

DUCHESS WOOD LOCAL NATURE RESERVE COMMITTEE

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**MEETING OF DUCHESS WOOD LOCAL NATURE RESERVE COMMITTEE,
FRIDAY, 25 JANUARY 2013 at 10:00 AM**

I refer to the above and enclose herewith, report for Agenda Item 8 (**FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**) which was marked on the Agenda as 'To Follow'

To Follow

8. **FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - CHARLIE CAIRNS** (Pages 1 - 40)

FUNDING FOR NATURAL HERITAGE PROJECTS SCOTLAND 2012

The following tables are meant as a guide to organisations seeking to undertake Natural Heritage Projects. This list is not exhaustive and other potential funds are available. The tables will be updated regularly with new and improved information whenever it becomes available.

NB. Care is required when looking for potential match funders as certain rules apply. For Example:- EU money cannot be used to match with other EU sources. Lottery money cannot be used to match with other lottery money. There are also some match funding restrictions regarding certain Government funding streams. Consult individual funds for funding rules.

<u>KEY</u>	EUROPEAN FUNDING	LOTTERY	UK GOVERNMENT	TRUSTS/ CHARITIES	ORGANISATIONS/ COMPANIES
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Funders roughly appear in descending order of maximum grant size available.

Jason Watts – SNH External Funding Advisor
Contact no. 01463 725277

Funding Organisation/ Grant Name	Who Can Apply	Nature Of Projects	Award Criteria	Other Information	Grant Value	Website links
EU LIFE+	Government Bodies, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change; • Nature and biodiversity; • Health and quality of life; • Natural resources and waste <p>The programme is divided into the following strands:</p> <p>LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity focusing on the implementation of the EU directives on the conservation of habitats and of wild birds, as well as further strengthening the knowledge needed for developing, assessing, monitoring and evaluating EU nature and biodiversity policy and legislation.</p> <p>LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance covering the other 6EAP priorities besides nature and biodiversity, as well as strategic approaches to policy development, implementation and enforcement.</p> <p>LIFE+ Information and Communication. Implementation, communication and awareness raising campaigns on environmental, nature protection or biodiversity conservation issues.</p>	Projects must help implement European Policies and Directives.	Next deadline for proposals is likely to be July 2013. Please note requirements for concepts note. (See website)	Circa £500k-£5m	http://www.snh.gov.uk/funding/life+-nature-and-biodiversity/
EU Funding Structural Funds ERDF and ESF	Public Sector Voluntary/ Charitable organisations Public/private partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business competitiveness • Increasing sustainable use (including natural and cultural assets) • Peripheral communities • Increasing the workforce • Investing in the workforce • Improve access to lifelong learning • Research and innovation • Enterprise Growth • Urban Regeneration • Rural Development 	Projects must fulfil eligibility criteria set out in the relevant operational programmes. See contact links for details.	Scotland is split between Highlands and Islands and Lowlands and Uplands (LUPS).	Variable	For Highlands and Islands European Structural Funds

<p>SRDP Scotland Rural Development Programme Includes LEADER</p>	<p>Public Sector, Landowners, Voluntary/ Charitable organisations Public/private partnerships</p>	<p>Improve Business viability Enhance Biodiversity and Landscape Improve Water Quality Tackle Climate change Support Rural Communities</p>	<p>Projects must fulfil criteria laid out in the SRDP and meet local priorities set out by Regional Project Assessment Committees (RPAC) LEADER is managed through LAGs (Local Action Groups)</p>	<p>NB. SRDP is partly funded by the EU. It cannot therefore be matched to other EU funds.</p>	<p>Variable</p>	<p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Rural/SRDP</p>
<p>Interreg IVC</p>	<p>Public Bodies Non Commercial Organisations</p>	<p>The programme provides funding for all regions of Europe plus Switzerland and Norway (regional and local public authorities) to exchange and transfer knowledge and good practice. Two main priorities are targeted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation and Knowledge economy • 'Environment and Risk prevention'. 	<p>Partners must be from at least three different countries, two of which must be from EU member states.</p>	<p>Up to 75% intervention rate</p>	<p>http://www.interreg4c.net/index.html</p>	<p>http://www.interreg4c.net/index.html</p>
<p>Heritage Lottery Fund Heritage Grants</p>	<p>Due to size of the monies available, more suitable to large charitable organisations, government bodies etc.</p>	<p>Usually larger scale applications that address nature conservation, historic building restoration, museum collections, and objects or sites relating to the UK's industrial, transport or maritime history.</p>	<p>Project must satisfy the following Strategic Aims: 1. Enable people to learn about their own and others' heritage, (Learning) 2. Conserve the UK's diverse heritage. (Conservation) 3. Enable more people to take part in and make decisions about their heritage (Participation)</p>	<p>Two stage process. Project development grants, and mentor support available between stages one and two. To find out if you project is suitable you can complete a pre application form and send it to your local office who will then contact you.</p>	<p>£50,000 or more for main grant Up to 95% grant rate</p>	<p>www.hlf.org.uk</p>
<p>Heritage Lottery Fund Landscape Partnership</p>	<p>Partnerships representing a range of heritage and community interests.</p>	<p>Aims to promote heritage conservation as an integral part of rural regeneration.</p>	<p>Requires a balance of Natural, cultural and built heritage.</p>	<p>To find out if you project is suitable you can complete a pre application form and send it to your local office who will then contact you.</p>	<p>£250k to £2m</p>	<p>www.hlf.org.uk</p>
<p>Heritage Lottery Fund Parks for People</p>	<p>Mainly Local Authorities, although not for profit organisations that own a public park can apply.</p>	<p>Restoration and regeneration of historic parks and gardens, wherever they are, including urban squares and cemeteries.</p>	<p>Projects should also enhance public access and may involve improving facilities.</p>	<p>To find out if you project is suitable you can complete a pre application form and send it to your local office who will then contact you.</p>	<p>£250,000 to £5 Million</p>	<p>www.hlf.org.uk</p>

<p>Scottish Natural Heritage</p>	<p>Community groups, voluntary groups NGOs, other organisations and private individuals.</p>	<p>Supports projects which get more people and communities actively involved in caring for Scotland's nature and landscapes.</p> <p>Community Action Grants For projects that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requesting funding between £1,000 and £20,000 - 12 months or less - short term projects that promote community action <p>This grant category DOES NOT support staff posts.</p> <p>Natural Project Grants For projects that are generally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requesting funding of £10,000 and over - more than 12 months (generally up to 3 years) - longer term delivery and implementation projects - and/or requesting funding for staff posts (regardless of project length or value of funding request) <p>This grant category has a two-stage application process.</p>	<p>Projects must meet one or more of the following outcomes / priorities:</p> <p>More people engaging with nature and landscapes (Get more people and communities involved in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - outdoor recreation, volunteering and outdoor learning - action to improve, protect and manage habitats, species and landscapes - citizen science and biological recording <p>Improved management of nature and landscapes - improve the planning and management of landscapes - improve wildlife management - improve the management and use of natural resources</p> <p>Better places created in the Central Scotland Green Network area - improve green spaces and strategic paths and places in central Scotland</p> <p>We are particularly keen to support projects that will support the delivery of the Year of Natural Scotland 2013.</p>	<p>All applicants should apply using SNH's new online grants service (unless advised otherwise).</p> <p>Community Action Grants There is no set deadline for Community Action Grants. You can apply at any time.</p> <p>It is expected that this will be a competitive grant category. Only those projects that align closely with the Community Action Grant priorities and are the highest priority will be supported.</p> <p>Natural Project Grants The next deadline for Proposals is midnight on Friday 30 November 2012.</p>	<p>Community Action Grants - between £1K and £20K</p> <p>Natural Project Grants - £10K and over</p>	<p>http://www.snh.gov.uk/funding/our-grants/</p>
<p>YEAR OF NATURAL SCOTLAND Visit Scotland Creative Scotland</p>	<p>The Visit Scotland Natural Scotland Growth Fund will support marketing projects aimed at increasing tourism spend throughout Scotland while showcasing its natural heritage.</p> <p>Arts and/or film projects, which promote and celebrate the Year of Natural Scotland. Priorities are activities that takes place in or near a recognised <u>nature reserves, parks or places</u> managed for people and nature.</p>	<p>The Visit Scotland Natural Scotland Growth Fund will support marketing projects aimed at increasing tourism spend throughout Scotland while showcasing its natural heritage.</p> <p>Arts and/or film projects, which promote and celebrate the Year of Natural Scotland. Priorities are activities that takes place in or near a recognised <u>nature reserves, parks or places</u> managed for people and nature.</p>	<p>The deadline for Creative Scotland applications is 5pm on Monday 5 November 2012.</p>	<p>The deadline for Creative Scotland applications is 5pm on Monday 5 November 2012.</p>	<p>Community Action Grants - between £1K and £20K</p> <p>Natural Project Grants - £10K and over</p>	<p>http://www.visitscotland.org/business_support/advicelink/year_of_natural_scotland/marketing_tools/funding_opportunities.aspx</p> <p>http://www.creativescotland.co.uk/investment/year-of-natural-scotland-open-fund</p>

<p>Esmée Fairbairn Foundation</p>	<p>Registered charity or properly constituted organisation</p>	<p>including National Nature Reserves, National Scenic Areas, National Parks or one of Scotland's Great Trails and/or helps promote and celebrate the life and teaching of John Muir.</p> <p>Supports work that focuses on the UK's cultural life, education, the natural environment and enabling people who are disadvantaged to participate more fully in society.</p> <p>Funding split between Main Grants and Strands Includes potential funding for research.</p>	<p>Criteria is very flexible, as long as project fits into current priorities</p> <p>Grants towards project and core costs. These include running costs such as staff salaries and overheads.</p> <p>Unlikely to fund conservation of well supported or non-native species, green gyms or local green space projects e.g. renovation or creation of community parks/gardens.</p>	<p>No maximum grant size.</p>	<p>www.esmeefairbairn.org.uk</p>
<p>Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) Funding</p>	<p>Any organisations or individuals that can demonstrate they are delivering CSGN priorities within the proposed CSGN activity area.</p>	<p>CSGN Community Projects Fund</p> <p>The CSGN Community Projects Fund is intended to support small-scale, community led projects that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver green network improvements on the ground; and/or Increase community use of the green network; and/or Increase community involvement in the maintenance and enhancement of the green network locally. <p>The overall aim of the Fund is to foster community involvement in delivering the CSGN in their area.</p>	<p>Funding is available for financial year 2012-13 and therefore activity must be complete by 31st March 2013</p> <p>Applications must be submitted by 2nd November 2012</p>	<p>CSGN Community Projects Fund Funding</p>	<p>CSGN Community Projects Fund Funding</p>
<p>EFF European Fisheries Fund</p>	<p>Fisheries Sector, Communities NGOs Public Bodies</p>	<p>Funding is available to support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strengthening and competitiveness of fisheries areas Restructuring and redirecting economic activities Diversifying and value adding activities Supporting small fisheries and tourism-related infrastructure and services for the benefit of small fisheries communities Protecting the environment in fisheries areas 	<p>Intervention rate varies with strand and location within Scotland.</p> <p>Up to £1m</p>	<p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/grants-subsidies/communities</p>	<p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/marine/grants-subsidies/communities</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establishing the production potential following natural and industrial disasters Inter-regional and trans-national co-operation. 		<p>Applications currently closed</p>	<p>>£50k</p>	<p>http://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/prog_coastal_communities_fund?tab=1&</p>
<p>Coastal Communities Fund</p>	<p>charities voluntary and community sector social enterprises, cooperatives and community ownership initiatives local authorities private sector companies.</p>	<p>1. Coastal communities are better able to use their assets (physical, natural, social, economic and cultural) to promote sustainable economic growth and jobs; And meet at least one of the following outcomes: 2. Coastal Communities have a greater capacity to create a sustainable economic future and are better equipped to adapt to change; 3. Partnerships are developed to support economic innovation, enterprise and investment either within a community and/ or across a number of coastal communities; 4. People have more opportunities for training and skills development, including volunteering.</p>				<p>www.biglotteryfund.org.uk</p>
<p>Big Lottery Fund</p>	<p>Community groups and organisations</p>	<p>The BLF funds a variety of projects across the UK using National Lottery money; Investing in Communities Community Spaces Awards for All, Communities 2014 Growing Community Assets Scottish land fund For full range of funding available see website.</p>	<p>Please contact BIG or visit the website to see what priorities they are currently funding.</p>		<p>Up to 100% funding available.</p>	<p>www.biglotteryfund.org.uk</p>
<p>Heritage Lottery Fund Young Roots</p>	<p>Groups or projects involving young people 13 – 25 years old.</p>	<p>Innovative and creative projects that target directly the needs and interests of young people</p>	<p>Specifically designed to promote the involvement of young people in preservation of their heritage through; 1. Increasing opportunities for learning about heritage, and 2. Promoting a greater awareness and appreciation of the value of heritage for our future sense of identity</p>	<p>No application deadlines.</p>	<p>£5000-£25000</p>	<p>www.hlf.org.uk</p>

Heritage Lottery Fund Your Heritage	Any constituted group or organisation.	Projects must either; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance and conserve heritage Encourage communities to identify resources and sites to the widest possible audiences. Look after and celebrate their local heritage. 	Must increase opportunities for learning and open up heritage resources and sites to the widest possible audiences.	No application deadlines.	£3,000 - £50,000 Up to 95% grant rate	www.hlf.org.uk
Climate Challenge Fund	voluntary sector, charities, schools, colleges, universities, local authorities and housing partnerships	The Scheme will fund:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects to reduce carbon emissions. Support community organisations to develop carbon emissions reduction action plans Pay for costs associated with feasibility studies. Pay for community capacity building The costs of a community establishing a partnership. 		Expression of interest forms to be submitted first.	No minimum but Upto £1m	http://ccf.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/
Landfill Tax Credit Scheme	A wide range of organisations.	Projects that involve reclaiming land, reduces or prevents pollution on land, that provide or maintain public amenities or parks, that restore or repair buildings for religious worship, or of architectural or historical interest or Biodiversity.	Organisations must be registered as an 'EB' (environmental body). Must be non-profit distributing.	Project must be within 10 miles of a landfill site.	No set amount - depends on operator See also Biffa and Wren	http://www.entrust.org.uk
BIFFA Award	A wide range of organisations	Funding is directed to projects, which provide and improve public amenities for communities within 10 miles of a Biffa operation. In addition, it funds projects that increase or maintain biodiversity.	Organisations must be registered as an 'EB' (environmental body). Organisation must not be controlled - directly or indirectly - by a local authority or a landfill operator registered for landfill tax.	For most grants limited to within 10 miles of a Biffa site for biodiversity can be upto 25 miles.	Small grants £250 -£5,000 Main grants £5k - £50k £150k -£500k for Flagship schemes	http://www.biffaward.org/home
WREN Biodiversity Action Fund	Environmental organisations, voluntary groups, charities, not-for-project organisations, local authorities, governmental bodies and community groups	Funding is targeted at Priority Habitats It aims to support the expansion, recovery and conservation of habitats that achieve Habitat Action Plan/Species Action Plan targets.	Projects requiring WREN funding must be situated within 10 miles of any licensed and registered landfill site and in Scotland within the following areas of:- City of Edinburgh, East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Falkirk, Glasgow, Midlothian, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and West Lothian.	Applicants do not have to be a registered Environmental Body in order to apply	Grants will be available between £75,000 and £250,000 for projects that will last up to five years.	http://www.wren.org.uk/how-to-apply/biodiversity-action-fund

<p>SEPA Water Environment Fund</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> restoring natural processes in rivers or lochs engineering degraded rivers to restore natural profiles by recreating meanders removal or modification of man-made barriers to improve fish passage and sediment transport restoration of flood plains, coastal intertidal zones and wetlands scoping studies to assess costed options for restoration works 	<p>Projects must deliver improvements to wetlands, rivers, lochs/ponds, estuaries or coasts; contribute towards achieving Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives; and where possible, deliver a wider range of environmental, social and economic benefits.</p>			<p>http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/restoration_fund.aspx</p>
<p>Coalfields Regeneration Trust Grant</p>	<p>Voluntary and community organisations, PTA's Parish, Town and Community Councils</p> <p>Must be constituted or work to a list of rules</p>	<p>Social enterprises. Projects that:- Provide community support and facilities or develop enterprise, life-long learning, Healthier lifestyles, or help people into work through building skills and training.</p>	<p>Not restricted other than to within coalfield regeneration areas. Trust is 'open to good ideas' and judges projects on individual merit.</p>	<p>Clydesdale, Fife, Ayrshire and Lothian.</p>	<p>Bridging the gap £500 - £10 K</p> <p>Main Grants – £30k -£300k</p>	<p>www.coalfields-regen.org.uk</p>
<p>Marine Stewardship Fund (Crown Estates)</p>	<p>Community, voluntary groups</p>	<p>Support to initiatives and programmes that contribute to the development of best practice, and make a significant contribution to the good management and stewardship of the marine estate.</p>	<p>Projects supported by the Fund must be related to Crown Estate land, either by demonstrating good management of a particular Crown Estate property, or enhancing stewardship of Crown Estate foreshore and seabed.</p>		<p>Small Grants Upto £10k</p> <p>Large Grants Over £10k</p>	<p>http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/marine/marine-stewardship-fund/</p>
<p>The Garfield Weston Foundation</p>	<p>Registered Charities</p>	<p>UK wide Education initiatives involving the arts, health, environment, community, youth, religion or welfare.</p>	<p>Must be registered charity able to supply annual report and audited accounts.</p>	<p>See website for further details. Takes 3 to 4 months to process applications.</p>	<p>Small grants upto £5,000 Larger grants £2,000-£500,000</p>	<p>www.garfieldweston.org</p>
<p>J Paul Getty JR Charitable Trust</p>	<p>Charities or comparable status</p>	<p>Historic gardens Beautiful landscapes Areas of special conservation value Training in conservation skills</p>	<p>Priority is given to projects in England, though others will be considered where they have a nationwide significance.</p>	<p>The Trust is winding down over the next 5-10 years and so has increased its annual spend. It is therefore also looking for larger legacy type projects.</p>	<p>Small grants up to £5,000 Larger grants £10,000 to £250,000</p>	<p>www.jpgettytrust.org.uk</p>

Naturesave Trust	A wide range of organisations	The scope of projects funded is broad. They seek to financially assist those projects that deal with the root of a specific environmental and/or conservationist problem and those that encourage the greater commercial adoption of sustainable development.				http://www.naturesave.co.uk/trust_naturesave.html
Big Lottery Fund Awards For All	Most groups, e.g. local communities, not-for-profit groups, Parish or Town Councils, School or Health bodies.	Very varied Grants are available for; Publicity, professional fees, research costs, equipment and materials, transport costs.	Applications for sport, art, community, environment, heritage, education or health related activities. Broad spectrum of projects that; support community activity.		Scheme is ongoing. Criteria and Guidelines have altered this year and the grant has increased to £10,000 Easy application process.	www.awardsforall.org.uk
Paths to Health (Paths for all)	Community groups, voluntary organisations, local health walks groups, local authorities, health services	Promotion of walking for health.	PFA don't normally fund building of path infrastructure.		Contact local development officer before applying.	http://www.pathsforall.org.uk
The Bromley Trust	UK Charities	Conservation and sustainability of flora and fauna & environment for wildlife and mankind.	Your charity must promote sustainability and help develop responsible knowledge of and use of the worlds resources.		Grants are made biannually, apply online by filling in a suitability questionnaire.	www.thebromleytrust.org.uk
The Ibrahim Foundation	Organisations, community groups or charities	Grants seek to foster greater awareness of, access to, and stewardship of the natural treasures of Scotland.	Foundation looks for situations where small amounts of funds will make significant impact.			http://www.ibrahimfoundation.org.uk/grant.html
The MacRobert Trust	Voluntary orgs and charities UK wide but preference given to those in Scotland	Community welfare, agriculture and horticulture- NOT conservation.			View guidelines, print off application form from website and return by post.	www.themacroberttrust.org.uk
Scottish Community Foundation	Organisations, community groups or charities	A wide range of social welfare and community development activities through a number of different grant programmes	Varies with Grant Programme, See website for details.		Only give grants in Scotland.	http://www.scottishcf.org/
Peoples Postcode Trust	Small organisations and community groups.	Poverty Prevention Advancement of Health (not research) Community Development Public Sports Human Rights and Environmental Protection			All applications for under £2000 are assessed on a monthly basis.	http://www.postcodetrust.org.uk/

Gannochy Trust	Charitable Organisations	<p>Projects promoting access to the countryside and natural environment, including paths, cycleways and waterways.</p> <p>Educational projects connected with countryside and heritage-related activities.</p> <p>Projects promoting training and volunteering in conservation, restoration and preservation work.</p> <p>Green spaces in urban areas and community woodlands.</p>	<p>Scotland Only, with Preference to Perth and environs.</p>	<p>http://www.gannochytrust.org.uk/</p>
Dulverton Trust	Charitable Organisations	<p>The Trust is keen to support the general conservation and protection of wildlife habitats within the United Kingdom. They also encourage projects concerning the sympathetic management of trees and native woodlands. Projects concerned with single species are rarely considered.</p>	<p>Small Grants upto £3,500</p> <p>Major Grants average £25k</p>	<p>http://www.dulverton.org/</p>
Waterloo Foundation	Charitable organisations	<p>Current Priorities are :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests and links to CO2. • Marine protection 	<p>No upper or lower limit but unlikely to fund >£100k</p>	<p>http://www.waterloofoundation.org.uk/</p>
The People's Trust for Endangered Species	Voluntary conservation organisations, scientific researchers, individuals and consortia	<p>Conservation of mammals in the British Isles and Eire. Acceptable fields of work for funding include scientific research, practical habitat management work, reintroduction and monitoring programmes and educational projects.</p>	<p>Deadline for applications is normally November and decisions are confirmed by the trustees in January.</p>	<p>http://www.ptes.org/index.php?cat=89</p>
Andy Fanshawe Trust	Charitable organisations, schools and youth groups	<p>Projects that allow young people to experience outdoor recreation. The grant aims to support specific projects that encourage young people to further their existing skills and gain new experiences.</p>	<p>Eligible expenditure includes equipment, course fees and trips.</p>	<p>http://www.andyfanshawe.org/</p>

Foyle Foundation	Registered charities and Schools	The Foundation funds projects or core work that makes an active contribution to improved health care.				http://www.foylefoundation.org.uk/
Sainsbury Family Charitable Trusts	Registered charities or activities with clearly defined charitable purposes.	Funding priorities amongst the trusts varies greatly but includes;- Environment, climate change, sustainable development, improving the quality of life, Plant Science etc.		18 independent trusts come under this umbrella. See website for details and links to individual trusts.		http://www.sfct.org.uk/
Steel Charitable Trust	Registered charities	Health & Medical Research; Social Services; and Environment and Culture.				http://www.steelcharitabletrust.org.uk/
Sylvia Waddilove Foundation	Charities	Farming, organic farming, animal husbandry, herbal medicines.	Only fund Charities with a turnover of less than £500,000.			http://www.pwwsolicitors.co.uk/charitable-applications/charity-details/the-sylvia-waddilove-foundation-uk
Healthy Heart Grants (Heart research UK)	Community groups, voluntary organisations and researchers	Innovative projects designed to promote heart health and to prevent or reduce the risks of heart disease.		Applications are only accepted during January and February for the May round and July and August for November.		http://www.heartresearch.org.uk/grants/healthyheartgrant
Forest Enterprise Initiative	The FEI Partnership Fund is specifically to support the work of FEI clusters.	Provides match funding for specific activities, which enhance the overall objectives of FEI. These are to help develop, among young people, a greater understanding of trees, woodlands, forest management, forest products and wood as a sustainable resource.	For details of Criteria see website.			http://www.foresteducation.org/index.php
Learning Through Landscapes Schemes	School groups; nursery, primary, secondary, special needs	Development of school grounds for sport, environmental and educational purposes. To help children learn and develop in a safe, healthy and sustainable environment.	Empowering children to be active agents for change, making their school grounds a more stimulating and enjoyable place in which to learn, relax and play.	Several schemes exist. In Scotland the scheme is called Grounds for Learning.		http://www.gflscotland.org.uk/
The Waterways Trust Small	Organisations, community groups or schools.	Waterway wildlife conservation	Project must be waterway related (canal or river) and meet at least			www.thewaterwaystrust.org.uk



<p>Grants Scheme</p>		<p>Community based projects to improve facilities on canals and inland waterways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide lasting environmental enhancement • Encourage public enjoyment and awareness of the waterways • Actively involve and benefit the community • Improve educational opportunity and interpretation of the waterway • Benefit young people 	<p>one of the following objectives. Preference will be given to projects that address more than one</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
<p>B & Q One Planet Living Grants</p>	<p>Community Groups, schools and charitable organisations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment/Energy Saving • Natural Habitats/Wildlife • Local Culture/Heritage 	<p>Project must be local to the store (within a 20-mile radius) and be sustainable.</p>	<p>Some groups have also been given smaller donations in kind by their local store.</p>	<p>http://www.diy.com/diy/isb/corporate/content/environment_ethics/ethics/community/grants.jsp</p>
<p>Tree Council Grants</p>	<p>Schools Community Groups</p>	<p>Tree Planting schemes Two Funds One for Schools the other for Community Groups.</p>	<p>Funds available to assist community and school groups proposing to undertake well-planned tree planting projects. This could be a formal group, such as cubs, guides or youth clubs; alternatively it could be a community team assembled for the purpose of the project.</p>	<p>Upto £700</p>	<p>http://www.treecouncil.org.uk</p>
<p>Woodland Trust – Trees for All</p>	<p>Community groups, schools and youth groups</p>	<p>Community tree planting</p>		<p>Small grants of £100 and free tree growing packs</p>	<p>http://www.treeforall.org.uk/Scotland/</p>

Prospective funding providers for Friends of Duchess Wood Action plan

- Please refer to the December Funding Alert for further details and closing dates

Action	Prospective Funder	Notes
Re-plant cleared areas with appropriate native trees	Woodland trust	Free trees to be delivered 4 th March 2013 (only 1250 packs available so prompt application essential)
Provide signage from Rhu Road Higher to car park	Comunn na Gaidhlig Bilingual Signs (also for marketing materials and leaflets)	Comunn na Gaidhlig MUST be contacted before making the application
Undertake surveys of Rookery, Mammals, other animals, insects, water living species.	Skills for the Future Programme from the Heritage Lottery Fund	Applicants must submit first found application by 31 st Jan 2013
Improve the educational value of the wood for teachers, pupils . Encourage greater involvement by local schools and colleges	Connecting Classrooms Partnership Grants	Project based work. Closing date 11 th Feb 2013

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Duchess Wood Local Nature Reserve Committee

FUNDING, IMPLEMENTATION AND DELIVERY PLAN 2012-16

for the

DUCHESS WOOD LOCAL NATURE RESERVE

Helensburgh

Argyll and Bute



**Full management plan approved by Helensburgh & Lomond Area Committee 9th October
2012**

THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR DUCHESS WOOD LNR 2012-2016

Executive Summary

i. This is the fourth consecutive Management Plan for Duchess Wood. It serves three main purposes:

- a. to provide a basis for actions within the five year span;
- b. to provide longer term policy within which the five-year work is set;
- c. to provide the basis for seeking funding to support the action.

Overall aims of the Management Plan

Duchess Wood will be managed as a semi-natural area, to conserve and enhance its biodiversity and landscape value, to encourage research, and to provide visitors with reasonable access and opportunities for quiet recreation and education.

Location

ii. Duchess Wood lies at the western edge of Helensburgh, north of Rhu Road Higher and south of the West Highland railway line. It is bounded on the east by a residential area and on the west by semi-improved wet grassland. At the southern edge there are sports pitches and some housing.

Designation

iii. Duchess Wood is the only Local Nature Reserve in Argyll and Bute. It lies within the Green Belt and is an Open Space Protection Area. It is a "Woodland of Long Established Plantation Origin" on the Scottish Natural Heritage Ancient Woodland Inventory.

Value

iv. Duchess Wood is highly valued by the local community and much used by local people and visitors. The importance of Duchess Wood has been recognised in official reports. The "Greenspace Audit and Action Plan" (2006) identified Duchess Wood as one of just four "most valued sites" in the Helensburgh area, and one of only seven designated for priority action. The "Green Belt Landscape Study" (2010, p76) defined Duchess Wood as of high value and described it as "managed well". The main paths in Duchess Wood have been designated by A&BC as Core Paths.

Management responsibilities

v. The landowner is Luss Estates Ltd which on 19 November 2010 renewed its Management Agreement with Argyll and Bute Council for the Council to manage the Wood as a Local Nature Reserve for a further ten years. Responsibility has been delegated to the

Duchess Wood Local Nature Reserve Committee (DWLNRC) to oversee the Wood's management on behalf of the Council. The DWLNRC has prepared this plan.

Partnership

vi. Partnership with other organisations is integral to the management of the Wood. Lower Clyde Greenspace acts as the Council's agent over some aspects. The voluntary Scottish charity Friends of Duchess Wood assists with day-to-day safeguarding tasks and carries out certain management and educational tasks delegated to it by the DWLNRC; it also seeks funding related to those tasks. Other official and voluntary organisations assist in different ways and they are listed in the body of this Plan. Duchess Wood is much valued in terms of biodiversity and recreational value by local residents and visitors. Partnership working helps foster a sense of service to the community and helps bring the community together.

vii. In line with the views of Scottish Natural Heritage and Forestry Commission Scotland the Wood will be managed to be multipurpose. The Plan takes into account the primary designation of the Wood as a Local Nature Reserve (and the protection and enhancement of its biodiversity), its function as community woodland with a wide range of users, and the possibility, arising from the management activities, of using timber from the Wood for a variety of purposes. We will do this by working in partnership both with official and with voluntary organisations, and by taking into account the needs of the different users of the Wood.

Long-term objectives

viii. The long term objectives are likely to remain unchanged for the foreseeable future, and reflect the aims above:

- a. to manage the Wood so as to maintain and enhance its semi-natural mostly broad-leaved habitat and conserve and improve its biodiversity;
 - a. to provide and enhance provisions for public access;
 - b. to maintain access ways and other facilities used by visitors;
 - c. to encourage and publicise research;
 - d. to encourage and promote education and recreation
 - e. to support voluntary involvement.

Medium term objectives and priorities for action

ix. Within each long-term objective are several medium-term objectives, and medium and short term actions, which we anticipate will be met during the life of this plan, but with the proviso that many of the actions depend on the necessary external funding being found, and this is a major challenge. The delivery of all of these objectives is supported by a number of agreed operational policies which help determine the approach to be taken. In the context of limited availability of funding it is important to be clear about where the

priorities lie; the main elements are summarised below and set out in a comprehensive action table in the MP.

- a. Woodland management:
- continue to restructure the woodland to a more native composition and condition and to assess, protect and enhance its biodiversity;
 - establish a strategy and action plan for the boundaries; increase the “woodland corridors” around Duchess Wood;
 - investigate the use of timber from the Wood which becomes available as the result of action in support of the MP.

Action priorities

- *secure professional advice on woodland management
- *remove selected storm-damaged trees
- *create open glades/fell sycamore near peripheral path
- *eradicate Japanese knotweed and rhododendron
- *clear fell small sycamore coups
- *plant/replant where opportunities arise
- *boundary management
- *establish how best to use timber from Wood

- b. Public access:
- provide clear signage to the Wood and around the main paths;
 - create no new paths (with one possible exception) but improve existing constructed paths, particularly at burn crossing points.

Action priorities

- * new car park sign from Rhu Road Higher
- * additional direction and information signs in Wood
- * replace three bridges by large culverts

- c. Maintenance:
- maintain paths and drainage and other facilities to ensure the Wood remains an attractive, diverse and reasonably safe natural woodland through regular inspection, repair and safeguarding;

Action priorities

- * resurface the all-abilities path and the car park
- * maintain existing paths, drainage, fencing and signs
- * deal with storm damage where it affects access or safety
- * clear litter and report problems to fire, police and other services

- d. Research:

- encourage research into the Wood's plants and wildlife and publish the results.

Action priorities

- * conduct surveys of animals, birds, insects and water life

e. Education and recreation:

- enhance the use of the Wood for educational purposes and maintain and enhance its educational values and facilities;
- establish policies for recreation which take account of the different needs of users.

Action priorities

- * liaise with schools and tertiary education centres
- * revise and relaunch information pack for schools
- * visitor survey
- * maintain website and publish information leaflets

f. Voluntary effort:

- support voluntary effort to protect, maintain and enhance the Wood and its facilities.

Action priorities

- * support the Friends of Duchess Wood and coordinate voluntary effort

x. Some of the priorities will need substantial funding, some will need limited funding, whereas others can be undertaken by voluntary action. These priorities indicate a balanced and positive approach which should lead to significant improvements in the biodiversity of the Wood and its value to the local community.

FUNDING, IMPLEMENTATION AND DELIVERY PLAN

Abbreviations used

DW	=	Duchess Wood
LNR	=	Local Nature Reserve
DWLNRC	=	Duchess Wood Local Nature Reserve Committee
A&BC	=	Argyll and Bute Council
H&LCPG	=	Helensburgh and Lomond Area Community Planning Group
MP	=	Management Plan (for Duchess Wood)
LCG	=	Lower Clyde Greenspace
FODW	=	Friends of Duchess Wood
R&AS	=	Roads and Amenities Services
LE	=	Luss Estates Company
Emp.	=	Employability Team
Comm. Pay.	=	Community Payback Team
Gn. Gym	=	TCV Scotland Green Gym scheme
Lead	=	Lead person / organisation for any task (responsibility to carry out)
Asst.	=	Person / organisation which might assist the lead

Background

The Duchess Wood Management Plan outlines 6 major long term objectives, under which sit a considerable number of actions deemed necessary to achieve these objectives. The six major objectives are;

1. To manage the Wood so as to maintain and enhance its semi-natural broadleaved habitat, and conserve and improve its biodiversity.
2. To provide and enhance provisions for public access.
3. To maintain access ways and other facilities used by visitors.
4. To encourage and publicise research.
5. To encourage and promote education and recreation.
6. To support voluntary involvement.

It is important to realise that, beyond those actions identified as falling within a routine maintenance programme, or with health and safety implications, Argyll and Bute Council has very limited funding resource to direct towards the development of the woodland. Therefore, in order to deliver the range of actions underlying these objectives, it will be necessary to proceed in a spirit of partnership, working together to identify, bid for and hopefully achieve external funding that will allow Duchess Wood LNR to continue to be a valuable resource for the community of Helensburgh and the wider area.

Each possible external funder may be interested in delivering more than one identified action, and are more likely to consider funding a range of actions that may fall within their funding criteria. Therefore, it is considered important to place the various actions into “baskets” which will have a commonality in terms of their possible

implementation methods, their interest to funders and the range of external partners that may be involved in their delivery.

We need to:

1. Acknowledge resource which it is accepted is dedicated to particular actions, whether this resource comes from voluntary sources such as FODW, or from routine A&BC sources for such activities as bin clearing or Japanese Knotweed treatment
2. Acknowledge “negotiated” resource which can be accessed without a formal bidding process, such as that from FODW or A&BC funds; from the Employability team, or Community Payback; or from “community spirit” (for example contractor support or from Lomond School. The resource supporting points 1 and 2 is described in Part C below.
3. Identify where single or small groups of projects (“parcels”) could be separately externally funded
4. Identify suitable baskets of projects linked to the main objective structure of the Management Plan
5. Identify where “cross-cutting” baskets could be created to form a thematic group of projects.

This report is divided into the following parts :

- A. Purposes
- B. External grants : “baskets” and “parcels”
- C. Routine implementation from existing resources

A. Purposes

The central purposes of this paper are to identify

- what needs to be implemented
- by whom it should be implemented
- when it needs to be implemented
- where resources might be obtained

Estimated costs have been included for some elements, but while it is helpful to have in mind estimates from experience, more precise costs will be needed for funding bids.

B External grants, baskets and parcels

Four main Projects have therefore been identified, each effectively representing a “basket” of actions that are detailed in the Management Plan. These are;

1. Woodland Infrastructure – this will include the actions within the woodland management plan that form part of the access network within the woodland, or actions that are likely to require the services of professional contractors, or actions which meet both of these criteria, or actions that form precursors to any of these actions.

The Woodland Infrastructure Project is likely to be attractive to organisations interested in improving public access to the woodland environment, for example the Forestry Commission. Any funding bid in this respect should come from Argyll and Bute Council, represented by Lower Clyde Greenspace. The same organisations should have primary roles in delivery.

2. Healthy Wood, Healthy You – this Project captures the range of actions which may be achievable through a community volunteering programme and generally, although not exclusively, will comprise actions which relate to woodland management, for example cutting rhododendron, small sycamore etc, but also perhaps some routine path work such as leaf raking, drainage ditch digging and so on. Some such activities are already carried out by the Friends of Duchess Wood. However, Healthy Wood Healthy You would see an increase in the scale of such activities in terms of the numbers participating, the range of community members participating and the frequency of activity. Healthy Wood Healthy You is likely to appeal to funders who will not have a strict interest in the physical outcomes in terms of woodland management, but who will have an interest in the process by which it is achieved. So, for example, a Duchess Wood Green Gym could be set up which initially involves a high degree of support from The Conservation Volunteers (ICV – previously known as BTCV). However within this initial ICV supported scheme we could build in a training element which would train key local people in leading volunteer work groups, thus enabling us to move away from a supported Green Gym Programme towards a Community Green Gym. Additionally, this makes the approach more sustainable in a longer term, less dependant on external funding, and increases the skills of local people. Such an approach is likely to be of interest to funders such as SNH, and also to NHS funding sources. Any bid to SNH should come from the local community, possibly FODW, and bids to NHS from Argyll and Bute Council, represented by Lower Clyde Greenspace. The Council should maintain an overarching responsibility for delivery, but remitted to FODW and LCG.

3. Know your Woodland - this is essentially an information gathering and awareness raising Project which is important in terms of providing a snapshot of the current health of the woodland, measuring change across the life of the current management plan, and therefore helping to evolve possible actions for future drafts of the management plan. Much valuable work has already been carried out, notably by the Friends of Duchess Wood, using local knowledge and expertise. Examples of the sort of information involved may be species lists, habitat mapping and visitor surveys. Additionally, raising awareness amongst the community of the value of the woodland, and awareness of the need for responsible access, are potential areas of activity. Due to the valuable networking already carried out by

FODW, including identifying local expertise, it is likely that Know Your Woodland will not be a project requiring high levels of funding. Costs are more likely to be found in the need for storage of data, dissemination of information and organisation of research. As it closely involves local communities with their own environment, it is likely that Know your Woodland will also be of interest to SNH in terms of funding. Given that it is likely to be less costly than Healthy Wood Healthy You, there would perhaps be benefits in lumping the two projects into one funding bid, therefore increasing outcomes without drastically increasing the costs. It is likely that any funding bid in this respect will be led by the local community, possibly FODW. Similarly, they will lead on delivery.

4. Learn in Your Woodland - this focuses strongly on education, using Duchess Wood as a resource for lifelong learning. Outcomes are likely to involve the updating of the education pack, encouraging educational establishments to contribute to the research element of the management plan, encouraging education beyond environmental education, and looking at new methods for delivering education (for example, new technologies). It is likely that any funding bid in this respect would be taken forward by Argyll and Bute Council, represented by the education rep. on the LNR Management Group.

External grants are needed to carry out essential larger tasks which have not been attended to over the course of previous plans. The established process in the past has been for LCG (as agent of A&BC) to obtain major, fundamental grants and for FODW to obtain lesser, supplementary grants. FODW has been successful in obtaining minor grants in the past few years, augmented by membership fees. No major grants have been sought in several years, the last major grant being £11,000 from NHS for a Duchess Wood Green Gym, achieved by Lower Clyde Greenspace in 2009.

The “basket” approach has been advanced by which “baskets” of projects, defined, justified, costed with quotations from contractors, and (as necessary) accompanied by maps or technical drawings, would be prepared as a matter of priority so that either existing major funds can be approached as soon as possible or the DWLNRC can respond quickly when new sources of money get announced. Seeking major external grants would seem to be a high priority.

C. Routine implementation from existing resources

NOTE : The person / organisation designated as Lead has the responsibility to ensure that the task is carried out in the given time-scale.

NOTE; This item is subject to further detailed dialogue, in particular with R&AS

Implementation task	Responsibility	Frequency	Relationship to MP objectives in CC's table
1. Convener and chair DWLNRC	Lead : Convener Asst. : Secretary	At least quarterly. More often if required.	
2. Check whole DW for safety	Lead : R&AS Asst. : FODW	At least monthly. More often if FODW notify problems. Report implementation to DWLNRC quarterly. Action by R&AS on findings.	3(c)
3. Boundary survey to remove dangerous trees / branches	Lead : R&AS Asst. in survey : FODW	Quarterly ???	1(r)
4. Safeguarding / checking for social problems and report	Lead : FODW	Constant. Report problems to relevant authority immediately (e.g. police, fire, etc.).	
5. Liaison with police, fire and environmental services	Lead : Convener / H&LCPG Asst. : FODW	Annual tour of DW and discussion as established. Special extra contact as needed.	
6. Litter clearance	Lead : FODW Asst. : Other volunteers	Constant near paths. FODW monthly work parties for larger tasks.	3(c)

Implementation task	Responsibility	Frequency	Relationship to MP objectives in CC's table
7. Fly tipping	Lead Environmental Officer Asst. : FODW	As required. A&BC Environmental Officer responds to notification from anyone, but FODW to be alert.	
8. Culvert clearing	Lead : LCG Asst. : Emp. / FODW	Seasonal.	3(c)
9. Dog fouling	Lead : Evir. Officer Asst. : FODW	Constant.	
10. Bin emptying	R&AS	Constant.	
11. Basic path maintenance	Lead : R&AS Asst. : Emp. / Comm. Pay.	As identified in monthly safety check.	
12. Small sycamore clearance	Lead : FODW Asst. : Comm. Pay.	As time / opportunity permit	1(g), 1(h), 1(j)
13. Rhododendron and bracken clearance	Lead : FODW Asst. : Comm. Pay.	As time / opportunity permit	1(l), 1(m), 1(p)
14. Japanese knotweed eradication	R&AS	Jan. / Feb. train team in technique. Spraying April/May and August in both 2013 and 2014	1(n)
15. Pony field grass cutting	Lead : ?? Comm. Pay. ?? (to be negotiated) Asst. : FODW	May/June and Aug./Sept.	
16. 1(f), 1(h) and 1(o)	Lead : LCG Asst. : Green Gym, etc.	Before October 2013	1(f), 1(h) and 1(o)

Implementation task	Responsibility	Frequency	Relationship to MP objectives in CC's table
17. Research studies on selected wildlife aspects	FODW	As seasons and expertise are appropriate/available.	1(q)
18. Creation and printing FODW popular checklists based on research	FODW	As above.	4(c)
19. Regular DW newsletters	FODW	At least twice a year	
20. Liaison with residents neighbouring DW	????	????	1(t), 1(u)
21. Liaison with other local voluntary groups	FODW	As appropriate	6(a)
22. CC's educational items	Lead : David Chandler Asst. : FODW		5(a), 5(b) and 5(c)
23. Progress reports to DWLNRC	All those with responsibilities (e.g. R&AS, LCG, FODW, etc.)	For quarterly DWLNRC meetings	

D. Financial accountability and communication

The success of Duchess Wood depends on partnership and that implies openness and ready communication. It is suggested that any person or organisation that controls funds should report on the use of these funds to the DWLNRC even though formal accounting may be through other routes. Also, A&BC has a code of communication and it is suggested that this code should apply between the DW partners.

Basket	Parcel	Priority H/M/L	Relevant Management Plan Actions	Lead responsibility	Support role	Core maintenance	Estimated cost	Notes
1. Woodland Infrastructure	Thinning of large sycamore and beech	M	1(a) Secure professional support to advise on woodland management.					
			1 (b) Fell standing deadwood near paths and where necessary create additional standing deadwood.					
			1 (c) Protect and retain native trees, unless they become unsafe near to paths.					
			1 (f) identify mature sycamore to be retained					
			1 (h) treat or manage to prevent regrowth					
			1 (i) seek funding and professional support to clear-fell designated coups					
			1(j) re-plant cleared areas with appropriate native trees.					
			1(k) A small number of other semi-mature beech trees will be identified for retention and protection, while the remaining trees will be removed at the same time as other operations are being carried out in the area.					
			1(a) Secure professional support to advise on woodland management.					
			1 (b) Fell standing deadwood near paths and where necessary create additional standing deadwood.					
Creation of glades		H	1 (e) Create open glades around the peripheral path.					
			1(a) Secure professional support to advise on woodland management.					
Removal of standing or part fallen deadwood		H	1(a) Secure professional support to advise on woodland management.					

											1. (b) Fell standing deadwood near paths and where necessary create additional standing deadwood.										
	Woodland edge transition zone	L									<p>1 (r) Carry out a thorough boundary survey, and fell or lop trees identified as particularly dangerous.</p> <p>1 (s) Begin to establish a transition zone between Wood and gardens</p> <p>1 (t) Organise a campaign to help improve understanding of how neighbouring residents can help protect and enhance the Wood.</p> <p>1 (u) Explore opportunities in relation to neighbouring land.</p>										
	Seek professional advice										<p>1(a) Secure professional support to advise on woodland management.</p>										
	Resurface the all abilities path	H									<p>3 (a) Resurface the all-abilities path and the car park.</p>										
	(ii) Resurface the car park	H									<p>2 (c) Investigate possibility of making new all-abilities path from area of Strathclyde Court garages to car park, so that the all-abilities route becomes circular.</p>										
	(iv) Replace bridges with culverts, when possible	M									<p>3 (a) Resurface the all-abilities path and the car park.</p> <p>2 (d) Progressively replace S Bridge, SW Bridge and NE Bridge by suitable culverts.</p>										

2. Healthy Wood Healthy You	Creation of glades			1 (d) Thin native trees in some areas.							
				1 (e) Create open glades around the peripheral path.							
	(iv) Replace bridges with culverts, when possible	M			2 (d) progressively replace S Bridge, SW Bridge and NE Bridge by suitable culverts.						
					2 (e) Improve grading at Thurgood Bridge, NE Bridge, and S Culvert.						
	(v) Signposting	M			2(a) Provide signage from Rhu Road Higher to car park.						
					2 (b) Provide colour-coded posts to indicate main routes round Wood, and incorporate these in maps of Wood.						
	(iv) Woodland edge transition zone	L			1 (t) Organise a campaign to help improve understanding of how neighbouring residents can help protect and enhance the Wood.						
					1 (u) Explore opportunities in relation to neighbouring land.						
	(v) Establish Community Green Gym	H			1 (c) Protect and retain native trees, unless they become unsafe near to paths.						
					1 (f) identify mature sycamore to be retained						
				1 (g) cut back regrowth and saplings near peripheral path							
				1 (h) treat or manage to prevent regrowth							
				1(j) re-plant cleared areas with appropriate native trees.							

<p>3. Know Your Woodland</p>	<p>Community Biological recording/citizen science</p>		<p>1(k) A small number of other semi-mature beech trees will be identified for retention and protection, while the remaining trees will be removed at the same time as other operations are being carried out in the area.</p>	<p>1 (l) Remove rhododendron bushes progressively throughout Wood, beginning on west side.</p>	<p>1 (m) Chemically treat or physically inhibit regrowth.</p>	<p>1 (o) Monitor and take action to control laurel and lamium when opportunities arise.</p>	<p>1 (p) Take action when necessary to control bramble and bracken.</p>																							
			<p>4 (b) Undertake surveys of:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the rookery population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mammals (particularly bats) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other animals (reptiles, amphibians, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> insects and spiders (particularly butterflies and moths). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water-living species. 	<p>4 (a) Investigate sources of information on surface geology and soils.</p>	<p>5 (d) Survey visitors to get a better understanding of numbers and needs.</p>																				

Woodland enterprise	<p>1 (y) Investigate other uses of wood products, such as charcoal production.</p> <p>1 (w) Establish a means of safely gathering and securely storing wood. Investigate partnership working with local firewood suppliers or of selling firewood directly.</p> <p>1 (x) Establish links with local craft workers so that hardwoods can be made available for turning etc.</p>								
Dissemination of woodland information	<p>4 (c) Continue to update and enhance the existing checklists.</p> <p>5 (e) Maintain the FODW website and publish information leaflets.</p> <p>5 (f) Establish and promulgate guidance on cycling and horseriding.</p>								
Community Safeguarding	<p>3 (c) Regular inspections and safeguarding will continue, supported by regular and ad-hoc FODW work parties. Litter clearance and reporting problems to emergency services and others.</p>								
Community action arising from citizen science	<p>1 (v) Look for opportunities to lobby for the establishment of additional woodland.</p> <p>1 (q) Specific action will be considered in relation to plants; mammals, particularly bats; insects; and birds.</p> <p>Promote the Wood as a valuable community recreational resource.</p>								

C. Routine implementation from existing resources

NOTE : The person / organisation designated as Lead has the responsibility to ensure that the task is carried out in the given time-scale.

NOTE; This item is subject to further detailed dialogue, in particular with R&AS

Implementation task	Responsibility	Frequency	Relationship to MP objectives in CC's table
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3. Boundary survey to remove dangerous trees / branches	Lead : R&AS Asst. in survey : FODW	Quarterly ???	1(r)
4. Safeguarding / checking for social problems and report	Lead : FODW	Constant. Report problems to relevant authority immediately (e.g. police, fire, etc.).	
5. Liaison with police, fire and environmental services	Lead : Convener / H&LCPG Asst. : FODW	Annual tour of DW and discussion as established. Special extra contact as needed.	
6. Litter clearance	Lead : FODW Asst. : Other volunteers	Constant near paths. FODW monthly work parties for larger tasks.	3(c)

Implementation task	Responsibility	Frequency	Relationship to MP objectives in CC's table
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8. Culvert clearing	Lead : LCG Asst. : Emp. / FODW	Seasonal.	3(c)
9. Dog fouling	Lead : Evir. Officer Asst. : FODW	Constant.	
10. Bin emptying	R&AS	Constant.	
11. Basic path maintenance	Lead : R&AS Asst. : Emp. / Comm. Pay.	As identified in monthly safety check.	
12. Small sycamore clearance	Lead : FODW Asst. : Comm. Pay.	As time / opportunity permit	1(g), 1(h), 1(j)
13. Rhododendron and bracken clearance	Lead : FODW Asst. : Comm. Pay.	As time / opportunity permit	1(l), 1(m), 1(p)
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19. Regular DW newsletters	FODW	At least twice a year	
20. Liaison with residents neighbouring DW	????	????	1(t), 1(u)
21. Liaison with other local voluntary groups	FODW	As appropriate	6(a)
22. CC's educational items	Lead : David Chandler Asst. : FODW		5(a), 5(b) and 5(c)
23. Progress reports to DWLNRC	All those with responsibilities (e.g. R&AS, LCG, FODW, etc.)	For quarterly DWLNRC meetings	

D. Financial accountability and communication

The success of Duchess Wood depends on partnership and that implies openness and ready communication. It is suggested that any person or organisation that controls funds should report on the use of these funds to the DWLNRC even though formal accounting may be through other routes. Also, A&BC has a code of communication and it is suggested that this code should apply between the DW partners.

Appendix

List of actions extracted from Management Plan

Long-term objective	Action (priorities in bold)
1. To manage the Wood so as to maintain and enhance its semi-natural broad-leaved habitat, and conserve and improve its biodiversity.	1(a) Secure professional support to advise on woodland management.
	1 (b) Fell standing deadwood near paths and where necessary create additional standing deadwood.
	1 (c) Protect and retain native trees, unless they become unsafe near to paths.
	1 (d) Thin native trees in some areas.
	1 (e) Create open glades around the peripheral path.
	1 (f) identify mature sycamore to be retained
	1 (g) cut back regrowth and saplings near peripheral path
	1 (h) treat or manage to prevent regrowth
	1 (i) seek funding and professional support to clear-fell designated coups
	1(j) re-plant cleared areas with appropriate native trees.
	1(k) A small number of other semi-mature beech trees will be identified for retention and protection, while the remaining trees will be removed at the same time as other operations are being carried out in the area.
	1 (l)Remove rhododendron bushes progressively throughout Wood, beginning on west side.
	1 (m) Chemically treat or physically inhibit regrowth.
	1 (n)Remove and chemically treat Japanese knotweed.
	1 (o)Monitor and take action to control laurel and lamium when opportunities arise.
	1 (p)Take action when necessary to control bramble and bracken.
	1 (q)Specific action will be considered in relation to plants; mammals, particularly bats; insects; and birds.
	1 (r) Carry out a thorough boundary survey, and fell or lop trees identified as particularly dangerous.
	1 (s)Begin to establish a transition zone between Wood and gardens
1 (t)Organise a campaign to help improve understanding of how neighbouring residents can help protect and enhance the Wood.	
1 (u)Explore opportunities in relation to neighbouring land.	
1 (v)Look for opportunities to lobby for the establishment of additional woodland.	
1 (w)Establish a means of safely gathering and securely storing wood. Investigate partnership working with local firewood suppliers or of selling firewood directly.	
1 (x)Establish links with local craft workers so that hardwoods can be made available for turning etc.	
1 (y)Investigate other uses of wood products, such as charcoal production.	

Long-term objective	Action (priorities in bold)
2. To provide and enhance provisions for public access.	2(a) Provide signage from Rhu Road Higher to car park.
	2 (b) Provide colour-coded posts to indicate main routes round Wood, and incorporate these in maps of Wood.
	2 (c) Investigate possibility of making new all-abilities path from area of Strathclyde Court garages to car park, so that the all-abilities route becomes circular. Encourage use of the main peripheral paths (<i>by improved signing and information – see other objectives</i>).
	2 (d) Progressively replace S Bridge, SW Bridge and NE Bridge by suitable culverts. 2 (e) Improve grading at Thurgood Bridge, NE Bridge, and S Culvert.
3. To maintain access ways and other facilities used by visitors.	3 (a) Resurface the all-abilities path and the car park.
	3 (b) The three remaining wooden bridges on the peripheral path (NE, SE and SW) will be maintained until they can be replaced. Drainage channels and culverts will be maintained. Benches and tables will be maintained.
	3 (c) Regular inspections and safeguarding will continue, supported by regular and ad-hoc FODW work parties. Litter clearance and reporting problems to emergency services and others.
4. To encourage and publicise research.	4 (a) Investigate sources of information on surface geology and soils.
	4 (b) Undertake surveys of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rookery population • mammals (particularly bats) • other animals (reptiles, amphibians, etc) • insects and spiders (particularly butterflies and moths). • water-living species.
	4 (c) Continue to update and enhance the existing checklists.
5. To encourage and promote education and recreation.	5 (a) Improve the educational value of the Wood for teachers, pupils, students and adults of all ages. 5 (b) Encourage greater involvement by local schools and colleges in supporting research, and protecting and enhancing the Wood.
	5 (c) Revise and relaunch the Education Pack aimed at primary schools.
	5 (d) Survey visitors to get a better understanding of numbers and needs.
	5 (e) Maintain the FODW website and publish information leaflets. Promote the Wood as a valuable community recreational resource.
	5 (f) Establish and promulgate guidance on cycling and horseriding.
	5 (g) Examine the possibility of developing the Pony Field area further as a central location for information and recreation information.

Long-term objective	Action (priorities in bold)
6. To support voluntary involvement.	6 (a) Support the work of FODW and other local voluntary groups.
	6 (b) Direct support for insurance costs will continue to be covered by A&BC.
	6 (c) FODW will be represented on the DWLNRC.
	6 (d) Local groups will, where necessary, coordinate their activities and priorities.
	6 (e) Groups will be alerted to opportunities for training and development.

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