

Strategic Plan for the National Forest Estate 2008 - 2013

Response to the Public Consultation (April to June 2008)

Forest Enterprise Scotland
December 2008

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Introduction

The public consultation for the Framework Strategic Plan 2008-13 closed on 9 June 2008. Respondents were asked to complete 17 consultation questions and had the opportunity to attend one of seven public meetings held across Scotland.

The purpose of this response by Forest Enterprise Scotland (FES) is to confirm that FES has understood and acknowledged the helpful consultation responses received. This document, together with the consultation analysis report has been used in redrafting the FES Strategic Plan for the national forest estate (FES SP) and the ten revised District Strategic Plans.

105 responses were received and have been analysed together with the public meeting notes, to produce the consultation analysis report. The report "Framework Strategic Plan and Forest District Strategic Plans: Analysis and Summary of Consultation Submissions" (August 2008) is available on the following web page: [Forestry Commission Scotland - Forest Enterprise Scotland Framework Strategic Plan and Forest District Strategic Plans: Consultation](#).

Responses received were analysed by question and then recurrent and general comments were drawn out. Specific comments were grouped in to summary statements relating to each of the [Scottish Forestry Strategy's](#) (SFS's) key themes.

FES's responses to the recurrent and general comments are listed below. FES's response to summary statements about key themes then follows.

The revised Strategic Plan for the national forest estate will be published early in 2009.

How to use the document

This document is designed to be read online. Consequently there are several hyperlinks throughout which link to pages on the FC websites and those of some key partners. For people reading the document in a printed version, there is an appendix which lists full page addresses for all hyperlinks.

Recurrent and General Comments

FES welcomes the positive support for the document from a wide range of stakeholders who appreciate that there are sometimes competing and conflicting demands made on the management of the national forest estate.

We recognise and accept that we should bring standardisation to both the national and local strategic plans to bring a consistent structure between and across FSP and FD plans. This will be dealt with in the final editing of the documents.

Key points emerging from the consultation are summarised in the headings that follow throughout the paper:

There is a need to provide more detail on implementation:

FES accepts that there should be a greater use of SMART targets in the final documents. Progress will be monitored annually and a fuller section on implementation will be included.

Concerns on windfarm development:

FES is sensitive to the concerns that many stakeholders have about large scale windfarm development. We will ensure community, environmental and planning considerations are given full priority wherever development opportunities are identified. We will include a section on planning processes to explain this.

The methodology for disposal:

We will make it clearer how we intend to notify stakeholders of our intention to sell woodlands and the criteria for making such a decision.

The potential impact of the repositioning programme:

A clearer account will be given on what we see the strategic impact of repositioning will be.

The need for greater focus on commercial conifer forestry:

One of the tensions we have to manage is the balance between conifers and broadleaf woodlands on the NFE. The consultations responses have signalled a very strong desire to see a greater commercialisation of the broadleaf resource but that broadleaves should cover a greater proportion of the NFE than the current 8%. This is also strongly echoed in the SFS.

The need for an improved biodiversity strategy and implementation plan:

Noted and this document is in draft.

A perceived disengagement on community issues:

This is a misplaced perception. FES remains strongly committed to engaging with communities. We will revise the wording of the document to remove this perception and reinforce our commitment to partnership working.

Promoting equality of opportunity:

FCS and FES strive to ensure that equal opportunities are available to all. The Equality Impact Assessment undertaken in preparing the strategic plan describes how this has been considered and how minority groups have been consulted.

The importance of partnership working:

Partnership is a key part of the working of FES and will continue to be so as it delivers so many of our objectives. The Forestry Commission Scotland publication ['Working in Partnership – our commitment'](#) provides further detail.

FES response to points raised for key themes

Key Theme 1 – Climate Change

Caution urged in developing wind farms:

FES is sensitive to the concerns that many stakeholders have about large scale windfarm development. We will ensure community, environmental and planning considerations are given full priority wherever development opportunities are identified. Through our Renewable Energy Business Unit we have invested in a GIS (Geographic Information System) tool from which we have assessed the suitability of all of our forest for windfarm development. We are in the process of refining these results.

Forestry Commission Scotland has recently published a [“Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal”](#) and detailed guidance is currently being worked up alongside Scottish Government. This will ensure overall woodland cover in Scotland is not compromised by this kind of development.

A range of views expressed on biomass:

FES welcomes the support received for our commitment to establish exemplar pilot sites for short-rotation coppice and short-rotation forestry for the production of biomass. Renewable energy opportunities identified FES are keen to maximise small scale renewable energy opportunities where identified as suitable and welcome the support received for this. This includes small scale wind and hydro schemes.

Importance of improving forest habitat networks:

This is recognised by FES and is considered throughout the national strategic plan. This area is further explained in Key Theme 7 – Biodiversity. Extensive work is underway by Forestry Commission Scotland and Forest Research in this area of which the following links provide detail of:

FCS [Native Woodland Targets and Habitat Networks in Scotland](#)

[Forest Research - Habitat networks - planning woodland management and expansion to conserve forest biodiversity](#)

[Forest Research - Adapting Scotland's forests to a future climate](#)

Climate change adaptation strategies needed for priority species:

This is something that the FCS Policy Unit and Forest Research are taking the lead on rather than FES. Both FCS and FR have been undertaking significant work on Scotland wide and regional habitat networks and the impact of climate change & adaptation to

climate change. The information on Forest Habitat Networks and climate change can be found on the FC web site with links as above.

Concept of flexibility in markets needs additional development:

It needs to be recognised that although FES have published forecasts that need to be honoured there are on occasions exceptional circumstance which may force production plans to be revisited at short notice. We will work with FR colleagues to ensure that the latest threats from pests and pathogens are known and understood and monitored. We will continue to improve our modelling on windthrow probability and ensure felling and thinning decisions are based on the best information available. However when catastrophic events happen we have to be able to react and move resources quickly to where they are most needed.

Forest management and impacts on fishing:

The Forests & Water Guidelines recognise the importance of fisheries interests and take a precautionary approach when to influence the design and management operations through the catchment based critical loads assessments. The Forests and Water Guidelines will undergo a comprehensive review in 2009 to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and that sound forest management practices continue to aid the chemical and biological recovery of water bodies impacted by acidification.

Forest management and impacts on flooding:

The revised plan will recognise the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Bill and the role of natural flood management techniques such as wetland and floodplain restoration.

The Forest Research Forest Hydrology Programme is designed to improve our understanding of the effects of forests on water to ensure that future benefits can be secured and any negative effects minimised. For more information go to:

[Forest Research - Forest hydrology](#)

[Scottish Government - Flooding](#)

[The Scottish Parliament: - Bills - Current Bills - Flood Risk Management \(Scotland\) Bill \(SP Bill 15\)](#)

The revised Strategic Plan will ensure that links are made to [FCS draft climate change action plan](#) and the ["Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal"](#)

Concern on expansion of forest area:

Forestry Commission Scotland is currently developing a policy on woodland creation, the public consultation responses for which can be viewed at:

[Forestry Commission Scotland - Woodland Expansion Consultation](#)

Need to clarify the justification of forestry in carbon sequestration and climate change/ more research is required on forestry and climate change/ How relevant is climate change to forestry?:

FCS and the Scottish Government believe forestry has an important role to play in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Extensive work is underway with Forest Research to quantify carbon balances of various forest management options.

This is a rapidly changing area of work and FES will strive to identify new opportunities as they arise. See [Forest Research - Climate change](#) regarding current research activities and the [Forestry Commission Scotland](#) website for a range of information about climate change and forestry.

Innovative management of difficult sites proposed:

FES has identified all of the steep slopes to be harvested over the next twenty years and agree that a sensible development of this work should be to identify how or if these sites should be restocked. This will take into consideration habitat networks, landscape value and slope stability which is linked to climate change considerations. This will be covered in the strategic plan under the theme of climate change – flood and catchment management.

Key Theme 2 – Timber

Greater emphasis on commercial conifer forestry needed:

FES believes that the strategic plan illustrates our commitment to the wood using the forestry sector in key theme 2.

FES has to balance the needs of all stakeholders. We are committed to commercial conifer forestry but in future it will cover a smaller proportion of the NFE. The reasons for this are primarily to do with the requirements for modern forest design, but also because earlier plantings were dominated with conifer species.

There has been widespread support for more broadleaf planting and a range of stakeholders have said they would like to see more of this planting having a strong commercial dimension.

The SFS makes the commitment to increase the overall woodland cover in Scotland and FES has been asked to contribute to this through a programme of Acquisition and Disposal. To date this initiative has in hand around 5,000 hectares of land on which new woodland will be created.

Accurate forecasting is needed:

FES will produce a production forecast for the national forest estate every 5 years (next forecast 2011) supplemented by annual marketing plans, for incorporation in the FCS published National Production Forecast for the forestry sector. The new forecasting tool will use the restocking layer from the GIS to predict future harvests giving much better accuracy on long term trends for timber supply.

FES will maintain timber production from the national forest estate at a level of between 3.3. and 3.5 million cubic metres (standing volume) per annum.

FE as a cause of market distortion:

The requirement for state forestry was subject to a review in 2004. The [Scottish Forestry Strategy](#) (pages 57& 58) summarises the outcome of that review and outlines the six main priorities identified in managing the national forest estate.

Commercial Broadleaf targets are too low:

FES accepts this and we will revise this target to work towards 5% with ongoing review as we revise our Forest Design Plans. Increase in broadleaf woodlands form part of our native woodland expansion plans.

Broadleaf woodland and hardwood production needs developing:

FES recognises the productive potential of good quality broadleaves. Work is on going through the Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan, developing and practising broadleaf plantings leading to high quality timber. We are training staff, responding to niche markets and have exemplar plots on the national forest estate.

Alternative commercial species need to be developed:

Accepted and covered in Key Theme 2 – Timber.

Open financial accounting and monitoring is required:

The Strategic Plan defines how Forest Enterprise Scotland (FES) will implement the Scottish Forestry Strategy on the national forest estate. FES's accounts along with Forestry Commission Scotland's accounts are publicly available and can be downloaded from the [Forestry Commission Website](#).

Timber Transport needs more emphasis:

Accepted and the strategic plan, Key Theme 2 will be redrafted to incorporate this.

Specific recommendations on forest management:

FES work to the UK Forestry Standard and are audited against the UKWAS standard. We are investing in a suite of training courses to better equip our staff to deploy a greater range of Silvicultural practices.

Key Theme 3: Business Development

More emphasis needed on Forest Enterprise's role in the rural economy:

FES is committed to assisting in developing rural local economies and the strategic plan will be edited to better reflect this. More detail will be picked up within the Forest District Strategic Plans.

Opportunities identified for education and training:

FES is committed to supporting education and training as detailed in the strategic plan. We will continue to build on this in future.

Other business development opportunities identified:

The Strategic Plan for the national forest estate shows FES's commitment to business development. Due to the vast array of opportunities that exist, not all will be identified within the strategic plan but will be picked up locally by forest district strategic plans. FES recognises that forestry can bring much needed economic activity and employment to fragile and remote rural areas.

Key Theme 4: Community Development

Document suggests only a limited commitment to community development:

The Scottish Forestry Strategy's Community Development theme outlines the continued commitment to involving communities in the management and ownership of forests in Scotland. This is reflected in the 100 or more community partnerships currently active on the national forest estate. These partnerships were evaluated in 2006 with the study finding that there was a 70% satisfaction rating with how they were operating.

A more recent study into the value of community woodland projects and their role in developing community capacity building identified 138 active community woodland groups in Scotland managing approximately 2% of the forest area with around 13,000 active participants. This clearly demonstrates a sector that is continuing to grow and demonstrate the opportunities for locally driven rural development.

The option of acquiring land for the purpose of establishing woodland crofts was added to the [National Forest Land Scheme](#) (NFLS) in May 2008. Further information and on the different aspects of creating [woodland crofts](#) is available on the FCS website. In addition, a Woodland Crofts Project Officer has been employed, in partnership with the Community Land Unit, to work with interested community organisations to develop their ideas and proposals.

Care is needed in delivering affordable housing:

FCS will be working with local authorities and Scottish Government departments to review the potential for national forest land to be used for affordable housing. The exercise undertaken in 2005 that reviewed these opportunities with the then Communities Scotland will be repeated.

Repositioning needs to be integrated with the NFLS and Land Fund:

FCS has been tasked by Scottish Minister's to reposition the national forest estate to deliver its commitments under the Climate Change and Woods In and Around Towns Programmes. Permission has been granted to recycle the income from sales into the acquisition of land to deliver these programmes. Funding for other organisations to create and manage woodland is available under the SRDP.

FCS is continuously working with stakeholders and the NFLS Evaluation Panel to identify and improve areas of perceived inconsistency. The [NFLS Community Acquisition process](#) was reviewed in 2007 with both applicants and FCS staff believing it to be effective. However, a number of recommendations for improvements were made and adopted in the revised guidance issued in May 2008 that improve the opportunities for communities

interested in acquiring land. The Strategic Plan has been amended to include more detail about the repositioning process.

Outdoor learning - priorities and suggestions:

Support for FES's commitment to education is welcomed and we will seek to build on this in future.

Key Theme 5: Access and Health

Widespread support for the document:

Support for the document in this area is welcomed and we will seek to build on this.

The link between accessibility and location is questioned:

Improving access is part of the WIAT programme. Community engagement is a key aspect of forest design planning.

A programme of developing new woodlands is to some extent based on opportunities, which arise to acquire land. Acquisition of land and development of new woodlands close to towns is only one part of a wider strategy to increase woodland cover. The acquisition and management of urban woodland will be in accordance with the Woodlands In and Around Towns (WIAT) programme. Achieving multiple objectives, including improved accessibility, is desirable through targeting appropriate local areas.

Evidence of the benefits of accessible woodland in urban areas has emerged in the past decade but further research is needed and this is being pursued by FC and others.

Cost of access should not be borne by forestry:

Support welcomed. Access, recreation, tourism, community woodland and educational activities are all legitimate activities, which take place on the national forest estate. They bring a range of public benefits including in some instances economic development. They are supported by the public purse and where-ever possible in the interests of transparency accounted for separately from forest operational activities.

Important to consider play:

This is noted and will be incorporated in the revised strategic plan.

Strategy on core paths needs further development:

Core path planning is a matter for the Access Authorities. FES, making use of its expertise and experience in access management, has actively and constructively engaged in the consultation process associated with planning the network. FES has participated in local path partnerships and will continue to do so where these can be demonstrated to be robust and enduring arrangements. 'Paths for All' is the lead organisation and champion for promoting path networks. FES works closely with Paths for All, access authorities and others in the development and management of long distance routes e.g. West Highland Way, Southern Upland Way, Great Glen Way, Speyside Way, Kintyre Way, Cowal Way.

More access and health opportunities are identified:

FES does not consider itself to be a lead sports development organisation but we do welcome approaches from sport and recreational interests. This is most beneficial when undertaken in a structured manner e.g. through a club or governing body, which will take the lead in development and securing the necessary expertise, resources and management of the sport activity or event.

Key Theme 6: Environmental Quality

Strategy on water quality needs to be further developed:

Useful comments on diffuse pollution, fisheries and river basin management planning issues will be used to develop the strategic plan in this area.

Strategy on soil quality needs to be further developed:

FES agrees and responses will be taken on board in redrafting the strategic plans.

Strategy on landscape needs to be further developed:

FES agreed and this will be incorporated in the revised draft.

Strategy on cultural heritage needs to be further developed:

The FCS publication [“Scotland’s Woodlands and the Historic Environment”](#) sets the policy context for the delivery of the historic environment objectives within Scotland’s private and national forest estate woodlands.

Forest Districts will be producing Forest District Cultural & Historic Environment Plans with the help of the FCS Archaeologist.

Other features of the historic environment need to be considered:

All historic environment features will be recorded and considered as part of the Forest District historic environment database that the FCS Archaeologist is working on with Forest Districts. See also The FCS publication [“Scotland’s Woodlands and the Historic Environment”](#)

Living cultural heritage needs to be considered:

This is closely linked with Theme 7 on biodiversity, where ancient woodland and wood pasture have been covered. See also the FCS publication [“Scotland’s Woodlands and the Historic Environment”](#).

Support for Lower Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS):

Through the FES SP an aspiration has been outlined to have approximately 20% of the NFE managed under some kind of LISS. This is supported by Operational Guidance Booklet 7 (OGB7), which provides practical advice on these systems. Further to this a series of seminars and training courses are being undertaken throughout 2008, 2009 & 2010 to ensure staff understand how to implement these kind of silvicultural systems effectively on the national forest estate.

Undesignated sites need greater recognition:

The strategic plan acknowledges the support also received for the inclusion of measures to capture and protect unscheduled monuments within the plan. Three actions in the revised Strategic Plan for the national forest estate cover unscheduled ancient monuments specifically and a further one addresses training that will also cover unscheduled monuments.

Key Theme 7: Biodiversity

A strategic approach is needed:

Feedback during the consultation also raised related points demonstrating divergent views on the acceptability of the strategy relating to biodiversity and concerns on a lack of targets and of delivery.

The recently published FCS publication "[Woods for Nature – Our Biodiversity Programme 2008-2011](#)" along with the [FCS Species Action Notes](#) ("Action for black grouse", "Action for capercaillie" & "Action for red squirrel") provides strategic direction on biodiversity for state and public sector woodlands. These contain commitments for the national forest estate.

FES will also be producing strategic action plans for individual key habitats such as lowland raised bog, blanket bog, native woodland, etc. In addition a detailed template for new Forest District Biodiversity Plans is being developed and nearing completion and this will contain the detail on programmes and location that some stakeholders are looking for.

Strategy on invasive species needs further development:

Each Forest District Biodiversity Plan will identify the key invasive exotic species within the Forest District, identify the time bounded action that is required and prioritise work to ensure that effective use is made of available resources. In addition for widespread species such as Rhododendron a strategic FES plan for Scotland will be developed.

Available guidance on the mode of spread and effective control measures for invasive exotic species such as Japanese knotweed will be disseminated to staff and contractors.

Greater emphasis on the importance of edge habitats is needed:

Accepted. The revised strategic plan will reflect this.

Importance of specific forest management practices is identified:

Accepted. The revised strategic plan will reflect this.

Forest management is needed focusing at the habitat level:

FES agree that woodland and forest ecosystems contain the bulk of the resource of terrestrial wild species and have a key role to play in the retention of viable communities and associations of the broadest range of species including those that are not classed as rare and are not designated.

This will be delivered through the management of habitats, through linking species to habitat niches, such as deadwood, old growth, sheltered glades, wet areas, clear fell areas, thinned sites, etc and ensuring that these habitat niches are perpetuated. Normal forestry practice and implementation of the FC Biodiversity Guidelines (in draft) and FC Forest & Water Guidelines will deliver this through the Forest Plan & Work Plan processes.

The strategic plan will be amended to reflect this.

Management should target specific species:

Agreed and this is planned for with specific Species Actions Notes. Actions on the national forest estate for capercaillie, black grouse and red squirrel have been published in the [FCS Species Action Notes](#) in August 2008. FCS Species Action notes will be published for chequered skipper, pearl bordered fritillary and juniper in 2009.

Forest District Strategic Plans will highlight other locally important species and Forest District Biodiversity Plans will describe in more detail the action that is required and planned for individual locally important species, such as nightjar and white-tailed eagle.

Site condition monitoring results need to be addressed:

Forest Districts are working closely with local SNH staff to instigate management that will achieve the Scottish Government target of having 95% of notified features on designated sites in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition by 2010. However factors other than site management may be impacting on the condition of features, such as climate change or species not returning after migration. The national forest estate may only form a small part of a designated site. The condition of the feature on the national forest estate may have been improved but the overall condition of the feature cannot be changed in the SNH database because work has still to be instigated on the rest of the designated site.

Greater emphasis of the management of non designated sites is needed:

Significant emphasis is put on non designated sites through the delivery of UKBAP priority habitat targets for wooded and other habitats, the implementation of the UK Forestry Standard, the FC guidelines on conservation, biodiversity (in draft) & water and UKWAS requirements. The delivery of the UKBAP targets includes the maintenance, improvement and expansion of native woodlands as well as targets for ASNW and the restoration of PAWS.

More emphasis on the management of open ground for biodiversity is needed:

Several of the existing actions cover the management of open ground for biodiversity. These will be clarified further in the revised Strategic Plan. Further action on grazing will be added with a view to maintaining and enhancing woodland and open habitats. The advice received through the consultation comments on how to prioritise open ground restoration work has been noted. The FCS Policy Unit is currently developing guidance on woodland removal for both private forestry and the national forest estate.

Managing habitat networks will assist in delivering against a wide range of biodiversity targets:

Agreed. This is a core part of the biodiversity strategies under development and the ecosystem approach is emphasised in the FCS publication [“Woods for Nature – Our Biodiversity Programme 2008-2011”](#).

Stronger links to other strategy and policy documents are needed:

Reference to Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAPs) will be contained within Forest District Strategic and Biodiversity Plans.

Risk to biodiversity of forest expansion:

Prior to acquiring and planting land careful analysis of the presence and importance of existing habitats takes place. The EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) process is designed to identify any serious issues and to consider the impact. The potential for carbon loss is taken into consideration and soils with a peat depth of greater than 40cm would not be considered for new planting.

More effort required on implementing Lower Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS):

This is covered under the environmental quality theme in the revised Strategic Plan for the national forest estate. Our aim is to double the area under LISS from the current 10% to around 20%.

More emphasis on the control of Grey Squirrels:

Commitment is contained within the [FCS Species Action Note](#) published in August 2008 on red squirrels.

FES has contracted 4 new posts for targeted control of grey squirrels within the squirrel pox area.

The strategic plan will be revised to clarify these developments.

More to be done on native woodland strategy:

As a minimum we will meet the SFS vision of 35% of the total forest areas comprising native trees species and we will seek to extend this when we have done further analysis on the impacts of climate change using EMIS (Establishment Management Information System). We will have to better understand what effect climatic changes will have on indigenous pests and pathogens and provide a robust and adaptable woodland resource.

Landscape scale restoration work strategy needs more development:

The Consultation mentions Glen Affric and Loch Katrine as landscape scale restoration projects and that FCS should be an exemplar in the delivery of landscape scale restoration projects on the national forest estate. One of the actions in the revised Strategic Plan covers landscape scale restoration projects: "Survey open and wooded land to identify UKBAP priority habitats and use this data to identify potential landscape scale restoration projects."

Individual Forest District Strategic Plans will state existing and potential landscape scale restoration projects and the proposed Forest District Biodiversity Plans will provide further detail. The proposed overarching FES Biodiversity Plan will collate and list all existing and potential landscape scale restoration projects and will identify gaps.

Geodiversity should be included:

Accepted. The strategic plan will be amended to include an action on geodiversity.

Strategy on deer management needs developing:

[‘Scotland’s Wild Deer – A National Approach’](#), the Scottish Government’s strategy for Deer has recently been published with FES/FCS committed to its delivery.

Each individual Forest District Strategy for the Management of Deer (which have been in place for the last five years) have been reviewed in light of the above publication.

Appendix: Hyperlink Addresses

FCS - Forest Enterprise Scotland Framework Strategic Plan and Forest District Strategic Plans: Consultation	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-6PELHD
Scottish Forestry Strategy's	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-6AGGZW
"Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal"	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7HYHWE
Native Woodland Targets and Habitat Networks in Scotland	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7gue5u
Forest Research - Habitat networks - planning woodland management and expansion to conserve forest biodiversity	http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/habitat-networks
Forest Research - Adapting Scotland's forests to a future climate	http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/fr/INFD-79RD4S
Forest Research - Forest hydrology	http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/fr/HCOU-4U4JAM
Scottish Government - Flooding	http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Water/Flooding
The Scottish Parliament: - Bills - Current Bills - Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Bill (SP Bill 15)	http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/s3/bills/15-FloodRisk/index.htm
FCS draft climate change action plan	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7BQLG8
Forestry Commission Scotland - Woodland Expansion Consultation	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7fweq5
Forestry Commission Website	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/scotland
National Forest Land Scheme	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-66re5j
woodland crofts	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-6MFE5L
NFLS Community Acquisition process	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-66re5j
"Scotland's Woodlands and the Historic Environment"	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-5XFMDU
Woods for Nature – Our Biodiversity Programme 2008-2011	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-5XFLVJ
FCS Species Action Notes	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-5XFLVJ
'Scotland's Wild Deer – A National Approach'	http://www.dcs.gov.uk/info_strategy.aspx