



VI Evaluation Report (full) of **The South Downs Forestry Partnership**

Executive summary

The South Downs National Park has over 38,000ha of woodland. It is the most wooded National Park in England and Wales with woodland covering nearly a quarter (23%) of the total area of the National Park. The State of the Park Report estimated that if all of this forest resource were actively managed it could contribute £22.8m to the local economy. At the start of the project it was estimated by the Forestry Commission that only 30% of the woodland was actively managed. The remainder was unknown or assumed to be under no form of active management. This undermanaged resource was an issue not only in terms of potential income to the local economy but also to the quality of habitat. Sustainable woodland management ensures a rich a biodiverse habitat that can decline if it is left to become overgrown and neglected.

The South Downs Forestry Partnership project was therefore established to bring more woodlands within the National Park into active management. The project aimed to pool and co-ordinate the efforts of key organisations acting within the National Park (Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, Wildlife Trusts and Local Authorities) and work closely with landowners and local enterprises to seize new opportunities and respond to emerging markets such as woodfuel and sustainable development. This is a collective landscape scale approach that aimed to encourage networking for environmental, social and economic gains and enable the effective utilisation of timber to become a feature of the South Downs National Park identity.

Over 3 years the project has exceeded all of its original objectives. It has developed a flexible and detailed GIS mapping resource that has identified over 90% of the woodland ownership and effectively prioritised landowner engagement and grant resource investment. The project has delivered large scale increases in woodland management and an 85% increase in environmental stewardship agreements. It has also worked with the forestry sector to overcome barriers and better facilitate the local timber markets. Overall, a £150,000 partnership budget has levered over £1.7m of increased grant investment and released a conservatively estimated £10.2m of timber into local markets. The South Downs National Park now has some of the highest levels of woodland management in the UK and has proven that landscape scale partnership projects can deliver both environmental, economic and social benefits, achieving exponentially greater results and a higher return on individual partner investment.

Evaluation methodology

This report is an internal review of the South Downs Forestry Partnership after 3 years, a full project review is being drafted for the project board and will supersede this report on completion. The report will evaluate the project governance and the success against objectives in order to determine value for money and estimate return on investment. This report will also suggest options for future partnership work within the woodland habitat and forestry sector in order to continue to deliver on the purposes and duty of the National Park and to specifically deliver against the National Park Management Plan forestry policies.

The information in this report is derived from a review of the project documents as managed by the project officer, the Forestry and Woodland Development Officer for the South Downs National Park Authority.

What we wanted to happen

The South Downs Forestry Partnership was established at a time when forestry policy and woodland management was under both public and parliamentary scrutiny. The Independent Panel On Forestry¹ had recently published its findings following the Government's proposal to privatise the public forest estate and the subsequent policy u-turn following overwhelming public outcry. In response the publication of the Governments Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement² clearly articulated a new ambition to improve the levels of woodland management and to make the forestry sector more resilient. The South Downs Forestry Partnership was established to pioneer the practical delivery of the key policies in the Woodlands Policy Statement such as:

- The need to develop a new woodland culture and a resilient forestry and woodland sector,
- The need to bring more woodland into active management and increase the extent of woodland cover in England,
- The need to help the sector to find its voice and improve its economic performance,
- The importance of preserving and maximising the social and environmental benefits provided by trees and woodlands,
- The scope for developing new markets based around a better understanding of the value and potential of our trees, woods and forests.

The vision of the South Downs Forestry Partnership was one of developing greater connectivity in woodland management within the National Park. In line with the Lawton Report (Making Space for Nature, 2010)³, the partnership aimed to make woodland within the National Park "bigger, better and more joined up". This extends beyond woodland management for timber and includes wider biodiversity and amenity and economic benefits. The partnership shared an end state vision for the project of a self supportive landscape where woodland forms an integral part of the local economy and in becoming economically viable it ensures its future biodiversity and amenity functions. Ultimately woodland within the National Park would be recognised and valued by the local population for its contribution towards economic, social and environmental wellbeing.

Therefore the aim of the Partnership was to bring more woodlands within the National Park into active management. Emphasis was placed on the sustainable management of ancient woodland and the restoration of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) because this habitat posed the greatest threat to biodiversity and could potentially deliver exponential gains through improved management. The Partnership aimed to pool and co-ordinate the efforts of key organisations acting within the National Park (SDNPA, Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, Wildlife Trusts and Local Authorities) and work closely with landowners and local

¹ Published in 2012. Full report available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/independent-panel-on-forestry>

² Published in 2013. Full document available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-forestry-policy-statement>

³ Full report available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/making-space-for-nature-a-review-of-englands-wildlife-sites-published-today>

enterprises to seize new opportunities and respond to the emerging markets for woodfuel and sustainable development. This was be a collective landscape scale approach that facilitated and encouraged networking for environmental, social and economic gains and enable the effective utilisation of timber to become a feature of the South Downs National Park identity.

The Partnership then set out specific objectives to be achieved through a 3 year project, managed and delivered by the Forestry and Woodland Development Officer, a jointly funded post within the SDNPA for the project management and delivery of the Partnership aims. The project objectives were to:

- Confirm the management status, ownership, and type of woodland within the SDNP boundary (threshold of 90%),
- Map and conserve areas with priority species and habitats. Working closely with Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), developing cohesion between NGOs and project partners to ensure consistency and joined up messaging regarding woodland management and conservation,
- Develop a partnership approach for the continuous management of SDNP woodland. Bringing together advice, grants and funding opportunities from partner organisations and advertising the opportunities available. With the result of a measurable increase of grant and funding uptake (threshold 20% increase),
- Develop an understanding of the wood based industry within the SDNP, to stimulate business activity (such as new investment, new investors, green technologies, improved skills and business practices and enhanced grant uptake) so as to establish an expanding South Downs woodland based economy, operating to the highest standards,
- Deliver a joint package of targeted advice and support for landowners and businesses within the SDNP by bringing together key players from the Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, Wildlife Trusts, SDNPA and other NGOs.

What actually happened?

Project Governance and Structure. As a partnership project it was vital that all project partner organisations felt valued, had a means to contribute, could expect deliverable results in a manner that they could use, and were also accountable for their agreed inputs and resources. All of this was achieved through a matrix of project initiation documents and a project board which convened quarterly to monitor progress and steer change. The Project Initiation Document (PID) was drafted by the SDNPA in 2012 and all partners agreed to the content and their financial contributions over the three years. The Sussex Wildlife Trust were a non-contributing partner, but were valuable members of the partnership and contributed through expertise on the project board and also project access to biodiversity records and media resources.

Following agreement of the PID the project manager was recruited in September 2012 to deliver the agreed project objectives. The project manager role was hosted by the SDNPA as lead project partner through the role of the Forestry and Woodland Development Officer. The governance of the project was set out in the project Partnership Agreement, drafted on arrival by the project officer and agreed by all partners at the first project board meeting. The Project Board met quarterly and consisted of the following core personnel, additional representatives from partner organisations would also attend as and when their expertise was needed:

Organisation	Name	Title	Project Role
SDNPA	Nick Heasman	Western Area Manager	Project Sponsor

Forestry Commission	Alison Field	South East Area Director	Project Sponsor
Woodland Trust	Claire Kerr	South East Regional Manager	Project Sponsor
Sussex Wildlife Trust	Tony Whitbread	Chief Executive	Project Supporter
SDNPA	Nina Williams	Forestry and Woodland Development Officer	Project Manager

The project management plan was developed alongside the Partnership Agreement. The plan detailed the scope and structure of the project including all deliverables and milestones. The plan was written to PRINCE 2 standards and agreed on completion by the Project Board. The key deliverables are detailed later in this report.

In its structure and development the South Downs Forestry Partnership was innovative and ground breaking in that it included both DEFRA based organisations, local authorities and also independent charitable trusts. The makeup of this partnership had obvious advantages in that it could offer a unique perspective across the forestry sector and it could also pool a wide range of resources and grant opportunities. However, in terms of sharing success and deliverables, a concise data sharing agreement was required in order to ensure compliance with the Data Protection Act 1998. The Data Sharing Agreement was drafted by the project officer and reviewed for legal compliance with West Sussex County Council as part of the SDNPA service level agreement. This was the first cross organisational data sharing agreement drafted by the National Park and has subsequently been used as a template for other SDNPA major projects.

Project Budget. The budget for the project and the partner contributions are detailed below:

Financial year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	TOTAL	Contribution
	£	£	£	£		%
SDNPA		20,860	39,130	11,480	71,470	47
Forestry Commission	50,000				50,000	33
Woodland Trust	10,000	10,000	10,000		30,000	20
Total Funding	60,000	30,860	49,130	11,480	151,470	

Project Expenditure.

The table below summarises the expenditure over the 3 year project term:

Financial Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 ⁴	Total	Remarks
	£	£	£	£		
Salary	11,935	24,250	24,856	17,000	78,041	
NI	822	1,653	1,683	1,156	5,314	
Superannuation	2,122	5,687	5,786	3,009	16,604	
Staff advertising	860	0	0	TBC	860	

⁴ 2015/16 estimated costs as at the time of writing this report part way through the financial year and pending continuation of the Partnership beyond Sept 2015.

Publicity & media	0	500	0	0	500	
Events	0	500	1000	0	1500	
Other	619	0	0	5000	5619	e.g. Contributions to landowners, misc and materials, Business Skills events
Total	16,358	32,590	33,325	26,165	108,438	£43,032 underspend

Throughout the project the main area of spend has been the project officer salary and associated national insurance and local government superannuation. The project objectives are largely achieved through project officer time and gains in woodland management through networking and engagement across the sector, therefore spend was always expected to be focussed on staff costs as the main enabler of activity.

The project underspend can be attributed to prudent planning throughout the project and using a joined up package of partner grants and funding options to facilitate woodland management without using project funds. This prudent spending also helped to achieve one of the project objectives which was an uplift in woodland grant applications to project Partners. The remaining underspend can be attributed to lower salary costs than originally proposed in the project initiation document.

Key success against objectives. Overall the project has met or exceeded all of the original objectives. The following summarises the key areas of success delivered over the 3 years of the project.

Objective 1 - *To confirm the management status, ownership, and type of woodland within the SDNP boundary (threshold of 90% of all woodland ownership by area).*

The project has identified over 90% (92.8%) of the woodland ownership within the National Park. A significant success when compared to the starting point of 20% known ownership. In total over 2000 woodland owners and management histories have been identified. This was achieved through the development of a ground breaking GIS system that compiled the known ownership and environmental stewardship history of both the Forestry Commission, Natural England and the National Park. This data also included information on historic stewardship agreements and statutory felling licence data, enabling a comprehensive picture of woodland management and ownership. In addition biodiversity and habitat data from both the Wildlife Trust and Woodland Trust enabled a detailed habitat and management map.

This level of woodland habitat mapping had never before been achieved across a landscape scale. It was an essential tool for the project officer, used to demonstrate improvements across numerous project objectives and also to prioritise landowner engagement across the project area. The GIS system has been recognised as best practice by the Forestry Commission where it is now being replicated England wide. In addition other protected landscapes such as the Kent Downs AONB are also using this proven approach to manage their landscape scale woodfuel and habitat projects.

Objective 2 - *To map and conserve areas with priority species and habitats. Working closely with Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), developing cohesion between NGOs and project partners to ensure consistency and joined up messaging regarding woodland management and conservation, Woodland Owner Engagement.*

This objective was achieved throughout the project. The strong project governance and structure ensured that all project partners had a voice and shared their expertise freely. The GIS system enabled a thorough understanding of the woodland habitat. In terms of ensuring consistency and a joined up package of information for woodland owners, this was achieved by developing close

working relationships between the project officer and the operational representatives from all project partners working within the SDNPA. Every opportunity was taken for joint training and learning events and it was agreed that the project officer would act as the main gate contact for woodland owners, with the ability to signpost all partner organisations as required, and deliver contacts and leads in accordance with each Partner organisations preference. Over the project term in excess of 100 woodland site visits were conducted by the project officer. This approach proved to be both efficient and effective. Feedback from woodland owners suggested that they preferred having a single contact for all matters and liked being offered a joined up package of information from several organisations all at the same time. The success of this approach is reflected in the increase in woodland management and achievement of Objective 3.

Objective 3 - *To develop a partnership approach for the continuous management of SDNP woodland. Bringing together advice, grants and funding opportunities from partner organisations and advertising the opportunities available. With the result of a measurable increase of grant and funding uptake (threshold 20% increase).*

The extent by which this measure has been exceeded is a reflection of the effectiveness of the partnership approach to woodland management and the way in which the project engaged with individuals across the forestry sector. In terms of the habitat restoration of priority Ancient Woodland Sites, the project has overseen the restoration of 462ha of Plantations on Ancient woodland Sites (PAWS) and the restoration of over 170ha of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland with invasive non-native species. This is more than any other region of similar size in England.

In terms of grant applications the English Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS) was the main mechanism for woodland management improvement. In the 3 years prior to the formation of this project the overall increase in applications across the project area was in the region of 7%⁵. Over the 3 years of the South Downs Forestry Partnership EWGS applications have increase within the SDNP by 85% in the number of agreements, and 91% in terms of the area under agreement. This success can be directly attributed to the project because a comparison of the wider South East Region over the same period of time shows a much lower increase (43% increase in the number of agreements and 48% increase in the area under agreement).

Objective 4 - *To develop an understanding of the wood based industry within the SDNP, to stimulate business activity (such as new investment, new investors, green technologies, improved skills and business practices and enhanced grant uptake) so as to establish an expanding South Downs woodland based economy, operating to the highest standards.*

Throughout the course of the project data was gathered on the number and type of forestry businesses operating within the SDNP. This database was extended to include the wider wood based supply chain including key timber merchants and local end users. No such record of the industry existed upon starting this project and as of the 3 year point there are now over 130 local businesses identified as working within the local wood based sector. This industry awareness has proven invaluable in linking woodland owners to local contractors and markets, directly helping to achieve the woodland management objectives of the project. In addition the project has worked to make the sector more robust with business skills training events, professional information events and also networking events which over 375 people have attended. In addition the project has run 20 public engagement events which over 7000 people have attended. Case studies demonstrating this area of project success are at Annex 2 to this report.

⁵ Information provided by the Forestry Commission.

Did the project represent value for money?

The South Downs Forestry project was a landscape scale forestry project run on a very tight budget. In terms of the success across the forestry sector it has achieved extraordinary value for money as demonstrated below:

- £150,000 project budget has levered the following:
- £1,793,000 increase in EWGS funding (£3,905,000 overall EWGS spend over 3 years),
- £10.2m estimated increase in timber production from the increased level of managed woodland. This increase in production will be further amplified by adding value to the product throughout the local timber supply chain, providing direct benefits to the local economy.
- In terms of regional spend of EWGS funding: The SDNP has 11% of the regions woodland. At the start of the project the National Park accounted for 8% of the regional grant spend. Now at the 3 year point the National Park accounts for 20% of the regional grant spend. Therefore £1 in every £5 of the total South East EWGS funding is now being spent in the South Downs National Park.

In addition to the return on investment detailed above it is also worth noting that the Partnership has an estimated budget underspend of £30k-£50k depending of Year 3 end costs. This saving was achieved through prudent project planning and the effective utilisation of project Partner resources and lower staff costs than originally proposed in the project initiation document. This underspend could potentially be used (pending partnership agreement) for the continuation of the project beyond the original 3 year term.

Review and recommendations

The South Downs Forestry Partnership has achieved resounding success across the forest sector and exceeded all of its original objectives whilst remaining well within its relatively small budget.

How the project has helped the local forest sector?

- National Park viewed as an impartial trusted advisor by landowners and industry experts, able to deliver a well-rounded joined up package of information.
- Fostered greater links between woodland owners and contractors, facilitating improved levels of woodland management activity with returns feeding back into the local economy.
- The project has worked to overcome bottlenecks in the supply chain by improving industry networking and the opportunity to pool resources and work collaboratively.
- Up-skill new entrants to the forest sector making start-up ventures more robust
- More managed woodland has increased the timber output and increased local markets
- Facilitated grant funding for capital investment through LEADER and LEPs. Through engagement with the project and its partners the LEADER and LEP groups within the SDNPA are the only groups in the country to feature forestry incentives within their policies.

What were the direct and indirect gains for the SDNPA and project partners:

- Delivery of the National Park Management Plan forestry policies
- Developed best practice regarding GIS mapping of the forest resource
- Demonstrated the effectiveness of engagement across the sector beyond processing of grants
- Proven that understanding and close working with the whole timber supply chain is key to improving woodland management
- Identified key areas where grant investment in the supply chain will have the greatest effect
- Proven that partnership working between government agencies, protected landscapes and charitable trusts delivers a high return on investment

Summary of lessons learnt

What things could you have done differently that would have improved the project?

The lessons I learnt that will be of help to other projects are;

Theme	Lesson learnt
Project governance	A project plan, partnership agreement and data sharing are essential baseline documents for any partnership project
Data Sharing	There was no template or information regarding data sharing agreements available within the SDNPA. Cross directorate staff were very helpful in developing an agreed document but it was a time consuming process. The document developed for this project should be used as a template for future partnership projects where confidential data may be gathered.
Action Log	An essential document in cross organisational partnership projects. A simple record of who agrees to do what work saves time and ensures all partners follow through with work agreed at project board meetings.
GIS	Staff training is essential if GIS is to be used efficiently. Competent users can manipulate the system and it can be used for far more than the production of maps such as the prioritisation of operational engagement. The GIS system currently used by the National Park is inhibited by a slow network speed. If GIS is a major component of future projects investment in faster stand-alone systems may be required.
Digital newsletters	Industry and landowner feedback was very negative regarding emailed project newsletters. Overall a preference was stated for project webpages within the SDNPA public website as the preferred method of project update and communication to a wide audience.

Duplicate reporting	Care must be taken in partnership projects that reporting is not duplicated unnecessarily. Too often each partner organisation will ask for similar information but in different reporting formats to meet their organisation's needs. The burden on project officers can be large and at the detriment of productive work towards objectives. Often this is a slow mission creep towards duplicate reporting as the project develops. Care must be taken to avoid this erroneous work.
Flexibility to amend outcomes and objectives	The value of sustained landscape scale partnerships can be maintained by being flexible to meet the developing needs and issues of the sector. As any large scale project has success it is vital for the project board to recognize emerging issues and adapt objectives accordingly. This will enable long term success and maintain momentum. The risk of sticking religiously to original objectives is that the project becomes out of date in a changing market. It takes a long time to earn industry trust and develop momentum, sustaining partnerships in the long term is key to capitalising on this hard won success.

Appendix I

Work Breakdown Structure and Deliverables against objectives as stated in the project plan.

WBS Serial	Title	Remarks
1	Project planning	Milestone
1.1	Develop project plan	PM to lead
1.2	Confirm objectives and scope	At first steering group meeting
1.3	Publish final project plan	Week after steering group meeting
1.4	Develop working schedule	Gant chart confirmed following steering group
2	Woodland Data collection	Milestone
2.1	Collect FC ownership data	Concurrent with WBS 2.2
2.2	Collect FC stewardship data	
2.3	Collect NE ownership/grant data	
2.4	Collect woodland trust data	
2.5	Collect Biodiversity data	Sources to be confirmed
2.6	Collate all data on database	Format and file sharing to be agreed at steering group
2.7	Collate all data on GIS map	PM lead with FC input
3	ID priority woodlands	Milestone
3.1	ID areas of poor management	Woodland not in stewardship scheme
3.2	ID areas of significant biodiversity	From NE and biodiversity data
3.3	ID areas of high amenity value	In liaison with FC and Woodland Trust
3.4	Prioritise sites	
3.5	Confirm priorities with project partners	Confirmed by steering group
4	Enable woodland business database	Milestone
4.1	ID database options	PM to research options
4.2	Confirm option with proj partners	At steering Group
4.3	Collect data on existing businesses	Consolidate FC knowledge with local research
4.4	Enable grant applications (RDPE)	Identify and seize opportunities to help local woodland enterprises with grant applications that will benefit the SDNP economy
4.5	South downs brand/accreditation	Work with SNDPA to enable SDNP branding of woodland products
5	Deliver improvement to priority sites	Milestone
5.1	ID owners of priority woodland	From WBS 2.6 database and local research
5.2	Deliver advice and link to partners	
5.3	Encourage FC/Trust grant uptake	Link to FC woodland officers
5.4	Follow up sp and visits	
5.5	Link to businesses	Using WBS 4.3 database and PM recommendations
6	Link owners with local businesses	Milestone

6.1	Workshops owner & enterprise	Quarterly workshops to encourage networking between woodland owners and local enterprises that use wood or provide services
6.2	QECP wood fair	Have a stand at the event to publicise the project and its initiatives
6.3	Wealden wood fair	Have a stand at the event to publicise the project and its initiatives
7	Education initiatives	Milestone
7.1	Owner Workshops	Quarterly workshops to facilitate owner networking and collaboration
7.2	Newsletter	Quarterly project newsletter to woodland owners, enterprises and interested organisations
7.3	South Downs Apprenticeship	Investigate the possibility of apprenticeship in woodland land management with local estates part sponsored by SDNPA/FC?
8	Deliver improvements to non-priority sites	Milestone
8.1	ID owners of woodland	From WBS 2.6 database and local research
8.2	Deliver advice and link to partners	Link to FC woodland officers
8.3	Encourage FC/Trust grant uptake	
8.4	Follow up sp and visits	

Agreed deliverables

WBS Serial	Deliverable Title	Definition	Sustainability
2	Woodland Ownership Database	<p>Format MS Excel spreadsheet Excel 2003 compatible</p> <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grid reference of wood • Classification (Paws,ASNW ect) • habitat/ biodiversity data • Size of wood • Management active and historic. • Details of grant schemes • Ownership contact details • Owners management aims <p>Supporting documents GIS Map. Using Arc GIS mapping software. All products compatible with version 9.2.</p> <p>Record of improvement to sites (see serial 5)</p>	<p>Complete over 2000 woodland owners identified and comprehensive GIS system developed.</p> <p>Ownership transferred to FC on project closure.</p> <p>Database updated annually from partner feedback and FC records. Distributed to all project partners.</p>
4	Woodland Business Directory	<p>Format To be confirmed by steering group: Option 1: Develop a new Google map and web based database</p>	<p>By agreement of the project board an internal excel based record of businesses was developed. Open source public access listings of forestry businesses were</p>

		<p>Option 2: Use the existing My Forest database and map, and provide links to the website from SDNP website.</p> <p>Option 3: Use the existing Woodnet database and provide links from the SDNP website</p> <p>Options 2&3 are dependant on the agreement of the owners of the existing websites.</p>	<p>already freely available in the market through MyForest and Woodlots. All businesses identified on the internal excel database were contacted and encouraged to also use the public directories.</p>
		<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business name and contact details • Service offered • Location of business • Links to business website if available 	
5	Record of improvement to sites	<p>Format</p> <p>MS Excel spreadsheet Excel 2003 compatible</p>	<p>Complete No requirement after project closure. Partners are free to use the record of work for their own purposes.</p>
		<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of site visits • Record of works undertaken by owner • Record of grant uptake 	
6.0	Link Owners with local business	See serials 6.1 – 6.3	
6.1	Workshops owner & enterprise	<p>Format</p> <p>Informal meetings and evening events</p> <p>Quarterly workshops to encourage networking between woodland owners and local enterprises that use wood or provide services</p>	<p>Complete. Run over 20 networking and public events. All project partners will continue to advertise project themes and success beyond the life of the project at their own media and public events.</p>
		<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Themed discussions based on industry timber and harvesting requirements. • Owner requirements and awareness of other objectives • Alternative markets for woodland produce 	
6.2	QECP wood fair	<p>Format</p> <p>FC and SDNP stand at the annual event.</p>	<p>Complete. Woodfair now a separate commercial venture named the South Downs Show. Also facilitated the establishment of Wests Woodfair.</p>
		<p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FC woodland grants • Advice available through FC woodland Officers • SDNP info on the importance of woodland to the National Park 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education info that a managed wood is good for biodiversity amenity and timber • Links to partner organisations through promotional material • Advertise the advice service available to woodland owners • Advertise the presence of the enterprise database 	
6.3	Wealden wood fair	As serial 6.2 above	
7	Education initiatives	See serials 7.1 – 7.3 below	
7.1	Owner Workshops	<p>Format Quarterly workshops to facilitate owner networking and collaboration</p> <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Themed discussions on uses of woodland, sustainable timber production, biodiversity and conservation • Potential to set up practical lessons on woodland skills and management 	Complete achieved through public engagement events and workshops
7.2	Newsletter	<p>Format Quarterly project newsletter to woodland owners, enterprises and interested organisations</p> <p>MS word format Printed copies for distribution at events/workshops and e-copy for digital mailshot to woodland owners and enterprises</p> <p>Content</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FC articles regarding grant and management options • SDNP articles regarding project update and interest stories (woodland news) • Potential for columns from all project partners • Events calendar • Advertisement of partner websites and project enterprise database. 	Complete. Approved change by project board to have a project webpage on the SDNPA website following feedback from woodland owners and industry that spam email newsletters were not wanted.
7.3	South Downs Apprenticeship	<p>Format Investigate the possibility of apprenticeship in woodland land management with local</p>	Ongoing. The project has part funded a coppice apprentice and apprentice training event in partnership

		estates part sponsored by SDNPA/FC? Details unknown at Project Setup. This deliverable will evolve and be refined at a later stage of the project.	with the small woods association. Deliverable in Oct 2015.
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