



Demand for wood has soared...

Construction Today

Timber industry warns of major shortages in Q3 2021

Architects' Journal

Where's all the wood?
Materials shortage
to last months

BBC News

Building projects hit by lack of supplies and price rises

The Courier

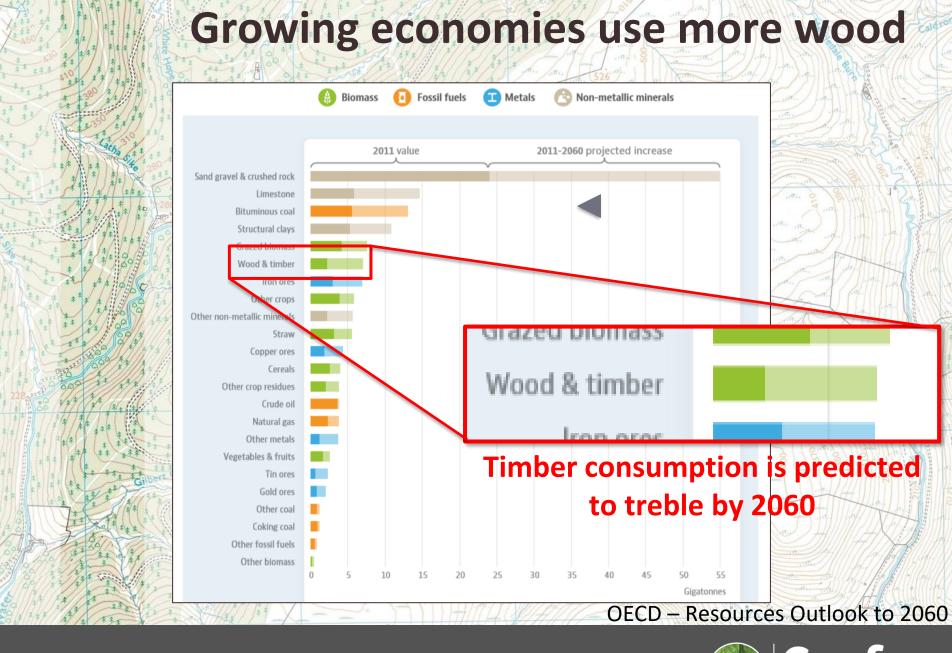
Timber worth thousands stolen in Perth theft



Why? Short term reasons...

- Increased home working
- Investment in homes and gardens
- Government stimulus for house-building
- We import 80% of the wood and wood products we consume and other countries want more wood too!







The global context Proportion of land forested (%) 0-10 11-30 **31-50** ■ 71-100 No data Despite having an ideal climate for growing trees, the UK has one of the lowest levels of forest cover in the northern temperate zone, due to historic deforestation. Source: Forestry Statistics The UK is also the second biggest net importer of wood products in the world, exceeded only by China.

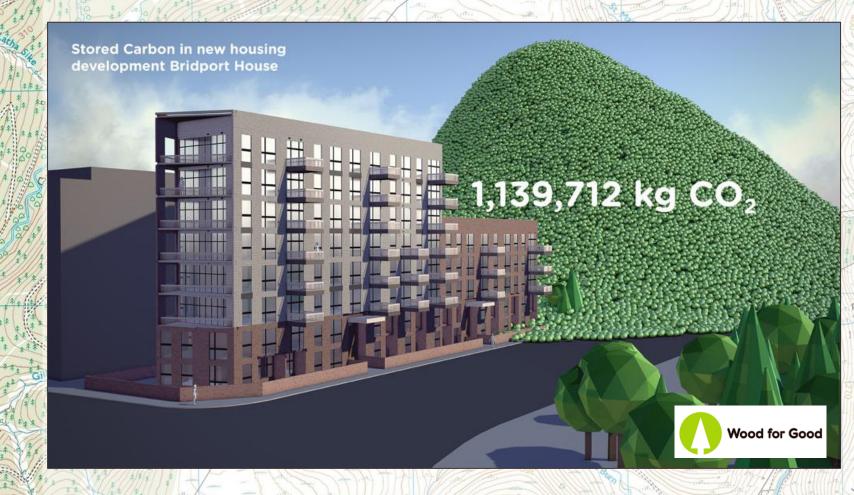


Why? Longer term reasons...

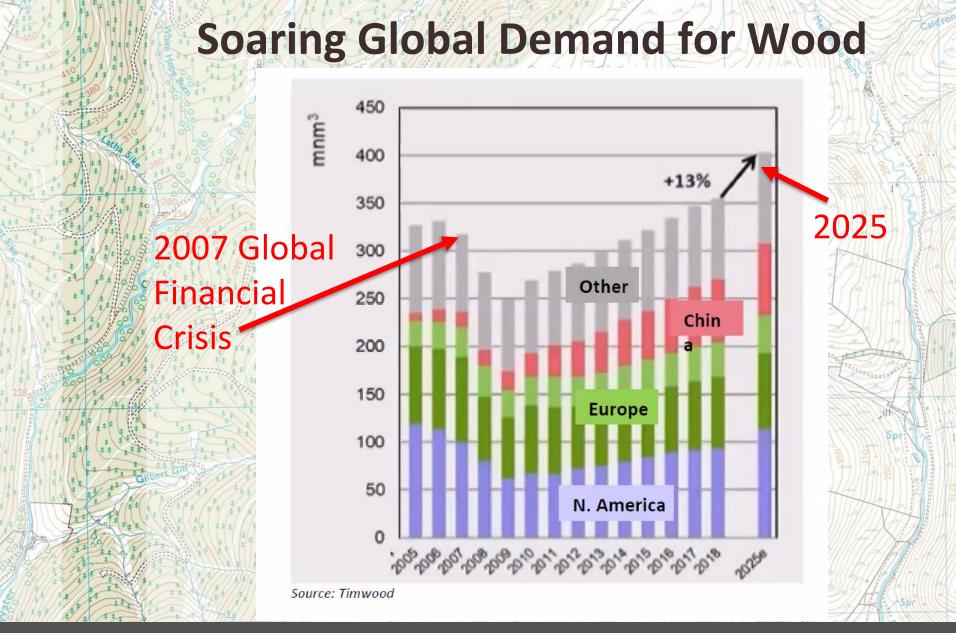
- Meeting Climate Change targets wood enables sectors like construction/housing and energy to decarbonise
- The transition to a 'circular economy' –
 wood is easily reused and recycled, and
 its production produces no waste
- It provides for high-quality and attractive places – people like to be around wood



Wood for low-carbon building

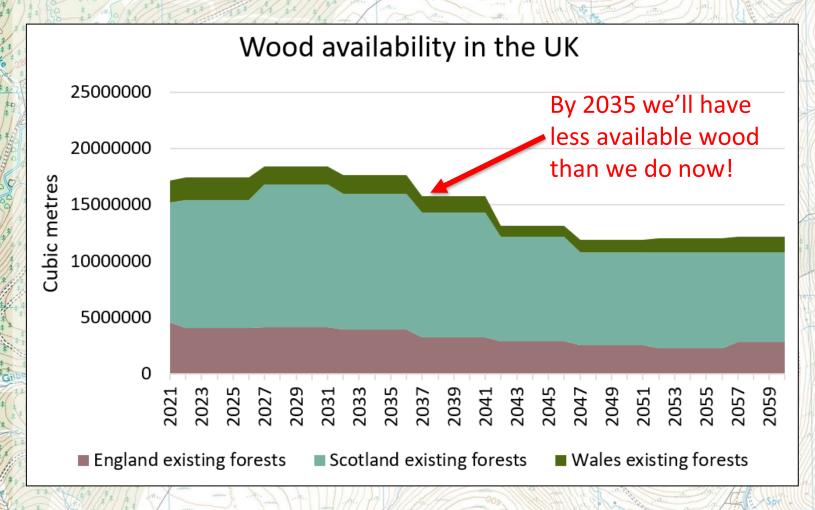






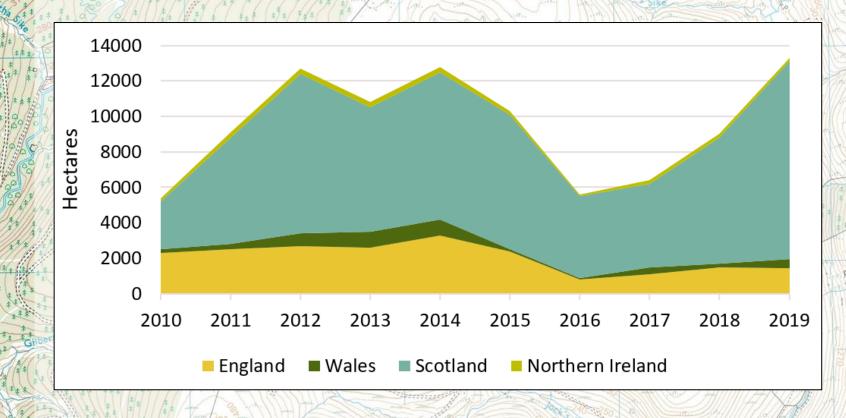


The world needs more wood, and we're not doing enough...





New planting – the story so far





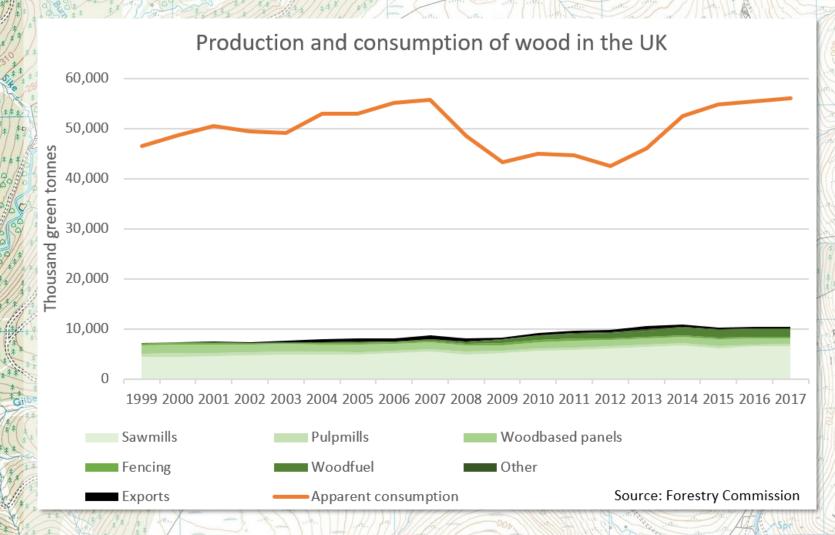
Area of new planting - 2020-21

New planting	England	Wales	Scotland	N Ireland	UK
By forest type		ing. Sec. Link for	A Later State Stat	(17), (17),	ata, interior de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della c
Conifers	0.1.1	0.08	6.94	0.07	7.19
Broadleaves	2.07	0.21	3.72	0.22	6.22
All new	2.18	0.29	10.66	0.28	13.41
planting	And Anthony Anthony Anthony Anthony Anthony	0.29	TO TO THE STATE OF	U.ZO.di	15.41

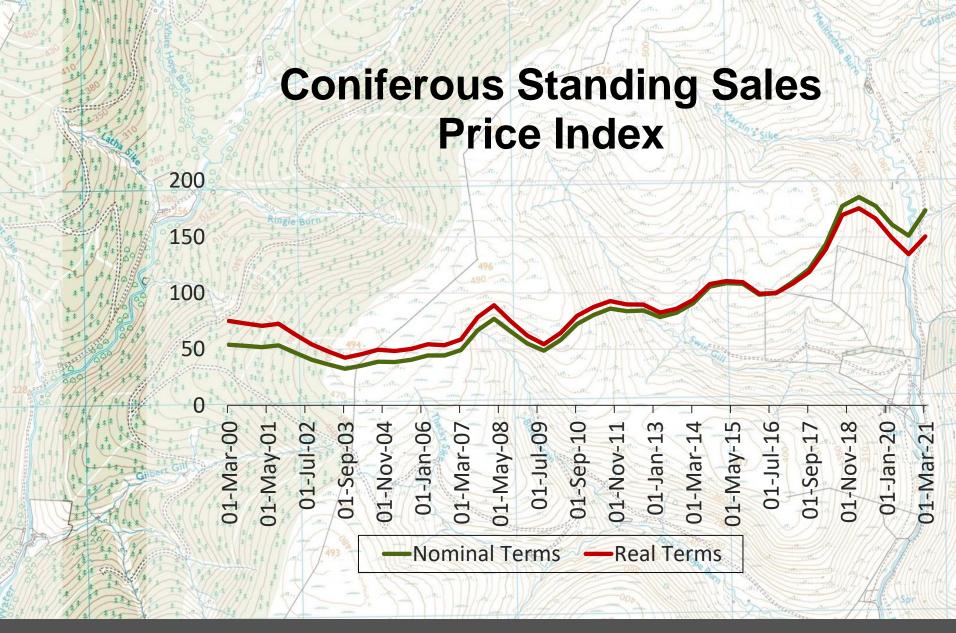
thousands of hectares



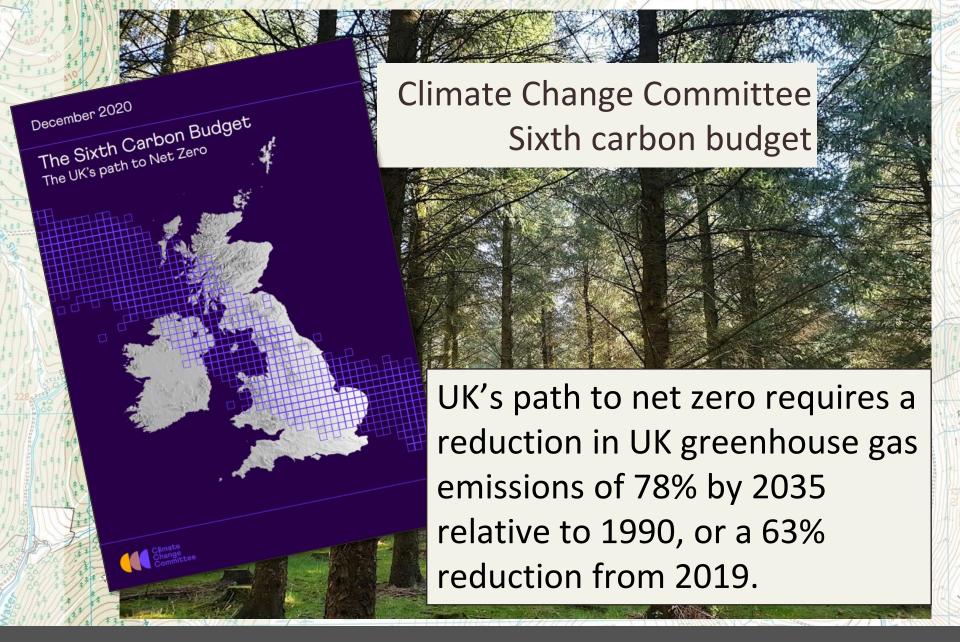
Huge market on our doorstep...











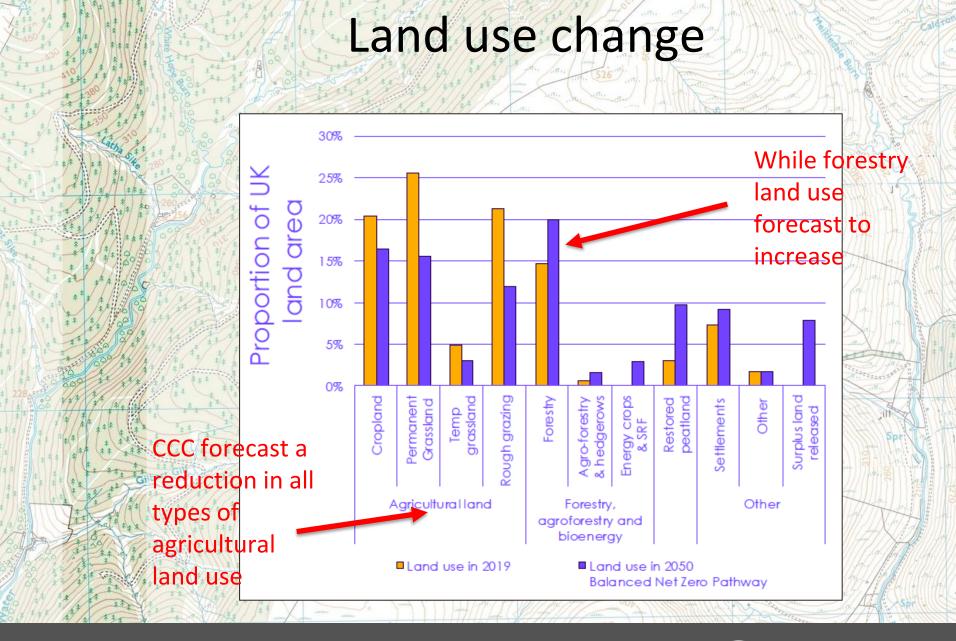




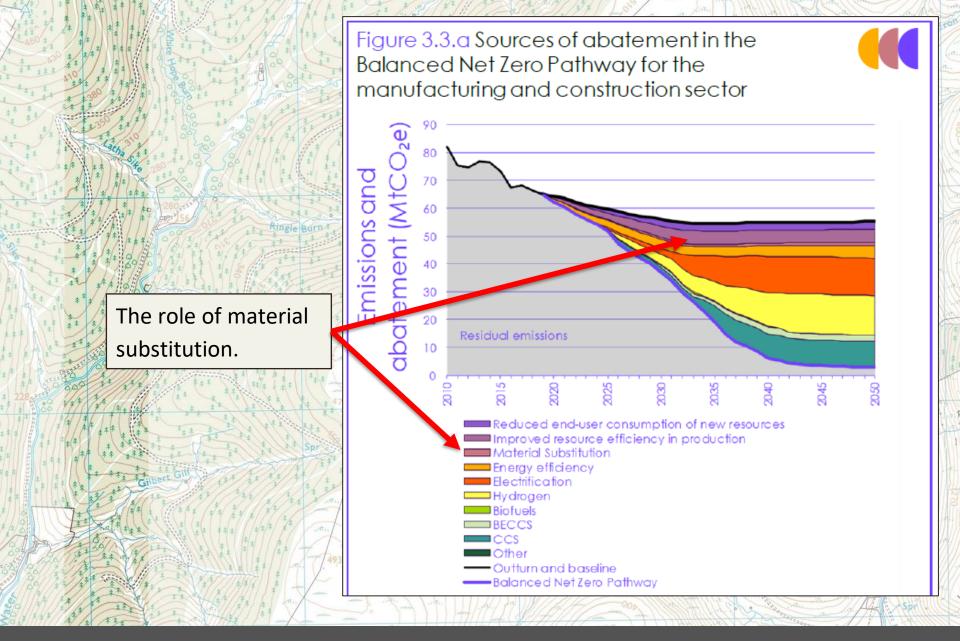


Agricultural Emissions Figure 4.1 Sectoral emissions in 2018 for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland compared to the UK 90% Report highlights 80% sectoral emissions from agriculture one of the most significant sectors in Scotland. 20% 10% 0% UK Wales Northern Ireland Scotland ■Surface transport Aviation Residential buildings Shipping ■Non-residential buildings ■ Electricity supply ■Manufacturing and construction ■ Fuel supply ■ LULUCF Agriculture ■ Waste F-gas











What does this mean for land use?

- Ultimately, it's up to farmers and landowners to decide...
- There are real opportunities change is coming (Agricultural Transition consultation) and trees can provide positive options
- They're not for everyone, but more can benefit than probably realise



From SRUC's website...

"Strong demand for wood fuel means pioneering
Aberdeenshire farmers are now reaping the rewards of trees planted 20 years ago."

"As shelter for livestock, trees can reduce incidence of mastitis in ewes and hypothermia in lambs"

"Trees have been linked to increased agricultural productivity"

"Something people don't realise is that one of the best ways to lock up carbon dioxide is in finished wood products"



From Confor study*

"trees grow on the poorer soils which can sometimes only support lower levels of stock or indeed, may present management problems"

"improve shelter on the better ground reserved for the livestock enterprise which in turn can improve the performance of the animals"

"allowed for diversification of the farm business without affecting the financial viability of the farm unit"

"The family can reap the benefits of their woodland for many generations to come"

*https://www.confor.org.uk/media/246612/confor-farm-forestry.pdf







