Resourcing the CSGN

Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN
Central Scotland Green Network Trust and the GCV Green Network Partnership
April 2016
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Additional reports available:

Hislop, M and Corbett, A. 2014, ‘Costing the CSGN – Capital cost estimates for the major components of the CSGN’, CSGNT and the GCV Green Network Partnership

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1 Executive Summary

This study was commissioned by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust from the GCV Green Network Partnership to provide an estimate of the amount of readily available funding that might be currently available to those who are tasked with the delivery of the 17 major capital costs components of the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN), and to compare this to an estimated annual budget derived from the capital cost estimates (as described in the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study, 2014).

The study has identified 21 individual readily available funding sources which in total have the potential to currently provide approximately £50.2m per year toward an annual target budget of £80.8m per year for the delivery of all CSGN capital cost components. There is therefore an annual shortfall of £30.7m per year which is approximately 38% of the required annual target budget.

The study categorises the identified funding sources into the following funding sectors:

- **Public (SG):** Largely mainstream funding from Scottish Government programmes, but might include some local government funding
- **Public (EU):** Funding from the European Union (EU) either through support of Scottish Government programmes, or directly from an EU programme
- **Private:** Funding from private organisations, which includes funding programmes derived from tax initiatives such as landfill tax and the plastic bag tax.
- **Other:** Funding from other sources, such as the National Lottery.

Figure 1 shows the study estimate for the percentage of the total annual target budget which can be potentially provided by each funding sector.

![Estimated percentage of funding by sector for the total annual target budget](image)

**Figure 1.** An estimate of the percentage of readily available annual funding by funding sector toward the total annual target budget for delivery of all CSGN capital cost components.

The study has found that the availability of funding is not equally distributed across all CSGN capital cost components (Figure 2). Currently some components potentially have sufficient funding to meet their annual target budget (Community Growing and Vacant and Derelict Land components). However, there is significant shortfall in readily available funding to meet annual target budgets for four of the most capital costly components, which have a combined shortfall of £26.9m per year.
The study concludes that there is currently a significant shortfall in funding if the CSGN is to be delivered as planned, and that the funding that is theoretically readily available is not easily or cheaply won. There is a significant transaction cost to accessing the available funding and this needs to be reduced where possible, but ultimately adequately resourced if delivery targets are to be met.

The study provides recommendations for actions to address specific issues of component funding. It also provides nine general recommendations to address the broader issues of funding the delivery of CSGN components. The general recommendations are:

1. Assess the existing levels of CSGN component funding ‘draw down’
2. Review the CSGN component delivery targets
3. Focus available funding on delivery of CSGN components
4. Review the rate of delivery of CSGN components
5. Secure existing funding streams for CSGN delivery
6. Increase mainstream funding for CSGN delivery
7. Assess the capacity required to access funding for, and delivery of CSGN components
8. Prepare a CSGN Funding Strategy
9. Create a CSGN component delivery recording & monitoring system
2 Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank:

- The members of the CSGN Regional Advisory Forum where this study was conceived and for their suggestions and support;
- Simon Rennie, Chief Executive CSGNT for his help in shaping this study;
- CSGNT Board for the financial support that has made it possible;

The author would also like to thank the following people who have assisted with certain chapters in this study:

Vacant and Derelict Land: Mike Batley, CSGNT

Active Travel: Neil Langhorn, Transport Scotland
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN
3 Introduction

3.1 The client
This study report has been prepared for the Central Scotland Green Network Trust (CSGNT).

3.2 Purpose of the study report
The purpose of this study report is to provide an estimate of the amount of readily available funding that might be currently available to those who are tasked with the delivery of the major capital costs components of the Central Scotland Green Network, and to compare this to an estimated annual budget for the components derived from the capital cost estimates (as described in the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study, 2014).

3.3 The author
This study report has been written by Max Hislop of the GCV Green Network Partnership.

3.4 Background
For those charged with the task of delivering the CSGN vision a perennial topic for discussion is the need for more resources to enable its delivery. These discussions invariably ricochet from the need for more money for project delivery (‘cash for costs’), to persuading those with access to resources to recognise the value of green networks and therefore invest more resources (‘making the case’), to the need to ensure green networks are delivered as part of other infrastructure and development investments (‘mainstreaming’).

In February 2013 an agenda item at the CSGN's Regional Advisory Forum meeting was a discussion on ‘Funding’ for the CSGN. The result of that discussion was that a study was commissioned by the CSGNT to the GCV Green Network Partnership to estimate the capital costs for the major capital components of the CSGN.

The resultant study, ‘Costing the CSGN’, was completed in November 2014. It identified 17 capital ‘cost components’ which will be required to be delivered by 2050 if the CSGN vision is to be realised. An estimate of the capital cost for each of these components was achieved by estimating the extent of additional activity that will be required to complete the component and a unit cost for the activity. The study estimated that the total capital cost for delivery of all 17 components by 2050 will be £2.8 billion. The capital cost is not evenly distributed across all components. The study was well received and as a result this study was commissioned by the CSGNT from the GCV Green Network Partnership to assess the extent of available funding which might support the delivery of the 17 CSGN capital cost components.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN
4 Methodology

4.1 Research Questions
This study has been designed to provide answers to two research questions:

1. Are there sufficient funding resources to deliver the CSGN Vision?
2. How much more funding resource is required and for what purposes?

4.2 The components of the CSGN
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study identified 17 capital cost components that comprise the major capital cost elements in the delivery of the CSGN vision through to 2050. Table 1 shows the list of 17 components, grouped into themes, which formed the basis of the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study.

Table 1. The capital cost components for the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Cost Item</th>
<th>Components</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenspace</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Create greenspace in existing urban areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Enhance existing greenspace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Create greenspace in new residential areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Infrastructure</td>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Deliver green infrastructure in new residential developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C5</td>
<td>Deliver green infrastructure in new commercial/industrial developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C6</td>
<td>Retrofit green infrastructure into existing urban areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant &amp; derelict land</td>
<td>C7</td>
<td>Deliver greenspace on V&amp;DL classified for social or environmental end-use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C8</td>
<td>Deliver temporary greening on V&amp;DL classified as stalled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9</td>
<td>Encourage naturalisation of stalled V&amp;DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Growing</td>
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<td>Increase the area of allotments by 200%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C12</td>
<td>Increase the area of community gardens by 200%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>C13</td>
<td>Increase the area of woodland by 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C14</td>
<td>Create priority grassland, wetland and heathland habitat links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C15</td>
<td>Enhance existing grassland, wetland and heathland habitat links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C16</td>
<td>Protect and enhance peatland habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Travel</td>
<td>C17</td>
<td>Deliver a network of strategic active travel routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The components, and thematic groups provide the structure for this study.

4.3 Basic approach to resourcing delivery of the components

4.3.1 How much funding is required?
For each CSGN capital cost component an annual target budget was calculated. This is the total capital cost for the component taken from the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study divided by 35, which is taken to be the number of years remaining until 2050 at which time the CSGN vision should have been delivered.

The underlying assumption is that the rate of delivery of all components will be constant through to 2050.

4.3.2 What funding is available?
For each CSGN capital cost component internet based research was undertaken, or personal enquiry made to generate information on existing or potential public or private sector funding sources relevant to CSGN component delivery.
Where the funding is available at a national scale assumptions were used to estimate the scale of funding available to the CSGN activity area.

Where the funding is provided for a range of activities assumptions based on recent allocations of the funding were made to estimate the scale of funding available to CSGN components.

Available funding is reported as:

- **Public (SG):** Largely mainstream funding from Scottish Government programmes, but might include some local government funding
- **Public (EU):** Funding from the European Union (EU) either through support of Scottish Government programmes, or directly from an EU programme
- **Private:** Funding from private organisations, which includes funding programmes derived from tax initiatives such as landfill tax and the plastic bag tax.
- **Other:** Funding from other sources, such as the National Lottery.

Significant potential funding sources are identified and described where they have been identified through research for this study.

### 4.3.3 What is the balance between required and available funding?

For each CSGN capital cost component the difference between the total readily available funding from public, private and other sources was compared to the annual target budget. Any shortfall in available funding is reported as ‘Unknown’.

It is recognised that there are other less readily available funding sources (e.g. grant making charities and trusts; public subscriptions) which might be able to reduce any potential funding shortfall in the annual target budget, but these are regarded as unknown for the purpose of this study.

### 4.3.4 Resources for thematic groups of components

At the end of each thematic chapter a total of readily available resources for all the thematic group components is compared to the total annual target budget for the thematic group components.

### 4.3.5 Recommendations for thematic groups of components

Recommendations for action to address funding issues are provided for each thematic group of components. These are organised under three headings:

1. Secure or increase existing levels of public funding
2. Secure funding from other sources
3. Target funding

### 4.4 Study Results, Conclusions and Recommendations

The last three chapters of this study provide:

- Results: a summation of the study estimation of readily available resources
- Conclusions: which answers the research questions for the study
- Recommendations: which suggests actions that might be taken to address the resourcing issues identified by this study.
5 Greenspace

5.1 C1: Create greenspace in existing urban areas

5.1.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost of creating 2,806 hectares of greenspace in the CSGN activity area is £485m at an average cost of £172,770 per hectare.

If the rate of greenspace enhancement in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 80 hectares per year of greenspace will need to be created (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN greenspace creation would have to be in the order of £13,857,000 (£485m ÷ 35 years).

5.1.2 What public sector funding is available?

5.1.2.1 Green Infrastructure Strategic Intervention (The Green Infrastructure Fund)
The Green Infrastructure Strategic Intervention (SI) has been allocated £8.25m to be spent by 2019 from the European Regional Development Fund to enhance quality of life for people living in urban areas by improving the quality, accessibility and quantity of green infrastructure in Scotland’s major towns and cities.

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is the Lead Partner for the Green Infrastructure SI. The overall investment in green infrastructure will be over £20m up to the end of 2018. As Lead Partner SNH will coordinate applications from organisations seeking funding for individual projects and ensure activity contributes to the delivery of the EU2020 goals of Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth.

The strategic aims of the Green Infrastructure SI are:

- To improve the quality, accessibility and quantity of green infrastructure in Scotland’s towns and cities;
- To provide increased and better opportunities for people to improve their health and well-being;
- To address inequality by creating new green space, and improve existing sites for communities in areas of multiple deprivation and/or for communities living close to vacant and derelict land.

The Green Infrastructure Fund aims to deliver a minimum of 15 Operations (projects) across Scotland that improve or create around 140 hectares of urban green infrastructure by 2023. SNH currently has approval as Lead Partner for the period up to 2018, in which time we intend to deliver a minimum of 8 Operations.

Green Infrastructure Operations must:

- improve the quality and accessibility of greenspace through creation of new, additional functionality in existing or new natural and semi-natural habitats; and/or
- improve the environmental quality and performance or increase provision of ecosystem services through creating or retrofitting urban greening, particularly

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1 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
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where water and urban climate management benefits are integrated and links between greenspaces are established or re-created.

The Green Infrastructure SI will operate as a Challenge Fund, providing a contribution of up to 40% of eligible costs.

If it is assumed that:

- 70% of the Green Infrastructure SI funding is allocated to Operations within the CSGN activity area
- 10% of the funding allocated to the CSGN activity area is for the creation of greenspace in existing urban areas
- Funding spread over 2 years

Then, approximately £289,000 per year\(^2\) \(((£8,250,000 \times 70\%) \times 10\%) \div 2\) of funding will be available for the creation of new greenspace in the CSGN activity area.

5.1.2.2 The CSGN Development Fund

The 2016/2017 CSGN Development Fund\(^3\) is managed by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust, with funding provided by Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Transport Scotland and the Scottish Government. It aids the development and implementation of projects delivering the Central Scotland Green Network on the ground.

For 2016/17, 18 projects have been awarded over £430,000 to transform the local environment and add value to the economy.

To be eligible, projects were required to meet the following criteria:

- They contribute to the delivery of the outcomes and ambitions of the CSGN Vision
- They are strategic, meeting a clearly identified need
- They will deliver (or are likely to lead to) transformational improvements on the ground

An analysis of the 18 projects awarded funding\(^4\) for 2016/17 identified one project which will be funded to create a greenspace in an existing urban area, with a total award of £40,000. If future funding rounds of the CSGN Development Fund follow allocations of similar amounts to the range of project types to be supported in 2016/17, then a similar amount of funding per year will be available for the creation of greenspace in existing urban areas.

5.1.2.3 Vacant and derelict land Fund (VDLF)

There is currently no dedicated public sector funding stream for the creation of new greenspace in existing urban areas. However the Costing the CSGN study recognised that there is potential for greenspace creation projects to deliver on multiple CSGN components.

Through the delivery of greenspace on vacant and derelict land in urban areas where there is a deficit of accessible greenspace in recipient local authorities, it would be possible to fund greenspace creation through the VDLF.

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\(^2\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000

\(^3\) [http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding/csgn-development-fund](http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding/csgn-development-fund)

However, to avoid double counting an estimate for the creation of greenspace in existing urban areas on vacant and derelict land has not be made as all the VDLF available is accounted for in Chapter 7.

5.1.3 What private sector funding might be available?

5.1.3.1 Scottish Landfill Communities Fund

The UK Government introduced tax on landfill waste in 1996 to reduce the amount of landfilled waste and to promote more environmentally sustainable methods of waste management. The Scottish Landfill Communities Fund (SLCF) replaced the LCF in April 2015. The SLCF is a tax credit scheme, linked to Scottish Landfill Tax that encourages landfill site operators to provide contributions to Approved Bodies, who can then pass the funds onto community and environmental projects.

A project can apply to any Approved Body for SLCF funding. Projects can apply to one or more Approved Bodies for the same project. Projects are not restricted to applying to Approved Bodies in their local area. An Approved Body must give equal consideration to any project, regardless of project location or project type.

There are six types, or objects, of project that qualify for SLCF funding. One of these (Object C) is to:

- To provide, maintain or improve a public park or other public amenity. Must be in the vicinity of a landfill or transfer station.

There are no available statistics on the amount of SLCF distributed to projects which will improve a public park or other public amenity. However, some statistics are available for the distribution of LCF in Scotland in 2010/11\(^5\).

In 2010/11 at total of £4.54m was distributed to projects in Scotland from the LCF. £3.65m of this was distributed to projects the objective of providing or improving a general public amenity.

If it is assumed that:

Then approximately £602,000 per year\(^6\) (£3,650,000 X 50%) x 33%) could be distributed to projects to create greenspace in existing urban areas in the CSGN activity area.

5.1.3.2 Delivery through development

Regeneration programmes which deliver new residential development within existing urban areas have the potential to deliver new greenspace in places that have been identified as being in deficit of accessible greenspace.

Most local authorities in the CSGN activity area have policies that state the amount of greenspace that should be delivered to adequately provide for the needs of people who will live within a new development. The Costing the CSGN study suggested that 60m\(^2\) of greenspace per household could be taken to be an acceptable CSGN-wide standard for the purposes of that study. Depending on the nature of the site and the quality of greenspace to be delivered the costs associated with this standard will vary. However, based on the standard cost used for the Costing the CSGN study (£13,700/hectare) the value of greenspace


\(^6\) Rounded to the nearest £1000
delivered by developers through residential development will be around £82 per household \((£13,700 \div 10,000\text{m}^2) \times 60\text{m}^2\).

According to Scottish Government published statistics\(^7\) for the five years 2003/4 to 2008/9, 36% of all new housing completed in the CSGN activity area was on brownfield sites\(^8\). This amounted to an average of 8,760 new houses per year on brownfield sites. Most of these developments will be small in scale and will not be expected to deliver any significant greenspace; relying on new households to make use of existing adjacent greenspace. If one quarter of these developments are at a scale where greenspace would be expected to be delivered as part of the planning permission at 60\text{m}^2\) per household, then 13.1 hectares \((8,760 \text{ dwellings} \div 4) \times 60\text{m}^2\) of greenspace will be created, worth £180,000\(^9\) \((£13,700 \times 13.1 \text{ ha})\) to the delivery of the CSGN.

However, paragraph 7.1.3.1 estimates the value of greenspace that might be created per year as a planning condition associated with residential development on vacant and derelict land. This value has been accounted for against component C7. Also, paragraphs 5.3.2 and 5.3.4 estimate the value of public and private greenspace that should be created annually associated with all new residential development. These values have been accounted for against component C3.

To avoid double counting the value of greenspace created as a planning condition associated with housing development on brownfield sites has not included against this component.

**5.1.1 What is the balance between required and available funding?**

Table 2 shows the funding sources currently available for the creation of greenspaces in existing urban areas in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £931,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £13,857,000.

**Table 2. Available funding sources for the creation of greenspace in existing urban areas in the CSGN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category (Scottish Government)</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public CSGN Development Fund</td>
<td>£40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU) The Green Infrastructure Fund</td>
<td>£289,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Scottish Communities Landfill Fund</td>
<td>£602,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>£0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3 shows that there is a substantial funding shortfall of around £13m per year which represents approximately 93% of the annual target budget required to deliver greenspace creation in existing urban areas at 80 hectares per year.

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8 These are normally sites which have previously been developed or used for some purpose which has ceased. They may encompass re-use of existing buildings by conversion; demolition and new build; clearance of vacant or derelict land and new build; infill and various other forms of intensification. It excludes private and public gardens, sports and recreation grounds, woodland and amenity open spaces.

9 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
5.2 C2: Enhance existing greenspace

5.2.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost of enhancing 5,554 hectares of greenspace in the CSGN activity area is £117,189,400 at an average cost of £21,100 per hectare.

If the rate of greenspace enhancement in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 159 hectares per year of greenspace will need to be enhanced (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN greenspace creation would have to be in the order of £3,348,000 ( £117,189,400 ÷ 35 years).

5.2.2 What public sector funding is available?
There is currently no dedicated public sector funding stream for the delivery of green infrastructure in new residential developments.

5.2.2.1 The CSGN Development Fund
The 2016/2017 CSGN Development Fund\(^\text{11}\) is managed by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust, with funding provided by Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Transport Scotland and the Scottish Government. It aids the development and implementation of projects delivering the Central Scotland Green Network on the ground.

For 2016/17, 18 projects have been awarded over £430,000 to transform the local environment and add value to the economy.

To be eligible, projects were required to meet the following criteria:

- They contribute to the delivery of the outcomes and ambitions of the CSGN Vision
- They are strategic, meeting a clearly identified need

\(^{10}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
\(^{11}\) [http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding/csgn-development-fund](http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding/csgn-development-fund)
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- They will deliver (or are likely to lead to) transformational improvements on the ground

An analysis of the 18 projects awarded funding\textsuperscript{12} for 2016/17 identified three projects which will be funded to enhance existing greenspaces, with a total award of £82,000\textsuperscript{13}. If future funding rounds of the CSGN Development Fund follow allocations of similar amounts to the range of project types to be supported in 2016/17, then a similar amount of funding per year will be available for the enhance existing greenspaces.

5.2.2.2 Green Infrastructure Strategic Intervention (The Green Infrastructure Fund)

The Green Infrastructure Strategic Intervention (SI) could potentially provide funding for the enhancement of existing greenspaces in the CSGN activity area.

Paragraph 5.1.2.1 describes the fund. The strategic aims of the Green Infrastructure SI include:

- To address inequality by creating new green space, and improve existing sites for communities in areas of multiple deprivation and/or for communities living close to vacant and derelict land.

Additionally, the conditions of the fund states that “Operations” (projects) might improve the quality and accessibility of greenspace through additional functionality in existing greenspace.

If it is assumed that:

- 70% of the Green Infrastructure SI funding is allocated to Operations within the CSGN activity area
- 10% of the funding allocated to the CSGN activity area is for the enhancement of existing greenspace
- Funding is spread over 2 years

Then, approximately £289,000\textsuperscript{14} per year (((£8,250,000 x 70%) x 10%) ÷ 2) of funding will be available for the enhancement of existing greenspaces in the CSGN activity area

5.2.3 What private sector funding might be available?

5.2.3.1 Tesco “Bags of Help” community greenspace grants

On 5 October 2015 carrier bag charging began in England, bringing it in-line with carrier bag charging schemes already in place in Scotland and Wales. As a result, Tesco is required by law to charge a minimum of 5p for every single-use carrier bag used by a customer. The money raised by Tesco customers is used to pay for local projects to improve green spaces in communities across England, Wales and Scotland. Groundwork administers the funding and works with greenspace scotland to support successful projects in Scotland.

There are two funding rounds per year over three years. Nominated projects are whittled down to a shortlist of three for each store region, and Tesco customers vote both instore and online for which of the short-listed projects they want to see get the go-ahead. The top voted project receives £12,000, the second placed project receives £10,000 and the third project receives £8,000. The average award is therefore £10,000. In total, six projects will receive funding in

\textsuperscript{12} \textit{http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/publications/category/76-development-fund?download=353:csgn-development-fund-2016-awarded-project}
\textsuperscript{13} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
\textsuperscript{14} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
each of the 48 Scottish store regions annually. Of the 48 Tesco regions in Scotland, 24 regions are within the CSGN activity area.

It can be estimated that this scheme will provide £1.44m per year (£10,000 x 24 regions x 2 rounds/year x 3 projects/round) for greenspace improvement in the CSGN activity area through to 2018. Match funding is not required for projects to be eligible.

The first round of awards for the “Bags of Help” scheme was announced in March 2016. An analysis undertaken for this study of the projects that received awards in the CSGN activity area in this round suggests that approximately 40% of all the projects receiving awards were for projects that are enhancing existing greenspace which is readily accessible to the public. If future rounds continue to make awards to a similar range of projects then it can be assumed that approximately £576,000 per year (£1.44m x 40%) will be available for the enhancement of existing greenspace in the CSGN activity area.

5.2.3.2 Scottish Landfill Communities Fund

The UK Government introduced tax on landfill waste in 1996 to reduce the amount of landfill waste and to promote more environmentally sustainable methods of waste management. The Scottish Landfill Communities Fund (SLCF) replaced the LCF in April 2015. The SLCF is a tax credit scheme, linked to Scottish Landfill Tax that encourages landfill site operators to provide contributions to Approved Bodies, who can then pass the funds onto community and environmental projects.

A project can apply to any Approved Body for SLCF funding. Projects can apply to one or more Approved Bodies for the same project. Projects are not restricted to applying to Approved Bodies in their local area. An Approved Body must give equal consideration to any project, regardless of project location or project type.

There are six types, or objects, of project that qualify for SLCF funding. One of these (Object C) is to:

- To provide, maintain or improve a public park or other public amenity. Must be in the vicinity of a landfill or transfer station.

There are no available statistics on the amount of SLCF distributed to projects which will improve a public park or other public amenity. However, some statistics are available for the distribution of LCF in Scotland in 2010/11.

In 2010/11 at total of £4.54m was distributed to projects in Scotland from the LCF. £3.65m of this was distributed to projects with the objective of providing or improving a general public amenity.

If it is assumed that:

- The levels of SLCF from 2015 remain at similar levels to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- The proportion of SLCF distributed to Object C projects remains similar to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- Around 50% of distribution of SLCF is in the CSGN activity area
- Around 33% of Object C projects are for improvement of public parks, 33% for maintenance of public parks, and 33% for the improvement of public parks.

15 http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/05/3748/9
Then approximately £602,000 per year (\((£3,650,000 \times 50\%) \times 33\%\)) could be distributed to projects to enhance existing greenspace in the CSGN activity area.

5.2.4 Other funding sources

5.2.4.1 Parks for People - Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)
Parks for People is a HLF grant scheme, which supports capital and revenue projects to improve public parks, including historic parks and designed landscapes. It aims to regenerate public parks and cemeteries of national, regional or local heritage value for the enjoyment and recreation of local people.

The programme offers grants of between £100,000 and £5 million for projects which involve existing urban or rural green spaces designed for informal recreation and enjoyment, which local communities value as part of their heritage. The parks must be freely accessible to members of the public, and actively involve local people in their running and activities. The programme provides funding for things from the past that are valued and that should be passed on to future generations, for example:

- the landscape design layout;
- surviving or lost historic features or buildings;
- natural heritage including priority habitats and species;
- archaeological sites, earthworks or features from an earlier phase of design;
- collections of plants, trees, objects or documents;
- cultural traditions such as stories, festivals, fairs and crafts;
- people’s memories and experiences of the park or cemetery; and
- the history associated with individual features such as memorials or veteran trees.

However, the programme is unlikely to fund projects where the main focus is:

- the construction of a new building or structure, a car park, a sport or play facility;
- a new park, or a major redesign of an existing park;
- meeting legal and statutory responsibilities.

In this regard the programme may be able to fund some, but not all enhancements of greenspace required to deliver the ambitions of the CSGN vision.

The programme began in 2006 and is funded in Scotland by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Between 2006 and 2013, £15.4 million has been awarded to 14 projects across Scotland. Of the 14 projects in Scotland, 8 projects were within the CSGN activity area. Based on the average award, the 8 projects have received approximately £8,826,971. This equates to an average total of Parks for People awards in the CSGN activity area of £1,261,000 per year (\(£8,826,971 \div 7\) years).

5.2.4.1 The Big Lottery Fund Scotland
The Big Lottery Fund invests around £70m per year in Scotland through a range of funding programmes, from small grants programmes like ‘Awards for All’ to large strategic programmes like ‘Our Place’.

An analysis of projects in the CSGN activity area that have received Big Lottery programme awards between March 2010 and February 2016 identified 26 projects where funding is for the enhancement of existing greenspaces. These projects received a combined total of

\(^{16}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

£666,444 in awards from Big Lottery programmes (Awards for All - £108k; Investing in Communities - £446k; Community Wildlife - £47k; Jubilee People’s Millions - £60k; Our Place - £6k). Over the six year period this represents an average investment in community gardens in the CSGN activity area of **£111,000 per year** (£666,444 ÷ 6 years).

### 5.2.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?

Table 3 shows the funding sources currently available for the enhancement of existing greenspaces in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £2,921,000 per year, against an estimated annual target budget of £3,348,000.

#### Table 3. Available funding sources for the enhancement of existing greenspace in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>CSGN Development Fund</td>
<td>£82,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td>The Green Infrastructure Fund</td>
<td>£289,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Tesco “Bags of Help” Grants</td>
<td>£576,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scottish Communities Landfill Fund</td>
<td>£602,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>HLF Parks for People</td>
<td>£1,261,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Big Lottery Fund</td>
<td>£111,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4 shows that there are not quite sufficient available funding sources to support an enhancement of existing greenspace programme with an annual budget of £3,348,000. There is currently a funding shortfall of around £427k per year, which is approximately 13% of the required annual target budget. Additionally, the existing funding sources are not entirely focussed on the underperforming greenspaces that were identified in the ‘Costing the CSGN study’ as requiring enhancement based on local authority open space audits.

#### C2: Resources to enhance greenspace in existing urban areas in the CSGN

![Graph](image)

**Figure 4.** Annual resources currently available for the enhancement of existing greenspace (C2) in the CSGN activity area

### 5.3 C3: Create greenspace in new residential areas

#### 5.3.1 How much funding is required?

The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost of creating 2,268 hectares of greenspace in new residential areas in the CSGN activity area is £63,295,344 at an average cost of £27,908 per hectare.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

If the rate of greenspace enhancement in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 65 hectares per year of greenspace in new residential areas will need to be created (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN greenspace creation would have to be in the order of £1,808,000 ( Rounded to the nearest £1,000

(£63,295,344 ÷ 35 years).

5.3.2 Greenspace delivery through Planning Conditions

The generally accepted principle for the delivery of greenspace (and green infrastructure) associated with new developments is that these should be funded or provided by the developer. On site greenspace and green infrastructure (i.e. within the planning permission ‘red line’ boundary) should generally be integrated into the design proposals by the developer and thereby be delivered by the developer as part and parcel of the planning permission. There may be off site impacts of new development which require green infrastructure delivery as part of the mitigation to the impacts. These are generally funded through deliver contributions. The following quote from the Landscape Institute’s position statement on Green Infrastructure sums up the general principle:

“Green infrastructure can and should be funded through developer contributions, in order to reflect the additional pressures that development of all kinds places on the natural environment and existing infrastructure.”

A policy principle in Scottish Planning Policy states:

“Planning should protect, enhance and promote green infrastructure, including open space and green networks, as an integral component of successful placemaking.”

For Development Management to deliver this policy principle Scottish Planning Policy states:

“Development proposals that would result in or exacerbate a deficit of green infrastructure should include provision to remedy that deficit with accessible infrastructure of an appropriate type, quantity and quality.”

In order to facilitate the delivery of the required integrated green infrastructure which meets the aspirations of the CSGN vision (as opposed to the ‘after thought’ approach to ‘landscaping’ a development, which usually delivers low quantity and/or quality green infrastructure) it is beholden on the planning authority to engage with the developer at an early stage over on site GI provision “so the costs of the expected high standards of quality and quantity of GI can be accounted for by the developer in the negotiations for buying the land. ” Embedding GI requirements into the design brief or design guidelines for the development site is one way to ensure the developer is aware from the start of the expectations for GI (and therefore the associated costs) from the development.

It should be recognised that much (if not all) of the costs associated with GI delivery in new development are not additional costs to the developer compared to the costs for a development where integrated GI had not been considered. To a large extent the CSGN vision for GI in new development requires the development to be designed around multi-functional GI. This can result in a similar land-take to standard developments where recreation space,

17 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
18 ‘Green Infrastructure: An integrated approach to land use’, Landscape Institute, Position Statement 2013
access routes, habitat provision and SUDS are fragmented. This approach requires a more considered design process, but can result in a more valued and valuable development which may also gain a more welcome response from the planners.

There is a need to provide robust evidence of the commercial implications of delivering the CSGN aspirations for GI in new development from a range of development scales, types and market conditions to qualify the assertion made in the previous paragraph that there are not significant additional costs to the developer for the delivery of additional public benefits.

5.3.3 What public sector funding is available?
There is no dedicated public sector funding stream for the delivery of greenspace in new residential developments. However, Registered Social Landlord (RSL) led and the Local authority led house building activities are, for the majority, funded through Scottish Government funding programmes. As such, any greenspace delivered as part of these public sector funded developments is also publicly funded. Paragraph 5.3.2 states the general principle that developers should fund the delivery of GI (including greenspace) associated with their developments. In this regard RSLs and Local authorities engaged in new housebuilding are also developers and should be expected to deliver greenspace to meet the aspirations of the CSGN.

5.3.3.1 Greenspace delivery through Public Sector development
Scottish Government statistics show that in the years from 1996 to 2014 on average 22% of all new houses completed in the CSGN were built by the public sector\(^\text{20}\). Therefore it is reasonable to assume that £395,000 per year (£1,808,000 x 22%) of greenspace associated with new residential development will be funded by the public sector.

5.3.4 What private sector funding might be available

5.3.4.1 Greenspace delivery through Planning Conditions
Paragraph 6.2.2 states the general principle that developers should fund the delivery of GI (including greenspace) associated with their developments.

Scottish Government statistics show that in the years from 1996 to 2014 on average 78% of all new houses completed in the CSGN were built by the private sector. Therefore it is reasonable to assume that £1,413,000 per year (£1,808,000 x 78%) of greenspace associated with new residential development will be funded by the private sector.

5.3.5 Other funding sources
There are no readily available other funding sources for the delivery of greenspace in new residential developments.

5.3.6 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 4 shows the funding sources currently available for the delivery of greenspace in new residential developments in the CSGN activity area. It is anticipated that all of the estimated required annual budget (£1.8m) for greenspace delivery in new residential development will be provided through developer contributions or on site delivery.

Table 4. Available funding sources for greenspace in new residential developments in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>On site delivery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Developer contributions/on site delivery</td>
<td>£1,413,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5 shows that the majority of funding is anticipated from the private sector (78%).

5.4 Resources for Greenspace in the CSGN

Figure 6 shows the total funding currently available for the delivery of CSGN greenspace components amounts to £5.5m per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £19.0m. There is a current funding shortfall of £13.5m per year. The shortfall in funding represents approximately 71% of required funding to meet CSGN annual delivery targets.

Of the £5.5m of annual funding that is readily available for Greenspace, £1.8m is associated with new developments and it is therefore expected that the planning system will ensure this value of CSGN delivery is realised. Currently there is no Scottish Government funding mechanism for greenspace per se.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

Currently there is little strategic direction of funding toward delivery of CSGN Greenspace components. There is the potential therefore, that current funding doesn’t deliver the greenspace facilities in locations where there is the most need, or required where it is required to deliver a strategic network.

5.4.1 Recommendations for resourcing Greenspace in the CSGN activity area
The following recommendations are suggested to secure the necessary resources for CSGN Greenspace components within the CSGN activity area:

1. Secure or increase existing levels of public funding
   - Ensure planning authorities apply minimum standards for greenspace delivery associated with built development in the CSGN activity area.
   - Work with greenspace scotland to secure Tesco’s ‘Bags of Help’ grants in the CSGN activity area
   - Work with the BIG lottery fund to support greenspace creation and enhancement in the CSGN activity area
   - Work with community groups and partner organisations to develop greenspace creation and enhancement funding bids in strategically identified locations in the CSGN activity area
   - Work with Scottish Government, SEPA and SLCF Approved Bodies to identify where SLCF can be directed to deliver strategic CSGN greenspace component delivery

2. Secure funding from other sources
   - Ensure greenspace delivery is part of wider regeneration bids.
   - Work with Scottish Government to identify new funding streams for CSGN greenspace component delivery

3. Target funding
   - Develop a CSGN Greenspace strategy which identifies the locations where greenspace creation or improvement is required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.
   - Work with funders to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Greenspace strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed.
6 Green Infrastructure

6.1 What is meant by Green Infrastructure in this study?
The following definition of Green Infrastructure was used in the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study, in the context of the CSGN:

“Natural features in built environments that are designed and managed to provide specific goods and services, without necessarily being connected to other natural features.”

For the purposes of this study, Green Infrastructure features are taken to include:

- green roofs, rain gardens, swales, detention basins and ponds for natural water management
- street trees, hedges, green walls, verges and gardens for natural air conditioning and quality

6.2 C4: Deliver Green Infrastructure in new residential developments

6.2.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver green infrastructure in all new residential developments within the CSGN activity area up to 2050 is £525,145,240 at an average cost of £2,100 per house.

If the rate of delivery in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then green infrastructure associated with 7,111 houses per year will have to be delivered (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for green infrastructure in new residential developments would have to be in the order of £15,004,000\(^{21}\) per year (£525,145,240 ÷ 35 years).

6.2.1.1 What public sector funding is available?
There is currently no dedicated public sector funding stream for the delivery of green infrastructure in new residential developments. However, Registered Social Landlord (RSL) led and the Local authority led house building activities are, for the majority, funded through Scottish Government funding programmes. As such, any GI delivered as part of these public sector funded developments is also publicly funded. Paragraph 5.3.2 states the general principle that developers should fund the delivery of GI associated with their developments. In this regard RSLs and Local authorities engaged in new housebuilding are also developers and should be expected to deliver GI to meet the aspirations of the CSGN.

6.2.1.1 Green Infrastructure delivery through Public Sector development
Scottish Government statistics show that in the years from 1996 to 2014 on average 22% of all new houses completed in the CSGN were built by the public sector\(^{22}\). Therefore it is reasonable to assume that £3,279,000 per year (£15,004,000 x 22%) of GI associated with new residential development will be funded by the public sector.

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\(^{21}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000

6.2.2 What private sector funding might be available
There is currently no dedicated private sector funding stream for the delivery of green infrastructure in new residential developments. However, paragraph 5.3.2 states the general principle that developers should fund the delivery of GI associated with their developments.

6.2.2.1 Green Infrastructure delivery through Private Sector development
Scottish Government statistics show that in the years from 1996 to 2014 on average 78% of all new houses completed in the CSGN were built by the private sector\(^23\). Therefore it is reasonable to assume that £11,725,000 per year (£15,004,000 x 78%) of GI associated with new residential development will be funded by the private sector.

6.2.1 Other funding sources
There are no other readily available funding sources for the delivery of green infrastructure in new residential developments.

6.2.2 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 5 shows the funding sources currently available for the delivery of GI in new residential developments in the CSGN activity area. It is anticipated that all of the estimated required annual budget (£15m) for GI delivery in new residential development will be provided through developer contributions or on site delivery.

Table 5. Available funding sources for green infrastructure in new residential developments in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>On site delivery</td>
<td>£3,279,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Developer contributions/on site delivery</td>
<td>£11,725,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7 shows that the majority of funding is anticipated from the private sector (78%).

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6.3 C5: Deliver Green Infrastructure in new commercial/industrial developments

6.3.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver green infrastructure in 4,173 hectares of new commercial/industrial developments within the CSGN activity area up to 2050 is £139,983,285 at an average cost of £33,545 per hectare.

If the rate of delivery in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then green infrastructure associated with 119 hectares per year will have to be delivered (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for green infrastructure in new commercial/industrial developments would have to be in the order of £4,000,000 per year (£139,983,285 ÷ 35 years).

6.3.1 What public sector funding is available?
There is no dedicated public sector funding stream for the delivery of green infrastructure in new commercial/industrial developments. However, the public sector invests in new non-residential developments (schools and colleges, hospitals, universities, fire stations, prisons and museums). As such, any GI delivered as part of these developments is also publicly funded. Paragraph 5.3.2 states the general principle that developers should fund the delivery of GI associated with their developments. In this regard the public sector engaged in new non-residential developments are also developers and should be expected to deliver GI to meet the aspirations of the CSGN.

6.3.1.1 Green Infrastructure delivery through Public Sector development
The Office of National Statistics data reveals that in Scotland in the ten years from 2005 to 2014 the value of public sector non-residential developments was 28% of the total value of non-residential development (excluding infrastructure). Therefore it is reasonable to assume that £1,100,000 per year (£4,000,000 x 28%) of GI associated with new public sector non-residential development will be funded by the public sector.

6.3.2 What private sector funding might be available
There is currently no dedicated private sector funding stream for the delivery of green infrastructure in new residential developments. However, paragraph 5.3.2 states the general principle that developers should fund the delivery of GI associated with their developments.

6.3.2.1 Green Infrastructure delivery through Private Sector development
It should be recognised that the financial impact of investment in green infrastructure associated with commercial or industrial development for developers isn’t necessarily negative as the conclusions from the two studies mentioned below illustrate.

In 2013, the Natural Resources Defense Council in the USA published a study on how investment in green infrastructure can increase commercial property value. The study concludes that:

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24 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
25 Output in the Construction Industry, ONS
http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/constructionindustry/datasets/outputintheconstructionindustry
“Commercial properties with well-designed green infrastructure can reap the rewards of higher rents and property values, increased retail sales, energy savings, local financial incentives, reduced life-cycle and maintenance costs, reduced flood damage, reduced water bills, reduced crime, and improved health and job satisfaction for office employees. In fact, green infrastructure and other green building practices are increasingly becoming a quality benchmark for the private sector, because they illustrate a developer’s commitment to healthier, sustainable communities and place-making, while creating measurable value added for property owners and tenants alike.”

In 2014, the Mersey Forest commissioned a study of how green infrastructure can play a part in generating value from new commercial development. All their case study examples showed that developers who invest in the environment, through the quality of buildings, and the surrounding hard and soft landscaping, can secure around 20% higher rents above competing schemes that have not seen the same level of investment.

The Office of National Statistics data reveals that in Scotland in the ten years from 2005 to 2014 the value of private industrial and commercial developments was 72% of the total value of non-residential development (excluding infrastructure). Therefore it is reasonable to assume that £2,900,000 per year (£4,000,000 x 72%) of GI associated with new private industrial or commercial development will be funded by the private sector.

6.3.3 Other funding sources
There are no readily available other funding sources for the delivery of green infrastructure in new commercial/industrial developments.

6.3.4 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 6 shows the funding sources currently available for the delivery of GI in new commercial/industrial developments in the CSGN activity area. It is anticipated that all of the estimated required annual budget (£4m) for GI delivery in new commercial/industrial development will be provided through developer contributions or on site delivery.

Table 6. Available funding sources for green infrastructure in new commercial/industrial developments in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
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<td>Public (EU)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 8 shows that the majority of funding is anticipated from the private sector (72%).

27 Green Infrastructure Added Value (BE Group for Mersey Forest) [http://www.merseyforest.org.uk/BE_group_green_infrastructure.pdf](http://www.merseyforest.org.uk/BE_group_green_infrastructure.pdf)
6.4 C6: Retrofit green infrastructure into existing urban areas

6.4.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost of retrofitting green infrastructure into 8,660 hectares of existing urban areas in the CSGN activity area is £213,291,994 at an average cost of £24,630 per hectare.

If the rate of retrofitting green infrastructure in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 247 hectares per year of existing urban areas will need to be treated.

An annual budget for retrofitting green infrastructure into existing urban areas would have to be in the order of £6,094,000\(^{29}\) per year (£213,291,994 ÷ 35 years).

6.4.2 What public sector funding is available?

6.4.2.1 Glasgow City Region City Deal
The Glasgow City Region City Deal is an agreement between the UK Government, the Scottish Government and eight Local Authorities across Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. The partnership of 8 neighbouring Local Authorities has secured £1.13 billion, which will focus improvement in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley across 26 projects.

Establish a £1.13 billion Glasgow and Clyde Valley Infrastructure Fund. This fund will support the delivery of investment into Glasgow’s infrastructure. The UK Government will provide £500 million of funding, £500 million will be provided by the Scottish Government and a minimum of £130 million will come from local authorities across Glasgow and Clyde Valley. This funding will be used to: enhance transport infrastructure; unlock new sites for housing and employment; and improve public transport over the next 10-20 years.

Funding provided by the UK Government and the Scottish Government will be paid over a twenty year period in annual instalments.

\(^{29}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
Two of the prioritised projects in Glasgow City have the potential to deliver retrofitted green infrastructure:

- MGSDP surface water management projects with funding in the region of £45.8m
- City Centre Public Realm with funding in the region of £199.2m

The MGSDP projects will be designed and delivered through a place making approach. The MGSDP projects will deliver new or enhanced green infrastructure allowing for opportunities such as active travel, habitat connections and open spaces to be built in. The creation of designed open drainage channels on brownfield sites within North Glasgow will deliver new environments which function well, provide links between places and provide attractive areas in which people can socialise, move around and invest in. Other projects include the daylighting of a section of the Camlachie Burn to improve the environmental potential of the watercourse, a key by-product of increasing the drainage capacity within the catchment. The implementation of the surface water management plans will also introduce new green-blue infrastructure in the form of swales, rain gardens and trees often within communities dominated by grey infrastructure and impermeable surfaces. This will support the design and delivery of more attractive, healthier and resilient places for people and nature.

One of the aims of the City Deal: Enabling Infrastructure project is to provide blue/green infrastructure that will allow the city to deal more effectively and sustainably with surface water management. Street tree planting to mitigate heat amelioration and surface water rills and rain gardens will be constructed helping to adapt the city and enable Glasgow to be more resilient to climate change.

If it is assumed that:

- Approximately 10% of the project budgets will be spent on retrofitting green infrastructure
- The project budgets will be spent over a period of 20 years

Then, approximately £1,225,000 per year (((£45.8m + £199.2m) x 10%) ÷ 20 years) of funding will be available for the retrofitting of green infrastructure in the CSGN activity area.

6.4.2.2  Green Infrastructure Strategic Intervention (The Green Infrastructure Fund)
The Green Infrastructure Strategic Intervention (SI) has been allocated £8.25m to be spent by 2019 from the European Regional Development Fund to enhance quality of life for people living in urban areas by improving the quality, accessibility and quantity of green infrastructure in Scotland's major towns and cities.

Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is the Lead Partner for the Green Infrastructure SI. The overall investment in green infrastructure will be over £20m up to the end of 2018. As Lead Partner SNH will coordinate applications from organisations seeking funding for individual projects and ensure activity contributes to the delivery of the EU2020 goals of Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth.

The strategic aims of the Green Infrastructure SI are:

- To improve the quality, accessibility and quantity of green infrastructure in Scotland’s towns and cities;
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

- To provide increased and better opportunities for people to improve their health and well-being;
- To address inequality by creating new green space, and improve existing sites for communities in areas of multiple deprivation and/or for communities living close to vacant and derelict land.30

The Green Infrastructure Fund aims to deliver a minimum of 15 Operations (projects) across Scotland that improve or create around 140 hectares of urban green infrastructure by 2023. SNH currently has approval as Lead Partner for the period up to 2018, in which time we intend to deliver a minimum of 8 Operations.

Green Infrastructure Operations must:

- improve the quality and accessibility of greenspace through creation of new, additional functionality in existing or new natural and semi-natural habitats; and/or
- improve the environmental quality and performance or increase provision of ecosystem services through creating or retrofitting urban greening, particularly where water and urban climate management benefits are integrated and links between greenspaces are established or re-created.

The Green Infrastructure SI will operate as a Challenge Fund, providing a contribution of up to 40% of eligible costs.

If it is assumed that:

- 70% of the Green Infrastructure SI funding is allocated to Operations within the CSGN activity area
- 50% of the funding allocated to the CSGN activity area is for the retrofitting of green infrastructure in priority areas
- Funding spent over two years

Then, approximately £1,444,000 per year \[((£8,250,000 \times 70\%) \times 50\%) \div 2\] of funding will be available for the retrofitting of green infrastructure in the CSGN activity area.

6.4.3 What private sector funding might be available

6.4.3.1 Tax Initiatives
Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)

Business Improvement Districts can ask local businesses to vote for a levy on their rates bill to fund investment in the local trading environment. Potentially the investment can extend to investment in green infrastructure, as it can address the top three business needs from BIDs - environmental improvement, crime and safety, attracting more visitors.31

For example, Victoria BID set itself an ambitious programme to help boost the local economy, improve visitor experiences of the area and enrich the sense of place. A GI audit for the BID area undertaken by Land Use Consultants identified a potential 1.25ha of new terrestrial GI, 1.7ha of enhancements to existing GI and suitable space for 25ha of green roofs. A significant environmental issue in the BID area is surface-water flooding, which has led to the temporary

30 http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Business-Industry/support/17404/EuropeanStructural Funds/StrategicInterventions/GreenInfrastructure
closures of Victoria Station and the underground in the past. But fitting 25ha of green roofs alone could deal with 80,000m$^3$ of rainwater each year. As a BID is valid for five years and all BID members make an annual contribution to the running of the programme, this model could provide a sustainable option for delivering urban GI in the longer term.

### 6.4.4 Other funding sources

There are no readily available other funding sources for the retrofitting of green infrastructure in priority urban areas.

#### 6.4.1 What is the balance between required and available funding?

Table 7 shows the funding sources currently available for the retrofitting of GI in priority urban areas in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £2,669,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £6,094,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>The Glasgow City Region City Deal</td>
<td>£1,225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td>The Green Infrastructure Fund (ERDF)</td>
<td>£1,444,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 9 shows that there is an annual funding shortfall of approximately £3.4m against the annual target budget of £6.1m. The shortfall represents about 56% of the required annual target budget.

### 6.5 Resources for Green Infrastructure in the CSGN

Figure 10 shows the total funding currently available for the delivery of CSGN green infrastructure components amounts to £21.6m per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £25.1m. There is a current funding shortfall of £3.4m per year. The shortfall in funding represents approximately 14% of required funding to meet CSGN annual delivery targets.

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32 LI GI Position Statement
Of the £21.6m of annual funding that is readily available for Green Infrastructure, £19.0m (88%) is associated with new developments and it is therefore expected that the planning system will ensure this value of CSGN delivery is realised.

Currently there is no Scottish Government funding mechanism for Green Infrastructure per se.

Currently there is little strategic direction of funding toward delivery of CSGN Green Infrastructure components. There is the potential therefore, that current funding doesn’t deliver the greenspace facilities in locations where there is the most need, or required where it is required to deliver a strategic network.

**6.5.1 Recommendations for resourcing Green Infrastructure in the CSGN activity area**

The following recommendations are suggested to secure the necessary resources for CSGN Green Infrastructure components within the CSGN activity area:

1. **Secure or increase existing levels of public funding**
   - Ensure planning authorities apply minimum standards for Green Infrastructure delivery associated with built development in the CSGN activity area.
   - Work with the Glasgow City Region City Deal team to support green infrastructure delivery associated with City Deal projects in the Glasgow City Region
   - Develop further EU funding bids focussed on Green Infrastructure within the CSGN activity area.

2. **Secure funding from other sources**
   - Explore the potential of tax initiatives such as Business Improvement Districts levies and water rate credits for investment in green infrastructure in priority urban areas

3. **Target funding**
   - Develop a ‘Retrofitting Green Infrastructure in the CSGN’ strategy which identifies the priority urban locations where investment in green infrastructure is required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.
7 Vacant and Derelict Land

7.1 C7: Deliver greenspace on Vacant and Derelict land classified for a social or environmental end-use

7.1.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver greenspace for a social or environmental end-use on vacant and derelict land within the CSGN activity area (817 hectares) is £11,192,900 at an average cost of £13,700 per hectare.

If the rate of vacant and derelict land converted to greenspace in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 23 hectares per year of vacant and derelict land will have to be converted (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN vacant and derelict land conversion to greenspace would have to be in the order of £320,000 per year\(^{33}\) (£11,192,900 ÷ 35 years).

7.1.2 What public sector funding is available?

7.1.2.1 The Vacant and Derelict Land Fund (VDLF)
The Vacant and Derelict Land Fund (VDLF) aims to tackle long-term vacant and derelict land in Scotland. It is an element of the local government settlement and totals £10.7m in 2015-16. In 2016-17 the VDLF will total £7.835m (a reduction of 27% compared to 2015/16).

The fund is to tackle long term vacant/derelict land (V&DL); stimulate economic growth/job creation and promote environmental justice and improved quality of life – with a focus on projects that promote innovation in temporary and longer term greening techniques for V&DL sites.\(^{34}\)

The following CSGN local authorities will receive funding in 2015-16, reflecting the extent of V&DL in these areas and levels of deprivation:

- Glasgow - £3.94m
- North Lanarkshire - £2.236m
- South Lanarkshire - £1.666m
- Fife - £1.316m

The remaining funding is allocated to Highland Council, which is outwith the CSGN activity area. There is therefore a total of £9.158m of VDLF allocated to four local authorities in the CSGN activity area.

In 2016-17, North Ayrshire will be an additional CSGN recipient of VDLF. However the allocation of VDLF to recipient local authorities will reduce compared to 2015/16:

- Glasgow - £2.575m
- North Lanarkshire - £1.982m
- South Lanarkshire - £0.936m
- North Ayrshire - £1.427m
- Fife - £0.915m

\(^{33}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000

\(^{34}\) http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/regeneration/investment/vdlf
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

There will be a total of £7.835m of VDLF allocated to the five local authorities in the CSGN activity area. This is a reduction of 14% VDLF expenditure in the CSGN activity area compared to 2015/16.

The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study recognised that most of the 19 CSGN local authorities should contribute to the conversion of V&DL to greenspace to a greater or lesser extent. However, there is currently no VDLF resource available to 15 of the CSGN local authorities in 2015/16 (14 of the CSGN local authorities in 2016/17).

The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that approximately 52% of all V&DL sites that should be converted to greenspace will be in the four CSGN local authorities that receive VDLF in 2015/16. At current levels of VDLF allocation to the four CSGN local authorities it is reasonable to assume that sufficient levels of funding could be made available for greenspace creation if this was seen as a priority over other demands for the funding. This would amount to £166,000\(^{35}\) (£320,000 x 52%) of the annual budget for V&DL conversion to greenspace. This represents just 1.8% of the 2015/16 allocation of VDLF to the four CSGN local authorities.

However, in 2016/17 there will be new expectations from Scottish Government on how the VDLF should be spent. One of the expectations is that at least 25% of the funding allocated should be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL sites to support the creation of ‘diverse sustainable environment through permanent and temporary greening’.\(^{36}\) Based on the VDLF budget for 2016/17 this would suggest at least £1,958,750 (£7.835m x 25%) per year should be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL sites in the CSGN activity area. This figure should provide for both permanent and temporary greening, so it would be reasonable to assume that this amount should be apportioned to creating permanent greenspace on VDL (C7) in proportion to the total annual budget for VDL components (i.e. the total C7 + C8 + C9 annual budgets).

Table 8 shows that component C7 has an annual budget which is 29% of the total annual budget required for all three VDL components.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSGN VDL Component</th>
<th>Annual Budget</th>
<th>% total of VDL annual budgets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C7: Deliver greenspace on VDL classified for a social or environmental end-use</td>
<td>£320,000</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8: Deliver temporary greening on VDL classified as stalled</td>
<td>£758,000</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C9: Encourage naturalisation of stalled VDL</td>
<td>£24,000</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL (C7 + C8 + C9)</td>
<td>£1,102,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8. Annual budgets of each VDL component as a percentage of total annual budgets for all VDL components

It is therefore reasonable to assume that £568,000\(^{37}\) (£1,958,750 x 29%) should be spent on creating permanent greenspace on VDL in the CSGN activity area in 2016/17.

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35 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
36 Personal communication, CSGNT
37 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
7.1.2.2 The Regeneration Capital Grant Fund (RCGF)

The RCGF has an anticipated annual budget of £25m to provide financial support to projects that will help to deliver large-scale improvements to deprived areas. It focuses on projects that engage and involve local communities and those that can demonstrate the ability to deliver sustainable regeneration outcomes.

The fund is open to all CSGN local authorities individually or whether they exercise their functions through urban regeneration companies (URCs) or other Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

Applications are not restricted in geography, size or type of project but applicant organisations must demonstrate that projects fit with the aims and objectives of the fund and can demonstrate clear regeneration outcomes in line with the Scottish Government’s Regeneration Strategy “Achieving a Sustainable Future” and local area regeneration plans.

The Government’s Regeneration Strategy emphasises the role of placemaking in supporting successful communities and says under a chapter entitled ‘Placemaking’:

“The Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) is a national development within the Scottish Government’s National Planning Framework which aims to transform the natural environment of Central Scotland, making it a more attractive place to live, invest and do business and improving quality of life for residents. The initiative aims to tackle environmental dereliction and ensure everyone has access to high quality greenspace within walking distance of their home. We know that our most disadvantaged communities commonly suffer from the poorest quality environments and they are therefore a priority for the initiative, working with local authorities and regeneration agencies.”

The Strategy also makes reference to the CSGN under a chapter entitled ‘Health Outcomes’:

“An important aspect of creating health-nurturing environments is ensuring that everyone has access to high quality greenspace for health and recreation. Research has shown that access to good quality natural environments can have a strong positive influence on health and health inequalities. The Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) aims to transform the environment of the central belt, in particular our most deprived communities, and one of the CSGN ambitions is to ensure that everyone has access to attractive, well maintained greenspace within walking distance of their home.”

The RCGF is therefore a funding opportunity for the conversion of V&DL to greenspace where this is packaged as part of a wider regeneration programme and in an area which has been shown to be deficient in accessible greenspace.

However, of the 18 projects supported with funding from the RCGF for 2015/16:

- 10 projects included remediation of V&DL as part of the project costs;
- 9 of those projects are within the CSGN activity area;
- £8.67m - total allocation to the 9 CSGN located projects;
- 3.9 hectares of V&DL remediated by the 9 CSGN located projects;
- Only 2 projects included any provision of public/community space = < 0.2ha.

It can be assumed, therefore, that currently RCGF isn’t providing any significant funding to convert V&DL into greenspace. It may be possible to make a case for more significant funding through the RCGF to be targeted at CSGN delivery.

7.1.3 What private sector funding might be available?

7.1.3.1 Delivery through Planning Conditions
There is potential for greenspace to be delivered as part of larger built development proposals on vacant and derelict land. Most local authorities in the CSGN activity area have policies that state the amount of greenspace that should be delivered to adequately provide for the needs of people who will live within a new development. The Costing the CSGN study suggested that 60m\(^2\) of greenspace per household could be taken to be an acceptable CSGN-wide standard for the purposes of that study. Depending on the nature of the site and the quality of greenspace to be delivered the costs associated with this standard will vary. However, based on the standard cost used for the Costing the CSGN study (£13,700/hectare) the value of greenspace delivered by developers through residential development on vacant and derelict land will be around £82 per household ((£13,700 ÷ 10,000m\(^2\)) x 60m\(^2\)).

According to the Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2014, 124 hectares of V&DL was brought back into residential use in 2014 across Scotland\(^{39}\). The vast majority of this was within the 19 CSGN local authorities. If 50 dwellings per hectare is taken as an average density of development across the CSGN activity area, and 115 hectares of V&DL is brought back into residential use per year in the CSGN activity area, then 5,750 dwellings will be built on V&DL annually. Most of these developments will be small in scale and will not be expected to deliver any significant greenspace; relying on new households to make use of existing adjacent greenspace.

If one quarter of these developments are at a scale where greenspace would be expected to be delivered as part of the planning permission at 60m\(^2\) per household, then 8.6 hectares ((5,750 dwellings ÷ 4) x 60m\(^2\)) of greenspace will be created, worth £118,000\(^{40}\) (£13,700 x 8.6 ha) to the delivery of the CSGN.

However, paragraphs 5.3.2 and 5.3.3 estimate the value of public and private greenspace that should be created annually associated with all new residential development (including new residential development on VDL). These values have been accounted for against component C3.

To avoid double counting, the value of greenspace created as a planning condition associated with housing development on VDL sites has not included against this component.

7.1.4 Other funding sources
There are no readily available other funding streams for the delivery of greenspace on VDL.

7.1.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 9 shows the funding sources available in 2015/16 for vacant and derelict land conversion to greenspace in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding in 2015/16 amounts to £166,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £320,000.

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\(^{40}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
Table 9. Available funding sources for greenspace creation on V&DL in the CSGN in 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Government</td>
<td>(Scottish Government) Vacant and derelict land Fund</td>
<td>£166,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11 shows that there is a funding shortfall in 2015/16 of around £154k to enable greenspace creation on V&DL at 23 hectares per year.

Table 10. Available funding sources for greenspace creation on V&DL in the CSGN in 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Government</td>
<td>(Scottish Government) Vacant and derelict land Fund</td>
<td>£568,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 12 shows that there will be more than sufficient funding resources available in 2016/17 to meet the annual budget target. Based on the level of presumed available budget and assuming the budget is spent on 'on the ground' greenspace delivery (rather than site evaluations, surveys etc.) then it should be possible to deliver approximately 41 hectares per year (£568,000 ÷ £13,700/ha) of greenspace on VDL classified for a social or environmental end use.
The funding might be secured or increased through:

- ensuring that at least 25% of VDLF allocations are spent on the ‘greening’ of VDL in line with the expectations of Scottish Government. An assessment of the recipient local authorities’ VDLF Delivery Plans will provide an insight into the spending plans for the VDLF;
- ensuring RCGF applications include funding for V&DL conversion to greenspace as part of a wider regeneration programme;
- ensuring that the planning system delivers at least minimum spatial requirements for greenspace associated with developments on VDL.

### 7.2 C8: Deliver temporary greening on Vacant and Derelict Land classified as stalled

#### 7.2.1 How much funding is required?

The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver temporary greening on vacant and derelict land which is classified as stalled, within the CSGN activity area (937 hectares) is £26,545,210 at an average cost of £28,330 per hectare.

If the rate of vacant and derelict land which is to be temporarily greened in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 27 hectares per year of vacant and derelict land will have to be treated (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for the temporary greening of vacant and derelict land in the CSGN activity area would have to be in the order of **£758,000 per year**\(^{41}\) (£26,545,210 ÷ 35 years).

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\(^{41}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

7.2.2 What public sector funding is available?

7.2.2.1 The Vacant and Derelict Land Fund (VDLF)

The Scottish Government’s website says:

“The fund (the VDLF) is to tackle long term vacant/derelict land; stimulate economic growth/job creation and promote environmental justice and improved quality of life – with a focus on projects that promote innovation in temporary and longer term greening techniques for vacant and derelict land sites”.

Therefore, funding for eligible local authorities described in paragraph 7.1.2.1 is equally applicable for this CSGN component.

The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that approximately 69% of all V&DL sites that should be temporarily greened will be in the four local authorities that currently receive VDLF in 2015/16. At current levels of VDLF allocation to the four CSGN local authorities it is reasonable to assume that sufficient levels of funding could be made available for temporary greening if this was seen as a priority over other demands for the funding. This would amount to £523,020 (£758,000 x 69%) of the annual budget for temporary greening of V&DL. This represents just 5.7% of the 2015/16 allocation of VDLF to the four CSGN local authorities.

However, as paragraph 7.1.2.1 explains, in 2016/17 there will be new expectations from Scottish Government that 25% of the VDLF allocations should be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL. If this amount is apportioned according to the proportion of the target budget for C8 of the total target budget for all VDL components (see Table 8) then £1,352,000 (£1,958,750 x 69%) should be spent on temporary greening of VDL in the CSGN activity area in 2016/17.

7.2.2.2 Stalled Spaces Scotland

Stalled Spaces was set up by Glasgow City Council and Glasgow Housing Association in 2010 to respond to the long-term issues of vacant land and stalled development. Stalled Spaces was established to provide community groups and local organisations with funding and professional advice to enable them to take over unused land on a temporary basis. Stalled Spaces has received joint core funding of £50,000 per year from Glasgow City Council and Glasgow Housing Association since 2011, committed until 2017. This allows local groups or organisations to apply for grants for between £1,000 and £2,500, for use at sites that have been earmarked for development, but where construction has been delayed on vacant and derelict land or unused open space.

Based on the Glasgow Stalled Spaces programme, Architecture and Design Scotland (A+DS) are now leading the national roll out of the Legacy 2014 programme Stalled Spaces Scotland. To align with the Scottish Government’s Town Centre Action Plan and the Town Centre First Principle the programme will primarily look at stalled spaces located within town centres or district centres within city boundaries.

The Stalled Spaces Scotland initiatives delivered by local authorities in their area have the following objectives:

42 http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/regeneration/investment/vdlf
43 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
1. To enable communities to temporarily transform disused spaces and communicate their aspirations to local authorities in their development.
2. To support a learning network for communities involved ensuring there is legacy in the skills developed.
3. To increase skill sharing and provide opportunities for knowledge exchange with both local communities and professionals.
4. To demonstrate the benefits of community engagement and the regeneration of vacant sites.

Up to 100% of costs can be covered by the grants and the following CSGN local authorities have grants available in 2015/16:

- East Dunbartonshire: £30k (grants of £1,000 - £3,000)
- East Renfrewshire: £20k (grants of £500 - £3,000)
- Fife Council: £24k (grants of £500 - £2,000)
- North Ayrshire: £30k (grants of £1,000 - £5,000)
- Renfrewshire: £20k (grants of £250 - £5,000)

There is therefore up to £124k available from the Stalled Spaces Scotland programme and £50k from the Glasgow Stalled Spaces programme in 2015/16 in the CSGN activity area. However, registered vacant and derelict land is just one of three types of land where stalled space projects can be delivered (the others are land earmarked for development but stalled and, underutilised open space). Additionally, not all projects that can be funded deliver CSGN relevant outputs. Stalled spaces guidance from Architecture and Design Scotland suggests this list of potential projects (the ones marked * are considered to be clearly CSGN relevant):

- Pop Up sculpture
- Exhibition Space
- Outdoor education
- Arts Project
- Event Space
- Urban Beach
- Pop Up Park*
- Growing Space*

It may be reasonable therefore to assume that up to one third of the available funding will be spent on CSGN relevant projects on registered vacant and derelict land. Therefore a total of £58,000 is available in 2015/16 for the delivery of temporary greening on Vacant and derelict land classified as stalled in the CSGN activity area through the Stalled Spaces Scotland programme and the Glasgow Stalled Spaces programme.

### 7.2.3 What private sector funding might be available?

There are no readily available private sector funding streams for temporary greening of VDL in the CSGN activity area.

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45 [http://www.whatsoneastrenfrewshire.co.uk/news/2015/03/22/grab-a-grant-to-transform-your-area/](http://www.whatsoneastrenfrewshire.co.uk/news/2015/03/22/grab-a-grant-to-transform-your-area/)
7.2.4 Other funding sources
There are no readily available other funding streams for temporary greening of VDL in the CSGN activity area.

7.2.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 11 shows the funding sources available in 2015/16 for the temporary greening of vacant and derelict land in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding in 2015/16 amounts to £581,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £758,000.

Table 11. Available funding sources for temporary greening of V&DL in the CSGN in 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>SG (Vacant and Derelict Land Fund)</td>
<td>£523,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SG (Stalled Spaces Scotland)</td>
<td>£58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 13 shows that there is a funding shortfall in 2015/16 of around £177k to enable temporary greening of V&DL at 27 hectares per year.

![Figure 13. Annual resources currently available for temporary greening of V&DL (C8) in the CSGN activity area](image)

Table 12 shows the funding sources available in 2016/17 for the temporary greening of vacant and derelict land in the CSGN activity area, based on the expectation that 25% of the VDLF will be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL. The total readily available funding in 2016/17 amounts to £1,410,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £758,000.

Table 12. Available funding sources for temporary greening of V&DL in the CSGN in 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>SG (Vacant and Derelict Land Fund)</td>
<td>£1,352,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SG (Stalled Spaces Scotland)</td>
<td>£58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 14 shows that there are more than sufficient funding resources available in 2016/17 to meet the annual budget target. Based on the level of presumed available budget and assuming the budget is spent on ‘on the ground’ greenspace delivery (rather than site
evaluations, surveys etc.) then it should be possible to deliver approximately 50 hectares per year of temporary greening of VDL classified as stalled.

The funding might be secured or increased through:

- ensuring that at least 25% of VDLF allocations are spent on the ‘greening’ of VDL in line with the expectations of Scottish Government. An assessment of the recipient local authorities’ VDLF Delivery Plans will provide an insight into the spending plans for the VDLF;
- a focusing of the Stalled Spaces Scotland programme on temporary greening projects within the CSGN activity area.

7.3 C9: Encourage naturalisation of stalled Vacant and Derelict Land

7.3.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to encourage naturalisation of stalled vacant and derelict land, within the CSGN activity area (4,121 hectares) is £824,200 at an average cost of £200 per hectare.

If the rate of vacant and derelict land which is to be temporarily greened in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 118 hectares per year of vacant and derelict land will have to be treated (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN vacant and derelict land conversion to greenspace would have to be in the order of: **£24,000 per year** (£824,000 ÷ 35 years).

7.3.2 What public sector funding is available?

7.3.2.1 The Vacant and Derelict Land Fund (VDLF)
Naturalisation is a low input “**temporary or longer term greening technique**” for the conversion of vacant or derelict land to a CSGN end-use. Costs associated with the encouragement of

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49 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
naturalisation on V&DL should be eligible for funding through the VDLF (see paragraph 7.2.2.1). Funding for eligible local authorities described in paragraph 7.1.2.1 is, therefore, equally applicable for this CSGN component.

The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that approximately 38% of all V&DL sites that should be encouraged to naturalise are in the four local authorities that currently receive VDLF in 2015/16. At current levels of VDLF allocation to the four CSGN local authorities it is reasonable to assume that sufficient levels of funding could be made available for naturalisation projects if this was seen as a priority over other demands for the funding. This would amount to £9,000\textsuperscript{50} (£24,000 x 38%) of the annual budget for the encouragement of naturalisation of V&DL. This represents just 0.1% of the 2015/16 allocation of VDLF to the four CSGN local authorities.

However, as paragraph 7.1.2.1 explains, in 2016/17 there will be new expectations from Scottish Government that 25% of the VDLF allocations should be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL. If this amount is apportioned according to the proportion of the target budget for C9 of the total target budget for all VDL components (see Table 8) then £39,000\textsuperscript{51} (£1,958,750 x 2%) should be spent on naturalisation projects on VDL in the CSGN activity area in 2016/17.

7.3.3 What private sector funding might be available?
There are no readily available private sector funding streams for temporary greening of VDL in the CSGN activity area.

7.3.4 Other funding sources
There are no readily available other funding streams for temporary greening of VDL in the CSGN activity area.

7.3.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 13 shows the funding sources available in 2015/16 for the temporary greening of vacant and derelict land in the CSGN activity area. The total available funding in 2015/16 amounts to £9,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £24,000.

Table 13. Available funding sources for the naturalisation of V&DL in the CSGN in 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Government)</td>
<td>(Scottish Government) SG (Vacant and Derelict Land Fund)</td>
<td>£9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 15 shows that there is a funding shortfall in 2015/16 of around £15k to enable the naturalisation of V&DL at 118 hectares per year.

\textsuperscript{50} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
\textsuperscript{51} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
Figure 15. Annual resources currently available for naturalisation of V&DL (C9) in the CSGN activity area.

Table 14 shows the funding sources available in 2016/17 for the naturalisation of vacant and derelict land in the CSGN activity area, based on the expectation that 25% of the VDLF will be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL. The total readily available funding in 2016/17 amounts to £39,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £24,000.

Table 14. Available funding sources for the naturalisation of V&DL in the CSGN in 2016/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>SG (Vacant and Derelict Land Fund)</td>
<td>£39,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 16 shows that there are more than sufficient funding resources available in 2016/17 to meet the annual budget target. Based on the level of presumed available budget and assuming the budget is spent on ‘on the ground’ naturalisation of VDL delivery (rather than site evaluations, surveys etc.) then it should be possible to deliver approximately 195 hectares per year of temporary greening of VDL classified as stalled.

Figure 16. Resources available in 2016/17 for the naturalisation of V&DL (C9) in the CSGN activity area compared to the target annual budget.
The funding might be secured through:

- ensuring that at least 25% of VDLF allocations are spent on the ‘greening’ of VDL in line with the expectations of Scottish Government. An assessment of the recipient local authorities’ VDLF Delivery Plans will provide an insight into the spending plans for the VDLF.

### 7.4 Resources for CSGN delivery on Vacant and Derelict Land

Figure 17 shows that the total funding available in 2015/16 for CSGN delivery on V&DL amounts to £757,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £1,102,000. There is a funding shortfall in 2015/16 of approximately £345,000 per year.

![Resources for CSGN delivery on V&DL (C7 + C8 + C9) (based on VDLF 2015/16)](chart)

**Figure 17.** Annual resources currently available for CSGN delivery on Vacant and Derelict Land (C7 + C8 + C9)

The shortfall in funding represents approximately 31% of required funding to meet CSGN annual delivery targets.

Figure 18 shows that the total funding available in 2016/17 for CSGN delivery on V&DL amounts to £2,000,000 per year, based on the expectation that 25% of the VDLF will be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL, against an estimated annual capital cost of £1,102,000. If this expectation is realised then there will be more than sufficient funding resources available in 2016/17 for the annual target delivery level (168 hectares of VDL component delivery per year) and potential to resource delivery of 286 hectares of VDL components.
The future funding situation suggests that there is an opportunity to ‘frontload’ the delivery of the Vacant and Derelict Land components of the CSGN vision, and in so doing provide a ‘quick win’ to VDL blighted communities in VDLF recipient local authorities and the Scottish Government. However, this is reliant upon VDLF recipient local authorities abiding to Scottish Government’s expectation that at least 25% of the fund will be spent on ‘greening’ of VDL. Additionally there is currently little strategic direction of delivery of Green Network facilities through the VDLF. There is the potential therefore, that current funding doesn’t deliver the facilities in locations where there is the most need.

### 7.4.1 Recommendations for resourcing CSGN delivery on V&DL

The following recommendations are suggested to secure the necessary resources for CSGN delivery on V&DL:

1. **Secure or increase existing levels of public funding**
   - Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current level of VDLF in the CSGN activity area
   - Work with Scottish Government to explicitly state expectations for minimum expenditure of the VDLF on CSGN delivery.
   - Work with VDLF receiving local authorities to meet the minimum expected expenditure on CSGN delivery on V&DL.
   - Work with Scottish Government to secure the Stalled Spaces Scotland programme and increase the focus of the programme on temporary greening of V&DL

2. **Secure funding from other sources**
   - Ensure planning authorities apply minimum standards for greenspace delivery associated with built development on V&DL in the CSGN activity area.
   - Ensure greenspace delivery is part of wider regeneration bids to the RCGF.

3. **Target funding**
   - Develop a CSGN Vacant and Derelict Land strategy which identifies the locations for Green Network assets on V&DL required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.
   - Work with VDLF recipient local authorities to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Vacant and derelict land strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed.
8 Community Growing

8.1 C10: Increase the area of allotments by 200%

8.1.1 How much funding is required?
The 'Costing the CSGN' study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver an increase of the area of allotments by 200% within the CSGN activity area (9,670 plots) is £24,175,000 at an average cost of £2,500 per plot.

If the rate of increase of allotment provision in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 276 additional allotment plots per year will have to be created (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for the creation of new allotment plots in the CSGN activity area would have to be in the order of £691,000 per year\(^{52}\) (£24,175,000 \(\div\) 35 years).

8.1.2 What public sector funding is available?

8.1.2.1 Climate Challenge Fund
The Climate Challenge Fund (CCF) supports communities across Scotland to take action on climate change and move to low carbon living. The Fund supports projects which reduce carbon, are community led and create a legacy of low carbon behaviour assets.

The Scottish Government has made £10.3 million of funding available through the CCF for community-led organisations to run one year projects with a start date of 1 April 2016 and completion date of 31 March 2017. Grants of up to £150,000 were made available per project.

The CCF has supported the creation of community food growing spaces as well as community growing initiatives, energy efficiency improvement projects, energy efficiency advice, lower carbon travel options, and schemes to tackle waste.

Analysis of the currently funded projects from the CCF website\(^{53}\) indicates that around £7,220,000 has been awarded in the current rounds to 72 projects of all types within the CSGN. Of these, approximately 24 projects involved the creation of community food growing spaces with an estimated total CCF award of £1,130,000.

8.1.2.2 The CSGN Development Fund
The 2016/2017 CSGN Development Fund\(^{54}\) is managed by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust, with funding provided by Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Transport Scotland and the Scottish Government. It aids the development and implementation of projects delivering the Central Scotland Green Network on the ground.

For 2016/17, 18 projects have been awarded over £430,000 to transform the local environment and add value to the economy.

To be eligible, projects were required to meet the following criteria:

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\(^{52}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000


\(^{54}\) http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding/csgn-development-fund
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

- They contribute to the delivery of the outcomes and ambitions of the CSGN Vision
- They are strategic, meeting a clearly identified need
- They will deliver (or are likely to lead to) transformational improvements on the ground

Approximately £100k was available for formal or informal food growing projects with a focus on community lead activities or engaging local communities and encouraging the Good Food Nation ethos (that people in Scotland are able to buy, eat and serve food that is affordable, healthy and sustainable).

An analysis of the 18 projects awarded funding\(^55\) for 2016/17 identified two projects which will be funded to create allotments or community food growing spaces, with a total award of £13,000\(^56\). If future funding rounds of the CSGN Development Fund follow allocations of similar amounts to the range of project types to be supported in 2016/17, then a similar amount of funding per year will be available for the creation of allotments or community food growing spaces.

8.1.3 What private sector funding might be available?

8.1.3.1 Tesco “Bags of Help” community greenspace grants

This grant scheme is described in paragraph 5.2.3.1.

The first round of awards for the “Bags of Help” scheme was announced in March 2016. An analysis undertaken for this study of the projects that received awards in the CSGN activity area in this round suggests that approximately 5% of all the projects receiving awards were for projects that are creating allotments or community food growing space. If future rounds continue to make awards to a similar range of projects then it can be assumed that approximately £72,000 per year (£1.44m x 5%) will be available for the creation of allotments or community food growing spaces in the CSGN activity area.

8.1.4 Other funding sources

8.1.4.1 The Big Lottery Fund Scotland

The Big Lottery Fund invests around £70m per year in Scotland through a range of funding programmes, from small grants programmes like ‘Awards for All’ to large strategic programmes like ‘Our Place’.

An analysis of projects in the CSGN activity area that have received Big Lottery programme awards between March 2010 and February 2016 identified 10 projects where funding is for delivery of new allotments or community food growing spaces. These projects received a combined total of £641,600 in awards from Big Lottery programmes (Awards for All - £8k; Investing in Communities - £549k; Investing in Ideas - £9k; Jubilee People’s Millions - £50k). Over the six year period this represents an average investment in community gardens in the CSGN activity area of £107,000 per year (£641,600 ÷ 6 years).

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\(^56\) Rounded to the nearest £1000
8.1.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?

Table 15 shows the funding sources currently available for the creation of allotments and community growing spaces in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £1,250,000 per year, against an estimated target budget of £691,000 per year.

Table 15. Available funding sources for the naturalisation of V&DL in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>Climate Challenge Fund</td>
<td>£1,130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSGN Development Fund</td>
<td>£13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Tesco &quot;Bags of Help&quot; Grants</td>
<td>£72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Big Lottery Fund</td>
<td>£107,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 19 shows that there are more than sufficient funding resources available to meet the annual target budget. Based on the current level of presumed available funding then it should be possible to create approximately 529 allotment plots per year (£1,322,000 ÷ £2,500/plots) in the CSGN activity area, or their equivalent in community food growing spaces.

Scottish Government funding through the Climate Challenge Fund and through the CSGN Development Fund are probably the most reliable sources of funding for allotments in the CSGN activity area. So for the purposes of this study these sources have been used as the sources required to meet the annual target budget for the creation of allotments and community growing spaces in the CSGN activity area (see Figure 20).
8.2 C11: Increase the area of community orchards by 200%

8.2.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver an increase of the area of community orchards by 200% within the CSGN activity area (54 hectares) is £1,890,000 at an average cost of £35,000 per hectare.

If the rate of increase of community orchard provision in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 1.5 hectares per year will have to be created (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for the creation of new community orchards in the CSGN activity area would have to be in the order of £54,000 per year (£1,890,000 ÷ 35 years).

8.2.2 What public sector funding is available?

8.2.2.1 LEADER (Scottish Rural Development Programme)
LEADER is one element of the Scotland Rural Development Programme 2014-2020 (SRDP) which aims to promote economic and community development within rural areas of Scotland. In Scotland it is funded through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the Scottish Government. The EU rate of funding is approximately 36%\(^57\).

There are 21 LEADER programmes in Scotland. Each one is run by a Local Action Group (LAG) which awards grants to projects that support the delivery of a Local Development Strategy. In the CSGN activity area there are eight LAGs which cover the rural parts of the CSGN.

Previous Leader programmes have funded project which contribute to components of the CSGN. Comprehensive information on the nature of projects that have previously been funded is not readily available. However, the Ayrshire LAG LEADER Website\(^58\) provides a full list of projects that received LEADER funding in the 2008–2013 programme. An analysis of the

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\(^{57}\) https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/2014_2020_leader_programme
\(^{58}\) http://www.ayrshire-leader.com/151.html
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

projects identified four projects that contribute to the increase in community orchards in the Ayrshire region of the CSGN. In total the funds awarded amounted to 1.74% of the total funding awards made by the Ayrshire LAG in the 2008–2013 programme.

The allocation of funding to all the LAGs for the 2014–2020 programme was decided in autumn of 2015 and amounts to £77.4m\(^{59}\). The total allocation for the eight LAGs which are within the CSGN activity area amounts to £26.8m. This equates to an annual allocation of £5,368,769 (£2.68m ÷ 5 years\(^{60}\)).

If it is assumed that the awarding of LEADER funding to community orchard projects follows the similar rate that applied to the 2008-2013 programme in the Ayrshire LAG, then approximately £94,000\(^{61}\) per year (£5,368,769 x 1.74%) could be expected to fund the creation of community orchards in the CSGN. The EU contribution (36%) would be approximately £33,000 per year and the Scottish Government contribution approximately £61,000 per year.

8.2.3 What private sector funding might be available?

8.2.3.1 Tesco “Bags of Help” community greenspace grants
This grant scheme is described in paragraph 5.2.3.1.

The first round of awards for the “Bags of Help” scheme was announced in March 2016. An analysis undertaken for this study of the projects that received awards in the CSGN activity area in this round suggests that approximately 5% of all the projects receiving awards were for projects that are creating community orchards. If future rounds continue to make awards to a similar range of projects then it can be assumed that approximately £72,000 per year (£1.44m x 5%) will be available for the creation community orchards in the CSGN activity area.

8.2.4 Other funding sources

8.2.4.1 The Big Lottery Fund Scotland
The Big Lottery Fund invests around £70m per year in Scotland through a range of funding programmes, from small grants programmes like ‘Awards for All’ to large strategic programmes like ‘Our Place’.

An analysis of projects in the CSGN activity area that have received Big Lottery programme awards between March 2010 and February 2016 identified 2 projects where funding is for delivery of new community orchards. These projects received a combined total of £4,049 in awards from Big Lottery programmes (Awards for All - £510; Community Wildlife - £3,539). Over the six year period this represents an average investment in community gardens in the CSGN activity area of £675 per year (£4,049 ÷ 6 years).

8.2.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 16 shows the funding sources currently available for the creation of community orchards in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £166,675 per year, against an estimated target budget of £54,000 per year.

\(^{59}\) https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/2014_2020_leader_programme

\(^{60}\) 5 years because the allocation was made in late 2015 and the programme will end in 2020.

\(^{61}\) Rounded to the nearest £1000
Table 16. Available funding sources for the creation of community orchards in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>LEADER</td>
<td>£61,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td>LEADER</td>
<td>£33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Tesco &quot;Bags of Help&quot; Grants</td>
<td>£72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Big Lottery Fund</td>
<td>£675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 21 shows that there are more than sufficient funding resources available to meet the annual target budget. Based on the current level of presumed available budget then it should be possible to create approximately 4.8 hectares per year (£1,322,000 ÷ £35,000/ha) of community orchards in the CSGN activity area.

Scottish Government and EU funding through the LEADER programme is probably the most reliable sources of funding for community orchards in the CSGN activity area. So for the purposes of this study this source has been used as the source required to meet the annual target budget for the creation of community orchards in the CSGN activity area (see Figure 22).

Figure 21. Annual resources currently available for creation of community orchards (C11) in the CSGN activity area

Figure 22. Most reliable funding resources currently available to meet the annual target budget for the creation of community orchards (C11) in the CSGN activity area
8.3 C12: Increase the area of community gardens by 200%

8.3.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver an increase of the area of community gardens by 200% within the CSGN activity area (75 hectares) is £15,000,000 at an average cost of £200,000 per hectare.

If the rate of increase of community gardens provision in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 2 hectares per year will have to be created (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for the creation of new community gardens in the CSGN activity area would have to be in the order of **£429,000 per year** (£15,000,000 ÷ 35 years).

8.3.2 What public sector funding is available?

8.3.2.1 The CSGN Development Fund
The 2016/2017 CSGN Development Fund is managed by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust, with funding provided by Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Transport Scotland and the Scottish Government. It aids the development and implementation of projects delivering the Central Scotland Green Network on the ground.

For 2016/17, 18 projects have been awarded over £430,000 to transform the local environment and add value to the economy.

To be eligible, projects were required to meet the following criteria:

- They contribute to the delivery of the outcomes and ambitions of the CSGN Vision
- They are strategic, meeting a clearly identified need
- They will deliver (or are likely to lead to) transformational improvements on the ground

Approximately £100k was available for formal or informal food growing projects with a focus on community lead activities or engaging local communities and encouraging the Good Food Nation ethos (that people in Scotland are able to buy, eat and serve food that is affordable, healthy and sustainable).

An analysis of the 18 projects awarded funding for 2016/17 identified five projects which will be funded to create community gardens, with a total award of **£69,000**. If future funding rounds of the CSGN Development Fund follow allocations of similar amounts to the range of project types to be supported in 2016/17, then a similar amount of funding per year will be available for the creation of allotments or community food growing spaces.

8.3.3 What private sector funding might be available?

8.3.3.1 Tesco “Bags of Help” community greenspace grants
This grant scheme is described in paragraph 5.2.3.1.

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62 Rounded to the nearest £1000
65 Rounded to the nearest £1000
The first round of awards for the “Bags of Help” scheme was announced in March 2016. An analysis undertaken for this study of the projects that received awards in the CSGN activity area in this round suggests that approximately 10% of all the projects receiving awards were for projects that are creating community gardens. If future rounds continue to make awards to a similar range of projects then it can be assumed that approximately £144,000 per year (£1.44m x 10%) will be available for the creation community gardens in the CSGN activity area.

8.3.4 Other funding sources

8.3.4.1 The Big Lottery Fund Scotland

The Big Lottery Fund invests around £70m per year in Scotland through a range of funding programmes, from small grants programmes like ‘Awards for All’ to large strategic programmes like ‘Our Place’.

An analysis undertaken for this study of projects in the CSGN activity area that have received Big Lottery programme awards between March 2010 and February 2016 identified 15 projects where funding is for delivery of new community gardens. These projects received a combined total of £1,187,851 in awards from Big Lottery programmes (Awards for All - £41k; Investing in Communities - £585k; Our Place - £557k; Communities and Families - £2k; Community Wildlife - £3k). Over the six year period this represents an average investment in community gardens in the CSGN activity area of £198,000 per year (£1,187,851 ÷ 6 years).

8.3.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?

Table 17 shows the funding sources currently available for the creation of community gardens in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £411,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £429,000.

Table 17. Available funding sources for the creation of community gardens in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>CSGN Development Fund</td>
<td>£69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Tesco &quot;Bags of Help&quot; Grants</td>
<td>£144,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>The Big Lottery Fund</td>
<td>£198,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 23 shows that there is a currently a small funding shortfall of around £18k to create community gardens at 2 hectares per year.

![C12: Resources for the creation of community gardens in the CSGN](image)
8.4 Resources for Community Growing in the CSGN

Figure 24 shows that currently there are more than sufficient readily available funding sources for community growing in the CSGN activity area to meet the combined target budget for the three community growing components. The Climate Challenge Fund alone provides almost sufficient funding for community growing in the CSGN activity area to meet the annual target budget. A slight reallocation of existing funding would ensure that the small ‘unknown’ funding source for the creation of community gardens would be secured to meet the annual target budget.

The current funding situation provides the opportunity to ‘frontload’ the delivery of the Community Growing components of the CSGN vision, and in so doing provide a popular ‘quick win’ to communities and the Scottish Government. However, currently there is little strategic direction of funding toward delivery of community growing facilities. There is the potential therefore, that current funding doesn’t deliver the facilities in locations where there is the most need, or in a way that ensures the assets will be sustained through to 2050 and beyond, meaning that some of the CSGN vision for community growing will require re-investment before 2050.

8.4.1 Recommendations for resourcing Community Growing in the CSGN

The following recommendations are suggested to secure the necessary resources for Community Growing in the CSGN activity area:

1. Secure or increase existing levels of public funding
   - Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current allocation of CCF and LEADER funding to community growing in strategically identified locations in the CSGN activity area
   - Work with greenspace scotland to secure Tesco’s ‘Bags of Help’ grants in the CSGN activity area
   - Work with the BIG lottery fund to support community growing in the CSGN activity area
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

- Work with community groups and partner organisations to develop community growing funding bids in strategically identified locations in the CSGN activity area
- Work with funders to ensure that sufficient community garden creation projects (C12) are supported in the CSGN activity area to at least meet the annual target budget for delivery.

2. Secure funding from other sources
   - No additional funding is required for Community Growing to meet the annual target budget.

3. Target funding
   - Develop a CSGN Community Growing strategy which identifies the locations for, and the type of new community growing facilities required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.
   - Work with funders to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Community Growing strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed.
   - Work with funders to seek to make funding streams simpler and more compatible.
9 Habitat

9.1 C13: Increase the area of woodland by 50%

9.1.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to increase the area of woodland within the CSGN activity area by 50% (an increase of 85,500 hectares) is £550,021,500 at an average cost of £6,433 per hectare.

If the rate of woodland expansion in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 2,443 hectares per year of new woodland will have to be planted (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN woodland creation would have to be in the order of: £15,715,000 per year (£550,021,500 ÷ 35 years).

9.1.2 What public sector funding is available?

9.1.2.1 The SRDP (2014 – 2020) Forestry Grant Scheme
The new Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) 2014-2020 was formally approved by the European Commission on 26th May 2015. The Forestry Grant Scheme within the new SRDP can potentially provide significant funding for woodland creation within the CSGN area up to 2020.

£30m has been allocated to the Forestry Grant Scheme for woodland creation in 2015/16. Approximately 55% of this budget allocation is EU co-financed.

The SRDP budget for woodland creation is for Scotland as a whole. The Scottish Government published a target to plant 100,000 hectares of new woodland on Scotland over a ten year period up to 2020. This equates to a planting target of 10,000 hectares per year. The annual planting target for CSGN (see para. 9.1.1) is 2,433 ha. If both targets are to be met approximately 24% of all new woodland creation annually will be in the CSGN activity area. Therefore, a pro rata allocation of the Forestry Grant Scheme budget for woodland creation can be assumed for the CSGN activity area – £7,200,000 (£30m ÷ 24%). If 55% of this figure was co-financed by the EU in 2015/16, then £3,240,000 per year will be funded by Scottish Government and £3,960,000 per year will be funded by the EU.

9.1.2.2 Forest Enterprise Scotland
Forest Enterprise Scotland (FES) has a budget allocation of £2m for 2015/16 for woodland creation on the NFE. FES’s Scottish Lowlands Forest District covers the CSGN activity area. It is a key location for NFE land acquisition and woodland creation, thereby playing a key role in delivering woodland creation targets. In the past five years the amount of new planting

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66 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
68 http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S4_RuralAffairsClimateChangeandEnvironmentCommittee/General%20Documents/2013.10.01_-_Minister_-_draft_budget_RPP_spending_summary.pdf
69 Ibid
for woodland creation on the NFE has amounted to approximately 3,900 hectares\textsuperscript{71}, on average about 800 hectares annually. If half of this total (400 hectares annually) is new planting in the Scottish Lowlands Forest District (and therefore within the CSGN activity area) at the woodland creation costs taken from the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study this level of delivery is worth £\textbf{2,573,000}\textsuperscript{72} (400 ha x £6,433/ha).

\textbf{9.1.2.3 The CSGN Development Fund}

The 2016/2017 CSGN Development Fund is managed by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust, with funding provided by Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Transport Scotland and the Scottish Government. It aids the development and implementation of projects delivering the Central Scotland Green Network on the ground.

For 2016/17, 18 projects have been awarded over £430,000 to transform the local environment and add value to the economy.

To be eligible, projects were required to meet the following criteria:

- They contribute to the delivery of the outcomes and ambitions of the CSGN Vision
- They are strategic, meeting a clearly identified need
- They will deliver (or are likely to lead to) transformational improvements on the ground

Approximately £200k was available for:

- Projects that deliver or lead to woodland creation, management or enhancement, especially for community use. Or
- Projects with communities that help maintain previously funded CSGN capital investments in woodland infrastructure. Or;
- WIAT projects comprising capital works that don’t have an FGS WIG Standard Cost.

However, an analysis of the 18 projects awarded funding for 2016/17 identified no projects that will create new woodlands in the CSGN and therefore there will be no contribution from the CSGN Development Fund in 2016/17 to increasing the area of woodland in the CSGN. If future funding rounds of the CSGN Development Fund follow allocations of similar amounts to the range of project types to be supported in 2016/17, then no funding per year will be available from the CSGN Development Fund to increase the area of woodland by 50%.

\textbf{9.1.3 What private sector funding might be available?}

\textbf{9.1.3.1 Woodland Carbon Code}

The Woodland Carbon Code is the voluntary standard for UK woodland creation projects where claims are made about the carbon dioxide they sequester. Independent certification to this standard provides assurance and clarity about the carbon savings of these sustainably managed woodlands.

The Woodland Carbon Code (WCC) is the standard for woodland creation projects in the UK which generate verifiable Woodland Carbon Units (WCUs). These are measurable amounts of carbon dioxide (CO2) removed from the atmosphere by the growing trees. A Woodland Carbon Unit (WCU) is a tonne of CO2 which has been sequestered in a WCC-certified

\textsuperscript{71} Forestry Statistics 2015
\textsuperscript{72} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
woodland. It has been independently verified, is guaranteed to be there, and can be used to report against emissions as soon as it is purchased. The average global price of woodland carbon in January 2014 was £6/tCO2, although there was wide variation around this figure, depending on the nature of the project.

Selling the rights to the carbon captured by WCC-certified woodlands can provide new income for landowners, potentially supplementing other income streams from timber, woodfuel and sporting activities. A new native woodland can capture 300-400 tonnes of CO2 equivalent per hectare (tCO2e/ha) by year 50, and 400-500 tCO2e/ha by year 100. Recent UK woodland carbon sales have realised between £7 and £15/tCO2e. Currently, around 60 per cent of the carbon units have been sold in advance to more than 70 corporate buyers, enabling some landowners to quickly recoup their outlay. The remainder are sold later, as the woodland matures.

Woodland creation projects which sign up to the WCC can continue to claim a woodland creation grant, as long as ‘additionality’ criteria are satisfied. Evidence provided for grant applications can be used to support an application for a woodland project to be certified as a carbon sequestration project under the WCC.

The WCC was launched in 2011, and up until September 2015 over 13,000 hectares of woodland have been created and registered in the scheme in Scotland. Several WCC projects have been registered within the CSGN activity area. On the Markit Environmental Registry there are 8 woodland creation projects totalling of 280 hectares of new woodland in the CSGN activity area registered under the WCC. According to the design documents for these projects the private income afforded to the projects through the WCC amounts to 28% on average of the total project costs.

9.1.3.2 Biodiversity Offsetting

Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities designed to deliver biodiversity benefits in compensation for losses, in a measurable way. Biodiversity offsets are distinguished from other forms of ecological compensation by the requirement for measurable outcomes: the losses resulting from the impact of the development and the gains achieved through an offset are measured in the same way.

DEFRA announced in the Natural Environment White Paper in December 2010 that biodiversity offsetting would be piloted in England for 2 years, from April 2012. Developers in pilot areas are required to provide compensation for biodiversity loss under planning policy and can choose to do so through offsetting. The pilot scheme is due to be evaluated at the end of its term.

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73 A buyers’ guide to Woodland Carbon Units: [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-8EJEUN](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-8EJEUN)
74 [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/newsrele.nsf/WebNewsReleases/6EB6CE6AFAC87B1C80257FB90054EA5](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/newsrele.nsf/WebNewsReleases/6EB6CE6AFAC87B1C80257FB90054EA5)
75 [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-883i84#22](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-883i84#22)
Biodiversity offsetting is controversial. Its proponents claim that a well-run scheme can permit development with no net loss to biodiversity and could often lead to a net gain for nature\textsuperscript{78}. Opponents of offsetting are concerned that it will not tackle biodiversity loss, but may impoverish communities, and that its introduction allows, or even encourages, environmental destruction with the promise that the habitat can be recreated elsewhere. Opponents also argue that offsets provide no certainty as to their final outcome, and what little reporting is done shows that offsets more often than not provide ‘equivalent biodiversity’ that is grossly inferior to that which was destroyed, leading to a net loss of biodiversity.\textsuperscript{79}

If in the future offsetting for environmental harm from development becomes established in planning legislation in Scotland it may provide an opportunity to resource woodland creation in the CSGN activity area. However, if this is to contribute to the target of increasing the woodland area by 50% then the woodland creation must either be to offset the loss of a different habitat type, or the loss of woodland out with the CSGN activity area.

### 9.1.4 Other funding sources

#### 9.1.4.1 Donations to woodland creation charities

The Woodland Trust is the largest charity involved in woodland creation in the UK. It deploys significant resources into fundraising to further its charitable aims, which includes native woodland creation. In 2014 the Woodland Trust raised just under £28m across the UK from legacies, membership subscriptions, fundraising events and appeals, and corporate donations, other charitable trusts and landfill tax. The Trust expended just under £8m on woodland creation across the UK in the same period. Grant income from a range of public bodies (including Forestry Commission, SRDP, SNH and other across the UK), the EU and third sector amounted to £3.4m\textsuperscript{80}. So, charitable donations must play a significant part in funding the Trust’s woodland creation activities.

Details on the amount of charitable donations spent on woodland creation by The Woodland Trust across the CSGN activity area are not available.

Other charities that may have a role in raising charitable donations for woodland creation in the CSGN are:

- Royal Scottish Forestry Society
- Reforesting Scotland

#### 9.1.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?

Table 18 shows the funding sources currently available for woodland creation in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £9,773,000 per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £15,715,000.

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\textsuperscript{78} Defra, \textit{Biodiversity Offsetting in England: Green Paper}, September 2013


Table 18. Available funding sources for woodland creation in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>SRDP (Forestry Grant Scheme)</td>
<td>£3,240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FCS (National Forest Estate)</td>
<td>£2,573,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td>SRDP (Forestry Grant Scheme)</td>
<td>£3,960,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 25 shows that there is a current funding shortfall of around £5.9m to enable woodland creation at 2,433 hectares per year. This amounts to a 38% shortfall in the annual target budget.

![C13: Resources currently available for woodland creation in the CSGN](image)

The funding shortfall might be reduced through the development of private sector funding through the woodland carbon code or biodiversity offsetting type scheme, and through other sources such as increased and targeted charitable donations.

9.2 C14: Create priority grassland, wetland and heathland habitats

9.2.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to create priority grassland, wetland and heathland within the CSGN activity area (an increase of 43,302 hectares) is £63,393,825 at an average cost of £1,464 per hectare.

If the rate of creation of these habitats in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 1,066 hectares per year of new habitat will have to be created (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN habitat creation would have to be in the order of £1,811,000\(^81\) per year (£63,393,825 ÷ 35 years).

9.2.2 What public sector funding is available?

9.2.2.1 The SRDP (2014 – 2020) Agri-Environment Climate Scheme
The new Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) 2014-2020 was formally approved by the European Commission on 26\(^{th}\) May 2015. The Agri-Environment Climate Scheme

\(^81\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

(AECS) within the new SRDP can potentially provide significant funding for habitat creation within the CSGN area up to 2020. £350m has been allocated to the AECS in 2015 - 20. After deductions are taken from this total figure for other items (e.g. legacy payments, peatland restoration, slurry storage, access etc.) £257.8m remains for new agri-environment climate commitments during the 2015-20 period.82

Indicative budget allocations for AECS annual recurrent management options were provided for the Rural Development Operational Committee (RDOC) during its meeting in October 201583. The figures show that indicative budgets (2015 – 2020) for AECS management options relevant to this component are:

- Species rich grassland management £15,043,000
- Wetland management £6,516,000
- Heath management (coastal, serpentine, lowland & special interest) £3,773,000

This amounts to an indicative budget of £25,332,000 for 2015 -2020, however, this budget is for the whole of Scotland. The Scottish Environment Statistics84 published in 2014 provide statistics on the extent of neutral and acid grassland, wetland and heathland in Scotland based on a 2007 survey. Table 19 shows the extent of these habitats in Scotland and is compared to the extent of the habitats in the CSGN activity area85. The percentage of the extent of each habitat type in the CSGN activity area compared to the extent in the whole of Scotland is also shown.

Table 19. Proportion of habitat extent in CSGN compared to Scotland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>Scotland (ha)</th>
<th>CSGN (ha)</th>
<th>CSGN / Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grassland (neutral &amp; acid)</td>
<td>1,443,800</td>
<td>130,255</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>238,500</td>
<td>35,229</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathland</td>
<td>894,300</td>
<td>51,056</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 20 shows an estimated pro rata allocation of the relevant indicative AECS annual recurring management option budget for grassland, wetland and heathland habitat creation in the CSGN activity area for 2015-2020.

Table 20. Pro rata allocation of AECS annual recurring management options budget (2015-2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>AECS indicative budget 2015 -2020 (Scotland)</th>
<th>Proportion of habitat extent in CSGN</th>
<th>Pro rata AECS management option budget 2015 -2020 (CSGN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grassland (neutral &amp; acid)</td>
<td>£15,043,000</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>£1,357,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>£6,516,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>£962,483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathland</td>
<td>£3,773,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>£215,402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

84 http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/08/8973
85 Costing the CSGN study (2014)
This estimated budget provides for both the creation and subsequent necessary management of habitat (CSGN cost component C14), as well as for the management of existing habitats (CSGN cost component C15). It is possible to estimate an average AECS rate for habitat creation and management (C14) and habitat management (C15) as shown in Table 21 below.

Table 21. Calculation of average AECS rate for creation & management of habitat and management of existing habitats options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>AECS rate (ha/yr)</th>
<th>Average AECS rate (ha/yr):</th>
<th>Average AECS 5 year rate (2015-2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A: creation &amp;</td>
<td>B: management of existing</td>
<td>C = (A + B) ÷ 2 (C x 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland (neutral &amp;</td>
<td>£284.80</td>
<td>£109.56</td>
<td>£197.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acid)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>£284.80</td>
<td>£90.03</td>
<td>£187.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathland</td>
<td>£260.00[^86]</td>
<td>£138.37</td>
<td>£199.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annual target delivery of both of the habitat creation (C14) and habitat enhancement (C15) CSGN cost components is the same (i.e. 1,066 ha/yr for 35 years). Table 22 shows the calculation to estimate the extent of component C14 that can be funded from the indicative AECS recurring management options budget in the CSGN activity area over the five years (2015-2020).

Table 22. Calculation of extent of C14 that can be funded by AECS budget 2015 -2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>AECS budget 2015 -2020 (CSGN)</th>
<th>Average AECS 5 year rate (2015-2020)</th>
<th>Extent of total habitat that can be funded</th>
<th>Extent of C14 that can be funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A (from Table 20)</td>
<td>B (from Table 21)</td>
<td>C = A ÷ B</td>
<td>C ÷ 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland (neutral &amp;</td>
<td>£1,357,131</td>
<td>£985.90</td>
<td>1,377 ha</td>
<td>689 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acid)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>£962,483</td>
<td>£937.08</td>
<td>1,027 ha</td>
<td>514 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathland</td>
<td>£215,402</td>
<td>£995.93</td>
<td>216 ha</td>
<td>108 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extent of habitat creation that can be funded from the pro rata indicative budget allocation for annual recurring management options costs in the CSGN activity area shown in Table 22 is for the five years (2015 – 2020). Table 23 shows the calculation of the amount of the indicative budget allocation for recurring management options costs and an estimate of the capital options rates that might be claimed associated with the management options for habitat creation in the CSGN activity area. In Table 23 it is assumed that any land holding that is successful in applying for habitat creation and management options will also be able to access any necessary capital grant options associated with the management option.

Table 23 shows that approximately £423k per year is currently available through the SRDP Agri-Environment Climate Scheme to create priority grassland, wetland and heathland habitats in the CSGN activity area. The EU provides €478m (approximately 27%) to the SRDP

[^86]: based on Costing the CSGN estimated rate of £1500/ha, minus £200 capital divided, by 5 years
budget of £1.326 billion\(^87\). Therefore, it is presumed that 27% of the AECS budget in the CSGN activity area (£114K per year) is provided by the EU.

Table 23. Calculation of estimated annual AECS funding for habitat creation in the CSGN activity area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>Extent of C14 (5 yrs)</th>
<th>Annual extent of C14</th>
<th>AECS 5 year rate (ha/yr)</th>
<th>AECS Capital /ha(^{88})</th>
<th>Est. annual AECS funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Table 22)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland (neutral &amp; acid)</td>
<td>689 ha</td>
<td>138 ha</td>
<td>£1,424</td>
<td>£200</td>
<td>£196,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>514 ha</td>
<td>103 ha</td>
<td>£1,424</td>
<td>£200</td>
<td>£146,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathland</td>
<td>108 ha</td>
<td>22 ha</td>
<td>£1,300</td>
<td>£200</td>
<td>£28,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>£422,796</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.2.3 What private sector funding might be available?

9.2.3.1 **Scottish Landfill Communities Fund**

The UK Government introduced tax on landfill waste in 1996 to reduce the amount of landfilled waste and to promote more environmentally sustainable methods of waste management. The Scottish Landfill Communities Fund (SLCF) replaced the LCF in April 2015. The SLCF is a tax credit scheme, linked to Scottish Landfill Tax that encourages landfill site operators to provide contributions to Approved Bodies, who can then pass the funds onto community and environmental projects.

A project can apply to any Approved Body for SLCF funding. Projects can apply to one or more Approved Bodies for the same project. Projects are not restricted to applying to Approved Bodies in their local area. An Approved Body must give equal consideration to any project, regardless of project location or project type.

There are six types, or objects, of project that qualify for SLCF funding. One of these (Object D) is to:

- The conservation or promotion of biological diversity through the provision, conservation, restoration or enhancement of a natural habitat or the maintenance or recovery of a species in its natural habitat, within the vicinity of a landfill or transfer station.

There are no available statistics on the amount of SLCF distributed to projects which will improve a public park or other public amenity. However, some statistics are available for the distribution of LCF in Scotland in 2010/11\(^9\).


\(^{88}\) Based on capital cost estimates per hectare for each habitat type in the Costing the CSGN study

\(^{89}\) [http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/05/3748/](http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/05/3748/)
In 2010/11 at total of £4.54m was distributed to projects in Scotland from the LCF. £540k of this was distributed to projects with the objective to protect or enhance a species or its environment where it naturally occurs.

If it is assumed that:

- The levels of SLCF from 2015 remain at similar levels to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- The proportion of SLCF distributed to Object D projects remains similar to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- Around 50% of distribution of SLCF is in the CSGN activity area
- Around 50% of Object D projects are for the provision of natural habitat.

Then approximately £135,000 per year ((£540,000 X 50%) x 50%) could be distributed to projects to create priority habitats in the CSGN activity area.

9.2.3.2 Biodiversity Offsetting

Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities designed to deliver biodiversity benefits in compensation for losses, in a measurable way. Biodiversity offsets are distinguished from other forms of ecological compensation by the requirement for measurable outcomes: the losses resulting from the impact of the development and the gains achieved through an offset are measured in the same way.

DEFRA announced in the Natural Environment White Paper in December 2010 that biodiversity offsetting would be piloted in England for 2 years, from April 2012. Developers in pilot areas are required to provide compensation for biodiversity loss under planning policy and can choose to do so through offsetting. The pilot scheme is due to be evaluated at the end of its term.

Biodiversity offsetting is controversial. Its proponents claim that a well-run scheme can permit development with no net loss to biodiversity and could often lead to a net gain for nature. Opponents of offsetting are concerned that it will not tackle biodiversity loss, but may impoverish communities, and that its introduction allows, or even encourages, environmental destruction with the promise that the habitat can be recreated elsewhere. Opponents also argue that offsets provide no certainty as to their final outcome, and what little reporting is done shows that offsets more often than not provide ‘equivalent biodiversity’ that is grossly inferior to that which was destroyed, leading to a net loss of biodiversity.

If in the future offsetting for environmental harm from development becomes established in planning legislation in Scotland it may provide an opportunity to resource habitat creation in the CSGN activity area. However, if this is to contribute to the target of 43,302 hectares of additional habitat in the CSGN activity area by 2050 funding must either be to offset the loss of a different habitat type, or the loss of habitat out with the CSGN activity area. This is perhaps hard to justify from a ‘whole Scotland’ perspective and ethically questionable.

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91 FERN’s response to ‘Biodiversity Offsetting in England’ Green Paper, Critical review of Biodiversity Offset track record:
9.2.4 Other funding sources
There are no other readily available funding streams for the creation of priority grassland, wetland and heathland in the CSGN activity area.

9.2.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 24 shows the funding sources currently available for habitat creation in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £423k per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £1.8m.
Table 24. Available funding sources for priority habitat creation in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish</td>
<td>SRDP (Agri-Environment Climate Scheme)</td>
<td>£308,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td>SRDP (Agri-Environment Climate Scheme)</td>
<td>£114,155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Scottish Landfill Communities Fund</td>
<td>£135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 26 shows that there is a current funding shortfall of around £1.4m to enable habitat creation at 1464 hectares per year.

The funding shortfall might be reduced by prioritising the funding of habitat creation through the SRDP in the CSGN activity area, and through other sources such as increased and targeted charitable donations.

9.3 C15: Enhance existing grassland, wetland and heathland habitats

9.3.1 How much funding is required?

The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to enhance existing grassland, wetland and heathland within the CSGN activity area (an increase of 43,302 hectares) is £30,119,414 at an average cost of £696 per hectare.

If the rate of habitat enhancement in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 1,066 hectares per year of habitat will have to be enhanced (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN habitat enhancement would have to be in the order of £861,000 per year (£30,119,414 ÷ 35 years).

92 Rounded to the nearest £1,000
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

9.3.2 What public sector funding is available?

9.3.2.1 The SRDP (2014 – 2020) Agri-Environment Climate Scheme

The Agri-Environment Climate Scheme (AECS) within the new SRDP (as described in paragraph 9.2.2.1) can potentially provide significant funding for habitat enhancement within the CSGN area up to 2020.

The estimated annual recurring management options budget for the grassland, wetland and heathland options in AECS (Table 20) provides for both the creation and subsequent necessary management of habitat (CSGN cost component C14), as well as for the management of existing habitats (CSGN cost component C15).

The annual target delivery of both of the habitat creation (C14) and habitat enhancement (C15) CSGN cost components is the same (i.e. 1,066 ha/yr for 35 years). Based on the average AECS rate for habitat creation and management (C14) and habitat management (C15) (shown in Table 21), it is possible to calculate an estimate of the extent of component C15 that can be funded from the indicative AECS recurring management options budget in the CSGN activity area over the five years (2015-2020). Table 25 shows the calculation.

Table 25. Calculation of extent of C15 that can be funded by AECS budget 2015-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>AECS budget 2015-2020 (CSGN)</th>
<th>Average AECS 5 year rate (2015-2020)</th>
<th>Extent of total habitat that can be funded</th>
<th>Extent of C15 that can be funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grassland (neutral &amp; acid)</td>
<td>£1,357,131</td>
<td>£985.90</td>
<td>1,377 ha</td>
<td>689 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>£962,483</td>
<td>£937.08</td>
<td>1,027 ha</td>
<td>514 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathland</td>
<td>£215,402</td>
<td>£995.93</td>
<td>216 ha</td>
<td>108 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extent of habitat enhancement that can be funded from the pro rata indicative budget allocation for annual recurring management options costs in the CSGN activity area shown in Table 25 is for the five years (2015 – 2020).

Table 26 below, shows the calculation of the amount of the indicative budget allocation for recurring management options costs and an estimate of the capital options rates that might be claimed associated with the management options for habitat enhancement in the CSGN activity area. In Table 26 it is assumed that any land holding that is successful in applying for habitat management options will also be able to access any necessary capital grant options associated with the management option.

Table 26 shows that approximately £189k per year is currently available through the SRDP Agri-Environment Climate Scheme to enhance priority grassland, wetland and heathland habitats in the CSGN activity area. The EU provides €478m (approximately 27%) to the SRDP budget of £1.326 billion. Therefore, it is presumed that 27% of the AECS budget in the CSGN activity area can potentially provide significant funding for habitat enhancement within the CSGN area up to 2020.

activity area is provided by the EU, which amounts to £51,000 per year\textsuperscript{94}. The remained is
provided by Scottish Government, which amounts to £138,000 per year\textsuperscript{95}.

**Table 26. Calculation of estimated annual AECS funding for habitat creation in the CSGN activity area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
<th>Extent of C15 (5 yrs)</th>
<th>Annual extent of C15</th>
<th>AECS 5 year rate (ha/yr)</th>
<th>AECS Capital /ha\textsuperscript{96}</th>
<th>Est. annual AECS funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Table 25)</td>
<td>A = (B ÷ 5)</td>
<td>C = (B x \textsuperscript{21} x 5)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland (neutral &amp; acid)</td>
<td>689 ha</td>
<td>138 ha</td>
<td>£547.80</td>
<td>£200</td>
<td>£75,407 £27,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetland</td>
<td>514 ha</td>
<td>103 ha</td>
<td>£450.15</td>
<td>£200</td>
<td>£46,236 £20,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathland</td>
<td>108 ha</td>
<td>22 ha</td>
<td>£691.85</td>
<td>£200</td>
<td>£14,964 £4,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>136,606</strong></td>
<td><strong>652 ha</strong></td>
<td><strong>£189,005</strong></td>
<td><strong>£52,399</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**9.3.2.2 Ecoco LIFE Project**

EcoCo LIFE is a four year, £2.3 million (or 3.1 million euro) project for habitat restoration/creation within the Central Scotland Green Network area (CSGN) to improve ecological coherence.

The project will do this by improving biodiversity at key sites - through habitat creation and restoration to improve habitat connectivity and coherence. The project aims to improve habitat and species resilience, contribute to wider ecosystem services (such as improved natural flood management and reducing diffuse pollution) whilst also contributing to the CSGN’s socio-economic impacts.

It has been estimated that approximately £758k of the EcoCo LIFE budget will be spent on habitat investment projects. These will deliver a range of habitat and other CSGN relevant outputs. Over the four-year project approximately £288k will be invested in habitat enhancement projects across the CSGN activity area. On average this will be an investment of £72,121 per year\textsuperscript{97}. The EU intervention rate for EcoCo LIFE is 50%. Therefore approximately £36,000 per year\textsuperscript{98} will be funding from the EU. The matching funding (i.e. approximately £36,000 per year) will come from the project’s partners. These are primarily third sector environmental charities (e.g. RSPB, Scottish Wildlife Trust, Buglife).

**9.3.3 What private sector funding might be available?**

**9.3.3.1 Scottish Landfill Communities Fund**

The UK Government introduced tax on landfill waste in 1996 to reduce the amount of landfilled waste and to promote more environmentally sustainable methods of waste management. The Scottish Landfill Communities Fund (SLCF) replaced the LCF in April 2015. The SLCF is a tax credit scheme, linked to Scottish Landfill Tax that encourages landfill site operators to

\textsuperscript{94} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
\textsuperscript{95} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
\textsuperscript{96} Based on capital cost estimates per hectare for each habitat type in the Costing the CSGN study
\textsuperscript{97} Source: Personal communication – EcoCo LIFE project manager, 16/11/15
\textsuperscript{98} Rounded to the nearest £1,000
provide contributions to Approved Bodies, who can then pass the funds onto community and environmental projects.

A project can apply to any Approved Body for SLCF funding. Projects can apply to one or more Approved Bodies for the same project. Projects are not restricted to applying to Approved Bodies in their local area. An Approved Body must give equal consideration to any project, regardless of project location or project type.

There are six types, or objects, of project that qualify for SLCF funding. One of these (Object D) is to:

- The conservation or promotion of biological diversity through the provision, conservation, restoration or enhancement of a natural habitat or the maintenance or recovery of a species in its natural habitat, within the vicinity of a landfill or transfer station.

There are no available statistics on the amount of SLCF distributed to projects which will improve a public park or other public amenity. However, some statistics are available for the distribution of LCF in Scotland in 2010/11.99

In 2010/11 at total of £4.54m was distributed to projects in Scotland from the LCF. £540k of this was distributed to projects with the objective to protect or enhance a species or its environment where it naturally occurs.

If it is assumed that:

- The levels of SLCF from 2015 remain at similar levels to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- The proportion of SLCF distributed to Object D projects remains similar to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- Around 50% of distribution of SLCF is in the CSGN activity area
- Around 50% of Object D projects are for the enhancement of natural habitat.

Then approximately £135,000 per year (($540,000 X 50%) x 50%) could be distributed to projects to create priority habitats in the CSGN activity area.

### 9.3.4 Other funding sources

#### 9.3.4.1 Landscape Partnerships – Heritage Lottery Fund

The Landscape Partnership programme was launched in 2004. Landscape Partnerships is the only current HLF programme to focus specifically on the countryside. The partnerships which deliver the work typically comprise a mix of statutory agencies, local authorities, NGOs and community organisations. Programme priorities encompass conservation and restoration (of both the natural and built heritage), community participation in local heritage, access and learning, and training in local heritage skills. Schemes are delivered through discrete projects within a particular landscape area. The average scheme area is 260km².

The landscape partnership programme is an important element in the delivery of UK international obligations, in particular the European Landscape Convention. The legacy of landscape partnership working is an important contributor to local and national targets (e.g. those contained in Biodiversity Action Plans). Landscape partnership activities are also

consistent with important initiatives in cultural and natural heritage conservation, particularly in terms of priorities such as climate change adaptation\(^\text{100}\).

The programme will fund projects that enhance habitats and species, and semi-natural and designed landscapes and gardens.

The programme will also fund projects which are not relevant to this study, namely:

- geological heritage;
- surviving or lost historic features and buildings;
- archaeological sites, earthworks, features and deposits;
- cultural traditions such as stories, festivals, crafts, music, dance and costumes;
- histories of people and communities (including people who have migrated to the UK);
- histories of places and events, and features created to commemorate them;
- traditional and local heritage skills and industries;
- the heritage of languages and dialects;
- people’s memories and experiences (often recorded as ‘oral history’ or spoken history);
- collections of objects, books or documents in museums, libraries or archives; and
- places and objects linked to our industrial, maritime and transport history.

Since 2004, just two Landscape Partnership projects have been awarded implementation funding from HLF (Clyde and Avon Valley Landscape Partnership (CAVLP) and Inner Forth Landscape Initiative (IFLI)) totalling £3.8m at an average intervention rate of 43% (£5.1m match funding). Both these Landscape Partnerships are comprised of multiple projects (70 and 50 respectively). Approximately 20% of the projects are delivering habitat enhancement. Figures on the budgets for these projects are not readily available, so it has been assumed that approximately 20% of the budget is to be spent on habitat enhancement. This equates to a total of £380k for each Partnership. The CAVLP will spend the HLF funding over 6 years therefore on average will spend £63k per year, and the IFLI will spend the HLF funding over 4 years, therefore on average will spend £95k per year.

Based on current Landscape Partnerships in the CSGN activity area it might be anticipated that HLF Landscapes Partnership funding might provide on average approximately £158,000 per year toward the enhancement of habitats in the CSGN activity area.

### 9.3.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?

Table 27 shows the funding sources currently available for habitat enhancement in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £518k per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £861k.

\(^{100}\) Evaluation of the Heritage Lottery Fund Landscape Partnership Programme, 2011
https://www.hlf.org.uk/file/10856/download?token=dcW6JsQJuTGeivqvBnbOf40oqsoeTqfWGFAOso d6kg
Table 27. Available funding sources for priority habitat enhancement in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>SRDP (Agri-Environment Climate Scheme)</td>
<td>£138,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td>SRDP (Agri-Environment Climate Scheme)</td>
<td>£51,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIFE (EcoCo)</td>
<td>£36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Scottish Landfill Communities Fund</td>
<td>£135,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>HLF (Landscape Partnerships)</td>
<td>£158,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 27 shows that there is a current funding shortfall of around £342k to enable habitat creation at 1464 hectares per year.

Figure 27. Resources currently available for the enhancement of priority habitat (C15) in the CSGN activity area

The funding shortfall might be reduced by prioritising the funding of habitat enhancement through the SRDP in the CSGN activity area, increasing the number of projects successfully funded through EU or Lottery bids, and through other sources such as increased and targeted charitable donations.

### 9.4 C16: Protect and enhance peatland habitats

#### 9.4.1 How much funding is required?

The 'Costing the CSGN' study estimated that the total capital cost of protecting or enhancing 62,032 hectares of peatland habitats in the CSGN activity area is £91,869,392 at an average cost of £1,481 per hectare.

If the rate of peatland restoration in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 1,772 hectares per year of peatland will need to be restored (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN peatland restoration would have to be in the order of £2,625,000\(^{101}\) per year (£91,869,392 ÷ 35 years).

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\(^{101}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
9.4.2 What public sector funding is available?

9.4.2.1 The SRDP (2014 – 2020): Agri-Environment Climate Scheme
The new Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP) 2014-2020 was formally approved by the European Commission on 26th May 2015. The Agri-Environment Climate Scheme (AECS) within the new SRDP can provide significant funding for peatland restoration within the CSGN area up to 2020. In 2015/16 the SRDP has an allocated budget of £10 million for peatland restoration

The public funding currently available for peatland restoration through the AECS is available for eligible projects from across Scotland, and therefore only a proportion is likely to be approved for projects in the CSGN activity area.

For the purposes of this study it has been assumed that the funding might be allocated pro rata based on the proportion of CSGN peatland habitats compared to all of Scotland’s peatland habitats. The extent of peatland habitats in Scotland is 1,823,861 ha. The extent of peatland habitats in the CSGN activity area is 169,632 ha. There are therefore approximately 9.3% of all Scotland’s peatland habitats in the CSGN activity area. If this proportion is applied to the funding available through the AECS then approximately £930k will be available for peatland restoration in the CSGN activity area in 2015/16.

Approximately 30% of this budget allocation is EU co-financed.

9.4.2.2 Scottish Government Green Stimulus Package: Peatland Action Fund
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) has been allocated £3 million on peatland restoration from the Green Stimulus Package for 2015/16 to spend on:

- restoring and managing peatlands to maintain carbon stores and encourage carbon sequestration restore peatland ecosystem functions;
- enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate change; and
- building peatland restoration capacity and understanding amongst land managers, contractors, advisors and the public.

The public funding currently available for peatland restoration through the Peatland Action Fund is available for eligible projects from across Scotland, and therefore only a proportion is likely to be approved for projects in the CSGN activity area.

For the purposes of this study it has been assumed that the funding might be allocated pro rata based on the proportion of CSGN peatland habitats compared to all of Scotland’s peatland habitats. The extent of peatland habitats in Scotland is 1,823,861 ha. The extent of peatland habitats in the CSGN activity area is 169,632 ha. There is therefore approximately 9.3% of all Scotland’s peatland habitats in the CSGN activity area. If this proportion is applied to the funding available through the Peatland Action Fund then approximately £279k will be available for peatland restoration in the CSGN activity area in 2015/16.

9.4.2.3 Scottish Water Sustainable Land Management Incentive Scheme
Scottish Water’s Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Incentive Scheme provides financial assistance for selected measures to help protect drinking water sources. This enables changes to be made which are over and above regulatory compliance. The SLM Incentive

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102 http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefingsAndFactsheets/S4/SB_14-77.pdf
103 Costing the CSGN study
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

Scheme is targeting specific areas within drinking water catchments in Scotland. Scottish Water has identified these areas as ones where diffuse pollution is affecting the quality of source waters.

Peatland restoration measures, such as ‘grip blocking’ (ditch dams) and application of nurse crops to stabilise peat soils, are funded at 100%. However, the Incentive Scheme is currently only applicable to nine catchments in Scotland, none of which are in the CSGN area, and peatland restoration is only applicable in two of the nine catchments.

9.4.2.4  Ecoco LIFE Project

EcoCo LIFE is a four year, £2.3 million (or 3.1 million euro) project for habitat restoration/creation within the Central Scotland Green Network area (CSGN) to improve ecological coherence.

The project will do this by improving biodiversity at key sites - through habitat creation and restoration to improve habitat connectivity and coherence. The project aims to improve habitat and species resilience, contribute to wider ecosystem services (such as improved natural flood management and reducing diffuse pollution) whilst also contributing to the CSGN’s socio-economic impacts.

It has been estimated that over the four year project period approximately £758k of the EcoCo LIFE budget will be spent on habitat investment projects. These will deliver a range of habitat and other CSGN relevant outputs. Over the four-year project approximately £408k will be invested in peatland restoration projects across the CSGN activity area. On average this will be an investment of £102k per year. The EU intervention rate for EcoCo LIFE is 50%. Therefore approximately £51,000 per year will be funding from the EU. The matching funding (i.e. £51k per year) will come from the project’s partners. These are primarily third sector environmental charities (e.g. RSPB, Scottish Wildlife Trust, Buglife).

The EU LIFE programme has funded other major peatland restoration projects across the UK. For example:

- The Humberhead Peatlands NNR, located northeast of Doncaster, Yorkshire, is the UK’s largest lowland raised bog complex. EU LIFE+ provided a contribution of €2,638,276 (£1,871,118) to an overall budget of €5,592,243 (£3,966,130) for a three year project running from June 2014 to carry out conservation actions to restore 3273 hectares of lowland raised bog habitats. Intervention rate: 47%.
- The Cumbrian Bogs LIFE+ project targets the restoration of degraded lowland raised bog within three Natura 2000 network sites. EU LIFE+ provided a contribution of €3,292,618 (£2,335,190) to an overall budget of €6,585,236 (£4,670,380) for a 5 year project running from August 2014 to restore 507 ha of degraded raised bog habitat. Intervention rate: 50%.
- The Caithness and Sutherland Peatlands are the largest and most intact areas of active blanket bog found in the UK. EU LIFE+ provided a contribution of €2,728,721 (£1,935,263) to an overall budget of €4,547,869 (£3,225,439) for a 5 year project running from March 2001 to undertake a series of actions over a total area of 16,200 ha. The major restoration actions involved drain blocking on blanket bog and removal of trees as well as drain blocking on afforested peatland. Actions to facilitate this restoration included land purchase (more than 3000 ha of peatland targeted) and the

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104 Source: Personal communication – EcoCo LIFE project manager, 16/11/15
105 £ Sterling to Euro exchange rate £1:€1.41 07/07/2015

75
implementation of site-based prescriptions on privately owned land using the SNH peatland management scheme. Intervention rate: 60%.

There may be potential therefore, to pursue new and larger EU LIFE funded peatland restoration projects within the CSGN activity area.

9.4.3 What private sector funding might be available?
The Scottish Government has given support to the development of a Peatland Code which is being managed through the IUCN UK Peatland Programme. This initiative will enable private business sponsorship of peatland restoration with potential for public/private funding partnerships to provide long term support. Market research indicates that businesses are interested provided they are not seen as replacing government funding. An important part of the development of the code is the need for research and testing on a number of demonstration sites. Funding is required to enable restoration projects in key areas with accompanying resources to enable the right research and monitoring of the carbon and other benefits so that there is a sound basis under the Peatland Code for verifying the benefits in the market place.

9.4.4 Other funding sources

9.4.4.1 Landscape Partnerships – Heritage Lottery Fund
Paragraph 9.3.4.1 describes the HLF Landscape Partnership programme and the two currently funded initiatives in the CSGN activity area. The two initiatives have a total of 120 projects supported with HLF funding. Approximately 1% of the projects are delivering peatland restoration. Figures on the budgets for these projects are not readily available, so it has been assumed that approximately 1% of the budget is to be spent on peatland protection. Over the course of the two initiatives funding period this equates to a total of £8,000 per year.

9.4.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?
Table 28 shows the funding sources currently available for peatland restoration in the CSGN activity area. The total readily available funding amounts to £1,268k per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £2,625k.

Table 28. Available funding sources for peatland restoration in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>SRDP (Agri-Environment Climate Scheme)</td>
<td>£651,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peatland Action Fund</td>
<td>£279,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td>SRDP (Agri-Environment Climate Scheme)</td>
<td>£279,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LIFE (EcoCo)</td>
<td>£51,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>£0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>HLF (Landscape Partnerships)</td>
<td>£8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 28 shows that there is a current funding shortfall of around £1.4m per year to enable peatland restoration at 1,772 hectares per year.
The funding shortfall might be reduced by prioritising the funding of peatland restoration through the SRDP in the CSGN activity area, and through other sources such as increased and targeted charitable donations.

The remaining funding might be sourced from successful EU LIFE bids. However, the funding rate from EU LIFE projects is around 50%. As EU LIFE funding cannot be matched with SRDP or Peatland Action funding the match funding would have to found from other sources. Potentially the Peatland Code and other private or public sector funding could be used as match funding.

9.5 Resources for Habitats in the CSGN

Figure 29 shows that the total funding currently available for Habitats in the CSGN activity area amounts to £12.8m per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £21.0m. There is a current funding shortfall of £8.2m per year.

The shortfall in funding represents approximately 39% of required funding to meet CSGN annual delivery targets.
**9.5.1 Recommendations for resourcing Habitats in the CSGN activity area**

The following recommendations are suggested to secure the necessary resources for Habitats within the CSGN activity area:

1. Secure or increase existing levels of public funding
   - Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current level of AECS/Forestry Grant Scheme funding in the CSGN activity area
   - Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current level of woodland creation on the National Forest Estate in the CSGN activity area.
   - Work with Scottish Government to secure continued Peatland Action Fund
   - Support the full uptake of the AECS/Forestry Grant Scheme funding for CSGN habitat components within the CSGN activity area
   - Develop further EU LIFE bids focussed on Habitats with the CSGN.

2. Secure funding from other sources
   - Investigate habitat mitigation schemes linked to built development
   - Promote the Woodland and Peatland Carbon Codes
   - Encourage charitable funding toward CSGN habitat components
10 Active Travel

10.1 C17: Deliver a strategic network of active travel routes

10.1.1 How much funding is required?
The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated that the total capital cost to deliver a strategic network of active travel routes within the CSGN activity area is £468,740,000 at an average cost of £187,496 per kilometre.

If the rate of delivery in the CSGN activity area is to be consistent through to 2050 and is to meet the stated ambition for delivery, then 71 kilometres per year of strategic network active travel routes will have to be delivered (based on 35 years of delivery).

An annual budget for CSGN strategic network active travel routes would have to be in the order of £13,393,000\(^{106}\) per year (£468,740,000 ÷ 35 years).

10.1.2 What public sector funding is available?

10.1.2.1 Community Links Programme
Sustrans Scotland’s Community Links Programme provides grant funding for the creation of infrastructure that enables more people to cycle and walk for everyday journeys. The programme is funded through the Transport Scotland Sustainable Transport team within the Scottish Government.

Local Authorities are the principal delivery partners for Community Links projects. However, other applicants – such as national parks, universities, trusts and larger charitable organisations – have received funding.

The Community Links programme received around £14.5m funding for 2014/15 and around £24m funding for 2015/16. It is anticipated that a similar scale programme will be available in 2016/17. The programme can fund pre-construction design, community engagement and feasibility work, construction work and post-construction project enhancements.

Community Links funding will provide up to 50% of project costs. Projects can be match funded from any source within reason. Local Authority applicants often use Cycling Walking Safer Streets (CWSS) as match funding (see paragraph 10.1.2.1). However, match funding from different departments such as Education, Outdoor Access, Health, Regeneration or Planning is encouraged. Other matches such as materials or staff costs can be considered. Non-Local Authority applicants can consider funding from a range of sources including The Climate Challenge Fund, The Heritage Lottery Fund, Stations Community Regeneration Fund, charitable trusts and commercial partners.

In 2014/15 Community Links provided £8.9m to projects in the CSGN activity area from a total budget of £14.5m. Therefore, 62% of the total Community Links budget for 2014/15 was awarded to projects in the CSGN activity area.

Complete figures for the funding awards from the 2015/16 Community Links budget are not yet available. However, a total of 156 projects received Community Links funding in 2015/16.

\(^{106}\) Rounded to the nearest £1,000
and of these 100 projects are in the CSGN activity area. Therefore, 64% of all Community Links projects for 2015/16 are in the CSGN activity area.

A brief review of the projects that were awarded Community Links funding in 2015/16 in the CSGN activity area indicates that the majority of projects appear to align with the definition of the provision of a ‘strategic network of active travel routes’ as defined in the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study. However, further confirmation of this might be necessary.

It is perhaps reasonable to assume, therefore, that around 62% of the 2015/16 Community Links budget will be awarded to projects in the CSGN activity area - £14,800,000 per year (£24m x 62%). As Community Links funding must have at least 50% match funding it is reasonable to assume that around £29.6m will be spent on Community Links projects in the CSGN activity area in 2015/16.

10.1.2.1 Cycling, Walking and Safer Streets Programme
Transport Scotland provides support to local authorities for cycling projects through dedicated allocations for cycling, walking and safer streets (CWSS) projects.

There was a CWSS programme budget of £8m in 2015/16. From this budget £5,533,000 was allocated to CSGN local authorities. However, some of the projects supported from this fund might not meet the definition of delivering a ‘strategic network of active travel routes’ as defined in the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study. Additionally, some local authorities might use the fund to match fund projects awarded Community Links funding (see paragraph 10.1.2.1). Data on the nature of projects supported by the CWSS programme, or the use of the fund to match Community Links funding is not currently available. It is perhaps reasonable to assume that 50% of the CWSS fund might be used on projects which do not deliver a ‘strategic network of active travel routes’ - £2,766,500 (£5,533,000 x 50%). It may also be reasonable to assume that 50% of the CWSS allocation which is used to deliver a ‘strategic network of active travel routes’ is used to match fund Community Links projects (i.e. £2,766,500 x 50% = £1,383,250).

10.1.2.2 Safer Routes to Schools Grant
The Safer Routes to Schools Grant (SRSG) Fund is Sustrans Scotland’s grant scheme for active travel infrastructure associated with school travel. It is a one year programme with funding from the Sustainable Transport Team in Transport Scotland, within Scottish Government.

A budget of around £1.5 million is available for the 2015/16 Safer Routes to Schools Programme. The SRSG Fund will provide up to 50% of project costs. The SRSG Fund is a Scotland-wide fund. A similar grant rate of the SRSG Fund to the CSGN activity area is assumed as the Community Links Programme (i.e. 62%). Therefore, an estimated £930,000 of SRSG might be awarded to the CSGN activity area in 2015/16.

However, some of the projects supported from this fund might not meet the definition of delivering a ‘strategic network of active travel routes’ as defined in the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study, and the programme also funds post construction project work (e.g. promotion and awareness raising, monitoring equipment, 20 mph zoning) which are not capital costs estimated in the Costing the CSGN study. It is perhaps reasonable to assume that only 50% of the SRSG awarded to projects in the CSGN activity area will go to projects that will deliver ‘a strategic network of active travel routes’ - £465,000 (£930,000 x 50%).
10.1.2.3 The CSGN Development Fund

The 2016/2017 CSGN Development Fund\(^{107}\) is managed by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust, with funding provided by Forestry Commission Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Transport Scotland and the Scottish Government. It aids the development and implementation of projects delivering the Central Scotland Green Network on the ground.

For 2016/17, 18 projects have been awarded over £430,000 to transform the local environment and add value to the economy.

To be eligible, projects were required to meet the following criteria:

- They contribute to the delivery of the outcomes and ambitions of the CSGN Vision
- They are strategic, meeting a clearly identified need
- They will deliver (or are likely to lead to) transformational improvements on the ground

Approximately £200k was available for projects that focussed on “improving or creating functional access routes passing through or leading to the development of green networks, greenspace or countryside and associated green infrastructure”.

An analysis of the 18 projects awarded funding\(^{108}\) for 2016/17 identified two projects that will receive CSGN Development Fund allocations for the creation of active travel routes, with a total award of £48,000\(^{109}\). If future funding rounds of the CSGN Development Fund follow allocations of similar amounts to the range of project types to be supported in 2016/17, then a similar amount of funding per year will be available for the creation of a strategic network of active travel routes.

10.1.3 What private sector funding might be available?

There are currently no known readily available private sector funding sources which will provide resources toward the delivery of a strategic network of active travel routes in the CSGN activity area.

10.1.4 Other funding sources

There are currently no known readily available other funding sources which will provide resources toward the delivery of a strategic network of active travel routes in the CSGN activity area.

10.1.5 What is the balance between required and available funding?

Table 29 shows the funding sources currently available for delivery of a strategic network of active travel routes in the CSGN activity area. The estimated total readily available funding amounts to £18.0m per year, against an estimated annual capital cost of £13.4m. However, in order to access the available funding 50% match funding is required for the Community Links Programme and the Safer Routes to Schools Grant. Assuming some of the Cycling, Walking and Safer Streets allocation is used as match funding for the Community Links Programme, approximately £13.9m of match funding will have to be found from other sources to fully drawdown the potential available funding.

\(^{107}\) [http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding/csgn-development-fund](http://www.centralscotlandgreennetwork.org/resources/funding/csgn-development-fund)


\(^{109}\) Rounded to the nearest £1000
Table 29. Available funding sources for delivery of strategic network of active travel routes in the CSGN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding category</th>
<th>Funding source</th>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public (Scottish Government)</td>
<td>Sustrans Community Links Programme</td>
<td>£14,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cycling, Walking and Safer Streets Programme</td>
<td>£2,766,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustrans Safer Routes to Schools Grant Fund</td>
<td>£465,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CSGN Development Fund</td>
<td>£48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public (EU)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Unknown)</td>
<td></td>
<td>£13,881,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 30 shows that there is currently more than sufficient funding available to enable delivery of a strategic network of active travel routes in the CSGN activity area at 2,500 km per year, so long as sufficient matching funding can be sourced.

Figure 30. All resources currently available for the delivery of a strategic network of active travel routes (C17) in the CSGN activity area

Figure 31 shows that £4.6m of match funding would have to be sourced to be able to draw down just sufficient available funding from the Community Links Programme and the Safer Routes to Schools Grant Fund to meet the estimated required annual budget of £13.4m.

Figure 31. Resources available to deliver a strategic network of active travel routes (C17) in the CSGN activity area based on the annual target budget
10.2 Resources for Active Travel in the CSGN

Figure 30 and Figure 31 show that the limiting factor to having sufficient funding for Active Travel in the CSGN activity area is the access to match funding. To meet the annual budget target of £13.4m approximately £4.6m of match funding will be required. The required match funding represents approximately 34% of the annual target budget required to deliver 71 kilometres of strategic network active travel routes each year.

There is potentially £18.0m of Scottish Government funding available, however a much greater match funding amount would have to be sourced (approximately £13.9m).

10.2.1 Recommendations for resourcing Active Travel in the CSGN activity area

The following recommendations are suggested to secure the necessary resources for Active Travel within the CSGN activity area:

1. Secure or increase existing levels of public funding
   - Work with Scottish Government to secure existing funding streams
   - Support the full uptake of the existing funding streams
   - Work with Scottish Government to reduce the 50% match funding requirements

2. Secure funding from other sources
   - No other readily available funding sources have been identified

3. Target Funding
   - Work with SNH and other partners planning the National Walking and Cycling Network to develop a strategy for delivery of the CSGN strategic active travel network
   - Work with funders to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Active Travel Strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN
11 Results and Outputs of the study

11.1 Annual available funding for CSGN component delivery

The preceding chapters have presented figures for the estimated annual available funding for each component against a scale related to each of the component’s annual target budget. In Figure 32 the same data is shown set against a common scale. Figure 32 reveals the relative availability of funding for all CSGN components.

Figure 32. Estimated annual funding available for delivery of CSGN components by funding sector

11.1.1 Components with significant shortfalls in available funding

Figure 33 shows the potential shortfall of readily available funding for each component as a percentage of the annual target budget for each component. Four of the components have a shortfall of over 50% of their annual target budget (C6, C9, C14, C16), and one component has a shortfall in excess of 90% of its annual target budget (C1).
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

Figure 33. Potential shortfall in readily available funding for each component as a percentage of each component’s annual target budget

Figure 34 shows the estimated shortfall in available funding toward each components annual target budget as a percentage of the total of shortfalls for all CSGN components. Four of the five most capital demanding components have significant shortfalls in available annual funding (C1, C6, C13, C17).

Figure 34. Shortfall in component funding as % of total shortfall of all components
In total these four components have a shortfall of £26.9m per year, which is 88% of the total shortfall of required funding to meet the total annual target budget for all components. C1 has the largest shortfall of funding towards its annual target budget at £13m, which itself is 42% of the total shortfall of required funding to meet the total annual target budget for all components.

11.1.2 Components which potentially have sufficient available funding

Figure 33 and Figure 34 show that five of the components potentially have sufficient available funding. These components are:

- C3: Create greenspace in new residential areas;
- C4: Deliver green infrastructure in new residential developments;
- C5: Deliver green infrastructure in new commercial/industrial developments;
- C10: Increase the area of allotments by 200%
- C11: Increase the area of community orchards by 200%.

Of these components, three (C3, C4, C5) are reliant upon the planning system to ensure that planning permissions include conditions that ensure the value of CSGN component delivery are realised through the development.

Analysis of the data for Figure 34 indicates that four of the components each comprise less than 1% of the total shortfall for all components (C7, C8, C9, C12), and in total only comprise 1.2% of the total shortfall.

This means that with a concerted effort to access existing available funding resources and a minor adjustment in available funding, or the identification of other funding sources, nine of the 17 components could be sufficiently funded to meet their annual target budget.

11.2 Annual available funding for thematic blocks of components

The Costing the CSGN study grouped the 17 CSGN capital cost components into six thematic blocks:

- Greenspace
- Green Infrastructure
- Vacant and Derelict Land
- Community Growing
- Habitats
- Active Travel

This study provides an estimate of the total readily available funding for each thematic block by consolidating the data for the individual cost components that comprise each thematic block.

The preceding chapters have presented figures for the estimated annual available funding for each thematic block against a scale related to each of the thematic block’s annual target budget. In Figure 35 the same data is shown set against a common scale.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

Figure 35. Estimated annual funding available for delivery of CSGN thematic blocks by funding sector

Shows that there is potentially sufficient readily available funding to meet the annual target budget for the Community Growing thematic group of components and nearly sufficient for the Vacant and Derelict Land thematic group of components. However, the other four thematic groups of components display significant shortfalls in readily available funding to meet their annual target budgets. The most severe shortfall if for the Greenspace thematic group of components which has a shortfall of £13.4m, which is almost entirely made up of the shortfall from C1 (£13.0m).

Public sector funding is greatest for the Active Travel thematic component and Habitat thematic group components.

Most of the private sector funding is found in the Greenspace and Green Infrastructure thematic groups and is primarily associated with the delivery of greenspace and green infrastructure through conditions of planning permissions for new development.

11.3 Total annual available funding for CSGN component delivery

The total estimate of the average annual amount of funding for all CSGN components that is available within the CSGN activity area by funding sector is shown in Figure 36. In total approximately £50.1m of funding is readily available toward a total annual budget target for CSGN component delivery of £80.8m. There is therefore an annual target budget shortfall of £30.7m which will have to be found from other sources.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

Figure 36. Total estimate of annual funding for all CSGN components by funding sector

Figure 37 shows the total estimate of the average annual amount of funding that is available within the CSGN activity area by funding sector as a percentage of the total annual target budget for all CSGN components. Figure 37 shows that approximately 62% of required funding is readily available and that approximately 38% of funding will have to be found from other sources.

Figure 38 shows that the type of funding programmes which currently provide the largest amounts of funding toward CSGN delivery are mainstream funding programmes\(^\text{110}\) (28%) and planning conditions associated with planning permission (26%).

\(^{110}\) SRDP AECS; SRDP Forest Grant Scheme; LEADER; Community Links; Climate Challenge Fund; Vacant and Derelict Land Fund; Cycling, Walking and Safer Streets Grants; Safer Routes to Schools Grant Fund; Peatland Action Fund; CSGN Development Fund; Stalled Space Scotland; and, Funding of woodland creation on the National Forest Estate
11.4 Readily available Funding Sources

The study has revealed that there is a wide range of funding sources available to those charged with delivering the capital components which comprise the CSGN vision. The study has identified 21 individual readily available funding sources. Figure 39 shows the estimated annual funding available for CSGN component delivery ranked by funding source and sector.

Two of the funding sources (SRDP and LEADER) are funded by both the Scottish Government and the EU.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

Figure 39. Ranked estimates of annual funding available from funding sources for all CSGN components

Two of the potential funding sources are associated with new built development (Private Development and Public Development) and reliant upon the planning system to ensure that planning permissions include conditions that ensure the value of CSGN component delivery are realised through the development. Figure 39 shows that these two funding sources are estimated as the largest and third largest potential funding sources for the CSGN annual target budget.

One of the potential funding sources is associated with major (grey) infrastructure delivery (Glasgow City Deal) and is reliant upon the individual projects that comprise the City Deal integrating CSGN component delivery into the plans for the projects.

These funding sources are, therefore, unlike the other funding sources which are primarily grants based on funding applications (or bids) to mainstream funding programmes for specific outputs and outcomes related to CSGN components.

A few of the funding sources are directly related to the delivery of CSGN components e.g. Community Links; SRDP (Forest Grant Scheme & Agri-Environment Climate Scheme); Peatland Action Fund; Parks for People. Just 2 funding sources (CSGN Development Fund and Ecoco LIFE) are geographically targeted on the CSGN delivery area. The Tesco ‘Bags of Help’ grant scheme has dedicated budgets for grants within the CSGN delivery area. All of these funding sources present issues in ensuring that the funding that is available is used to deliver CSGN components (rather than other environmental related outputs).

Many of the identified funding sources are short-lived, or time bound. The Peatland Action Fund is not expected to be available in 2016/17. The EU funded projects (GI Fund and Ecoco) will be funding sources for a few years only. Even the more mainstream funding sources (e.g. SRDP and LEADER) are time bound programmes, or are Scottish Government funding programmes which might end if political priorities or policies change. There is therefore an issue of funding continuity over the 35 year period for delivery of the CSGN. Short-term funding and ever-changing funding programmes increase the uncertainty for planning project delivery and continue to use significant amounts resources in the pursuit of successful bids.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN
12 Conclusions

12.1 Are there sufficient funding resources to deliver the CSGN Vision?
The results of this study reveal that based on existing funding sources and current levels of funding provision there is insufficient readily available funding to fully deliver the CSGN vision by 2050. There are currently and generally sufficient potential resources to deliver the CSGN components which comprise the Vacant and Derelict Land and the Community Growing themes of the CSGN vision.

However, the resources that have been identified are based on the presumption that they will be fully exploited and entirely used to deliver the capital components by those with a stake in realising the CSGN vision, rather than diverted to other environmental outputs.

12.2 How much more funding resource is required and for what purposes?
The results of this study reveal that around £30.7m per year of additional funding will be required to provide sufficient resources to meet the annual target budget for component delivery of £80.8m. The additional funding is primarily required to support delivery of:

- C1: the creation of new greenspaces in existing urban areas which are in deficit of accessible greenspace. Approximately £13m per year.
- C6: the retrofitting of green infrastructure into priority urban areas. Approximately £3.4m per year
- C13: the creation of new woodlands to expand the woodland area in the CSGN by 50%. Approximately 5.9m per year
- C17: the creation of a strategic network of active travel routes. Approximately 4.6m per year

Lesser amounts of additional funding are required for other components totalling approximately £3.8m per year.

However, the study has identified that approximately £20.8m per year of greenspace and green infrastructure creation associated with new built development should be delivered by developers as a requirement of planning permission. Delivery through development will support:

- C3: the creation of greenspace in new residential developments
- C4: the delivery of green infrastructure in new residential developments
- C5: the delivery of green infrastructure in new commercial and industrial developments.

If this value of CSGN component delivery is not realised through the planning system the cost to retrofit the green infrastructure required to meet the CSGN vision will be considerably larger and will in all probability be borne by the public and not private sector. The ‘Costing the CSGN’ study estimated the capital cost for greenspace delivered through development at £28,000 per hectare, whereas the same study estimated the cost of retrofitting greenspace in existing urban areas at £172,000 per hectare.

12.3 What are the issues in accessing existing funding?
The results of the study reveal that there is around £50.2m per year of readily available funding for the delivery of CSGN components. This represents approximately 62% of the required
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

funding to meet the annual target budgets of all 17 CSGN capital cost components. However, getting access to this funding or ensuring it is spent of CSGN component delivery is difficult and, in practice, achieving this level of funding on an annual basis may be unrealistic.

Here are some reasons why the ability to drawdown all readily available funding might be unrealistic:

12.3.1 Competitive Bidding
The majority of the funding sources identified by this study ask for competitive bids to their funding stream. This means that there is no certainty that applications made for funding toward CSGN components will succeed over bids from others to deliver projects unrelated to CSGN components. It is generally accepted that a bid success rate of 50% is very good. This means that there are significant costs associated with preparing bids, many of which do not even result in access to the funds.

12.3.2 Need for Match funding
There is a common requirement to have identified match funding or a third party contribution in order to be eligible to make a bid. This can lead to a protracted and complex process of making multiple bids in order to secure the correct ‘cocktail’ of funders at the correct time. This adds to the complexity and cost of securing necessary funding.

12.3.3 Changing funding streams
There is a constantly changing funding landscape for environmental projects. This means that project officers have to keep abreast of the latest funding ‘trend’ and re-present projects to keep them eligible for funding.

12.3.4 Short ‘windows of opportunity’
Funders often offer short ‘windows of opportunity’ to make funding bids. This means that project officers often have to conjure up funding bids in short order with the potential of leading to substandard bids and missed opportunities to gain added value from other funding sources or the delivery of wider outcomes.

12.3.5 Short funding periods
Funding sources often require bids to be submitted, funds awarded and fully spent within short time horizons (usually within one year). This makes it very difficult to plan programmes of work or employ delivery staff on any other than short-term contracts. Additionally this model of funding often leads to inefficient spending of finances to ensure delivery within a time threshold.

12.3.6 The ‘Transaction Cost’ of funding CSGN delivery projects
The issues associated with accessing existing funding for CSGN component delivery (identified above) amount to a significant additional ‘transaction cost’. The lack of continuity and fragmentation of funding leads to a ‘stop/start’ funding environment with inherent inefficiencies.
13 Recommendations

At the end of each thematic chapter specific recommendations related to the thematic components are made which may assist to secure the required funding, and to help ensure the available funding resource is used effectively in pursuit of the delivery of the CSGN vision by 2050. These recommendations are collated in the Appendices at Paragraph 14.2.

In response to the findings of this study the following general proposed actions are recommended:

13.1 Assess the existing levels of CSGN component funding ‘draw down’
This study provides an estimate of the levels of readily available funding for CSGN component delivery, but it does not provide an account of the total levels of funding that have been accessed by all organisations operating in the CSGN activity area to delivery CSGN components.

If a case is to be made to increase funding for CSGN delivery, or to re-align existing funding streams, then it will be necessary to demonstrate that current available funding is being (or will be) fully and effectively used.

It is recommended that:

- A study is commissioned to assess the total amount of available funding that is currently being ‘drawn down’ to deliver CSGN components, and the extent of component delivery that results with that funding resource.

13.2 Review the CSGN component delivery targets
The size of the annual target budget for each CSGN component used in this study is derived from the total estimated capital cost of delivering each component presented in the ‘Costing the CSGN’ study. The total estimated capital cost for each component in that study is based on an estimated unit capital cost and an estimate of the quantity of component delivery. The quantity of delivery required for each component is based on an interpretation of the CSGN vision expressed in several CSGN related documents. Some of the component targets for the extent of delivery are explicit, and seemingly quite arbitrary, e.g. ‘triple the number of allotments across the CSGN’.

If a case is to be made to increase funding for CSGN delivery, or to re-align existing funding streams, then it will be necessary to be able to justify why targets for the extent of delivery are necessary to achieve the outcomes that underlie the CSGN vision.
Component 13: ‘Increase the area of woodland by 50%’

An increase of woodland cover by 50% in the CSGN activity area would mean that woodland cover in the CSGN activity area would meet the Scottish Forestry Strategy ambition for woodland cover across Scotland.

A review of this component delivery target should consider if a 50% increase in woodland cover in the CSGN activity area is feasible and desirable when other land-use options are taken into consideration, and whether a reduction in the target will have a significant impact on the delivery of the outcomes that underlie the CSGN vision.

If it were possible to adjust this component delivery target to ‘Increase the area of woodland by 33%’ then current levels of funding would be sufficient to achieve the new annual target budget based on the new target.

It is recommended that:

- A review of current component delivery targets is undertaken to establish the minimum component delivery targets that are necessary to deliver the underlying outcomes of the CSGN vision.

13.3 Focus available funding on delivery of CSGN components

The available funding reported in this study assumes that all readily available funding will be spent on the delivery of CSGN components. However, it should be assumed that currently this is not the case. Some examples of where available funding may not be fully used for delivery of CSGN components are given below:

- **Community Growing**: Although currently there appears to be sufficient funding available to meet the annual target budget for community growing components of the CSGN vision, there is little strategic direction of funding toward delivery of community growing facilities. There is the potential therefore, that current funding isn’t delivering facilities in locations where they are required in order to meet the CSGN vision, or in a way that ensures the assets will be sustained through to 2050 and beyond.

- **The CSGN Development Fund**: Although a relatively small funding resource in relation to the total annual target budget, it is the only funding resource specifically created to assist in the delivery of the CSGN vision. However, analysis undertaken for this study of the projects which have been awarded grants from the fund in 2016/17 indicates that about 40% of this resource is being spent on projects which are not delivering CSGN components.

- **Component 2: The enhancement of existing greenspaces**: The funding currently available for this component is substantial with a shortfall of just 13% of the annual target budget, but the majority of the available funding is from non-mainstream sources (e.g. Tesco’s ‘Bags of Help’, HLF’s Parks for People, Scottish Communities Landfill Fund). Consequently there is little strategic direction of the available funding toward underperforming greenspaces that were identified in the ‘Costing the CSGN study’ as requiring enhancement based on local authority open space audits.

Component 7: ‘Deliver greenspace on V&DL classified for social or environmental end-use.’

This component potentially has more than sufficient available funding to meet the annual target budget if VDLF recipient local authorities in the CSGN activity area follow the Scottish Government expectation that at least 25% of the fund is spent on ‘greening’ of VDL sites.

112 Around £400k per year compared to £80.8m per year
A strategic approach to the use of this funding will help to ensure that it is used to best effect to deliver this component and contribute to other CSGN components. It should ensure that ‘greening’ activities deliver greenspace (or temporary greening) where it is most required, and that this greenspace on V&DL should also deliver habitat or community growing facilities where they are most required.

If a case is to be made to increase funding for CSGN delivery, or to re-align existing funding streams, then it will be necessary to demonstrate that current available funding is being effectively focussed on CSGN component delivery.

It is recommended that:

- **Delivery Strategies** are prepared for thematic blocks of CSGN components, or individual components (where they do not already exist) that will identify the strategic locations where component delivery should be focussed to deliver the CSGN vision.
- CSGNT works with funding organisations to adopt the recommendations for component delivery that are made in the Delivery Strategies.

### 13.4 Review the rate of delivery of CSGN components

This study is based on an assumption that the rate of delivery of all components will be constant for the 35 years from 2016 through to 2050. This is the simplest approach to planning for delivery, but doesn’t reflect the current availability of resources, or any strategic analysis of the best approach for delivery of outputs and outcomes.

The findings of this study have revealed that some of the CSGN components (i.e. Community Growing components and V&DL components) potentially have more than sufficient readily available funding and it might be possible to deliver more of the component than the annual target budget would allow. Consideration should be given therefore whether front-loading of delivery of these components is advantageous.

Conversely, several of the CSGN components are significantly under resourced (e.g. C1, C6, C13, C17), and other components less severely under resourced. Every year that these components are under resourced effectively increases the rate of delivery for subsequent years and the required annual target budget. If action is taken, as recommended in this study, then some of the immediate under resourcing issues should be addressed. However, it is likely that many of the recommended actions will take longer to take effect. Consideration should be given therefore whether the back-loading of some components will be necessary, bearing in mind the consequential increase of the annual target budgets for those components.

It is recommended that:

- A plan for the rate of delivery of each CSGN component is prepared based on a strategy for funding the components, and an understanding of the expectation of Scottish Government to realise the outputs and outcomes from CSGN delivery.

### 13.5 Secure existing funding streams for CSGN delivery

The findings of this study indicate that current readily available funding could make up more than 60% of the required funding for the total annual target budget of all components.
Mainstream funding programmes currently provide about 28% of the required funding for the total annual target budget. These funding programmes are largely controlled by Scottish Government. If the current funding situation for the delivery of the CSGN is not to get worse than it is important that those with a stake in CSGN delivery should look to secure existing mainstream funding programmes and work to actively shape the development of future funding streams toward CSGN delivery. It is desirable to develop continuity of funding streams for the CSGN because of the long programme of delivery that will be required. Preparing funding bids in an ever-changing and competitive funding ‘landscape’ uses significant resources which could otherwise be focussed on delivery itself.

CSGN delivery through planning conditions associated with planning permission currently potentially provides about 26% of the required funding for the total annual target budget. The effectiveness of the planning system to deliver the CSGN through planning conditions is controlled by individual planning authorities and Scottish Government.

Component 4: ‘Deliver green infrastructure in new residential areas’
This component has one of the largest capital costs and is entirely reliant upon the effectiveness of the planning system for adequate delivery of this CSGN component as a condition of planning permission. Failure to deliver through this means is likely to require additional funding because it is substantially more expensive to retrofit green infrastructure than delivery of integrated green infrastructure alongside the rest of the built development. Additionally, costs associated with retrofitting works are likely to be borne by the public purse rather than by the developer.

Non-mainstream funding programmes currently provide about 9% of the required funding for the total annual target budget. These funding streams are either private sector programmes, lottery programmes or exceptional government programmes. The Scottish Government has influence over the current private sector funding programmes because both these programmes came about as a result of environmental legislation. If the current funding situation for the delivery of the CSGN is not to get worse than it is important that, where possible, these non-mainstream funding programmes are secured.

It is recommended that:

- The CSGN Trust and the CSGN Programme Committee work with relevant departments in Scottish Government and within CSGN local authorities
  - to secure existing funding programmes;
  - to assist in shaping future funding programmes; and,
  - to ensure CSGN delivery through the planning system.

13.6 Increase mainstream funding for CSGN delivery
The findings of this study indicate that there is a sizable shortfall in current readily available funding to enable the delivery of the CSGN vision. Although there will be other, less readily available funding sources that can and should be pursued it is unlikely that these alternative
funding sources (e.g. public subscription, charitable donations, corporate sponsorship) will go very far toward filling the shortfall.

A case needs to be made to increase funding for CSGN delivery, and this might include realignment of existing funding streams. This should be undertaken in parallel with the pursuit of all the other recommendations made in this study to reduce the ‘ask’ for new funding wherever possible.

Component 1: ‘Create greenspace in existing urban areas’
This component has one of the largest capital costs and the largest shortfall in funding. It could be argued that this component more than any other component is fundamental to the CSGN vision as it is about delivering greenspace to communities with no ready access to greenspace and therefore little access to the beneficial outcomes from a green network. However, there is no current mainstream funding support for this component. It is unlikely that other recommended actions will have a significant impact on reducing the funding shortfall for this component.

It is recommended that:

- A report is prepared for Scottish Government which makes the case to increase mainstream funding for CSGN delivery, based on an understanding of which components require additional support even after all other recommendations for action have been explored.

13.7 Assess the capacity required to access funding for, and delivery of CSGN components
This study has revealed the broad range of potential funding sources for delivery of CSGN components. Each of these funding sources require bespoke applications or bids, and none are guaranteed to be successful. Additionally, there is often a requirement to have supporting documentation, analyses or a track record of community involvement and delivery in order to have a chance of a successful application or bid for funding.

The processes leading to successful funding applications and bids, therefore, take time and supporting staff capacity. This study has not given consideration to the capacity required to achieve successful funding drawdown to the CSGN activity area at the rate necessary to achieve the total annual target budget for all components. Nor has this study considered the capacity of the existing organisations working to deliver the CSGN to increase the rate of successful funding applications and bids. However, such an analysis is necessary and any additional required capacity must be found if current and future available funding is to be fully exploited in delivering the CSGN components. The necessary capacity to access funding and to use it to deliver CSGN components has an associated financial cost.

The Forth Road Crossing Bill, which was published in 2009 in preparation for the commissioning of the new Forth road bridge (a National Development in the National Planning Framework), estimated the capital cost of the bridge at £1,345m\(^{114}\). This capital cost included an estimate for ‘Employers Costs’. These were essentially for the capacity costs associated with project planning, tendering of contracts, supervision of delivery, site assessments and

\(^{114}\) [http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S3_Bills/Forth%20Crossing%20Bill/b33s3-introd-en.pdf](http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/S3_Bills/Forth%20Crossing%20Bill/b33s3-introd-en.pdf)
preparations. The total costs for these was estimated at £126m. This is approximately 9% of the total capital cost for the project, but it doesn’t include any costs for securing the necessary funding of the project.

The delivery of the CSGN (another National Development in the National Planning Framework) will have costs for project planning, tendering of contracts, supervision of delivery, and site assessments, as well as costs for accessing capital funding for project delivery. If a similar proportion of total capital costs for the new Forth road bridge were to be applied to the CSGN ‘project’, which has an annual capital cost estimated to be £80.8m per year (excluding capacity costs), then approximately £8m per year should be allowed for to cover capacity resourcing\(^\text{115}\). Currently, it is estimated that the additional resource that has been created to manage the CSGN ‘project’ has a capital cost of less than £1.5m. By this estimation the structures currently in place to provide the capacity to access funding and deliver the CSGN are significantly under resourced.

It is recommended that:

- A report is prepared which assesses the capacity required to project manage, prepare and secure funding and oversee and monitor delivery of the CSGN, and provides recommendations on how the necessary capacity can be resourced.

**13.8 Prepare a CSGN Funding Strategy**

This study is based on an assessment of current available funding and essentially provides a ‘snapshot’ of the present funding situation. Over the next 35 years the funding situation for CSGN delivery is bound to change. However, those tasked with delivery of the CSGN have to work with the funding circumstances that currently prevail and hope to influence future decisions about funding mechanisms to allow effective and timely delivery of the CSGN vision.

For this reason the development of a strategic approach to funding the delivery of the CSGN is required. The strategic approach should provide detail on the actions necessary to successfully attract required resources for delivery over the short term and recognise the longer term issues and challenges for which preparations should be made.

It is recommended that:

- A comprehensive 5-year CSGN Funding Strategy is prepared that draws upon:
  - the study to assess current levels of funding drawdown;
  - the review of component delivery targets;
  - the report on mainstream funding;
  - the component Delivery Strategies;
  - an assessment of the rate of delivery of components through to 2050; and,
  - an assessment of required supporting capacity for component delivery.

\(^{115}\) This is a conservative estimate as the cost of securing the necessary funding for CSGN component delivery is likely to be significant.
13.9 Create a CSGN component delivery recording & monitoring system

Funding providers and sponsors in Scottish Government are likely to expect reports on progress in delivery of CSGN components toward which they have provided funds. In addition, the CSGN Trust needs to have a system which manages progress data so that delivery plans can be updated and adjusted as necessary.

A system to record progress toward component delivery targets will provide the management and reporting tool required for the CSGN. The challenge in creating such a system is to be able to record progress in delivery from multiple organisations working across the CSGN activity area. Nonetheless, a monitoring system is considered essential for effective and efficient direction of limited resources and to give confidence to funders and sponsors that application of funding resources are delivering results.

It is recommended that:

- A CSGN component delivery recording and monitoring system is created and annually updated.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN
14 Appendices

These appendices can be found in the following paragraphs:

- 14.1 Assumptions used in this study
- 14.2 Recommendations from thematic chapters.

14.1 Assumptions used in this study

This study is based on the general assumption that where funding programmes are currently providing resources to deliver CSGN component relevant projects that they will continue to do so at similar rates in the coming years.

The following additional assumptions have been made in the completion of this study:

14.1.1 The Green Infrastructure Fund

- 70% of the Green Infrastructure SI funding is allocated to Operations within the CSGN activity area
- 10% of the funding allocated to the CSGN activity area is for the creation of greenspace in existing urban areas
- 50% of the funding allocated to the CSGN activity area is for the retrofitting of green infrastructure in priority areas
- Funding spread over 2 years

14.1.2 Scottish Landfill Communities Fund:

- The levels of SLCF in 2015 and onwards remain at similar levels to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- The proportion of SLCF distributed to Object C projects remains similar to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- The proportion of SLCF distributed to Object D projects remains similar to LCF in Scotland in 2010/11
- Around 50% of distribution of SLCF is in the CSGN activity area
- Around 33% of Object C projects are for provision of public parks, 33% for maintenance of public parks, and 33% for the improvement of public parks
- Around 50% of Object D projects are for the provision of natural habitat.
- Around 50% of Object D projects are for the enhancement of natural habitat.

14.1.3 Greenspace delivery through Planning Conditions

- That 22% of greenspace associated with new residential development will be funded by the public sector, and that 78% of greenspace associated with new residential development will be funded by the private sector.
- That 25% of residential developments on vacant or derelict land are at a scale where greenspace would be expected to be delivered as part of the planning permission.

14.1.4 Green Infrastructure delivery through Planning Conditions

- That 22% of GI associated with new residential development will be funded by the public sector, and that 78% will be funded by the private sector.
- That 28% of GI associated with new non-residential development will be funded by the public sector, and 72% will be funded by the private sector.

14.1.5 The Glasgow City Region City Deal

- Approximately 10% of the City Deal project budgets will be spent on retrofitting green infrastructure
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

- The project budgets will be spent over a period of 20 years

14.1.6 The Vacant and Derelict Land Fund (VDLF)
- That 1.8% of the 2015/16 allocation of VDLF to the four recipient CSGN local authorities is made available for greenspace creation.
- That 5.7% of the 2015/16 allocation of VDLF to the four recipient CSGN local authorities is made available for temporary greening of vacant and derelict sites.
- That 0.1% of the 2015/16 allocation of VDLF to the four recipient CSGN local authorities is made available for the naturalisation of vacant and derelict sites.
- 50 dwellings per hectare is an average density of development across the CSGN activity area

14.1.7 The Regeneration Capital Grant Fund (RCGF)
- That currently RCGF isn’t providing any significant funding to convert V&DL into greenspace.

14.1.8 Stalled Spaces Scotland
- That up to one third of the Stalled Spaces Scotland funding will be spent on CSGN relevant projects on registered vacant and derelict land.

14.1.9 The National Forest Estate (Forest Enterprise Scotland)
- That 400ha of new woodland is planted annually by Forest Enterprise Scotland on the National Forest Estate in the CSGN activity area.

14.1.1 The SRDP (2014 – 2020) Forestry Grant Scheme
- That approximately 24% of all new woodland creation in Scotland annually will be in the CSGN activity area.

14.1.2 The SRDP (2014 – 2020) Agri-Environment Climate Scheme (AECS)
- That indicative AECS budget allocations to grassland, wetland and heathland management are allocated as indicated between 2015 -2020
- That there will be a pro rata allocation of the AECS budget to the CSGN activity area based on the proportion of the extent of habitat in the CSGN activity area compared to the extent of habitat in Scotland
- That any land holding that is successful in applying for AECS habitat creation and management options will also be able to access any necessary capital grant options associated with the management option
- That 27% of the AECS budget in the CSGN activity area is provided by the EU.

14.1.3 The Peatland Action Fund
- That there will be a pro rata allocation of the Peatland Action Fund budget to the CSGN activity area based on the proportion of the extent of peatland habitat in the CSGN activity area compared to the extent of peatland habitat in Scotland.

14.1.4 The Community Links Programme
- That around 62% of the 2015/16 Community Links budget will be awarded to projects in the CSGN activity area

14.1.5 Cycling, Walking and Safer Streets Programme (CWSS)
- That 50% of the CWSS fund might be used on projects which deliver a ‘strategic network of active travel routes’
- That 50% of the CWSS allocation which is used to deliver a ‘strategic network of active travel routes’ is used to match fund Community Links projects
14.1.6 Safer Routes to Schools Grant (SRSG)

- That 50% of the SRSG awarded to projects in the CSGN activity area will go to projects that will deliver ‘a strategic network of active travel routes’.

14.2 Recommendations from thematic chapters

14.2.1 Secure or increase existing levels of public funding

14.2.1.1 Greenspace

- Ensure planning authorities apply minimum standards for greenspace delivery associated with built development in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with greenspace scotland to secure Tesco’s ‘Bags of Help’ grants in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with the BIG lottery fund to support greenspace creation and enhancement in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with community groups and partner organisations to develop greenspace creation and enhancement funding bids in strategically identified locations in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with Scottish Government, SEPA and SLCF Approved Bodies to identify where SLCF can be directed to deliver strategic CSGN greenspace component delivery.

14.2.1.2 Green Infrastructure

- Ensure planning authorities apply minimum standards for Green Infrastructure delivery associated with built development in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with the Glasgow City Region City Deal team to support green infrastructure delivery associated with City Deal projects in the Glasgow City Region.
- Develop further EU funding bids focussed on Green Infrastructure within the CSGN activity area.

14.2.1.3 Vacant and Derelict Land

- Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current level of VDLF in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with Scottish Government to explicitly state expectations for minimum expenditure of the VDLF on CSGN delivery.
- Work with VDLF receiving local authorities to meet the minimum expected expenditure on CSGN delivery on V&DL.
- Work with Scottish Government to secure the Stalled Spaces Scotland programme and increase the focus of the programme on temporary greening of V&DL.

14.2.1.4 Community Growing

- Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current allocation of CCF and LEADER funding to community growing in strategically identified locations in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with greenspace scotland to secure Tesco’s ‘Bags of Help’ grants in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with the BIG lottery fund to support community growing in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with community groups and partner organisations to develop community growing funding bids in strategically identified locations in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with funders to ensure that sufficient community garden creation projects (C12) are supported in the CSGN activity area to at least meet the annual target budget for delivery.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

14.2.1.5 Habitat
- Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current level of AECS/Forestry Grant Scheme funding in the CSGN activity area
- Work with Scottish Government to secure or increase the current level of woodland creation on the National Forest Estate in the CSGN activity area.
- Work with Scottish Government to secure continued Peatland Action Fund
- Support the full uptake of the AECS/Forestry Grant Scheme funding for CSGN habitat components within the CSGN activity area
- Develop further EU LIFE bids focussed on Habitats with the CSGN.

14.2.1.6 Active Travel
- Work with Scottish Government to secure existing funding streams
- Support the full uptake of the existing funding streams
- Work with Scottish Government to reduce the 50% match funding requirements

14.2.2 Secure funding from other sources

14.2.2.1 Greenspace
- Ensure greenspace delivery is part of wider regeneration bids.
- Work with Scottish Government to identify new funding streams for CSGN greenspace component delivery

14.2.2.2 Green Infrastructure
- Explore the potential of tax initiatives such as Business Improvement Districts levies and water rate credits for investment in green infrastructure in priority urban areas

14.2.2.3 Vacant and Derelict Land
- Ensure planning authorities apply minimum standards for greenspace delivery associated with built development on V&DL in the CSGN activity area.
- Ensure greenspace delivery is part of wider regeneration bids to the RCGF.

14.2.2.4 Habitat
- Investigate habitat mitigation schemes linked to built development
- Promote the Woodland and Peatland Carbon Codes
- Encourage charitable funding toward CSGN habitat components

14.2.3 Target Funding

14.2.3.1 Greenspace
- Develop a CSGN Greenspace strategy which identifies the locations where greenspace creation or improvement is required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.
- Work with funders to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Greenspace strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed.

14.2.3.2 Green Infrastructure
- Develop a ‘Retrofitting Green Infrastructure in the CSGN’ strategy which identifies the priority urban locations where investment in green infrastructure is required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.

14.2.3.3 Vacant and Derelict Land
- Develop a CSGN Vacant and Derelict Land strategy which identifies the locations for Green Network assets on V&DL required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.
Resourcing the CSGN – Potential sources of funding for the capital costs of the CSGN

- Work with VDLF recipient local authorities to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Vacant and derelict land strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed.

14.2.3.4 Community Growing
- Develop a CSGN Community Growing strategy which identifies the locations for, and the type of new community growing facilities required to meet the CSGN vision for 2050.
- Work with funders to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Community Growing strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed.

14.2.3.5 Active Travel
- Work with SNH and other partners planning the National Walking and Cycling Network to develop a strategy for delivery of the CSGN strategic active travel network
- Work with funders to adopt the recommendations from the CSGN Active Travel Strategy so that funding is focussed where it is most needed
The Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) vision:

By 2050, central Scotland has been transformed into a place where the environment adds value to the economy and where people’s lives are enriched by its quality.

With greater public, private and third sector support we can do more. We need your help.

If you are interested in doing more, please contact:

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