

# Monitoring and Evaluating Quality of Life for CSR 07

## APPENDIX REPORT

Final annual report 2008/9

Deliverable 7.1.1































































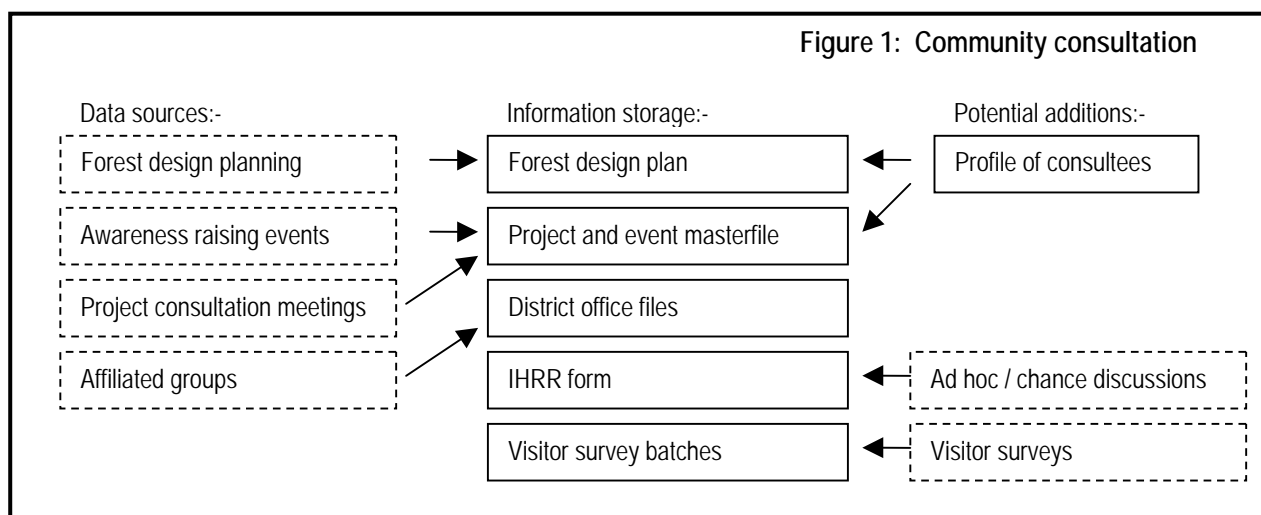


## Community consultation

Community consultation may occur via:

- the forest design plan process
- awareness raising (community) events
- project specific (targeted) liaison and feedback requests
- groups (e.g. friends of, access, volunteer)
- ad hoc meetings and feedback

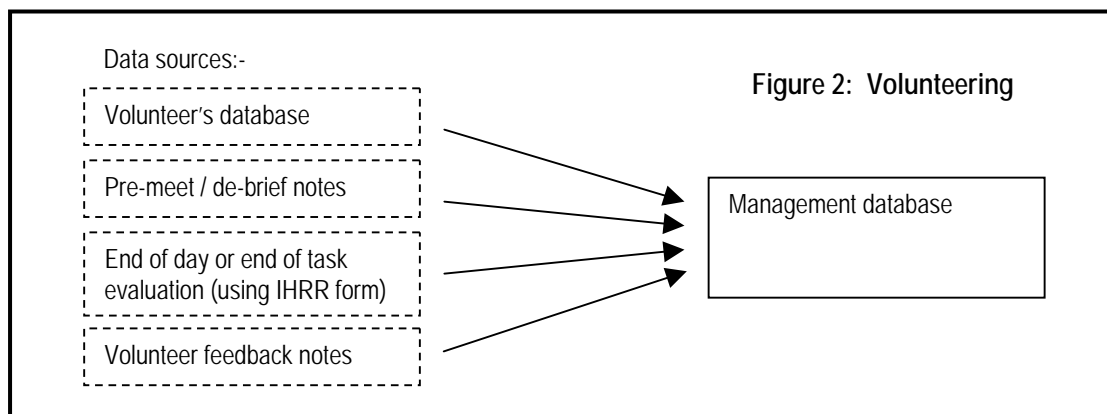
Community consultation data is usually sourced for very specific reasons and therefore the information is collated and reported according to those specific needs. Evaluating community consultations in the context of ETWF, therefore, requires the primary data to be gathered for secondary interpretation and evaluation. Some current community liaison and land management practices could be diversified to aide the evaluation of community consultations; e.g. a demographic profile of consultees as part of the forest design plan (Figure 1). Furthermore, adopting the Incidents / Hazards and Random Reporting form (IHRR) and the visitor surveys offer the chance to gather additional data. Recording ad hoc comments and feedback from site users on the IHRR and collating in a database provides a central repository of 'community feedback' qualitative data, whose collation can be quality assured. Evaluation of the site visitor questionnaires provides a numerical estimate of the percentage of the community that has been engaged or consulted.



## Volunteering

Data of volunteering on site can be broadly categorised two-ways: personal data of volunteers (including names, address, demographics, in-case-of-emergency details) and records of achievements. Collectively, these can demonstrate the type, extent, rewards and value of having volunteers active on a site. Much of the personal data is gathered for the purposes of scrutinizing health-and-safety and much of the records of

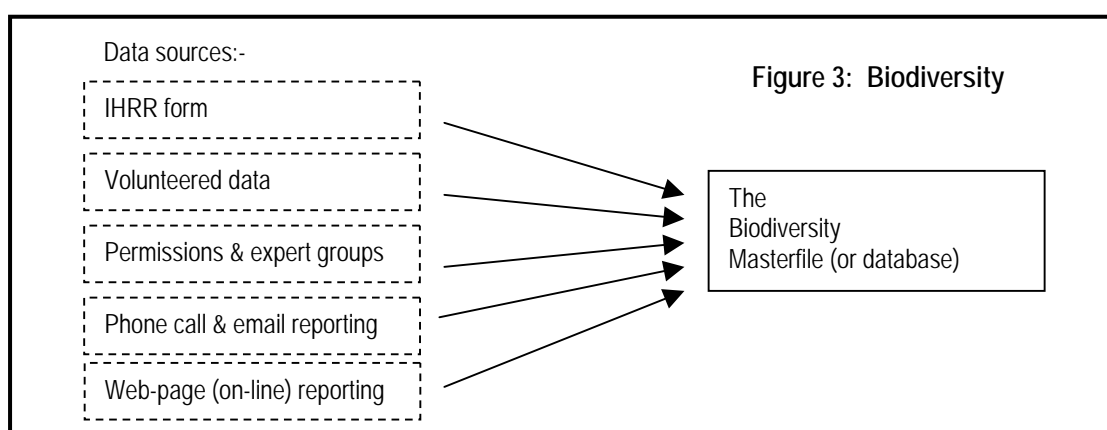
achievements data are gathered for management purposes (e.g. ensuring agreed works are carried out and to a satisfactory level). Therefore, a simple review and refinement of the data collected and the means of collating and storing this data could promote the gathering of enhanced quality data. Furthermore, asking volunteers to feedback on their experiences and thoughts could identify incentives to encourage volunteers, to draw new volunteers, and to identify some of their motivations and benefits.



### Biodiversity records

Biodiversity records come from various sources, including:

- the Incidents / Hazards and Random Reporting form
- from local experts, expert groups, volunteers, including via the:
- permission system
- ad hoc reporting by visitors including via phone call, text message and email, on-site bill-boards and the (proposed) web-page.



Central collation of biodiversity records is required for evaluation and demonstrating the value of a site and its management regime, for learning lessons and to foster future biodiversity improvements, for proposing changes, and for the application of funds for improvements. Furthermore, collating data empowers site managers to demonstrate the

































# Chapter 9

## A Typology of Woodland Sites

A comparison of the types of sites in the study so far and, therefore, which could be included to diversify the project should be based upon a widely acceptable categorisation of woodland. Several typologies of urban greenspaces and green infrastructure are available from a number of organisations (e.g. Tank, (undated), ODPM, 2002). However, a typology of woodlands per se or of Forestry Commission sites was not located during the project, questioning the existence of such a typology.

A broad characterisation of FC sites as Woodland parks and Forest parks is available in Forest Management Memoranda (FMM) 23 and 35, respectively. This categorisation is summarised in the table below. The categorisation, however, is inclusive and, thus, has limited application. Similarly, a number of terms are in FC common parlance across the countries in reference to different types of site, e.g., visitor centre, core recreation site, FAPOD (free at point of delivery), community woodland, destination site. Locally specific and defined neither orally nor literally these terms cannot provide a reference for our comparison of Flagship site representativeness.

### Summary of Forest Management Memoranda 23 and 35: a simple but dated typology of Forestry Commission sites

<b>Forest Park</b>	<i>Size</i>	Minimum 1 000 ha
	<i>Recreational use</i>	High actual or potential use, particularly if high relative to the surrounding land area
	<i>Management and resources</i>	Ability to practice multiple purpose forestry to high standard, with particular emphasis on recreation
	<i>Access</i>	(not defined)
<b>Woodland Park</b>	<i>Size</i>	Normally between 50 ha and 500 ha
	<i>Recreational use</i>	Offers considerable recreational opportunities
	<i>Management and resources</i>	Managed primarily for local community recreation (maintain and enhance attractiveness for people). Attention required to trees, shrubs, ground flora and open space. A keynote is human diversity
	<i>Access</i>	Reasonably close to significant numbers of people. Accessible on foot or by a short car journey

Broad typologies for FC sites have been offered by CJC/Willis et al. (2004) based upon principle benefit (namely timber production, biodiversity, recreation, other). In addition, they mention, but do not develop, the potential for more detailed characterisation using





