WORKSHOP A: FEEDBACK

PROTECTING FORESTS AND MANAGING THEM SUSTAINABLY, INCLUDING REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF TIMBER TRANSPORT

	General comments, suggestions, & questions	Gaps	Factors affecting implementation
Sustainable forest management	• Economics of implementation is an issue • Get native woodlands into favourable condition • Woodfuel has a role	• Knowledge base regarding existing woodlands • Carbon footprint • Local markets and local use! Industry structure supply/demand	• Evidence base for revision of guidelines • Resources • Management Issues • Understanding issues of change/scale
Minimising deforestation	• *Deforestation should be adequately considered in development process • *Monitoring and good guidance needed	• *No comprehensive recording of woodland loss (consistent approach needed)	• Planning system
General Comments FSC not consultee on planning / development			

WORKSHOP A: FEEDBACK

PROTECTING FORESTS AND MANAGING THEM SUSTAINABLY, INCLUDING REDUCING THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF TIMBER TRANSPORT

	General comments, suggestions, & questions	Gaps	Factors affecting implementation
Conserving forest carbon stock	• *What is the Carbon Budget for forest operations? • *Broader evidence base (EU/Global) ECOSSE (Scotland) needed	• *Understanding • New practices on Biomass Harvesting	
Timber transport	• *Carbon pricing needs to be developed • *Rotation length vs economics /marketing • *This is about all timber transport not just roundwood • Promote local usage	• *Access to alternatives to road • *Strategic vision on the location of processing / user sites	*Maximise utilisation of transport (industry structure) *Skills/labour gap in locations Sea transport
General comments			

WORKSHOP B: FEEDBACK

CREATING NEW WOODLAND TO SEQUESTER CARBON, INCLUDING REGULARISING THE CARBON OFFSETTING SECTOR

	General comments, suggestions, & questions	Gaps	Factors affecting implementation
Carbon sequestration through woodland creation	• What is a peat? • There is a role for Indicative Forestry Strategy process • Woods for multi-benefits needed (integration of objectives) • Natural regeneration – an opportunity. • Existing woodland vs. peatland restoration – we need to understand sequestration balance.	• Understanding of science of peat • Better guidance (on carbon balance) • Carbon-methane dynamics: we need better understanding of how soil works • No support for agri-forestry – a potential opportunity	• Avoid blanket/deep peat • Need an integrated to approach "store" science
Establishment of energy crops	• Competition for landuse – food • What is the definition of energy crop? • Fibre recovery • Agricultural price cuts will have an impact – cereal, livestock both under SRDP • Windfarm cleared land (SRF) • Forecasts? • Capture value?	• Beyond market forces? • Stronger direction and leadership needed. • Knowledge – there is lots more out there: co-ordinate with UK and EUR • Land use strategies - understand conflicting needs • There is a need for "Proactive" vertical integration	• Hands-off Government – rely on UKFS? • Incentives (ROCs) • Use private sector – learn by mistakes • Take a regional perspective – local added value • Need a consistent funding system for the whole supply chain through to end user • Long term fluctations in prices and demand

WORKSHOP B: FEEDBACK

Regularising the carbon offsetting sector	• Market is there – it's a reality • We do need a standard – but must be sustainable / multi objective • Role of voluntary carbon standard? • Scheme operation? (Accreditation, mechanism)	• Industry accredited: use UKWAS ? (FSC) • Guidance needed (confidience in source) • Criteria and code of good practice • Hard evidence needed about what schemes can deliver (this will settle arguments about validity)	• Credible recognised standard • FSC/PEFC • Market demand principles • Poor perception of schemes will undermine them • Regulate !! • Opportunity to grasp • Provide world leadership in Scotland – develop a gold standard.

General comments

Carbon friendly forest management important.

Quantify things using agreed models/ support tools.

Public policy issue – national reporting needed.

Who pays for this to make it happen? (access to carbon money)

WORKSHOP C: FEEDBACK

ADAPTING TO A CHANGING CLIMATE IN ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS

	General comments, suggestions, & questions	Gaps	Factors affecting implementation
Facilitating ecological adaptation	• Maintain as wide a diversity as possible • Don't use extreme models to manage today: use a risk management model – avoid knee jerks. • What is a key species now might not be in future. • Identify lost linkages and encourage reconnection. • No 'Canute' behaviour! • Look beyond designated sites. (Not viable as islands). <u>But</u> these sites do have many uses including providing data on change. • Be open to change in species composition. • Emphasis on plantation management	• Role in shade (for farm animals) and recreation. • Require more <u>knowledge</u> on networks especially functionality for different species • Insufficient control of grazing in parts (especially deer) • Wider view of forests and wildlife sites. We need strategies to link together through land use planning and we need to understand relationship to open space habitats and semi-natural habitats. • Relationship to soils and impact on soils • Plantations: is the coniferous side adequately addressed? • <u>Knowledge</u> base for conifers: biodiversity value • Urban/peri-urban opportunities for change	• Pests dispersal through Forest Habitat Networks. • Need both short and long term planning for FNHs • Sequestration may miss adaptation limit. • Current seed zones rules • Planning at the landscape scale to give species the opportunity to adapt.

WORKSHOP C: FEEDBACK

Environmental protection	• Long term approach and post harvesting impacts • Discuss stability <u>not</u> instability • Need to protect river banks	• Widen ambition to capture wider erosion • Project carbon in forest soils • Planning should be done at a catchment area scale • Knowledge gap may lead to us overplaying our hand • Role in peri-urban air quality – an environmental service	• Multiple ownership networks (IFS – LFF)

General comments

The term ‘network’ in danger of being ‘jargonised’ and becoming meaningless.

Need to fully understand new carbon position eg shallow peats in north.

Do we let really vulnerable woodland types ‘go’?

Recognise range of objective – complexity.

WORKSHOP D: FEEDBACK

SILVICULTURE, FOREST OPERATIONS, PESTS AND DISEASES IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

	General comments, suggestions, & questions	Gaps	Factors affecting implementation
Pests, diseases and weather threats	• Monitoring pests and disease needs to improve • Expected move to mineral soils will improve resistance • Stump and brash recovery are positive given expected disease and pest increases • Severe weather events – engineering cost of more resilient drainage systems is very high – but cost and impact on public opinion of failure is even higher • Native woodlands – need to improve health and condition to maximise resilience to climate change • Joined up thinking for policies from Europe/Westminster/ Edinburgh impacting on combating climate change	• National Response Plan - engage growers and utilisers - capacity to manage • New techniques needed for forest fire fighting • Understanding carbon release from climate change itself (especially soils)	• Indicative forestry strategies need to reflect climate change realistically • Protection (especially fencing) is more expensive for “other” species – support levels need to recognise this. • With new focus on food production can forestry really come ‘down the hill’?

WORKSHOP D: FEEDBACK

Silviculture and forest operations	• Revisit species and provenance mixtures as a solution for resilience • Species choice for an uncertain future – long rotations leading to higher risk • Revisit species – both "new" species and new provenances • Viability of future for heathland and peatland restoration	• Decision tools for manager using latest research knowledge • Control of "new" invasive weeds and avoidance of seed transfer • Improve knowledge of economic impacts • Better understanding of organic soils and carbon release – for both new planting and management of existing forests on peat soils • LISS – application for Scottish uplands?	• Government support structures need to avoid encouragement of low benefit (in terms of climate change) activity • Support mechanisms need not be restricted to direct grant aid • Impact of increasing costs of fuels and fertilisers on perceived solutions and cost effectiveness

General comments

Is the SRDP flexible or RAPID enough to respond to emerging knowledge on climate change? (No!)

We need an intergraded Land Use Policy

Impact (potential) of Carbon Offset schemes

WORKSHOP E: FEEDBACK

USING WOOD FOR ENERGY AND CONSTRUCTION AS A WAY OF REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS

	General comments, suggestions, & questions	Gaps	Factors affecting implementation
Increase wood use for renewable energy	• **Incentivisation** • **Tradition** • Launch Phase II tranche of funds under the SBSS eg Short rotation technology technical solutions to harvesting/recovery of energy wood from forests • 1st rounds of funding schemes are an intro: capital investment needs a lead in time. • ROCs against woodfuel	• **Policy** • **Poor supply chain** • Log fuel –install woodstoves • Transport – supplier v installer connection required so that there is info on gap, amount, type, etc. • Pellet price will set price for woodchips • Burning vs timber use • Don't reinvent the wheel – independent advice re boilers because many experiments made. • Have good info on fuel supply before installing boilers – strengthen links produce and user increase skills base • Do we have clear avenues into the knowledge of woodfuel technologies in other countries where woodfuel is more developed? • Pay more attention to economic efficiency and social acceptability of different options • Using more recycled timber rather than growing trees to burn them	• **Politics** • **Availability** • Government, planners, officials • Fuel price – pay back time

WORKSHOP E: FEEDBACK

Encouraging other forms of renewable energy	• **Energy audits producers and consumers** • Encourage production of energy audits on forest landowners • Optimise use of cleared forest areas for eg SRF (windfarm clearance) • Energy audits on own business • Open space in forestry vital • SRC coupe and wind combine	• **Information, incentives, policy** • mproved relationship between planning and forest sector eg windfarm deforestation • Need for Energy Policy – concentration on electricity rather than heat (which is more efficient) • Incentives – electricity v heat. Lack of renewable heat policy. • Biofuels – not an effective way to produce fuel	• **Are other forms of renewable energy fit for purpose/ efficient?** • Energy/ electricity price • ROCs (incentives) • Investigate SRC under windfarms • Factor against: agri cereals price
Increase the use of timber	• **Competition from steel and concrete** • **Local use endorses carbon message** • Regulatory system required • Public awareness of timber miles 80% of timber from Scotland - local use - education • Marketing focus is on planners, architects and industry, not on the consumer. I.e. we don't engage directly in changing public behaviour.	• **Wood for Good** • **But needs more resources** • Marketing is key – steel and concrete have enormous resources for marketing • Acknowledge that biomass is not just SRC • Construction not the only focus • Biomass to electricity inefficient • Promote carbon credentials of renewables	• **Managing expectation architects etc** • **Key is to reintroduce the culture of working with wood** • Construction standards: note inherent conservatism of the construction industry • Global commodity prices
General comments			

WORKSHOP F: FEEDBACK

RAISING AWARENESS OF THE CONTRIBUTION THAT FORESTRY CAN MAKE TO TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE

Hearts and Minds	Expertise and Marketing	Linkages	Monitoring and Evaluation
• Show the DVD to your local community. Organise discussions about it. • Need to find ways to tap into passion and enthusiasm of the public: make the message inspirational • Link to other stakeholder groups and their activities: synergies can be cost effective • Need to raise awareness among 'normal' people in Scotland – inspire people with what other individuals/committees are doing in Scotland, show practical things people can do e.g. installing wood burning stoves, building homes of locally grown timber. This needs to go hand in hand with other actions in the plan, to develop market for these things from bottom up. • Lots of NGOs are better placed to raise awareness of the 'general public' than FCS – FCS could fund others to communicate these messages – e.g. Reforesting Scotland Communication Project. • Consistent messages and practising what you preach – leading by example as an	• Define key messages • Define target audiences and stakeholders • Tailor messages to groups - make it relevant • Need to reduce the complexity of the messages – lowest common denominator • Review of existing communication channels – are they working? What could be tweaked / improved? • Be realistic about CO^2 sequestration of different forests/species and wood products • Public awareness is a huge and complex challenge that needs to be approached head on. The story in the Sun would not be the same for the Guardian. How to manage? • Think DVD was a bit of a wasted opportunity. Who was the main target audience? This isn't clear not great for general public really.	• Budget – needs to be flexible enough to react to opportunities but robust enough to last • Who are the exemplars? • People devoted to forestry – role models. • Synergy with physical activity, open space, etc. Recreation to raise awareness of Forestry Commission	• Review of baseline understanding so we know where we are starting from. • Emphasise use of solid wood products to lock-up carbon in long-term • Research to improve uncertainties in emissions inventory • Greater detail in monitoring and estimation • Mitigation effects of urban/rural woodland – reducing wind speeds – saving energy – cleaning air, etc • Showcase examples of innovative and cost-effective uses of wood.

WORKSHOP F: FEEDBACK

Hearts and Minds	Expertise and Marketing	Linkages	Monitoring and Evaluation
organisation. • Need local days where people can see exciting forestry related projects near to them – e.g. new wooden buildings, small-scale forest based industries, wood fuel heating etc to encourage/inspire people to make lifestyle changes. • Everybody in forestry has to lead by example – use wood energy at home – buy local wood products • Community owned/managed woodland to produce local energy – links with WIAT and other policies – combats rising energy costs • Honesty about forestry's contribution in Scotland – won't be the same percentages as worldwide	What was the key message? Doesn't appear to be one clear take home message. What do you want people to do after seeing this film? No simple actions (find out more etc) • Divide message into small focused bites for popular consumption • The general public have a low perception of the value of forests. Start with good news stories e.g. wood fuel.		