

Overview of WP3.6: Cairngorms Case Study

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Overview of presentation

Introducing:

- Macaulay Team
- Scottish National Parks
- Cairngorms National Park
 - Governance & institutions
 - Land use
 - Social demographics
 - Economics
- Sustainability challenges
- Focus of our work (WP3.6, 4.3 & 5)

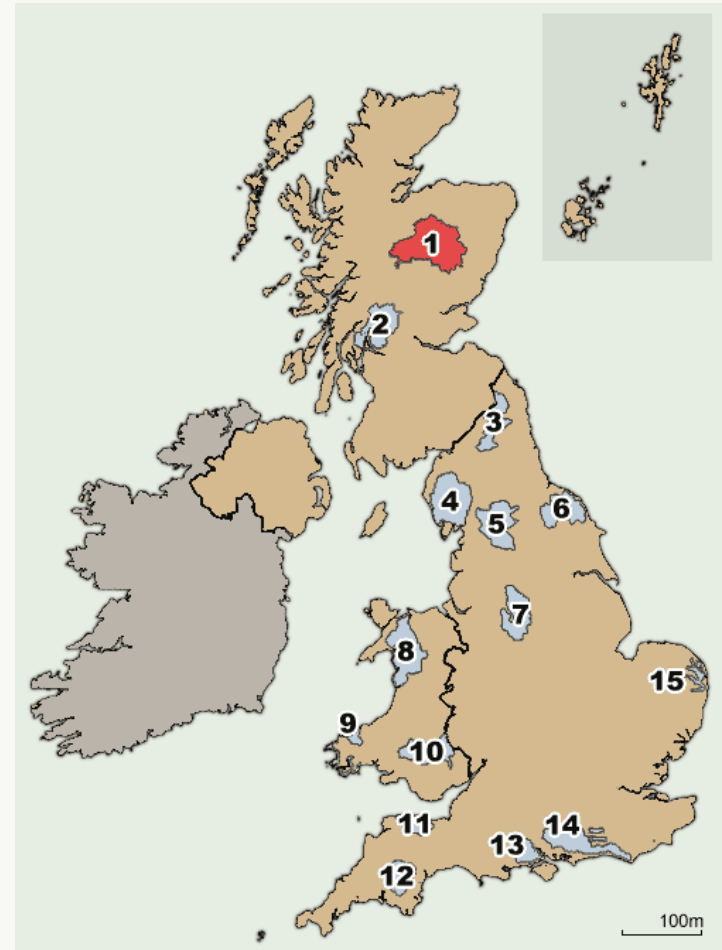
Macaulay Staff

- Richard Aspinall – director - Macaulay
- Keith Matthews – team leader SFS
 - Geographer, modeller, DSS, multi-objective planning, sustainability, resilience and climate change
 - <http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/LADSS>
- Kirsty Blackstock – team leader SIG
 - Sociologist using collaborative and participatory methods to analyse institutional change. Currently works with CNPA.
 - <http://www.macaulay.ac.uk/staff/staffdetails.php?kirstyblackstock>

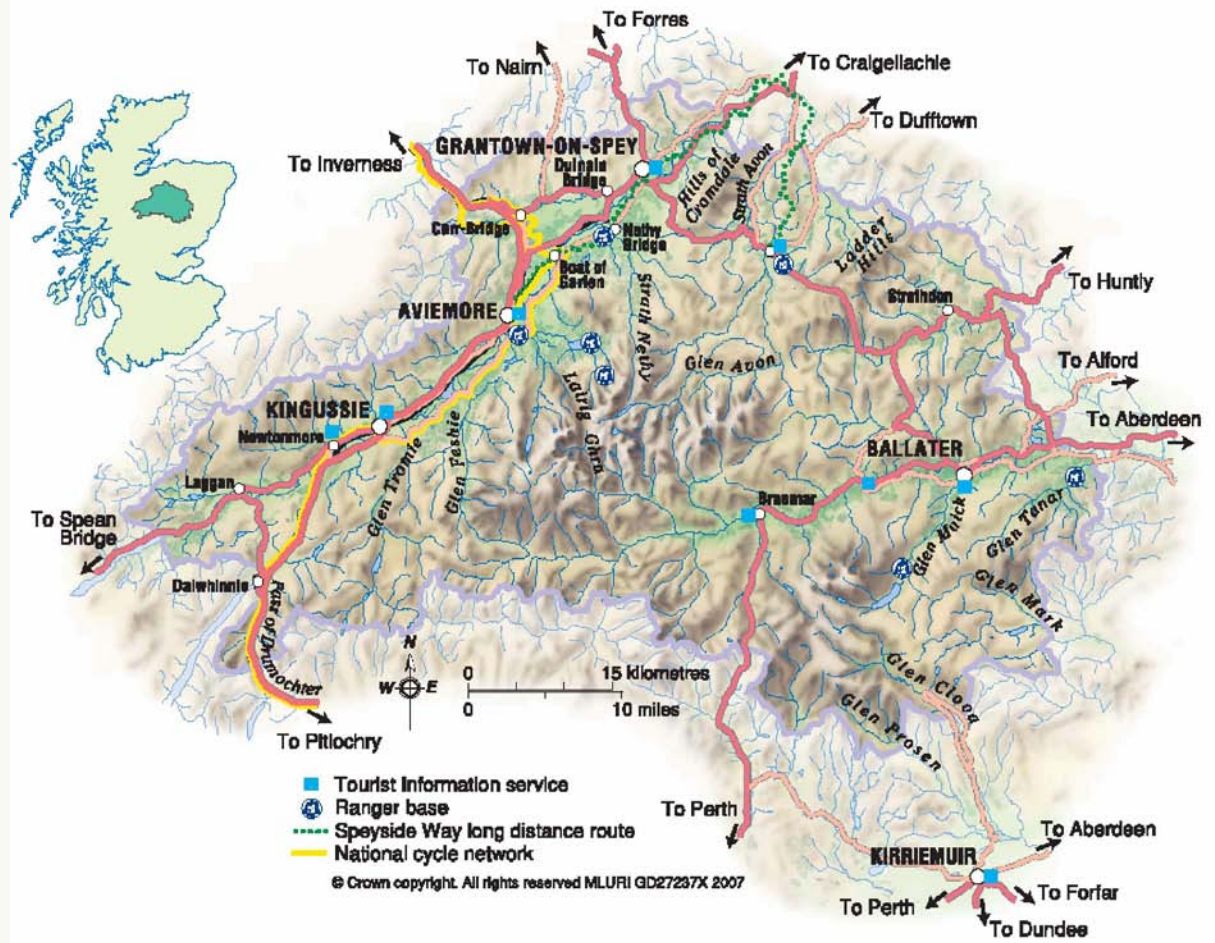


Scottish National Parks

- Relatively new
 - Scottish National Park Act (2000)
- Four Strategic objectives
 - To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area
 - To promote sustainable use of the natural resources of the area
 - To promote understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the area by the public
 - To promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities
- Two national Parks
 - Cairngorms (1)
 - Loch Lomond & Trossachs (2)



Cairngorms National Park













Land use & economics

- Largest NP in the UK
 - ~70% land use from agriculture (570 farms & 105 crofts)
 - ~ 18% land cover from forestry (increasing)
 - 42% land cover is heather moorland & sporting estates
 - Large areas managed for conservation (35 areas with European or international designation)
- Agricultural & Forestry employ ~5% working population; hotels & restaurants ~20% population (2001 figures) but majority of permanent employment in public sector services
 - 1.4 mill visitors to Park in 2003 (£154mill spend)

Socio-Demographics

- ~16,000 population (2001 figures)
 - Expected growth to 2025
- Typical rural demographics
 - Lower than av. Young, higher than av. Older people – retirement migration
- Good quality of life scores
 - Except for accessibility to services & infrastructure
- Housing affordability problems
 - Lower than av. Income, higher than av. Rent/costs
- Gender & other social justice concerns
 - Poor child care & elderly care provision, social isolation for incomers

Governance

- **CNP Authority (2003)**
 - Enabling not regulatory body with statutory duty to implement Strategic Park Plan & call in planning applications
- **CNP Board**
 - 25 members (direct representatives, local authority representatives & appointed by SG)
- **Partners**
 - Several public bodies + 4 local authorities + NGOs + landowners and managers + communities + Scottish public
- **Delivery Mechanisms**
 - Park Plan (25 year vision and corresponding outcomes + 7 priorities for action over next five years)
 - Biodiversity, integrated land management, deer management, housing, sustainable business & tourism, recreation, understanding and enjoying the Park
 - Developing Health of the Park indicators (2008)

Sustainability Trade-Offs?

- Economic & Environment
 - Increased tourism numbers in protected area
- Environment & Social
 - Management of 'wild' or working landscapes
- Social & Economic
 - Rising costs of living, low wages, youth exodus
- Policy & Governance
 - Long term planning but short electoral cycles;
integration of multiple interests with no carrots or stick
- Spatial Scale
 - National*** Park but local impacts

Focus of WP3.6; 4.3; 5

- WP3.6

Data sources, resolutions, time series for key trade-offs

- WP4.3

- WP5

Pentagon conceptual models for CNPA

Evaluation of tool & their results in CNP