



Comisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru
Forestry Commission Wales

Public Opinion of Forestry 2009, Wales

Results of the Welsh Survey
of Public Opinion of Forestry

22nd October 2009



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government



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Executive Summary

2009 survey

In 2009, three separate public opinion of forestry surveys were undertaken - across the UK (2,011 interviews), Wales (1,002 interviews) and Scotland (1,040 interviews).

This report presents results of the survey in Wales (1,002 interviews) and compares, where appropriate, with previous Wales surveys and the UK 2009 survey. It highlights any differences in opinion amongst adults in Wales by geographic region (e.g. region and degree of rurality) and socio-demographic variables (e.g. gender and age).

Some of the questions asked in the 2009 Wales survey were the same as those asked in 2007 (and in earlier years); however, a number of new questions were asked on topics such as what respondents like and dislike about their local landscape and the purchase of wood products.

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

Benefits and Disadvantages of Forestry

In 2009 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' (81%). Respondents from North Wales were more likely than those in other regions to state at least one benefit.

Four in ten respondents (40%) thought there was at least one woodland-related issue which disadvantages their local community. Respondents from South West/Mid Wales were the least likely to give a disadvantage (28%). The most commonly stated disadvantage was that 'woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity' (17%).

Respondents were asked about what they like and dislike about their local landscape. The most popular features were 'open hills/mountain or moorland' (65% of respondents), followed by 'trees' (63%), 'open space e.g. parks' (61%), 'woodland or forest' (59%) and 'water (sea, rivers, lakes canals)' (56%).

When asked what they disliked about their local landscape the most frequent answer was "buildings (churches, houses etc)" with 13% of respondents quoting this. Over two thirds (69%) said there was nothing they disliked about their local landscape.



Wood as a fuel

14% of respondents reported using wood as a fuel in their home, either on its own, or with other fuels. Of these, 51% classified themselves as a regular user, while 18% said they used it as the main fuel for heating. Most commonly, respondents who did not use wood as a fuel stated they were 'happy with the existing system' (40%).

Wood Products

Over half of respondents (56%) said they purchased at least one wood product in the last 12 months, with furniture being most commonly purchased. Over a third of respondents (36%) said they had seen the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) logo on wood products while 12% said they had seen the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) logo.

Woodland Recreation

Almost two thirds of respondents (63%) said they could get to a woodland or forest without using a car or other transport. Over half of these respondents (54%) said they visited these woodlands or forests at least once a month.

The most commonly stated factor for respondents when choosing to visit woodland were 'peace and quiet' and 'attractive scenery', both with 65% stating these characteristics. 'A variety of activities' being available was least likely to influence a respondent's decision to visit (21%).

Community Engagement

5% of respondents reported having been consulted about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands while 32% of respondents said they would like to be consulted in the future. Half of those respondents who had been consulted felt that they had influenced decisions about creating, managing or using woodlands in their area while 53% of those who would like to be consulted in the future felt they would be able to influence such decisions.

Around one fifth of respondents (19%) said that either they or a member of their family had attended an organised learning activity to do with woodlands in the last 12 months. The most common activity respondents or members of their family had attended was a school trip (11% of respondents).

3% of respondents reported having been involved in voluntary work in connection with woodlands in the last 12 months. 3% of respondents 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 2007 and the separate Northern Ireland surveys (1,000 adults) carried out in 2005 and 2007;
- In 2009 three separate surveys were carried out for the UK, Scotland and Wales. Some questions were asked in all three of the surveys conducted in 2009, 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 or GB survey

	2003	2005	2007	2009
UK	4,000 adults	No survey	4,000 adults	2,000 adults
GB	No survey	4,000 adults	No survey	No survey
England	3,412 adults	3,367 adults	3,339 adults	1,685 adults
Wales	1,000 adults	1,000 adults	1,000 adults	1,000 adults
Scotland	1,000 adults	1,000 adults	1,000 adults	1,000 adults
Northern Ireland	No survey	1,000 adults	1,000 adults	No survey

1.2 This report

This report presents results from the 2009 survey in Wales and compares, where appropriate, with previous Wales surveys and the UK 2009 survey. It also highlights any significant differences in opinion amongst adults in Wales by geographic region, degree of rurality, deprivation and socio-demographic variables (e.g. gender and age).



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 report¹.

Separate reports present the results from the surveys undertaken in England and Scotland, as well as one for the UK as a whole.

1.3 Survey design

The Welsh results presented in this report are taken from the Beaufort Research Omnibus survey carried out from the 6th to 18th March 2009 on behalf of the Forestry Commission. The survey was based on a representative sample of 1,002 adults (aged 16 or over) across Wales. More details of the sample method are given in Appendix 3: Beaufort Research sampling method. Previous Welsh results, presented for comparison, are taken from similar Beaufort Research Omnibus surveys.

The 2009 UK results presented in this report are taken from the GfK NOP Random Location Omnibus survey carried out in March 2009. More details of the sample method are given in the UK and England reports published along with this report¹.

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 3: Beaufort Research sampling method for more details).

- For questions asked to the whole 2009 Wales sample of 1,002, 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 broken down by gender should be no more than $\pm 6.6\%$; the South West/ Mid Wales region accounts for 30% of the sample (299 respondents), so the uncertainty should be no more than $\pm 8.5\%$, and the North Wales region accounts for 21% of the sample (210 respondents), so the confidence interval around results should be no more than $\pm 10.1\%$.
- For questions asked to the whole UK 2009 sample of around 2,000, the range of uncertainty around any figure should be no more than $\pm 3.3\%$. In previous years when the UK sample was larger (around 4,000) the uncertainty around any figure should be no more than $\pm 2.3\%$.

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



- For questions asked to whole samples, differences of more than 5.7% between the 2009 Wales and UK surveys, and differences of 6.6% or more between the 2009 Welsh survey and previous Welsh surveys, are statistically significant.

Results are shown as percentages. These have been individually rounded so may not always sum to the totals provided.

1.4 Regression analysis

The 'socio-demographic comparisons' and 'geographic comparisons' sections of this report present the results of multivariate regression analysis. Further details on the variables used are given in Appendix 1: Cross breaks used in analysis and Appendix 2: Correlation matrix of variables used in analysis.

The multivariate regression analysis examines the relationship between responses and socio-demographic and geographical attributes. The model attempts to identify a set of explanatory variables (socio-demographic and geographic variables) that account for a large proportion of the variance of the response variable in question. The model originally includes all variables and sequentially removes the variable that has least effect on the variance, leaving only the most significant variables.

The geographic and socio-demographic sections only report results derived from the regression models. Each region was input into the model as a separate variable, therefore only the results from those regions identified as significant in the model are reported (e.g. if Mid/West Wales was shown to be significant, the results from other regions are not highlighted). Similarly the level of rurality was entered as three separate dummy variables to indicate whether the location was urban, rural or mixed urban/rural.

Unless otherwise specified, those respondents who answered 'Don't know' have not been included in the regression analysis.

Some of the variables found to be significant in the regression results may not have seemed significant in the initial analysis because another correlated variable may have been influencing results in the opposite direction. For example, there is a strong correlation between age and having any children in the household; the initial differences for those with and without children in the household may have appeared significant, but the regression may have shown this to be better explained by age.

2. Benefits and disadvantages of forestry

Respondents were asked to select benefits and disadvantages from given lists to see how woodlands near them benefit or disadvantage the local community.

2.1 Benefits of Forestry

Respondents were asked to select, from a list of possible benefits, how the woodlands near them benefit the local community.

Table 1: Whether respondent believes the woodlands near them provide benefits for the local community (%)

	2005	2009
They provide places for wildlife to live	64	81
They provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)	52	72
They improve the landscape	54	71
They provide places for relaxation and stress-relief	42	61
They can be used by local schools and other educational groups	46	56
They are accessible to all in the community	35	54
They help attract visitors to the area ¹	44	54
They remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, slowing climate change	--	51
They help reduce air and noise pollution	32	45
They create pleasant settings for developments around the community	27	42
They are just a benefit of knowing they are there	24	41
They provide wood as a renewable fuel	18	32
They support the local economy	20	26
They give people in the community the opportunity to work together ²	20	26
At least one benefit	88	96

Base: All respondents in- Wales 2009 (1,002), Wales 2005 (1,001)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

1-Wording in 2005 survey was 'They help attract tourists to the area'

2-Wording in 2005 was 'They give people in the community something on which they can work together'

Overall there was an increase in the proportion of respondents (96%) who believe the woodlands near them provide at least one benefit for the local community compared with 2005 (88%). As a new topic was added in 2009 the same topics need to be compared between years. If we remove 'they remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, slowing climate change' from the 2009 results, the proportion of respondents identifying one benefit is still 96%.

Respondents were most likely to say that the woodlands near them benefit the local community as 'they provide places for wildlife to live' (81%), followed by 'they provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)' (72%) and 'they improve the landscape' (71%). Six in ten (61%) believed that woodlands 'provide places for relaxation and stress-relief'. The least frequent responses were 'they give people in the community the opportunity to work together' and 'they support the local economy' (26%).

Geographical comparisons

Table 2 provides a regional breakdown of the top 5 benefits respondents believe woodlands provide for the local community. Respondents from North Wales were more likely than those in other regions to believe that local woodlands provide at least one benefit for the local community.

Table 2: Whether respondent believes the woodlands near them provide benefits for the local community (%), by region

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales
They provide places for wildlife to live	93	84	81	67	81
They provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)	74	77	72	64	72
They improve the landscape	77	73	72	63	71
They provide places for relaxation and stress-relief	63	69	59	50	61
They can be used by local schools and other educational groups	61	63	59	38	56
At least one benefit	100	95	95	94	96

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

Respondents from North Wales were more likely to say 'they provide places for wildlife to live' (93%) while those from South East Wales were less likely (67%) to say this.



Respondents from South East Wales were also less likely to say 'they provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)' (64%).

Those respondents from South East Wales were less likely to say that woodlands are a benefit as they 'improve the landscape' or that they 'can be used by local schools and other educational groups' compared with respondents in other regions.

Respondents from South West/ Mid Wales were more likely to say that woodlands 'provide places for relaxation and stress-relief' (69%) than those from other regions, while those from urban areas (56%) were less likely to have said this than those from other areas.

Socio-demographic comparisons

The following results identify, overall and for the top five benefits provided by woodland to the local community, those variables highlighted as significant in the regression model.

Respondents who said there was at least one benefit, Wales overall 96%:

- **Ethnic Group** – white 96%, not white 85%.

Respondents who said 'They provide places for wildlife to live', Wales overall 81%:

- **Ethnic Group** – white 82%, not white 61%;
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 84%, C2DE 79%.

Respondents who said 'They provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)', Wales overall 72%:

- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (82%), other (70%);
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 77%, C2DE 68%;
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 75%, without 71%;
- **Work Status** – working 74%, not working 69%;
- **Ethnic Group** – white 73%, not white 41%.

Respondents who said 'They improve the landscape', Wales overall 71%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 76%, C2DE 68%.

Respondents who said 'They provide places for relaxation and stress-relief', Wales overall 61%:

- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (71%), other (59%);
- **Social Grade** -ABC1 66%, C2DE 56%;
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 66%, without 59%;
- **Welsh Speakers** – Welsh speakers 69%, non-Welsh speakers 57%.

Respondents who said 'They can be used by local schools and other educational groups', Wales overall 56%:

- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (66%), other (54%);
- **Social Grade** -ABC1 61%, C2DE 52%;
- **Welsh Speakers** – Welsh speakers 65%, non-Welsh speakers 54%;
- **Children** – at least one child in household 61%; no children 54%.

2.2 Disadvantages of Forestry

Respondents were asked to select from a list, which woodland-related issues they thought disadvantaged the local community. Four in ten respondents (40%) thought that there was at least one woodland-related issue that did this.

Table 3: Whether respondent believes the woodlands near them disadvantage the local community (%)

	2009
Woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity	17
We can't control what happens in our local woodlands	11
Timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/driving on the roads	9
Woodlands don't provide local jobs - contractors from elsewhere are used	8
Timber lorries/ visitors to woodlands make the roads busy	8
The woodlands near us can't be accessed	4
It's really difficult to get firewood from our local woodlands	4
The woodlands near us aren't nice places to visit	3
Woodland operations and visitors create noise pollution	3
The woodlands near us aren't good for wildlife	3
Managing woodlands pollutes the air/water/soil	3
Woodland operations create carbon dioxide making climate change worse	2
The woodlands get in the way of development around the community	2
The woodlands make our landscape worse	2
At least one disadvantage	40

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

Most frequent responses included 'woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity' (17%), 'we can't control what happens in our local woodlands' (11%) and 'timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/ driving on the roads' (9%).



Geographical comparisons

Respondents from South West/ Mid Wales were less likely to state at least one woodland-related issue that disadvantages the local community (28%) than those from other regions.

One in ten respondents from South West/ Mid Wales (9%) and North Wales (12%) believed 'woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity' and were less likely than those in the other two regions to state this. Respondents from South Wales (17%) and North Wales (12%) were more likely to say 'we can't control what happens in our local woodlands'.

Respondents from South Wales were more likely to say 'timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/ driving on the roads' (13%) while respondents from South East Wales were the least likely to say this (2%).

Only 5% of respondents from South West/ Mid Wales thought 'woodlands don't provide local jobs – contractors from elsewhere are used' while respondents from South Wales were the most likely to say 'timber lorries/ visitors to the woodlands make the roads busy' (13%).

Table 4: Whether respondent believes the woodlands near them disadvantage the local community (%), by region

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales
Woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity	12	9	26	22	17
We can't control what happens in our local woodlands	12	6	17	9	11
Timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/driving on the roads	11	11	13	2	9
Woodlands don't provide local jobs - contractors from elsewhere are used	9	5	7	11	8
Timber lorries/ visitors to woodlands make the roads busy	7	8	13	4	8
At least one disadvantage	44	28	44	46	40

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option



Respondents living in rural areas were less likely to say that ‘woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity’ (7%), compared with 19% from other areas (including urban areas and mixed urban/rural areas). They were also less likely to say ‘we can’t control what happens in our woodlands’ (7%), compared with 12% from other areas.

Respondents living in rural areas were more likely to say that ‘timber lorries/ visitors to the woodlands make the roads busy’ (13%), and that ‘timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/driving on the roads’ (18%).

Socio-demographic Comparisons

The following results identify those variables highlighted as significant in the regression model for woodland related issues that disadvantage the local community.

Respondents who said there was at least one disadvantage, Wales overall 40%:

- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (34%), other (41%);
- **Age** – 16-34 (45%), 35+ (37%).
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 44%, without 38%;

Respondents who said ‘Woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity’, Wales overall 17%:

- **Age** – 16-34 (23%), 35+ (14%).

Respondents who said ‘We can’t control what happens in our woodlands’, Wales overall 11%:

- **Age** – 16-34 (15%), 35+ (9%).

Respondents who said ‘Timber lorries/visitors to woodlands make the roads busy’, Wales overall 8%:

- **Children** – at least one child in household 10%; no children 7%.



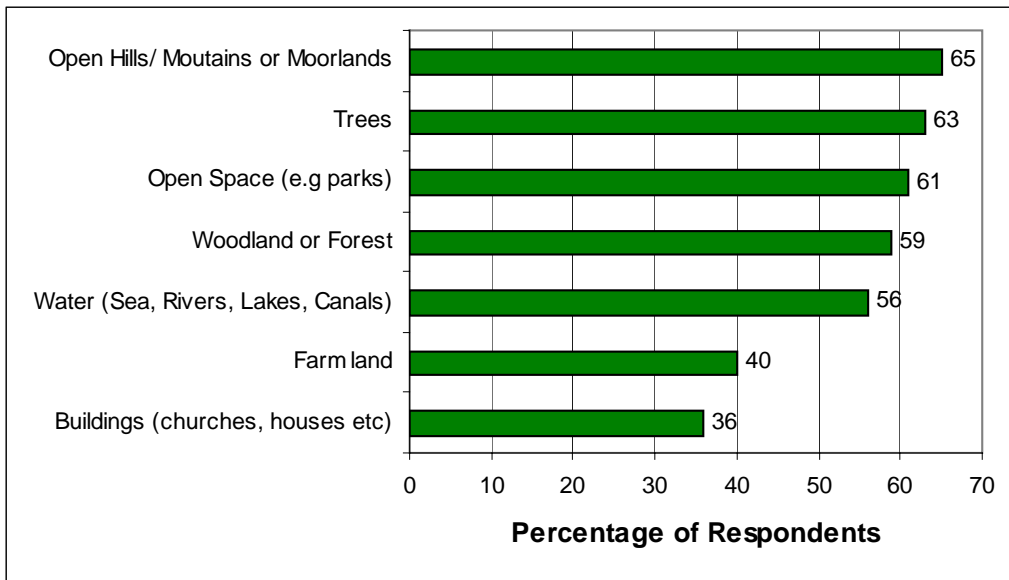
2.3 Local Landscape

In order to gauge public opinion on local landscapes, respondents were asked to state characteristics of their local landscape that they liked and disliked from the same given list with the option to specify other characteristics if required.

2.3.1 Favourable characteristics of the local landscape

The most commonly selected characteristics that respondents said they liked were 'open hills/mountains or moorlands' (65% of respondents), followed by 'trees' (63%), 'open space (e.g parks)' (61%), 'woodland or forest' (59%) and 'water (sea, rivers, lakes and canals)' (56%).

Figure 1: What respondents like about their local landscape (%)



Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

Geographical comparisons

Respondents from South East Wales were less likely than those from other regions to say they liked 'Open hills/ Mountains or Moorlands' (45%). In addition, those from rural areas and mixed urban and rural areas were more likely to state this characteristic (84% and 78% respectively).

Respondents from North Wales were more likely to say they liked 'trees' in their local landscape (74%) compared to respondents in other regions. Respondents from mixed urban and rural areas were also more likely to say they liked 'trees' (68%) while those from urban areas were less likely to provide this response (56%).

Respondents from North Wales and South West/ Mid Wales were more likely to say they liked 'open space (e.g. parks) in their local landscape (in comparison with the other regions).

Respondents from South East Wales were less likely than those from other regions to say they liked 'Woodland or Forest' (40%). Those in urban areas were also less likely to say they liked this characteristic of the landscape (51%).

Respondents from South East Wales were also less likely to say they liked 'water' in their local landscape (48%) as were those from urban areas (50%) and mixed urban rural areas (52%).

Table 5: What respondents like about their local landscape, by region (%)

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales
Open Hills/ Mountains or Moorlands	80	71	63	45	65
Trees	74	66	57	55	63
Open Space(e.g parks)	68	67	53	54	61
Woodland or Forest	69	65	58	40	59
Water (Sea, Rivers, Lakes, Canals)	64	72	48	48	56

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

Socio-demographic Comparisons

The following results identify, for the five most popular features of the local landscape, those variables highlighted as significant in the regression model:

Respondents who said that they liked the 'Open Hills/ Mountains/ Moorland', Wales overall 65%:

- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 71%, without 63%;
- **Work Status** – working 68%, not working 63%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 76%, non-Welsh speaker 60%;
- **Religion** – Christian 69%, not Christian 59%.

Respondents who said that they liked the 'Trees', Wales overall 63%:

- **Age** – 16-34 (56%), 35+ (66%);
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 68%, C2DE 59%;
- **Religion** – Christian 67%, not Christian 57%.



Respondents who said that they liked the 'Open space (e.g. parks)', Wales overall 61%:

- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (70%), other (59%);
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 66%, C2DE 57%;
- **Religion** – Christian 65%, not Christian 55%.

Respondents who said that they liked 'Woodland or Forest', Wales overall 59%:

- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (69%), other (57%);
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 64%, C2DE 53%;
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 63%, without 57%;
- **Work Status** – working 61%, not working 56%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 67%, non-Welsh speaker 54%.

Respondents who said that they liked the 'Water (Sea, Rivers, Lakes, Canals)' Wales overall 56%:

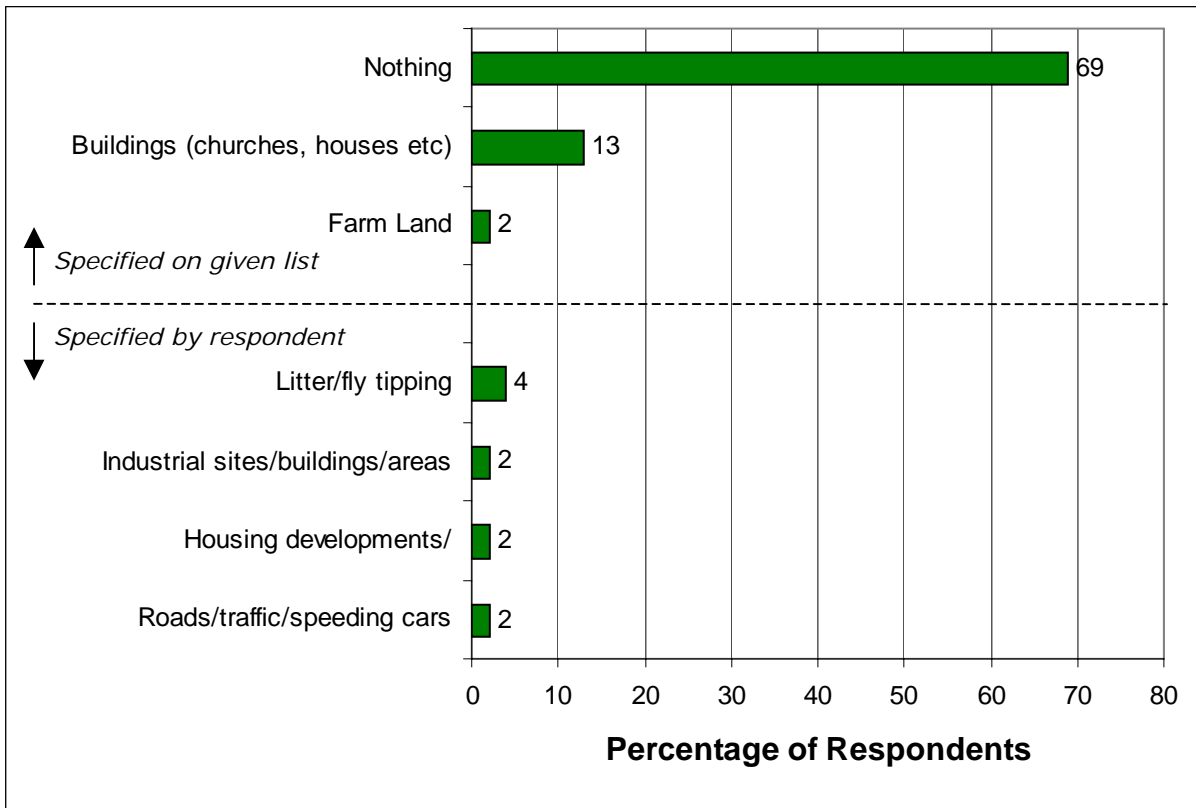
- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (70%), other (53%);
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 62%, C2DE 51%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 66%, non-Welsh speaker 51%.



2.3.2 Unfavourable characteristics of the local landscape

When asked around two thirds of respondents (69%) said they disliked 'nothing' about their local landscape. A further 13% said they disliked the 'buildings'.

Figure 2: What respondents dislike about their local landscape (%)



Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

Geographical comparisons

Respondents from South West/ Mid Wales were more likely than those in the rest of the country to say they disliked 'nothing' about their local landscape (75%).

Furthermore, those in urban areas were less likely say they disliked 'nothing' (65%).

Respondents from urban areas (17%) were more likely to say they disliked 'buildings (churches, houses etc)' in their local landscape compared with only 7% of respondents from other areas.



Table 6: What respondents dislike about their local landscape, by region (%)

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales
Nothing	68	75	69	61	69
Buildings (churches, houses etc)	11	10	14	20	13

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

Socio-demographic Comparisons

For the top 2 responses to this question, the variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below:

Respondents who said they disliked 'nothing', Wales overall 69%:

- **Age** – 16-54 (64%), 55+ (74%);
- **Religion** – Christian 72%, not Christian 63%.

Respondents who said they disliked the 'Buildings (churches, houses etc)', Wales overall 13%:

- **Age** – 16-34 (18%), 35+ (12%);
- **Work Status** – working 16%, not working 11%.

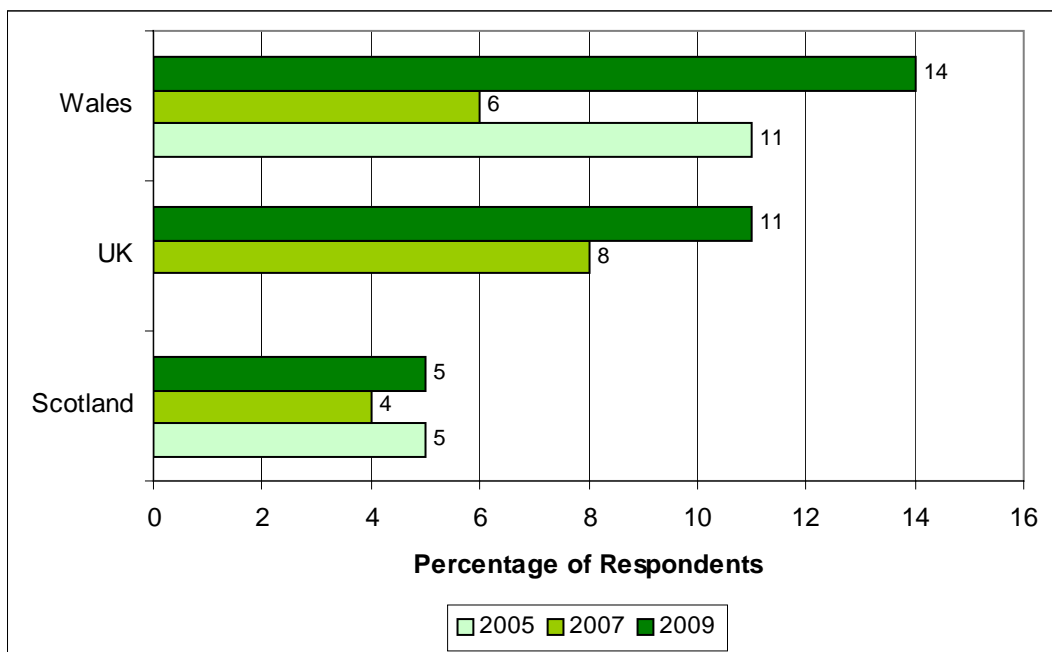


3. Wood as a fuel

3.1 Use of Wood as a Fuel

As in 2007 respondents were asked whether they ever use wood as a fuel in their home, either on its own or with other fuels. The proportion of respondents who reported using wood as a fuel is significantly higher in 2009 (14%) compared with 2007 (6%), although not significantly higher than in 2005 (11%).

Figure 3: Use of wood as a fuel in the home (%)



All respondents in –Wales 2009 (1,002), Wales 2007 (953), Wales 2005 (1,001), Scotland 2009 (1,040), Scotland 2007 (1,007), Scotland 2005 (1,009), UK 2009 (2,011), UK 2007 (4,000)

Of those using wood as a fuel the following was also reported:

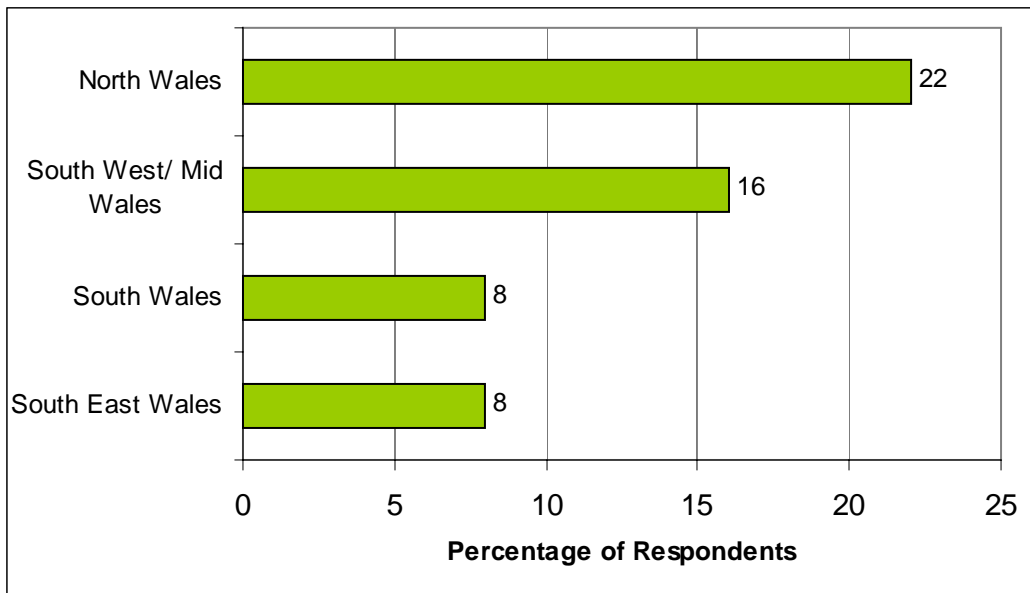
- Around four in ten respondents (43%) obtained their wood a few bags at a time, 39% gathered their wood fuel themselves, 11% received it by the truck/van load while 4% had it supplied by friends or family;
- Over half of the respondents who used wood as a fuel would class themselves as a regular user (51%) while the rest (48%) said they used it occasionally;
- Of those using wood, a fifth (18%) said they used it as the main fuel for heating their home, while the rest mainly use something else like gas (31%), oil (23%) or coal (22%).



Geographic comparisons

Respondents from rural areas were more likely to have reported using wood as a fuel (38%) than those in other areas (7%).

Figure 4: Use of wood as a fuel in the home, by region (%)



Base: All respondents (1,002)

Socio-demographic comparisons

For this question, the variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below:

Respondents who reported using wood as a fuel in their home, Wales overall 14%:

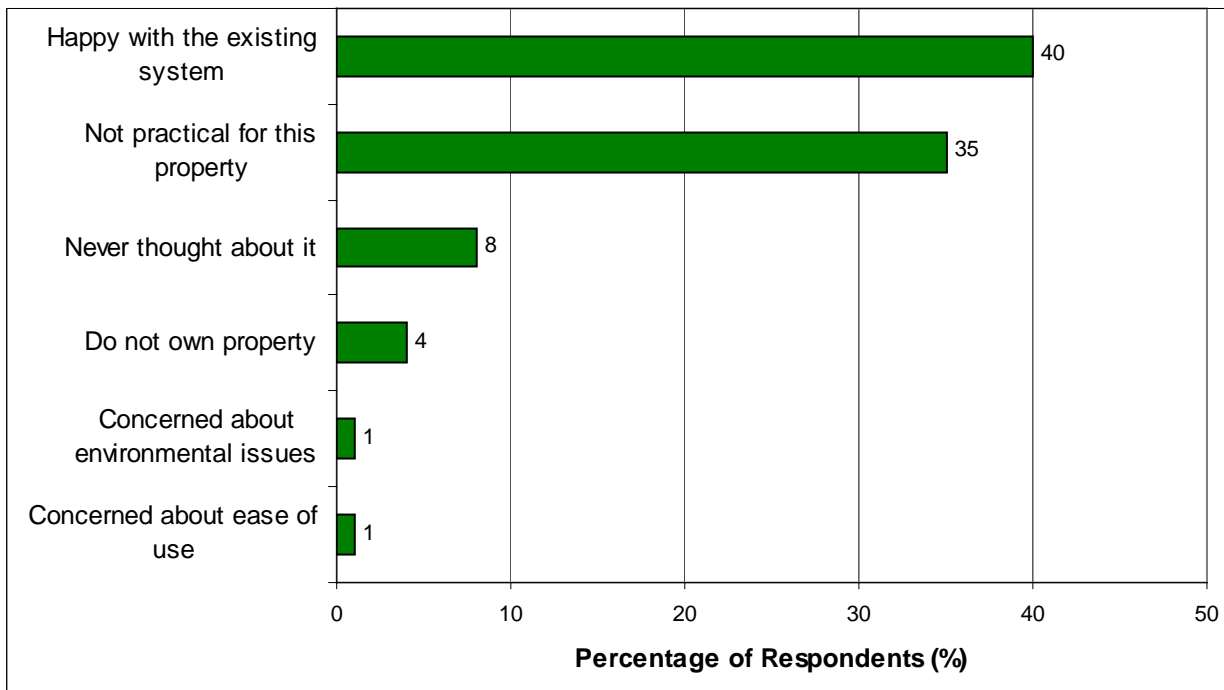
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 21%, non-Welsh speaker 10%;
- **Age** – 16-34 (10%), 35+ (15%).



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 they do not. Four in ten of these respondents (40%) said they don't use wood as a fuel in their home as they are 'happy with the existing system'. A further 35% said that it is not practical for their property while 8% said they had never considered using it as a fuel.

Figure 5: Main reasons for not using wood as a fuel (%)



Base: Respondents who don't use wood as a fuel (867)



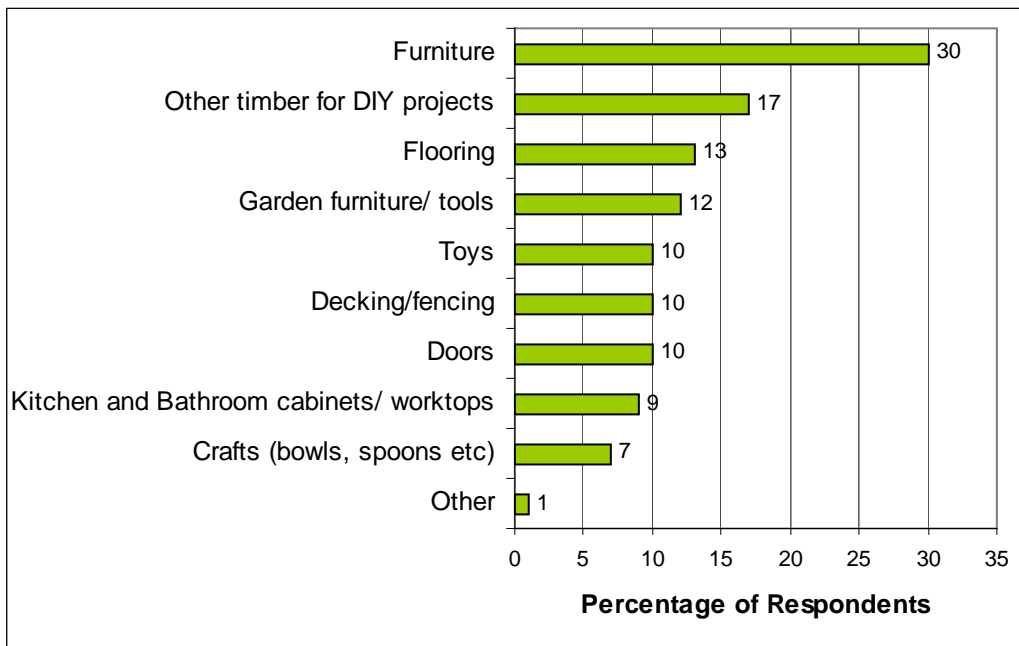
4. Wood products

4.1 Purchase of wood products

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

Over half of respondents (56%) had purchased wood products, with 'furniture' (30%), 'other timber for DIY projects' (17%), 'wood flooring' (13%) and 'garden furniture/ tools' (12%) being the most commonly purchased. 'Doors', 'decking/ fencing' and 'toys' made from wood were each purchased by 10 per cent of respondents.

Figure 6: Wood products purchased in the last 12 months (%)



Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE: Respondents could select more than one option

Geographic comparisons

No significant differences between regions were found regarding the purchase of wood products.

Socio-demographic comparisons

The socio-demographic variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below:

Respondents who had purchased at least one wood product in the last 12 months, Wales overall 56%:

- **Social grade** - ABC1 61%; C2DE 51%;
- **Marital status** – married 63%, not married 48%;
- **Age** – 16-54 (61%), 55+ (45%).



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. Respondents were more likely to have seen the FSC logo in 2009 (36%) than the PEFC logo (12%). Levels of recognition have increased since 2005 for the FSC logo (25%) but not for the PEFC logo (12%).

Respondents who had purchased at least one product made of wood in the last 12 months more likely to have reported seeing the FSC certified symbols (43%) than those who had not (27%).

Table 7: Awareness of 'certified symbols' on wood products (%)

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales 2009	Wales 2005
	39	35	37	31	36	25
	8	11	15	15	12	12

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002); 2005 (1,001)



Geographic comparisons

Respondents from South East Wales (31%) were significantly less likely to have seen the FSC logo compared with other regions. Those from North Wales were less likely than those from other regions to recognise the PEFC logo (8%).

Socio-demographic comparisons

For each part of this question, the variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below.

Respondents who had seen the FSC logo on wood products, Wales overall 36%:

- **Age** – 16-54 (42%), 55+ (24%);
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 43%, C2DE 29%;
- **Work Status** – working 43%, not working 27%;
- **Welsh language** – Welsh speaker 43%, non-Welsh speaker 32%;
- **Marital Status** – married 41%, not married 30%.

Respondents who had seen the PEFC logo on wood products, Wales overall 12%:

- **Gender** – male 16%, female 9%.



5. Woodland recreation

The Welsh Assembly Government's 'Woodlands for Wales' strategy supports the rationale that woodlands should be accessible to the public for the purposes of learning about woodlands and their products and promoting health through woodland recreation. This section deals with questions relating to recreation in woodlands.

5.1 Visits to woodland

Around two thirds (63%) said there was a woodland or forest they could get to easily without using a car or other transport.

Table 8: Proportion of respondents who can get to a woodland or forest without the use of a car or other transport (%)

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales 2009	Wales 2005
Accessible woodland	68	65	59	59	63	59

Base: All respondents - Wales 2009 (1,002), Wales 2005 (1,001)

Geographical comparisons

Respondents from the North of Wales (68%) were more likely than those from other regions to have access to a woodland or forest without using a car or other public transport.

Socio-demographic comparisons

The socio-demographic variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below:

Respondents who have access to a woodland or forest without the use of a car or other public transport, Wales overall 63%:

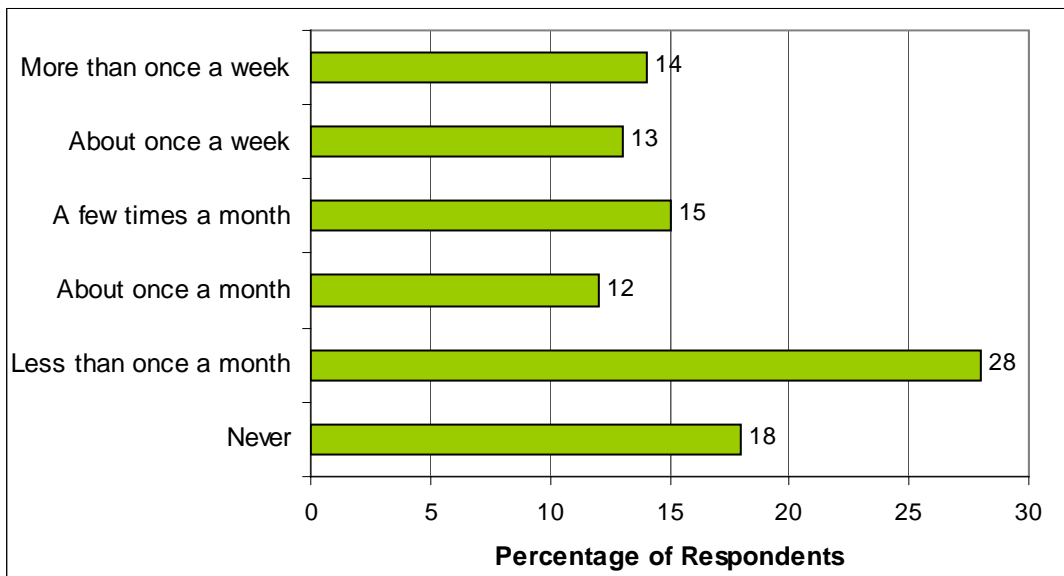
- **Age** – 16-54 68%, 55+ 54%.



5.2 Frequency of visits to forests or woodlands

Respondents who said that they could access woodlands or forests without the use of a car or other public transport were also asked how frequently they visit these woodlands or forests. Of the respondents who could access without the use of a car or other public transport, just over half (54%) reported visiting these woodlands or forests at least once a month, while 27% reported visiting at least once a week.

Figure 7: Frequency of visits to woodlands or forests (%)



Base: Respondents who said they could access woodlands without the use of a car or other public transport (622)

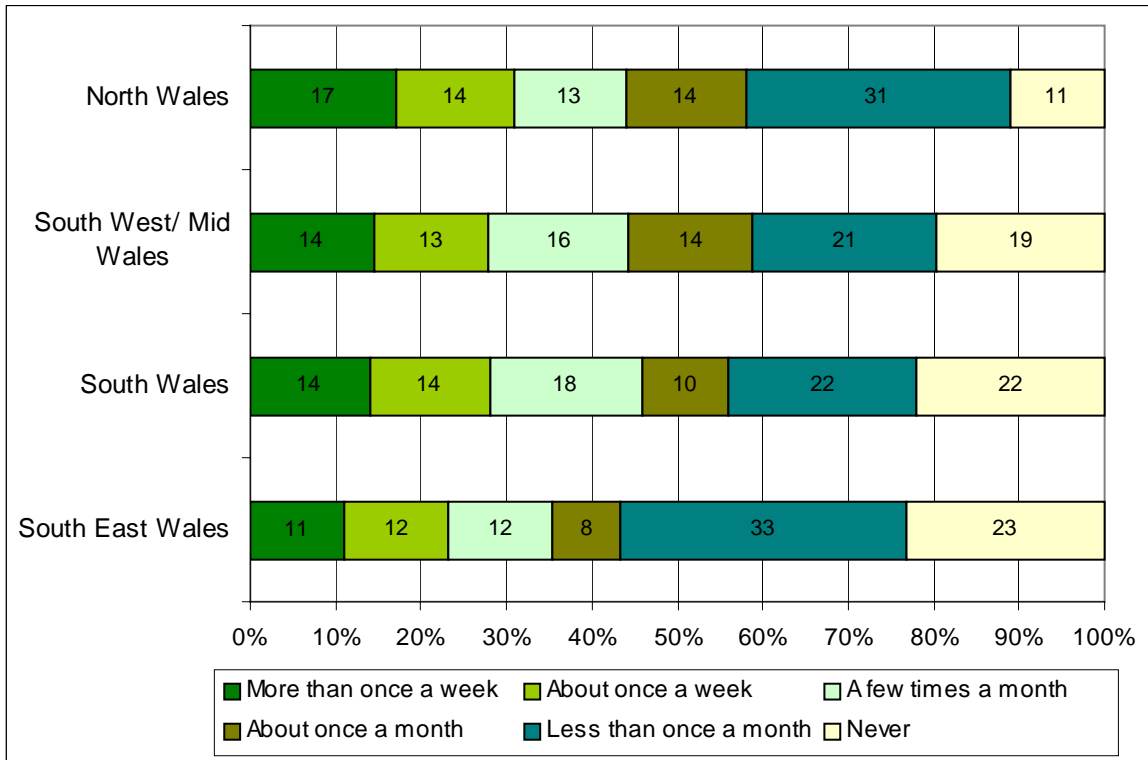
Geographical comparisons

Of those respondents who said they could access woodlands without the use of a car or other public transport, those in South East Wales were least likely to visit at frequencies of at least once a month (43%).

Those in rural areas (36%) were more likely than others to visit at frequencies of at least once a week.



Figure 8: Frequency of visits to woodlands or forests, by region (%)



Base: Respondents who said they could access woodlands without the use of a car or other public transport (622)

Socio-demographic comparisons

The socio-demographic variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below.

Respondents who said that they have access to woodlands or forests without using a car or public transport who visit woodland at least once a month, Wales overall 54%:

- **Gender** – male 59%, female 49%;
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 62%, C2DE 47%;
- **Index of Deprivation** –10% most deprived (66%), other (51%);
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 39%, without 58%;
- **Ethnicity** – white 54%, not white 27%.

Respondents who said that they have access to woodlands or forests without using a car or public transport who visit woodland at least once a week, Wales overall 27%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 36%, C2DE 20%;
- **Welsh language** – Welsh speaker 23%, non-Welsh speaker 30%.

5.3 Reasons for choosing to visit woodland

All respondents were asked to choose from a list, which factors were important to them when choosing to visit woodlands.

The most important factors reported were 'peace and quiet' (65%), 'attractive scenery' (65%), 'wildlife' (60%), that it is 'good for exercise' (55%) and 'it is in close/easy reach' (53%). Whether the woodlands had 'a variety of activities' was least likely to influence respondents' decision to visit (21%).

Table 9: Factors important when choosing to visit woodlands.

	2003	2005	2009
Peace and quiet	44	49	65
Attractive scenery	46	48	65
Wildlife	36	41	60
Good for exercise	25	35	55
It is in close/easy reach	43	38	53
Knowing that visitors are welcome there	31	30	48
A good place to unwind/ de-stress	29	36	48
No entrance charge	24	26	48
Safe environment	36	36	48
Clear and accessible tracks and paths ¹	--	--	47
Dogs are welcome ¹	--	--	38
Knowing that you can access gates and stiles with your group (including pushchairs, dogs, wheelchairs) ¹	--	--	33
Clear signage - both welcoming & directional ¹	--	--	29
A variety of activities ¹	--	--	21

Base: All respondents - 2009 (1,002), 2005 (1,001), 2003 (1,002).

NOTE- Respondents could select more than one option.

1- New category in 2009



Geographic comparisons

Table 10 shows the top five most important reasons for choosing to visit woodland.

Table 10: Factors important when choosing to visit woodlands, by region (%)

	North Wales	South Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South East Wales	Wales
Peace and Quiet	74	61	64	62	65
Attractive Scenery	72	69	61	58	65
Wildlife	70	57	62	51	60
Good for Exercise	62	53	59	44	55
It is in close/easy reach	61	55	54	41	53

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE- Respondents could select more than one option.

Those in North Wales were more likely than those in other regions to say that 'Peace and quiet' was important to them (74%) when choosing a woodland to visit.

Respondents from North Wales and South Wales were most likely to say that 'attractive scenery' was important when choosing to visit woodlands (72% and 69% respectively). Those in mixed urban rural areas were also more likely to say 'Attractive scenery' was important, with 76% agreeing in comparison with 62% of all other respondents.

Respondents from rural areas were more likely to say that being 'in close/easy reach' is important to them when choosing to visit woodland (61%).

Socio-demographic comparisons

The socio-demographic variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below:

Respondents who said 'peace and quiet' was important, Wales overall 65%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 69%, C2DE 62%;
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 70%, without 63%.

Respondents who said 'Attractive Scenery' was important, Wales overall 65%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 69%, C2DE 61%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 71%, non-Welsh speaker 62%;
- **Marital status** – married 69%, not married 60%.



Respondents who said 'Wildlife' was important, Wales overall 60%;

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 64%, C2DE 57%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 67%, non-Welsh speaker 57%;
- **Religion** – Christian 64%, not Christian 53%;
- **Marital status** – married 64%, not married 56%;
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 66%, without 58%.

Respondents who said 'exercise' was important, Wales overall 55%;

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 58%, C2DE 52%;
- **Ethnicity** – white 55%, not white 34%;
- **Children** - at least one child in household 60%, no children 52%.

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

Five per cent 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 a third (32%) of respondents said yes.

Of those who said they had been consulted in the past, one half 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, just over half (53%) felt they thought they would be able to influence decisions.

Table 11: Public consultation about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands in their area, by region (%)

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales 2009	Wales 2007	Wales 2005
Have ever been consulted ¹	9	4	3	3	5	4	4
Would like to be consulted in the future ¹	36	33	28	31	32	43	19
Feel they would be able to influence ²	60	54	47	50	53	-	55

Base: 1- All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002), 2007 (953), 2005 (1,001)

2- Respondents who would like to be consulted in the future- 2009 (322), 2005 (194)

Geographical Comparisons

Respondents from North Wales were more likely to have been consulted about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands in their area (9%) as were those who lived in rural areas (10%).



Socio-demographic comparisons

The socio-demographic variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below:

Respondents who have been consulted about plans in the future, Wales overall 5%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 7%, C2DE 2%.

Respondents who would like to be consulted about plans in the future, Wales overall 32%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 37%, C2DE 28%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 38%, non-Welsh speaker 29%;
- **Age** – 35-54 (38%), 16-34 and 55+ (29%).

Respondents who would like to be consulted in the future and feel that they could have some influence, Wales overall 53%:

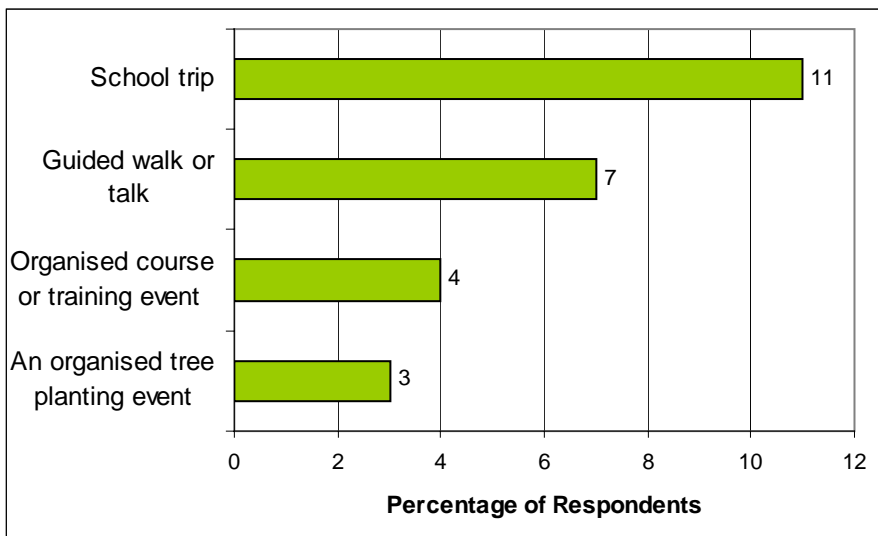
- **Social Grade** – ABC1 62%, C2DE 44%;
- **Long term illness/disability** –with long term illness/disability 37%, without 58%.



6.2 Organised Learning Activities

Respondents were asked whether they or any member of their family had attended any organised learning activities or events to do with woodlands in the last 12 months. One fifth of respondents (19%) indicated this was the case. This breaks down further with 11% having attended a school trip, 7% a guided walk or talk, 4% an organised course or training event and 3% a tree planting event.

Figure 9: Woodland learning activities attended by respondents or members of their family



Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE- Respondents could select more than one option.

Geographic Comparisons

A quarter of respondents from North Wales (26%) had attended at least one learning activity in the past 12 months, higher than the other Welsh regions.

Table 12: Woodland learning activities attended by respondents or members of their family, by region (%)

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales
School trip	15	11	11	7	11
Guided walk or talk	9	7	4	5	7
Organised course or training event (such as dry stone walling, fencing etc)	7	4	2	1	4
An organised tree planting event	4	2	3	2	3
At least one	26	21	17	15	19

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

NOTE- Respondents could select more than one option.

Socio-demographic comparisons

The socio-demographic variables shown to be significant in the analysis are highlighted below:

Respondents who indicated that they or a family member had attended at least one learning activity, Wales overall 19%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 23%, C2DE 16%;
- **Children** – at least one child in household 29%, no children 14%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 24%, non-Welsh speaker 17%.

Respondents who indicated that they or a family member had attended a school trip, Wales overall 11%:

- **Children** – at least one child in household 21%, no children 6%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 15%, non-Welsh speaker 9%.

Respondents who indicated that they or a family member had attended a guided walk or talk, Wales overall 7%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 9%, C2DE 4%.

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, 5% of respondents said yes to one (or both) of these areas of involvement. Individually, 3% said they had been involved in voluntary work in connection with woodland in the last 12 months and 3% said they were involved with a community group that is involved in the conservation and/or management of local woodlands.

Table 13: Respondents who have been involved in voluntary work or who are members of a community group , by region (%)

	North Wales	South West/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales	Wales
Have been involved with voluntary work in connection with woodlands in the last 12 months	3	4	3	3	3
Member of a community group involved in conservation and/or management of local woodlands	4	3	1	1	3
Have either been involved, or are a member (or both)	7	5	3	3	5

Base: All respondents in Wales 2009 (1,002)

Geographical comparisons

Respondents living in rural areas were more likely to be involved in one of, or both, voluntary work or a community group involved in the conservation and/or management of local woodlands (9%), compared to those in other areas (4%).

Socio-demographic comparisons

Respondents who were involved in either (or both) voluntary work in connection with woodlands or a community group involved in the conservation and/or management of local woodlands, Wales overall 5%:

- **Social Grade** – ABC1 7%, C2DE 3%;
- **Welsh Language** – Welsh speaker 7%, non-Welsh speaker 3%.



Appendix 1: Cross breaks used in analysis

Table A details the cross-breaks used in the analysis for Wales. It also shows the proportion of the sample that falls into each category (e.g. with gender 46% were male and 54% were female).

Table A: Variables used in regression analysis

Variable	Divisions	Distribution of Sample	Distribution of 16+ Welsh population in 2001 Census ²	Details (where necessary)
Geographic region	North Wales	21%	23%	Anglesey, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd, Wrexham
	South West/ Mid Wales	30%	29%	Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Powys, Neath & Port Talbot, Swansea
	South Wales	25%	24%	Bridgend, Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly
	South East Wales	24%	23%	Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Newport, Torfaen, Blaenau Gwent
Rural/urban	Urban (1) Not urban (0)	61% 39%		Based on postcode
	Mixed (1) Not mixed(0)	17% 83%		
	Rural (1) Not rural(0)	20% 80%		

² Welsh adult population (16+ years) 2,316,000



Variable	Divisions	Distribution of Sample	Distribution of 16+ Welsh population in 2001 Census ²	Details (where necessary)
Age	16 – 34 (1) not 16-34 (0)	29% 71%	29% 71%	Adults 16 and over were divided into 3 age classes.
	35 – 54 (1) not 35 – 54 (0)	32% 68%	35% 65%	
	55+ (1) not 55+(0)	39% 41%	36% 46%	
Deprivation	10% most deprived (1) Other (0)	17% 83%		Based on respondents postcode
Gender	Male (1) Female (2)	46% 54%	48% 52%	
MRS social grades	ABC1 (1) C2DE (2)	46% 54%	47% 53%	
Long term illness or disability	Yes (1) No (0)	25% 75%		
Work Status	Working (1) not working(0)	50% 50%		Not working includes students, retired adults and unemployed
Children in household	Yes (1) No (0)	30% 70%		Children under 16 in household
Welsh speaker	Yes (1) No (0)	33% 67%	21% 79%	
Marital Status	Married (1) Not married (0)	50% 50%		Married also includes those in civil partnerships
Religion	Christian (1) Not Christian (0)	63% 37%	72% 28%	From Question 9 in the survey
Ethnic Group	White (1) Not White (0)	98% 2%	98% 2%	

Note: To aid in interpreting table the values used for each of the variables are detailed in brackets.

² Welsh adult population (16+ years) 2,316,000



Description of variables

Market Research Society (MRS) social grades:

Covers ABC1, where the chief income earner in the household is a non-manual worker and C2DE, where the chief income earner in the household is a manual worker or is unemployed.

Deprivation:

The deprivation ranking is taken from the 2008 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation, which is based on a range of indicators in areas such as Health, Education and Employment. Deprivation is measured across Super Output Area (SOA's), groups of postcodes containing approximately 1,500 people, which are ranked from 1 (most deprived), to 1,896 (least deprived). This survey contrasts the responses from those resident in the most deprived 10% SOA's with those resident in the least deprived 90% of SOA's.

Rural/urban:

The 'rural/urban' variable is based upon the official definition developed by the Office for National Statistics and published in 2004. This classifies SOA's into four strata based upon population size and density - 'urban', 'small town & fringe', 'village' and 'dispersed (hamlets and isolated dwellings)'. In this report, the last two categories have been combined and for brevity, the categories are referred to as 'urban', 'towns & fringe' and 'villages and hamlets'.



Appendix 2: Correlation matrix of variables used in analysis

Table B details the correlation between the socio-demographic, deprivation and rural / urban variables used in the regression modelling. The greater the magnitude of the correlation coefficient, the more highly correlated the variables are.

More highly correlated pairs of variables include:

- age with children in household;
- age with long term illness or disability
- long term illness or disability with work status.

Table B: Correlation coefficients of variables used in regression analysis

	Deprivation	Urban / Rural	Gender	Age	Social Grade	Disability	Working status	Children in household	Welsh speaker	Marital status	Ethnic background	Religion
Deprivation	1.00	0.10	0.00	-0.01	-0.16	-0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Urban/ Rural ¹		1.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.17	0.00	0.08	0.11
Gender			1.00	0.05	-0.01	0.02	-0.06	0.08	0.03	-0.06	0.07	0.15
Age ¹				1.00	-0.03	0.35	-0.25	-0.39	-0.03	0.25	0.04	0.28
Social grade					1.00	0.15	-0.12	0.04	-0.02	-0.09	0.04	-0.03
Disability						1.00	-0.35	-0.18	-0.02	0.01	0.07	0.13
Working status							1.00	0.22	0.02	0.09	0.01	-0.10
Children in household								1.00	0.03	0.13	-0.06	-0.16
Welsh speaker									1.00	0.02	0.07	0.08
Marital status										1.00	0.03	0.12
Ethnic background											1.00	0.13
Religion												1.00

1- For simplicity, the age and urban/rural characteristics have been entered into to the correlation matrix as single variables, whereas in the regression analysis each is entered as three dummy variables as specified in table A.



Furthermore, Table C shows that there is a positive correlation between respondents from North Wales and the proportion of Welsh speakers and a negative correlation between respondents in South East Wales (including Cardiff) and the proportion of Welsh speakers.

Table C: Correlation coefficients of Welsh speakers against region

	North Wales	South Wales/ Mid Wales	South Wales	South East Wales
Welsh Speaker	0.19	0.07	-0.08	-0.16

Since the regression modelling took into consideration the correlations between all of the variables listed in Table B, when simply analysing overall results, consideration should be taken of the correlation between each of these variables and the effect they may have upon the interpretation of the results.

Appendix 3: Beaufort Research sampling method

The omnibus sample is designed to be representative of the adult population resident in Wales aged 16 and over. The unit of sampling is the electoral ward and 68 interviewing points throughout Wales are selected with probability proportional to resident population, after stratification within county (unitary authority).

Within each sampling point, interlocking quota controls of age and social class within Gender are employed for the selection of respondents.

Quotas are set to reflect the demographic profile of Welsh residents and no more than one person per household is interviewed. A fresh sample is selected for each survey within substantially the same interviewing locations.

Interviews are conducted face to face in the homes of respondents. Beaufort's experienced fieldworkers are used with postal and telephone back-checking in accordance with BS7911.

Fieldwork for the March 2007 survey was largely conducted over the period 6th - 18th March 2009 with the remaining fieldwork completed a few days later. A total of 1,002 interviews were completed and analysed.



Appendix 4: Wales Questionnaire 2009

Q1	<p>[All]</p> <p>a) From this list, please tell me which of the following benefits you think that woodlands near you provide for the local community?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They support the local economy• They help attract visitors to the area• They provide wood as a renewable fuel• They are accessible to all in the community• They provide places for wildlife to live• They provide places for recreation (such as walking, cycling, horse-riding)• They provide places for relaxation and stress relief• They improve the landscape• They create pleasant settings for developments around the community• They give people in the community the opportunity to work together• They help reduce air and noise pollution• They remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, slowing climate change• They can be used by local schools and other educational groups• They are just a benefit knowing they are there• None <p>b) From this list, please tell me which of the following woodland-related issues disadvantages your local community</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Woodlands don't provide local jobs – contractors from elsewhere are used• It's really difficult to get firewood from our local woodlands• The woodlands near us can't be accessed• The woodlands near us aren't good for wildlife• The woodlands near us aren't nice places to visit• The woodlands make our landscape worse• The woodlands get in the way of developments around the community• We can't control what happens in our local woodlands• Managing woodlands pollutes the air/water/soil• Woodland operations and visitors create noise pollution
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Woodland operations create carbon dioxide making climate change worse• Woodlands near us provide a place for criminal activity• Timber lorries / visitors to woodlands make the roads busy• Timber lorries make me feel unsafe walking/driving on the roads• None
Q2	<p>[All]</p> <p>a. What do you like about your local landscape? (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buildings (churches, houses etc)• Trees• Woodland or forest• Open space (e.g. parks)• Farm land• Open Hills/ mountains or moorland• Water (sea, rivers, lakes, canals)• Other (specify)• Nothing <p>b. What do you dislike about your local landscape? (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buildings (churches, houses etc)• Trees• Woodland or forest• Open space (e.g. parks)• Farm land• Open Hills/ mountains or moorland• Water (sea, rivers, lakes, canals)• Other (specify)• Nothing



Q3	<p>[All]</p> <p>3a: Are there any forests or woodlands that you can get to easily without using a car or other transport?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes (Go to Q3b)• No (Go to Q3c)• Don't know (Go to Q3c) <p>[If yes at Q3a]</p> <p>b. How often do you visit these forests or woodlands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More than once a week,• About once a week,• A few times a month,• About once a month,• Less than that.• Never• Don't Know <p>[All]</p> <p>c. Which of the following are important to you when choosing to visit a woodland?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is in close/easy reach• Knowing that visitors are welcome there• Attractive scenery• Wildlife• Peace and quiet• A good place to unwind/ distress• Good for exercise• Safe environment• No entrance charge• Clear signage - both welcoming & directional• Clear and accessible tracks and paths• A variety of activities• Dogs are welcome• Knowing you can access gates and stiles with your group (including pushchairs, dogs, wheelchairs or if you have a disability)• None• Don't Know
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<p>Q4</p>	<p>[All]</p> <p>a. Have you ever been consulted about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No• Don't know <p>b. Would you like to be consulted in future about plans for creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No• Don't know <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q4a]</p> <p>c. Do you feel that you have influenced decisions about creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No• Don't know <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q4b]</p> <p>d. Do you feel that you would be able to influence decisions about creating, managing or using woodlands in your area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No• Don't know
<p>Q5</p>	<p>[All]</p> <p>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?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• School trip• Guided walk or talk• Organised course or training event (such as dry stone walling, fencing, making bird boxes, woodland management)• An organised tree planting event• Other organised event (specify)• None



Q6	<p>[All]</p> <p>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)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes• No <p>b. Are you a member of any community groups that are involved in the conservation and/or management of local woodlands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes (Go to Q6c)• No (Go to Q7a) <p>[Ask if answered yes to 6b]</p> <p>c. What is the name of your group?</p>
Q7	<p>[All]</p> <p>a. Do you ever use wood as a fuel in your home, either on its own or with other fuels?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes (Go to 7b)• No (Go to 7e) <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q7a]</p> <p>b. Do you get the wood by the truck/van load, or a few bags at a time, or gather it yourself?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• by the truck/van load• a few bags at a time• gather it yourself• Other (specify) <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q7a]</p> <p>c. Do you use wood as a fuel regularly or only occasionally?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regularly• Occasionally <p>[Ask if answered yes to Q7a]</p> <p>d. Is wood the main fuel for heating your home, or do you mainly use something else?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• main fuel• Something else (specify) <p>[After Q7d, skip to Q8]</p>



	<p>[if answered no at Q7a]</p> <p>e. What is the main reason that you do not use wood as a fuel in your home?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never thought about it • Happy with the existing system • Not practical for this property • Concerned about cost • Concerned about efficiency • Concerned about ease of use • Concerned about environmental issues • Do not own property • Lack of local help/suppliers • Other [specify]
<p>Q8</p>	<p>[All]</p> <p>Have you purchased any of the following products made of wood in the last 12 months? (Multi choice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furniture • Flooring • Kitchen and bathroom cabinets/worktops • Doors • Decking/ Fencing • Garden furniture / tools • Other timber for DIY projects • Toys • Crafts (bowls, spoons etc) • Other (specify) <p>Have you ever seen either of these logos on wood products? [show logos, multicode]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>FSC</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEFC <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>PEFC</p> </div>



Q9	<p>[All] What is your religion?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None• Christian (including Church in Wales, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)• Buddhist• Hindu• Muslim• Jewish• Sikh• Other (Specify)
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