

Possible Opportunities for Future Forest Development in Scotland:

A scoping study

MAIN REPORT

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Potential woodland for timber production by Regional Forestry Forum

A. Central Scotland

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	0	2 000	2 000	<1%
12 – 14	36 000	77 000	113 000	16%
16 – 18	47 000	288 000	335 000	49%
> 18	1 000	2 000	3 000	<1%
Total	84 000	369 000	453 000	66%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	3 000	7 000	10 000	1%

Table 1. Commercial softwoods by yield class (Central Scotland)

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	30 000	62 000	92 000	13%
12 – 14	38 000	224 000	262 000	38%
16 – 18	12 000	79 000	91 000	13%
> 18	0	1 000	1 000	<1%
Total	80 000	366 000	446 000	65%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	6 000	11 000	17 000	2%

Table 2: Commercial softwoods (excluding Sitka spruce) by yield class (Central Scotland)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	25625	124638	150263	22%
8 - 10	30431	193994	224425	33%
Total	56056	318632	374688	55%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	30181	58331	88512	13

Table 3. Commercial hardwoods by yield class (Central Scotland)

B. Grampian

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	14 000	22 000	36 000	4%
12 – 14	120 000	286 000	406 000	46%
16 – 18	26 000	152 000	178 000	20%
> 18	0	0	0	0%
Total	160 000	460 000	620 000	71%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	6 000	34 000	40 000	4%

Table 1. Commercial softwoods, by yield class (Grampian)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	127 000	271 000	398 000	45%
12 – 14	24 000	130 000	154 000	17%
16 – 18	7 000	57 000	64 000	7%
> 18	0	0	0	0%
Total	158 000	458 000	616 000	70%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	8 000	36 000	44 000	5%

Table 2. Commercial softwoods (excluding Sitka spruce) by yield class (Grampian)

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	13838	27413	41251	5%
8 - 10	22132	163394	185526	21%
Total	35970	190807	226777	26%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	129825	303169	432994	50%

Table 3. Commercial hardwoods by yield class (Grampian)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

C. Highland

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	8 000	31 000	39 000	1%
12 – 14	288 000	728 000	1 016 000	31%
16 – 18	81 000	234 000	315 000	10%
> 18	1 000	0	1 000	<1%
Total	378 000	993 000	1 371 000	43%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	14 000	126 000	140 000	4%

Table 1. Commercial softwoods by yield class (Highland)

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	268 000	567 000	835 000	26%
12 – 14	91 000	321 000	412 000	13%
16 – 18	4 000	1 000	5 000	<1%
> 18	0	0	0	0%
Total	363 000	889 000	1 252 000	39%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	29 000	230 000	259 000	8%

Table 2. Commercial softwoods (excluding Sitka spruce) by yield class (Highland)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	54044	294113	348157	11%
8 - 10	43125	77481	120606	4%
Total	97169	371594	468763	15%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	294663	747213	1041876	33%

Table 3. Commercial hardwoods by yield class (Highland)

D. Perth & Argyll

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	10 000	28 000	38 000	2%
12 – 14	154 000	262 000	416 000	23%
16 – 18	188 000	422 000	610 000	34%
> 18	5 000	9 000	14 000	<1%
Total	357 000	720 000	1 078 000	60%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	15 000	80 000	95 000	5%

Table 1. Commercial softwoods by yield class (Perth and Argyll)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	146 000	252 000	398 000	22%
12 – 14	142 000	277 000	419 000	23%
16 – 18	53 000	157 000	210 000	12%
> 18	0	0	0	0%
Total	341 000	686 000	1 027 000	57%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	30 000	115 000	145 000	8%

Table 2. Commercial softwoods (excluding Sitka spruce) by yield class (Perth and Argyll)

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	72332	118851	191183	11%
8 - 10	134344	328400	462744	26%
Total	206676	447251	653927	37%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	165250	353138	518388	29%

Table 3. Commercial hardwoods by yield class (Perth and Argyll)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

E. South Scotland

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	4 000	8 000	12 000	1%
12 – 14	152 000	127 000	279 000	20%
16 – 18	146 000	515 000	661 000	48%
> 18	9 000	31 000	40 000	3%
Total	311 000	681 000	992 000	72%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	11 000	21 000	32 000	2%

Table 1. Commercial softwoods by yield class (South Scotland)

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
< 12	165 000	115 000	280 000	20%
12 – 14	94 000	327 000	421 000	31%
16 – 18	39 000	215 000	254 000	18%
> 18	7 000	18 000	25 000	2%
Total	305 000	675 000	980 000	71%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	18 000	27 000	45 000	3%

Table 2. Commercial softwoods (excluding Sitka spruce) by yield class (South Scotland)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	51738	147425	199163	15%
8 - 10	94113	427144	521257	38%
Total	145851	574569	720420	53%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	176706	127663	304369	22%

Table 3. Commercial hardwoods by yield class (South Scotland)

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Appendix 2. Potential woodland for timber production from hardwoods by Unitary Authority

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	0	0	0	0%
8 - 10	169	1344	1513	8%
Total	169	1344	1513	8%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	1613	8481	10094	47%

Aberdeen City : Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	8456	20436	28894	5%
8 - 10	18631	147869	166500	26%
Total	27087	168307	195394	31%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	72856	219481	292337	35%

Aberdeenshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	950	4982	5932	3%
8 - 10	7388	56663	64051	29%
Total	8338	61645	69983	32%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	12606	77806	90412	36%

Angus: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	58663	82088	140751	20%
8 - 10	73788	85757	159545	23%
Total	132451	167845	300296	42%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	73338	103488	176826	15%

Area of Argyll & Bute: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	15419	34182	49601	8%
8 - 10	55394	228919	284313	44%
Total	70813	263101	333914	52%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	105231	64625	169856	10%

Dumfries & Galloway: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	0	0	0	0%
8 - 10	225	1369	1594	25%
Total	225	1369	1594	25%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	0	38	38	<1%

Dundee City: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	6519	29394	35913	28%
8 - 10	2713	29638	32351	25%
Total	9232	59032	68264	54%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	16525	6681	23206	5%

East Ayrshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	476	1213	1689	10%
8 - 10	1106	7551	8657	50%
Total	1582	8764	10346	59%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	131	1144	1275	7%

East Dunbartonshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	331	4382	4713	7%
8 - 10	4219	39157	43376	64%
Total	4550	43539	48089	71%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	738	5900	6638	9%

East Lothian: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	625	5525	6150	35%
8 - 10	219	3169	3388	20%
Total	844	8694	9538	55%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	894	1419	2313	8%

East Renfrewshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	1025	2950	3975	14%
8 - 10	13344	2006	15350	52%
Total	3031	16294	19325	66%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	269	519	788	2%

Falkirk: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	1563	4237	5800	4%
8 - 10	11700	81512	93212	70%
Total	13263	85749	99012	74%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	1619	5431	7050	4%

Fife: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	53188	189863	243051	9%
8 - 10	43100	70956	114056	4%
Total	96288	260819	357107	14%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	292175	642169	934344	25%

Highland: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	519	2219	2738	17%
8 - 10	831	3700	4531	28%
Total	1350	5919	7269	45%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	194	2581	2775	16%

Inverclyde: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	1057	12169	13226	37%
8 - 10	1819	8856	10675	30%
Total	2876	21025	23901	67%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	106	2088	2194	6%

Midlothian: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	5382	6976	12358	6%
8 - 10	3331	14181	17512	8%
Total	8713	21157	29870	13%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	55363	75206	130569	34%

Moray: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	3156	5438	8594	9%
8 - 10	5226	23038	28264	31%
Total	8382	28476	36858	41%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	4794	6625	11419	7%

North Ayrshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	2975	11788	14763	31%
8 - 10	1981	10800	12781	27%
Total	4956	22588	27544	58%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	1594	794	2388	2%

North Lanarkshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	56	49913	49969	49%
8 - 10	0	769	769	1%
Total	56	50682	50738	50%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	6	7494	7500	7%

Orkney Islands: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	7644	17500	25144	5%
8 - 10	24975	89275	114250	21%
Total	32619	106775	139394	26%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	53731	124894	178625	23%

Perth & Kinross: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	119	1788	1907	7%
8 - 10	1206	8832	10038	39%
Total	1325	10620	11945	46%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	531	2194	2725	8%

Renfrewshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	21926	72356	94282	20%
8 - 10	27844	121832	149676	32%
Total	49770	194188	243958	52%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	35231	50600	85831	11%

Scottish Borders: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	0	1588	1588	1%
8 - 10	0	0	0	0%
Total	0	1588	1588	1%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	6	46106	46112	31%

Shetland Islands: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	7875	11232	19107	16%
8 - 10	8163	46325	54488	44%
Total	16038	57557	73595	60%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	19713	5263	24976	4%

South Ayrshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	9681	60756	70437	40%
8 - 10	2969	16882	19851	11%
Total	12650	77638	90288	51%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	17419	31050	48469	18%

South Lanarkshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	4488	10882	15370	7%
8 - 10	19819	39582	59401	26%
Total	24307	50464	74771	33%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	24481	40175	64656	18%

Stirling: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	506	1100	1606	9%
8 - 10	1188	4044	5232	29%
Total	1694	5144	6838	38%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	1194	1519	2713	8%

West Dunbartonshire: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	3925	10912	14837	35%
8 - 10	1469	12588	14057	33%
Total	5394	23500	28894	67%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	1375	1419	2794	3%

West Lothian: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Yield class	Existing woodland where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Potential land ¹ where timber production could be the priority All species (ha)	Total area where timber production could be the priority All species	
			ha	% total land area
4 - 6	800	52751	53551	18%
8 - 10	25	5756	5781	2%
Total	825	58507	59332	19%
Unsuitable for timber production ²	2469	51444	53913	17%

Western Isles: Commercial hardwoods by yield class

¹ Land identified as suitable or having low suitability for planting

² Yield class less than the minimum specified for every species considered

Appendix 3

REVIEW OF AFFORESTATION BEHAVIOUR IN SCOTLAND

Rob Burton

1. INTRODUCTION

This review was constructed with the intention of providing a framework for discussions at the Regional Forestry Forum meetings undertaken as part of the research process. The objective of was to prompt regional analysis and comment. Consequently, it should not be taken as a comprehensive review of afforestation behaviour in Scotland, but rather as a basic (and debateable) outline of how land managers (grouped into those with similar interests/issues) have been engaging in forestry and, speculatively, how they are likely to engage in forestry in the future. Statements concerning the possible objectives and motives of the various identified groups are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the view of the Macaulay Institute, the Forestry Commission Scotland or any other group involved in this project.

Figure 1 shows changes in the total area of forest in the UK between 1905 and 2004 (FC, 2004). While there are considerable gaps between the various estimates, the general trend is one of increasing forest coverage in particular between 1960 and 2000 – a time when substantial subsidies in the form of tax concessions were available for forestry although a similar rate of increase appears to have continued through to the year 2000. What is of most concern to this review is the very end of the graph which suggests that the rate of increase in Scotland may be tailing off.

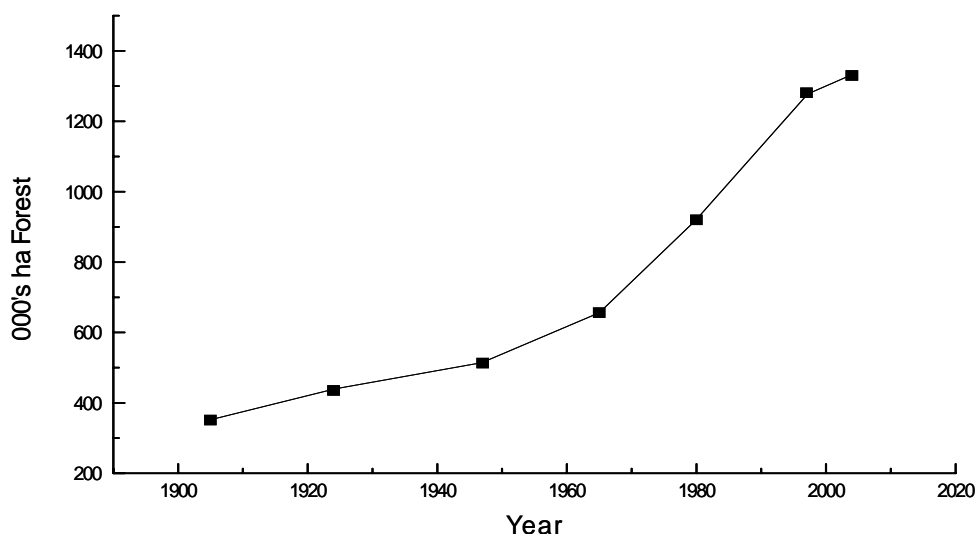


Figure 1: Forest area in Scotland 1905 to 2004 (FC, 2004)

The current rates (FC 2005) of woodland planting in Scotland and Great Britain in general do not look promising. Figure 2 shows trends in woodland planting between 2000 and 2005 and indicates a general downward trend in the area planted. This would appear to support the contention that the downward turn of forestry planting in Scotland since 2000 is the result of a downturn in the level of planting – rather than an artefact of the statistics. During this time it should also be noted that state sector plantings were negligible (FC, 2005).

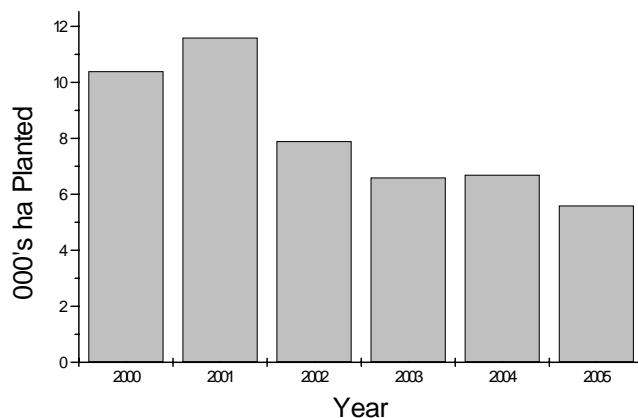


Figure 2: **Total 000's of hectares planted in Scotland by non-FCS between 2000 and 2005 (FC, 2004, 2005).**

Private sector forestry in Scotland can be loosely categorised into four stakeholder groups. This review seeks to explore the nature of these groups with a view to understanding how land managers are contributing to the present levels of afforestation in Scotland, how they are likely to contribute in the future and how their contributions to the growth of forestry are likely to be spatially distributed.

1. **Small scale land managers** – tenant and owner-occupier farmers
2. **Large scale land managers** – shooting estates, MoD, Investment groups and large landowners
3. **Community land managers** – Community Woodland Trusts, crofting communities, and local authorities
4. **NGOs** – National Trust, RSPB, Woodland Trust, John Muir Trust, etc

It should be noted that in addition to these four groups the Forestry Commission continues to be a major forestry manager across Scotland although the extent to which the Commission has engaged in new planting has been very limited of late.

2. OWNER-OCCUPIER AND TENANT FARMERS

Farmers' objections to the planting of forests on established agricultural land are well known. With the introduction of the Woodland Grant Scheme and Farm Woodland Scheme (later the Farm Woodland Premium Scheme) in the UK in the late 1980s considerable research work was done to investigate motivations for woodland planting in the various Countries of the United Kingdom. This body of work, while now somewhat dated, still represents the main body of knowledge concerning farmers' engagement with woodland planting schemes and, as such, forms the basis of the summary in this report.

It can be speculated that with ever declining returns from agricultural produce are likely to have pushed the balance in favour of forestry. However, over the same period, the returns from timber have similarly collapsed, leaving forestry with no greater benefits in the early 2000s than it had during the 1990s. The Investment Property Databank UK Forestry Index (IPD, 2005) indicates that over the period 1992 to 2004 the total return from forestry was 1.3% and the timber price change over the same period –7.0%. Like agriculture, the timber price index fluctuates considerably – for example in 1994 it increased by 21% but in 1999 it declined by 38%, to return to a positive growth of 5.8% only in 2004 (IPD, 2005).

2.1 Issues for owner-occupier farmers

Studies undertaken in the early 1990s were remarkably consistent in their finding that farmers are very resistant to the idea of planting forests or woodland on good agricultural land. For example, Potter *et al.* (1991) asked 147 farmers from three separate areas to suggest how much arable land they would be prepared to place into deciduous woodland and at what subsidy level. The result was that, of those farmers that wished to place a bid at all (less than 50%), the average area of land they would be prepared to place into woodland was only 3%, and the subsidy level required for the planting (assuming planting costs had already been covered) was in excess of current subsidy levels by a considerable margin. Research in England and Scotland at the time backed the assertion of Tiffin (1993: 63), that “farmers are not concerned with increasing or indeed preserving woodland coverage on farms, rather they are still preoccupied with agricultural production” (Scambler, 1989; Williams *et al.*, 1994). This trend of poor uptake of woodlands by landowners appears to have continued into the new millennium (Burton, 2004).

The reasons for the lack of farmer response can be divided into three broad categories: economic factors, administration/ management issues and social/ psychological factors.

2.1.1 Economic factors

The literature suggests four main economic factors responsible for deterring farmers from establishing woodland:

- The poor returns obtainable from farm woodlands relative to arable crops and livestock.
- Loss of land value.
- The level of existing grants and subsidies.
- The temporal distribution of returns from forestry.

As noted above, the **economic profitability of woodland** – touted by some in the early 1990s as the main reason why farmers would agree to plant woodlands on agricultural land (Countryside Commission, 1990) – is at best on a par with agriculture with most of the benefits attributed to tree-planting being as Hodge (1996: P335) notes “non-priced benefits”. This does not appear to have changed much today. In essence, the agricultural industry is too unstable at the moment to encourage farmers to go into forestry on a large scale for commercial reasons.

It may be argued that with an aging farming population, farmers may be more likely to engage in forestry as a retirement fund. However, in studies in the Grampian region (Burton, 2004 unpublished data), the preferred option for farmers who wished to retire was to rent the land out to other farmers rather than engage in forestry as a retirement option. This brings in a reasonable annual rent and does not have the disadvantage of tying up land (making future land use change to respond to market changes difficult) nor of making farmers reliant on a subsidy from the FWPS that is limited to only 15 years.

Another trend in agriculture – a gradual increase in the size of farm required as a commercially viable unit – may also influence the uptake of forestry. As farm businesses enlarge, fixed costs decline making it economically viable to take some land out of production. Further, it also becomes advantageous to diversify into a wider range of crops – thus extending the time periods for farm work and providing continuity of employment for farm labour.

Another possible cause of change in the economic profitability of forestry is the relative decline in the agricultural industry. However, figures showing that incomes from agriculture have declined significantly in Scotland over the last 10 years do not appear to have led to any increase in forestry planting – despite the depression of agricultural prices over a long time-span. In fact, as Hodge (1996: 335) observes, the historical evidence does not support the contention that farmers are likely to move into woodland production simply as a result of

economic incentives as, “in practice it is difficult to identify any historic period when changes in agriculture [i.e. lower profit margins] have stimulated a significant expansion in woodland planting.”

The **loss of land value** for land under forestry (and the loss of possible development values for land) has been a major difficulty in encouraging farmers to plant woodland on agricultural land in the South of the UK (Burton, 2004). In Scotland this will clearly be less of an issue, particularly in areas of rough hill ground where the commercial value for land is relatively low. However, around urban areas and in the more agriculturally prosperous areas such as the East Coast and the Central Belt, this may still be an issue for farmers.

One problem with the **levels of grants** offered is that while they cover farmers for the costs of establishing woodland and the loss of income during the first 15 years of growth, this is often insufficient to account for other aspects mentioned in this review – in particular, cultural value of the land, loss of flexibility and uncertainty of future income.

Evidence suggests that there is a relationship between the level of grants received and farmers' willingness to engage in forestry. For example, Gasson & Hill (1990) found that 63% of participants in the Woodland Grant Scheme surveyed (n = 204) believe that higher grants are required to encourage more farmers to join the scheme. Similarly, Potter & Gasson (1988) and Potter *et al.* (1991), in assessing the level of payments farmers would require to participate in land diversion schemes including broadleaved woodland, found that the level of payments suggested were well in excess of the payments currently envisaged by policy makers.

There is an additional problem that the grants extend only for a 15 year period – which is not sufficient for the trees to attain a size capable of economic return – particularly in broadleaved woodlands. In the initial stages of growth, there is likely to be little or negative return from the woodland owing to the cost of establishment and the high costs of management for the first three years. There are two points at which income may begin to be received directly from the plantings: (a) when they reach a size where thinnings may be taken and/or they develop visitor potential (for a broadleaved forest, around 30-40 years), and (b) when the trees reach a size where they may be harvested for timber (oak trees mature at around 130 years - Slee, 1987). However, prior to exploiting the leisure potential or timber a further capital investment into infrastructure would be required. The fundamental obstacle to the planting of recreation quality woodland is clearly the lack of revenue in the early years - as observed by Gasson & Hill (1990). Consequently, it has been suggested that guaranteeing the commercial viability of broadleaved forestry would require subsidies to be available for up to 50 years (Gilg, 1991).

An additional problem with the temporal distribution of returns is the long-term financial commitment and opportunity cost of establishing forests on farmland (e.g. Potter & Gasson, 1988; Williams *et al.*, 1994). If forestry is engaged in solely for timber production, it may take up to 130 years before a crop is fully mature. The investment therefore represents a considerable gamble as (a) demand for timber in 130 years time cannot be guaranteed (Slee, 1987) and thus no cost-benefit analysis can be conducted (Rackham, 1990) and (b) unless the farmer has a successor, there may be no real commercial benefit to planting the trees anyway. This is particularly true for older farmers (Williams *et al.*, 1994).

2.1.2. Administration/ management issues

The second category of reasons for farmer non-participation are those concerning the restriction of management flexibility in terms of government-imposed conditions on grants and the long term nature of forestry and its implications for other land use alternatives.

Independence is prized highly by members of the farming community (see Ilbery, 1985; Shucksmith *et al.*, 1993). Specifically, farmers value their ability to make their own decisions

about land use. Most government grant and subsidy schemes, however, impose restrictions on land use, or at least require monitoring. Evidence is available to show that farmers are deterred from participating in grant schemes for planting woodland because of the necessity of relinquishing some control (Williams *et al.*, 1994; Burton, 1998)

The requirement for flexibility has long been a feature of agriculture. Goodman & Redclift (1989) report that many researchers believe agricultural markets are intrinsically unstable, and that instability is the rule rather than the exception. There can be little doubt that, in the rapidly changing post-modern society, it is beneficial for all businesses, including farming, to maintain the ability to respond quickly to fluctuations in markets; woodland simply does not offer that flexibility.

2.1.3 Social/ psychological factors.

Economic and land management issues are clearly important in determining farmers' decisions on Community Forest participation; however, they are not the only factors. For example, Bullock *et al.* (1994), found in a study of the uptake of the FWS in Scotland that 74% of farmers reported that the plantings would not influence their income, and concluded, "It would seem that, generally, farmers display a socio-cultural disinclination to plant on productive land" (Bullock *et al.*, 1994: 227).

There are three main socio-cultural issues that influence farmers' willingness to plant trees on agricultural land:

- Lack of tradition of woodland planting
- The stewardship ethos
- Perceived damage to the farming community

As far as woodland in Britain is concerned, while there is some tradition of woodland maintenance, coppicing, laying hedgerows and the like, there is **no tradition of farm woodland creation**, and certainly no tradition of creating woodland for the purpose of public leisure provision or forestry (although Slee, 1987, notes that hiring out shooting rights has a long tradition). Commercial forestry in the past was seen largely as the responsibility of the Forestry Commission, established in 1919 "to establish state plantations, to administer policy for private woods and to develop a more coherent national policy for timber" (Blunden and Curry, 1988: 57). While woodland maintenance has continued to be the responsibility of the farmer to some extent, responsibility for establishing commercial woodland in the country – particularly in Scotland – has been the domain of the Forestry Commission and other large landowners.

Another potentially significant influence on the uptake of forestry is **farmers' self-perception as stewards of the countryside** with the responsibility of maintaining the countryside in 'good heart'. Marsden *et al.* (1993:60) suggest that viewing themselves as countryside stewards provides farmers with their "ideological security." Afforestation of the countryside goes against this very ethos as it symbolises the closing down of agricultural land (Selby and Petäjistö, 1995). In support of this contention, a number of studies have found that a number of farmers see it as morally wrong or 'against their nature' to allow arable land to revert back to woodland or otherwise be diverted away from agricultural production (Williams *et al.*, 1994; Potter and Gasson, 1988, Burton, 2004). In Morris and Potter's (1995) study of the adoption of agri-environmental schemes on farmer explained this as follows: "As a farmer you hate seeing land go backwards and this scheme [ESA] is contrary to what I have been taught" (58). Williams *et al.* (1994: 27) surmise, farmers "remain isolated from this [forestry] land use physically, traditionally and spiritually."

Cosgrove *et al.* (1996) suggest that such large-scale countryside development projects as afforestation may alter the way of life of the individuals and communities affected. There is some evidence that farmers are aware of such **potential negative impacts on the local**

community. In their study of afforestation in Scotland, Mather & Thompson (1995) found that farmers feared a breakdown in the practice of 'neighbouring', that is, providing mutual assistance for specific tasks such as 'rounding up' and shearing sheep. Whilst this did not turn out to be a major problem and, as some farmers noted, the system was breaking down before afforestation began, it nevertheless demonstrates that farmers may perceive it as a threat to the nature of rural society. Mather and Thompson (1995: 198) observed that in some areas where the forest extent exceeds 30 per cent "the social character of farming has been transformed," and some farmers noted this social change as a reason for selling up and relocating to other parts of the country.

2.2 Issues for tenant farmers

The discussion thus far has focused on farmers with the ability to make land use decisions on their own. However, a considerable proportion of Scotland's farmland is rented out rather than farmed. There are approximately 33,000 main agricultural holdings in Scotland of more than 1ha and it is estimated that over 35 % of these are tenanted and worked under agreements which limit the scope of the tenant's property rights and therefore their management options (Birnie et al., 2002). There are also some 17,500 crofts held under crofting tenancy. There are peculiar characteristics associated with all of these tenurial arrangements (e.g. common grazings in crofting areas) that fundamentally affect environmental management options. As in the rest of the UK, where land has been rented out to farmers, it is normal practice for the estate or landowner to keep the woodland under his/her control for sporting and timber extraction purposes – thus tenant farmers are often more culturally alienated from woodland than even owner-occupier farmers.

With the decrease in returns from agriculture an increasing number of farmers are either retiring out of agriculture completely or looking for off-farm employment. In either case, the farmer has two choices for the land – either to sell it so that it becomes part of a larger farm, or to hold onto it and rent it out for an annual income. It is likely that the number of farmers in this position will increase in the future. Where the farmer is unwilling to sell the land (often and for reasons of family attachment or in the hope that a successor may return to the farm on a part-time basis), this leads to land becoming available for rent to neighbouring farmers. If farmers in these categories choose to sell land rather than rent it out the options for the larger farmers in terms of afforestation are clearly going to be greater – however, there is no way of assessing this and the **future supply of land to agricultural tenancies is problematic.**

The proposed '**right to buy**' legislation appears to have done little to improve the likelihood of planting on farmland. While evidence is scarce, it would appear that landowners are taking measures to ensure that tenants are unlikely to be in a position to purchase the land by ensuring that new tenancies are short-term – leading to a considerable increase in the amount of land let out on annual tenancies. Alternatively, landlords can require 'partnership' arrangements – whereby for a nominal amount the landlord enters into farming as a partner of the tenant farmer and, as such, the tenant farmer has no independent say over land use.

In a recent study in the Grampian region (Burton, unpublished data) tenant farmers reported annoyance at the right to buy proposals because, even before the legislation is adopted, the effect has been that their control over the land has actually declined. While it may be argued that existing tenant farmers are protected from this, it must be remembered that farm size is a major constraint to planting woodlands. If the only means for an existing tenant farmer to expand is on the basis of short-term rents because of the land ownership pattern in a region (for example, the farm being located in the centre of a large estate), then the increase in farm size (unlike for owner-occupied farms) will not make the farm more viable for woodland planting.

The outcome of this is that **the proposed legislation to make planting of woodland on tenanted farms easier is unlikely to have a significant impact on woodland planting** as the land rights of tenant farmers are changing. Further, it is essential for tenant farmers to maintain good relationships with their landlord or “laird” and, consequently it is highly unlikely that woodland planting would be able to go ahead without at least their tacit approval.

2.3 Summary of conclusions

In summary a number of main conclusions can be drawn from this review of woodland planting on owner-occupied and tenanted farms:

- Woodland remains a relatively unattractive option of farmers as an economic alternative to agricultural production.
- Changes in the structure of farming (increased levels of pluriactivity and the retirement of older farmers) are unlikely to have a significant impact on the level of farmland afforested.
- Increasing farm sizes in agriculture will aid in the level of forestry but only where the increase is through purchase, rather than short or medium term renting.
- The fear of a ‘right to buy’ is influencing landowners’ willingness to rent out land other than as a short term venture or as part of a ‘partnership’ deal. This also inhibits planting of forests on farm land.
- The decline in agricultural returns has not significantly influenced the attractiveness of woodland planting as timber prices have similarly declined and fluctuate considerably.
- Existing grant structures where grants are limited to the first 15 years of the new planting create a problem for small scale farm woodlands as, while they cover early management costs, there is a gap in returns between the end of the grant and forest maturity.
- Farmers are often unenthusiastic about engaging in government schemes that involve the imposition of restrictions on land use or management approaches.
- The long term nature of forestry means that farmers both lose the flexibility of responding to a rapidly changing agricultural industry and, at the same time, are unable to do an accurate cost/benefit analysis due to the long-term nature of forestry.
- There is no tradition of woodland planting in the UK and farmers generally lack the skills or the ability to see how forests could fit in with their management plans. Unlike in Scandinavia where forests have always been a part of farming, the structure of farms in Scotland has evolved without forestry.
- Farmers are often reluctant to plant woodland on agricultural land because of a cultural attachment to the land as well as potential criticism from neighbouring farmers.
- Farmers can fear the breakdown of ‘neighbouring’ practices and other social change as a result of afforestation.
- The ‘right to buy’ legislation and changes in land tenancy approaches that have ensued has decreased the chance that woodland will be planted on tenanted farms.
- It seems unlikely that the moves to make it easier for tenent farmers to plant on rented land will have a significant impact because of changes in leasing and the need for most farmers to maintain a good relationship with the laird.

In summary, significant additional planting of farm woodlands or commercial forestry seem unlikely – at least in the short term. What will happen once farmers adjust their businesses to the Single Farm Payment is unknown. In theory this should provide farmers with more stability and therefore enable them to undertake the sort of long-term planning that will fit in better with the establishment of woodlands. On the other hand, the single farm payment enables older farmers to maintain agriculture at a lower intensity and, providing there is no additional incentive for moving to forestry, it seems more likely that this will be the chosen option than afforestation (given the continuation of existing attitudes and cultures). Planting unproductive corners of farms or plantings as part of the Rural Stewardship Scheme seem much more likely – in

particular, with the objective of providing game cover – although this generally does not consist a significant part of the farm and will appeal only to a limited number of owner-occupier farmers.

3. LARGE LANDOWNERS, SHOOTING ESTATES, ETC.

3.1 The Estate Sector

3.1.1 The place of forestry

Estates and large landowners (for example the MOD and utility companies in the Central Belt) can be considered as a single category of forest producer because of the scale of the enterprises and the fact that, in general, they are not governed by the same agricultural concerns as farmers.

Until the 1960s and the emergence of forest investment companies which took advantage of planting grants and tax concessions, private forestry was almost the sole preserve of the large estates. Warren (2002: 62) observes that the type of forestry practiced on the estates was of a smaller scale, more diverse and in general integrated with the estate than the forestry planted by the forest investment companies – which tended to be intensive and mono-cultural with a “hard-edged” commercial slant employing exotic fast-growing pine species.

Warren (2002) also observes that 50% of Scotland is owned by 608 owners, with 30 owners holding more than 25,000 hectares each. On the whole, these large estates are not located in the more agriculturally productive areas, but on hill country, mountain and moorland, meaning the possibilities for production are extremely limited. Many of these estates have focused their activities on the production of game for shooting, the practice of which (McCarthy, 1998: 101) notes, has led to ‘wildly inflated paper values for land which is amongst some of the poorest in Europe’. In a situation where the capital value of a pair of red grouse is around £3,500, a fly-caught salmon £3,500 and a red deer stag £22,000 (Strutt & Parker 2000, cited in Warren 2002) the income generated by shooting has clearly been a considerable incentive for estates to maintain game production as a primary industry.

The more integrated planting on the shooting estates noted by Warren (2002) may reflect the focus of the business on shooting rather than on the straight commercial value of forestry or rather, of the possible commercial value of timber production. Nevertheless, shooting estates have engaged in large scale forestry as a means of diversifying the income of the estate. In this section both the shooting estates and large commercial landowners/foresters are considered within the same group because the overall objectives of both groups are predominantly centred on commercial production. Further, while the groups are slightly different, the organisation most likely to represent this particular approach to forestry – the Scottish Rural Property and Business Association (SRPBA) – is the only easily accessible source of information concerning the response of businesses to forestry policy.

3.1.2 Views of the SRPBA

The membership of this body currently manages in excess of 140,000 hectares of commercial forestry and amenity woodland in Scotland and it apparently represents the interests of a significant proportion of the private sector (SRPBA 2005a).

The recent (15 September 2005) SRPBA submission on the review of Scottish Forestry Strategy gives perhaps the best view into this body’s thinking on forestry in Scotland (SRPBA 2005b). In particular, there is concern expressed that the emphasis of forestry strategy is moving too far away from the economic value of woodlands as they suggest that “without adequate return on investment, the incentive to create and manage Scotland’s forests and woodlands will be lost” thus “higher priority must be given to economic activity within any revised Strategy, as only then can meaningful environmental enhancement and social inclusion

be fostered” (page 1). This leads to their overall vision of an effective forestry strategy for Scotland as:

“Sympathetic, *responsible and well-managed timber production* provides a resource that enables both public and private sector forestry to provide biodiversity in habitats and species, employment and recreation opportunity, and amenity value” (1-2).

This perspective that forests must be (a) commercially viable, and (b) be well managed is one that is commonly expressed by those who own and make their living from land in Scotland. Understandably, landowners with large tracts of commercial forest have greater concern for the management and commercial viability of land. Biodiversity and amenity values are seen largely as a by-product of a growing commercial forestry industry. They express concern that it is easy to identify areas where woodlands will benefit local communities and natural heritage, but harder to see where economic activity can be sustained in the medium term.

Of the current Scottish Forestry Strategy the SRPBA considers that the grant mechanisms currently in place have been very important in encouraging and improving woodland and forestry maintenance in Scotland. Nevertheless, they are concerned that the SFS has been open to diverging interpretation which has led to confusion and uncertainty as to the right way forward. This leads to the conclusion that, whatever the forestry strategy, it needs to be stable over an extended period (30 to 60 years) in order to encourage the long-term investment in forestry in Scotland – in particular, in light of what they consider to be still confusing messages concerning the strategic direction of forestry, namely that the aspiration to increase Scotland’s woodlands towards one quarter (25%) of the land area of Scotland has “not been expressed as a target because woodland expansion is seen as a means to an end rather than the end itself” (FCS 2005: 25). The SRPBA is in favour of net woodland creation targets for productive woodlands.

One area that the SRPBA make strong comments on with regard to the strategy review is the need for an integrated agricultural and forestry policy, the lack of which they describe in an era dominated by the notion of ‘integrated rural development’ as “a matter of both frustration and irritation to the SRPBA” (9). Comment is made in the response to the review of the Scottish Forestry Strategy that this is an urgent priority and that forestry strategy should be incorporated into Land Management Contracts to provide landowners with an integrated framework for forestry and agricultural development. In their media release on the 16th of September 2005 (SRPBA, 2005c) the SRPBA quote their chairman Keith Arbuthnott as observing:

“At present land managers, environmentalists, government, rural industries and others must deal with two sectors. Such division is false. What we need is an overarching strategy which will allow the full range of land uses to fully deliver the multiple benefits they offer”.

3.2 Summary of conclusions

The above discussion – with the addition of comments made in their response to the Review of the Scottish Forestry Strategy (SRPBA, 2005b) – can be summarised on the basis of the following key points:

- Focus on economic benefits from woodland as environmental and amenity benefits will occur as a by-product of an economically viable forestry industry.
- That forestry should continue to be a well managed enterprise.
- The FCS should consider how the ‘non-market’ aspects of forests such as environmental and public use can generate financial return.

- Greater emphasis on the role of forests as providers of renewable energy (wood fuel) in order to combat global warming and provide other benefits to communities.
- The need for long-term policy stability and target setting to ensure that commercial forestry is maintained through both the public and private sectors.
- Regional priorities set by the SFS should both take into account national objectives and maintain 'soft' boundaries to ensure flexibility.
- Greater integration of forestry and agricultural policy, particularly exploring the possibility of integrating forestry into Land Management Contracts.

Given that this group controls a considerable area of land in regions suitable for planting, the requirements of large landowners for policy stability in the forestry industry and greater integration of forestry and agricultural policy may be necessary to encourage this group to plant large areas of forest. However, it seems likely, given the rhetoric of the policy response, that this is likely to be focused on productive forestry rather than multi-purpose forestry, unless conditions change and it becomes commercially viable to generate capital from public and environmental use.

4 COMMON MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS – COMMUNITY WOODLANDS AND CROFTING COMMUNITIES

4.1 Background

The third group of land managers are the communal land managers. The history of communal forestry management is relatively recent and can be related directly to the changes in law over the last two decades. Of particular relevance in this context are the 1991 Crofter Forestry (Scotland) Act and the Land Reform (Scotland) Act passed in 2003 by the Scottish Parliament. The Crofter Forestry Act first conferred on crofters the rights to establish and manage woods as 'an Act to extend the powers of grazing committees in relation to the use of crofting land in Scotland for forestry purposes; and to make grazing committees eligible for certain grants in respect of such use' and granted three new rights:

- The right of any crofter to request their grazings committee to pursue forestry activity on common grazings.
- The right of the grazings committee, subject to the approval of the landlord, to 'plant trees on, and use as woodlands, any part of the common grazing', as long as 'not the whole of the common grazing is planted with trees and used as woodlands'.
- The right of the common grazings committee to apply for grants for woodland management and afforestation." (Ritchie & Haggith, 2004: 18).

At the same time as crofters were first granted the rights to manage forests on common grazings, community woodlands emerged in the late 1980s. This was to be an entirely voluntary scheme whereby local communities were to create multi-purpose forestry within or near towns with mainly broadleaved afforestation and emphasising public access (Warren, 2002). As a result of what some saw as an unfair distinction between crofting communities and other communities, the 2003 the Land Reform Act extended the rights, previously only provided to crofting communities, and created an opportunity for all rural communities - not just crofting communities – to have 'first refusal' on the sale of any rural land including woodland. At the same time, it granted the absolute right for crofting communities to buy their croftlands, including woodlands, on a collective basis at independent valuation – even against the wishes of the land owner (Ritchie & Haggith, 2004: 20).

The following sections look at the uptake of Community Woodlands and forestry by crofting communities, focusing specifically on the objectives of these groups for engaging in forestry and the 'success' of the schemes in terms of new plantings.

4.2 Community Woodlands

Community Woodlands are a similar concept to the more general international 'Community Forestry', which has many incarnations in both the economically developed and less economically developed countries. Burton (2004) summarises the three basic criteria that define community forestry. A community forest should:

- Involve the establishment or management of trees and or woodland
- Maintain or enhance the economic, social and ecological wellbeing of the area
- Include *all* communities within the designated area

Community forests are thus neither oriented towards development entirely nor to the environment, but encourage the sustainable use of resources in a manner that provides environmental, social and economic advantages for its participants. Arguably their most important feature is that they offer a community-based solution, thus enabling the deployment of local knowledge as well as encouraging people to develop an interest in forest management that can be sustained through continued personal involvement.

Community Woodlands in Scotland involved, according to Warren (2002: 75) "the establishment of a range of multi-purpose woodlands within or near towns, primarily consisting of broadleaves, and including large areas of open land and other land uses". Warren observes that in the early years local government showed much enthusiasm for Community Woodlands, but, as with their equivalent Community Forests in England (Tiffin & Burton, 1996), the schemes were greeted with less enthusiasm from landowners and community groups alike. A recent increase in the uptake of Community Woodlands has been facilitated by an increase in the level of financial help in the form of the Community Woodland Supplement as well as funding from SNH's Community Grant Scheme and the Lottery's New Opportunities Fund. In 2003 the Community Woodlands Association was formed to coordinate the growth in Community Woodland organisations which grew from 56 to 79 members between April 2004 and 2005 (CWA, 2005). This additional effort has led to a recent increase in the number of Community Woodlands (Warren, 2002).

Issues that influence the development of Community Woodlands can be gleaned from reports of the development of Community Woodlands. It is proposed, therefore, to investigate a number of these in order to understand issues and attitudes affecting those establishing Community Woodlands.

4.2.1 Forres Community Woodlands Trust

The Forres Community Woodland was established in 1998 and manages 3 distinct areas of woodland. Villani (undated) notes that the process began with the purchase of 40 acres of privately owned and felled woodland. During the process of establishing a Community Woodlands Trust and purchasing the land, the local community observed that a nearby wood (Muiry Wood) of 32 acres which was frequently used by the community, had no protection and was subsequently potentially open for development. Additional to this, another area of adjacent woodland also used for local recreation (and formally owned by the Town Council) was to be sold to a private buyer. The community intervened and received the agreement to purchase a further 40 acres of land from the private landowner. Villani observes that the group was greatly facilitated by the assistance and support of the Community Land Unit (financial and moral) – in particular the legal establishment of the FCWT.

The problem for this group was that the factor that gets groups together and initiates action is often only when a woodland of value for the community comes up for sale. At that point the group must be formed and find the capital to purchase the woodland immediately. For example, in Forres, £24,000 had to be found almost simultaneously with the formation of the group. The question is how many groups are discouraged from taking over woodland on the basis that the

establishment of the Trust and the purchase of woodland are generally simultaneous? Villani (undated) notes that the purchase of woodland was greatly facilitated by a £18,000 grant and a £5,000 loan from the CLU – meaning that to purchase one of the woodlands the community only had to find £1,000 immediately.

Villani (undated) further notes that the lack of manpower is a potential problem for community groups such as the FCWT. In particular, he observes that there is only a limited amount of time and energy the local community can divert towards unremunerated activities and, consequently “It would be in the government’s interest to ensure that volunteer groups across the land are adequately supported by both external agencies which can supply occasional specialist advice and by funding for paid project development officers”. This is a valid concern and may limit the extent to which a community can take on woodlands. Further, where Community Woodlands are established by a small community, the success of the project is likely to be dependent on the maintenance of the community and, consequently, is vulnerable to changes in community structure (in particular out-migration).

4.2.2 Minard Community Woodland Trust

The Minard Community Woodland Trust was established when the local community observed that 170ha of Forest Enterprise woodland has been placed on the Disposals List, and there was considerable local concern that access to the woodland would be restricted if the woodland was owned by a private buyer (Middlemiss, undated). The valuation for the forest was £305,000. However, the forest was mature and, as Middlemiss observes: “the potential for a quick return from timber sales encouraged us to consider a buy-out ourselves”. A Company Limited by Guarantee (the MCWT) was established in 1999. The Community was, however, not permitted to purchase the woodland. Rather it was taken off the disposal list and a partnership with FE established – under the condition that income from timber sales was to be ring-fenced to be re-invested in the woodland.

Middlemiss observes “When we heard that the woodland was on the disposals list ... we could easily have decided to take no action – and I think that many groups would have taken this course”. The factors that led to them taking on the woodland included that the members of the Trust committee had a wide range of experience and relevant skills. This raises some questions concerning the continuing implementation of Community Woodlands. If the presence of a skilled and motivated committee is required for the entry into CW schemes then, initially, there are a limited number of communities that might be willing and able to participate in community woodlands. Thus, it could be argued that communities with the ability to take on woodlands have generally already engaged in woodland management and thus we have, a ‘selectivity effect’ whereby establishment of CWs is likely to become progressively difficult. On the other hand, the current round of CWs will be training up people with skills in this area and hence, one therefore one would expect that as the number of people with experience in CWs in Scotland increases, so will the likelihood of the schemes spreading.

Further, as the element that seems to inspire the establishment of community woodlands in this and the Forres case is a perceived threat to some local amenity woodland this suggests that – in the current environment – there needs to be a pre-established woodland in the process of changing ownership to prompt communities to take action. If this is the case, Forest Enterprise itself may be able to prompt increased uptake of Community Woodlands simply through following through with the directive to decrease the level of its woodland holdings in Scotland. **A more proactive approach by Forest Enterprise in engaging with local communities prior to deciding which areas of wood should be sold off may, in this case, provide an improved uptake of Community Woodlands across Scotland.**

4.2.3 Learning from the case studies

These case studies have identified a number of issues pertaining to the development of community woodlands in Scotland. The development of a thriving Community Woodland network depends on a number of factors namely:

- Skills and willingness amongst an existing local community
- A perceived threat to local amenity woodland (through ownership change)
- The ability to raise purchase capital and/or secure a management agreement

The continuation of community woodlands depends on:

- The ability to generate operating capital (either through the woodland or through government support)
- Sustained voluntary participation

The annual report of the CWA (2004) identified through a survey what its members see as being the key issues they would like to see represented by the organisation. These include – in addition to political objectives – the suggestion that the organisation should be lobbying for funding for more support, in particular, for running costs of the woodlands. This suggests that the maintenance of the woodlands in the long term will depend on the ability of the Woodland Trust to generate operating capital as well as its ability to sustain voluntary participation. As suggested by the CWA, these may be the most important issues for the continuation of CWs in the future.

One critical question is whether Community Woodlands will lead to additional woodland planting. While the evidence here is not conclusive, it seems Community Woodlands are established in order to manage existing woodlands rather than generate new ones. This does not preclude the possibility of doing so, but the diffuse management structures of local communities and overall amenity objectives are unlikely to lead to any great drive for the establishment of large areas of new woodlands. Nevertheless, Community Woodlands hold an important position in the pantheon of Scottish woodlands as the interface between the forest and the community for many.

4.3 Crofting Communities

As with Community Woodlands, the engagement of crofting communities with forestry involves high levels of community participation. Unlike Community Woodlands, however, it is believed that crofting communities have a much greater interest in seeing commercial returns from the land – rather than simply providing enough income for maintaining the amenity value of the woodland. Ritchie & Haggith (2004) note that in Scotland crofting communities occupy about 800,000 ha of land – or almost 10% of the total land area of Scotland (20% of the Highlands and Islands). As noted above, crofters' have only had the rights to manage woodlands since 1991, since which point, Ritchie & Haggith (2004, 18) suggest, "crofters have set up nearly 100 crofter forestry schemes involving 1700 individual crofters and covering 9000ha mostly with new native woodlands." [NB. 900 ha of these are on the Assynt Estate alone (Reid, 2003)]. While this seems like a remarkably high level of afforestation – particularly given that most of this occurred prior to the Land Reform Act of 2003, it is still does not represent a highly significant level of afforestation at about 700 ha per year. **At this rate, to achieve even 20% additional forest on croft lands would require around 250 years.**

In general, however, crofting communities – as with Community Woodlands – also focus on taking over existing forestry plantations. Ritchie & Haggith (2004) provide a useful summary of 6 crofting community engagements with forestry: Assynt, Treslaig, Abriachan, Laggan, Cairnhead, and Culag Woods. In summary, the projects have been of varying sizes from a few hectares to over 1000 hectares but, with the exception of Assynt, most have involved simply taking over existing forestry and adding to it rather than setting out to afforest new land. Again, this suggests that community-led afforestation can be prompted directly by Forest Enterprise

sell offs. The authors also note that for most of the projects the intention, unlike CWs has been to create multi-purpose woodland, with environmental and social aspects important but also the objective of creating jobs and financial benefits for the community. The example of the Culag Woods also shows an interesting feature of the growth of crofting woodlands. This project initiated by the Culag Community trust in 2000 began with the takeover of the Culag Woods – 36ha of forest leased from the landowner and aimed to “restore the woodland, enhance its amenity value, offer training in forestry skills and create employment” (Ritchie & Haggith, 2004: 35). However, shortly afterwards (2003) the Trust added another 1200 ha – 2/3rds of which had recently been planted in new woodland. As the authors observed this demonstrates that “as a community body builds its capacity, it is capable of taking on increasingly large land holdings”.

3.5 Summary of conclusions

Community managed woodlands are an area of growth in Scottish forestry, providing the sort of locally led multi-purpose forestry envisaged in the existing Scottish Forestry Strategy. In terms of their contribution to the afforestation of Scotland, however, there is a difference between the two types. This is as a result of differing objectives. Community Woodlands remain predominantly amenity led, with income required to maintain the woodland, whereas, for crofting communities, the objective of woodland is largely driven by the need for income and employment from the land.

In summary, the main points are

- CWs are unlikely to contribute significantly to the afforestation of Scotland.
- CWs, however, play an important role as a link between local communities and forest activities.
- The lack of personnel can be a problem for CWs
- Generation of operating capital can also be a problem for CWs
- Both CWs and crofting afforestation can be triggered by the sale of established Forest Enterprise forests as locals seek to retain access to the land.
- The fact that community action is often only prompted by a threat to community usage of woodland, communities can be financially unprepared for the purchase of new woodlands. Financial assistance is thus vital.
- Crofting communities are larger scale foresters with an average planting rate of 700 ha per annum.
- The growth of Community afforestation seems likely – in particular with the introduction of the Land Reform Act.

5. CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL NGOS

Although ownership by not-for-profit organizations can be traced back to the 1930s with the National Trust for Scotland (NTS) purchasing part of Glencoe, one of the most striking developments in recent years has been the rapid emergence of charitable environmental organisations as major landowners. This phenomenon is widely perceived as the consequence of ineffective conservation policy (Warren 2002). Between 1980 and 1995 the total area owned by organisations like the RSPB, the John Muir Trust, and the NTS rose by 146% to reach 133,500ha. Other organisations, in particular the RSPB while not necessarily owning the land are nevertheless major land managers, controlling 70 nature reserves totalling 62,000ha in Scotland in 2004 (RSPB, 2004). As a group the conservation bodies now constitute the largest non-public landowner in Scotland. The recent growth of this sector is so substantial that some have predicted a doubling in the near future and the land area covered will overtake that in public ownership (Boyd, 1999). However, doubts have been expressed about the long term

sustainability of the growth in such land ownership and charitable bodies were much less active in the land market in 2004 (Strutt & Parker, 2005).

Motivations for such groups buying estates, forests, bogs and mountains have been suggested to exist of the common threads of safeguarding the land for future generations, restoring damaged areas, and the desire to move from advocacy to practical demonstration (Dwyer & Hodge, 1996). Warren (2002) observes that these groups have been very successful in land management as the income they derive from other sources has enabled them to develop innovative approaches to land use and management often not practicable for private owners for reasons of lack of income or, even a perceived need to maintain tradition. Rapid expansion has, however, also left this sector in a position where, although they own a considerable area of land, there is as yet no evidence as to whether they will be able to sustain the costs of running estates.

In terms of their attitudes towards forestry and land management it is unlikely that these groups (with the possible exception of those that focus largely on forestry such as the Woodland Trust Scotland whose objective is to “*see the creation and maintenance of a diverse sustainable forest resource of high quality that will contribute to the environmental, economic and social needs of Scotland throughout the 21st century and beyond*” – Woodland Trust Scotland, undated) will prioritise afforestation – and, where afforestation occurs, it will in most cases be targeted towards specific conservation objectives rather than large scale commercial operations. For example the RSPB Scotland clearly operates under the mandate from its members to manage environments optimally for the bird species it aims to preserve. With the income for these private sector groups currently coming largely from outside the estates, there is little need for them to prioritise economic return such as diversifying into commercial forestry.

The impact of the NGOs is perhaps one of the most difficult to predict in terms of future afforestation in Scotland. For example, while there is no emphasis on forestry at the moment, any reintroduction program that involved forest dwelling species (birds or otherwise) may see considerable effort placed into afforestation (although it must be stressed this is clearly a speculative conclusion as there is – for good reason – no evidence of any intention towards this). On the other hand, organisations such as the National Trust have landscape and the preservation of heritage as priorities and are as much about conserving ‘open spaces’, where these are of value to the national heritage, as creating new habitats for species.

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APPENDIX 4a

Perth & Argyll
Regional Forestry Forum Meeting 1/11/05

WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Use balance issues – large proportion of forestry already e.g. Cowal peninsula (40%), LLTNP (25% +) general perception “enough is enough” - attitudes strongly influenced by the type of forestry – conifers vs natives 	LAND USE BALANCE RELATIVE TO EXISTING WOODLAND COVER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rockiness issues 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do we mean by “suitability” (ESC scores)? – “trees will grow on cliffs in Argyll” – low suitability sites = montane scrub (“sustainability” – think about as “flexibility”) 	Read SUSTAINABILITY AS FLEXIBILITY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain prime agricultural land and the % area related 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peatlands (-all peatlands <u>are</u> excluded) – some agreement that this is realistic 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heather moorland (= likely constraint) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projected impact of global warming on suitability scores in the ESC model 	?Duncan Ray
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not view peatland as a homogeneous type - widespread or localised 	PEATLAND TREES ISSUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESC vs other models – DOES THE MODEL MATTER? (similar trends) 	MODEL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACTIVE MANAGEMENT – needed 	
RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry companies provide services – they don’t own land – “straddle all four groups” – managers to individual stakeholders groups. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers – some farmers have planted – “exit strategy”? could become significant in the future; assumption about trees being planted – what change of re-generation /SCRUB over 	RETIREMENT FORESTRY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Going further up the hill – abandonment of land – new entrants into the land market. 	LAND “ABANDONMENT”
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Argyll area – examples of past change – incremental changes. Will this develop elsewhere? – What will be the impact of LMC impact on this? 	IMPACT OF LMC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explicit between grants for farming and grants for forestry – BALANCE between forest grant and agric grants. Will always be affected by land values and planting approvals. 	BALANCE OF AGRICULTURAL vs FORESTRY GRANTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot of large scale native woodland schemes – modest return <u>but</u> investment advantage in relation to sporting value. Opportunities have been <u>reduced</u> by the lower grant rates. 	MODEST RETURN FROM NATIVE WOODLAND SCHEMES DIMINISHING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees/gamekeeper conflicts 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deer /forestry issues 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future large scale planting – “when grant rates rights switches in”. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NB Commercial forestry company – “did most of whatever was going on” – “service provider” “move where the money is”[George McRobbie, <u>Tilhill</u>] 	<u>ROLE OF FORESTRY MANAGEMENT COMPANIES</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry professionals have a “big influence” (DMcP). N.B. link with <u>CONTRACTING</u> 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlikely to be a return to “investment” forestry” 	INVESTMENT FORESTRY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry will respond to market opportunities (grants, social attitudes) 	RESPONDING TO MARKET OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read as “forest investment owners”? new land owners e.g. Borders Forest Trust (BFT) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWT – small – focus on existing woodland – reference BFT. (National Forest Land Scheme – MUST MENTION) – “kick starting” 	NATIONAL FOREST LAND SCHEME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking issue in community woodlands. “good chance that communities will be around forever” due to their setting up as constituted Trusts with Articles of Association 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very sensitive to grant rates – crofters have <u>very little capital</u> 	CROFTING FUNDING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs – clear about forestry objectives – <u>include</u> all objectives not just “commercial forestry” 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST INCLUDE FCS – 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? issue of de-forestation “where there are trees – are they going to stay” RESTOCKING – decreasing area or maintain same area 	PROSPECT OF DEFORESTATION WITHIN EXISTING FOREST AREA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TERMINOLOGY – woodland types 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “City-tree lovers” – lifestyle – “trees are the least hassle option” 	NEW OWNERS VIEW OF TREES
WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forget rail in the context of this region; sea transport in west – Irish sawmills – (Falkirk – west Argyll) Scottish Forestry Cluster – buy it locally. (?average distance assumptions) 	CRITICAL ROLE OF TRANSPORT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View is right as far as the saw log is concerned <u>but</u> what about the rest of the tree? 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where we buy timber – where the quantity is right. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 dots for sawmills and for processing plants ? MUST DIFFERENTIATE THE SAWMILLS – ? Social dimension “current distribution does not influence planting decisions” 	TOO SIMPLISTIC PREFERRED HAULAGE ROUTES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland biodiversity – replace other biodiversity; open land biodiversity where it <u>could</u> be a major biodiversity objective. 	MAP – BIODIVERSITY ARGUMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHERE IS THE BALANCE POINT ON THE CARBON BENEFIT OF PLANTING ON ORGANIC SOILS (15-80% point). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social forestry – get in touch with Woodland Trust on their criteria for access (see review of SFS document) 	WOODLAND TRUST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “All forests should be multipurpose – it is only a question of balance” 	
GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> where no woodland now – create new “core” woodlands – create new core in some areas (S Scotland). 	CREATION OF NEW CORE WOODLANDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon – hardwoods – vs carbon in softwoods. YC <u>not</u> good for biomass research (what do we know enough about whole carbon content of different forest ecosystems) 	WHOLE ECOSYSTEM CARBON AUDITS: YIELD CLASS A POOR INDICATOR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> argument about SRC and SRF - more options with SRF than SRC (FLEXIBILITY) – eucalypts compared with sycamore 	SHORT ROTATION FORESTRY IS MORE ACCEPTABLE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “remoteness” issue in relation to what it really means 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% target is <u>not</u> unreasonable ie 14,000 ha yr⁻¹ – have seen 	

	<p>higher rates – stimulated via the grant scheme “short term gain” 5-10 yr <u>net gain</u> from planting – biggest single hurdle is the initial investment. “When it makes a neutral net cost – planting takes off”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid need for heavy net investment – and slew the income. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not necessarily the only way? - farmers have previously enabled large area plantings but there is a quality issue • ? push onto better quality sites (margin is where change happens) – land with lowest opportunity costs (NB RDR 2014 lowering of SFP) 	QUALITY ISSUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all depends on political will 	POLITICAL WILL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “timber production on marginal agricultural land, areas like Buchan or Ayrshire” [***] gains for going onto better quality land 	IMPORTANCE OF MARGINAL AGRICULTURAL LAND WHERE FORESTRY COMPETES DIRECTLY WITH AGRICULTURE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rate of marginal land coming onto the market – subsidies mechanism work reasonably well – length of time rather than level – <u>switch is the net cost of planting!</u> (30-35% in Argyll vs 5-10% in Fife) 	HISTORICAL REGIONAL EFFECTS SHOW IMPORTANCE OF NET COST OF PLANTING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COMPETING MARKET AFTER LMC’s – lifestyle continuation – NOT SEE AS COMPETING? 	WILL LMCs CHANGE VIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOW MUCH IS WOODLAND NATURALLY REGENERATING? 	NATURAL REGENERATION ISSUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CONNECTING TO SET-ASIDE ISSUE. 	SET-ASIDE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>National Park has Forestry Framework</u> – agreed objective (repairing/regain/destock – restructuring – delay of <u>landscape benefits</u> (grey squirrel Cowal Peninsula) 	<u>NP FORESTRY FRAMEWORKS</u> <u>multiple benefits</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real constraints – <u>not</u> limiting – key thing is political will – farmers – enthusiastic foresters. (Unintended regeneration) 	
George	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% not hard to achieve – lots of overlap – “cost more but not expensive” “doing something that is <u>remedial</u>” Deer numbers – regeneration 	
Phil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look <u>long term</u> at forestry – global situation re-address the total demise of exotic forestry – long-term economics. 	
Ric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • model future types of woodland – must take into account the existing resource (emphasis on native woodlands) – what we have in the existing resources <u>drives</u> what we need in the future 	
Tony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what’s a woodland? – 11,000 ha IACS classified as “open grazed woodland” – wood pasture – RDR new agroforestry – new woodland cover with not many trees (Cultural thing) 	<u>OPEN GRAZED WOODLAND</u> <u>AGROFORESTRY</u>

27/02/2006 14:23

APPENDIX 4b

South Scotland Regional Forestry Forum Dumfries 2/11/05

Martin Craig (Tilhill), Roddy Fairly (SNH – area manager Strathclyde Ayrshire, Chair Reforesting Scotland); John Todd – Economic Development; Chris Badenoch (Ex HFRO, FC, DC, NCC); Toby Wilson (Ayrshire Joint Structure Team)

WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-30% possibly came from an earlier public perception study 	ORIGINS OF THE 25% FIGURE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conflicts between priority habitats and no legal way of achieving balance 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSSIs are <u>not</u> legally a “no-go” area; river catchments – problems of acidification associated by felling and harvesting; good quality grazing – HFRO – balance means zone areas 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> could get at land within cities by using the register of derelict land - structure plans 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole range of biogenetic resources outside designated areas 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SSSI – what is the interest? – could review each on a ‘case by case’ basis 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the “sensitivity” of the estimates 	SENSITIVITY OF ESTIMATES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of competing land uses – 10% from agricultural land bank – what about energy 	
RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data deficit in relation to land ownership. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scotland – history of tenancy but now moving into owner occupation. [no culture of forestry] 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rather than talk about final figure – quote desired increase (eg 8%) 	PSYCHOLOGY OF FINAL TARGET
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logic to <u>not</u> restocking – revert to heather. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quite a lot of land “drifting into woodland state”; <u>not</u> being recorded 	RECORDING OF NATURAL RECOLONISATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the zero or “do nothing” option? (probably what is happening now) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCS are acquiring land especially for social purpose 	BE AWARE OF RECENT FCS ACQUISITIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other public land: local authorities, MoD, SEERAD 	OTHER STAKE/LAND HOLDERS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter belts on farmland – include as woodland 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of tradition of woodland management; study on actual increase in value from woodland 	GUY WATT JOHN CLEGG study
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 Tilhill spoken to “lots of farmers” relating to SFP and large tracts of hill ground “not really know what to do with it. Getting farmers to move from “thinking” to “doing”. 	CURRENT INTEREST FROM FARMERS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of awareness/advertising of woodlands to farmers – Tilhill doing through NFUS 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological/social pressures in farming – will spread. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farms on the market – investment forestry will come in (example of 200 ha farm going for SFGS by Tilhill); increased interest in upland farms; issues of CAP Reform. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrast with lifestyle purchases 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFGS is likely to be integrated into the LMC – opportunity presented to farmers; all depends on how much money that stays within SFGS post 2007. 	SFGS integration with LMCs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biofuels – on the cusp of development; “starting to get the bigger players onto the scene” – Scottish Coals/Scottish Biofuels – co-firing opportunities; once going – other farmers will “gain confidence”; other plans for local biomass plants e.g. Kilmarnock 	BIOFUEL OPPORTUNITY SCOTTISH COAL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRF/transport costs are seen as key issue – railhead issue. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFP – “naked farms” – ie not have SFP entitlements; some Borders experience. 	LAND WITHOUT SUBSIDIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of riparian zone woodland in relation WFD – soil erosion – supports EC Forest Habitat Networks 	RIPARIAN WOODLANDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estates withdrawing management input on tenanted farms because of “rights to buy” issues under land reform 	LAND REFORM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two key factors are land values and grants “its as simple as that!” 	LAND VALUES and GRANTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing nature of shooting – syndicating; commercial shooting intensity; country-house weekends; clay pigeons; horse riding – quad-biking, mountain bikes - 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NB wetter in the west – reduction in number of effective grouse moors – “lot of land still looking for new use” – “if linked to sporting then some trees are good base” 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism market moving to outdoor activity now <u>associated</u> with woodland rather than open land. 	OUTDOOR ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH WOODLAND
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure for forest to link over ownership 	SEAMLESS FOREST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality tourism (Glen Tress) – Fly in bikes from FRANCE 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High roe deer densities in S Scotland – restock cannot be done 	DEER: ROE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest investment owners “huge bag of people” – principally economic (some odd folk – swamp cypress!) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land value is critical – return in relation first 15 years – inheritance tax relief - can <u>still</u> demonstrate return 	INHERITANCE TAX RELIEF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWTs interest in timber and timber uses – highly innovative use of materials (greenwood furniture); small scale end of fuel wood use • “at an early stage in the evolution of community trusts – evolve into community enterprises – trend to becoming more commercial” 	COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Woodland Association – Borders Forest Trust – annual community woodlands meeting; major effect in changing attitudes to woodlands 	John Hollingdale Chair CWA – See Reforestry Scotland web site
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of community budgets (dream of buying-out Buccleuch estate!) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community woodlands and “empowerment” – not to be underestimated 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO – Borders Forest Trust would expand with support – there is an available land; RSPB and Woodland Trust in market; opportunities for partnership ownership 	BFT started with 12 ha
WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “right mix in the right places” – not preclude – definitely “horses for courses”; danger with strategies – short-term 	IRONY OF AGRICULTURE ON

	political drivers	PRIME AGRICULTURAL SOILS!
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are the YC figures for hardwoods too high? 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport costs are a significant factor £7-8 to harvest £9+ to transport; increase value at forest gate; process on site. 	TRANSPORT COSTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale of processing facilities; NB [MAPS FOCUS ON THE KEY FEATURES] 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of settlement size (3000) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry embedded within the larger settlements 	
GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment – <u>too</u> simplistic “economic deprivation + unemployment” – issue of plurality (Colonsay averages 2.4 jobs per person!) low quality jobs 	COMPLEX OF DEPRIVATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What sort of forestry is likely to generate jobs – most employment is “away from the forests” not near the trees. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven stones – “bicycle repair men” (are exactly related to the forest” “£2000 bike” – highly paid secondary/indirect employment 	INDIRECT EFFECTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The choice of highly commercial species might work against jobs; woods grown for other reasons might generate more (recreation, biofuels) planting in 1970s – now getting continuity of demand; 	WOOD GROWN FOR OTHER REASONS MIGHT GENERATE MORE JOBS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High proportion of self-employed; rural development from social enterprises and micro-businesses <u>but</u> enterprise companies are focussed on ‘urban’ type 	SOCIAL ENTERPRISES MICRO-BUSINESSES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care not to “stigmatise” commercial forestry – lot of other jobs are “not real” (eg casual/voluntary) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity: long term forest design plans are critical for biogenetic diversity – favour sites that link existing woods 	FOREST DESIGN PLANS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesign of existing woodlands to increase this diversity – edge is also important 	REDESIGN OF EXISTING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be CLEAR ABOUT BEETLE! 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Way for capturing as much carbon as possible eg large biomass from slow growing species – associated community/below ground ecosystem. 	DO NOT ASSUME FAST GROWING SPECIES ARE BEST AT CARBON SEQUESTRATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRC – 1000 ha/yr – local heat and power forest residues issue 	FOREST RESIDUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are systems of silvo-pastoralism better at carbon conservation/sequestration? 	SILVO-PASTURALISM FOR CARBON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public attitudes highly dependent on type of forest; to what we have got <u>not</u> what we could have! 	SENSITIVITY OF PUBLIC ATTITUDES TO FOREST TYPE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not mention urban – “communities should have access to woodlands full stop”; issue of where to put them – lot depends on the <u>how</u> rather than the what (“here’s your forest now you will get better”). Needs to be part of a wider package. Around Glasgow working with a very broad partnership – “not about the trees its about social improvement” Ayrshire case study – forest workers acting as social workers – intense concentration of effort relate physical improvements to access – difficult to measure mental benefits. 	PROCESS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance very much depends on the recreational 	

	opportunity and quality of it (black runs);	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change issues (Gaelic for xxxing trees) Trips to walk the dogs – local ownership issue. 	
UPTAKE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All about resources; if enough money available it would happen 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target should be derived from the benefit that can be gained – work backwards – carbon sequestration/social forestry. What is benefit? How much do we need relative to alternatives? <u>Then</u> look at how achieve? All objectives can only happen in particular geographic locations rather than focus on particular landowners. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STRONG ARGUMENT TO TARGET SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFY WHAT IS POTENTIAL 	TARGETS RELATED TO SPECIFIC POLICY OBJECTIVES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biofuel – how much needed for co-firing – then decide the target. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? is this a policy or a “market research/analysis” problem – “how much do you need?” – experience in ecotourism in Europe – always do a pilot scheme; not jump for strategies to programmes; need to ground the ideas 	ARGUMENT FOR TESTING/PILOT SCHEMES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an alternative is to set up goals and deal with through challenge funding - 	CHALLENGE FUNDING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> target that cannot achieve – better to target where benefits most likely to be derived. 	TARGETTING ON OPTIMUM BENEFITS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> integration into wider policy yes <u>but</u> keep the special focus for public benefits. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFGS does improve targeting on quality of restock but not other objectives (eg access) – SFGS could be improved but will be replaced. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FOCUS ON LAND NOT LANDOWNER 	FOCUS ON LAND NOT OWNER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the public benefits – will do more if pay – LMC is a good thing 	
CB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. target thing has to be resolved 25% is a “red herring” – agree with the Roddy proposal. 2. RDR, SFS, FStrat – these strategies do <u>not</u> integrate and they should 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> do not start with target and develop strategy to meet it. Danger if ‘one size fits all’ approach – more flexibility needed. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think ahead – not base on past experience – awareness of current change – diversification of current forest and new uses (especially fuel wood) build this into scenarios; keep relating forestry to the other land uses and what is going on in them – forestry is not in isolation but depends on what is going on in the other fields – advocate Land Use Strategy (- Land Use Forum not RFF!) 	MULTIPLYING BENEFITS FROM LAND
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive want maximum benefits – <u>must</u> recognise the benefits from the private sector – need to have mechanism to make it work better – only way of encouraging private landowners to do it. (anticipate change in grant) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idea of regional targeting – Ayrshire – localised premium scheme could identify specific locations and make it happen. Regional planning priorities and grants attached. 	

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APPENDIX 4c

HIGHLAND Regional Forestry Forum Inverness 4/11/05

Dinah Beattie (FCS); David Glass (Sutherland crofter); Dick Balharry (JMT); Ian Ross (HC); John Hollingdale (Community Woodlands Association); Diana Gilbert (ex Highland Birchwoods/ CNPA); Bob Dunsmore (FCS); Kenny Kirtland (RSPB); Steve Smith (FCS Rural Development).

WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of forest vs woodland 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data used for alpine/montane 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological SSSIs <u>and</u> biological; filtering of the SSSIs e.g. peatland with native woodlands within them; danger of <u>blanket</u> assumption about SSSIs/SACs. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active blanket bog precluded – what about dry peatlands outside: issues of peat depth – should we call it blanket bog: CLARIFY (eg blanket bog and other peatland >1m) 	PEAT DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highland IFS – “limited planted within NSAs”; also type of woodland is critical (native woodland not a problem) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition/identification of “other priority habitats” 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘remoteness’: woodland crofts – flexibility in the Highland case; “wild land” – fences for planting as opposed to fencing for regeneration; 	REMOTENESS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deer forest <u>is</u> a constraint (is the biggest in the Highlands; Deer Commission – up to date; areas of grouse management (eg SNH “freezing succession” – sporting interests. 	**DEER FOREST AREA check with DCS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • graininess of the map vs “graininess” of the Highland landscape; heterogeneity – mosaic of suitable/unsuitable. 	HETEROGENEITY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angus Macdonald’s true line work (related to actual tree remnants. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Isles – Uists – map is suspect in these areas • be aware of Cairngorms SPA – too restrictive; real desire for trees for wild species conservation reasons. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential strongly affected by the overly strong use of designations: see peatland strategy. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National inventory of woodlands is based upon a cut-off of 2ha and 20% cover (?check) – scattered open woodland is very prevalent in Highland but is not included in the current census figure. New IFS – current woodland cover – more that LCS scattered woodland class (see Neil Mckenzie’s work on native woodlands). 	SCATTERED WOODLAND ISSUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHOLE ISSUE OF GRAININESS IN LANDSCAPES 	
RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Crofting Foundation – feedback on crofting forestry. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add local authorities; add SWT and JMT – encouraging regeneration; <u>add</u> partnership approaches (North Sutherland Community Forest Trust) – not owners but partners; Commission cannot get involved in partnerships. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should <u>not</u> be called “stakeholders” groups – those with ability to control 	STAKEHOLDER ISSUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? priority of taking in the public interest/want. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? importance of community land in the future; communities not necessarily think of themselves as “woodland trusts” – example of crofting community “buy cuts” – “community woodlands will carry on at a steady stream”; critical that <u>not</u> 	COMMUNITY WOODLANDS VS CROFTING BUY-OUTS

	seen as top level cutting off of opportunities (eg Coulag – Assynt – Knoydart); “forestry an early win”	ASSYNT 10,000 HA of new woodland
	• **MESSAGE : INTIMATE MOSAICS – NOT CONSTRAIN BY TOP LEVEL CONSTRAINTS	
	• unlikely that the influence of CAP Reform will run against planting of trees.	
	• Land values are very varied in the Highlands; how much is the public willing to keep the land “tree free”? (SEERAD 100 x the FC payment!); crofting community has changed; <u>issue</u> of rate of change in attitudes/behaviour regarding adoption.	VIEW THAT AGRIC SUBSIDIES ARE PAYMENTS TO KEEP THE LAND TREE FREE!
	• Issue of the incentives – Highlands may be more willing because of the amount of marginal land (as illustrated by the crofting forestry).	
	• By 2007 forestry will be an integral part of LMC – policy issue is very important and climate change may be the biggest driver in this respect;	
	• (view woodland as biomass – transport/localised)	ENERGY ISSUES
	• (planting on prime agricultural land habitat networks)	
	• Highland: ratio of tenants to owned-occupied; whole issue of farm tenancy concern about the “right to buy” is driving towards new partnership arrangements; what is “developed value” of land with trees; attitude towards “right to buy” in Highlands is more radical.	UNDERSTAND NATURE OF FARM TENANCY AGREEMENTS
	• Lack of integration between forestry and agricultural policy	
	• Trees planted in Highlands for shelter includes by tenants	SHELTER
	• Sporting estates are often <u>not</u> self-supporting; often objectives to keep sporting as primary benefit; “99% of all deer sporting estates are run at a loss” ; why do they do it? “for prestige, international business – my £1/2 M yr ⁻¹ invested at a loss; “last thing would want to plant trees” and damage interest – real opportunity to integrate woodland and deer interest – welfare (“not throwing turnips at them”)	
	• “estates managed on a whim”; completely disagree with the idea that they will “respond well to subsidies”; differences within Highland eg Speyside.	
	• 70,000 ha new native woodland on sporting estates are past 15 years; split into asset rich cash poor these are very receptive. Main objective is to increase sporting interest.	TYPE OF SPORTING ESTATE ASSET-RICH and CASH POOR
	• critical issue of who owns the estates.	
	• BUT area of land controlled directly affects capacity to deliver.	
	• Community woodland trust – eg Abriachan driven by jobs. Bill Slee’s study – “as soon as he got to the Highlands it became all about survival” – in Highlands it is <u>all about control</u> – jobs survival, inter-generational;	WOODLAND TRUSTS COMMUNITY FORESTS RURAL DEVELOPMENT
	• 33-40% member groups of Community Woodland Association are in the Highlands – big gaps in the Central Valley – there they are organised as “Friends of”. Majority of groups in Highlands and South Scotland. National Forest Land Scheme – NB Community Woodland Scheme – supplement/add-on to WGS. (applied to landowner – no community stakeholder) LOOK AT WOODLAND TRUSTS VS COMMUNITY FORESTS. (look at paper for SFS – authored by Coppock?)	NATIONAL FOREST LAND SCHEME COMMUNITY WOODLAND SCHEME IS VERY MISLEADING
	• Grantown 400 ha; Newtonmore – considerable variation from group to group – key is access to land.	
	• Dramatic change in FE approach – National Forest Lands Scheme – make communities aware of the opportunities –	

	political imperative has changed – FE <u>not</u> always instigator of the sale – now communities can instigate purchase under the NFLS (? Will this lead to afforestation).	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Premium for Highlands – up to 30 ha specifically linked to communities (species of Douglas Fir) – diversity and eg sustainable construction. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting 5000 ha down to 3000 ha – lot related to uncertainty in CAP. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community trusts – should be a “factor for stability” of vulnerability of individually-based systems; trusts also tied into long-term arrangements. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crofting communities – active crofters often minority in the community. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process of land acquisition – very arduous and may significantly increase cohesion – probably a strong indication of it. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities in the Highlands have a significant role to play in the future 	KEY DIFFERENCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crofter forestry – NB landowner has very little right to the land; buyouts might be more likely to bring “fresh enthusiasm”. CROFTER FORESTRY not the same as buyout; CFS is more similar to normal grant system – dropped in relation to CAP; buyouts <u>have</u> to demonstrate public benefit. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Add</u> management of the deer problem (cf “forestry similar to estates”); deer one of the big issues in the north and west. 	CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF DEER ISSUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of crofting legislation may have significant impact – Woodland Crofts. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Much</u> wider view of the economic than purely timber production – wider social well being via tourism etc. Rural Development ethics – vehicle to Rural development and sustainable communities. 	RURAL DEVELOPMENT ETHIC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO's tend to involve the communities – eg JMT locally-based committee – locals seen as “guardians of the estates”. (-degree of flexibility – general policy of natural regeneration although the local community pressed for a CFS at Sandwood Bay); in some places there is an issue of no natural seed sources. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of commercial plantations of <u>non-native</u> species issue (Highlands have large plantations of native species!) 	HIGHLANDS HAVE PLANTATIONS OF NATIVE SPECIES
WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood production 40yrs hence; processing better suited to better quality land; issue of processing is a particular concern to private owners – argument for more dispersed processing facilities. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIE micro-processing report – identified lot more processing sites. (eg Dundonnell) 	HIE MICRO_PROCESSING REPORT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffering technique – actual potential in lowlands very little; there is potential in Highlands where there are often no barriers; grasslands vs semi-natural hard vs easy regeneration 	BUFFERING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? where are the calcareous sandy soils of Durnet/Caithness 	CRITICAL ISSUE OF RESOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodlands around towns – need to take into account the other criteria; smaller communities better able to galvanise action; wider social benefits <u>not</u> necessarily tied to distance. 	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF COMMUNITY AND CAPACITY TO ACT

GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species – used <u>locally</u>; need more subtle definition of “commercial” eg larch in NW; 	DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL SPECIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure of deprivation in H&I Structure Plan – tie in with Initiatives at the Edge report. 	MEASURE OF DEPRIVATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism – economic is not simply related to production; timber benefit of trees planted next year a long way off but can capture other benefits much sooner. 	TIMING OF BENEFIT STREAMS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscape value can be greatly increased by planting; wildlife viewing; accommodate larger numbers of people; opportunities for other non-timber benefits; do <u>not</u> tend to manage for these <u>but</u> could. 	MANAGING FOR NON-TIMBER BENEFITS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wider more holistic view of “economic forestry” enables this. 	WIDER VIEW OF ECONOMIC FORESTRY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local added value – issues of scale. Concern about top-down approach. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel poverty is a big issue in Highland; lack of fuel choice tends to be expensive; wood fuel is immensely attractive. 	FUEL POVERTY AND WOOD FUEL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial species – local production for local markets (eg construction) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BE AWARE OF THE TWO DIFFERENT SCALES OF OPERATION; ISSUES OF NATIONAL VS LOCAL ECONOMY 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “immense spin-offs for mountain bike tracks” 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment is much more an issue related to processing end; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in terms of forestry in the Highlands: it is seen as contributing to a matrix of job opportunities 	MATRIX OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot get people to do the “harvesting” – not seen as an attractive job; unemployment very low compared with 10 years ago; seasonality. 	LABOUR SHORTAGE IN WOOD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot of issues happen below the resolution of data sets; urban skew of Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation; misses some of the key issues (eg necessary use of a car –income burden) 	DATA and LOW NUMBER ISSUES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Biodiversity</u> – critical issue of treeline habitats; creation of large new nodes to enable; issue of transitional woodlands minor woodland types (eg hazel); recognise importance of corridor woodlands. 	TRANSITIONAL WOODLAND HABITATS e.g. treelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Climate Change</u> – flood plains – also think about protection forestry (critical issue related to local authority interests). Influence L.A. capital programmes; not want focus on fast growing species on low carbon soils – need work on the carbon benefits of all the different options – mixtures etc ecological restoration of birch in uplands; <i>Betula pendula/sycamore</i>; 	CARBON SEQUESTRATION + ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS. TOGETHER (reference to discussions at the Scottish Forestry Forum)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowing space for species to respond. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees in natural landscapes; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open ground species – constraint on types of woodland. – FC/SNH balancing of woodland. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use conflicts between trees and deer (crofting use as shelter) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agro-forestry not been tested; “anything that produces potential biomass ought to be looked at”. 	AGROFORESTRY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Social policy</u>: priorities need to embrace the wider concepts of rural development and social wellbeing; role of FCS much greater relative to other agencies in the Highlands. Highland & Islands Convention – highlight the difficulties of equivalent data. 	IMPORTANT ROLE OF FCS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE HIGHLANDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological well-being 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers drive policy but quality of experience should be included; also be aware that people do not have access to transport. 	IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY OF EXPERIENCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Target issue</u>: danger of % target in terms of land area; good target would be to tie target to objective; "Desire more in the public interest Not reached the limit yet"; "whatever the ceiling is we have not got there yet"; "biodiversity have a woodland target"; "linked to networks"; figure <u>linked</u> to climate change/rural development (rational meaningful and defensible); MUST RESPECT REGIONAL DIFFERENCES and target has to have <u>justification</u> and evidence to support it; analogous to Population Viability Analysis. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is practically-possible 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison between marginal cost and value 	
THM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why do we need to have a target – changed so much social inclusions; every penny is linked to existing priorities 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic theme – wider view granularity – issues and principles rather than map "no go" areas. 	ISSUES AND PRINCIPLES NOT TARGETS
DG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illustrated gaps in understanding of regional aspects (deer, crofting) 	
IR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diverse model; care about assumptions have to avoid silo approach rural development cross-over approach; national leadership provide for regional plans. 	ARGUMENT FOR A DIVERSE MODEL
JH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New planting is going to have to be multi-objective – must take 3 legs into account; units by which forest is measured have changed (e.g. kTonnesCarbon) – how quantify these things; really keen that the work does <u>not</u> become a constraint show all caveats. 	
DG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadleaves can also make a useful contribution; lot of talk about constraints – "hurdles that can be overcome". 	
BD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danger of re-invented wheels – potential that this becomes different – sets down a baseline and develops organically – danger of developing 'wrong' principles; be <u>aware</u> of differences local forest link; - quality issues "quality always sells quantity doesn't" 	DANGER OF DEVELOPING THE WRONG PRINCIPLES
KK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSPB keen – must consider open-ground species; interest in specialist BAP species 	

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APPENDIX 4d

GRAMPIAN REGIONAL FORESTRY FORUM

HUNTLY 10/11/05

John Miskelly (NFUS) Ian Francis (RSPB); Prof. Hugh Miller (AU); John Rigsby (FCS);
Pricilla Gordon Duff; Gavin ? (FCS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of the reporting and the incorporation of the inputs from the regional forestry fora. 	FINAL REPORT STRUCTURE and CIRCULATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps of scenarios in report 	MAPS TO BE IN REPORT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST FEEDBACK REPORT OF RFFs (clarity on where evidence comes from) 	FEEDBACK TO RFFs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumed origins of 25% figure (HGM) is that 30% is European average? 	
WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key BAP habitats in “likely” but “peatland” is “critical”: is this consistent? 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River basin planning : issue is about “type of woodland”; floodplain woodland – type and density. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constraints “seem to hark back to old blanket afforestation” approach – though tone was to target the “opportunities”. 	UPDATE OF THE IFS GUIDANCE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seems out of date: riparian woodlands and native pine woods 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> THINK DIFFERENTLY – OPPORTUNITIES 	OPPORTUNITIES NOT CONSTRAINTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SNH site condition monitoring: where is “no trees a constraint” 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity of maps collapse the FC and private woodlands together – OPPORTUNITIES MAP. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LANGUAGE IS CRITICAL/“IT TAKES YOU DOWN A CERTAIN PATH” 	LANGUAGE IS CRITICAL
RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes are changing very fast; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trading conditions in agriculture post CAP; RSPB being approached to buy land – land not needed “Farmers do not have a clue what will happen”; “position could be clearer in 10 months time”; interest rising at moment but not action. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groups: local authorities are significant (? Community land managers); issue about biofuel planting on industrial scale. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern about what might be in terms of new groupings: partnership working increasingly significant 	PARTNERSHIPS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “everything that is difficult and complicated does not get considered – so nothing changes”. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? ask the question “here is an opportunity then who would become involved?” 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest planning and involving the community: redefining relationships between communities and woodlands. 	OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grampian Forest Challenge Fund: examples of whole farm planting; retirement or incomers. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of land drainage in relation to coppice. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAEC conditions only apply if the land continues to get SFP. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree that big Farms <u>have</u> tended to plant (Mackies example) but may not happen in the future. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue of SFP and opportunities to let the land (in relation to older farmers) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major reason for planting broadleaves is sporting interest. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes under the Agricultural Holdings Act – <u>could</u> have significant 	AWARENESS OF

	effect; problem of looking at current position.	AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of biofuels: coppice – localisation of system (Fuel crops) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this assessment just an assessment of the “status quo”; what might happen in the future. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overstate the Scandinavian model – creation of a tradition; de novo not feasible. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not FCS – mean National Forest Estate 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of value or length of grants scheme. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Farms – role of the family unit and particularly the outlook for wives employment. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of the Forestry Commission – which group should they target - ? other groups like RSPB, Woodland Trust, Community Groups 	FC targeting of groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want the money : retirement fund; larger farmers consolidation; younger farmers – want money; (N.B NE link between farming and the oil industry) 	RECENT EXPERIENCE FROM LOCAL FORESTERS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POTENTIAL NOT EXHAUSTED: WHAT WOULD IT TAKE TO ENGAGE THEM – MONEY? (example of the Grampian Challenge Funding) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Estates) – not convinced that planting for shooting is going to continue; breed and release; letting out; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grouse estates have very different view on woodland expansion – prevention of woodland expansion: <u>MUST</u> INCLUDE THIS 	IMPORTANCE OF GROUSE MOORS and CONTRASTING VIEWS OF WOODLANDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very variable experience of integrated land management on estates (“pistols at dawn” between forestry and stalking interests) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deer stalking is a constraint too. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Investment Owners: have to acquire land through other groups – declining ownership and being replaced by individual owners buying for altruistic reasons including commercial; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NB importance of the Locational Premium on their decision 	ROLE OF LOCATIONAL PREMIUM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christmas Trees/ trees for foliage 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Community woodland trusts) – depends upon other groups (e.g. landowners) – if happy with them then less drive to create WTs. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FE not required to “sell off” – go into partnership; also only likely to relate to existing woodlands. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All references to National Forest Estate <u>not</u> FC or FE. 	NATIONAL FOREST ESTATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement to connect with communities so the Trusts role could be advocacy. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern about the 15-30 yr gap in finances 	CRITICAL GAP IN FUNDING AFTER 15 YEARS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FC as a “godfather” of the community organisations where they fail; Northern Italy example - 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just because it is owned by a community means that it will fail. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure in law as regards succession. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHRIS PIPER case studies of private owners 	KEY PUBLICATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crofting land has <u>very high</u> environmental value. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (NGOs) Quality of management is good and open to outside control 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of new NGOs coming into the land market. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSPB some planting but mostly focused on habitat improvement; key point is that woodland maintenance and improvement is secure. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Forestry Alliance – NGOs proactively seeking land for climate change purposes – driven by BP; mechanism is of interest “RIGHT TREES, IN THE RIGHT PLACES, <u>FOR THE RIGHT REASONS</u>” (HGM) 	SCOTTISH FORESTRY ALLIANCE
13.05		
WT2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield is not the only measure: mask out the issue of quality – eg Scots Pine in NE Scotland 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birch is a highly productive species “who wants birch?” 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classification of the wood processing facilities 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Narrow view of biodiversity : not include the value of non-native woodlands 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative: look at whole suite of biodiversity action plans – plot as coincidence maps (see SNH work) 	BAP’s areas of coincidence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best approach for carbon storage is to use high yielding species and timber to go into long term uses such as structural timbers (life cycle approach) 	HIGH YIELDS and LONG TERM USE
GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of <u>miles</u> as a criterion! 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy related priorities <u>must</u> be linked into wider energy strategy (fuel poverty; off mains gas). 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber production in the Western Isles “spurious” must take into account potential for forestry 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must link to other approaches – <u>not</u> the answer – part of wider rural development strategy 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial species – must take account of other factors e.g. amenity and recreation 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surely timber production relates to processing and markets? Strange to start with social objectives. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical to be aware of wider issues. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber production nearest processing 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISSUE OF QUALITY IS CRITICAL 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress on habitats not species – action plans for individual species to ensure habitats are appropriately developed/managed. Clusters of open ground species (BAP) 	ALAN HAMPSON
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More volume per hectare/per year if run with 25 year rotation. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole carbon audits – Peter Freir Smith – lot of work on this by FR – critical issue of carbon sequestration rate and end use (e.g. construction timber) 	FOREST RESEARCH CONTACT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of woodland – locking up of C in new biomass 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where did 1000 ha/yr⁻¹ SRC target came from 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BALANCE BETWEEN REGENERATION AND PLANTING 	REGENERATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Forestry by default” – implication of CAP Reform – “land abandonment” – (Poland – declared woodland) Moor of Dinnet is classic example of “land abandonment”. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (social forestry) Forestry contributes to a much bigger agenda – <u>not</u> the solution; key is <u>how</u> it is developed is also an important point. 	HOW YOU ENGAGE IS CRITICAL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> woodlands in and around rural communication is important too: think about communities in general 	RURAL COMMUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> practicality of accessing high value land; use of “planning gain” 	PLANNING GAIN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> issue of access/choice 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> put in place favourable regime to et it happen. Target must be underpinned by framework; actively selling it – proactive vs reactive; regionalisation might be a good approach. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Need</u> clear idea of the place of afforestation in overall forestry policy; what are the priorities. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU does not want to spend a lot of money on afforestation – only way to achieve it is by selling it as a package. Otherwise cannot justify it in present government/EU context. 	EUROPEAN VIEW AGAINST FUNDING AFFORESTATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fond of the Grampian approach – UA areas are too small 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both IFS's for Grampian clearly articulate desire for afforestation link between national strategy and regional approach -- 	INDICATIVE FOREST STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the history e.g. Grampian Forest 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue of targeting – have got geographical targeting but targeting groups is different. ? needs to be thought about. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to articulate the added public benefit if we are to encourage/pay farmers to plant (contribution to biodiversity action plan) 	ADDITIONAL PUBLIC BENEFITS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry contribution to wider rural development – Grampian Forest (£9M) into farm businesses. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy revision at time of grant agricultural uncertainty 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is afforestation always as a consequence of changes in agriculture – more about the mechanism. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEED TO CLEARLY ARTICULATE THE POLICY : WHY WE WANT TO INCREASE IN TERMS OF PUBLIC BENEFITS 	CLEAR FOREST POLICY: EXPANSION ARGUED IN TERMS OF PUBLIC BENEFITS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDR – LMC – all forestry will be brought into system (- all that is grant-aided); opens up issues of cross-compliance etc; possibly too complicated and “put people off forestry”; short term and complex system. 	POTENTIAL DISBENEFITS OF INTEGRATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complexity of WFD also add to this. 	
	John : keep it simple	
	Hugh : widening of LMC to inc	
	PGD : Usefulness of RFF – “give it a go”	
	Ian : Clear articulation of how much we actually need	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windfarms and trees ? 10 km² around is deforested (Ian Francis re Clashindarroch 	

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APPENDIX 4e

CENTRAL SCOTLAND REGIONAL FORESTRY FORUM

HAMILTON 11/11/05

Meriel Young; Tim Hall WTS; Keith Wishart FCS; Simon Rennie; Bob Frost FCS; Michael Will ; Trishia Bradley RSPB; Andrew Jarrett FCS; Alan Winfield

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other consultations by the study team: must be aware of the limited extent of the consultations 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of the Ayrshire Indicative Forestry Strategy (contact Bob Frost) 	
WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specially identified hill land 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological : how dealing with this - 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot of assumptions focussed on commercial forests new thinking on dynamic systems (“native woodlands walking across heathlands”); public perception will change radically over 50 years – “wild woodlands”; 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarification of how ESC works 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitability has nothing to do with commercial viability 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSF area experience: constraints in terms of what land owners will do; society’s views in terms of landscape; large population – strong views on what consider acceptable. 	SOCIAL CONSTRAINTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime agricultural land – real opportunities for landscape change (hedgerows etc) rather than land use change. Significant in Central Belt – landscape versus land use change – change character with changing land use – create linear features – individual trees (view from Bathgate hills) HISTORIC LANDSCAPES 	LINEAR FEATURES LANDSCAPE rather than LAND USE CHANGE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value of shelter belts: gain in landscape and production. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bear in mind other priority habitats e.g. wetlands (not compromise the other interests e.g. waders) Falkirk example is CSF (predator perches – compromise the value in terms of other species) 	
RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central belt pressure challenge scheme – farmers are using this for retirement scheme; 2/3 large farms. 	RETIREMENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “fairly common”; 40ha is about average under Locational Premium – some up to 80ha (i.e. whole farms); average age of farmers is high; lot of options for children of farmers in Central Belt; 	AGE OF FARMERS ACCESS OF CHILDREN TO OTHER JOBS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development “hope value” is probably the most significant constraint on release of land to 	HOPE VALUE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promotion of landscape context for development – see locational premium for Glasgow and Clyde Valley – promotion of “green infrastructure” 	STRUCTURE AND LOCAL PLANS LOCATION PREMIUM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowland Crofting – “haciendas in the country”, reviewing this approach 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Lothian £1/2 M acre £50 K to headline develop £300 K to public goods “hope value is seriously limiting forest development”; land banks of developers. 	HOPE VALUE AS A SERIOUS CONSTRAINT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect is hugely dependent on access eg Armadale – change rapidly over 5 years. 	LAND VALUES FOR DEVELOPMENT £0.5m ACRE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove “constraint in the future” – overcome reluctance to plant if it does not affect hope value. BACK TO THE NOTION OF NOT GETTING THE FOOTPRINT BUT CHANGING THE LANDSCAPE. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “can’t do woodland management from a tractor”; “why waste good land on trees”. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generational thing; colleges are now training management of other habitats – will become a part of the culture 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General poor condition of farms in the Central Belt – farmers have other jobs; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSF area and Ayrshire (Locational Premium areas) where retirement forestry is most apparent. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting on good quality land in Ayrshire has prompted NFUS to express concern about this (@ 400 ha yr – 700 ha yr) – “small area – heat effect in NFU!!; whole farm disposal issue – investment from Irish farmers and others. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established farmers are becoming involved. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSF 1995 21 LCAs – “already achieving the situation of diminishing returns position” – selectivity effect on different land types and farmer inclinations; there are data available from CSF in relation to “incentive level and level of action” 	CSF – EVIDENCE OF SELECTIVITY EFFECT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFP transferable entitlement – bare land issue – might be that land is more attractive to forestry/energy crops. SEE SFP as a “chance for forestry rather than a threat” 	EFFECT OF SFP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenants “as farmers but worse” 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland Trust – nature designations actually “add value” to the land – different type of buyers “what a nice place to be” – managing for wildlife is seen as a positive thing; shooting thing is not “dying off” – gradual shift but still high pressure for high deer numbers; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ayrshire – lotting of estates – home plus policies and golf courses – North Ayrshire – looking at housing. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Valley – maximising commercial development of estates; housing, roads etc etc “forestry <u>not</u> a big player”; portfolio approach – role of estates has changed in recent years. Estates in Central Valley are “definitely businesses” – do it on the back of “family heritage” – corporate events; go where the grants are but how do we ensure long-term view – very different between estates (e.g. Buccleuch take long term view but others do not) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineral companies like Scottish Coal; other public sector owners (Scottish Water) – strong interest in restoration to woodland. 	RESTORATION MINERAL COMPANIES**
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lot of current opencast activity – CSF area 200 ha yr⁻¹ coming out “back end” of open cast. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Now gaining consents to open again to create “other habitats”; big opportunity of the old open-cast sites. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Fuel – Alba – biomass company link to waste management and incineration (Ayrshire & Fife) “green the land” – both own land and elsewhere: view of “planning gain” - 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where it may be possible to develop – “holding land back” 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Historic bonding” – make money out of lunar landscape. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at layering of land : very much looking at potential rather than “quality” money towards urban trees – lot more expensive vs money for afforestation. 	RECREATION ACCESS <u>QUALITY</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality argument applies across the board – emphasis on expansion/quality 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move away from labelling – hierarchy of priorities in different places – very much interlinked (eg roading infrastructure) – Forest Standards 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build “sustainable forestry” thinking into approach. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notion of regional priorities relative to the overall natural potential 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question the need for targets at all – “want more woodland” – 	PRINCIPLES

	create accordingly to local circumstances.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose “? To align political support” – simple to have target the people can understand. 	WHY HAVE TARGETS?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sector ownership in Central Scotland “public footprint is immeasurably bigger than trusts” “- analysis is right in emotional sense rather than practical” 	CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR OWNERSHIP IN CENTRAL VALLEY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIAT – do inventory Glasgow 1600 ha (thought they had 600 ha lost 1000ha) Health Authorities, Scottish Water, MoD 	LACK OF AWARENESS OF ACTUAL EXTENT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At very early stage – not thinking about trees. Educational issue 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot of issues – potential for inertia because of capital investment vs development value 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No tradition of community land ownership – do not have experience do not want responsibility; what is community – live close to each other but no sense of community. 	LACK OF COMMUNITY TRADITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely that “communities” will become involved with other owners (eg public bodies) 	CWoodlands NOT LIKELY TO BE A MAJOR PART OF ACTIVITY IN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at Millenium Forest for Scotland – survival of “community groups” – 70 groups how many have (Reference to FC Case Studies work again) 	LOOK AT SURVIVAL OF COMMUNITY GROUPS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claiming grant on natural regeneration – difficulties come with issues of woodland grazing and stocking densities. 	NGOs WGS and woodland regeneration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New grants to be done on “outcome” basis. 	OUTCOME BASED GRANTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs not grant-led; achieve objectives – sensible business decisions. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSPB – 5 year review – concern about woodland bird species – acquisitions budget driven by where priorities lie (caper, woodland grouse etc) – drive habitat priorities for priority species. 	RSPB approach to new acquisitions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs are “tackling market failure” – “allow things to happen that would not happen otherwise” – behaviour very different for other sectors. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>IF</u> other social or other objectives that can deliver “that don’t compromise the priority objectives” (eg priority species) very keen to fulfil the wider social roles 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RB triangle diagram : add industrial companies; public sector 	
WT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • split between sawmilling and small roundwood 	REFINEMENT OF WOOD PROCESSING ANALYSIS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • road miles and remove islands 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concern about biodiversity map – <u>Mull</u> – is it right? 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.5% threshold – are these the only areas where there would be a benefit, map shows areas where greatest benefit from planting trees. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notion of “deficit” – WIAT 1km buffer used; accessible woodland 	WOODLAND TRUST
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FCS 1km around settlements of >2000 people 	FCS use these data
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial species – public acceptability may require compromise on species selection underlying assumptions that public have infinite capacity to accept monocultures; 70% Sitka Spruce in UK Forest Standard; Focus on volume rather than quality again; 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why use fuel poverty – Central Scotland has significant “smokeless zones”; some wood burners can be “smokeless”; fuel poverty is defined on % income spent on fuel. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive on towards district heating schemes where off mains gas. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question the first assumption that in areas of “high unemployment plant Sitka” 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very narrow view of what forestry’s contribution is; value of forest in urban environment is inward involvement 	NARROW VIEW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST UNDERSTAND THE WIDER CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTRY TO SCOTLAND’S ECONOMY 	WIDER CONTRIBUTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should link into the onward uses of the wood 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MUST UNDERSTAND ISSUES RELATED TO A MOBILE WORK FORCE AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of sustainability in its broadest sense 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration with catchment areas of timber processing plants 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Biodiversity): clarity of BEETLE (use red squirrels as a case study example) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Belt “absolute lack”; “habitat poverty”; great potential for restoration; mostly vacant and derelict land in the Central Valley; real potential and people want to see this happening 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Want to increase connectivity between open habitats- create mosaics 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues of <u>functional connectivity</u> rather than physical connectivity 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core areas argument; not want long thin habitats but increase the core areas 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of relating biodiversity to people- SOCIAL VALUE; “favour areas where people can see it”; awareness of priority species in non-designated sites. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FHNs are a network of ideas “not just a native woodlands thing”! 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Climate Change); SRC is linked to an end user (this is a condition of grant) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concern about the targeting of “flood plains” in relation to the other uses of these (English concept?) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> woodlands in relation to SUDS 	ENERGY CROPPING ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> displaced market for existing wood residues rather than plant SRC (ROC co-firing argument) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is the fastest growing species right in relation to both quality and end uses 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (WIAC) Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation “resonance” with all kinds of agencies agendas 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> favour land closest <u>and</u> accessible to biggest towns and cities. 	ACCESSIBILITY NOT PROXIMITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> size is less important potentially than size of the community: arguments both ways 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where would investment in forestry make the biggest difference: “holier than thou in relation to deprivation”.should target place where the greatest difference would be achieved 	TARGETING ON ACHIEVABLE DIFFERENCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absolutely misses the pre-existing quality of the land 	EXISTING QUALITY OF THE LAND IS A MAJOR GAP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Crested Newts..... Restoration conflicts 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register of vacant and derelict land..... THINK ABOUT THE LAND THAT IS AT RISK OF BECOMING VACANT AND DERELICT 	AREAS AT RISK OF DERELICTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland.... take a “whole product approach”.... Fit needs of a range of interests; “management makes a difference” 	CRITICAL ROLE OF MANAGEMENT AND “WHOLE PRODUCT

		APPROACH"
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity is key: "10 miles away might as well be on Mars!" 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little point of developing a woodland and "hoping people will colonise it"; make a commitment to helping people connect to it; huge cultural change (children playing versus safety arguments) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create the "habit" of people using woods; health benefits- encourage activity- mental health (study suggest that trees outside hospitals speed recovery) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOES IT ALWAYS HAVE TO BE A PARTNERSHIP APPROACH? THIS IS ANOTHER POTENTIAL CONSTRAINT 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management is critical, need to have the "feeling that it is a safe place" 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (policy focus) targeting- marketing to a target population or specific groups: identify target growth with highest potential 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is it policy or the mechanisms that are being targeted? Individuals will react to incentives (mechanisms) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ultimately a cost benefit exercise.... Have a certain amount of money where is best to target 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target on a spatial basis....need different mechanisms in different places 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "not lose sight of the three pillars in whatever you are doing"....how much can be achieved across all of these in whatever you are doing; ensure added value 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> previous examples of CSF Premium and Ayrshire LP. Delivering against "all the pillars". CSF growth is very well documented 	LEARN FROM THE CSF AND AYRSHIRE EXPERIENCES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (policy issues) Central Scotland is really concerned with urban development; planning system is "far more important"; wrapped up with "hope value" 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> level of intervention to make things happen in this area i.e. 3 per hectare is significant; if the RDR does cap the funding then the opportunities will be very limited. 	

27/02/2006 14:23

