CWA / MLWW 2018 Conference Report

13 & 14 October 2018
Strathpeffer Pavilion, Ross-shire
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Summary

The 19th annual CWA Conference, held in conjunction with the Making Local Woods Work Project, took place on 13 and 14 October at the Strathpeffer Pavilion, Ross-shire and attracted 75 delegates from across Scotland, England and Wales.

Delegates representing 35 community groups and 14 other organisations were inspired by a diverse range of speakers from across the UK, took part in a range of workshops and had a choice of three site visits hosted by Abriachan Forest Trust, Aigas Community Forest and Evanton Wood Community Company. On Saturday night delegates enjoyed a dinner and danced the night away to the Highland Ceilidh band. They also found plenty of time throughout the weekend to network, catch up with old friends and make some new ones along the way.

CWA gratefully acknowledge the support of our funders: The National Lottery through the Making Local Woods Work project, Forestry Commission Scotland and Highlands and Islands Enterprise.
### SATURDAY 13th October 2018

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<tr>
<td>9.15</td>
<td>Registration &amp; refreshments</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>Welcome: Ian Ross, CWA Chair</td>
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<td>10.10</td>
<td>Keynote: Megan MacInnes, Scottish Land Commission</td>
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<td>10.45</td>
<td>Project Skyline: Chris Blake, The Green Valleys</td>
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<td>MLVV films, introduced by Hannah Barrett, Plunkett Foundation</td>
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<td>The new Scottish Forestry Strategy: Bob Frost, Forestry Commission Scotland</td>
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<td>Woodland crofts, huts, woodlots &amp; small-holdings: Jamie McIntyre, Woodland Crofts Partnership</td>
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<td>Woods, forests and climate change: Andrew Heald, Confor</td>
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<td>Developing early years learning provision in community woodlands: Rachel Cowper &amp; Lynn Henni, Inspiring Scotland</td>
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<td>13.00</td>
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<td>Site Visit 1: Abriachan Forest Trust</td>
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<td>19.00</td>
<td>Evening meal &amp; Ceilidh at Strathpeffer Pavilion</td>
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### SUNDAY 14th October 2018

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<td>9.45</td>
<td>Welcome: James Alcock, Plunkett Foundation</td>
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<td>9.55</td>
<td>Angela Douglas: Scotland’s Finest Woods Awards</td>
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<td>Gemma Jennings, Urban Roots, Glasgow</td>
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<td>Stewart Boyle: Vert Woods, East Sussex</td>
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<td>10.40</td>
<td>Chris Marsh + Lynda Beveridge: Lochcarron CDC</td>
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<td>11.00</td>
<td>Fiona Saywell + Boyd Alexander: Coigach &amp; Assynt Living Landscape</td>
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<td>Tea &amp; Coffee</td>
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<td>Interactive Session: Rural Development Post Brexit, in conjunction with Amanda Burgauer, Scottish Rural Action</td>
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<td>13.00</td>
<td>Summing up: James Alcock &amp; Jon Hollingdale</td>
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<td>Lunch &amp; end of conference</td>
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Saturday welcome and introduction: Ian Ross, CWA Chair

Ian welcomed delegates to Strathpeffer and the 19th annual Community Woodland Conference, held in conjunction with the Making Local Woods Work project and supported by Forestry Commission Scotland and Highlands and Islands Enterprise. The conference had a great line-up of speakers, workshops and site visits, there was much for all to share and learn and he hoped that everyone found the conference stimulating, informative and enjoyable.

The theme of this year’s conference was “Where next for community forestry?” a very relevant topic at a time of significant change both at UK level and within Scottish Forestry, changes which bring some opportunities but also considerable unknowns. There will be a new administrative structure for forestry in Scotland, with two separate agencies, Forestry and Land Scotland and Scottish Forestry replacing Forestry Commission Scotland. It is vitally important to have an active and respected voice for community forestry which is recognised by these statutory bodies and CWA should continue to have a key role.

Much has been achieved - there is a continued recognition of communities and their right to have influence and greater control, which has been embedded in Scottish legislation, and also greater understanding of the broader social benefits forest and woodlands deliver – but there is more to be done to ensure community and social issues occupy central ground of forestry thinking and policy making. The Scottish Forestry Strategy currently in preparation was a very important piece of work - and the topic of a workshop at the conference - and Ian encouraged all delegates to engage with and respond to the consultation.

Megan MacInnes, Scottish Land Commission

The Scottish Land Commission is working to create a Scotland where everybody benefits from the ownership, management and use of the nation’s land and buildings.

Megan grew up on Skye, and currently lives in Applecross. She has spent 15 years working on land rights, natural resource governance, community empowerment & rights, particularly in SE Asia & also at international level.

The Scottish Land Commission (SLC) is a Non Departmental Public Body established by the 2016 Land Reform Act whose aim is to advocate for… a modern system of varied ownership … which enables communities to flourish … development to be sustainable … where disputes are minimal”. There are five Land Commissioners & one Tenant farming Commissioner, operating as an integrated Board.

SLC was set up to help drive land reform forward. Their approach is to:
• Investigate and gather evidence
• Make recommendations to government and others
• Raise awareness and lead change
• Publish guidance and codes of practice
They are currently 18 months into their first 3-year work programme, which has 4 work streams.

Land for housing and development: bringing vacant and derelict land into productive use, including looking at land value capture as a means to facilitate development. This is not just an economic issue but has social and environmental impacts which disproportionately affect Scotland’s most deprived
communities. They are looking at various mechanisms including compulsory sales orders and land value capture, as well as research into land banking and seeking collaborative solutions to rural housing shortages.

**Modernising land ownership:** they want land ownership in Scotland to be more diverse and fair, and to increase the opportunity for a wider range of people to own and manage land. Over the summer they held a call for evidence on the impact of the scale, concentration and monopoly of land ownership which received over 400 submissions; they will be publishing interim results and recommendations before the end of the year. They will soon be publishing guidance on charitable ownership and are undertaking research on landowning trusts. SLC commissioned a review of the effectiveness of the community right to buy, again research and recommendations will be published soon. The final piece of work in this work stream is looking at land value taxation and what lessons can be learned from implementation overseas.

**Land Use decision making:** decisions about how land is used and managed can have significant impacts particularly for local communities. SLC would like communities to be able to be more involved in decision making. They have employed two Community Engagement advisors to encourage participatory methods that provide more opportunities for communities to get engaged. This work relates to the Land Rights and Responsibilities statement published last year which should be seen as part of a wider rebalancing of rights and responsibilities relating to land. They are also looking at the broader environment influencing decisions, particularly the extent to which tax and fiscal policies provide incentives and disincentives to changes in decision making.

**Agricultural holdings:** aiming to improve relationships between tenant farmers and landowners. Bob Macintosh, the Tenant Farming Commissioner, has published a series of codes of practice and supplementary guidance notes on various topics. He also undertook a review of the role of land agents as well as a study on barriers to entry to farming.

The rebalancing of human rights and land reform is a very substantial change in approach, shifting the human rights focus from the protection of private property rights to supporting land reform, and from avoiding human rights violations to actively pursuing positive human rights impacts. This approach is as yet largely untested; the SLC is working with others to clarify what this means on the ground. Key to the discussion are what are known as “land-related economic, social and cultural rights”, including specific rights to housing, food, work, health and cultural life, which are protected in a Covenant which many countries, including the UK, have signed up to.

Before 2015 Scotland was a long way behind other countries, with human rights frameworks being used to hinder land reform, however since the Community Empowerment Act 2015 and the Land Reform Act 2016 as well as explicit mention of economic, social and cultural rights as a goal of land reform, this has changed and now it looks as if Scotland might be further forward. For example the First Minister’s advisory group on human rights is considering a new Rights Act for Scotland which could bring the protection of economic, social and cultural rights into domestic law.

Megan’s presentation is available at: [https://youtu.be/7Ej4w9ISjUU](https://youtu.be/7Ej4w9ISjUU)
Chris Blake and Gloria Giambartolomei, **Project Skyline**

Project Skyline is a feasibility study looking at the possibility of three Welsh communities managing the surrounding landscape. The study is being run by The Green Valleys Community Interest Company, a local social enterprise with experience of community woodland and energy projects, with funding from the Friends Provident Foundation.

Project Skyline is at a very early stage and they are in learning mode. This conference is at the end of a week-long trip – which saw a dozen folk from SW Wales coming to Scotland to learn more about community woodland management and having very productive discussions and visits. Chris began his presentation with the commissioning of a 30kW hydro scheme in the Rhondda valley: this took 5-6 years to develop, largely because of protracted negotiations with the landowner, Natural Resources Wales, which was indicative of the difficulties in effecting positive change.

Treherbert is named for William Herbert who was given land by Edward VI in 1547. Much of this was bought by the Marquis of Bute in 1845 – it was farmland, but within 10 years the first coal mine opened, which started the transformation of the valley. Peak coal production was about 1912 and mines closed as they were worked out from then onwards. The local economy was not just about coal – the Polikoff clothing factory which opened in 1939 employed 1500 people at its peak, this was bought by Burberry in 1987 and eventually closed in 2007.

Since the closure of the last mines 30 years ago there have been plenty of plans for the regeneration and economic recovery of the valley, including an enormous amount of EU investment that has made only marginal impact. There is still very high unemployment and associated social problems. The wider landscape has been transformed by the establishment of a Welsh Government ‘woodland estate’ surrounding the town.

This is both a problem and opportunity – a town of 10,000 people embedded in an environment with which there is no economic or cultural connection. Much of the new woodland is on steep slopes so is not economic to harvest conventionally. The Skyline project sprang from the idea: what if the town could have long term stewardship and management of this surrounding landscape for generations to come (not just as a 3 year lottery project)?

The Welsh government does not have the same attitude as Scottish counterparts: there is no equivalent of the Scottish Land Commission or Community Right to Buy, however the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires all public bodies to follow 7 key objectives (prosperous, resilient, cohesive, healthier, more equal, vibrant culture and globally responsible) through 5 ways of working (long term, prevention, integration, collaboration, involvement).

The project is also inspired by Alastair McIntosh’s Rubric of Community Regeneration:

- Re-membering…that which has been dismembered – the loss of community since the closure of the collieries
- Re-visioning…how the future could be, to imagine a positive future for Treherbert
- Re-claiming…what is needed to bring it about, what resources are needed to make it happen

The project is currently engaging with people in the communities, experimenting with different processes and trying to establish trust and relationships. Essentially it is a feasibility study working with 3 communities: Treherbert, Ynysowen and Caerau, to demonstrate that there is a desire for community involvement and identify what policy changes are needed to enable such a project. There has been lots of scepticism from elements of Welsh Government – NRW forest manager: “no one wants this – if they did they would have asked me” – so they need to have answers for naysayers on
issues around governance, sustainability, ecological impacts and are seeking to learn from the Scottish experience of addressing these concerns.

Chris & Gloria’s presentation is available at: https://youtu.be/C5lj lvBdcI1

**Question & Answer Session facilitated by Ian Ross with Megan MacInnes, Chris Blake and Gloria Giambartolomei**

**Does the Scottish Land Commission advise other governments?**

The SLC was established by the Scottish Parliament and is responsible to the Scottish Government, however some of the issues they will be looking at in the future (such as taxation) will go into areas which are not currently devolved so they may well be talking with the UK Government – but how this will happen hasn’t been worked out yet.

**Is the SLC considering more collaborative and partnership-based approaches between landowners (e.g. FES) and communities?**

Yes, we recognise that communities don’t always want to become landowners and that there are other routes to increased community involvement and engagement.

**Are any steps being taken to encourage a more supportive attitude from NRW?**

There are a lot of good people promoting community access, but there are institutional (and individual) difficulties with giving up control, and this takes a long time to overcome.

**Do some ownership models (e.g. Trusts) bypass the Community Right to Buy?**

We’re doing some research on this at the moment, and what can be done about it, so it’s on our radar.

**How is Project Skyline funded?**

Welsh Government had an initial warm response to the proposal, but then personnel changed so they went for independent funding from Friends Provident for feasibility (until April 2019), they will need further funding for future projects.

**How does Project Skyline overcome the lack of sense of community?**

It’s difficult to overcome apathy and being seen as another initiative that won’t go anywhere. They are working with an existing community body in each of the three communities as a trusted partner. They are trying to listen to all voices and using different methods, including arts facilitators. They need broad consent but recognised that detailed implementation work will probably be the responsibility of a relatively small group of people.

**What sort of top-down policy support is there in Wales? Is there an opportunity to engage with colleagues in Scotland?**

They are keeping Welsh Government informed and involved, and the Well-being act provides a legislative incentive to deliver. It was noted that CWA has in the past facilitated links between Northern Ireland and Scotland in similar circumstances.
Plunkett Foundation is 99 years old, it supports communities across the UK to set up community businesses: shops, pubs, etc., and has been helping to deliver the Making Local Woods Work programme, which is supporting 62 woodland social enterprises, including 13 in Scotland.

The Making Local Woods Work project’s primary delivery mechanism is bespoke advisory support focused on enterprises’ development needs, but the project also supports networking and training events, research, the development of tools and resources, and sharing good practice.

You can find out more at https://www.makinglocalwoodwork.org

Hannah Barrett, Plunkett Foundation MLWW Project Manager, introduced three short films funded by MLWW, part of a series showcasing the range of activities undertaken by woodland social enterprises. The films are intended to be informative, inspirational, and be a useful promotional tool for the groups involved.

The first film was inspired by the Green Care Conference held at Ickenham, Somerset in May 2018 and looks at the growing area of green care through woodlands and can be seen at https://vimeo.com/290461828

The Brown Rock Woodland CIC, in Somerset, runs a wide range of educational and health-based courses: https://vimeo.com/283688657

The Knoydart Forest Trust was established to manage the woodland resources of the Knoydart peninsula following the community buyout in 1998: https://vimeo.com/30233648
Bob Frost of Forestry Commission Scotland is the lead officer taking forward the development of the new Strategy. He provided an overview of the consultation document and provided a historical context to the development of the new Strategy, emphasising the promotion of sustainable forest management and the key link to the UK Forestry Standard. It is intended to be a streamlined document, the terms forests and woodlands are used interchangeably, with relevance for both urban and rural communities and the new strategy will give greater regard to both pest and disease issues and cross-border working.

The strategy is intended for Scotland as a whole and will be aligned and relevant across the Scottish Government and not just within Forestry Commission Scotland. The strategy is not an action plan and will be updated every 5 years and reviewed after 9 years, with reports to the Scottish Parliament every 3 years. There will be links to Regional Forestry Strategies and use made of Regional Forestry Fora. It was emphasised that the Strategy is not a spatial plan and is not intended as planning guidance.

There was active and productive discussion within the workshop group. There was recognition of the current Cabinet Secretary’s ambition for forestry in Scotland and the importance of the new structural developments associated with the creation of Forest and Land Scotland and Scottish Forestry. It was recognised that there were opportunities associated with the development of the new Scottish Forestry Strategy, but it was important that there were full and active responses to the consultation exercise to ensure community considerations are fully included.

Woodland crofts, woodlots, huts and smallholdings:
Jamie McIntyre Woodland Crofts Partnership

Jamie introduced himself and his role as an advisor/facilitator for new woodland croft proposals under a jointly-funded partnership of the CWA, the Highlands Small Communities Housing Trust and the Scottish Crofting Federation. Whilst the remit for the workshop was wider than just woodland crofts, there was a common thread: all were models allowing community woodland owners to devolve management of (parts of) their wood to a third party/parties with varying degrees of a) control over management objectives and b) occupancy of the woodland itself. The workshop was designed to describe each model and related legal or regulatory conditions and to explain the differences between each in terms of the benefits accruing to the woodland owner and a third party individual or group.

It is the mutual benefits to all parties that form the rationale of all of these models. They not only allow a community group to ‘sub-let’ management where they may currently be restricted in expertise or capacity to undertake it themselves but can also add a completely new range of benefits in and from the woodland: opportunities for residency, rental or lease income, value added timber and non-timber products and a broader spectrum of wider community involvement/engagement.
A "woodland croft" does not have a specific legal definition. It is a croft and as such its use is governed by crofting regulation enforced by the Crofting Commission. Appending the word 'woodland' to the title has been done merely to infer that crofts created within a woodland setting generally have an additional requirement to meet the objectives of a woodland management or forest plan across a wider area (e.g. the entire community woodland). Whereas a crofter is required - by crofting regulation - to manage their croft "for purposeful use", a woodland crofter has the additional responsibility to do so within the management context of the wood in which their croft resides. This can still afford the woodland crofter opportunity to erect a house, outbuildings and polytunnels, construct paths/tracks, grow crops, keep livestock etc. It just needs to be done within the constraints imposed by the over-arching woodland management plan (e.g. maintaining a minimum percentage canopy cover). A woodland crofter can therefore have responsibility to carry out a full range of woodland/forestry operations to meet management obligations: felling, thinning, restocking, weeding/cleaning etc. New woodland crofts established at Kilfinan and NW Mull community woodlands have all been on recently clear-felled sites but this does not have to be the case.

Of all four models described, the woodland croft is the one that goes furthest in offering new permanent residence opportunity in the woods. Crofting regulation already requires a crofter to have proximity to their croft (either resident on or living within 20 miles of the croft). Community woodland crofts tend to be created more explicitly with the intention of on-croft residency. Finally, the community woodland group can include conditions in any tenancy agreement that the croft can only be leased (i.e. not bought outright) in order to retain control over tenancy allocation and any potentially negative repercussions of subsequent open market croft sale.

A **Woodlot Licence** is a Lease agreement whereby an individual can rent an area of woodland from a woodland owner to manage it productively (typically 10-20 ha in leases to date). Scottish Woodlot Licences have been inspired by the Woodlot Licence programme in British Columbia and are applicable anywhere in Scotland. Essentially a Woodlot Licence holder’s lease stipulates management plan terms, an Allowable Annual Cut (AAC) and annual rent from the outset. The Licence holder is then responsible for all management including harvesting & restocking. Harvested timber belongs to the Licence holder who is free to market/add value to it. The AAC is set dependant on the productivity (or ‘yield class’) of the woodland and therefore ensures sustainable harvesting & thinning. The annual rent is set based on anticipated income from the AAC less costs of harvesting (thinning or clearfelling), restocking, insurances etc & an allowance for management time. As with woodland crofts, this allows the community woodland group to delegate woodland management to a third party rather than undertake the management themselves. The membership organisation Scottish Woodlot Association exists to assist and support woodland owners and potential woodlot licensees to establish practical and mutually beneficial lease arrangements, management plans etc. Three- to five-year lease agreements tend to be common. Woodlot leasing may be a formative step in eventually establishing woodland croft tenancies (assuming all other planning constraints and crofting regulations can be met).

There is a comparatively modest tradition of **hutting** in Scotland compared with Europe and North America although there are some well-known and long-established hutting sites here e.g. Carbeth. In recent years, the Thousand Huts campaign - led by Reforesting Scotland - has won official recognition for the concept of hutting as a legitimate form of woodland occupancy. Every local authority must now recognise hutting in their planning regulation. A ‘hut’ is now defined in Scottish Planning Policy as: “a simple building used intermittently as recreational accommodation (i.e. not a principal residence); having an internal floor area of no more than 30m²; constructed from low impact materials; generally not connected to mains water, electricity or sewerage; and built in such a way that it is removable with little or no trace.” Whilst Planning Permission is still required for new hut proposals, they can remain exempt from Building Regulations and a requirement for a Building Warrant as long as they keep to the simple off-grid design criteria (e.g. no sewerage). The ethos of hutting is therefore more in terms of
community access to a woodland setting/environment for recreational leisure and well-being/respite objectives rather than for woodland management. It would however be possible to establish a hutting area that also included space for individual or communal horticultural activities — serving an equivalence to urban allotments assuming planning and woodland management planning obligations can be met. More information about hutting is available at www.thousandhuts.org with greater detail on the underpinning legislation.

A **smallholding** tends to have a broader descriptive meaning and they are generally more applicable to agricultural land rather than woodland. The Scottish Government defines a smallholding as “an owner-occupied or tenanted agricultural holding typically operating on 20 ha or less, farming non-mainstream breeds of livestock or farming commercial breeds on a smaller scale.” Almost one-third of all holdings in Scotland are smallholdings (c20,000) and although occupying just 2% of all agricultural land are recognised as playing a vital role in sustaining rural communities, supporting better connections to the land and make a crucial contribution to a dynamic, sustainable and prosperous rural economy. Interestingly there is a subset of smallholdings called Small Landholdings that are a hybrid of a croft and an agricultural holding, regulated under the Small Landholdings Acts> Importantly they are tenanted (i.e. no right to buy) holdings. Although there are only currently about 74 left, they may be a useful long term tenancy model for community woodland owners outwith the crofting counties looking to establish third party residency and management arrangements for parts of a woodland.

All the models described have the potential to generate the woodland owner a modest income through annual rental or lease. Croft rents are traditional low but could be higher if there was an element of timber sales income likely through the let. The creation and definition of any of the models within a community woodland will inevitably require significant and concerted administrative effort on the part of the woodland group but this could be recouped through an initial Entry Fee payment. This fee might also reflect the value of any other fixtures or improvements included in the lease (roads, sheds, drainage/fencing effort etc). Obviously annual rental or lease income is crucial to, at the very least, paying for the administration of the agreement by the woodland owner for it to be a sustainable relationship.

Undoubtedly it is the devolved woodland management responsibility as well as the benefits accruing from offering new community-oriented engagement and activity (and residency?) that will underpin a decision to investigate any of these models further.
The workshop started with introductions: everyone gave a bit of background on themselves and their expectations for the workshop. Andrew summarised the main question: can we hedge our bets on how to manage woodlands for future predicted changes to climate. How can we manage woodlands to be able to withstand a 1.5 °C temperature increase, or a 3.5 °C increase? The group had a 2 minute brainstorm of the issues which were written up on the flipchart.

Andrew highlighted that there are numerous reports including from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Friends of the Earth which suggest that planting more trees can help to mitigate climate change. However, there is little detail on the type of trees that should be planted. To lock up atmospheric carbon, fast growing trees need to be turned into something which lasts in order for the carbon to remain locked up. Pallets and other easily discarded wood products are little use. Trees which are slower to grow can lock up the carbon in the forest.

To effectively lock up atmospheric carbon in a forest, attention has to be paid to soils. Too many trees have been planted on deep peat which releases carbon as the tree grows. The million dollar question is – how long can a tree keep carbon locked up for? There seem to be hugely ranging answers to the question, so when reading studies which attempt to address this issue always look to who has funded them!

It is important to differentiate between climate change mitigation (locking up CO2), and adaptation to climate change. One of the main threats that climate change will bring is an increase in diseases. In 2003 there were virtually no tree diseases in the UK. Now there are 11.

**Constraints:** Diseases, pests, weather, fire, loss of diversity in gene stock as some areas become too degraded to grow certain species, pressure on land use in some areas of the country as weather changes mean these areas are no longer suitable for forestry.

**Solutions / answers:** More mixed crops to hedge bets. A participant asked whether we should drop the ‘obsession’ with native species? – do we need to? the answer is – what do we want from the trees – why are we growing trees? The answer to these questions is what will shape the selection of species.

There was some discussion on the number of scientists tackling the climate change issue in forestry. Andrew and others felt there were more scientists needed to carry out experiments and research. Others in the room felt there were enough scientists but they weren’t sharing their work enough. There followed a discussion on various species and their merits / shortcomings.

Silviculture – this is an important tool foresters can use to help forests to adapt. More mixing of crops will always help. CCF is more expensive to manage as a forester and using natural regeneration to restock forest means you can’t bring in new gene stock. The answer to all the questions on climate change is – we don’t know! The climate could be hotter, wetter, colder, drier, windier or everything. So, we need to hedge our bets, plant more mixed crops engage more varied silvicultural systems.

Some participants said that if we want more varied woodlands, we need more varied sawmills – of smaller scale, so that ‘all our eggs are not in one basket’. Andrew made the point that this is not about having less Sitka, but having more of everything else, and that most industry figureheads would agree that forestry is too focused on fast growing species that produce uniform relatively small diameter sawlogs.
Where do we go from here? There is massive uncertainty but we need more sharing of experiences, records, experiments etc. The best sources of info for foresters on climate change is Forest Research, and the new APF Action Plan for Climate Change.

Outdoor Play Based Learning in Early Years: Rachel Cowper and Lynn Henni Inspiring Scotland

This workshop was presented by Rachel Cowper and Lynn Henni from Inspiring Scotland’s Thrive Outdoors Team. Inspiring Scotland works across the private, voluntary and public sectors in order to improve conditions for people living in Scotland. They use the venture philanthropy model of financial support which is all about encouraging collaboration between organisations and people. They raise money from a variety of sources and spend time and financial resources with charitable organisations which are tackling some of the long-term social problems within Scotland. The Thrive Outdoors team are committed to promoting outdoor play-based learning because of its recognised benefits to the physical and mental health and wellbeing of children.


The number of hours of funded early learning and childcare entitlement is set to increase from 600 to 1140 hours per year by 2020 and Local Authorities are struggling to find places to meet the new target. Recently Inspiring Scotland received funding from the Scottish Government to increase delivery of outdoor play and learning opportunities as part of this expansion. Local Authorities applied for support under this fund and eight were successful: Argyll & Bute, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Highland, North Lanarkshire, Midlothian, South Ayrshire and West Lothian. Inspiring Scotland will support existing nurseries and charities and social enterprises in these areas to set up and grow outdoor nursery spaces.

The workshop focussed on the opportunities that exist for community woodlands to be part of this movement. There is good potential for income generation by setting up as an outdoor nursery or leasing a piece of woodland to an existing provider. The nursery could be an entirely new venture or could be a ‘satellite site’ attached to or close by an existing nursery. There are currently eighteen outdoor nurseries in Scotland and a ‘How To’ guide is being developed by Thrive Outdoors and the Care Inspectorate to encourage more providers. Local Authorities pay per hour per child for the provision of nursery places and there is a gap in the existing market. Most LAs pay up front per term
at a rate of approximately £5.31 per child per hour. The first step for any community woodland interested in looking at this should be to contact the Early Learning and Childcare lead officer in their local council to talk through the proposal.

Some of the issues discussed in the workshop included:

- The need for your Outdoor Space to be registered with the Care Inspectorate;
- The need for shelter – doesn’t need to be permanent, could be tarpaulin or yurt – but this is needed for times when weather is too inclement;
- The need to be accessible – your woodland should be close by or have good transport links so it’s easy for toddlers to get there;
- The need for toilet provision – could be compost toilet, or portable potties so long as you can maintain dignity and privacy.
- The need for running water which is tepid – this is for hand-washing and could simply be a bucket of water with tap so long as you have some method of topping it up with hot water to ensure it’s at the right temperature;
- The need for the correct staff with a positive attitude towards outdoors play – childcare qualifications are required. The Care Inspectorate demands a minimum staff ratio of 1:8;
- The need for appropriate clothing for the children attending – some Local Authorities can potentially help with the costs of providing outdoor wear;
- The need to seek funding to help set up your outdoor nursery – Inspiring Scotland has drawn up a useful guide called ‘Funders of Play’ which gives lots of info about where to look for particular types of appropriate funding;
- The need to get support from your local community to ensure that the nursery doesn’t conflict with other activities in the woodland and that the area is kept safe – in some places where outdoor nurseries have set up it’s helped to combat anti-social behaviour as people want to protect their children’s space.
Abriachan Forest Trust was established some 20 years ago. It was the familiar story of FC woodland being put on the market catalysing the local community into action to prevent the loss of a much-valued local asset. Accordingly some 540 ha of planted variable quality, conifer forest and open hill ground was acquired.

Our genial and informative hosts for the visit were Marco Baglione, Chair of the Trust and Suzann Barr, Learning Coordinator. After a brief introduction in one of the main buildings, all built mainly out of wood harvested locally, the group toured on foot, braving some heavy rain.

As a first rotation plantation, the established woodland was variable in both species and growth. Now being felled and restocked, a main aim is to diversify the woodland in both structure and species to
support the various conservation and amenity interests whilst maintaining a substantive timber production capacity to underpin long-term economic viability, including sourcing wood to feed the on-site biomass boiler and support local firewood sales.

For locals, the wood is a hive of activity from classrooms (indoors and outdoors), sheds, huts (with high quality accommodation), polytunnels, workshops and a range of trails and walks, including bike trails, over some 40km. Much has been done and achieved over the last 20 years and evidence of local use and enjoyment scattered throughout the forest.

Forest schools and other educational pursuits, including ‘Branching Out’ sit well in Abriachan Forest and we learned much about the activities, the positive impact on the pupils and young folk attending as well as those with particular needs, and the way in which it is all organised. Conservation projects include wetland and peatland restoration, wildlife hides, and a plethora of bird boxes! Seeing how this all sits with routine forest management was inspirational.

In common with community sites elsewhere, the growth of buildings and the organised centres is generally organic, even a little sprawling, perhaps reflecting the enthusiasm of the community to ‘just do things’! Nevertheless, Abriachan was one of the ‘first adopters’ of community woodland ownership in Scotland and thus it was good to see that enthusiasm in practise and to hear of all the future plans.

Aigas Community Forest bought the 260ha Aigas Forest from the Forestry Commission Scotland in March 2015. Their aim is to manage it as a “productive, working forest providing social, economic and environmental benefits”. Their website [https://www.aigasforest.org.uk](https://www.aigasforest.org.uk) explains some of the background to what we saw: “Large sections of Aigas Forest were planted by Forestry Commission Scotland in the 1960’s around an older section of woodland. The forest has been poorly managed in the last 20 years however, our studies have demonstrated that the woodland could be run as a profitable enterprise providing benefits for the community whilst also being sensitively managed from a nature conservation stand point.”

What we saw on a very wet Saturday in October was part of the process of that transformation. A forwarder was busy working in the forest, and a mobile sawmill was milling wood for sheds. We were a diverse group and our reactions are represented by four different participants. Overall we were impressed by the site, the group which is looking after it, the knowledge of Neil and Peter who showed us round; and some of us also wondered whether, in time, there is scope to manage this forest in a way that is product-driven, rather than market driven.

From a participant from Wales: I saw a lot of pretty good quality timber on a site which was reasonably easy to work (compared with my own experiences in Wales). It was difficult to see why FC Scotland had wanted to let it go. My first impressions were that it was a shame to shift so much of the timber to what I would call low value industries rather than either start a processing facility on site or encourage / fund someone local to set up something with the profit from timber sales. The poor fellows operating their small bandsaw in the pouring rain seemed a bit out of scale with the operation but I would imagine that sooner or later a more productive sawmilling or processing enterprise would eventually emerge. I felt that they had not really explored the ‘adding value’ option
as much as they might have done and the focus was on management, probably because local timber users, manufacturers etc. have been kicked into touch decades ago. My own reaction to a resource like that would be: ‘what can I make this into?’ rather than ‘where can I bulk sell it?’

A participant from Scotland: It was a good visit in spite of the weather and they’re obviously getting on with things. I didn’t fully follow the reasoning behind the thinning regimes they’re using, but I think it was perhaps responsive to their site and current market conditions rather than to future planning, because it seemed more prescribed than selective. With my restoration hat on, the plan to tackle the plantation restructuring before moving on to address the Scots pine areas made total sense. The Scots pine stand looked like it was ‘naturalising' well (it’s my understanding it is a ‘recent native' Caledonian pine site, even if there is no standing ‘native remnant’ on the site). These pine areas looked stable and could be left another 15 years or so without any major problems. All-in-all the visit highlighted for me the way that the economics of clear-fell forestry tie into the deer issue: it’s very hard to protect trees from deer where neighbouring landowners have differing objectives; often the only way to do this is to clearfell and invest a good proportion of the profits in fencing, then replant.

A participant from England: I was impressed by the size and complexity of the site, the variety of opportunities available and what they have achieved since taking control in 2015. I was pleased to hear about their plans for further community engagement and sustainable forest management - utilising contractors for large scale activity/activity on challenging land. I was also interested to hear their ideas in regards to infrastructure – roads and buildings – which will make the woodland more accessible.

Another participant from Scotland: They have an unusually valuable forest resource for a community forest, and unusual levels of in-house forest management expertise. Plus they have exceptional markets for their timber. Overall, it seems that the shift from public to community ownership means the community owners are putting a lot of time into thinking about better management, with more attention to detail, particularly through silvicultural systems e.g. thinning and small scale felling.

**Evanton Wood Community Company**

Despite the constant heavy rain throughout the site visit, we had a really enjoyable walk around Evanton Wood on the Saturday afternoon. The forest stands high above Evanton - a settlement built on the proceeds of the slave trade - and gently cradles the village in its shelter. Little wonder the community wanted to own and manage it. It was purchased by the community in 2012 in a negotiated sale with local Novar Estate. The estate has a long history of pro-active and some exemplary forest and woodland management: Evanton Woods winning a Scottish Finest Woods Award for small woodland management not long before purchase.

Occupying a prominent landscape ridge (a glacial “esker”) the wood includes some fine productive stands (towering Douglas fir, Scots pine and larch in particular), groves of more characteristic ‘policies’ (much mature oak and beech) within a ‘template’ of semi-natural deciduous amenity woodland of oak, birch, hazel, rowan and willows.

Prior to community acquisition, Novar Estate undertook some extensive clearfelling which was fortuitous as the scale of works was beyond the initial competence of the newly-forming community group. It also presented immediate opportunities for some re-planting work and early efforts to incorporate new recreational routes/features. There have been numerous improvements carried out since then. On the whole, Evanton Wood Community Company follow a continuous cover
management regime of incremental and selective felling to restructure and rejuvenate the wood. This allows them to tackle operations at an appropriate community scale (with chainsaws, loaned mini-tractors, trailers, wheelbarrows etc) and they make every effort to fully utilise all felled timber in benches, posts and signage, path & play area edging & woodchip surfacing with bigger logs ending up in self-milled, self-build structural projects.

We were guided on our walk by EWT’s Adrian Clark who has been involved with the group for the past five years and who has an obvious and infectious passion for the woodland. Numerous local volunteers and EWCC members joined us at different stopping points along the way which helped give a broader perspective and create a real sense of the broad spectrum of local involvement in woodland activities. Near the entrance was the first of many social spaces created throughout the wood. This one is frequently used by the local nursery children who come for ‘forest school’ sessions led by the local educational engagement officer.

Just further on is the main reception area with a substantial woodland lodge building with a composting toilet nearby. The operation of the toilet was a source of fascination to some members of the group, and more than one of our band tested out its facilities. The lodge building itself looks to be entirely made of locally hewn wood: huge peeled Douglas fir beams comprising the main posts and beams with a shingle roof. However this superstructure cleverly disguises and houses a conventional portacabin which has a log burning stove installed, electric lighting, comfy chairs and woodland book library. This proved to be a cost effective way of providing a shelter within the woodland and is a great resource for many of the groups who make regular visits. There’s also a tool store and generator shed close by.

Further into the woods there is another ambitious building project currently underway to provide an additional cabin and composting toilet. This interesting octagonal cabin (again using over-sized peeled Douglas fir beams) is under construction in the area known as ‘Mag’s Wood’ - in commemoration of the last person who lived in the woodland.
Parts of the woodland were temporarily cordoned off in advance of a race which was due to happen the next day. This is part of the “Dirt Crit” challenge which involves mountain bikers between the ages of 6 and 16, and which offers a more gentle introduction to the discipline of mountain bike racing. Around 60 riders were expected to take part in the event from a number of mountain bike clubs from across the Highlands, so it’s obviously a popular sport.

It’s clear that the board of Evanton Wood Community Company have understood the need to attract people of all ages and abilities into the forest. Most of the circular route around the woodland is accessible, although puddles were much in evidence as we walked round. The gravelly nature of the underlying soils mean that there are innumerable opportunities to excavate good source material for building and repairing the maze of woodland access routes. These varied in both scale and formality of construction from the old woodland management ‘extraction’ roads, to properly made-up and surfaced all-abilities paths and finally more naturalised winding woodland trails.

We visited the adventure park where kids are spoilt for choice in where to climb and swing on structures created from trees felled in the woodland, and there’s even a Loch Ness Monster made out of tractor tyres. There are regular visits by nursery school children, Scouts, Beavers, Rainbow Guides, etc, not to mention families enjoying walks at the weekend or out on dog walking duties. Every Friday the woodland hosts a Dementia-Friendly Get Outdoors session for people with dementia and their carers, where there are loads of activities on offer including woodcraft, art work, cooking etc. Beside one of the ponds in the forest there’s a decking area designed to encourage pond dipping, and a beautifully crafted stone bench provides a comfy place for folk to sit and soak up the tranquillity of the spot.

One of the very special areas of the woodland has to be the Mystery Walk. This leads away from the main playground area and into a dense, dark and thickly wooded patch of regenerating Western Hemlock. A twisting, slightly claustrophobic trail has been cut through this thicket and has a slightly menacing quality about it and seems to go on for a bit longer than you find comfortable, when suddenly you step out into a little clearing where the light seems incredibly bright and you feel safe again. A magical experience!

Although not strictly part of the woodland, there’s a path to the most amazing and fear-inducing gorge which suddenly rips through the rock and plunges to around 100 feet. It takes a bit of courage to venture over the wooden bridge and look down into the depths of the gorge where legends abound concerning Lady Balconie – the Green Lady – and her two dogs. Adrian was an excellent guide who knows the woodland like the back of his hand, and gave us a site visit to remember. It makes me want to go back – but I think I’ll wait for a dry day for my next visit!
Sunday welcome and introductions: James Alcock, Plunkett Foundation

James Alcock, General Manager of the Plunkett Foundation, welcomed delegates to Day Two of the conference. MLWW project objectives are to bring community woodlands together, share best practice across the UK and making new connections, and James was very pleased to see all those happening.

Angela Douglas, Scotland’s Finest Woods Awards

Angela introduced Scotland’s Finest Woods Awards, which are annual awards for woods, forests and projects across Scotland. There are 5 award categories, including the Community Woodland category which has two competitions, for large and small woodlands (defined by turnover), with a £1000 cash award for each winner and the Tim Stead trophy for the overall champion.

Other prize categories include new native woods, quality timber, schools and farm woodlands. All details are made available at the turn of the year, and the closing date for entries is the 31 March. Judges visit shortlisted sites in April and May and prize winners are announced at the Royal Highland Show in June.

Gemma Jennings, Urban Roots Initiative

Urban Roots is an environmental and health improvement charity based in Glasgow. It started in 2004 with a small group of gardeners in Toryglen who were interested in making some improvements to the local area; the Toryglen gardening club evolved into Urban Roots, which became a charity in 2009.

Their objectives are the advancement of education, health, community development and environmental protection and they deliver these through community gardening, conservation, active travel and healthy cookery activities, particularly for people facing economic, social or health inequalities. Currently they operate 21 community activities across the city.

Urban Roots started to get involved with Malls Mire Community Woodland in 2009. The site is owned by Glasgow City Council, it covers 8 ha and contains a mix of woodland and wetland. Historically it was broadleaf woodland, which was largely cleared for farmland, then industrial dumping. Some ancient willow remain, but most of the trees were planted in 1993 however it was not well managed and there was lot of litter.

Over the years and with the help of volunteers they have opened up access: it was the first community woodland in Glasgow and was designated as a Local Nature Reserve in 2015. They have a woodland conservation group who are out every week of the year helping maintain the woods. They carry out a range of activities, from litter picking to thinning and hedge-laying. Urban Roots also run various events in the woodland from foraging and butterfly walks to Vaisakhi & Harvest Festival events, as well as using the woods for Branching Out and schools activities.
There are some challenges, including anti-social behaviour: vandalism, graffiti, burnt-out wheelie bins, which limit the range of structures they can create in the woods. They want to work with children so that they take more pride in the woods – one of their most popular activities is the Into the Woods programme which runs for three days a week during school holidays.

Next steps include developing youth projects and a Women’s group, and working towards sustainable management of Malls Mire, arranging a lease, securing funding for staff, raising funds through workshops/products and increasing community stewardship, including setting up a “Friends of” group.

Gemma’s presentation is available at: https://youtu.be/zdOveM4_Mgo

Vert Woods comprises 69 hectares of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site in the heart of East Sussex. The wood was restocked with conifers by the Forestry Commission after World War 2. The old woodland culture of the area has been lost, and most people relate to woodland as dog-walkers, etc. Stewart was one of three adjoining woodland owners who initiated the purchase, by a local philanthropist, Roger Ross for £900,000. He now leases the woods to the community group.

Their mission statement is “…to Create and Maintain an inspirational working Community Woodland that puts Nature at the heart of decisions. We seek to establish a self-sustaining and thriving woodland culture that connects people with the natural environment, now and into the Future” and makes it clear that this is intended to be a working woodland.

Since taking on the woods they have carried out a number of detailed studies with input from Woodland Trust, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Small Woods Association regional coordinator, specialist bird, butterfly and moss experts; as well as compiling a woodland management plan and securing a felling license. They have now carried out initial harvesting works and constructed a new forest road, made successful planning applications for various storage and welfare structures and have received approval for a Forest Stewardship grant for a range of management activities. They have added value to harvested timber through the conversion into products such as: bagged firewood and kindling, benches and small furniture items and other small-scale specialist items.

Community engagement has been important as there was a lot of suspicion from locals so they have run a lot of events and done a lot of work to let people know what’s happening in the wood. Several partnerships have been developed - with Woodland Trust and Plumpton College as examples, and they have been one of the Making Local Woods Work groups. Through this project they have received support on governance, business planning, networking, training, development and long-term leasing. They now have a tenant, Circle of Life Rediscovery (CLR), who regularly use 10 acres of the woods for a range of activities for families with autistic children.

The Community Benefit Society model which they have adopted has been used widely in other sectors – community shops, etc, but rarely for woodlands. Key elements are that it is one member one vote, regardless of financial stake - members can vote at the annual meeting, stand for or elect representatives on the committee – and the opportunity to raise funds is built into the structure. The initial membership share offer is currently open.

Stewart’s presentation is available at: https://youtu.be/0etN8STiDKA
Kirkton Woods are immediately adjacent to the village of Lochcarron in Wester Ross on the North Coast 500 route; the local population is ~1,000 in several scattered settlements. The 96 ha woodland was planted by FC in the 1970s, with lots of Lodgepole pine, some larch and sitka, but no roading. By the time the community acquired it from FCS in 2015 there was a great deal of windblow. An old drove track, the “coffin road”, runs through the woods, and there are the remains of the old Kirkton settlement, which had been mostly ploughed and overplanted.

The community group carried out extensive consultation and produced a vision statement amalgamating aspirations for the wood with a wide spectrum of ideas. The restocking plan is to greatly increase the deciduous / amenity areas but to retain a considerable proportion of commercial plantings to ensure future income generation. The community built a forest road to enable harvesting with a hard standing for timber stacking, this will become a threshold carpark.

Most of the timber from initial harvesting operations went for pulp and biomass and was not very profitable once roading and restocking costs were met. Some timber was retained to set up a firewood business, which adds significant value. After 3 years of hiring a firewood processor they have now bought their own.

LCDC have produced a community recreation and access plan to develop different areas of the woods for different uses: an important recognition from this was that there was very limited direct access from the village, so they purchased a house plot on the edge of the settlement to develop this.

LCDC are also interested in using the forest to address local housing issues. After carrying out a Local Housing Needs Survey (residents) they made representations to the local council to have the area zoned for Mixed Development in the Local Plan and then carried out a feasibility study funded by the Rural Housing Fund.

A topographic survey and flood/drainage impact assessment have been followed by a costed indicative development plan and they have issued a Design & Build Tender for detailed site & settlement composition. They hope to start construction work, in partnership with the Highland Small Communities Housing Trust, in late 2019 – the development will be phased over several years.

In addition to Kirkton Woods, LCDC also owns an area of land just outside the village with a number of buildings hosting Tourist Information, craft workshops, gallery space – and a tree house, which is used for a wide range of community activities. The creation of an events space had been a long-standing aspiration, then in 2011 they entered and won a national competition run by SKY TV to create a treehouse – the whole thing was built in 5 days with a huge local team effort.

The tree house overlooks a stream, it has an elevated walkway, a large balcony and a woodfuel stove. Capacity is about 15. It is used by lots of local groups: schools, nurseries, craft and heritage groups as well as birthday and other parties, plus local musicians and touring artists. LCDC put on regular events at e.g. Halloween, Easter. The sheltered area underneath the tree house and the surrounding woodland are used for a variety of other outdoor activities: foraging and cooking, bushcraft, shelter-building, etc.

Finally, the recent clear felling of some of the community forest has uncovered the old Kirkton settlement. The LEADER project has funded the establishment of a new heritage trail to the site and...
facilitated a wide range of projects and community activities. Local school children have surveyed the structures, built replica shelters and - having heard the story of evictions in the 1870s - they made a film.

Chris & Lynda’s presentation is available at: https://youtu.be/tJxlw2gg-z4

Fiona Saywell & Boyd Alexander: Coigach & Assynt Living Landscape

Coigach and Assynt are two adjacent areas on the west coast of Scotland, just north of Ullapool. Like Lochcarron, they are on the North Coast 500 route. The total area is 635 sq km with a population of about 1200, scattered widely but with two main settlements, Achiltibuie and Lochinver.

Fiona, who is the education manager of the Living Landscape Partnership, demonstrated the interactive methods she uses to engage with younger children when e.g. tree planting.

Culag Community Woodland Trust was formed in 1995 to manage the 42 ha Culag wood on the edge of Lochinver on a 50-year lease. Fiona is also the part-time project officer for CCWT. In 2000 the Trust purchased the 1200ha Little Assynt Estate about 5 miles east of the village. Approx half is deer fenced and had been planted with native woodland. In 2011 Scottish Wildlife Trust took a lease on a small area and established a native tree nursery using seed from local sources.

The Coigach Assynt Living Landscape Partnership involves 14 partners organisations - a mix of private and NGO landowners and community bodies who between them hold just over half the project area - and is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (£4.9million from 2016 to 2021). A total of 28 projects are being delivered, covering land management; skills, training and people; paths and access (including the Suilven path completed in 2018); and built and cultural heritage.

Woodlands cover about 7.5% of the project area, less than half being native woodland. To date their woodland expansion project has carried out 110ha of new native woodland planting, with another 180ha planned for this planting season, and approximately 1000 ha under survey. The project targets are 250ha expansion and 200ha brought back into management so they are well on their way. They will consider any scale of site, from a few trees to 200ha. The project provides financial security for individual landowners until the trees are established, whilst the community partnership maximizes local knowledge of e.g. archaeology, wildlife.

The impact of the project on the local economy has been significant and is an important element of the project. 34 local contractors from Coigach, Assynt and Ullapool have benefitted: with over £219,000 of a total £924,000 spent in the local area. The project has created 6 full time jobs which has added 6 children to the local school rolls.

Fiona and Boyd’s presentation is available at: https://youtu.be/kM28Y9GWkiY
The final session of the conference was introduced by Jon Hollingdale, CWA, and Amanda Burgauer, chair of Scottish Rural Action, which organises the biennial Scottish Rural Parliament. Scottish Rural Action has been holding a series of workshops across Scotland to collect the views of rural communities ahead of this year’s Rural Parliament, to be held in Stranraer in November.

**Brexit**

Delegates worked in small groups around tables, using post-it notes and flipchat paper to record their thoughts. They were asked to identify the impacts of Brexit and assess whether each would be positive or negative (there weren’t many positives).

Delegates were asked to identify one impact that they wished to focus on. If it was a positive opportunity then identified the benefits and how they can be secured, if the impact was seen as a negative they were to write what the downsides were and how these can be mitigated / prevented.

A key issue highlighted by several tables was loss of access to EU funding. Risks include the loss of direct funding programmes (e.g. LEADER), funding for infrastructure and renewables, as well as indirect losses where Scottish Government budgets are drawn on to replace EU funding (e.g. for agriculture), and the loss of EU standards especially social and environmental which inform a wide range of funding programmes. Potential mitigations include replacements for direct funds and strong policies to ensure social and environmental concerns are supported and standards are maintained, or alternatively leaving the UK and rejoining the EU.

Uncertainly about environmental protection and investment in rural communities was seen as having a range of downsides: degradation of the environment and loss of biodiversity, inappropriate development, possibly exacerbating climate change and threatening community viability. Adoption and improvement of EU environmental laws in Scottish legislation is a key mitigation measure. Proper assessment of energy needs, use and renewable generation is required and more recognition of what’s important to local communities is vital.

The ongoing uncertainty brought about by Brexit was identified as an issue in its own right, affecting a wide range of investment decisions. The risk of a decline in exports, and the general mood of national pessimism were also recognised as important issues. Potential mitigation activities include a positive agreement with Europe, trade agreements with other partners and more use of green gyms!

Some potential positive opportunities were identified, notably in terms of rethinking the priorities for funding and ensuring more equity between large landowners and small and/or community landowners; the Scottish Government could develop a more sustainable framework for supporting rural businesses and projects. Likewise there may be increased opportunities for woodland creation, with benefits for the environment, tourism and the forestry industry.

Other potential issues raised included:

- Food & timber security
- Fisheries
- Loss of jobs
- Depopulation
- Loss of specialist scientific / research skill
- Exclusion from EU science forums
- Seasonal employment (loss of pool of workers)
- Potential increase in interest rates
- Less attractive to overseas tourists
- Loss of skilled workers and knowledge
- Increased cost of food (import tariffs)

Questions specifically for woodlands and forestry interest.

1) What should the balance be between Pillar 1-type support (payments based on historic entitlements and not tied to specific operations or activities) and Pillar 2-type support (payments intended to be a contribution towards costs of specific activities delivering public benefit)? *(currently 80-20 in favour of Pillar 1 type funding)*

All tables believed that the balance should move more in favour of Pillar 2, possibly with a transition period rather than immediate change. Suggested ratios ranged from 60:40 to 0:100

2) For the funding that’s specific to forestry, what should the balance be between support for woodland creation and support for woodland management? *(currently nearly 90-10 in favour of woodland creation)*

There was general agreement that the current balance was inappropriate and that there should be greater support for woodland management, although there was wide-spread support for grant-aiding woodland creation.

3) For funding for woodland management, which of the following should be priorities?
   a) planning
   b) forestry operations (e.g. thinning, roading, fencing, restocking)
   c) biodiversity (e.g. non-woodland habitats, invasive control, deer management)
   d) recreation
   e) support and training for woodland managers
   f) other (please state)

Forest education was additional priority identified by two tables, capital grants for small scale machinery and business diversification were also proposed. All of the above were considered as worthy of funding, with tables variously identifying planning, forest operations and biodiversity as most important.
4) Should the same levels of support be available across urban and rural Scotland, or only available in certain areas? If the latter, where should support be prioritised?

The majority view was that there should generally be equality in grant availability, perhaps with local weighting to reflect costs. There was support for the idea that grants should be targeted toward specific ownership categories (including communities and small scale private owners).

**Conference Summaries**

**James Alcock**

The Making Local Woods Work project is coming to a close in February. Our understanding from the Big Lottery Fund is that there is no appetite to fund something similar in future – they feel it doesn’t fit with their strategy. Plunkett and partners have been discussing next steps; Plunkett have learnt a lot from the project and want to continue supporting community woodlands and the support they provide will still be available. They would like to develop more financial support for projects. James finished by thanking CWA for inviting them to take part in the conference and they hope to be involved in future years.

**Jon Hollingdale**

Jon reflected on the huge range of activity undertaken by groups in very different circumstances, from Urban Roots to Lochcarron and Coigach-Assynt – this is inspirational and makes working for CWA a great privilege.

From time to time Jon meets with colleagues from the rest of the UK, and during Megan’s presentation on Saturday morning he was reminded of how advanced a context we operate in, with the land reform act and outdoor access code, community asset transfer, etc, this reflects the work of CWA over the years and in particular all the work of community groups. We can’t take this for granted however and there’s a need to make sure that e.g. the new Scottish Forestry Strategy maintains the momentum and continues to support the economic, social and environmental delivery of community woodlands.

This has been a great venue, as always it’s a bit stressful to organise the conference but once it gets going it’s a pleasure to see everyone get involved. Next year’s conference will probably in the south of Scotland, and we will be looking for contributors, please get in touch.

Jon thanked the funders: the Big Lottery Fund through the MLWW project managed by Plunkett, Forestry Commission Scotland and Highlands and Islands Enterprise; all the speakers and workshop hosts, a couple of whom stepped in at very short notice; all the staff at Strathpeffer Pavilion and all the catering staff from Red Poppy, who’ve looked after us very well; all the CWA Directors who’ve been very supportive; Chris and Diane, and all the conference delegates.
Appendix 1  Event Feedback

34 delegates returned feedback forms, 
not all answered all questions or scored all sessions

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Presentations

Megan MacInnes  20  9  3  0  0  17  1  7  0  0
Chris Blake     15  11  6  0  0  11  10  3  1  0
Hannah Barrett  19  10  3  0  0  16  4  4  1  1

Workshops

Scottish Forestry Strategy  1  3  3  2  0  4  2  1  1  0
Woodland Crofts, Huts, etc  3  2  1  1  0  5  1  0  0  0
Climate change             2  4  1  0  0  6  1  0  0  0
Early years learning       0  4  1  0  0  0  3  0  1  0

Site Visits

Abriachan  8  1  0  0  0  7  2  0  0  0
Aigas     7  2  1  0  0  7  1  0  0  0
Evanton   6  3  1  0  0  7  1  2  0  0

Sunday

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<tr>
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Presentations

Gemma  17  8  4  0  0  12  8  3  1  1
Stewart  19  7  4  0  0  10  6  5  2  0
Chris & Lynda  19  8  2  0  0  17  7  1  0  0
Fiona & Boyd  17  8  3  0  0  14  6  5  0  0

Workshops

Interactive  11  8  6  2  0  13  8  4  0  0

(1 = V good 2 = Good 3 = Fair 4 = Poor 5 = V poor)

Do you feel this event delivered your expectations?

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Why did you want to take part in the event?

To meet & exchange ideas with other woodland groups.
To gather contacts & info which will be useful at a practical level (woodland management) and for funding and ownership
Discover new things and ideas
To expand my knowledge of community woodlands and network / share information and experiences with other community groups and trusts
Always has been worth attending
To network with other CWA groups. To keep up to date with what is happening in the sector
Related to work and situated conveniently this year
Networking / ideas / inspiration
Networking – gain insights into other small woodland management strategies
To learn more about community woodlands and all things relating to them. Also to find out how other groups are getting on
To hear relevant and contemporary insight into the CW movement in Scotland
Interesting site visits, interesting talks, networking, good fun!
Networking
Getting to know the Scottish reality of community woodlands and learn and get advice
To learn what CWA and its members are doing and to give an introduction to the Scottish Land Commission
Inspiration, networking
I have been a member of CWA for a few years but hadn’t been to the AGM
Networking
To network and obtain information
Networking. For ideas and inspiration. Learn more about the wider community woodland network. Feel more part of the community woodland community!
Member of community group that owns woodland
Networking, learning more
Networking, gain knowledge, share experiences
To meet people, have conversations, be inspired and see other projects
Learn other’s experiences
Education
Try to establish a community woodland
It’s always a favourite event
To find out more about other CWs and to help develop ideas / improve how we manage the woodland we are involved with
Involved with a woodland on Skye
Different and new ideas for our forest. Sharing of problems
To support CWA
We all need the support and contact

What benefits did you feel you gained from attending the event?
Deeper understanding of community woodlands
Woodland management ideas (sitka to native broadleaves) from others
Informative presentation on policy and other woodlands. Progress of groups further on than us
Learned a great deal about Scottish experiences and met lovely and inspiring people
Contacts and better understanding of what CWA’s members are up to
Inspiration, networking
A better feeling of belonging
Gained useful info, made new contacts
Lots of useful information and contacts
Networking, funding suggestions, learning about other projects
Inspiration, meeting lots of great people doing great things
Really useful insight into other projects which may help with aspects of how our organisation does things.
Useful to learn about the policy side of things too, will definitely be doing more reading!
Networking, inspiration, making new friends
Insight
Networking and listening to others
It had enthused me to carry on
New perspectives
Meeting others
Networking, getting new ideas
Inspired: learnt new activities for outdoor learning, more confidence gained from presenting on Sunday, learnt about forestry issues in relation to climate change. Seen different ideas at Evanton.

New ideas
Contacts and ideas
Inspired and encouraged by hearing what’s happening elsewhere. Many positive contacts
Networking, information, encouragement, advice
Inspiration
Ideas, new areas to consider for fundraising, greater confidence in promoting my own ideas
Different perspectives & points of view are helpful and affirmative
Useful information gained
More knowledge of CWA, community woodlands and networking opportunities
New contacts, new information on funding sources and people who may help
Networking, seeing a new community woodland and how we might adapt some of the ideas to suit our own land
Good to meet others, new ideas and a fresh look at life over the hill
Networking and meeting like-minded people

What will you do with the experience / skills/ ideas you have gained from attendance?
We will pursue some leads gained towards getting the lease on our woodlands and develop a programme of woods maintenance and potentially a programme of paid workshops to improve the sustainability of the woods financially
Revise my views and follow-up on networks
Share with fellow students and use information to benefit my work at a community woodland
Feed back to my board, stay in touch with other groups
Use the new knowledge to inform our project, further research into development through weblinks
Feed into our project, report it to the people I work with
Apply a thing or two to the work of the organisation at home
Boldly go!
Use relevant skills / ideas to benefit our project
Practical advice will be put into effect
Share with board
Social housing – plan and confidence to do so
Change future directions of projects
Feedback to group / use in my work
Apply to our management and business plans
Continue trying to establish our woodland
Develop our own community woodland group
Explore lease opportunities and look at designing a programme of workshops to help support woodland maintenance
Hopefully put it into good practice
Follow up ideas and funding avenues, visit other sites, networking
Feed back to local group
Pass on to our committee and members
Become more involved in community woodlands
Follow them up in practice in situ and by contacting new contacts
Share with other Board members
Try to develop more contact with other groups
Inform and cascade to my woodland committee
Share it with other members of the group
Really struck with the importance of affordable rural housing and keen to incorporate this into our woodland
Would you recommend others to take part in such an event?

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<td>34</td>
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</table>

Please explain why / why not:

- Establishing contacts with peer group always useful
- Networking and training
- Great chance to learn about other community woodlands and ways in which sustainable activities might be able to help in your area
- Learning and experiencing how sustainable and commercial woods are
- Learning from others, shared knowledge
- Supportive and informative
- It's time well spent, very worthwhile
- Very helpful and encouraging
- Continuing education and development
- Networking, gain knowledge, share experiences
- Meet experienced trail blazers, be inspired where aspirations meet reality and become real
- Very useful
- Excellent education and networking opportunities including discussions
- Opens your eyes to other possibilities that you may not have considered or thought possible
- Take a look at doing something different with your time
- I would encourage more forestry students to attend
- Knowledge gained, networking
- It's inspiring, good for networking and learning new things
- Well organised, child friendly, interesting discussions, dancing!
- You have to think out of your own wee box
- You are always learning or you may as well be dead!
- Great info etc

What would you like to see Community Woodlands Association do next?

- Engaging with the forestry sector: good examples
- After 100 years: what has the FC ever done for community forestry in Scotland?
- Expand support for new & existing groups, look at sharing resources like machinery coops, look at how to become more relevant to central Scotland / urban groups
- Fewer long presentations, more informal activities
- Stop Brexit!
- Continue relevant support / training opportunities
- Continue with great work going on for the past (?) years
- It would be good to discuss the underlying values and beliefs of community woodland projects
- Keep talking to the SLC re opportunities for collaboration
- Continue the excellent work
- Cope with all your challenges
- Continue supporting community woodland groups, mentoring for community woodlands
- Would be interesting to meet with more people involved in urban community woodlands
- Seek to replace Making Local Woods Work
- More of the same
- Campaign for Land Reform!
- To continue the great working you are doing
- Is there a skill-share / skill-swap database?
- More on volunteering
- More work at education level – schools and especially colleges / universities (e.g. UHI)
Just keep on supporting community woodlands
Help with deeper scoping of resources in and around our communities

**Are there any other training / seminar opportunities you would like to see organised?**
How to source funding for community woodland projects
Building a cabin, installing a compost toilet, building regulations
A workshop for those in the early stages on securing funds / volunteer work / consolidation
More on management for biodiversity in woodlands

**Do you have any other comments on any aspect of the event?**
Good event, well organised
Thanks!
A brief description of visits and workshops to help choose
Thoroughly enjoyed, well worthwhile!
The dinner and the dancing were great, an excellent way of getting to know people and their stories
Woodlands / forest are still solely discussed as things / assets, would love to have an exploration of the spiritual / psychological value of the woods, eco therapy for example
More information on workshop content in advance would have been helpful.
Focus of the event was very much on rural woodlands, would like to see recognition of urban woodlands and the specific challenges they face, could be a workshop in itself!
Nice to have some younger folk at the conference
The band were a little too noisy and interfered with the networking. A dB limit would help or a chill out room
Great experience, recommend to all
The new Scottish Forestry Strategy would have been good to cover in main talk as well as or maybe instead of workshop
It was great, lovely venue, slightly short of veggie sandwiches
A bit more blurb about the workshops on offer would have been helpful
More time for workshops and discussions
Well done to the organisers and many thanks to all and the CWA Board
I find doing more table question helps break the ice easier for the newcomers
A great event, thank you Jon & Diane
Well done, well organised
On questionnaire scoring, make 1 = poor & 5 = excellent – it’s more intuitive
More info on workshops and site visits: what will be discussed and what are the main objectives
Another excellent conference! Very good ceilidh band
Great two days, very positive people
I enjoyed the conference and thought it was very interesting
## Appendix 2: Speaker Biographies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>W. J (Ian) Ross OBE, FIcFor, FRSA, CWA Chair</strong></td>
<td>Ian is a Chartered Forester and a graduate in Forestry from Aberdeen University. A past chair of Scottish Natural Heritage, he was also a Highland Councillor for 13 years and chaired the Council’s Planning, Environment and Development Strategic Committee. Ian was a senior lecturer at the Scottish School of Forestry, where he led on the development of its first degree in Forestry and continued to lecture at the University of the Highland and Islands on a part-time basis until 2014. Ian has been active on sustainability and community engagement issues within both the local authority and forestry sectors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Megan MacInnes, Scottish Land Commissioner</strong></td>
<td>Megan works remotely as a Land Advisor to Global Witness, an international NGO. Her experience includes having worked internationally, in Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos, with community groups, NGOs, governments and large agribusiness companies to improve protection of land rights. She has considerable expertise in land reform, private sector land management, community empowerment and human rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chris Blake, Director, The Green Valleys CIC</strong></td>
<td>Chris Blake is a passionate advocate of community development and a founding Director of The Green Valleys, an award winning social enterprise. The Green Valleys supports community responses to climate change and is currently leading the Skyline project – a feasibility study into landscape scale community stewardship of public land in the South Wales Valleys. He is a founding director of Community Energy Wales dedicated to promoting the community ownership of renewable energy, is Chair of the RENEW Wales program that delivers community support through paid peer mentoring and is also a Board member of Natural Resources Wales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hannah Barrett, Plunkett Foundation Project Manager</strong></td>
<td>Hannah re-joined Plunkett in June 2018 to project manage the Making Local Woods Work programme. She previously worked at Plunkett between 2011-2016; during this time she co-ordinated a wide variety of urban and rural projects in the UK, Ireland and Canada, supporting enterprises from shops, pubs and cafes, to farms and leisure centres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bob Frost, Forestry Commission Scotland</strong></td>
<td>Bob Frost currently leads the Forestry Strategy Team for Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS). The Team is co-ordinating the preparation, consultation and publication of the Scottish Government’s new Forestry Strategy (2019-29). The new strategy will set out the government’s long-term vision for forestry in Scotland, the key objectives for the next 10 years and priorities to deliver these objectives. Bob’s previous roles included leading on the development of the forestry section of the Climate Change Plan (2018-32), and over 8 years as FCS’ Community Development Advisor that involved working with both rural and urban communities through initiatives such as the National Forest Land Scheme and the Woods In and Around Towns programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Rachel Cowper, Inspiring Scotland Programme Manager

Rachel has been at the forefront of putting innovative plans into effective action at Inspiring Scotland since 2009 and leads on the design and implementation of the go2play fund, increasing play opportunities for children throughout Scotland. Since joining Inspiring Scotland, she has worked across several funds and brings 20 years’ experience in business management and economic development to helping tackle deep social issues. Rachel is a long-standing volunteer in the charity sector and currently sits on the board of an outdoor activity charity.

### Lynn Henni, Inspiring Scotland Performance Advisor

Lynn is an enthusiastic activist for equality and social justice who has worked in a host of Scottish Government roles including Head of European Structural Funds Strategy, Schools Policy Team Leader, Head of International Strategy & Coordination and Head of Primary Care Innovation & Strategy Unit, and helped to establish the Equality Unit. With Inspiring Scotland she has worked across several funds, utilising her breadth of expertise to ensure their partner charities have the greatest impact on the people they help.

### Jamie MacIntyre, Woodland Crofts Partnership

Jamie is a freelance forester and community development worker based in Strontian. Involved in the Sunart Oakwoods Initiative since 1997, including a spell as community forester. Following this he worked as woodland crofts officer for FCS & HIE, supporting the development of community-based woodland crofts before returning to self-employment when that role ended. Jamie has had a long interest in smaller-scale, rural development forestry and in particular ‘family forestry’ models such as woodland crofts & woodlots, and is currently main contractor to the Woodland Crofts Partnership. He is a former director of the Community Woodlands Association, and a current director of Sunart Community Renewables and Strontian Community School Building Ltd.

### Andrew Heald, Confor Technical Director

Andrew is responsible for working with Confor members on a wide range of technical and sustainability issues. In particular, Andrew focuses on forest and forest product certification, working with a range of organisations and stakeholders to make certification simpler and more reflective of the UK’s low risk status, whilst ensuring that it remains robust and credible.

### James Alcock, Plunkett Foundation Executive Director

James was appointed Executive Director in April 2018, and is responsible for the strategic development and day to day operations of the Foundation. James joined Plunkett in August 2007, and has since established their core advisory service for rural community businesses, consisting of an advice line, advisory support programmes, events and membership services.
Gemma Jennings, Urban Roots Growing Connections Project Manager & Lindsey Duncan, Urban Roots Projects Co-ordinator
Urban Roots is a community-led environmental charity working across the southside of Glasgow that empowers local people to make choices and lifestyle changes that are beneficial for them, their communities and the environment.

Stewart Boyle, Vert Woods
Stewart has owned a small woodland with friends for 14 years and more recently has been part of managing a 171 acre community woods in East Sussex. This has recently become a Community Benefit Society (CBS). He is a green energy consultant for Vert Energy Associates and also makes films via One Planet Media on community woods projects (for Making Local Woods Work). This has included a recent film on the Knoydart Forest Trust. He has previously been a green campaigner and worked in the biomass sector in a range of roles. For fun he sings in a choir and is a Member of a men’s group.

Lynda Beveridge, Lochcarron Community Development Company
Lynda Beveridge lives & works in Kishorn in Wester Ross. She has previously worked for children's charities Action for Children & Barnardos. She qualified as a Forest School Practitioner in 2010 with Abriachan Forest Trust and is currently employed by Lochcarron Community Development Company at Kirkton Woods as Animateur: designing & delivering a programme of creative hands-on activities within the local community. She has delivered Branching Out in the past & is now also working with Inverness Royal Academy to deliver ‘Outsider Decider’ - a proactive mental health skills programme. Lynda enjoys storytelling & cooking outdoors. Her spare time is spent tending her allotment & managing her rental cabin. She is a mum of two & loves spending time with her family outdoors.

Chris Marsh, Community Woodlands Association
Chris was Community Forester for Sleat Community Trust after its initial forest acquisition – having worked as Conservation Forester for the Forestry Commission’s local Forest District for the previous 11 years. As well as now working three days a week for CWA, for the last three years he has worked on a part-time consultancy basis for Lochcarron Community Development Company. He is also a crofting tenant and raises rare breed pigs and sells sausages!

Boyd Alexander, Coigach & Assynt Living Landscape
Boyd Alexander is the Scheme Manager for the Coigach & Assynt Living Landscape. Coigach & Assynt Living Landscape is a unique community partnership project which aims to bring environmental and economic benefits to the Coigach and Assynt regions of North West Scotland. The Coigach & Assynt Living Landscape Partnership Scheme is a Heritage Lottery Funded project comprising 14 Partner organisations, who collectively are committed to delivering a £4.8 million Scheme comprising 28 individual projects over a 5 year period up to September 2021. Coming from a career of working with marginalised communities in the developing world, he facilitates the activities of 14 partner organisations to implement the scheme projects in which they lead.
Fiona Saywell, Coigach & Assynt Living Landscape
Fiona Saywell is the Education Manager (job share) for the Coigach and Assynt Living Landscape Partnership. She works with all the schools in the area to deliver quality outdoor learning sessions for all age groups including a successful John Muir Award transition project, an innovative Hill to Grill programme on deer stalking and venison and an Island Explorer residential week on Isle Martin. Fiona also works for CWA member group Culag Community Woodland Trust as their Project Officer and previously worked for the Highland Council Ranger Service during several summer seasons in the Assynt area.

Amanda Burgauer, Scottish Rural Action
Amanda lives in the southernmost part of South Lanarkshire, in the Lowther Hills. She’s a member of the Lanarkshire LEADER Local Action Group and is Treasurer/Director at Wiston Lodge, a charity that supports children and young people. Amanda is passionate about rural affairs and the need for vibrant, sustainable rural communities, and is active in local broadband initiatives as well as local democracy and land reform. Amanda was involved in the first workshop in Edinburgh that sought ideas from others in the European Rural Movement and has attended both Scottish Rural Parliaments since, becoming Chair of Scottish Rural Action in February 2016.
### Appendix 3: Delegate List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzann Barr</td>
<td></td>
<td>Abriachan Forest Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clelland McCallum</td>
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<td>Abriachan Forest Trust</td>
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<td>Neil Valentine</td>
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<td>Aigas Community Forest</td>
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<td>Peter Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alison Macleod</td>
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<td>Owen Kilbride</td>
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<td>Applecross Community Company</td>
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<td>Claire Belshaw</td>
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<td>Assynt Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirley Grant</td>
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<td>Broadford &amp; Strath Community Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alison Maclennan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wendy Fenton</td>
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<td>Carsphairn Community Woodlands</td>
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<td>David McMillan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stuart Whittaker</td>
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<td>Cassiltoun Housing Association</td>
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<td>Boyd Alexander</td>
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<td>Fiona Saywell</td>
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<td>Linsay Chalmers</td>
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<td>Mark Saywell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murray Ferguson</td>
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<td>Culduthel Community Woods Group</td>
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<td>lan Ross</td>
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<td>Syd House</td>
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<td>Chris Marsh</td>
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<td>Jon Hollingdale</td>
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<td>Diane Oliver</td>
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<td>Rory Dutton</td>
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<td>Development Trusts Association Scotland</td>
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<td>Isobel Knox</td>
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<td>Andrew Wands</td>
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<td>Adrian Farey</td>
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<td>Ewan Sandison</td>
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<td>Stefan Klebe</td>
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<td>Bob Frost</td>
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<td>Sasha Laing</td>
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<td>Heather Muir</td>
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<td>Tom Cooper</td>
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<td>Joanna Rodgers</td>
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<td>Bruce Kocjan</td>
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<td>Paul Harrington</td>
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<td>Highlands and Islands Enterprise</td>
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<td>Mary Scott</td>
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<td>Huntly &amp; District Development Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rachel Cowper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lynn Henni</td>
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<td>Frank Corcoran</td>
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<td>Isle of Cumbrae Initiative Community Company</td>
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<td>Amanda Bryan</td>
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<td>Isle of Eigg Heritage Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandra Hogg</td>
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<td>Kirkhill and Bunchrew Community Trust</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Hogg</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kirkhill and Bunchrew Community Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pam Noble</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kyle of Lochalsh Community Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Derek Noble Kyle of Lochalsh Community Trust
Cristian Pizarro The Laggan Forest Trust
Colin Morgan The Laggan Forest Trust
Maria de la Torre Lochardil & Drummond Community Council
Lynda Beveridge Lochcarron Community Development Company
Alasdair Firth Morvern Community Woodlands
Harriet English Plunkett Foundation
Hannah Barrett Plunkett Foundation
James Alcock Plunkett Foundation
Angela Douglas Scotland's Finest Woods Awards
Amanda Cornish Scottish Community Alliance
Megan Macllnnes Scottish Land Commission
Amanda Burgauer Scottish Rural Action
Isla Campbell Scottish School of Forestry
Sandy Davidson Scottish School of Forestry
Polly Macllnnes Sleat Community Trust
John Billard South West Mull & Iona Development
Lorraine McCafferty South West Mull & Iona Development
Jamie McIntyre Sunart Community Company
Chris Blake The Green Valleys CIC
Gloria Giambartolomei The Green Valleys CIC
William Boggia Uigshader Living Forest Project Ltd
Eileen Allan Uigshader Living Forest Project Ltd
Megan Potter Uigshader Living Forest Project Ltd
Gemma Jennings Urban Roots
Lindsey Duncan Urban Roots
Stewart Boyle Vert Woods
Ian Thomas Welcome to Our Woods