



Agroforestry and an integrated approach to farming in Scotland

Mike Strachan

Policy and Development Officer

Chair of UK Farm Woodland Forum

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1424 – James 1st introduced legislation banning the general use of woodlands without permission and actively encouraged planting

1504 – Scottish Parliament ordained that every lord shall plant *`at the leist ane aker of wood'*

- Under the old WGS 2 (1991) Agro-forestry was an option, with the grant paid pro-rata on the number of plants/hectare
- This was accessible across the UK but not heavily promoted and therefore no uptake

- Woodland Expansion Advisory Group (WEAG) set up.
- Held 6 public meetings across Scotland during 2012 to discuss how the Forestry Grant Scheme and integration with Farming could be improved.

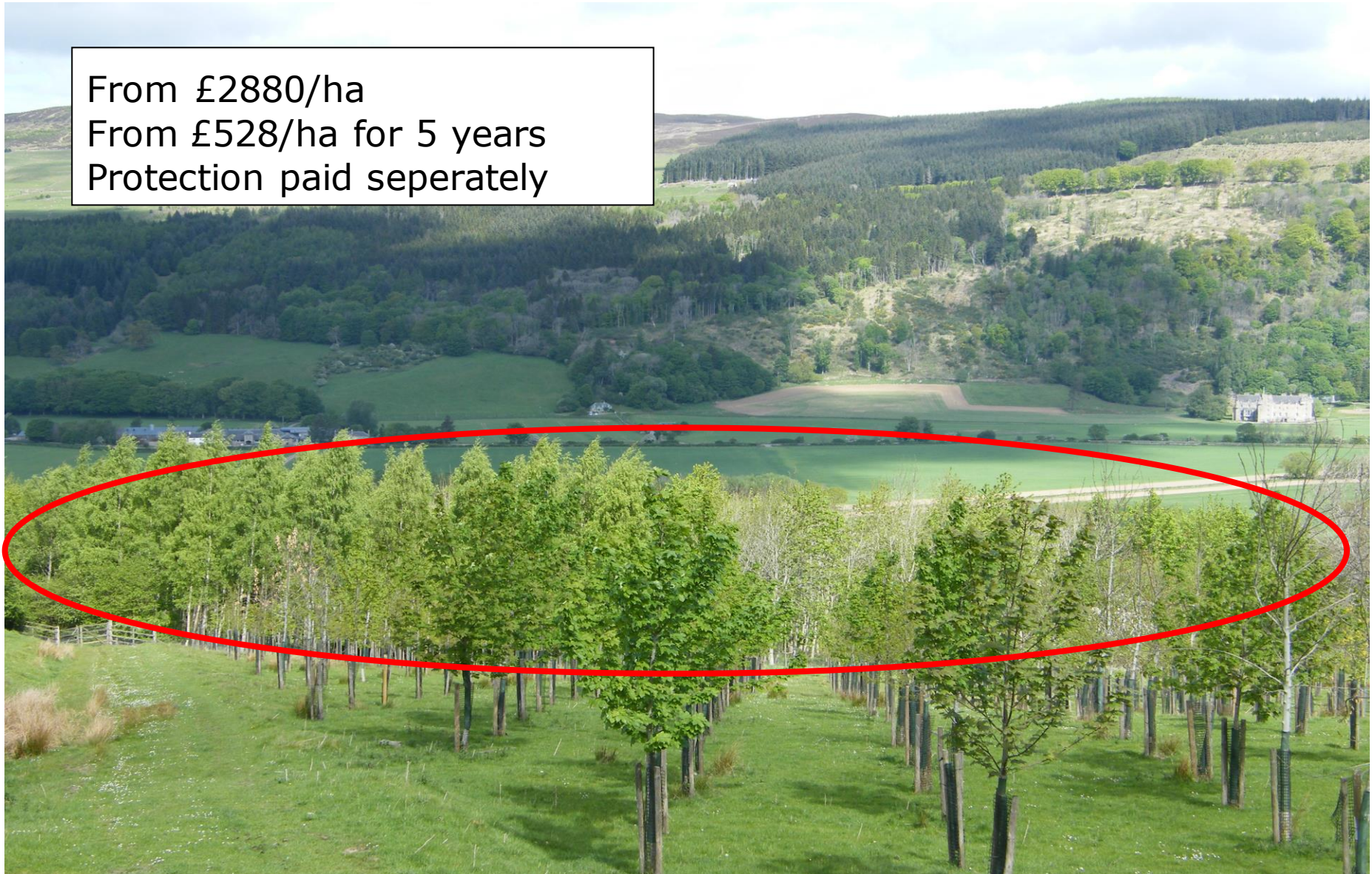
- 'Agroforestry models could help to overcome cultural barriers between farming and forestry'
- 'Farmers do not see the value of trees on their land'
- 'Strategies do not get woodland planted'
- 'Trees should be planted for the right reason'
- 'Shelter belts could be of great value'
- 'Cattle should be allowed into Woodlands when the woodlands are 10 years old'
- 'Support for Agroforestry models and shelterbelts'

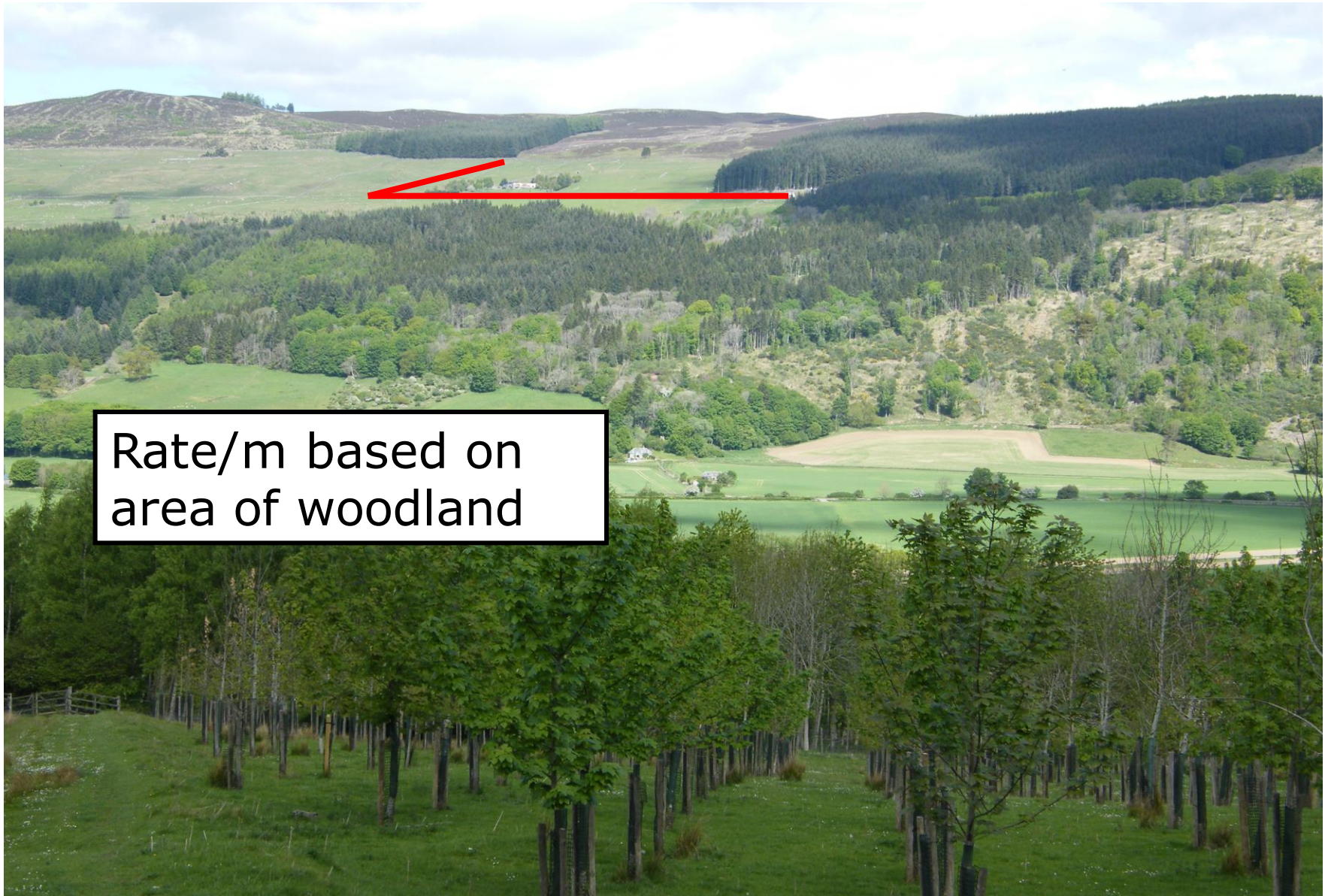
400 or 200 trees/ha
Weldmesh guards
Approx £9/tree





From £2880/ha
From £528/ha for 5 years
Protection paid separately





£100/ha/year
Must have grazing
management plan



- 100% increase in Agroforestry schemes(1) + 7 pending
- 213ha of small or farm woodland
- Approx. 500ha of Woodland grazing
- SAF 30,300 ha of 'open Woodland Grazed' WDG (approx 2% of woodland cover)
- 10,674ha of woodland in total approved
- 60% conifer, 40% broadleaf