
	Gills Bay	North Caithness Cliffs SPA	<p>If ferry traffic increases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible increased noise disturbance from ferries on qualifying bird species (Island of Stroma part of SPA) 	x
	Lochmaddy	Loch nam	Habitat effects	x

		Madadh SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical/litter pollution from ferries; degradation of intertidal habitats, lagoons, reefs, and subtidal sandbanks <p>Species effects: Otters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution risk to all qualifying habitats and/ or food chain • Noise disturbance from increased number of ferries 	
	Uig	Ascrib, Isay & Dunvegan SAC	<p>Species effects: Common seals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance to habitat, including haul-out sites and/or food chain, e.g. through pollution • Noise disturbance from increased number of ferries passing near the Ascrib islands 	x
	Scarnish	Sleibhtean agus Cladach Thiriodh SPA	<p>Species effects: qualifying bird populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance from increased number of ferries 	x
		Sleibhtean agus Cladach Thiriodh Ramsar	<p>Species effects: qualifying bird populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance from increased number of ferries 	x
	Arinagour	Coll SPA	<p>Species effects: qualifying bird populations (Greenland white-fronted goose, Greenland barnacle goose)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise disturbance from increased number of ferries 	x
		Coll Ramsar	<p>Species effects: qualifying bird populations (Greenland white-fronted</p>	x

			goose) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise disturbance from increased number of ferries 	
	Port Ellen	South East Islay Skerries SAC	Species effects: Common seals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance to habitat, including haul-out sites and/ or food chain, e.g. through pollution Noise disturbance from increased number of ferries passing near south-east Islay 	x

Conservation Objectives and Qualifying Interest Features for International Sites

**Conservation Objectives for
Ascrib, Isay and Dunvegan Special Area of Conservation**

To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and

To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:

- **Population of the species as a viable component of the site**
- **Distribution of the species within site**
- **Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species**
- **Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species**
- **No significant disturbance of the species**

Qualifying Species:

- Common seal

Conservation Objectives for Ben Nevis Special Area of Conservation

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and

To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:

- **Extent of the habitat on site**
- **Distribution of the habitat within site**
- **Structure and function of the habitat**
- **Processes supporting the habitat**
- **Distribution of typical species of the habitat**
- **Viability of typical species as components of the habitat**
- **No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat**

Qualifying Habitats:

- Acidic scree
- Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands
- Alpine and subalpine heaths
- Base-rich scree
- Blanket bog*
- Caledonian forest*
- Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels
- Dry heaths
- High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage*
- Montane acid grasslands
- Mountain willow scrub
- Plants in crevices on acid rocks
- Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks
- Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*
- Tall herb communities
- Western acidic oak woodland
- Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath

* Indicates priority habitat

Conservation Objectives for Cairngorms Special Area of Conservation

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitats (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and

To ensure for the qualifying habitats that the following are maintained in the long term:

- **Extent of the habitat on site**
- **Distribution of the habitat within site**
- **Structure and function of the habitat**
- **Processes supporting the habitat**
- **Distribution of typical species of the habitat**
- **Viability of typical species as components of the habitat**
- **No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat**

Qualifying Habitats:

- Acid peat-stained lakes and ponds
- Acidic scree
- Alpine and subalpine heaths
- Blanket bog*
- Bog woodland*
- Caledonian forest*
- Clear-water lakes or lochs with aquatic vegetation and poor to moderate nutrient levels
- Dry grasslands and scrublands on chalk or limestone
- Dry heaths
- Hard-water springs depositing lime*
- High-altitude plant communities associated with areas of water seepage*
- Juniper on heaths or calcareous grasslands
- Montane acid grasslands
- Mountain willow scrub
- Plants in crevices on acid rocks
- Plants in crevices on base-rich rocks
- Species-rich grassland with mat-grass in upland areas*
- Tall herb communities
- Very wet mires often identified by an unstable `quaking` surface
- Wet heathland with cross-leaved heath

* Indicates priority habitat

NB The conservation objectives for the qualifying species are on the next page

Conservation Objectives for Cairngorms Special Area of Conservation

To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and

To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:

- **Population of the species as a viable component of the site**
- **Distribution of the species within site**
- **Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species**
- **Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species**
- **No significant disturbance of the species**

Qualifying Species:

- Green shield-moss
- Otter

The site overlaps with Cairngorms and Abernethy Forest Special Protection Areas

**Conservation Objectives for
Urquhart Bay Wood Special Area of Conservation**

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and

To ensure for the qualifying habitat that the following are maintained in the long term:

- **Extent of the habitat on site**
- **Distribution of the habitat within site**
- **Structure and function of the habitat**
- **Processes supporting the habitat**
- **Distribution of typical species of the habitat**
- **Viability of typical species as components of the habitat**
- **No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat**

Qualifying Habitat:

- Alder woodland on floodplains*

* Indicates priority habitat

Conservation Objectives for Slochd Special Area of Conservation

To avoid deterioration of the qualifying habitat (listed below) thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and

To ensure for the qualifying habitat that the following are maintained in the long term:

- **Extent of the habitat on site**
- **Distribution of the habitat within site**
- **Structure and function of the habitat**
- **Processes supporting the habitat**
- **Distribution of typical species of the habitat**
- **Viability of typical species as components of the habitat**
- **No significant disturbance of typical species of the habitat**

Qualifying Habitat:

- **Dry heaths**

Conservation Objectives for Sléibhtean agus Cladach Throidh Special Protection Area

To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained; and

To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:

- Population of the species as a viable component of the site
- Distribution of the species within site
- Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species
- Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species
- No significant disturbance of the species

Qualifying Species:

- Barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*)
- Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii*)
- Greenland white fronted goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*)
- Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)
- Redshank (*Tringa totanus*)
- Ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*)
- Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

The site overlaps with Loch a' Phuill Special Area of Conservation and Tíree Machair Special Area of Conservation

"Ramsar" Convention on Wetlands of International
Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat.

**RAMSAR CITATION (Montreux criteria, 1990)
FOR PUBLIC ISSUE**

**SLÉIBHTEAN AGUS CLADACH THIRIODH (TIREE WETLANDS AND COAST),
ARGYLL & BUTE**

The Sléibhitean Agus Cladach Thiriodh Ramsar site covers an area of coastal foreshore, machair, heath and freshwater lochs on the island of Tiree which lies 17 km west of Mull in Argyll and Bute. The site includes Sléibhitean Agus Cladach Thiriodh SSSI, and parts of Hough Bay & Balevullin SSSI and Ceann a'Mhara to Loch a'Phuill SSSI.

Sléibhitean Agus Cladach Thiriodh Ramsar site qualifies under **Criterion 1** by supporting substantial areas of freshwater loch, freshwater marsh, wet machair and maritime grassland. The occurrence and botanical composition of these areas reflect the long interaction between landforms and low-intensity farming on Tiree. Several of the lochs are of very high quality in terms of their aquatic plant communities. Species present include the nationally rare Shetland pondweed *Potamogeton rutilus* and a range of nationally scarce aquatic vascular plants and charophytes.

Sléibhitean Agus Cladach Thiriodh Ramsar site qualifies under **Criterion 6** by regularly supporting internationally important wintering populations (1995/96-99/00 winter peak means) of Greenland white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons flavirostris* (1,419 5% of total world population, 10% of GB); Greenland barnacle goose *Branta leucopsis* (1,456, 5% of total world population, 5% of GB); ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula* (653, 1% of East Atlantic Flyway population, 2% of GB) and turnstone *Arenaria interpres* (873, 1% of Western Palearctic population, 1 % of GB).

Sléibhitean Agus Cladach Thiriodh Ramsar site further qualifies under **Criterion 6** for its internationally important breeding populations of dunlin *Calidris alpina* temperate *schinzii* race (114 pairs, 1% of GB and total world breeding population) and exceptionally high breeding densities of ringed plover (1% of GB), redshank *Tringa totanus* and oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*.

Area: 1938.59 ha

Grid refs.: NL 955420, 962456, 968447, 983446, NM 014455, 030485, 034472, 039479 NL 968484 to NM 043460, NM 040437 to NM 043460, NM 029434 to NL 997434, NL 995427 to NL 988392, NL 936422 to NL 939472 and NM 071463

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September 2001

Natura 2000

Scottish Natural Heritage

**Conservation Objectives for
South-East Islay Skerries Special Area of Conservation**

To avoid deterioration of the habitats of the qualifying species (listed below) or significant disturbance to the qualifying species, thus ensuring that the integrity of the site is maintained and the site makes an appropriate contribution to achieving favourable conservation status for each of the qualifying features; and

To ensure for the qualifying species that the following are maintained in the long term:

- **Population of the species as a viable component of the site**
- **Distribution of the species within site**
- **Distribution and extent of habitats supporting the species**
- **Structure, function and supporting processes of habitats supporting the species**
- **No significant disturbance of the species**

Qualifying Species:

- Common seal