

Monitoring Framework for significant negative and positive environmental effects of Scotland's Wild Deer – a National Approach

SEA sub-objectives	Environmental effects	Mitigation/ enhancement measures	Monitoring indicator	Other related PPS, assessments and guidance	Potential responsibility for monitoring
Note: List all SEA sub-objectives relevant to identified significant effects	Note: List all potential significant effects identified (positive & negative effects)	Note: List proposed mitigation/ enhancement measures to address each effect.	Note: List potential useful or existing indicators specific to the identified environmental effects. e.g. water pollutant levels rather than composite/ output indicators	Note: List other related PPS, assessments, guidance etc. where monitoring information/ data may be sourced from	Note: Identify agencies/ authorities/ organisations who have responsibility for collecting monitoring information specific to the indicators used. Include monitoring frequency if known. Note where there is currently no organisation responsible for monitoring.
Biodiversity, Habitats, Fauna & Flora					
Ensure sustainable management of key wildlife sites and the ecological processes on which they depend	Negative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in outdoor deer-related activities likely to result in increased trampling and disturbance impacts on biodiversity at key wildlife sites. Deer related infrastructure development e.g. car parks and access routes likely to have construction and operational impacts that may negatively affect wildlife sites and ecological processes. Positive effects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of deer management activities, the Strategy may promote woodland regeneration and establishment of habitat networks. 	Mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer management planning. Evaluate how the following information from proposed research is used in reviewing the Strategy and lower level action plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term monitoring of sites; Research on optimal grazing regimes; and Research on refined methods for measuring the effects of wild deer on habitats. Enhancement measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of designated sites and other sites of nature conservation importance in Scotland (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH Landscape Assessments SNH Natural Care Strategy SNH Natural Care Management Schemes SSSI Management Plans Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Local Biodiversity Action Plans 	SNH Scottish Wildlife Trust
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of designated sites and other sites of nature conservation importance (in Scotland per year) 	As above	As above.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of designated sites and other sites of nature conservation importance where a reduction in grazing pressure, from deer and other herbivores, is needed (in Scotland per year) 	As above	As above.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deer grazing pressure hotspots (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deer management plans Scottish Forestry Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Deer Management Groups Deer management Groups Forestry Commission Scotland

<p>Avoid damage and adverse impacts to priority habitats (as per UKBAP)</p>	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation in outdoor deer-related activities likely to result in increased trampling and disturbance impacts, potentially on key sites featuring priority habitats. ▪ Deer related infrastructure development e.g. car parks and access routes likely to have construction and operational impacts that can potentially affect priority habitats. <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of deer management activities, the Strategy may promote woodland regeneration and establishment of habitat networks. ▪ Deer management activities promoted in the Strategy are likely to result in reduced grazing and trampling pressure on SSSIs and other designated sites. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer management planning. ▪ Evaluate how the following information from proposed research is used in reviewing the Strategy and lower level action plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long-term monitoring of sites; ○ Research on optimal grazing regimes; and ○ Research on refined methods for measuring the effects of wild deer on habitats. <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of designated sites and other sites of nature conservation importance in Scotland (hectares per year) ▪ Condition of designated sites and other sites of nature conservation importance (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH Landscape Assessments ▪ SNH Natural Care Strategy ▪ SNH Natural Care Management Schemes ▪ SSSI Management Plans ▪ Scottish Biodiversity Strategy ▪ Local Biodiversity Action Plans <p>As above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH ▪ Local Authorities ▪ Scottish Wildlife Trust <p>As above.</p>
<p>Enhance habitat diversity and connectivity and reduce habitat fragmentation</p>	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deer related infrastructure development e.g. car parks and access routes likely to have construction and operational impacts that can potentially reduce habitat connectivity and contribute to habitat fragmentation. <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of deer management activities, the Strategy may promote woodland regeneration and establishment of habitat networks. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At action plan level, compensate for any loss of road side verges cut back to minimise deer collisions by connecting/ creating wildlife corridors. <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total area of roadside verges in Scotland removed for deer management purposes (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Biodiversity Action Plans ▪ Local Plans ▪ Local Planning Applications for hedgerow removals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH ▪ Local Authorities
<p>Maintain and enhance woodland cover and management</p>	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation in outdoor deer-related activities likely to result in increased trampling and disturbance impacts on biodiversity at key wildlife sites including woodland. <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of deer management activities, the Strategy may promote woodland regeneration and establishment of habitat networks. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total area of woodland in Scotland (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Biodiversity Action Plans ▪ Scottish Forestry Strategy ▪ Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plans ▪ FCS Climate Change Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH ▪ FCS ▪ Local Authorities
<p>Avoid harm to protected species (as per UKBAP)</p>	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation in outdoor deer-related activities likely to result in increased trampling and disturbance impacts, potentially on key sites featuring protected species. ▪ Deer related infrastructure development e.g. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <p>None identified.</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of protected species adversely affected by deer management activities (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH Landscape Assessments ▪ SNH Natural Care Strategy ▪ SNH Natural Care Management Schemes ▪ SSSI Management Plans ▪ Scottish Biodiversity Strategy ▪ Local Biodiversity Action Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH ▪ Local Authorities ▪ Deer Management Groups ▪ Local Deer Management Groups ▪ Scottish Wildlife Trust

	<p>car parks and access routes likely to have construction and operational impacts that can potentially affect protected species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased deer management activities such as deer-fencing may affect some woodland species such as grouse, capercaillie. <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of deer management activities, the Strategy may promote woodland regeneration and establishment of habitat networks. Deer management activities promoted in the Strategy are likely to result in reduced grazing and trampling pressure on SSSIs and other designated sites. 	management planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of protected species adversely affected by deer fencing (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH Landscape Assessments SNH Natural Care Strategy SNH Natural Care Management Schemes SSSI Management Plans Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Local Biodiversity Action Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH Local Authorities Deer Management Groups Local Deer Management Groups Scottish Wildlife Trust
Maintain healthy deer populations	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of wild deer by species (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Strategy Implementation Plans (as they are developed) Local Deer Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Local Deer Management Groups Deer Management Groups Landowners
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deer cull rates (in Scotland per year) 	As above.	As above.
Reduce diffuse impacts of deer on natural heritage settings	<p>Negative effects: None identified</p> <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of deer management activities, the Strategy may promote woodland regeneration and establishment of habitat networks. Deer management activities promoted in the Strategy are likely to result in reduced grazing and trampling pressure on SSSIs and other designated sites. 	<p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the level of integration of biodiversity and ecosystem objectives and information into deer management planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of designated sites and other sites of nature conservation importance in Scotland suffering from adverse effects of deer (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH Landscape Assessments SNH Natural Care Strategy SNH Natural Care Management Schemes SSSI Management Plans Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Local Biodiversity Action Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH DCS Scottish Wildlife Trust
Prevent the establishment of non-native species	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of wild deer by species (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Strategy Implementation Plans (as they are developed) Local Deer Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Local Deer Management Groups Deer Management Groups Landowners
Population & Human Health					
Promote healthy living and lifestyles	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased consumption of venison due to increased production may be detrimental to human health if production is not subject to strict regulation. <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy is likely to result in increased participation in deer-related outdoor activities. This has the potential to result in 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include a wide range of topics when promoting understanding of sustainable deer management in practice. <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the information provided to local communities and tourism businesses on wild deer and their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status of quality for Scotland's venison product (per year) 	Not known at present time. Not known at present time.	Not known at present time. Not known at present time.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of complaints concerning venison quality (in Scotland per year) 	Not known at present time. Not known at present time.	Not known at present time. Not known at present time.

	<p>increased health and well-being of the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of inclusive decision-making on deer/ natural heritage related issues and consideration of wider social issues in relation to deer management is likely to result in raised awareness of Lyme disease and deer collision issues. 	<p>management incorporates consideration of environmental and socio-economic issues.</p>			
Increase opportunities for outdoor recreation and exercise	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in outdoor deer-related activities may result in an increase in sport shooting accidents, especially if avoidance measures are not incorporated into lower level implementation plans. <p>Positive effects: As above</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail at action plan level how people participating in deer-related activities can minimise their negative effects on the environment and how sport shooting accidents can be avoided. <p>Enhancement measures: As above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Scottish adults taking part in open-air recreation once a week (per 6 months) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Outdoor Access Code Local Authority Access Strategies Scottish recreation surveys Public attitudes to access in the countryside (Scottish Executive, 2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government SNH Local Authorities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people participating in deer-related activities (in Scotland per 6 months) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Strategy Implementation Plans (as they are developed) Local Deer Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS SNH Local Deer Management Groups Deer Management Groups
Minimise conflict between land managers and recreational interests	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of deer management fences affecting public access (in Scotland per 6 months) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Strategy Implementation Plans (as they are developed) Scottish Outdoor Access Code Local Authority Access Strategies Scottish recreation surveys Public attitudes to access in the countryside (Scottish Executive, 2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Scottish Government SNH Local Authorities
Reduce human injury & death rates from culling/shooting activities	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in outdoor deer-related activities may result in an increase in sport shooting accidents, especially if avoidance measures are not incorporated into lower level implementation plans. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail at action plan level how people participating in deer-related activities can minimise their negative effects on the environment and how sport shooting accidents can be avoided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of accidental injuries/ deaths associated with sport shooting and culling (in Scotland per year) 	<p>Not known at present time. Not known at present time.</p>	<p>Not known at present time. Not known at present time.</p>
Reduce road traffic accidents	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of injuries/ deaths associated with deer related Road Traffic Accidents (in Scotland per year) 	<p>Not known at present time.</p>	<p>Not known at present time.</p>
Soil					
Safeguard soil structure, quality and quantity	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in deer-related activities, increased visitor numbers to the countryside and expansion of deer markets are likely to result in increased trampling and compaction of soils at key sites and 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail at action plan level how people participating in deer related activities can negatively affect soils e.g. trampling and compaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk density of soils (particularly agricultural land) at key sites (e.g. g/cm³ per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scottish Soil Framework Consultation Document A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next Steps SEPA Land Protection Policy (Environmental Policy Number 54) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government SEPA The McCauley Institute

	<p>increased localised erosion on access paths etc.</p> <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved management of trampling/ grazing impacts at site level, including on SSSIs may reduce localised soil erosion/ compaction issues. 	<p>Enhancement measures: None identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of surface area affected by subsidence/ instability within Scotland (per year) 	As above.	As above.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top soil losses due to erosion within Scotland (tonnes per year) 	As above.	As above.
Maintain and enhance the function and integrity of soil processes and services	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in deer-related activities, increased visitor numbers to the countryside and expansion of deer markets are likely to result in increased trampling and compaction of soils at key sites which may affect the function and integrity of soil processes and services. <p>Positive effects: As above</p>	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail at action plan level how people participating in deer related activities can negatively affect soils e.g. trampling and compaction. <p>Enhancement measures: As above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of peat bog within Scotland (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Biodiversity Strategy Local Biodiversity Action Plans SNH Natural Care Strategy SNH Natural Care Management Schemes SSSI Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government SNH Local Authorities Scottish Wildlife Trust
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of soil organic matter lost within Scotland (tonnes/ year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scottish Soil Framework Consultation Document A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next Steps SEPA Land Protection Policy (Environmental Policy Number 54) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government SEPA The McCauley Institute
Climatic Factors					
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased travel to access outdoor recreation and deer-related activities is likely to result in increased greenhouse gas emissions from this source. Increased erosion of carbon rich soils can result in increased greenhouse gas emissions. <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy promotes conservation/ enhancement of Scotland's carbon sinks, particularly woodlands and carbon-rich soils such as peat. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to reduce the cumulative effects of deer related transport and transport use for deer management e.g. aircraft/ ATVs. <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempt to foster links between the Deer Strategy and other related PPS (such as those for the management of woodland/ peat bog etc.) to further enhance the effectiveness of deer management's contribution to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenhouse gas emissions in Scotland by sector (tonnes per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Climate Change Programme Climate Change Action Plan (FCS) Scottish Forestry Strategy FCS Climate Change Research Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government FCS UK Climate Change Impacts Programme
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total greenhouse gas emissions from the deer sector in Scotland (tonnes per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Strategy Implementation Plans (as they are developed) FCS Climate Change Research Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS FCS SNH UK Climate Change Impacts Programme
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of carbon losses from carbon rich soils attributable to negative effects of deer and deer related activities in Scotland (per year) 	Not known at present time.	Not known at present time.
Increase carbon storage and sequestration	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in outdoor activities combined with expansion of deer markets can result in erosion of carbon rich soils and a reduction in carbon storage capacity. <p>Positive effects:</p>	<p>Mitigation measures: None identified.</p> <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempt to foster links between the Deer Strategy and other related PPS (such as those for the management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of carbon rich soils in Scotland (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scottish Soil Framework Consultation Document A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next Steps SEPA Land Protection Policy (Environmental Policy Number 54) FCS Climate Change Research Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government SEPA The Macaulay Institute FCS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy promotes conservation/enhancement of Scotland's carbon sinks, particularly woodlands and carbon-rich soils such as peat. 	of woodland/ peat bog etc.) to further enhance the effectiveness of deer management's contribution to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of carbon rich soils in Scotland (per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Scottish Soil Framework Consultation Document A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next Steps SEPA Land Protection Policy (Environmental Policy Number 54) FCS Climate Change Research Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government SEPA The Macaulay Institute FCS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon sequestration capacity in Scotland (tonnes per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Climate Change Programme Climate Change Action Plan (FCS) Scottish Forestry Strategy FCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Government FCS UK Climate Change Impacts Programme
Manage natural resources to reduce vulnerability to climate change	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of roadside verges for safety reasons removes a key habitat network and is likely to result in decreased ability of species to adapt to climate changes e.g. using the verges as routes to expand their range <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities under the Strategy are likely to include establishment of habitat networks and protection of woodland and upland peat habitats. This is likely to have positive effects on the ability of species and habitat to adapt to climate change effects. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness, during summer months when diseases transmitted by ticks, such as Lyme's disease are most prevalent. <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate how climate change research is incorporated in planning in the short to long-term and promote research into how diseases that can pass from deer to humans will respond to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total area of roadside verges in Scotland removed for deer management purposes (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Biodiversity Action Plans Local Plans Local Planning Applications for hedgerow removals Scottish Climate Change Programme Climate Change Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH Local Authorities Scottish Government FCS
Material Assets/ Sustainable Resource Management					
Minimise loss of important mineral, timber, agricultural or other assets	<p>Negative effects:</p> <p>None identified</p> <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of deer management activities with other land uses is likely to have a beneficial effect on agricultural, woodland and soil resources. 	<p>Enhancement measures:</p> <p>None identified</p>	Not known at present time.	Not known at present time.	Not known at present time.
Manage to minimise impact of built assets, property, infrastructure and services	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for new and expanded deer markets to lead to less sustainable management of deer resources e.g. large scale deer farms for production of venison <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting widespread understanding of sustainable deer management as a concept is likely to result in improved management of deer and other resources including built assets, infrastructure etc. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the action plan level, detail how the potential negative effects of infrastructure linked to expanding deer markets are mitigated. <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <p>None identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost to the forestry sector associated with the negative effects of deer and deer management (pounds per year in Scotland) Cost to the agricultural sector associated with the negative effects of deer and deer management in Scotland (pounds per year in Scotland) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Strategy implementation plans (as they are developed) Local Deer management plans Scottish Forestry Strategy A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Local Deer Management Groups Deer Management Groups FCS SNH Scottish Government
Manage the impact of deer on other assets	As above.	As above.	As above.	As above	As above.
Reduce waste associated with deer produce	As above.	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and agree venison production guidelines as relates to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of waste arisings associated with deer management activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above Area Waste Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DCS Local Deer Management Groups

		food safety and deer farms. Enhancement measures: None identified.	(tonnes per year in Scotland)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deer Management Groups ▪ FCS ▪ SNH Scottish Government ▪ Local Authorities
Cultural Heritage					
Conserve archaeological sites and other culturally important features and their settings	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased visitor numbers to the countryside and participation in outdoor activities is likely to result in an increase in trampling and compaction impacts on key sites, including archaeological sites <p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable deer management under the Strategy likely to result in reduced grazing/ trampling impacts of deer on designated and non-designated natural and cultural heritage sites. 	<p>Mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detail at action plan level how people participating in deer-related activities can minimise negative effects on the historic environment. ▪ Consider cultural heritage sites, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments, in planning the location of habitat networks at the action plan level. <p>Enhancement measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In seeking effective management solutions and wider benefits, include consideration of historic and geological designations during the planning process. ▪ Monitor the degree of integration of historic environment issues into lower level management plans. ▪ Consider compiling/ collecting information on the nature of effects of deer management on archaeological sites and their settings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Condition of Archaeological sites on the Sites and Monuments register and their setting (per year in Scotland) ▪ Condition of site and setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (per year in Scotland) ▪ Condition of site and setting of key non-statutory historic environment features (in Scotland per year) ▪ Number of visits to statutory and non-statutory historic environment features (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scottish Historic Environment Policy Series ▪ National Trust Sites and Monuments Record ▪ DCS Strategy implementation plans (as they are developed) ▪ Local Deer Management Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DCS ▪ Deer Management Groups ▪ Local Deer Management Groups ▪ Historic Scotland ▪ National Trust
Strengthen and maintain the Scottish rural heritage and identity	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of habitat networks on or near cultural heritage sites may lead to increased grazing/ trampling/ compaction pressure from grazing animals including deer. This may contribute to a degradation of the Scottish rural heritage and identity. <p>Positive effects: As above.</p>	<p>Mitigation/ enhancement measures: As above.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As above. ▪ Habitat networks established in the proximity of statutory historic environment features (in Scotland per year). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scottish Historic Environment Policy Series ▪ National Trust Sites and Monuments Record ▪ DCS Strategy implementation plans (as they are developed) ▪ Local Deer Management Plans 	As above.
Protect the landscape/townscape setting of historic environment features such as battlefields or areas with recognised historic value e.g. Conservation Areas	As above.	As above.	As above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scottish Historic Environment Policy Series ▪ SPP23 Planning and the Historic Environment ▪ National Trust Sites and Monuments Record ▪ DCS Strategy implementation plans (as they are developed) ▪ Local Deer Management Plans 	As above.
Landscape					
Conserve and enhance	Development of deer related infrastructure such	Detail at the Action Plan level how	▪ Land use changes in	▪ SNH Landscape assessment	▪ SNH

landscape character	as car parks, access tracks and roads may negatively affect all aspects of landscape.	people participating in deer-related activities will be managed to minimise their impact on the landscape as a whole.	Scotland (Hectares per year).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scottish Forestry Strategy ▪ A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next Steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FCS ▪ Scottish Government
Protect and conserve statutory designated areas	As above.	As above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Condition of National Scenic Areas (in Scotland per year) ▪ Condition of National Parks (in Scotland per year) ▪ Condition of green belt (in Scotland per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH Landscape assessment ▪ Scottish Forestry Strategy ▪ A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next Steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As above
Maintain and conserve landscape features	As above.	As above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Condition of sporting estates (in Scotland per year) ▪ Extent of sporting estates in Scotland (hectares per year) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SNH Landscape assessment ▪ Scottish Forestry Strategy ▪ A Forward Strategy for Scottish Agriculture: Next Steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As Above ▪ Private landowners