



Three Year Report: Group Discussion Slides Interim data and analysis

The data and analysis depicted in these slides were current as of the 3rd December 2019, the analysis is ongoing as such the data and analysis to be included in the final report is subject to change'

Indicator 1

Is there any evidence of displacement of issues to other areas?

INTRODUCTION



Understanding Displacement

- Moving camping activity from the Camping Management Zones to other areas
- Various factors will influence displacement
- Potential to move problematic behaviours rather than addressing them
- Displacement does not automatically equate to irresponsible camping behaviours

Why monitor displacement?

- To understand the environmental effects of displacement and 'informal camping'
- To review how the NPA manage the permit scheme if necessary
- To understand the levels of demand for low cost camping and look to work with others to meet them if appropriate
- To work with others to find localised management solutions to specific issues

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INTERIM DATA

Indicator 1

Is there any evidence of displacement of issues to other areas?

METHODOLOGY

Displacement Surveys

Site selection depended on one or more of the following:

- Site should comply with permit area definition
- Distance from CMZ (Buffer)
- Consideration of nearest similar visitor experience
- Local landowner / community knowledge of camping activity etc.
- Hereditary knowledge - is the area a 'known destination'
- 17 sites, 16 within the NPA boundary, 1 Outside NPA boundary, split into three routes each estimated to take 1 day for two Volunteer Rangers. Fridays and Saturdays preferred survey days



Feedback and Business and resident Surveys

- Correspondence from communities, landowners and partners between 2017 and 2019 with 16 instances
- 2019 Surveys to residents and businesses, some of which contained references to displacement

Questions

- What made you choose this location to camp?*
- Are there other places that you wild camp and are any in LLTNP?*
- Are there any places that you used to camp but don't anymore, and why is this?*

Site condition

- Is there any evidence of camping at this location?*
- Is there any evidence of camping in the general vicinity?*

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INTERIM DATA

Indicator 1

Is there any evidence of displacement of issues to other areas?

DISCUSSION



Key findings

- There is very little evidence of displacement caused by the Byelaws;
- There is limited data available and it is hard to get;
- The data collection methodology can be directly compared with the monitoring being undertaken in the Camping Management Zones
- There is evidence of informal camping activity in areas that have always experienced it

Looking Forward

- Continue volunteer surveys, supplement with NPA staff
- Continue to monitor contextual metrics
- Reevaluate survey areas, be prepared to undertake short term monitoring as a reaction to new intelligence
- Share monitoring methodology
- Use data to inform byelaw review

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INTERIM DATA

Indicator 2

How have people responded to new management regimes & what has been the level of acceptance?

INTRODUCTION



Why monitor these responses?

- To understand if the byelaws are being applied consistently and understood by people camping in CMZs
- To understand the environmental effects of informal camping and make the permit scheme more accessible to people
- To be able to undertake localised and targeted management solutions with communities, landowners and authorities

Understanding the management regimes and acceptance

- Camping Management Zones chosen for areas of the National Park experiencing negative impacts of irresponsible camping and permit areas at the most popular locations
- Introduced byelaws enforced under the National Park Authorities Education and Enforcement Policy
- Enforcement carried out by the NPA Ranger Service
- Acceptance is measured by number of contraventions, number of individuals reported and the number of people using the scheme

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INTERIM DATA



Indicator 2

How have people responded to new management regimes & what has been the level of acceptance?

METHODOLOGY

Data sources

- Proactive communications across media platforms prior to and throughout permit scheme
- Daily Ranger patrols, supported by Ranger Team Leaders
- Use of education and enforcement principles
- Patrols/resources scaled up or down for peak weekends and holidays
- Support from Operation Ironworks and the NP Police Officer
- Use of notebooks to record the details of contraventions

What this tells us

- How many byelaw contraventions have taken place
- What types of offences are being made and where
- Time periods and days offences are taking place

Supporting and complementing data

- number of people using permit areas
- customer satisfaction surveys
- complaints received

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INTERIM DATA

Indicator 2

How have people responded to new management regimes & what has been the level of acceptance?

ANALYSIS



Total number of people spoken to for alleged contraventions						CMZ Areas	
	Total #of People per year			Total # People by Management Zone	% of Totals by Management Zone	CMZ Size in ha	CMZ Size as % of total CMZ area
	2017	2018	2019				
West Loch Lomond	162	235	140	537	21.55%	1573	22%
East Loch Lomond	115	115	56	286	11.48%	1853	26%
Trossachs West	119	37	37	193	7.74%	752	11%
Trossachs North	432	544	500	1476	59.23%	2840	40%
	828	931	733			7018	
Overall Total for 3 Years	2492						

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INTERIM DATA

Indicator 2

How have people responded to new management regimes & what has been the level of acceptance?

ANALYSIS



Patrolling Time in Days						
	ELL	WLL	Trossachs incl. 3LFD	Breadalbane	Total Patrol Days per year for each MZ	Total Days per year for 2 rangers for each CMZ
2017	188	364	461	238	1251	2502
2018	185	215	307	222	929	1858
2019	180	206	297	189	872	1744

Number of people	2017	2018	2019
ELL	1,026	1,248	1,373
WLL	4,916	6,422	7,166
TW	263	474	417
TN	8,658	13,514	14,858
TOTALS	14,863	21,658	23,814

Were you provided with the information you needed about the byelaws?	2017	2018	2019
Yes	94% (1020)	93% (1,589)	93% (1,920)
No	6% (67)	7% (114)	7% (136)

Did you see a Ranger?	2017	2018	2019
Yes	46% (575)	48% (829)	44% (899)
No	54% (663)	52% (879)	56% (1,162)

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DISCUSSION



Key findings

- There have been a decrease in recorded byelaw contraventions each year from the introduction of the byelaws
- There has been a reduction in Ranger deployment each year, but this is set against an increase of people using the permit scheme and a consistent level of reporting that they have seen a Ranger
- Set against just over 60,000 people using the permit scheme there have been around 2400 recorded contraventions and 38 people reported to the crown office associated with 38 cases

Looking Forward

- Continued monitoring paying special attention to change in contraventions against changes in ranger resource
- Use data to target resource to particular geographical areas and test the data with some late and early patrols
- Explore options for community based monitoring
- Design method of cross referencing data against site condition to better understand the relationship between contraventions and environmental impacts

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