

# Public Opinion of Forestry 2011, Wales

Results of the Welsh Survey  
of Public Opinion of Forestry

28 July 2011





## Official Statistics:

This is an Official Statistics publication. For more information about Official Statistics and the UK Statistics Authority visit [www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/)

**Prepared by:** Economics & Statistics, Forestry Commission,  
231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7AT

**Enquiries:** Jackie Watson 0131 314 6171  
statistics@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

**Statistician:** Sheila Ward 0131 314 6475

**Website:** [www.forestry.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/statistics)



## Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>2. Benefits and disadvantages of forestry</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.1 Benefits of Forestry	9
2.2 Disadvantages of Forestry	10
2.3 Local Landscape	11
<b>3. Wood as a fuel</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.1 Use of Wood as a Fuel	13
3.2 Reasons for not using Wood as a Fuel	14
<b>4. Wood products</b> .....	<b>15</b>
4.1 Purchase of wood products	15
4.2 Awareness of Certification Bodies	16
<b>5. Woodland recreation</b> .....	<b>17</b>
5.1 Visits to woodland	17
5.2 Reasons for not visiting woodlands	17
5.3 Frequency of woodland visits	18
5.4 Type of woodland visited	19
5.5 Satisfaction with woodland visited	19
5.6 Management of woodlands visited	20
5.7 Reasons for choosing to visit woodlands	21
5.8 Access to woodland	22
<b>6. Community Engagement</b> .....	<b>23</b>
6.1 Public consultation	23
6.2 Organised Learning Activities	24
6.3 Conservation and Volunteering	25
<b>Appendix 1: Beaufort Research sampling method</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Wales Questionnaire 2011</b>	<b>28</b>



## Executive Summary

### 2011 survey

In 2011, three separate public opinion of forestry surveys were undertaken - across the UK (2,068 interviews), Wales (1,003 interviews) and Scotland (1,018 interviews).

This report presents results of the survey in Wales (1,003 interviews) and compares, where appropriate, with previous Wales surveys.

Separate reports provide similar results for the UK and England, and for Scotland.

### Benefits and disadvantages of Forestry

In 2011, 96% of respondents believed woodlands were of benefit to the local community. The most commonly stated benefit was that woodlands 'provide places for wildlife to live' (67%).

Two fifths of respondents (42% in 2011) thought there was at least one woodland-related issue which disadvantages their local community. The most commonly stated disadvantage was that 'woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity' (15%).

Respondents were asked what they like about their local landscape. The most popular features were 'open space e.g. parks' (58% of respondents in 2011), 'open hills/mountain or moorland' (58%) and 'water (sea, rivers, lakes canals)' (50%). When asked what they disliked about their local landscape, around three quarters of respondents in 2011 said there was nothing that they disliked. One in ten respondents said that they disliked 'buildings (churches, houses etc)'.

### Wood as a fuel

11% of respondents to the 2011 survey reported using wood as a fuel in their home, either on its own, or with other fuels. Of these, 53% classified themselves as a regular user, while 19% said they used it as the main fuel for heating. Almost one half (46%) of respondents who did not use wood as a fuel stated that it was 'not practical for this property' and a further 37% said they were 'happy with the existing system'.

### Wood Products

Over one half (57%) of respondents in 2011 said they purchased at least one wood product in the last 12 months, with furniture being most commonly purchased. Almost one half (47%) of respondents said they had seen the Forest Stewardship



Council (FSC) logo on wood products while 15% said they had seen the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) logo.

## Woodland Recreation

Around two thirds (68%) of respondents to the 2011 survey said that they had visited forests or woodlands for walks, picnics or other recreation in the last few years. Of those who had not visited, 42% reported that they were 'not interested in visiting' and 20% said they were 'too busy/ not enough time'.

Over two thirds (70%) of woodland visitors had been to a woodland or forest at least once a month in the summer of 2010 and 46% had visited at least once a month in the winter of 2010/11. Of those adults who had visited woodlands in the last few years, 79% visited woodlands in the countryside and 54% visited woodlands in and around towns.

For the woodland that they had visited most often, around four fifths (81%) of respondents to the 2011 survey who had visited woodlands agreed that they would visit it again and 80% would recommend it to a friend or relative. Around one third (31%) of woodland visitors said that the woodland they visited most often was managed by the Forestry Commission and around one quarter (23%) did not know who managed the woodland.

The most important factors in choosing to visit a woodland were 'peace and quiet' and 'attractive scenery', each selected by around one half (51%) of respondents to the 2011 survey.

Three fifths (60%) of respondents in 2011 said they could get to a woodland or forest without using a car or other transport. When asked how safe and welcoming these woodlands or forests were, over three quarters (78%) rated them as 'good' or better.

## Community Engagement

3% of respondents to the 2011 survey reported having been consulted about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands while 27% of respondents said they would like to be consulted in the future.

In 2011, 17% of respondents said that either they or a member of their family had attended an organised learning activity associated with woodlands in the last 12 months. The most common activity respondents or members of their family had attended was a school trip (10% of respondents).

2% of respondents in 2011 reported having been involved in voluntary work in connection with woodlands in the last 12 months and 2% reported being a member of a community group involved in the conservation and/or management of local woodlands.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The Forestry Commission has conducted biennial surveys of public attitudes to forestry and forestry-related issues since 1995. The surveys have evolved since then as follows:

- In the initial surveys, a representative sample of 2,000 adults across Great Britain (GB) was surveyed;
- In 2001, with more interest in country-level results within GB, additional questions were asked of representative samples of 1,000 adults in each of Scotland and Wales;
- Information has also been collected for Northern Ireland in the past through UK wide surveys in 2003 and the separate Northern Ireland surveys (1,000 adults) carried out in 2005, 2007 and 2010;
- In 2011 three separate surveys were carried out for the UK, for Scotland and for Wales. Some questions were asked in all three of the surveys conducted in 2011, but an increasing number of questions have become survey-specific.

The table below is a summary of the previous surveys and presents the approximate number of adults interviewed for each country. England results are a subset of the UK survey.

**Table 1: Sample Sizes for Public Opinion of Forestry Surveys since 2001**

Approximate number of adults interviewed

Year	UK <sup>1</sup>	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
2001	2,000		1,000	1,000	
2003	4,000	3,400	1,000	1,000	
2005	4,000	3,400	1,000	1,000	1,000
2007	4,000	3,300	1,000	1,000	1,000
2009	2,000	1,700	1,000	1,000	
2010					1,000
2011	2,000	1,700	1,000	1,000	

Note:

1. 2001 and 2005 surveys covered Great Britain only (i.e. excluding Northern Ireland).

## 1.2 This report

This report presents results from the 2011 survey in Wales and compares, where appropriate, with previous Wales surveys.

A full set of tables, reporting the results of each question by geographic and socio-demographic variables are available on the Forestry Commission website alongside this report<sup>1</sup>.

Separate reports present the results from the surveys undertaken in the UK (including results for England) and in Scotland.

## 1.3 Survey design

The Welsh results presented in this report are taken from the Beaufort Research Omnibus survey carried out from the 4-13 March 2011 on behalf of Forestry Commission Wales. The survey was based on a representative sample of 1,003 adults (aged 16 or over) across Wales. More details of the sample method are given in Appendix 1: Beaufort Research sampling method. Previous Welsh results, presented for comparison, are taken from similar Beaufort Research Omnibus surveys.

All results are subject to the effects of chance in sampling, so a range of uncertainty (confidence interval) should be associated with any result from the survey. The confidence intervals take into account the effects of clustering, weighting and stratification in the survey design (see Appendix 1: Beaufort Research sampling method for more details).

- For questions asked to the whole 2011 Wales sample of 1,003, the range of uncertainty around any figure should be no more than  $\pm 4.6\%$ .
- For responses of subgroups, i.e. questions not posed to the whole sample of respondents, the range of uncertainty is correspondingly higher. For example the uncertainty for statistics asked only to those who had visited woodland (678 respondents in 2011) the range of uncertainty should be no more than  $\pm 5.6\%$ .
- For questions asked to whole samples, differences of 6.6% or more between the 2011 Welsh survey and previous Welsh surveys, are statistically significant.

The results in this report are based on weighted data and are shown as percentages. These have been individually rounded so may not always sum to the totals provided.

Beaufort Research have reported that, in the 2011 Omnibus Survey, respondents on average selected fewer of the options in multiple response ("tick all that apply") questions compared with previous years. This has tended to result in lower percentages of respondents selecting individual options. This effect was apparent throughout the Survey questions (including those that were not related to forestry) and is possibly an indication of 'survey fatigue' in the respondents.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-5zyl9w>

## 2. Benefits and disadvantages of forestry

Respondents were asked about the benefits and disadvantages that woodlands near them give the local community.

### 2.1 Benefits of Forestry

The majority (96%) of respondents to the 2011 survey believed the woodlands near them provide at least one benefit for the local community. The most commonly selected benefits were 'they provide places for wildlife to live' (67%), 'they provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)' (63%), 'they improve the landscape' (57%) and 'they provide places for relaxation and stress-relief' (50%).

**Table 2: Whether respondent believes the woodlands near them provide benefits for the local community**

	Percent of respondents		
	2005	2009	2011
They provide places for wildlife to live	64	81	67
They provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)	52	72	63
They improve the landscape	54	71	57
They provide places for relaxation and stress-relief	42	61	50
They can be used by local schools and other educational groups	46	56	43
They help attract visitors to the area	44	54	40
They are accessible to all in the community	35	54	39
They remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, slowing climate change	..	51	37
They create pleasant settings for developments around the community	27	42	32
They help reduce air and noise pollution	32	45	31
They are just a benefit of knowing they are there	24	41	27
They provide wood as a renewable fuel	18	32	23
They support the local economy	20	26	19
They give people in the community the opportunity to work together	20	26	17
Other	..	1	1
<b>At least one benefit identified</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>

Weighted base: All respondents - Wales 2005 (1,001), 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

1- There have been some changes to the wording of the question and the response options over time.

.. Denotes data unavailable (option not included in survey that year).

## 2.2 Disadvantages of Forestry

Respondents were asked to select from a list, which woodland-related issues they thought disadvantaged the local community. Two fifths of respondents to the 2011 survey (42%) thought that there was at least one woodland-related issue that disadvantaged the local community.

The most commonly identified disadvantages were that 'woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity' (15%) and 'we can't control what happens in our local woodlands' (11%).

**Table 3: Whether respondent believes the woodlands near them disadvantage the local community**

	Percent of respondents	
	2009	2011
Woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity	17	15
We can't control what happens in our local woodlands	11	11
Woodlands don't provide local jobs - contractors from elsewhere are used	8	9
Timber lorries/ visitors to woodlands make the roads busy	8	7
Timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/driving on the roads	9	7
It's really difficult to get firewood from our local woodlands	4	5
The woodlands near us can't be accessed	4	5
The woodlands near us aren't nice places to visit	3	4
The woodlands near us aren't good for wildlife	3	2
Woodland operations and visitors create noise pollution	3	2
The woodlands get in the way of development around the community	2	2
The woodlands make our landscape worse	2	1
Woodland operations create carbon dioxide making climate change worse	2	1
Managing woodlands pollutes the air/water/soil	3	1
Other	1	1
<b>At least one disadvantage identified</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>

Weighted base: All respondents - 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option



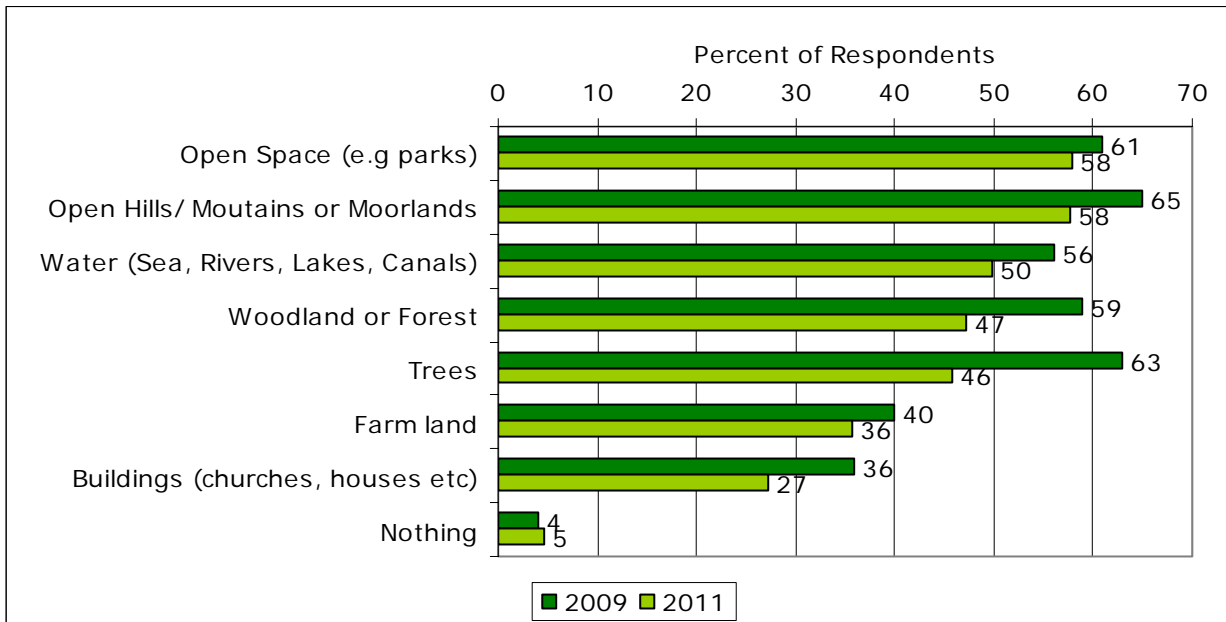
## 2.3 Local Landscape

In order to gauge public opinion on local landscapes, respondents were asked to select the characteristics of their local landscape that they liked and disliked.

### 2.3.1 Favourable characteristics of the local landscape

The most commonly selected characteristics that respondents said they liked were 'open space (e.g parks)' (58% of respondents in 2011), 'open hills/mountains or moorlands' (58%) and 'water (sea, rivers, lakes and canals)' (50%).

**Figure 1: Favourable characteristics of the local landscape**



Weighted base: All respondents - 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

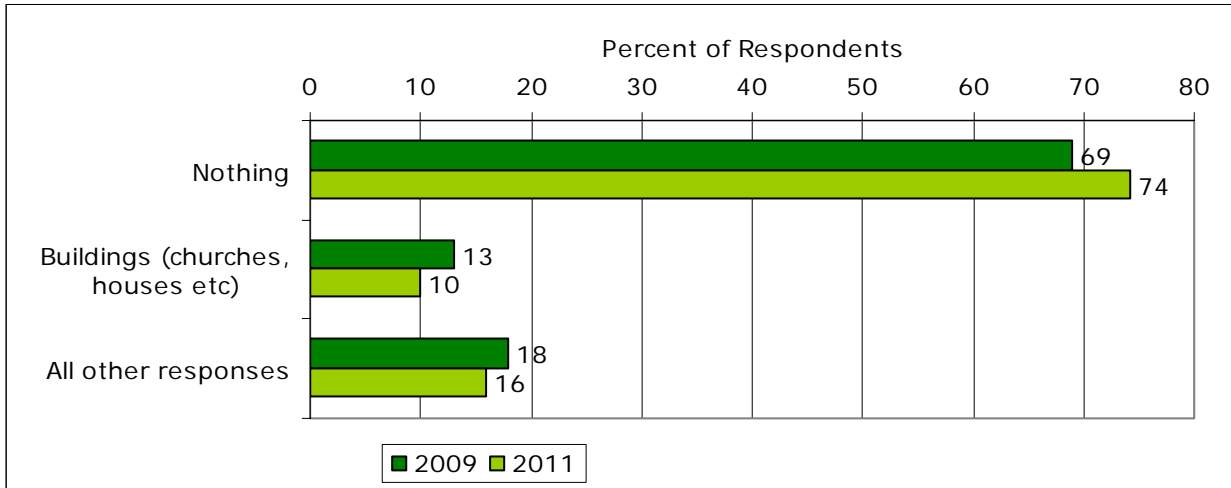
NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option



## 2.3.2 Unfavourable characteristics of the local landscape

Around three quarters (74%) of respondents said they disliked nothing about their local landscape. A further 10% disliked 'buildings (churches, houses etc)'.

**Figure 2: Unfavourable characteristics of the local landscape**



Weighted base: All respondents - 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

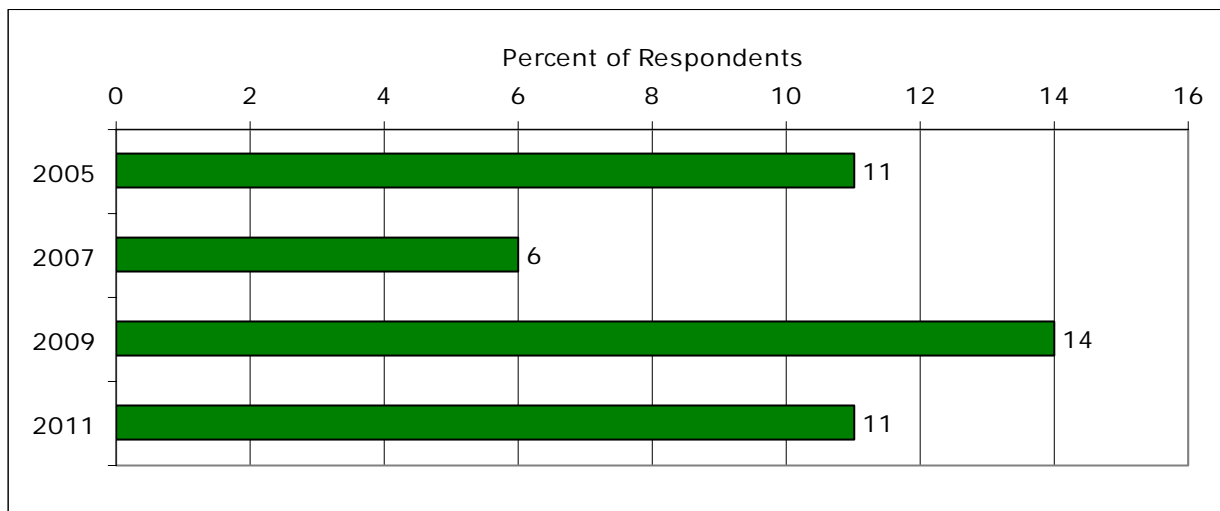
NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

## 3. Wood as a fuel

### 3.1 Use of Wood as a Fuel

Respondents were asked whether they ever use wood as a fuel in their home, either on its own or with other fuels. Around one in ten respondents (11%) in 2011 reported using wood as a fuel.

**Figure 3: Use of wood as a fuel in the home**



Weighted base: All respondents – 2005 (1,001), 2007 (953), 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

Of those using wood as a fuel:

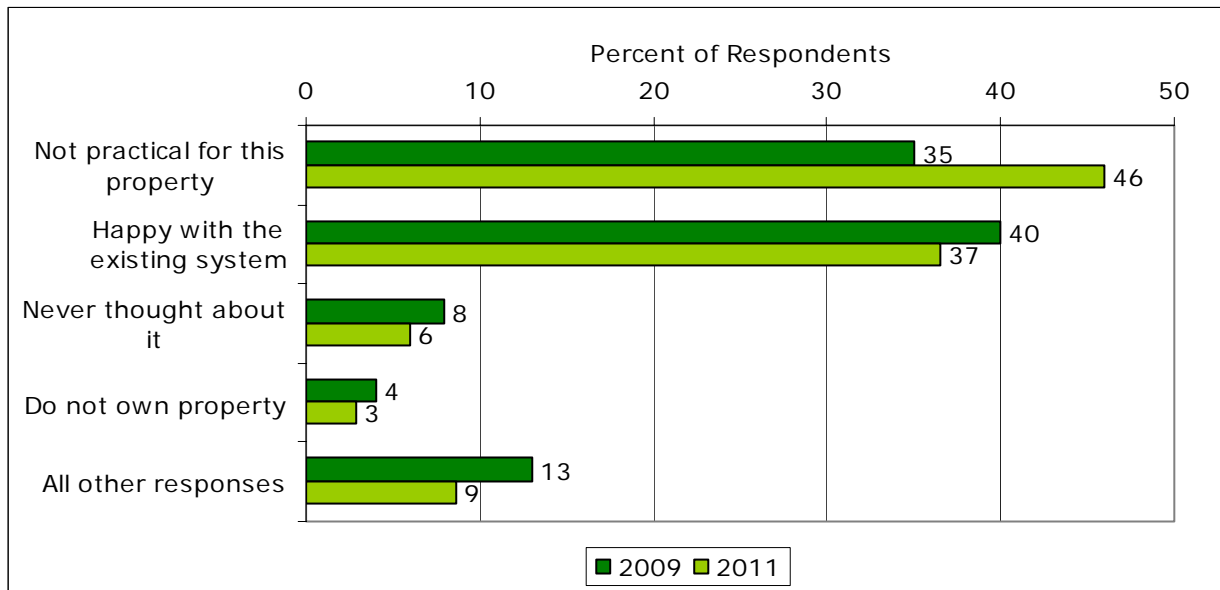
- Around one third (35%) of respondents in 2011 obtained their wood a few bags at a time, 32% gathered their wood fuel themselves and 26% received it by the truck/van load;
- Over half of the respondents who used wood as a fuel would class themselves as a regular user (53%) while the rest said they used it occasionally;
- Around one fifth (19%) said they used it as the main fuel for heating their home, while the rest mainly use something else.



## 3.2 Reasons for not using Wood as a Fuel

Respondents who said they did not use wood as a fuel were asked to give the main reason why not. In the 2011 survey, almost one half of these respondents (46%) said that woodfuel was 'not practical for this property' and a further 37% stated that they were 'happy with the existing system'.

**Figure 4: Main reasons for not using wood as a fuel**



Weighted base: Respondents who don't use wood as a fuel – 2009 (867), 2011 (892)



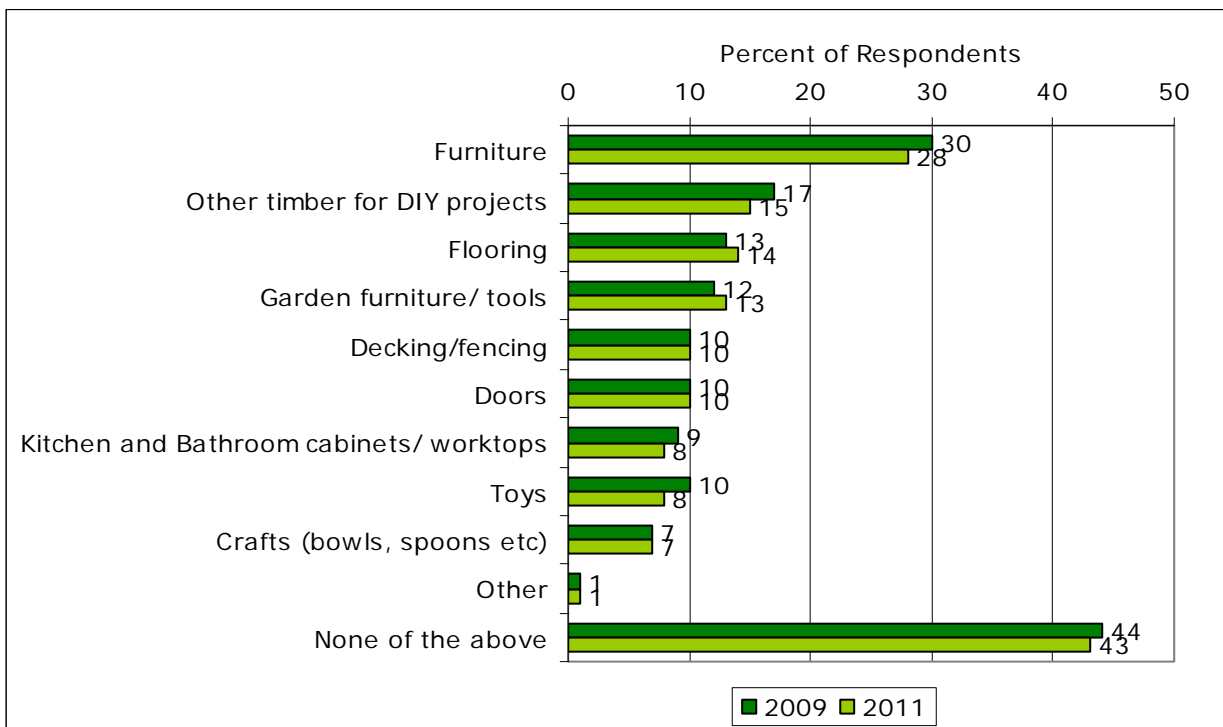
## 4. Wood products

### 4.1 Purchase of wood products

Respondents were asked whether they had purchased any wood products in the last 12 months.

Over one half of respondents to the 2011 survey (57%) had purchased wood products, with 'furniture' (28%), 'other timber for DIY projects' (15%), 'wood flooring' (14%) and 'garden furniture/ tools' (13%) being the most commonly purchased.

**Figure 5: Wood products purchased in the last 12 months**



Weighted base: All respondents - 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

## 4.2 Awareness of Certification Bodies



The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) are schemes that certify woodlands as well as wood and wood products originating from sustainably managed woodland. Each scheme has a logo, which is displayed on certified products.

Respondents were asked if they had seen the FSC and the PEFC logos on wood products. Almost one half (47%) of respondents to the 2011 survey recognised the FSC logo and 15% had seen than the PEFC logo.

The level of recognition for the FSC logo has increased from previous years and is now almost twice the level reported in 2005 (25%).

**Table 4: Awareness of ‘certified symbols’ on wood products**

Percent of respondents

	 <b>FSC</b>	 <b>PEFC</b>
2005	25	12
2009	36	12
2011	47	15

Weighted base: All respondents - 2005 (1,001), 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002)



## 5. Woodland recreation

The 2011 survey asked several questions relating to recreation in forests and woodlands.

### 5.1 Visits to woodland

Around two thirds (68%) of respondents to the 2011 survey said that they had visited forests or woodlands for walks, picnics or other recreation in the last few years (table 5). This represents a significant decrease over the 2007 survey results (79%) but is similar to the figures reported for earlier years.

**Table 5: Visited woodland in last few years**

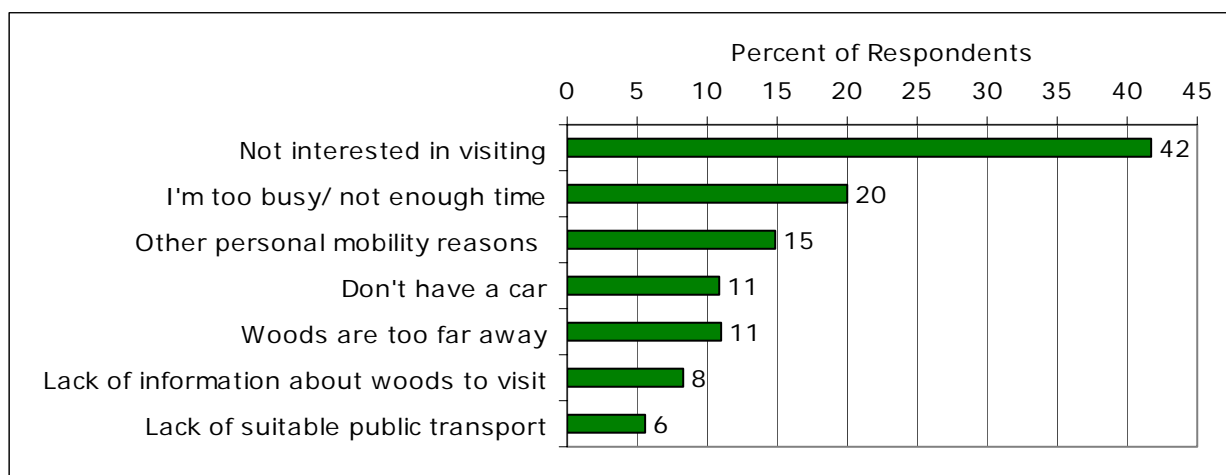
Percent of respondents	
Year	%
2003	62
2005	69
2007	79
2011	68

Weighted base: All respondents – 2003 (1,000), 2005 (1,001), 2007 (953), 2011 (1,002)

### 5.2 Reasons for not visiting woodlands

Of those who had not visited woodland or forests in the last few years, the most commonly stated reasons for not visiting were that the respondent was not interested in visiting (42%) or that they were too busy/ did not have enough time (20%).

**Figure 6: Main reasons for not visiting woodlands in the last few years**



Weighted base: 2011 survey - Respondents who had not visited woodlands (324)

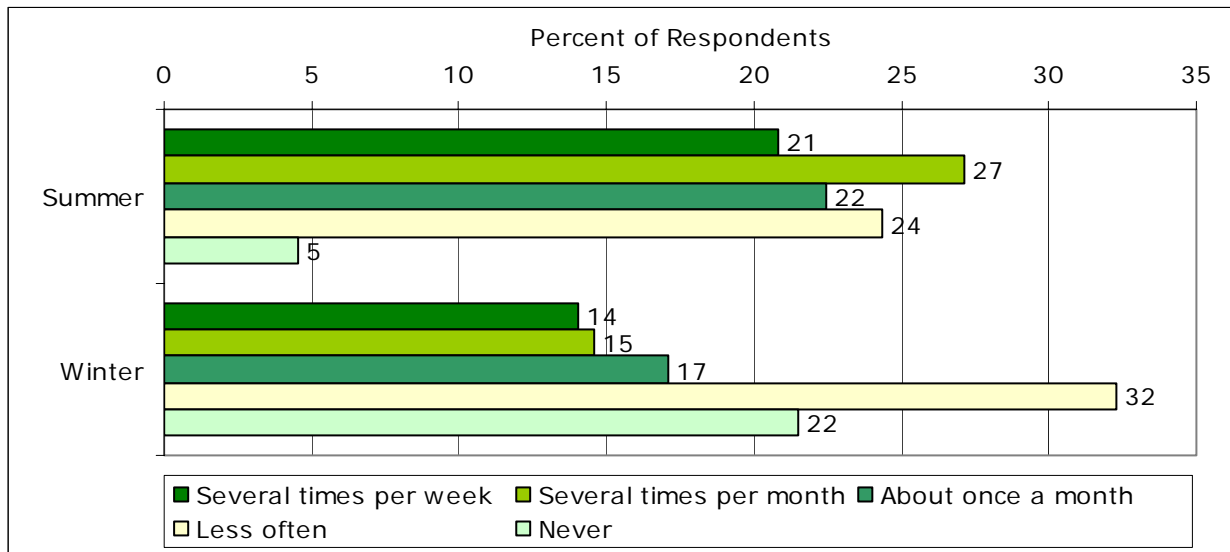
NOTE – Respondents could give more than one option. Excludes less popular responses.



## 5.3 Frequency of woodland visits

Of those respondents who had visited woodland or forests in the last few years, 70% said that they visited at least once a month in the summer of 2010 (between April and September 2010) and 46% said that they visited at least once a month in the winter of 2010/11 (between October 2010 and March 2011).

**Figure 7: Frequency of woodland visits**



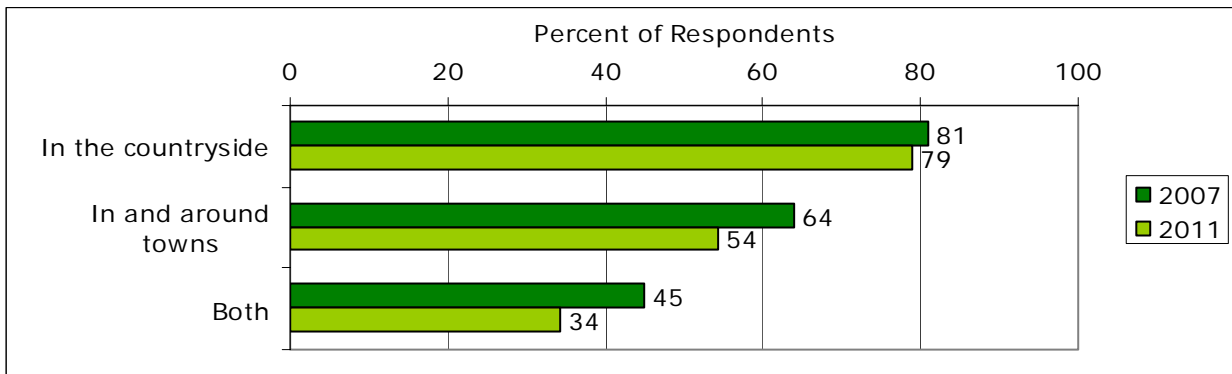
Weighted base: 2011 survey - Respondents who had visited woodlands (678)



## 5.4 Type of woodland visited

Respondents to the 2011 survey who had visited woodland or forests in the last few years were more likely to visit woodlands in the countryside (79%) than woodlands in and around towns (54%). Around one third (34%) of respondents reported visiting woodlands and forests in both locations.

**Figure 8: Type of woodland visited (urban/ rural)**



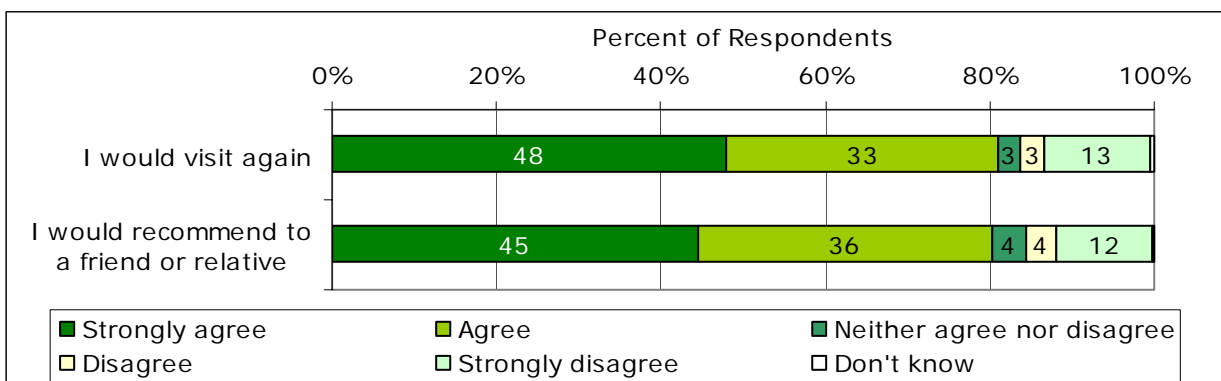
Weighted base: Respondents who had visited woodlands – 2007 (751), 2011 (678)

NOTE – Responses for those who said they had been to ‘both’ types of woodlands have been included in totals for woodlands ‘in and around towns’ and ‘in the countryside’.

## 5.5 Satisfaction with woodland visited

Respondents who had visited woodland or forests in the last few years were asked for their views on the woodland or forest that they had visited most often. Around four fifths (81%) of respondents in 2011 agreed (selected ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’) that they would visit again and a similar proportion (80%) agreed that they would recommend the woodland/ forest to a friend or relative.

**Figure 9: Level of satisfaction with most frequently visited woodland**



Weighted base: 2011 survey - Respondents who had visited woodlands (678)

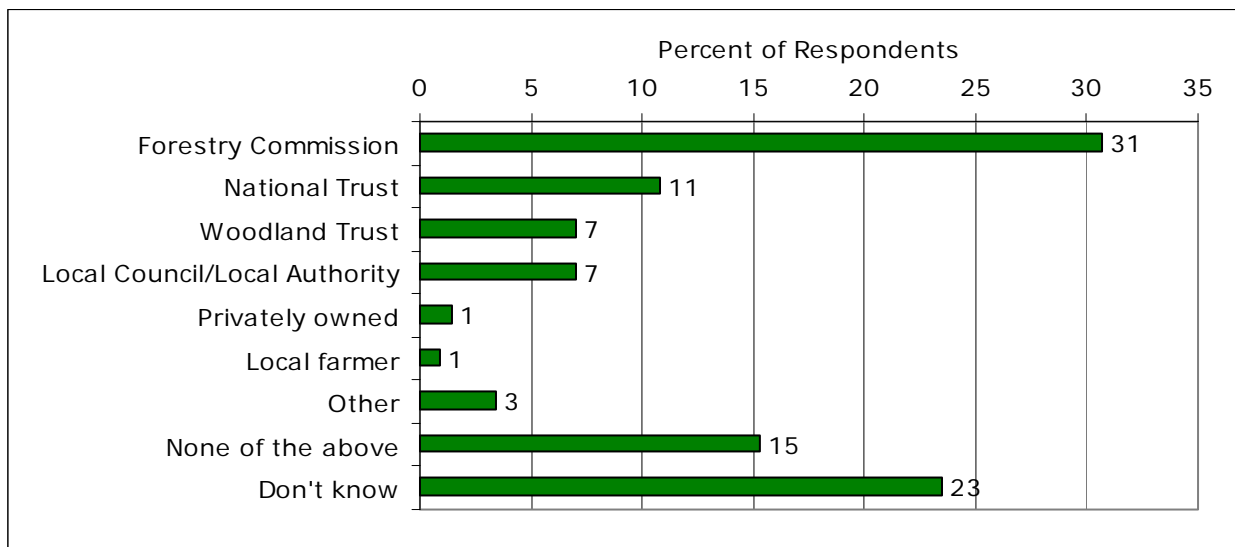


## 5.6 Management of woodlands visited

Respondents to the 2011 survey who had visited woodlands were asked to state who managed the woodland that they had visited most often.

Around one third (31%) of respondents who had visited woodland or forests in the last few years reported that the woodland they visited most often was managed by the Forestry Commission and around one quarter (23%) stated that they did not know who managed the woodland.

**Figure 10: Management of most frequently visited woodland visited**



Weighted base: 2011 survey - Respondents who had visited woodlands (678)



## 5.7 Reasons for choosing to visit woodlands

All respondents were asked what they thought was important to them in choosing to visit a woodland.

In 2011, the most important factors were 'peace and quiet' and 'attractive scenery', each selected by around one half (51%) of respondents. These factors were also the most popular in 2009, although these responses were significantly lower than in 2009.

**Table 6: Reasons for choosing to visit woodlands**

	Percent of respondents	
	2009	2011
Peace and quiet	65	51
Attractive scenery	65	51
Wildlife	60	46
It is in close/easy reach	53	43
Good for exercise	55	42
A good place to unwind/ de-stress	48	39
Safe environment	48	37
No entrance charge	48	37
Dogs are welcome	38	36
Clear and accessible tracks and paths	47	36
Knowing that visitors are welcome there	48	32
Knowing that you can access gates/sites	33	24
Clear signage - both welcoming & directional	29	23
A variety of activities	21	13
None of the above	4	8

Weighted base: All respondents – 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002)

NOTE – Respondents could give more than one option.



## 5.8 Access to woodland

Three fifths (60%) of respondents to the 2011 survey said there was a woodland or forest they could get to easily without using a car or other transport.

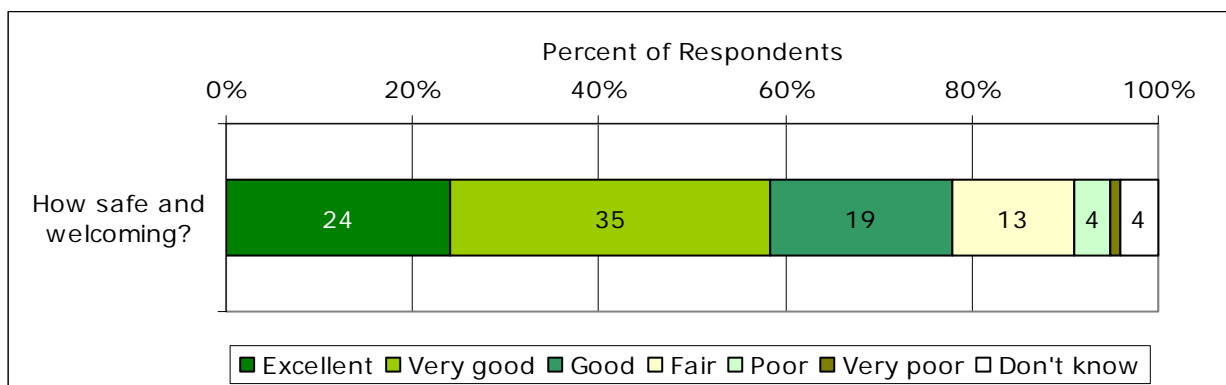
**Table 7: Access to woodland without the use of a car or other transport**

Percent of respondents	
Year	%
2005	59
2009	63
2011	60

Weighted base: All respondents –2005 (1,001), 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002)

In 2011, respondents who reported that they had access to woodlands without the use of a car or other transport were then asked to rate how safe and welcoming that woodland is. Over three quarters (78%) gave a rating of good or better, while just 5% said that they did not feel safe or welcome (a rating of poor or very poor).

**Figure 11: How safe and welcoming is accessible woodland?**



Weighted base: 2011 survey - Respondents who had access to woodlands without the use of transport (597)



## 6. Community Engagement

Respondents were asked a set of questions relating to how they engage with woodland and forest issues through public consultation, learning activities and volunteer groups.

### 6.1 Public consultation

In 2011, 3% of respondents reported having been consulted about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands in their area. When asked if they would like to be consulted in the future, around one quarter (27%) of respondents said yes.

Of those who said they had been consulted in the past, over one half (57%) felt they had influenced decisions about creating, managing or using woodlands in their area. Of those who said that they would like to be consulted in the future, three fifths (60%) thought that they would be able to influence decisions.

**Table 8: Public consultation about plans for woodlands**

	Percent of respondents			
	2005	2007	2009	2011
Have you ever been consulted	4	4	5	3
Would you like to be consulted in future	19	43	32	27

Weighted base: All respondents – 2005 (1,001), 2007 (953), 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).



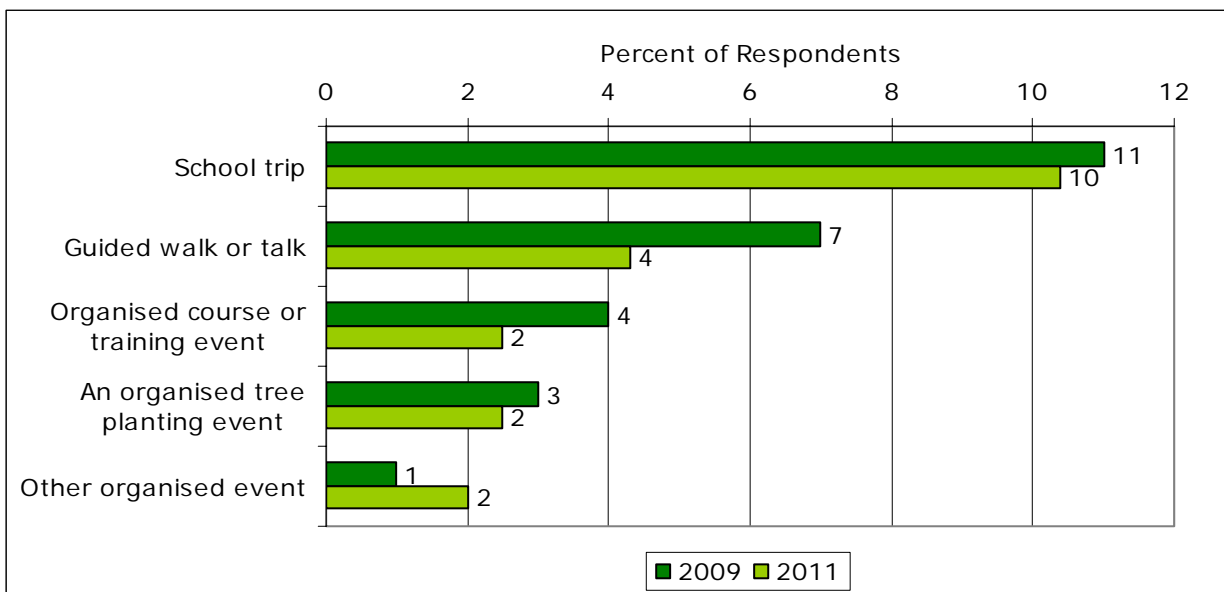
## 6.2 Organised Learning Activities

Respondents were asked whether they or any member of their family had attended any organised learning activities or events associated with woodlands in the last 12 months.

In 2011, 17% of respondents said that they or a member of their family had attended at least one such event or activity. These break down as follows:

- 10% had been on a school trip;
- 4% had attended a guided walk or talk,
- 2% had attended an organised course or training event;
- 2% had attended an organised tree planting event and
- 2% had attended some other type of organised learning activity.

**Figure 12: Woodland learning activities attended**



Weighted base: All respondents – 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

NOTE – Respondents could select more than one option.

## 6.3 Conservation and Volunteering

Respondents were asked if they had been involved in voluntary work in connection with woodlands in the last 12 months or if they were a member of a community group involved in conservation and/or management of local woodlands.

Overall, 4% of respondents to the 2011 survey said yes to one (or both) of these areas of involvement. Individually, 2% said they had been involved in voluntary work in connection with woodland in the last 12 months and 2% said they were involved with a community group that is involved in the conservation and/or management of local woodlands.

**Table 9: Involvement in voluntary work or community group**

	Percent of respondents	
	2009	2011
Involved in voluntary work	3	2
Member of a community based woodland group	3	2
Either (or both) of the above	5	4

Weighted base: All respondents - 2009 (1,002), 2011 (1,002).

## Appendix 1: Beaufort Research sampling method

### Sampling and Fieldwork

The Omnibus sample is designed to be representative of the adult population resident in Wales aged 16 and over. The unit of sampling is Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and 69 interviewing points throughout the Wales are selected with probability proportional to resident population, after stratification by Local Authority and Social Grade. A fresh sample of interviewing locations is selected each wave.

Within each sampling point, interlocking demographic quota controls of age and social class within sex are employed for the selection of respondents. Quotas are set to reflect the individual demographic profile of each selected point.

A fresh sample of interviewing locations and individuals are selected for each survey and no more than one person per household is interviewed.

Interviews are conducted face to face in the homes of respondents utilising CAPI (Computer Aided Personal Interviewing) technology. Beaufort's experienced fieldworkers are used with postal and telephone back-checking in accordance with ISO 20252.

Fieldwork for the March 2011 survey was conducted over the period 4th to 13th March 2011. A total of 1,003 interviews were completed and analysed.

### Tabulations

The data has been weighted by age group within gender within Local Authority grouping to give each cell (42) its correct incidence within the Wales total derived from the results of the 2001 Census.

Tables are presented in the form of numbers and integer percentages with the unweighted and weighted sample base shown at the top of each column. Where the base is anything other than the total sample this is indicated underneath the table heading and follows logically from the question sequence and routing.

Arithmetic rounding to whole numbers means that columns of percentages do not necessarily sum to exactly 100%. Where more than one answer can be given to a question the sum of percentages may exceed 100%. 0 denotes a weighted sample of less than 0.5 and 0% denotes a percentage of less than 0.5%. Where column bases are less than about 50, percentages need to be interpreted with care.



A standard analysis of questions asked is provided as an integral part of the service involving demographic information collected as a matter of course towards the end of the interview. This breaks response down by classification variables (breakdowns) as shown overleaf.



## Appendix 2: Wales Questionnaire 2011

<p><b>Q1</b> <b>[All]</b></p>	<p><b>a. From this list, please tell me which of the following benefits you think that woodlands near you provide for the local community?</b> (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• They support the local economy</li><li>• They help attract visitors to the area</li><li>• They provide wood as a renewable fuel</li><li>• They are accessible to all in the community</li><li>• They provide places for wildlife to live</li><li>• They provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horseriding)</li><li>• They provide places for relaxation and stress relief</li><li>• They improve the landscape</li><li>• They create pleasant settings for developments around the community</li><li>• They give people in the community the opportunity to work together</li><li>• They help reduce air and noise pollution</li><li>• They remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, slowing climate change</li><li>• They can be used by local schools and other educational groups</li><li>• They are just a benefit knowing they are there</li><li>• None</li></ul> <p><b>b. From this list, please tell me which of the following woodland related issues disadvantages your local community</b> (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Woodlands don't provide local jobs – contractors from elsewhere are used</li><li>• It's really difficult to get firewood from our local woodlands</li><li>• The woodlands near us can't be accessed</li><li>• The woodlands near us aren't good for wildlife</li><li>• The woodlands near us aren't nice places to visit</li><li>• The woodlands make our landscape worse</li><li>• The woodlands get in the way of developments around the community</li><li>• We can't control what happens in our local woodlands</li><li>• Managing woodlands pollutes the air/water/soil</li><li>• Woodland operations and visitors create noise pollution</li><li>• Woodland operations create carbon dioxide making climate change worse</li></ul>
-----------------------------------	--



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity</li><li>• Timber lorries / visitors to woodlands make the roads busy</li><li>• Timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/driving on the roads</li><li>• None</li></ul>
<b>Q2 [All]</b>	<p><b>a. What do you like about your local landscape?</b> (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Buildings (churches, houses etc)</li><li>• Trees</li><li>• Woodland or forest</li><li>• Open space (e.g. parks)</li><li>• Farm land</li><li>• Open Hills/ mountains or moorland</li><li>• Water (sea, rivers, lakes, canals)</li><li>• Other (specify)</li><li>• Nothing</li></ul> <p><b>b. What do you dislike about your local landscape?</b> (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Buildings (churches, houses etc)</li><li>• Trees</li><li>• Woodland or forest</li><li>• Open space (e.g. parks)</li><li>• Farm land</li><li>• Open Hills/ mountains or moorland</li><li>• Water (sea, rivers, lakes, canals)</li><li>• Other (specify)</li><li>• Nothing</li></ul>
<b>Q3 [All]</b>	<p><b>a. In the last few years, have you visited forests or woodlands for walks, picnics or other recreation?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li></ul> <p><b>b. Which of the following, if any, are the main reasons for you not visiting woodland/forests more often or at all?</b> (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not interested in visiting more often</li><li>• Don't have a car</li><li>• Lack of suitable public transport</li><li>• Other personal mobility reasons (difficulty in walking, unwell, etc.)</li><li>• Woods are too far away</li><li>• Lack of facilities (play areas, picnic areas, etc.)</li><li>• Lack of information about woods to visit</li><li>• Prefer other areas of countryside</li><li>• Concerns that woods are not safe</li><li>• Woodlands are badly maintained</li></ul>



- Cost of visiting
- Lack of confidence
- I'm too busy/ not enough time
- Other (please specify)

[Ask if yes to Q3a Others to Q4]

**c. Did you visit woodlands in the countryside or woodlands in and around towns?**

- Woodlands in the countryside
- Woodlands in and around towns
- Both

[Ask if yes to Q3a]

**d. Thinking of the woodland/ forest you have visited most often, please state your agreement with the following: (1) Strongly disagree, (2) disagree, (3) neither agree nor disagree, (4) agree, (5) strongly agree, (6) Don't know**

- You would visit again.
- You would recommend it as a place to visit to a friend or a relative.

[Ask if yes to Q3a]

**e. Do you know who managed the woodlands you have visited?**

(Multi choice)

- Forestry Commission
- Woodland Trust
- National Trust
- Other
- Don't know

[Ask if yes to Q3a]

**f. How frequently did you visit forests and woodlands last summer, i.e. between April and September 2010?**

- Several times per week
- Several times per month
- About once a month
- Less often
- Never

**[Ask if yes to Q3a]**

**g. And how often this winter, i.e. since October 2010?**

- Several times per week



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Several times per month</li><li>• About once a month</li><li>• Less often</li><li>• Never</li></ul>
<b>Q4</b> <b>[All]</b>	<p><b>a. Are there any forests or woodlands that you can get to easily without using a car or other transport?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li><li>• Don't know</li></ul> <p>[All]</p> <p><b>b. Which of the following are important to you when choosing to visit a woodland? (Multi choice)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is in close/easy reach</li><li>• Knowing that visitors are welcome there</li><li>• Attractive scenery</li><li>• Wildlife</li><li>• Peace and quiet</li><li>• A good place to unwind/ destress</li><li>• Good for exercise</li><li>• Safe environment</li><li>• No entrance charge</li><li>• Clear signage - both welcoming &amp; directional</li><li>• Clear and accessible tracks and paths</li><li>• A variety of activities</li><li>• Dogs are welcome</li><li>• Knowing you can access gates and stiles with your group (including pushchairs, dogs, wheelchairs or if you have a disability)</li><li>• None</li><li>• Don't Know</li></ul>
<b>Q5</b> <b>[All]</b>	<p><b>a. Have you ever been consulted about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li><li>• Don't know</li></ul> <p><b>b. Would you like to be consulted in future about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li><li>• Don't know</li></ul>



	<p>[Ask if answered yes to Q5a]</p> <p><b>c. Do you feel that you have influenced decisions about creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li><li>• Don't know</li></ul> <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q5b]</p> <p><b>d. Do you feel that you would be able to influence decisions about creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li><li>• Don't know</li></ul>
<b>Q6</b> <b>[All]</b>	<p><b>Have you and/or anyone in your family attended any of the following organised learning activities or events to do with woodlands in the last 12 months?</b> (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• School trip</li><li>• Guided walk or talk</li><li>• Organised course or training event (such as dry stone walling, fencing, making bird boxes, woodland management)</li><li>• An organised tree planting event</li><li>• Other organised event (specify)</li><li>• None</li></ul>
<b>Q7</b> <b>[All]</b>	<p><b>a. Have you been involved in voluntary work in connection with woodlands in the last 12 months (e.g. physical work in a wood, administration, fund raising, running a group)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li></ul> <p><b>b. Are you a member of any community groups that are involved in the conservation and/or management of local woodlands?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes (Go to Q7c)</li><li>• No (Go to Q8)</li></ul> <p>[Ask if answered yes to 7b]</p> <p><b>c. What is the name of your group?</b></p>
<b>Q8</b> <b>[All]</b>	<p><b>a. Do you ever use wood as a fuel in your home, either on its own or with other fuels?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes (Go to 8b)</li><li>• No (Go to 8e)</li></ul> <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q8a]</p>



	<p><b>b. Do you get the wood by the truck/van load, or a few bags at a time, or gather it yourself?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by the truck/van load</li> <li>• a few bags at a time</li> <li>• gather it yourself</li> <li>• Other (specify)</li> </ul> <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q8a]</p> <p><b>c. Do you use wood as a fuel regularly or only occasionally?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly</li> <li>• Occasionally</li> </ul> <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q8a]</p> <p><b>d. Is wood the main fuel for heating your home, or do you mainly use something else?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• main fuel</li> <li>• Something else (specify)</li> </ul> <p><b>[After Q8d, skip to Q9]</b></p> <p><b>[if answered no at Q8a ]</b></p> <p><b>e. What is the main reason that you do not use wood as a fuel in your home?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Never thought about it</li> <li>• Happy with the existing system</li> <li>• Not practical for this property</li> <li>• Concerned about cost</li> <li>• Concerned about efficiency</li> <li>• Concerned about ease of use</li> <li>• Concerned about environmental issues</li> <li>• Do not own property</li> <li>• Lack of local help/suppliers</li> <li>• Other [specify]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Q9</b> <b>[All]</b></p>	<p><b>a. Have you purchased any of the following products made of wood in the last 12 months? (Multi choice)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Furniture</li> <li>• Flooring</li> <li>• Kitchen and bathroom cabinets/worktops</li> <li>• Doors</li> <li>• Decking/ Fencing</li> <li>• Garden furniture / tools</li> <li>• Other timber for DIY projects</li> <li>• Toys</li> </ul>



- Crafts (bowls, spoons etc)
- Other (specify)

**b. Have you ever seen either of these logos on wood products?**

[show logos, multicode]

- FSC
- PEFC