

# Is the Lomond and Trossachs National Park Partnership Plan fundamentally useless?

## Description

**PICTURING THE NATIONAL PARK BY 2045 – what will it be like?**  
Examples of how we might visualise this in the final, designed Plan

**Example 1:** More working age young people and families from a diverse range of backgrounds live in the National Park, taking advantage of new green jobs, skills and other business opportunities as well as an increase in affordable housing.



There were two versions of the National Park Partnership Plan circulated for the Board meeting, one with text, the other with suggested layout and graphics. There is nothing wrong with visionary pictures but they won't actually deliver anything – including in this case for young people

I had not attended a Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority (LLTNPA) board meeting in person since before the Covid lockdown but on 11th December once again took the train to Balloch.

Having just written a post on [The fundamentally useless National Park Authority and its useless National Park plan](#) it was very decent of the LLTNPA's head of communication to welcome me when I walked into the meeting room at Lomond Parish Church, the only member of the public to attend. She has a great sense of humour and while helping me to find somewhere to plug in my laptop said something to the effect that "I expect we will hear if we have got something wrong!".

The LLTNPA's communications team is nothing if not professional and, as several Board Members

said during the meeting, have done a great job presenting the new National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) and making the contents readable. The problem, which is not their fault, is they can only communicate the content they have been given and that, as this post explains, is not going to change anything for the better.

## **A NPPP of green sounding aspirations but unresourced**

As is usual with LLTNPA board papers, while there were some mostly gentle criticisms and suggestions from Board Members, nothing meaningful in the draft NPPP was amended. There was, however, a very important discussion at the end.

Ronnie Erskine, chair of the risk management and audit committee who stated he was very supportive of the objectives set out in the plan, identified a major risk: that without resources the LLTNPA would fail to deliver the aspirations set out in the document. He suggested that the LLTNPA Board, while commending the NPPP to Lorna Slater, the Minister responsible, should amend the recommendation to point out that the delivery of the objectives and outcomes would depend on resources.

In response, the LLTNPA Chief Executive, Gordon Watson, said that the resources the Park needed would be subject to annual negotiations with the Scottish Government and form part of the corporate plan not the NPPP. This ignored the fact that the NPPP is supposed to be a Partnership Plan, with other public authorities responsible for some of its objectives, also needing resources. The NPPP should be an opportunity to get other Scottish Government departments (e.g. Scottish Forestry), non-departmental public boards (e.g. NatureScot) and local authorities to commit the necessary resources. If the LLTNPA itself can't or won't do this, it is quite clear no-one else will.

Martin Earl, the Tory councillor nominated by Stirling, led the fight back on behalf of Gordon Watson. His argument was that the NPPP was very strategic, should only set out broad strategic objectives and that resources were best dealt with elsewhere. In other words, the NPPP is not a plan but yet another unresourced strategy. Ronnie Erskine did get some support, mainly from the locally elected members and the two Argyll and Bute Councillors but, in a process that ignored normal decision-making protocols on how to amend motions, was easily outvoted by all the other Scottish Government nominees on the Board..

The provides a good example of why the Scottish Government's current proposals to reduce local representation and increase the number of Ministerial appointments on National Park Boards will make National Parks worse, not better. Few national appointees are prepared to bite the hand that feeds them.

## **A NPPP that fails to deliver Scottish Government aspirations for National Parks**

## HOW THIS PLAN IS DIFFERENT

This Plan takes a different approach to previous National Park Plans.

This is because during the period of our previous [National Park Partnership Plan 2018-23](#), the context within which the National Park Authority and our delivery partners work has completely changed – we are recovering from the impacts of a global pandemic, adjusting to the UK leaving the EU, and the need to respond with greater urgency to the twin climate and nature crises has escalated significantly.

The role of National Parks is also changing. Nationally, the role of Scotland's National Parks is being reconsidered and consulted on by Scottish Ministers, with recognition that National Parks can provide leadership for nature recovery and significantly contribute to becoming a Net Zero Nation.

The claim that Covid and leaving the EU have changed the context in which the LLTNPA operates is twaddle.

In its recent consultation on Tackling the Nature Emergency ([see here](#)) the Scottish Government asked two important questions about National Parks and their Plans:

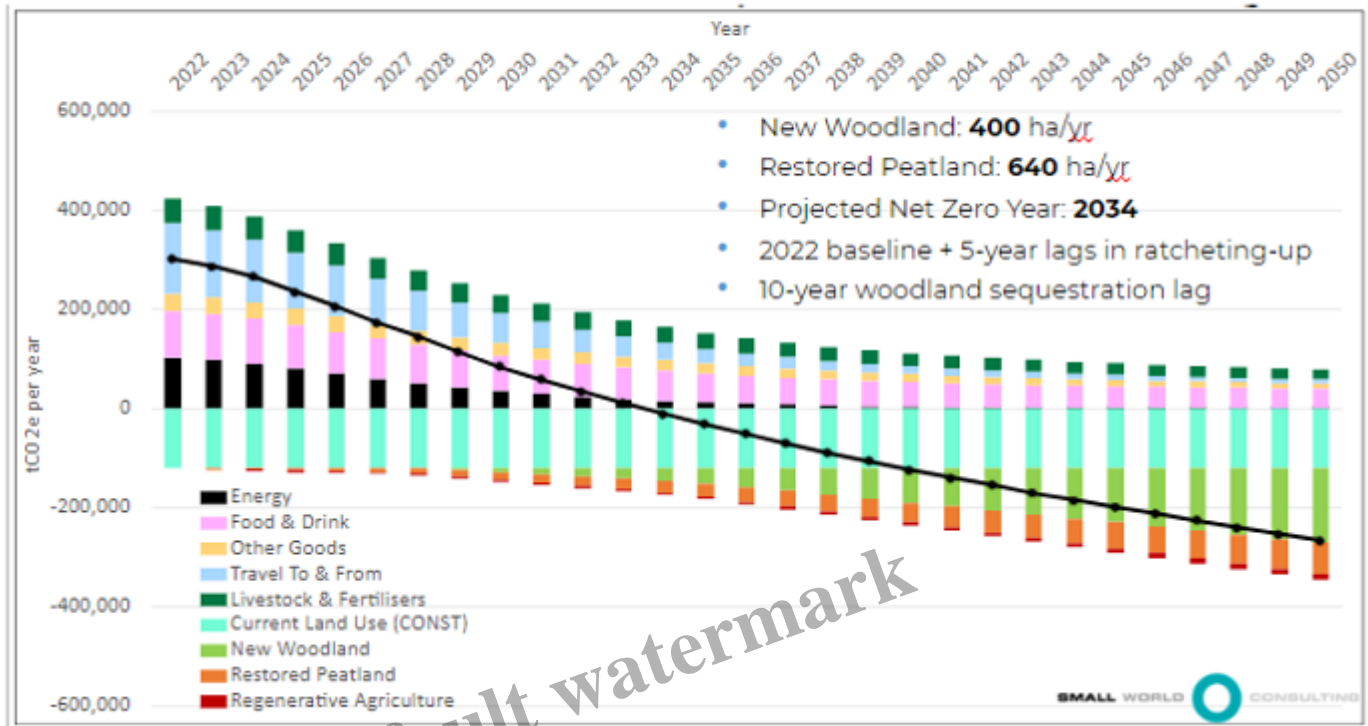
**Question 7a: Do you agree that the purpose of National Park authorities should be amended in order to emphasise the important leadership role that National Park authorities need to play in restoring nature and in mitigating and adapting to climate change?**

and,

**Question 7i: Do you agree that the duty on public bodies operating within National Parks should be strengthened so they have an obligation to support and contribute to the implementation of National Park Plans rather than having regard to these plans?**

Instead of leading the way, the LLTNPA's NPPP has generally adopted Scottish Government targets that apply to Scotland as a whole. This came out in the discussion when certain Board Members remarked that the graph on carbon emissions looked quite ambitious and questioned how the energy reductions shown on the graph in black would come about for domestic properties:

**FIGURE 3: 'CLIMATE WITH NATURE' PATHWAY TO NET ZERO AND BEYOND IN THE NATIONAL PARK**



The assumption in the graph that current land-use (light green) should be treated as a constant which has a positive impact on carbon emissions is clearly nonsense. You cannot separate current land use from livestock and fertilisers (dark green), regenerative agriculture (dark red) etc.

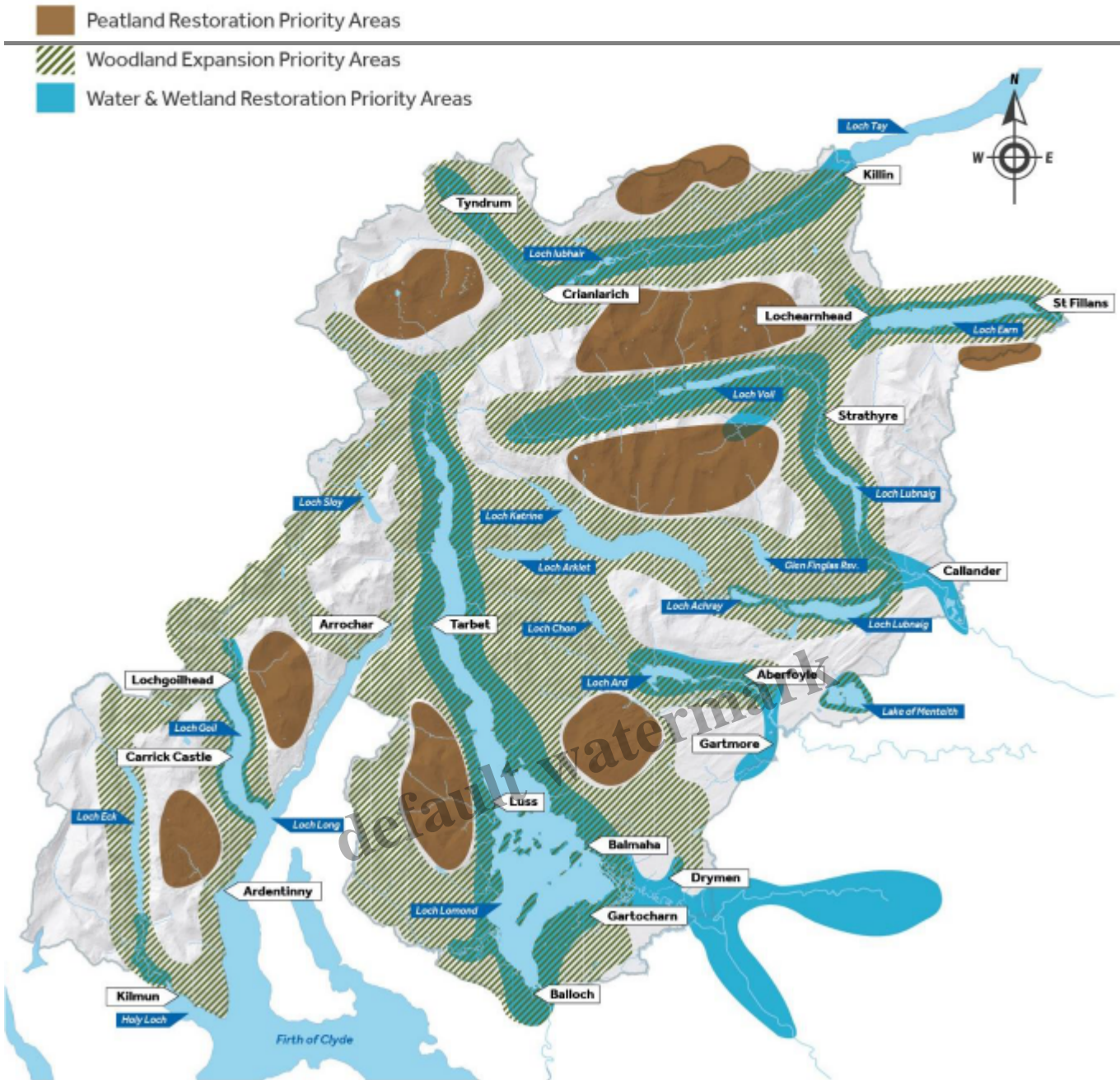
The answer from Gordon Watson was that the data that informed the graph was taken from the Scottish Government's own targets for reducing carbon emissions! Targets that the Scottish Government has consistently failed to meet. Why and how the LLTNPA will meet them was not explained.

In the case of deer numbers ([see here](#)), the NPPP does not even adopt the Scottish Government's target of 2 per deer per square kilometre in priority woodland and 10 outside (except for the Cairngorms where it will be 5-8). Instead, the LLTNPA's NPPP aims to

*"Achieve nationally recognised target levels of average deer densities – currently a maximum of 5 deer per km2 in woodland and a maximum of 10 deer per km2 on the open hill"*

No doubt when someone realises the mistake, the target will be tweaked from five deer per square kilometre in woodland to two in "priority woodland".





Were

the NPPP to have applied the Scottish Government’s target of two deer per square km target for “priority woodland” to its “woodland expansion priority areas” (see map above) the impact could potentially have been quite radical. The problem of course is its impossible to maintain populations of two deer per square kilometre next door to populations of 10 per square kilometre without miles and miles of expensive deer fencing that only works for a few years. The LLTNPA’s contains not a single mention of fencing, quite a contrast to the Cairngorms National Park Authority’s NPPP which contains

a presumption against it!

The one board member who suggested that reducing grazing pressure was the key to woodland expansion, the local member for Balloch and former biology teacher Sid Perrie, was given no support by other board members.

The targets in the plan show that far from showing leadership, the LLTNPA's main aspiration is to be "average".

As for the Scottish Government's proposal that the National Park legislation should be amended so that Public Authorities have a duty to support and contribute to the NPPP, there seems little point if all the NPPP does is repeat Scottish Government targets that already apply to other public authorities.

### **The LLTNPA's NPPP is not a plan for land-use but is a plan for development purposes**

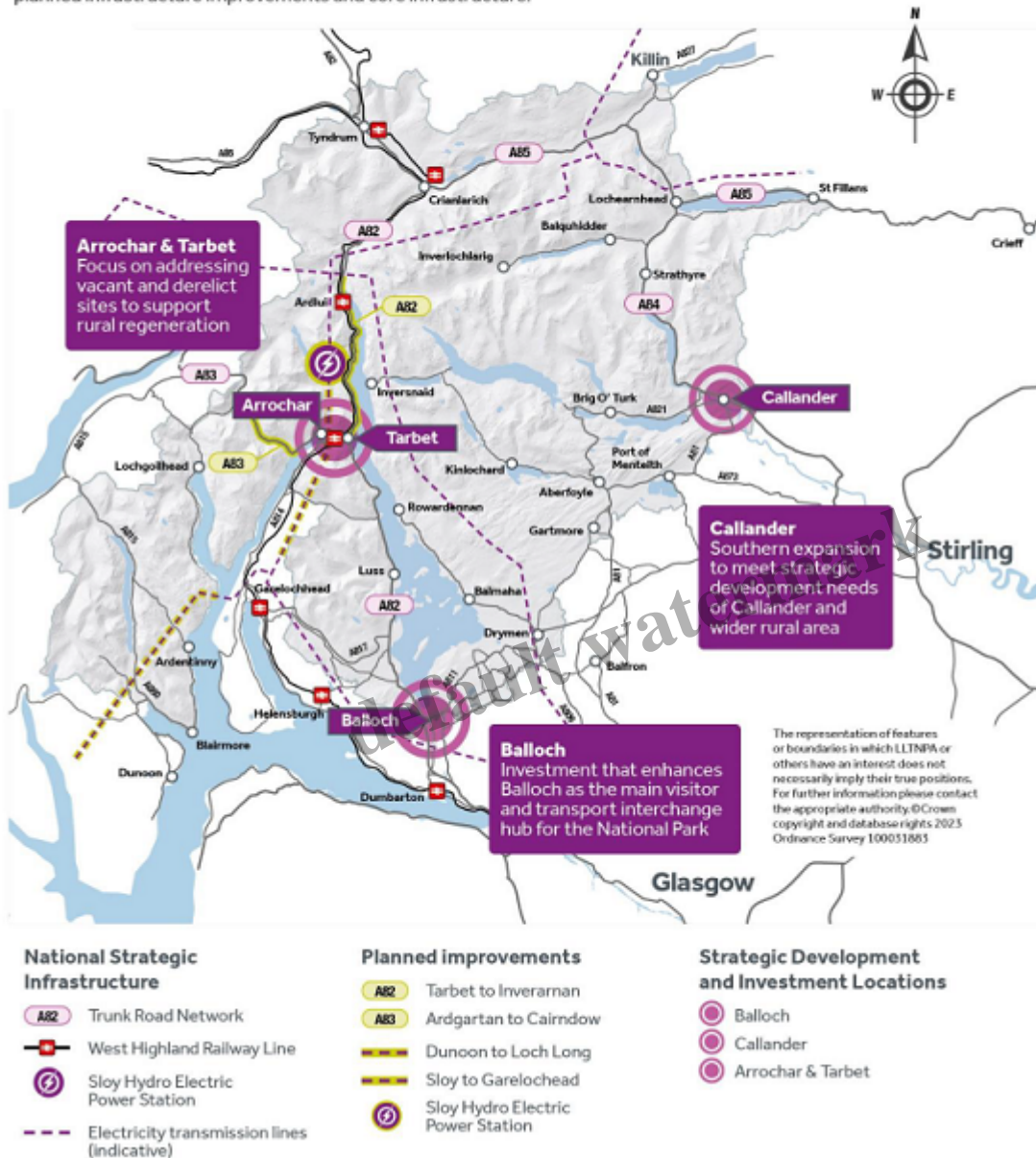
*"The high-level nature of the Plan meant that many draft objectives, policies and actions were screened out from the SEA [Strategic Environmental Assessment]. This is mainly due to the strategic level of the draft Plan and that it does not specify locational detail. Further assessments will be made of more detailed plans, such as Local Development Plan and at project level, to ensure a more appropriate and informed assessment can be undertaken once the locations for the actions are identified."* (Para 4.27 of the report to the Board accompanying the draft NPPP).

This helps explain why there is nothing in the NPPP describing where nature will be restored, not even in areas like the Great Trossachs Forest National Nature Reserve where this has been agreed for quite some time. The NPPP is, when it comes to restoring nature and reducing carbon emissions, a vague strategy not a plan. That is not going to tackle any emergency.

Interestingly, however, completely different reasoning is applied in the NPPP to developments. The location of major developments is specified:

## STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE NATIONAL PARK

This map highlights the key areas in the Park for strategic development priorities, planned infrastructure improvements and core infrastructure.



The NPPP has been designed to provide the overarching spatial framework which will be developed in a new Local Development Plan. The explanation for this appears to be that “It is intended the content within the National Park Partnership Plan will also serve the function of being a Regional Spatial Strategy for the National Park. A Regional Spatial Strategy is a new type of Plan introduced by the Planning (Scotland) Act”.

This means that the NPPP gives high level endorsement to the proposed Flamingo Land development at Balloch and the Mouldsdale development at Tarbet ([see here](#)), while saying nothing about where other forms of land-use needs to change to benefit nature.



The fundamental confusion about the status of the NPPP, whether its a strategy or plan, is also shown by the way the LLTNPA has failed to incorporate into it the proposals that had formed part of its draft Outdoor Recreation Plan (ORP). The LLTNPA scrapped the ORP after extensive public consultation claiming it would be covered by the NPPP ([see here](#)). It hasn't. If it was not appropriate to include the specific proposals contained in the ORP in the NPPP, then the logical implication is the LLTNPA now needs to commit to producing a separate ORP. There was no mention or discussion of this glaring hole at the board meeting.

Given the extensive legal rights of landowners to do as they wish, getting private landowners to change the way they use the land is very difficult. There were references in the Board discussion to the challenges of persuading landowners to do the right thing and Cllr Sinclair made some excellent points about the need for the rural subsidy regime to change if this is to happen.

Strangely, however, there was no mention of the potential for change by Forest and Land Scotland (FLS), by far the largest land owner in the National Park which manages land on behalf of Scottish Ministers. If there was the political will, the industrial forestry as practised by FLS in the National Park, which has generally been disastrous for both nature and carbon emissions, could be changed. Instead, however, of taking the lead and committing to change their disastrous 2019 Trees and Woodland Strategy ([see here](#)), which allowed FLS to do as it please, the NPPP effectively allows more of the same. If the NPPP cannot even change how public land is managed for climate and nature, it might as well be scrapped and the LLTNPA give up the pretence of trying to change anything.

## But not so useless for financial interests.....

While promising almost nothing for nature, climate change or the public's right to enjoy the National Park, the NPPP does open the door to private financial interests (as well as developers):

### *Policy for Engaging with Ethical Green Finance*

*To achieve ambitious nature restoration and climate targets it is recognised that this cannot be achieved through public funding alone. Ways to secure private green investment to achieve targets will be piloted and developed in collaboration with the Scottish Government and other UK protected landscapes. To ensure such finance is genuinely reducing overall carbon emissions, supporting nature restoration targets and benefiting the wider rural economy, we will only facilitate ethical private investment which:*

- *Takes an integrated approach in supporting environmental, social and economic benefits and which responds to local needs and opportunities.*
- *Provides benefits across public, private and community interests and supports a just transition to a greener economy.*
- *Has included local engagement to inform land use decisions where possible by consulting on a proposed land management plan.*
- *Is from organisations that have made a public commitment to reaching Net Zero emissions by 2050 at the latest, with clear demonstrable activities to reduce emissions and signed up to a credible initiative to deliver on this commitment.*
- *Is not finance derived from income associated with environmental damage, the extraction of fossil fuels or any unethical practices.*

The big idea is that the alleged lack of public resources (the UK has plenty of money, its just being spent on things like armaments) will be replaced by ethical private investment and that is how the LLTNPA will meet its targets.

Why any financial institution or rich person would invest in restoring nature is not explained, but the hope appears to be that financial returns could be generated as with the Peatland and Woodland Carbon Codes. There was no critical discussion of this key part of the NPPP at the Board Meeting,



despite the increasing evidence of the disastrous consequences of the Woodland Carbon Code both for carbon emissions ([see here](#) for example) and land prices ([see here](#)).

As I argued in my post on the Scottish Government's biodiversity strategy ([see here](#)), if we want to address the collapse of nature in Scotland we need to address the fishing, forestry and farming markets and the sporting land-use that bears primary responsibility for this. While the collapse of nature in the National Park since it was created is now openly acknowledged in the NPPP, the LLTNPA has failed to analyse why this has happened. Instead, it is relying on the financial interests behind those same markets that have been destroying the planet and humanity with it to restore all the destruction. That is naive and a forlorn hope.

It also marks a betrayal of the idea that our public authorities primary role is to serve the public interest, rather than private interests. Instead of calling for greater regulation of deer numbers for example, as Douglas MacMillan argued earlier this week ([see here](#)), the LLTNPA is working behind the scenes (as I will show in future posts) to support and facilitate private interests, whether those of landowners or investors. Neo-liberal thinking now permeates everything the LLTNPA does. The NPPP may appear to most intents and purposes vacuous and is unlikely to do anything to deliver the LLTNPA's four statutory aims but actually what it does do is open the door to major developers and financial speculation in land. The NPPP is therefore very dangerous and people need to call on Lorna Slater to reject it.

### Category

1. Loch Lomond and Trossachs

### Tags

1. climate change
2. conservation
3. Deer
4. forestry
5. LLTNPA
6. NPPP
7. planning
8. restoration
9. wild land

### Date Created

December 21, 2023

### Author

nickkempe