SCREENING REPORT

STEP 1 – DETAILS OF THE PLAN

Responsible Authority:

Cairngorms National Park Authority

Title of the plan:

Cairngorms 2030 programme and plans

What prompted the plan:
(e.g. a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision)

Heritage Horizons funding bid for a programme of plans managed by CNPA to tackle climate change and the nature crisis, delivering an economy that works for all.

Plan subject:
(e.g. transport)

land use, agriculture, forestry, transport, tourism

Screening is required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

Based on Boxes 3 and 4, our view is that:

☐ **An SEA is required, as the environmental effects are likely to be significant:** Please indicate below what Section of the 2005 Act this plan falls within

☐ Section 5(3)   **X**   Section 5(4)

☐ **An SEA is <u>not</u> required, as the environmental effects are unlikely to be significant:** Please indicate below what Section of the 2005 Act this plan falls within

☐ Section 5(3)   ☐ Section 5(4)

Contact details:

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Date:

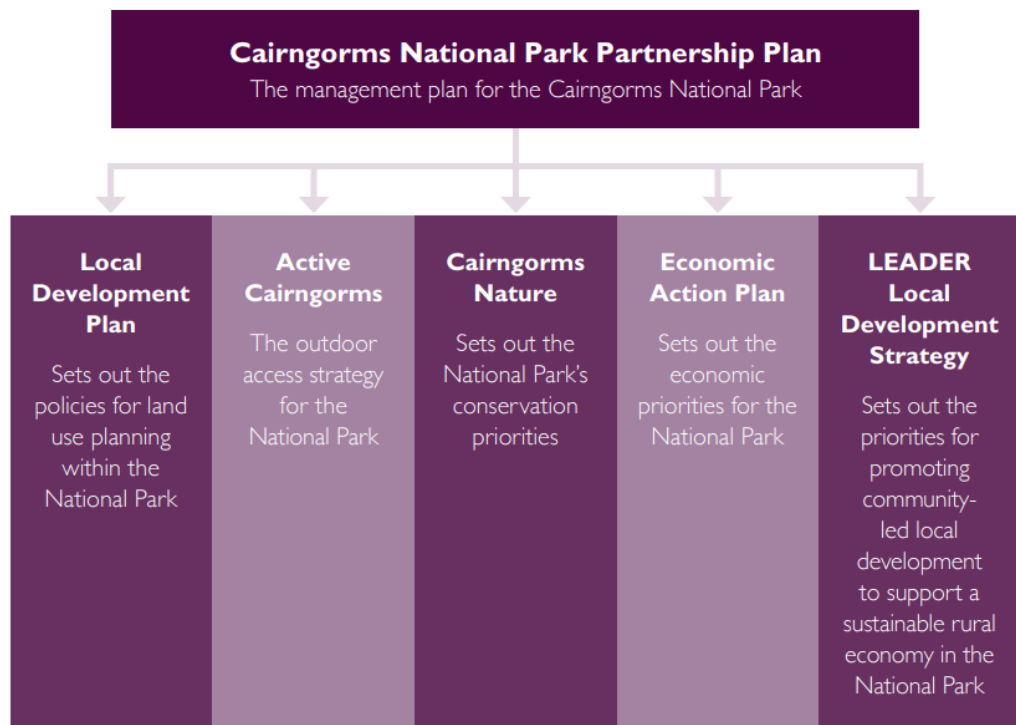1 June 2022

Context of the Plan:

Cairngorms 2030* is a programme consisting of 23 plans to tackle climate change and the nature crisis, delivering an economy that works for all. The programme covers the Cairngorms National Park.

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

The overall programme and plans for Stage 1, developing ideas, is what are being screened for SEA.

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

Due to the funding mechanism, the Cairngorms 2030 programme and plans are separate from any other CNPA plans, programmes or strategies - the Cairngorms 2030 programme and plans are not dependent on any other CNPA plans, programmes or strategies and vice versa. However the outcomes of the delivery stage of Cairngorms 2030 plans would coincidentally contribute towards the aims and objectives of a number of CNPA plans, programmes and strategies such as the National Park Partnership Plan, Cairngorms Nature Action Plan, Local Development Plan, Forest Strategy and Peatland Action Programme. The hierarchy of the current key Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA) plans, programmes and strategies is shown below.

Cairngorms National Park Partnership Plan
The management plan for the Cairngorms National Park

Local Development Plan	Active Cairngorms	Cairngorms Nature	Economic Action Plan	LEADER Local Development Strategy
Sets out the policies for land use planning within the National Park	The outdoor access strategy for the National Park	Sets out the National Park's conservation priorities	Sets out the economic priorities for the National Park	Sets out the priorities for promoting community-led local development to support a sustainable rural economy in the National Park

Description of the Plan:	See above, https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/projects/hha2019-cairngorms-2030-people-and-nature-thriving-together and the table in Appendix I for more information about the Cairngorms 2030 programme and plans. No new powers will arise as a result of stage 1 of the programme.
What are the key components of the plan?	Please see Appendix I, table of plan summaries and anticipated outputs for stage 1 of Cairngorms 2030.
Have any of the components of the plan been considered in previous SEA work?	Yes, albeit indirectly. Some of the Cairngorms 2030 plan outcomes coincide with aims and objectives of other plans, programmes or strategies, eg Forest Strategy and Peatland Action Programme. However the Cairngorms 2030 plans related to woodland and peatland are taking a more detailed/location specific approach than that previously assessed.
In terms of your response to Boxes 7 and 8 above, set out those components of the plan that are likely to require screening:	Cairngorms 2030 programme and Cairngorms 2030 plans: 1a Wellbeing Economy 1b Green Health 1c Dementia Activity Resource Centre 2a: Climate learning and education 2b: Effective Community Engagement (combined with 3b: Citizen's Assembly) 2c: Community Arts and Culture 3a Climate Conscious Communities 3c Community Managed Grants scheme 4a Regional Land Use Partnership and land rights and responsibilities 4b Green Investment Plan 5a Woodland Expansion 5b Peatland restoration 5c Climate resilient catchments 5d Deer Management 5e Cairngorms Future Farming 5f Landscape and communities 6a Ebikes 6b Glenmore transport plan 6c Active communities 6d Sustainable transport in Deeside 6e Sustainable transport in Highland Perthshire 6f Active Aviemore 6g Cairngorms active travel plan (See Appendix I, table of plan summaries and anticipated outputs for stage 1 of Cairngorms 2030.)

Plan Components	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population and human health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural heritage	Landscape	Inter-relationship issues	Explanation of Potential Environmental Effects	Explanation of Significance
Cairngorms 2030 programme	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	The programme itself is too vague to enable meaningful assessment and in itself is unlikely to result in significant environmental effects. Delivery is through the associated plans, which are subject to separate screening below.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
Cairngorms 2030 plans:												
1a Wellbeing Economy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
1b Green Health	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
1c Dementia Activity Resource Centre	✓	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful environmental assessment at present, the 'programme of activities developed and delivered' could have environmental effects on sensitive environmental areas around the proposed location at Badaguish (particularly areas important for capercaillie), while also having positive health benefits for those will dementia and their carers. There are potential interrelationships with other Cairngorms 2030 plans that involve active travel that may also affect the same location and surrounding area.	There is potential for significant environmental effects particularly on biodiversity flora and fauna.
2a: Climate learning and education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering, and future bid preparation.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
2b: Effective Community Engagement (combined with 3b: Citizen's Assembly)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering, and future bid preparation.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
2c: Community Arts and Culture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering, and future bid preparation.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
3a Climate Conscious Communities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering, and future bid preparation.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
3c Community Managed Grants scheme	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are process based managing grant funding.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted

4a Regional Land Use Partnership and land rights and responsibilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
4b Green Investment Plan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are information gathering and finance testing.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
5a Woodland Expansion	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are information gathering.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
5b Peatland restoration	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	While there is very little detail on where restoration would take place or what would be involved, sites will be identified and there could be environmental effects for example through access with machinery to and from the restoration area causing damage and sediment release (affecting water quality), noise and lighting from machinery and human activity causing disturbance, and/or works timed inappropriately so causing increased disturbance or damage to habitats and species. There may also be effects on cultural heritage that may be hidden under peatland habitat being restored. There should be beneficial effects on air and climatic factors through the contribution restoration would make to tackling the causes of climate change by improving the function of the restored peatlands as carbon sinks. Potential interrelationship with the climate resilient catchments plan.	There is a risk of significant environmental effects due to the inherent sensitivity of peatland habitats and the type of works required for restoration, if not carried out appropriately.
5c Climate resilient catchments	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	x	✓	x	While there is very little detail on where restoration would take place or what would be involved at present, there could be environmental effects for example through access with machinery to and from the restoration area causing damage to habitats and/or pollution through sediment release, noise and/or lighting from machinery and human activity causing disturbance to species, and/or works timed inappropriately so causing disturbance or increased damage/pollution. There is also the potential for positive environmental effects such as natural flood management (climatic factors) and restoration having beneficial effects on biodiversity. Potential interrelationship with the peatland restoration plan.	There is a risk of significant environmental effects due to the inherent sensitivity of the water environment, habitats and species it supports.
5d Deer Management	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are information gathering and consensus building, while the preparation of Strategic Land Use Plans output is too vague to enable meaningful assessment.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
5e Cairngorms Future Farming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are information gathering and consensus building, while the preparation of Integrated Land Management Plans output is too vague to enable meaningful assessment.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted

5f Landscape and communities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None - stage 1 outputs are consensus building and information gathering.	n/a as no significant environmental effects predicted
6a Ebikes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful assessment at present, there could be environmental effects from changes in e bike use, for example changes to the patterns of human activity having effects on sensitive environmental areas/receptors (eg areas protected for nature conservation or otherwise important for wildlife, sensitive habitats, cultural heritage, built environment, landscape effects, etc). There is also potential for health benefits to people through being more active and reduced emissions from fossil fuel powered vehicles. Potential for interrelationship with other travel related plans and plans affecting the same area in the Cairngorms 2030 programme.	There could be significant environmental effects from changes to the patterns of human activity in sensitive environmental areas, as well as health benefits to people and improvements in air quality.
6b Glenmore transport plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful assessment at present, there could be environmental effects from reduced or restricted vehicle use, for example changes to the patterns of human activity having effects on sensitive environmental areas/receptors (eg areas protected for nature conservation or otherwise important for wildlife, sensitive habitats, cultural heritage, built environment, landscape effects, etc). There is also potential for health benefits to people through being more active and reduced emissions from fossil fuel powered vehicles. Potential for interrelationship with other travel related plans and plans affecting the same area in the Cairngorms 2030 programme.	There could be significant environmental effects from changes to the patterns of human activity in sensitive environmental areas/receptors, as well as health benefits to people and improvements in air quality.
6c active communities Badenoch and Strathspey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful assessment at present, there could be environmental effects from infrastructure improvements and concept designs causing built development and/or changes to the patterns of human activity having effects on sensitive environmental areas/receptors (eg areas protected for nature conservation or otherwise important for wildlife, sensitive habitats, cultural heritage, built environment, landscape effects, etc). There is also potential for health benefits to people through being more active and reduced emissions from fossil fuel powered vehicles. Potential for interrelationship with other travel related plans in the Cairngorms 2030 programme.	There could be significant environmental effects from changes to the patterns of human activity in sensitive environmental areas/receptors, as well as health benefits to people and improvements in air quality.

6d sustainable transport in Deeside	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful assessment at present, there could be environmental effects from infrastructure improvements and concept designs causing built development and/or changes to the patterns of human activity having effects on sensitive environmental areas/receptors (eg areas protected for nature conservation or otherwise important for wildlife, sensitive habitats, cultural heritage, built environment, landscape effects, etc). There is also potential for health benefits to people through being more active and reduced emissions from fossil fuel powered vehicles. Potential for interrelationship with other travel related plans in the Cairngorms 2030 programme.	There could be significant environmental effects from changes to the patterns of human activity in sensitive environmental areas/receptors, as well as health benefits to people and improvements in air quality.
6e sustainable transport in Highland Perthshire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful assessment at present, there could be environmental effects from the route between Blair Atholl and Killiecrankie caused by built development and/or changes to the patterns of human activity having effects on sensitive environmental areas/receptors (eg areas protected for nature conservation or otherwise important for wildlife, sensitive habitats, cultural heritage, built environment, landscape effects, etc). There is also potential for health benefits to people through being more active and reduced emissions from fossil fuel powered vehicles. Potential for interrelationship with other travel related plans in the Cairngorms 2030 programme.	There could be significant environmental effects from changes to the patterns of human activity in sensitive environmental areas/receptors, as well as health benefits to people and improvements in air quality.
6f Active Aviemore	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful assessment at present, there could be environmental effects from infrastructure improvements and concept designs causing built development and/or changes to the patterns of human activity having effects on sensitive environmental areas/receptors (eg areas protected for nature conservation or otherwise important for wildlife, sensitive habitats, cultural heritage, built environment, landscape effects, etc). There is also potential for health benefits to people through being more active and reduced emissions from fossil fuel powered vehicles. Potential for interrelationship with other travel related plans in the Cairngorms 2030 programme.	There could be significant environmental effects from changes to the patterns of human activity in sensitive environmental areas/receptors, as well as health benefits to people and improvements in air quality.

6g Cairngorms active travel plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	While there is limited detail to enable meaningful assessment at present, there could be environmental effects from infrastructure improvements and concept designs causing built development and/or changes to the patterns of human activity having effects on sensitive environmental areas/receptors (eg areas protected for nature conservation or otherwise important for wildlife, sensitive habitats, cultural heritage, built environment, landscape effects, etc). There is also potential for health benefits to people through being more active and reduced emissions from fossil fuel powered vehicles. Potential for interrelationship with other travel related plans in the Cairngorms 2030 programme.	There could be significant environmental effects from changes to the patterns of human activity in sensitive environmental areas, as well as health benefits to people and improvements in air quality.

STEP 4 – STATEMENT OF THE FINDINGS OF THE SCREENING

Summary of interactions with the environment and statement of the findings of the Screening:
(Including an outline of the likely significance of any interactions, positive or negative, and explanation of conclusion of the screening exercise.)

The Cairngorms 2030 programme has been **screened out** for the reasons given in the table above.

However 10 of the Cairngorms 2030 plans have been **screened in** due to their potential to have positive and/or negative significant environmental effects on biodiversity, transport, air quality, human health, climatic factors, water, cultural heritage and/or landscape, for the reasons given in the table above. The remaining Cairngorms 2030 plans have been screened out as they relate to information gathering and/or consensus building, and will not result in outputs likely to have a significant environmental effect.

When completed send to: SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk or to the SEA Gateway, Scottish Government, Area 2H (South), Victoria Quay, Edinburgh, EH6 6QQ.

Appendix I – table of outline information about Cairngorms 2030 plans

Cairngorms 2030 plan	Context: high level plan summary *(Note this is not subject to assessment as it is the outcomes for stages 1 and 2 that will deliver the plan, so the outcomes are assessed rather than the high level summaries.)*	Stage 1: outline of anticipated* plan outcomes *subject to change as the plans go through the iterative process of being developed* *(This is what has been screened.)*
1a Wellbeing Economy	There is a need to move to an economic model that benefits people and nature aiming for an equitable distribution of wealth, health and wellbeing while protecting the planet's resources for future generations and other species. This project will create a Wellbeing Economy in the Cairngorms National Park. Raise awareness and understanding of wellbeing economies and how they can benefit communities and businesses in the Cairngorms.	1. Undertake a Wellbeing Economy Stocktake. This desk-based evidence review will build up a picture of the Cairngorms National Park (CNP) area regarding wellbeing in its broadest sense. Undertake an audit to understand the current situation regarding Wellbeing Economy aims and goals. 2. Develop Cornerstone Indicators: Linked with the development/review of Community Action Plans, engage with as many communities of place across the CNP as possible to agree a shared meaning of a wellbeing economy and what the indicators might be that would allow the community to capture/monitor them. 3. Business of Wellbeing Review: Process of socialising the concept of a Wellbeing Economy with business in the CNP to baseline current understanding and the support they feel they need to be involved and support the transition.
1b Green Health	Access to greenspace supports physical and mental health and wellbeing. This plan will focus on developing a green health partnership across sectors, testing green prescribing and employing a community health ranger working across the Badenoch and Strathspey district and embedded in Aviemore hospital. It seeks to increase levels of outdoor access, connection with nature and improve the health and wellbeing with staff, patients and visitors to new Aviemore hospital; expand awareness of green health opportunities (especially mental health and health inequalities); support individuals to improve their health and wellbeing and build resilience through engaging with and appreciating the natural environment; test a green health prescribing referral programme; and better connect the delivery of health outcomes with the health improving potential of the natural environment.	1. Current provision of services and activities which promote health and wellbeing in the Badenoch and Strathspey region of the Cairngorms National Park are mapped, including review of and engagement with the local Green Health Network; 2. Through the Green Health Ranger post, opportunities are developed/linked across sectors, and providers are supported with information, guidance, training and networking; 3. Aviemore Hospital and GPs are engaged, raising awareness and confidence in green health referral and the availability of a Green Health referral pathway; 4. Building on the above, a Green Health Prescribing Referral Programme is developed and tested with Badenoch and Strathspey medical practices, associated public health professionals, community transport groups, care homes, businesses and community groups.
1c Dementia Activity Resource Centre	Demonstrating the benefits of outdoor dementia care and designing world class therapeutic green health interventions, Alzheimer Scotland will develop the country's first Outdoor Resource Centre specifically designed to support people living with dementia, their carers and families. Spending time in the outdoors is an important part of living well with dementia and can improve mental and physical well-being and links to Cairngorms 2030 work on Green Referrals (plan 1b). This will enable people to enjoy and explore the outdoor environment. Based at Badaguish Outdoor Centre (near Glenmore), stakeholders will be consulted, the building leased and renovated, and a programme of outdoor based therapeutic activities will be delivered.	1. Two staff employed 2. Stakeholders engaged and plans developed 3. Building leased and renovated 4. Research and evaluation programme established 5. Programme of activities developed and delivered
2a: Climate learning and education	This plan will develop and deliver a climate learning programme to raise awareness and knowledge amongst young people about climate change, including mitigation and adaptation and possible community led projects that can be pursued during the delivery phase. It aims for young people to be aware, informed and knowledgeable and understand the need for climate action; for schools and their communities to be planning and collaborating on sustainable projects to give real world experiences; for effective and consistent connection with nature for all High School students as part of a pathway to pro environmental lifelong behaviours; and for all students (regardless of interest/motivation) to have participated in the development phase.	1. Baseline mapping audit report on the existence and appropriateness of current education resources that are relevant to the Cairngorms Climate Learning framework; 2. Development of a Cairngorms 2030 Vision for 5 High Schools in the Park and their Communities; 3. Development of a Cairngorms Climate Learning Plan for each of the 5 High schools highlighting potential projects for Delivery Phase consideration; 4. Produce a Report, Show and Tell on Development Phase Learning.

2b: Effective Community Engagement (combined with 3b: Citizen's Assembly)	This plan will review effective models for community engagement; take this learning to co-design an appropriate engagement model for the Cairngorms National Park (for example a Citizen's Assembly) which allows those living and working in the Park to feel confident and motivated to engage more in deliberative processes and feel empowered and able to deliver community led local development; identify potential projects of importance to communities aligned with Cairngorms 2030 and other strategic priorities, support communities to collectively discuss and agree priority projects, support them to apply for funding to deliver these and support their delivery across the Cairngorms.	1. 1. Baseline mapping audit report of existing consultation topics and engagement models in the Cairngorms National Park (by CNPA and key organisations across the National Park). 2. Co-design appropriate engagement models that deliver Park-wide and local solutions/decisions with key organisations within the Park 3. Identify and develop potential engagement projects using the newly designed models to be considered for delivery phase. a. Using the learning from Tasks 1 -2, identify key topics for deliberation and engagement in the delivery phase of the programme that will progress the National Park Partnership Plan 4 using net zero, wellbeing economy and other identified local drivers to guide key topics for consideration b. Collaborate with community grant giving project lead to ensure that this project is ready for consideration at the start of the Delivery Phase c. Develop and cost detailed project plans identified by 3 a) above to submit for funding consideration with a view to implementation in the delivery phase funding application 4. Monitor, evaluate, record and share the knowledge and learning from the developing ideas phase.
2c: Community Arts and Culture	The plan aims for visitors and residents to build a greater connection to landscape and place; for communities and visitors are inspired through culture and art to get involved in community-based climate action activity or contribute through positive climate action behaviour; and for a more collaborative and visible creative network in the National Park beginning with developing ideas phase activity but evolving through the delivery phase.	1. Creative Directory collated and visual map launched on CNPA website 2. Consultation: How can we effectively engage the National Park's creative sector to inspire communities and visitors to deepen their sense of connectedness with the landscape and their desire to actively protect and enhance its qualities through pro-environmental behaviour? 3. Focus groups to feedback consultation results with a view to developing a consensus on which projects should be developed for delivery phase funding consideration 4. Establish steering group(s) to develop the projects into funding proposals or to serve sectors ongoing needs and requirements (outcomes of workshops) 5. Pilot project ideas generated by creative community, developed into proposals for delivery phase implementation. 6. Process Review - how effective has this process been to bring the creative sector together and what needs to happen next to implement a successful delivery phase.
3a Climate Conscious Communities	This plan will pilot a climate learning programme during the developing ideas phase, identifying projects that can be taken forward by participants in the delivery phase and linking them to both the community engagement exercise developed by (2b effective community engagement) and the Community Grant scheme in (3c community managed grant scheme). Lessons learnt from the Climate Learning Programme Pilot will then inform the delivery phase wider roll-out.	1. Pre and post event participant evaluation survey to capture whether aims set out in (2) are achieved. 2. 10 cohorts of online workshops (2 x 2.5 hrs) aiming to: a. Raise awareness, understanding of climate change and activity in the context of the National Park. b. Increase knowledge so participants can speak confidently about climate change issues in the National Park. c. Empower participants to take responsibility for change, and promote discussion to identify potential and outline climate action activities and projects that are most relevant to them and their communities d. Signpost communities and participants to relevant support organisations and networks. 3. Monthly reports and final reports detailing: a. Process and approach adopted, what worked, what didn't: b. Levels of engagement achieved, numbers, audience profile, who we missed c. Evaluation survey analysis, giving consideration to key shifts from the pre to post evaluation survey (see indicators and outcomes sheet) d. Report on key themes, challenges that were identified as barriers to achieving individual, community ambitions and any support requirements identified to overcome these barriers. e. Project ideas that were brought forward within survey or workshop discussions that had commitment from participants, are aligned with NPPP4 and recommendations on the next steps to support communities realise some of the their climate action ambitions f. Recommendations for Delivery Stage.

3c Community Managed Grants scheme	This plan will create a community grants scheme and, through linking with projects (2b effective community engagement) and (3a climate conscious communities) give communities the power to define, design, fund and deliver projects that matter to them, also beginning to identify potential opportunities and projects for communities to be involved with to mitigate climate impacts.	1. • Collation and analysis of all evaluations from LAG areas and other small grant schemes to identify lessons learnt.
		2. Use above to inform small scale test and learn of different approaches to community managed grants:
		  – Test and learn project: delivery of funding round with Cairngorms Trust. Animate, deliver, evaluate.
		  – Test and learn project: delivery of funding round with Youth LAG. Animate, deliver, evaluate.
		3. To-design a grant giving framework with Citizens Assembly (or similar) allowing them to define, design, fund and deliver projects that matter to them.
		4. Collation and analysis of all evaluations from LAG areas and other small grant schemes to identify lessons learnt.
		5. Use above to inform small scale test and learn of different approaches to community managed grants:
		  – To Test and learn project: delivery of funding round with Cairngorms Trust. Animate, deliver, evaluate.
		  – Test and learn project: delivery of funding round with Youth LAG. Animate, deliver, evaluate.
		6. Co-design a grant giving framework with Citizens Assembly (or similar) allowing them to define, design, fund and deliver projects that matter to them.

4a Regional Land Use Partnership and land rights and responsibilities	This plan will create a Regional Land Use Partnership in the Cairngorms; raise awareness of land rights and responsibilities and the benefits they could bring to communities and create a model for other community land schemes.	1. Establish Rural Land Use Partnership (RLUP) drawing on existing work and partnerships in early stages of development phase 2. Undertake consultation to translate into Rural Land Use Framework (RLUF) 3. Identify potential landowners for Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement (LRRS) workshops and introduce landowners to toolkit 4. Support landowners, through workshops, to self-assess using the toolkit. 5. Engage with communities to build knowledge and upskill about LRRS through workshops 6. Consolidate findings and learning from this process to inform delivery phase

4b Green Investment Plan	The aim of the plan is to be an international showcase for inclusive and equitable land management change; and the objective is that the Cairngorms National Park will trial new models of land use and land management and pioneer new collaborations to engage with nature. Palladium and CNPA work together to develop new models in the Cairngorms National Park for how private finance can be harnessed for nature restoration, and delivered in a way that supports socially inclusive, sustainable changes in land management. This Project will create a national example of best practice for implementing inclusive and equitable land management change.	1. Design a long term, large scale sustainable financing model for peatland restoration, optimised to share revenues with local communities, create local jobs and catalyse contractor investment and scale up
		  – Deliverable A: a summary report of the model and presentation to CNPA Senior staff and other related stakeholders (ppt. format)
		  – Deliverable B: a workshop with CNPA staff and peatland contractor representatives (ecologists and groundworks) to review options for roles and contracting mechanisms that can help to solve the current contractor bottleneck and enable local job creation (linked to development of model above).
		2. Explore options for community sharing of benefits from peatland carbon revenues
		  – Deliverable C: a summary report outlining the most appropriate delivery mechanisms for community benefit sharing (ppt format)
		3. Test application of privately financed peatland restoration model to deer estates with three estates in the Cairngorms National Park.
		  – Deliverable D: MOUs drafted for three estate landowners to govern co-development of project concepts with estate owners and CNPA, and indicate the route to implementation phase should concept be approved
		4. Investigate the viability of private financing for alternative natural capital revenue streams in CNPA (e.g. woodland creation / natural woodland regeneration, natural flood management, water quality outcomes, biodiversity)
		  – Deliverable E: an assessment of the economic viability of natural capital revenue streams, and recommendations as to how viable revenue streams could be used to support existing CNPA management plan objectives

5a Woodland Expansion	This plan aims to contribute c1000ha of woodland expansion during the 5 year delivery period. This woodland expansion is to be strongly linked	1. Engage with Scottish Forestry, land owners and land managers to review opportunities for the most effective spend of additional funds to be received from Cairngorms 2030 in the delivery phase including potentially

	to local community aspirations, will significantly improve woodland biodiversity in the Park, and create c4 FTE jobs through roughly a 50/50 mix of planting and natural regeneration.	addressing gaps in Scottish Forestry support to aid innovation, eg: riparian or montane planting 2. Ensure ongoing dialogue with 'Landscape and Communities', 'Wellbeing economy' and 'outreach and engagement' strands.
5b Peatland restoration 1-2	Restoring peatlands is key in the fight against climate change, improving water quality, flood alleviation, reducing wildfire and improving the Park's biodiversity. This plan aims to contribute c4,625ha to peatland restoration. Biodiversity will be significantly improved in the Park. c7 FTE jobs per annum through peatland restoration will be supported.	1. • Digitised degrade peat map produced 2. Desk based data collection to build project GIS; peatland restoration aerial survey; data compilation and mapping 3. Liaison with Land owners for inclusion in NLHF project 4. Identify project sites for 5 year programme – up to 15 estates 5. Desk top review of proposed projects and locations 6. Map project sites and outline project brief for 15 estates 7. Continuation of new entrants scheme & training 8. Contribute to Scottish-wide Contractor training programme 9. Develop contractor training materials for peatland restoration techniques (videos, guidance notes & Machine cab leaflets) 10. Explore options/practicalities for volunteer involvement with the Bog Squad (Peatland ACTION funded project) for sites in National Park 11. Working with project (4b) establish a private finance project to run during the development phase, work up 1-2 potential private finance funded peatland projects for the delivery phase 12. Land owner agreements/MoU produced and signed off

5c Climate resilient catchments	Deliver three to four large scale restoration demonstration projects within the River Dee, River Spey & Angus Glens catchments which maximise on ecosystem service provision within the Cairngorms National Park. Ensure projects are multi-benefit and incorporate as many ecosystem services as possible –eg recreation, habitat linkage, pollution reduction in addition to climate change adaptation (flood reduction, lowering water temperature and increasing low flow resilience). Help reduce flood risk and ensure that the rivers continue to deliver for the people and wildlife that depend upon them. It has three overall aims: (1) River restoration techniques: putting in large woody structures to re-create lost meanders and varied habitats; riparian planting to provide shade and stabilise banks; re-connect rivers to their floodplains to slow the flow of water and create wetlands to store and purify water. Strong emphasis on community involvement, research and education. (2) Connect communities: Helping to reduce flood risk is a key aim of this project and we will work with local community, landowners and local authorities to integrate natural flood management strategies. Community perceptions and values of the Cairngorms landscape will be a powerful engagement tool and can be used to develop understanding of how land-use and change can impact on flood risk for example. Knowledge and understanding are central to people's willingness to not only accept change but be a part of it which in turn helps to incorporate wider ecosystem service benefit. (3) Catchment Partnerships working together: Supporting learning, sharing and joint working between the catchment partnerships. The catchments of the Dee and the Spey and the Dee and the Angus Glens are physically close and there has long been an aspiration of woodland connection between them all strengthening habitat network connection and allowing species to move freely, which is key to climate change adaptation.	1. Desk-based review of potential projects and sites including GIS mapping 2. Consultant works to develop concept designs for all three catchments 3. Consultation with communities regarding potential options 4. Review of designs, consultation feedback and decisions taken on delivery stage projects to be delivered. 5. Relevant approvals and permissions secured
5d Deer Management	Moving beyond the conventional engagement with deer management community in order to work through landscape changes due to climate change and biodiversity and achieve buy-in to lower deer densities. Engage with a broader group of people involved in decision making around deer management e.g. stalkers, accommodation providers, local communities as well as landowners and their agents and develop and implement Strategic Land Use Plans which will combine deer management and estate businesses in a more holistic way. Specifically: To work with the three Deer Management Groups (DMGs) in the south of the Park, develop and begin implementation of Strategic Land Use Plans (SLUPs) to find common ground between lower deer densities and estate management aspirations. Implementation of the three SLUPs will be the main output of the delivery phase ie natural regeneration of woodland, improved grazing management, European site condition improvement, peatland restoration etc. fully linked to viable estate businesses through estate diversification plans.	Establish buy-in amongst all three DMGs, and: 1. Identify economic objectives of each landholding and tools for development/consolidation across DMG Collect existing data/identify gaps by estate covering: woodland, peatland, moorland opportunities with current plans; herbivores; biodiversity/natural capital; carbon audits; muirburn; scrub. 2. Develop project management plan to qualify/quantify objectives and data requirements by estate and consolidate to DMG level; Review and agree strategic direction by estate and DMG scale; Produce Strategic Land Use Plan

5e Cairngorms Future Farming	There is a lot of work being undertaken around Scotland and the UK on making farming reduce or eliminate its carbon emissions. Most of this is targeted at larger lowland farms and some is using localised higher inputs which is inappropriate to the CNPA. There is a need therefore to take some of the approaches being tested and apply them to the situation in the Cairngorms. This plan will apply some approaches taken in lowland regions to reducing or eliminating carbon emissions to the National Park context. Supporting farms to achieve carbon neutrality, improve profitability and climate change resilience whilst boosting the natural environment and boosting ecosystem services. Specifically: (i) Demonstrate the above is possible; (ii) take current research and demonstrate applicability to two types of farm typical of upland Scotland, communicating best practice with farmers and students; (iii) Coordinate with other Cairngorms 2030 strands re. community engagement: cluster farms could be pilot areas for wider engagement, for example. Specifically: work with two farms/farm clusters (one lowland strath one upland strath) to deliver greater carbon sequestration; ecosystem service benefits; improved range of habitats; wildlife benefits; whilst remaining productive and profitable. Host visits to raise awareness and share learning through new and conventional means. Key steps: 1. Establish carbon economy and habitat baseline for farms 2. Work with farmers / farm clusters to produce an integrated land management plan for each farm that delivers changes to achieve objectives 3. Delivery of changes to the farms via work by farmers as well as local contractors as required. 4. Monitoring –including revisited carbon audit and ecology surveys	1. Recruit farms 2. Finalise consultant briefs for baseline assessments 3. Develop ILMPs for each farm
5f Landscape and communities	The plan will: Engage with communities to understand how they perceive, experience and value the Special Landscape Qualities of the National Park; Engage with communities to understand their preferences for different options for landscape change to address the climate emergency and meet Net Zero 2045 whilst also protecting and enhancing the SLQs they value; Establish a method and structure for community engagement in relation to the Park landscape which can continue over time, getting progressively more extensive and in-depth, and including monitoring of changes to the SLQs important to communities; Through community engagement, discuss, celebrate and promote the Park landscape and its value to people; Through better understanding of the Park SLQs and communities' preferred options for landscape change, inform policies and plans for land use change.	1. First stage collaborative workshops / semi -structured interviews with sample communities (interest and place) to develop an initial range of community perceptions, experiences and values of Cairngorms SLQs and potential types of landscape change. 2. Questionnaire for communities across the National Park and all interests (such as conjoint analysis) to present options for landscape change (aided by illustrations) to meet Net Zero which have different effects on different SLQ (identified during previous task). People's choices will reveal community preferences for individual attributes. 3. Second stage collaborative workshops / semi -structured interviews with sample communities (interest and place) to share and discuss findings of project to date with communities for broader interpretation and understanding. 4. Confirm National Park-wide and local community SLQs and preferences for landscape change options to meet Net Zero 2045 whilst retaining and enhancing SLQs. 5. Community, CNPA and Partners' agree and adopt findings of project and incorporate in policy / guidance as relevant and to be enacted by public agencies
6a Ebikes	This plan is about identifying opportunities to support functional e-bike use around the communities of the Cairngorms National Park and by visitors to appropriate key attractions. During the development phase it will identify and assess the accessibility of key destinations by e-bike, a suitable fleet and hire model for an accessible e-bike network/loan scheme and consult with relevant local businesses and stakeholders to identify this model. Crucial to this project is the creation a public/private partnership to ensure that local cycling businesses and communities are involved in options for managing and maintaining the fleet.	1. Carry out comprehensive research and assessment of existing provision of e-bike networks (both community and commercial) in the Cairngorms National Park and wider, and the potential to grow this provision through identification of routes and audiences. 2. Based on the findings of the research and assessment make detailed practical costed recommendations which will enable the development and management of appropriate e-bike networks to facilitate people to swop cars for e-bikes. 3. Develop a series of "goals" for the e-bike network to achieve. These should include measurable targets for the five-year delivery project and formulas for calculating environmental impacts achieved eg carbon emission reductions. 4. Identify options for the legacy of the e-bike fleet, so that at the end of the five-year delivery phase the e-bikes can continue to be used to support visitors and residents to travel sustainably.

6b Glenmore transport plan	This plan will seek to design a new sustainable model of transport to one of the National Park's most visited areas. Work will include an initial appraisal of potential options and defining transport planning objectives. Outcomes of the initial appraisal will be used to justify and present the best performing measures and packages of measures for further appraisal effort. After conducting environmental and other impact assessments, which may exclude some options from further consideration, a preliminary options appraisal will establish a costed set of proposals that could include infrastructure modifications/improvements, new transport delivery models (.g demand responsive transport, mobility as a service, etc) and behaviour change initiatives.	Work will include an initial appraisal of potential options and defining transport planning objectives via: - Inception report - Data baselining - Community engagement outputs - Problems and Opportunities report - Vision and Transport Planning Objectives - Initial Appraisal: Case for Change report - Environmental assessment - Other assessments - Preliminary Options Appraisal reports - Schedule for next (delivery) stage and material for the delivery phase submission
6c active communities Badenoch and Strathspey	The Active Communities: Badenoch and Strathspey project aims to make walking, wheeling and cycling in the villages of Badenoch and Strathspey easy, safe and enjoyable and the obvious choice for short journeys, and to establish attractive outdoor gathering places for the benefit of those in the community.	Produce an action or investment plan for each village. Key milestones are: 1. Community engagement plan successfully delivered 2. Objectives and Action Plan agreed with stakeholders after community engagement 3. Updated action plan with concept designs for active travel and public realm approved 4. Behaviour change delivery plan created 5. Indicative activity schedule created for delivery stage work Main outputs are: - Project Delivery Plan - Community Engagement reports - Feasibility reports - Action Plans - Draft concept designs - Community engagement reports - Updated Action Plan with costed up designs - Behaviour Change activities plan - Delivery stage schedule
6d sustainable transport in Deeside	This plan focuses on collaboration with Braemar and Ballater communities to realise easier and safer opportunities to walk, cycle and use a wheelchair around the villages.	Focusing on Ballater and Braemar and immediate vicinity: 1. Community engagement plan successfully delivered 2. Objectives and action plan agreed with stakeholders after community engagement 3. Final action plan approved with concept designs for active travel and public realm 4. Behaviour change delivery plan created 5. Indicative activity schedule created for delivery phase work
6e sustainable transport in Highland Perthshire	The Active Communities: Blair Atholl and Killiecrankie plan is twofold and therefore split up in phases. Phase one focuses on collaboration with the Blair Atholl community to realise easier and safer opportunities to walk, cycle and use a wheelchair around the villages. Phase two seeks to provide a walking and cycling route between Blair Atholl and Killiecrankie.	Focusing on Blair Atholl and immediate vicinity. 1. Community engagement plan successfully delivered 2. Objectives and Action Plan agreed with stakeholders after community engagement 3. Final Action Plan approved with Concept designs for active travel and public realm

		4. Behaviour change delivery plan created 5. Indicative activity schedule created for delivery phase work Looking at Killiecrankie – Blair Atholl active travel route options. - establish and deliver a community engagement plan to understand existing active travel patterns between Killiecrankie and Blair Atholl, ideas and needs as expressed by the local community and any barriers people face aside from the lack of safe and appropriate infrastructure. - carry out site investigations at and near existing infrastructure as well as at locations that warrant further consideration for developing. The engagement output and technical deliverability assessments will be combined in a feasibility report which clearly sets out the opportunities and constraints, together with projected capital costs for the options if they would be implemented.
6f Active Aviemore	The Active Aviemore plan aims to make walking, wheeling and cycling around Aviemore easy, safe, enjoyable and the obvious choice for short journeys for everyone.	1. A sound understanding of how people move around Aviemore and the place quality/function of the town. 2. A sound understanding of the physical infrastructure barriers to walking, wheeling and cycling around Aviemore. Establish to what extent this includes Grampian Road. 3. A good understanding of the non-infrastructure barriers to walking, wheeling and cycling around Aviemore and develop a corresponding behaviour change plan. 4. An agreed prioritised list of recommended infrastructure improvements. 5. An agreed concept design for key streets (likely to include Grampian Road) which rebalance the street in line with Transport Scotland's transport hierarchy and focus on place quality and function. The designs must propose changes which will make it significantly easier, safer and more enjoyable for everyone to walk, wheel and cycle. The designs will also be future proofed for potential pedestrianisation in the future.

6g Cairngorms active travel plan	Commission work to produce an Active Travel Network Plan that covers the whole of the Cairngorms National Park area and links to public transport provision. The Active Travel Network Plan will inform future active travel infrastructure development and initiatives to encourage its use within the National Park. Ultimately it will enable residents and visitors to travel more sustainably and reduce car dependency, contributing to the aims outlined above.	1. Through community, stakeholder and partner engagement and desk-based research, followed up by site visits where appropriate, collate and analyse:
		
		  – The existing provision for walking, wheeling and cycling and possible improvements
		
		  – New provision that is currently being planned/developed
		
		  – The barriers residents and visitors face to walking, wheeling and cycling
		
		  – Existing travel patterns to understand where people need/want to travel to (including key visitor attractions)– this should explicitly consider the active journeys people cannot currently make due to lack of connections or suitable infrastructure
		
		2. From this analysis, create a prioritised action plan of proposed active travel improvements to make it easy, safe and enjoyable for residents and visitors to choose active travel. The proposals should enhance place quality and prioritise accessibility for all. The action plan should identify delivery partners and estimated budgets. Include proposals on how other measures (e.g. behaviour change projects) could support the proposed infrastructure improvements to promote and encourage people to walk, wheel and cycle in the Park.
		
		The following principal outputs are expected:
		
		  – A report scoping existing Active Travel provision and emerging plans, policies and projects at a Regional Transport Partnership and Local Authority level.
		
		  – Identify gaps in provision of active travel infrastructure and propose solutions that will address these gaps and add value to existing plans, policies and projects. It will be necessary to consider the other active travel projects taking place as part of Cairngorms 2030.