CAIRNGORMS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY Paper 3 Annex 1 26/06/15





Active Cairngorms





Walking to Health

Lorna Laing, Lumphanan Health Walkers "The Walking to Health Group is really important to me for meeting friends every week. It gets me up and out and at one time was my only way of meeting people from the village. Now I have joined the local whist and rural groups, I would not have joined them if it had not been for the Health Walk.

It is great to be out on a fine day, even in the rain, nice and fresh! I like to hear the birdsong, especially the woodpecker and, of course, the lambs. The Health Walk makes me more energised to enjoy the fresh air, including my garden."

> Active Cairngorms Active People



Capercaillie Management Alison Greggans, RSPB Community Ranger, Boat of Garten

"Teeming with wildlife and a haven for Capercaillie, the Boat of Garten woods are a special place. Working with the community I have discovered how valuable it is for them to get outdoors.

From mums with prams to kids on bikes, just going out for walk and discovering more about what's on their doorstep helps them want to look after it".

Cycle Friendly Kingussie: Shona Anderson, Volunteer Cycle Ride Leader "As part of Cycle Friendly Kingussie, I attended a one day Cycle Ride Leader course. This gave me the skills and confidence necessary to lead groups in my local area. We now have regular rides every Tuesday night, one of which I have led, and hopefully this will become more popular with the spread of Cycle Friendly Kingussie."**



Inclusive Cairngorms, Backbone Event, Kemel Okan "I now have a relationship with Scotland. It moves me and its deep felt. I learned about the great connection between people and the environment. Its not just about activity (eg going for walk). Its about the connection".



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outdoorsactiveeveryday

Foreword



Lesley McKenna was born in Inverness and grew up in Aviemore.

She is Scotland's best-known snowboarder and a triple Olympian.

She is the only snowboarder from the UK to have ever won a half pipe World Cup event and to have led the half pipe World Cup standings It gives me great pleasure to write this foreword to Active Cairngorms.

Following the inspiring success of Team GBs 2012 Olympic Games, 2014 Winter Olympic Games and Glasgow's Commonwealth Games, I'm delighted to endorse this new approach from the Cairngorms National Park to help create healthier lives by designing, managing and promoting places that encourage physical activity.

Growing up in Aviemore and being active outdoors was key to my success as an Olympian. As a kid, the Cairngorms were an amazing natural playground, which not only inspired me to take part in outdoor sports, but also made me appreciate just how lucky I was to live in such a special place.

I still live in the Park, and continue to use the outdoors for work, fun, and active travel. I obviously love hitting the slopes during the winter, but really enjoy walking in the hills and cycling around our towns and villages. Being active is a normal part of my everyday life.

I'm passionate about getting more people active, particularly young girls and women. We can do this by focusing on small changes to our daily lives. Why not leave the car behind on short journeys, fix up and use that bike, join a local community or volunteering group or simply walk to the shops on a regular basis? No matter how slowly you walk, run or cycle, you will still be going faster than everyone sitting down.

So, let's get outdoors and be active every day. I'll see you out there!

Lesley McKenna

Let's get moving

1.1 When we think about National Parks, we think about conserving the unique environment and its species, protecting those at risk and supporting the economic and social life of its residents. What if one of the species we considered at risk was not one of the plants, birds or animals, but the humans who live in or visit the Park?

1.2 We now know that physical inactivity is killing us. It is the second biggest cause of mortality, leading to around 2,500⁽¹⁾ premature deaths in Scotland every year. We also know that increasing physical activity can lead to improvements in many conditions, from heart disease to mental health issues.

1.3 Can we help? Can we work with the environment to preserve it and ourselves for the future? The Cairngorms National Park is a very special place. From the high mountain plateau and ancient forests to the sparkling lochs and rivers, the landscape inspires and shapes our lives.

1.4 Active Cairngorms aims to make it easier and safer for people to move around the Park whatever their age, ability or background; to be more physically active, to learn about, care for and appreciate the Park.

Our aim is for all residents and visitors to enjoy and use the Park for physical activity once a day.

1.6 Physical activity doesn't have to involve special equipment, or getting hot and sweaty. It's as simple as walking to the shops or taking the dog out for a walk.

Just 30 minutes ⁽²⁾ walking a day is enough to make a significant difference to your health. But if you want to cycle to school or work, go horse riding, paddle on a loch, run through our forests or go hill walking, then Active Cairngorms aims to make that experience easier and more accessible for all.

1.7 One and a half million people visit the Park every year. The provision of high quality outdoor facilities and activities is vital to our tourism product and is a major contributor to the Park's economic success. Active Cairngorms will help our visitors access the beauty of the Park in an active way. Our work can influence changes in behavior that last as long as the holiday memories.

I.8 Active Cairngorms is divided into three themes where we can make the biggest difference:

Active Places Active Management Active Promotion

This document highlights our priorities and actions for delivery. It contributes to the delivery of the Scottish Government's Active Scotland Outcomes, builds on the legacy of the 2014 Commonwealth Games and delivers long term outcomes of the Cairngorms National Park Plan.

Delivery requires partnership across the Park, involving the NHS and many other local service providers.

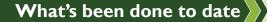
Implementation will require targeted Ranger Service coverage.

The prize is a Park that leads Scotland in integrating physical activity into everyone's everyday life, leading to a healthier, happier population and cherished environment.

| | Strategic Overview | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| NATIONAL POLICY | Scottish Government: Active Scotland Outcomes A More Active Scotland: Building a Legacy from the Commonwealth Games National Walking Strategy Cycling Action Plan for Scotland Tourism Scotland 2020 | | | | | | | |
| NATIONAL PARK VISION | An outstanding National P | ark enjoyed and valued by everyo thrive together | ne, where people and nature | | | | | |
| OUTCOME | | itional Park Authority Partnership ble enjoying the Park through outs experiences | | | | | | |
| VISITOR EXPERIENCE Five year outcomes | More people will enjoy, learn about and help to conserve and enhance the Park | The Parks recreation opportunities have improved health and enjoyment of residents and visitors. | The expectations of visitors are met or exceeded. | | | | | |
| | Acti | ve Cairngorms | | | | | | |
| AIM | Residents and visitors | will enjoy and use the Park fo once a day | or physical activity at least | | | | | |
| | ACTIVE PLACES | ACTIVE MANAGEMENT | ACTIVE PROMOTION | | | | | |
| THEME | Designing places that encourage physical activity | Champion recreational management best practice and environmental appreciation | Promoting healthy lifestyles using Park facilities | | | | | |
| | Improving path provision and quality for people of all abilities | Increasing understanding and enjoyment of the Parks special qualities | Community empowerment and volunteering | | | | | |
| POLICY | Provision of cycling, horse riding andManagement of organised outdoor eventsImproving information about outdoor recreation opportunit | | | | | | | |
| | and infrastructure Investment in Active Travel | | | | | | | |
| GUIDANCE | C | airngorm Outdoor Access Fo NHS Local Health Forums Inclusive Cairngorms | | | | | | |

Active Places







60 miles

Building and maintaining local paths 28 miles Since 2008

£7.5 million

(CNPA, COAT, EU, Lottery,

Total expenditure on paths in the Park since 2006

National Cycle Network **Routes**

> 60 miles Coordinated by **SUSTRANS**

> > COAT

The place to be active

Core Paths

Designated

666 miles

43% of visits to the countryside are within 2 miles of residence

Promoted long distance routes

Includes all of existing Speyside Way, Cateran Trail,

Badenoch Way, Dava Way

46% of residents in the Park visit the countryside once a day

85% of visits to the countryside involve walking and of that 47% involve walking between 2 and 8 miles

28% of visits to the countryside by residents will be to woodland and forest

52% of visits to the countryside are with a dog



Investing in our future

Cycle paths linking communities 19 miles Top 10 **Activities** in the Cairngorms

Created Cairngorms

Data Cairngorms National Park Visitor Survey, 2014/15

Repair Local Authorities and others) of upland paths Two multimillion pound Heritage Lottery Funded projects

80 miles

Outdoor Access Trust (COAT) Path design and construction, mountain Paths, health walks and adopt a path scheme. General sightseeing 56% 44% 2 Walking – low level **3** Visiting attractions 38% 26% 4 Eating out 14% 5 Walking – high level 6 Taking photographs 14% O Cycling/Mountain Biking 13%

- **8** Skiing/Winter sports 13%
- 12% 9 Watching wildlife
- **O** Other

Long distance routes to extend 35 miles Speyside Way

Deeside Way

15 miles **17** miles

4%

Communities with active travel audits and

actions plans supporting active travel to school and work

Core paths to be

Ensuring all paths

fit for purpose

developed and improved

Grantown-on-Spey, Nethybridge, Boat of Garten, Carrbridge, Kingussie, Newtonmore, Braemar, Ballater

65 miles

Designing places that encourage physical activity

2.1 The Cairngorms National Park is home to 18,000 residents and welcomes over 1.5 million visitors every year.

2.2 Developing and enhancing our unique outdoor assets underpins the Park's quality as a tourism destination and creates opportunities for business growth.

2.3 These assets also help the people of Scotland enjoy more active and healthier lifestyles. Designing active places will help residents to use active travel for short, everyday journeys and encourage visitors to leave the car behind and use our path and public transport network to explore the Park.

2.4 Since the Park's designation in 2004, we have built our access network and land managers have been maintaining and developing community assets. We will now focus on upgrading and maintaining these assets, particularly on active travel links to encourage more children and adults to use our network to reach school, work and for leisure.

Designing multi use routes that link to destinations is key to increasing use of our access network. Routes that lead to landscapes, wildlife, heritage sites, shopping and dining, as well as outstanding outdoor activities will increase activity levels. It's not why would you, it's why wouldn't you?

| | Active Places: Objectives | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Impr | ove design of existing outdoor and active travel infrastructure | | | | | |
| | Work | with partners to design places that encourage physical activity | | | | | |
| Ро | licy (Appendix A) | Priorities | | | | | |
| I | Improving path provision and quality | 100% of core paths to be barrier free and signed appropriately by 2020 | | | | | |
| | for people of all abilities | Support development of Aviemore Active Travel Hub | | | | | |
| 2 | Provision for cycling, horse riding and waterborne routes and infrastructure | Develop a multi-use active travel route from Newtonmore to Cromdale Extend the Speyside Way (proposed NCN 79) from Aviemore to Newtonmore by 2016 Upgrade existing Speyside Way to multi use path from Cromdale to Boat of Garten by 2017 | | | | | |
| | | Develop Cycling Scotland 'Cycle Friendly Communities' along Highland main railway line Kingussie to be developed as exemplar cycle friendly community from 2015. Develop remaining main stations from 2017 | | | | | |
| | | Extend Deeside Way (NCN 195) to multi-use path from Ballater to Braemar by 2020 | | | | | |

Active Management

Cairngorms Pàirc Nàiseanta a' Mhonaidh Ruaidh

National Park being protected, conserved and enhanced

8 sq miles 6% of Scotland

Sustaining our resources

Promoting well

The Park is home to 25%

of the UKs threatened bird,

animal and plant species

managed events

in the Park

Organising an Event? Read CNPA supplied key guidance Status: Priority

25%

Working with over 100 estates to promote responsible access to land and water

Why the Cairngorms National Park is special

Key messages communicated to residents and visitors

▛ᢠᢤ᠓ᢠᢩᡧ 18,000

5 million

Residents living in the Park

Visitors to the Park each year

Economic Impact



Contributed from Outdoor visits

To the Scottish economy per year (Scottish Recreation Survey)



Spend in Cairngorms

(CNP STEAM Report, 2012)

| Analysis by Sector of Expenditure | (CNP STEAM Report, 2012) £million |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Accommodation | 45 |
| Food and drink | 30 |
| Recreation | 12 |
| Shopping | 16 |
| Transport | 30 |
| Total Direct Revenue | 133 |
| Indirect Expenditure | 50 |
| VAT | 27 |
| TOTAL | 210 |

Champion recreational management best practice and environmental appreciation.

3.1 Land managed by public bodies, private estates, NGOs and community groups plays a key role in providing high quality infrastructure, welcoming visitors and managing the interactions of access with other land management objectives. Collaboration on recreation and access management across land holdings is key to delivering both conservation and visitor experience.

Encouraging responsible sharing of outdoor space between different users, whilst reducing the impact on our protected species and habitats is our management goal. 3.2 It is important that outdoor recreation does not adversely impact ground-nesting birds. For example, the Park is home to 80% of the UK's Capercaillie population. However, an increasing body of research indicates Capercaillie avoid areas with high levels of human disturbance and can be excluded from otherwise suitable habitat.

In some areas, the number of Capercaillie that the forest networks can support could be reduced by recreational disturbance.

Other vulnerable species such as Dotterel and farmland waders are also found in popular recreational areas.

We must ensure that any rise in recreational use doesn't negatively impact our protected species and habitats.

| | Active Management: Objectives | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Reduce the environmental impact of outdoor recreation conservation priorities | | | | | | | |
| | Encoura | ge responsible sharing of outdoor space between different users | | | | | | |
| Po | Dicy (Appendix A) | Priorities | | | | | | |
| 3 | Increasing understanding and | Everybody should have opportunities to enjoy the Park's special qualities in a sustainable and responsible way (Scottish Outdoor Access Code). | | | | | | |
| | enjoyment of the Parks special qualities | Reduce impact of recreational disturbance to ground nesting birds such as Capercaillie by supporting the delivery of recreational management plans and implementation of the Capercaillie Framework | | | | | | |
| | | Continue and develop 'Tread Lightly' Campaign focusing on reducing impact of irresponsible dog walkers and reduction in wildfires | | | | | | |
| 4 | Management of organised outdoor events | Event organisers should follow CNPA events guidance and look for locations and times of year that do not disturb sensitive wildlife or significantly affect other recreation takers. Events should also provide additional economic benefits to communities. | | | | | | |
| | | Large-scale events should be discouraged in the central core of the high mountains | | | | | | |
| 5 | Investment in Active Travel | Increase number of sites with voluntary car parking charges to finance active travel facilities and path maintenance. | | | | | | |

Active Promotion



Aviemore Atholl Ballater Braemar

Carrbridge Dalwhinnie **Dulnain Bridge** Glen Clova **Glen Esk** Grantown-on-Spey **Kingussie**

Laggan Nethybridge Strathdon Tomintoul

access campaign

Also produced promotional boards, maps, flags and banners.

Promoting healthy lifestyles using the Parks facilities

4.1 Promotion of the wide range of recreational opportunities available in the Park is key to influencing behavioral change. Our aim is that people living in or visiting the Park know the health benefits of physical activity and where and how to be active.

The biggest gain is to target people currently living sedentary lifestyles where being inactive is the norm. 4.2 We will promote the Park's outdoor assets as an easy and free way to be active as part of a daily routine.

4.3 Environmental volunteering has long been acknowledged as a way of engaging people in healthy activity. We will create pathways to health, wellbeing and employment. This includes promoting opportunities for the social and institutional mechanisms that enable physical activity, like social and sports clubs, buddy schemes and informal networks.

| | Active Promotion: Objectives | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Increase levels of physical activity of residents and visitors | | | | | | |
| I | nspire and empow | ver residents and visitors to develop a sense of responsibility for the National Park | | | | | |
| Ро | licy (Appendix A) | Priorities | | | | | |
| 6 | Promoting | Ensure everyone knows about the opportunities | | | | | |
| | healthy lifestyles | Actively target those that are least active by developing a GP health walk referral scheme | | | | | |
| | | Promote activities suitable for all the family | | | | | |
| | | Inspire children to enjoy the outdoors | | | | | |
| 7 | appropriate visitor information about outdoor | Promote the wider opportunities for everyday exercise and outdoor recreation (e.g. cycling, canoeing, cross country skiing, climbing and hill walking) | | | | | |
| | | Support and promote Community Sport hubs – signposting inactive and active people on how to be more active | | | | | |
| | | Adopt Scotland's national Path Grading System on all Core Paths by 2020 | | | | | |
| 8 | Volunteering and community | Coordinate and grow the 'Walking to Health' Programme | | | | | |
| | empowerment | Work with Cairngorms Nature Partners, including landowners and NGO's to | | | | | |
| | | identify volunteering opportunities for community volunteer groups | | | | | |
| | | Develop a Voluntary Ranger scheme based around local communities | | | | | |

Monitoring

It is important that our work is specific and measurable. Active Cairngorms and its action plan will be reviewed annually following the collection of baseline data.

As well as promoting outdoor access for all, we will focus on helping inactive residents become more active. This will include older adults, women and people living with long-term medical conditions. We will also develop inclusive outreach projects with communities around the National Park.

| What | Data |
|-------------------|--|
| Active Places | Number of core paths, long distance routes or national cycle network routes upgraded or developed – Active Travel Hubs developed - Path use indicators on lowland and upland paths |
| Active Management | Capercaillie Framework monitoring - Scottish Outdoor Access Code investigations resolved - Private and Public Estates – Path use indicators on lowland and upland paths |
| Active Promotion | National Park Visitor Survey – Walking to Health/GP referral schemes - NHS Data zones – SNH SPANS, Paths For All Walkers Database - Walking for Health Statistics - National Walking Strategy monitoring - Scottish Household Survey Ranger Services - Regional Transport Partnership data – SUSTRANS Behavior Change Team and Hands Up Survey – CAPS Monitoring Report- Path use indicators on lowland and upland paths - Membership of local clubs – Number of volunteers and hours. |

Appendix A:

The following table details the outdoor recreation and access policies adopted by The Cairngorms National Park Authority.

| Ρ | olicy | Ke | ey detail |
|---|--|----------|---|
| | Improving path provision and quality for people of all abilities | 1. 2. | A consistent approach should be taken to path creation, repair and maintenance of paths and trail heads (access hubs) in the National Park to ensure routes are 'fit for purpose'. The priorities will be: a) Core Paths b) Official Long Distance Routes and National Cycle Network c) Mountain paths identified in the 'Scotland's National Parks –The People and the Mountains Project' Opportunities should be available for a full range of experiences for people of all abilities focussing on a geographic spread of barrier free, well surfaced, multi use, shallow gradient routes. |
| | | 3. | Increase use of bicycles for leisure and functional trips. |
| 2 | Provision for cycling, horse riding and waterborne | 1. | Path and facility upgrades should take into account horse-riding, cycling and water-borne access (where appropriate - not all routes are suitable for all modes of transport) |
| | routes and infrastructure | 2. | We will work with and support partners to sustain and enhance opportunities for waterborne activities including responsible recreation on the Rivers Spey and Dee. |
| 3 | Increasing understanding and | ١. | Continue to support and encourage enjoyment of the Park and the special qualities through responsible participation in non-motorised recreation. |
| | enjoyment of the Park's special qualities | 2. | Active management measures should be applied and monitored at popular recreational sites in the National Park to maximise visitor enjoyment, safeguard health and safety, maintain or enhance the quality of the environment and minimise adverse effects of recreational use. |
| | | 3. | Develop management at sensitive natural and cultural heritage sites to reduce negative impacts of recreation while maintaining a high quality visitor experience. |
| | | 4. | The Scottish Outdoor Access Code should be promoted by a range of partners including ranger services, outdoor providers, clubs, national governing bodies and land managers using simple, consistent and easily understood messages. |
| | | 5. | There should be a particular emphasis on the protection of the outstanding natural heritage of the National Park. |

| Ро | licy | | Key detail |
|----|---|----------|---|
| 4 | Management of organised outdoor events | 1. | Organised outdoor events should follow CNP Guidance and take place in locations and at times of year that that do not disturb sensitive wildlife or significantly affect other recreation takers. Events should also provide additional economic benefits to communities. |
| | | 2. | The sense of wildness and space in the central core of the high mountains (as displayed in the SNH Wild Land Map) of the National Park is one of the outstanding special qualities of the area. |
| | | | a. The Scottish tradition of self-reliant access will be maintained with no new path signs and waymarking, no new bridges, and no new bothies or 'man-made' mountain shelters. |
| | | | b. There is a presumption against large-scale events this area. |
| 5 | Investment in active travel facilities | 1. | Positive management of motorised traffic at popular locations for recreational use is required. Car park charging schemes at key sites for outdoor access and recreation are appropriate where; a designed facility is provided, income generated is demonstrably reinvested in visitor infrastructure, charging does not create additional parking problems outwith the site and discounted schemes are available for regular and concessionary users. |
| 6 | Promoting healthy lifestyles | 1. | Encouraging less active people to take more regular physical activity in the outdoors will improve the physical and mental health of the population. All infrastructure improvements, signage and access promotion should make it easier for less active and sedentary people to access the countryside |
| 7 | Developing appropriate visitor information about outdoor recreation opportunities | 1. 2. | Information about outdoor access opportunities should be provided in print and digitally and be understandable by a range of users. These should follow the guidance in CNP Path Leaflet and new national grading system. Publications should be available in electronic format across a range of devices. |
| 8 | Volunteering and community empowerment | 1. | Environmental and recreational volunteering will be encouraged and promoted throughout the Park. |

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Active Cairngorms Action Plan

| Α | ctive Cairngorms | | Active | Places | i | | |
|-----|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| No | Action | Habitat Regulation Appraisal: Action | Champion | Partner (s) | D | elivery p | lan |
| | | | | | Short (I-2 year) | Medium (3-4 year) | Long (5 + year) |
| Pat | h Development | Γ | 1 | | | | |
| I | Improve the accessibility of the Speyside Way from Cromdale to Aviemore for cyclists and horse riders: | Ensure all partners promote responsible use of the Speyside Way in accordance with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. CNPA will only support projects where it can be shown they wont have a detrimental effect on nearby Natura sites and support the work of the Capercaillie Framework | CNPA | SUS | | | |
| 2 | Complete the Speyside Way Extension from Kincraig to Newtonmore | The Appropirate Assessment has demonstrated that a suitbale route option will be possible bteween Kincraig and Newtonmore. Construction will not start until it has been demonstrated that there are no likely significnat effects upon Capercaillie, Insh Marshes SPA and River Spey SAC. | | | | | |
| 3 | Develop Deeside Way cycle path extension from Ballater to Braemar | To support the managment of senstive species such as Capercaillie the route will not go through the Ballochbuie SPA | CNPA | SUS | | | |
| 4 | Design, develop and promote cycle and active travel hubs along Highland main railway line. | | CNPA | CRP | | | |
| 5 | Support development of multi use paths on trunk roads | | CNPA | TS SUS | | | |
| 6 | Deliver Scotland's National Park - The Mountains and the People HLF funded project | | COAT | CNPA | | | |
| 7 | Support Regional Walking and Cycling (or Active Travel) Strategies | | HITRANS NESTRANS TACTRANS | CNPA | | | |
| 8 | Expand Community Planning and Physical Activity Groups | | NHS | CNPA SNH LA | | | |
| 9 | Support development of "Developing Mountain Biking in Scotland" Highland Cluster Regional Development Plan | | DMBS | CNPA | | | |
| 10 | Support community path groups through Local People Local Paths Programme | | PFAP | CNPA | | | |
| 11 | Path upgrades to Lairig Ghru, Meall a Bhuachaille, Loch Morlich beach. | | FCS | | | | |
| 12 | All CNP Long Distance Routes to be surveyed biennially | | SUSTRANS | CNPA | | | |
| 13 | 100% of core paths to be brought up to fit for purpose standard by 2020 (free from obstruction and signed appropriately). | | CNPA | Land Managers | | | |
| 14 | Develop a blueprint map of existing and potential active travel routes in the Cairngorms National Park | | CNPA | RTP LA SUS | | | |

| A | ctive Cairngorms | ĩ | Active | Managem | nent | | |
|------|---|--|----------|---|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| No | Action | Habitat Regulation Appraisal: Action | Champion | Partner (s) | | Delivery pla | an |
| | | | | | Short (I-2 year) | Medium (3-4 year) | Long (5 + year) |
| Con | servation | | | _ | | | |
| I | Reduce the impact of recreation on ground nesting birds (e.g. Capercaillie) by implementing site specific actions from The Cairngorms Capercaillie Framework | | CNPA | Land Managers RUG | | | |
| 2 | Support land managers to deliver recreational management plans | | CNPA | Land Managers RUG | | | |
| 3 | Monitor and report on impacts on habitats and species caused by recreation. | | CNPA | Land Managers RUG | | | |
| Man | agement | - | | - | | | |
| 4 | Develop and promote ranger events programme | | CNPA | Ranger Services | | | |
| 5 | Support FCS to engage with activity providers and commercial access promoters on national forest estate to promote best practice in visitor management | | FCS | | | | |
| 6 | Implement targeted visitor monitoring programme through strategic review of existing monitoring at indicator sites (lowland paths, upland paths, trailheads, core paths and LDRs) with additional monitoring to be carried out where gaps are identified. | | CNPA | Local Authorities | | | |
| 7 | Secure a sponsor for the Speyside Way and increase opportunities for revenue generation via website development. | | CNPA | SUSTRANS | | | |
| Guie | dance | | | | | | |
| 8 | Support and develop a range of resources for land managers to promote responsible access on their land i.e. Land management signs, leaflets and posters | | CNPA | Land Managers RUG | | | |
| 9 | Develop a "dogs welcome" package for the Park including web resources publications and identified dog walking areas | The CNPA will only support projects that include site specific measures that demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of Natura site. | CNPA | SUSTRANS | | | |
| 10 | Support and advocate uptake and use of the Heading for the Scottish Hills initiative. | | CNPA | Land Managers RUG | | | |
| 11 | Support development of community led camping site proposals. | The CNPA will only support projects that include site specific measures that demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of Natura site. | CNPA | Aberdeenshire Council Communities | | | |

| A | ctive Cairngorms | | Α | tive Pror | notion | ì | |
|----|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| No | Action | Habitat Regulation Appraisal: Action | Champion | Partner (s) | | Delivery pla | n |
| | | | | | Short (I-2 year) | Medium (3-4 year) | Long (5 + year) |
| I | Develop a sustainable community based physical activity and environmental volunteering programme in the Park | | CNPA | RSPB SUS FCS Rangers | | | |
| 2 | Develop targeted promotion activities for those living sedentary lifestyles | | CNPA | NHS LA Ramblers | | | |
| 3 | Continue to develop and promote "tread lightly" as the main means to promote the Scottish Outdoor Access Code in the Park | | CNPA | Ranger Services Land Managers Communities RUG | | | |
| 4 | Develop a physical activity marketing plan for core paths, long distance routes and community paths | The CNPA will only support projects that include site specific measures that demonstrate that there will be no adverse effects on the integrity of Natura site. | CNPA | SUS | | | |
| 5 | Identify, support and develop Cycle Friendly Employers | | Cycle Scotland | CNPA SUS | | | |
| 6 | Implement physical activity actions from Community Planning Partnerships Single Outcome Agreements | | Community Planning Partnerships | Local Authorities | | | |
| 7 | Monitor implementation of Active Cairngorms and prepare baseline health statistics. | | CNPA | NHS SUS LA | | | |
| 8 | Work with housing developers to promote active travel facilities through the production and delivery of new resident promotional packs. | | CNPA | SUS | | | |
| 9 | Support 'Make it Yours' campaign | | CNPA | | | | |
| 10 | Expand 'Adopt a Path' Scheme | | COAT | SUS Communities | | | |
| 11 | Support development of Road Cycling 'sportives' | | CNPA | | | | |
| 12 | Deliver "Physical Activity Pathway" for walking and cycling. Support development of volunteering projects through identified training to increase levels of activity (health walk - lowland hill path - Munros - hill skills and qualifications | | CNPA | NHS Ramblers Sport | | | |

Glossary

| СВР | Cairngorms Business Partnership |
|----------|--|
| CNPA | Cairngorms National Park Authority |
| COAT | Cairngorms Outdoor Access Trust |
| CRP | Community Rail Partnerships |
| DMBS | Developing Mountin Biking in Scotland |
| FCS | Forestry Commission Scotland |
| HITRANS | Highland and Islands Transport Partnership |
| LA | Local Authorities |
| NHS | National Health Service |
| PFAP | Paths for All Partnership |
| Ramblers | Ramblers Scotland |
| RUG | Recreational User Groups |
| SNH | Scottish Natural Heritage |
| SPORT | Sport Scotland |
| SUS | SUSTRANS |
| ТНС | The Highland Council |
| TS | Transport Scotland |
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