

## Ms Cunningham's meeting with HRH Duke of Rothesay - 23 October 2017

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*\* Dumfries House General Briefing has been submitted by Historic Environment Scotland. The brief is two years old but I have included as some of this might be of contextual interest.*

## MARINE LITTER

### Top Lines

- “A Marine Litter Strategy for Scotland”, (2014), sets out the approach to ensure the amount of litter entering the marine environment is minimised to bring ecological, economic and social benefits.
- The Marine Litter Strategy Steering Group oversees and co-ordinates over 40 action points identified in the Strategy to reduce the amount of litter entering the marine environment. Last meeting 7 Sept 2017, next 25 Jan 2018.
- The Scottish Government is developing legislation to ban the manufacture and sale of rinse-off personal care products containing plastic microbeads. The bans are expected to be introduced in 30 June 2018.
- Relevant Programme for Government statements
  - A commitment to a deposit return scheme
  - Committing £500, 000 to begin to address litter sinks around the coast and to develop policy to address marine plastics, which will involve working with community groups
  - Hosting an international conference to discuss improving our marine environment and protecting our wildlife, focusing on marine plastics.
  - Establishing an advisory group to consider fiscal and other measures to reduce waste and boost the circular economy - for example, a possible levy on single-use cups

### International and National Marine Litter Strategies

In 2014 Scotland published its Marine Litter Strategy with a clear purpose: to develop current and future measures to ensure that the amount of litter entering the marine and coastal environment is minimised to bring ecological, economic and social benefits. The Strategy helps with Scotland’s obligations under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive to achieve good environmental status in its marine waters by 2020 and the requirement that “the properties and quantities of marine litter do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environments”. The Strategy also supports the work of OSPAR of which Scotland shares representation with the UK as a contracting partner.

### Marine Litter Initiatives

- Supporting KIMOs project ‘fishing for litter’, facilitating the removal and safe disposal of marine litter by the commercial fishing fleet. 18 harbours are now part of this scheme and have removed over 1102 tonnes since 2005.
- Supporting KIMO’s ‘pick up 3 pieces’ project, which encourages beach visitors to take 3 pieces of litter with them when they leave.
- Funding of Keep Scotland Beautiful to support Local Authorities in their role tackling litter and administering the seaside award and Blue Flag programme.
- Funding of Local Coastal Partnerships which each have an objective to contribute to the actions of the Marine Litter Strategy, including educating local people on the impact of marine litter on the ecosystem and organising beach cleans.

## **Plastic Microbeads ban legislation**

The UK is one of the first countries to take legislative action against microbeads. SGLD have been instructed to draft a Regulation under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Scotland has a later manufacturing ban date than DEFRA due to legislative differences.

DEFRA's timetable for England;

- 1 January 2018, ban on manufacture,
- 30 June 2018, ban on sale of rinse-off personal care products containing microbeads.

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;

- 30 June 2018, ban on manufacture and sale

[Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

## **Marine Litter Sinks**

The Marine Litter Strategy Steering Group met 7<sup>th</sup> September 2017 to discuss monitoring and research options for litter sinks in general and Arrochar in particular. In order to better understand how litter is gathering in such large quantities ahead of being dumped ashore in poor weather, knowledge of water currents through the water column and different litter's behaviour in them is needed. Data has been requested from the MOD and has been agreed to be shared. It is hoped that this data can be used in the Marine Scotland's Shelf model to help identify litter holding areas. Innovative technology will be sought and trialled to remove litter directly from the water in holding areas, this will be an engineering challenge if the rubbish is to be found mid-water. [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

Regional Marine Planning will allow local communities working in Marine Planning Partnerships to set marine litter objectives and policies for their areas.

## **Marine Scotland Science research of marine litter and microplastics**

Marine Scotland Science research vessels have been monitoring seabed litter with trawl surveys for over 8 years, this data is used internationally. They have also collected microplastics from the water column over the last 3 years and now also collect sediments for microplastic analysis. Research continues in the capacity for microplastics to accumulate toxins such as persistent organic pollutants and the uptake of these toxins in organisms that would allow transfer through the food chain. Data obtained has confirmed that microplastics could act as an effective vector for the concentration and transportation of PAH, PCB and selective PBDEs into blue mussel tissue.

## **International Marine Environment and Litter Conference**

The date for the conference has still to be set. There is an international marine debris conference already organised for March 2018 in San Diego. The programme for this has still to be finalised and will determine the design and focus for the Scottish conference.

## **Future actions of the Scottish Government to tackle marine litter including possible action on Nurdles**

Many options are being researched by policy officials including actions to reduce littering of cotton buds, nurdles, sewage related debris, micro-fibres and marine industry litter.

### **Nurdle update**

Over the weekend of 14-15 October 2017 Fidra had media coverage of their Nurdle 9-5 event which showed shockingly high levels of Nurdles on a beach in Bo'ness. (540,000 collected from a small beach section)

Fidra is an environmental charity based in East Lothian. It engages on local environmental issues and uses these to contribute to wider dialogue at national and international levels. Fidra operates 'The Great Nurdle Hunt' to engage the public on the issue of industrial pellet (nurdles) pollution, but their main focus of pre-production plastics is with industry. They have gained the support of the local plastic industry and want all companies handling nurdles in Scotland to sign the 'Operation Clean Sweep' pledge. With industry's help they aim to end further industrial plastic pellet or 'nurdle' pollution into Scottish seas, and challenge the rest of the UK to follow suit.

Operation Clean Sweep, (OCS), is an international programme originally designed by the plastics industry and supported by The British Plastics Federation and PlasticsEurope. The voluntary scheme has a key message that good handling practice can easily reduce pellet loss.

OCS is popular with brands and retailers that would like an accreditation scheme to demonstrate that their plastic containers have been produced responsibly. This would require nurdle manufacturers, nurdle hauliers and shippers and nurdle consumers to commit to the practices of OCS.

[Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## **THE MPA NETWORK AND AMBITIONS FOR FUTURE MARINE MANAGEMENT/PROTECTION**

The National Marine Plan was adopted in 2015. This provides the framework for sustainable development and use of the blue economy in Scotland's Seas.

### **Marine Protected Area (MPA) network**

- Scotland has an MPA network to be proud of, comparable to any in the North East Atlantic. The MPA network consists of 168 protected areas covering around 20% of our seas, well over the 10% Aichi target under the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Management measures were implemented for the most vulnerable inshore locations in early 2016. Further measures are to be progressed by the end of 2018.
- [Redacted]
- The Scottish MPA Monitoring Strategy provides the data collection methodology to underpin our assessment and reporting obligations.
- A key aim of the Monitoring Strategy is to promote collaborations with stakeholders in delivering the monitoring programme. A European funded project "Engaging fishermen in marine monitoring and survey" will assist by providing opportunities for fishermen to engage in monitoring work.

### **Species protection**

- The seas around Scotland are among the richest in Europe for marine mammals which are given a high level of protection wherever they are found.
- Additional site level protection is secured through the Moray Firth Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) for bottlenose dolphin and the Inner Hebrides and Minches SAC for harbour porpoise.
- Scotland has excellent conservation measures for common and grey seals . They are protected at more than 200 locations around Scotland, both in the sea and also on land when they are most vulnerable.
- The Scottish Marine Wildlife Watching Code raises awareness and offers practical guidance on marine wildlife watching.
- Marine Scotland is funding a major 5 year research programme on seals with a main focus on harbour seal decline, marine renewable energy and seal-salmon interactions. This research helps to ensure sustainable development of the blue economy.

### **Scotland is committed to maintaining the highest standards of environmental protection now and in the future**

- Regardless of our future relationship with the EU, the Scottish Government is committed to maintaining protection of the environment to robust international standards where we have devolved responsibility; we expect the UK Government to do the same.
- Scotland's core environmental principles (polluter pays, source control and the precautionary principle) will remain the foundation of our approach to environmental protection in a post-EU era and take opportunities to deliver better outcomes for our environment.
- Our priority in the Brexit negotiations is therefore to ensure that our core environmental legislation remains operable after EU exit to ensure that Scotland can continue to meet its international obligations

## **Future plans**

Work to complete an ecologically coherent and well-managed MPA network will continue over the next few years. At the end of 2018 we will report to the Scottish Parliament on progress to the develop the network

This year's **Programme for Government** sets out the Scottish Government ambitions for future marine management and protection:

- **Develop a dolphin and porpoise conservation strategy to maintain the species in favourable conservation status.**  
The strategy will assess the pressures and threats, identify measures already in place, and make recommendations for further action.
- **Review and improve the level of protection given to Priority Marine Features outside the Marine Protected Area network**  
Priority Marine Features are given general protection by the National Marine Plan. The review will provide advice on need for additional protection of these features outside the MPA network. This will guide regulators in their application of the National Marine Plan policies and result in some additional fisheries measures.
- **Host an international conference to discuss improving our marine environment and protecting our wildlife, focusing on marine plastics.**  
Aims to bring together leading experts to explore the best available research in the field and consider innovative solutions.
- **Consult on refreshing the National Marine Plan**  
A statutory review of the implementation of Scotland's National Marine Plan seeking to determine the effectiveness of the plan in order to ensure the continued sustainable management of Scotland's Seas.
- **Create a research programme on blue carbon**  
This builds on previous work and will aim to identify important habitats and their capability to capture and store blue carbon, and the effect of human activities on these processes.
- **Evaluate options to create a deep sea national marine reserve**  
Scotland's deep sea waters are home to some of the most vulnerable marine ecosystems. The implementation of a reserve would ensure that the vulnerable habitats and species are appropriately conserved on a long term basis.
- **Commit £500,000 to begin to address litter sinks around the coast and to develop policy to address marine plastics, building on the Deposit Return Scheme and banning microbeads.**  
The commitment of £500,000 will involve strategic research to better understand the sources, marine environmental conditions and key areas affected by this issues, as well as practical measures to address marine litter. The Scottish Government is developing regulations to implement the ban on the sale and manufacturing of microbeads.

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## DEPOSIT RETURN HEADLINE FACTS

- **A deposit return scheme offers benefits such as reducing litter and improving recycling rates. That is why the Scottish Government has committed to introducing a system.**
- **We have asked Zero Waste Scotland to carry out detailed design work, with stakeholders, to prepare a scheme that will then go to consultation.**
- We will ensure the scheme is tailored to meet Scotland's specific needs and we will work closely with the business community during its design and implementation to support deposit return's introduction with an evidence-based approach.
- This work will involve modelling one or more scenarios to determine how best to implement a system that minimises impact or offers benefits to small businesses; adds value for customers; and ensures that as much material as possible is coming back for recycling. A key part of this work will be to narrow down costs for implementing a system, when the costs will fall and on whom they will fall.
- The governance arrangements are currently being finalised.
- ZWS will also consider whether a deposit return system could achieve other circular economy goals (by incentivising better design, for instance) and how deposit return can fit into our wider work on extended producer responsibility.
- Scottish Ministers have powers in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 ([Sections 84-87](#)) to introduce deposit return schemes on any product or product packaging if it is deemed necessary or expedient to increase the rate of recycling for that material. The powers are detailed enough to allow an effective deposit scheme and administration for it to be created. Using the powers would require super-affirmative Regulations (Section 97 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009).
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## **Expert Panel on Environment Charges and other Measures/disposable cup charge headline facts**

- **The successful carrier bag charge demonstrates how applying a small charge to items previously seen as valueless and disposable can alter behaviours** (80 per cent fewer bags used in its first year).
- **The carrier bag charge is example of how fiscal incentives can play a powerful role in encouraging the environmental behaviours we want, while discouraging those we don't. And that's why are have decided to introduce deposit return and will consider a charge for single use cups.**
- **The Scottish Government will convene an expert panel to consider how to build on the carrier bag charge. It will explore how fiscal incentives and other measures, possibly including Extended Producer Responsibility, could apply to other disposable products to help tackle our unnecessary 'throw-away' culture.**
- **The first material considered will be disposable cups, which are hard to recycle and a commonly littered item.**
- We are committed to ambitious targets to reduce waste by 15% and recycle 70% of all waste by 2025.
- Environmental levies or charges could offer a powerful lever for encouraging better behaviours in product design as well as influencing customer behaviour. The panel would be asked to consider a holistic approach targeting a wide range of materials, rather than single problematic waste streams.
- This can be seen as being complementary to Extended Producer Responsibility. EPR targets specific material types with the burden falling primarily on the producer (although the cost is often internalised to products). As noted above, environmental charging could be applied in a very broad-ranging fashion targeting behaviours associated with all materials rather than specific material flows.
- This work will therefore be taken forward in the context of our work on EPR and on deposit return.
- There will also be careful consideration of how the proceeds of any new charges are directed and whether they can be used to promote environmental benefit.
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

## **CUPS**

- The current challenges with disposable cups:
  - The majority of cups are made from a combinant material (paper with a plastic lining) to make them waterproof – this is difficult to recycle.
  - Biodegradable cups can contaminate normal recycling streams.

- Biodegradable disposable cups still encourage a throw-away culture
- People are unlikely to carry reusable cups around all day when consuming hot beverages on the go
- Powers to set product standards are reserved to the UK Parliament
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- Industry has responded to calls to reduce waste with a Paper Cup Manifesto. Defra supports this. Its litter strategy says:

*“We welcome the recent launch by the Foodservice Packaging Association (FPA) and the Paper Cup Recovery and Recycling Group of the “Paper Cup Manifesto” with support from more than 45 signatories. The Manifesto pledges that: “The paper cup supply chain agrees to work together to ensure paper cups are designed, used, disposed of and collected to maximise the opportunities for recycling by further investment and funding of recycling, disposal and collection projects.”*

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## Ellen MacArthur Foundation – New Plastics Economy

- HRH The Prince of Wales was a guest at an New Plastics Economy (NPE) innovation fund launch.
- The innovation fund is part of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (EMF) New Plastics Economy (NPE) project that Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS) is a partner.
- This is a global, full supply chain collaboration project to reset the plastics economy to enable high levels of circularity.
- To date, ZWS input has been to contribute expert comment to various NPE publications.
- We are also actively involved in developing **one** of the (circa 7) pioneer NPE projects – the project is called Lodestar and it is developing an Advance Plastic Recovery Facility capable of recycling 90% of plastic waste, a process that could be adopted worldwide.
- The practical representation/testbed for this will be in Scotland based at Binn Farm in Perthshire. This involves a number of co-located projects, some of which have been awarded funding through the Circular Economy Investment Fund. This “Project Beacon” will demonstrate a process of circa 50% mechanical recycling complemented by circa 50% chemical recycling for the material that can’t be mechanically recycled e.g. food pouches and multilayer films etc. It will deliver circa 90% recycling of all plastic waste.
- The mid-term meeting of the NPE project is 13<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> November in Belgium and ZWS Chief Executive Iain Gulland will be attending.
- NPE recently issued a call for sign-up to a position paper proposing a ban on oxo degradable plastics in packaging. [Redacted]

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## **Environmental Regulation and Scotland's Environmental Ambitions**

### **Key Issue**

The EU has played a central role in setting the strategic policy direction and associated legislative standards for environmental protection in Scotland. It is estimated that over 80% of our environmental legislation originates from the EU. EU institutions (e.g. CJEU) effectively monitor and enforce these standards. Scottish Government recognises the positive role of EU membership on Scotland's environment and is fully committed to maintaining ambitious environmental standards following the UK's changing relationship with the EU.

### **Top Lines on Scottish Government's Environmental Ambition**

- The Scottish Government is fully committed to protecting and enhancing the environment; playing our role in addressing global challenges; fulfilling our international obligations and maintaining our world-leading record on climate change and the circular economy.
- This is reflected in our new Programme for Government, which sets out bold commitments to deliver our ambition for Scotland to lead the transition to a resource efficient, low carbon economy; and which has been welcomed as 'the greenest in the history of the Scottish Parliament' by Friends of the Earth Scotland.
- The UK's decision to leave the EU must not provide an excuse to lower environmental standards in Scotland, the UK or Europe.

[Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## The Future of Kinloch Castle

**TOP LINE:** The Scottish Government recognises the importance of trying to secure a sustainable future for Kinloch Castle as part of supporting the island community of Rum. The Scottish Government, via Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), continues to invest resources to ensure essential repairs to the building are carried out, but acknowledges that it requires substantial further investment for its conservation.

[Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

### **Summary**

- Kinloch Castle on the Isle of Rum is considered important to the long term sustainable development of the Rum community but is in urgent need of significant investment to ensure its conservation. The building, surrounds and contents have a historical and cultural significance. The castle itself is a Category A listed building and is currently the main visitor attraction on the island.
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- Annual funding (in the region of £900k spread over the past 5 years) has continued via SNH to protect the fabric of the building and to preserve the most important artefacts. [Redacted]
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

### **Background**

Kinloch Castle was acquired by the Nature Conservancy Council (now SNH) in 1957 along with the rest of the Isle of Rum, which is now a National Nature Reserve. There was a small transfer of property to the local community in 2009/10 but most of the island remains in SNH ownership. The castle was formerly used as a hotel and hostel accommodation for visitors [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

[Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## Land Reform Core Brief

### Top Lines

- Implementation of the **Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016** is well under way with our Programme for Government reaffirming our commitment to land reform.
- The Act takes forward land reform across **urban and rural Scotland** and demonstrates our intention to secure a more equal and socially just Scotland for the 21st century.
- We published the **Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement** on 28 September. This is the **first such Statement in the world**. The Statement will help support increased diversity of ownership and use, sustainable development and social justice, and to protect and enhance the environment.
- The Land Commission's **first three-year Strategic Plan**, published on 28 September, sets out its priorities. These include examining the unusually concentrated pattern of land ownership in Scotland.
- Together, the Statement and the Plan lay the foundations for continuing land reform in Scotland.
- Overall funding for land reform will be increased by **£3.4 million in 2017/18**, with the existing Scottish Land Fund budget maintained at £10 million.

### Scottish Land Commission

- The Commission became operational on 1 April 2017 with a remit to **review the effectiveness and impact of laws and policies relating to land**, and to make recommendations to Scottish Ministers.
- Its establishment demonstrates the Scottish Government's commitment to a **long-term programme of land reform**.
- Andrew Thin is Chair, and is supported by Professor David Adams, Megan MacInnes, Lorne MacLeod and Dr Sally Reynolds who serve as Land Commissioners; Dr Bob McIntosh serves as Tenant Farming Commissioner.
- Hamish Trench became Chief Executive of the Scottish Land Commission on 31 July 2017.
- The Land Commission has undertaken a wide programme of meet and greet events across urban and rural Scotland to engage with the public on priorities for land reform.
- The Strategic Plan reflects the commitments on land reform in the Programme for Government 2017-18 and is consistent with this government's Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement.
- A key part of the Plan is to examine options for future land reform including the concentration of land ownership in Scotland. The Commission will also review tax and fiscal arrangements, including the potential for a **land value tax**; examine constraints on the supply of land for housing, including **land banking**; and look at options to bring **vacant and derelict land** into productive use.
- It will also assess whether better use could be made of common-good land and review the effectiveness of right to buy mechanisms.

### The Scottish Government is committed to improving transparency of land ownership in Scotland

- We will introduce regulations to Parliament for a **new public register of controlling interests** in land owners and tenants.

- Our proposals will seek to ensure that land in Scotland is sustainably used and developed in the interests of landowners, communities and wider society by **delivering increased transparency** about the individuals taking decisions about Scotland's land.
- We are liaising closely with UK counterparts on their related proposals and will seek to avoid placing requirements on companies and other legal entities that could result in double reporting. Our proposals will take account of the UK position as more details of their legislative intentions become clear.

### **Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement**

- We published the **Scottish Land Rights and Responsibilities Statement** on 28 September.
- This is the **first such statement about land rights and responsibilities in the world**. It takes a human rights approach and will play an important role in shaping the thinking on land issues in Scotland in the years to come.
- The Statement comprises a **vision and six principles**, is supported by advisory notes and case studies, to ensure that the full public benefits from land in Scotland are realised.
- There is a **duty on Scottish Ministers** to take the statement into account when exercising their functions to help promote the principles of the Statement from 1 October 2017.
- The Scottish Government is required to publish a statement on land rights and responsibilities and **review this every 5 years**.

### **Engaging communities in decisions relating to land**

- The guidance on engaging communities in decision relating to land will be **published early in 2018**.
- We consulted on draft guidance between March and June 2017. Responses have been published on Scottish Government webpages.
- Many **landowners recognise the benefits of working with local communities** but good practice is not uniform across Scotland.
- This is an important piece of work that aims to make **positive and constructive engagement** between land owners and communities the norm across rural and urban Scotland.

### **Right to buy land to further sustainable development**

- Will empower communities to buy land where this is necessary to **further sustainable development**, providing certain conditions are met.
- The new right to buy will **apply equally to urban and rural areas** and is not pre-emptive.
- Consideration is being given to the precise timings for the implementation of regulations required for commencement of the new community right to buy land.
- The right to buy 'abandoned, neglected and detrimental land' contained in the Community Empowerment Act 2015 will be brought into effect in this Parliamentary year.

### **Community Empowerment Act 2015**

- Changes made in the CEA 2015 opened up the community right to buy legislation to **urban groups**.

- The Scottish Government strongly supports community ownership which is why we extended the right to buy to urban areas.
- We currently have **2 urban registered interests** from Helensburgh.
- Two applications from Marchmont & Sciennes for the Sick Kids have been received for the Sick Kids hospital. However, since the site had already been sold by NHS Lothian, Scottish Ministers have had no option but to decline to consider these and MSDT were informed of this decision on the 11 October.
- An application from Action Party was approved on 2 May 2017. The group concluded the purchase on 6 September 2017. This is the first urban purchase of land using the Community Right to Buy and we were pleased to support the successful purchase of Bellfield Church in Portobello by Action Party.
- On Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> October, FM announced that North West Mull community group had been given approval to continue with their right to buy over Ulva.
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- **The CEA 2015** contained provisions to allow communities to apply to buy abandoned, neglected and detrimental land, and we will introduce secondary legislation to bring this into force in due course.
- The **Scottish Land Fund (SLF)** was opened up to urban groups from April 2016.
- The fund has remained at **£10m for this year**, as well as a commitment to continue at this level until 2020.

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## **DUMFRIES HOUSE - GENERAL BRIEFING**

**General Background Information** *(This brief dates from **October 2015**, post purchase of Dumfries House. Involvement by Historic Environment Scotland has now tailed off)*

### **Funding**

1. SG through Historic Scotland contributed £5m towards the £45m purchase price of Dumfries House and its contents in June 2007 when it was sold by the Marquis of Bute.

### **Work Carried Out So Far**

2. The work carried out so far at Dumfries House initially involved cleaning, consolidating and bringing the building up to an appropriate standard for managed tours. A fire detection system was been installed. In parallel, under the terms of the grant conditions, a conservation plan has been prepared which will inform all future conservation and any necessary works relating to access and interpretation. There has been some redecoration in the house which has been carried out in accordance with the conservation plan, and after careful analysis.

### **Historic Scotland Involvement**

3. HS provided an annual maintenance grant of £75,000 to the Trust from 2008-2015 and also awarded three additional grants to the Trust in taking forward repair works in the greater Estate:

- 2010 - a grant of £400k was awarded towards bringing the former Laundry building back into use, which now provides artist studio places and accommodation as part of the Prince's Drawing School Dimplex Studio.
- 2013 - a grant of £400k allowed repair of the, John Adam designed, Avenue Bridge, which is on the main entrance route and is the only access point over the river.
- 2013 - a grant of £268,800 allowed a repair scheme to be agreed for the 'The Temple' building, which formed the entrance lodge at the north entrance to the estate. A memorial garden was created within the area and the Temple structure and garden utilised in conjunction with a local veterans charity.

### **Current Position**

4. A Food Academy on the Estate has been created and the Scottish Government assisted with the creation of a new education centre to teach schoolchildren. The Education Centre will also be used to promote traditional skills and Historic Scotland has discussed how it might assist with this.

5. Woodhall Mains farm has been converted to a B&B to provide much needed local tourist accommodation.

### **Knockroon development**

6. Knockroon Farm was acquired with the Dumfries House Estate. It was intended to develop this part of the estate based on the model of Poundbury in

Dorset which is administered by the Duchy of Cornwall and it has been named Knockroon.

7. East Ayrshire Council has been highly supportive of this initiative and the Chief Executive of the Council is one of the Trustees. The Knockroon development is new village on the edge of Cumnock which is intended as a model for new housing in the countryside with positive environmental credentials in terms of sustainability and design, as well as acting as a catalyst for regeneration of the area.

8. Phase one of the development, comprising 87 homes, 12 work units, four commercial buildings and a local shop was granted full planning permission by East Ayrshire Council in January 2011. A small initial scheme of houses has been built, but progress has been slow in the current fiscal climate.

### **Info points**

- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- Historic Scotland's formal responsibility is primarily to ensure that the conditions under which the Scottish Government contributed to the acquisition continue to be observed.
- [Redacted] (Under Sections 30 (b)(i) and 30 (b)(ii))
- By working in partnership, locally, nationally and internationally Dumfries House is championing the sustainable food agenda and inform good practice in diet, food production and farming by:
  - Establishing an Education Centre focussed on schools, but also for the benefit of people throughout Scotland and the Food and Drink Industry;
  - Establishing the identity of Dumfries House within Scotland and internationally as Scotland's Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Food and Drink;
  - Working with Morrison's to establish the estate farms as exemplars of excellence in training, sustainable farming and food production.
- Historic Scotland has been positively engaged in discussions on traditional skills and has suggested that Dumfries House could be used as a base for high quality training that Historic Scotland runs on a peripatetic basis. The Traditional Skills Strategy states that Historic Scotland will support the delivery of traditional skills training in this manner. Historic Scotland will use its existing grant schemes in Cumnock and Kilmarnock to use Dumfries House wherever possible for training in this way.
- Re-use of Garden Bothy building has proved to be an excellent opportunity for energy efficiency work, thermal upgrading and source of digital learning materials

[Redacted] (Under Section 38(ii)(b))

## **Accounting for Sustainability**

The Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project was established by HRH The Prince of Wales in 2004 "to help ensure that we are not battling to meet 21st century challenges with, at best, 20th century decision making and reporting systems".

### **A4S'S Aims**

A4S aims to inspire action by finance leaders to drive a fundamental shift towards resilient business models and a sustainable economy. To do this, A4S has three core aims that underpin everything we do:

- Inspire finance leaders to adopt sustainable and resilient business models
- Transform financial decision making to enable an integrated approach, reflective of the opportunities and risks posed by environmental and social issues
- Scale up action across the global finance and accounting community

### **Why?**

The financial and accounting systems that underpin our economy focus on short term financial outcomes and do not adequately reflect the dependency of our economic success on the health and stability of our communities and the natural environment.

Companies, investors and governments are recognising that long term sustainable performance relies on an understanding of the interdependency between financial, social and environmental factors. Action and leadership is needed to drive change so that sustainability becomes embedded in organisations' strategy, operations and reporting.

### **Who they work with**

- Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) and finance teams
- The accounting community
- Investors, capital markets & the wider finance community
- Governments, regulators & policy makers
- Business schools and academia