

Session 82 a/b - IUFRO 125th Anniversary Congress, Freiburg, Germany
“Traditional coppice: ecology, silviculture & socio-economic aspects”
Tuesday Sept. 19th, 2017



COST is supported by the EU
Framework Programme
Horizon 2020

The potential barriers to persistence and development of small scale coppice forest management in Europe

EuroCoppice Working Group 5



EuroCoppice Working Group 5

Coppice forests ownership and governance

MISSION:

- Consider governance regimes across countries
- Determine the extent to which coppice is included in regulations
- Find out who makes decisions about whether a forest is managed as coppice or not
- Identify the main factors influencing this
- Evaluate the potential impacts of change on continuation of coppice management .

Investigating governance issues

Discussion during the first EuroCoppice conference,
held in Florence, Italy, in February 2014
generated lots of ideas



'People and Coppice'

Chatham, England, November 2014



5 Mechanical harvesting cost

4 Low product price

4 Small ownerships

4 Cost compared to fossil/nuclear fuel

2 Lack of knowledge

AGAIN: no real consensus

Green sheets: what did they tell us?

Session 1 The Resource

Session 2 Access to the Resource

Session 3 The People Involved

NAME:		COUNTRY:	
Session 1 The Resource			
11.00	Keith Kirby	Keepers of Time	Origins and historical context
11.20	Christine Reid	Protection of Coppice for Biodiversity	Legislative protection
11.35	Sally Marsh	Landscape and Economy	Coppice in the landscape
Session 2 Access to the Resource			
12.15	Matthew Woodcock	Estimates of current local woodland resource	Potential for production
12.30	Debbie Bartlett	On-going Coppice Survey	Area of coppice cut in SE England?
12.40	Mike Bax	Linking to landowners	The agent's role
12.50	Alan Sage	The Local Woodland Register	The internet's role
Session 3 The People Involved Landowners			
14.00	Anthony Frampton	Coppice Management on Estate Woodlands	Sealed bid tender system
14.10	Judith Millidge	The Experience of Small Woodland Owners	Management of very small woods
14.20	Matt Pitts	Messages from woodland owners	What the owners want
Managers & Workers			
14.30	Tim Bell	Local Authority Perspective	An unusual solution in <u>NW Kent</u>
14.40	Nick Hilton	Contracting issues in a range of woodlands	View from a contractor
14.50	John Drake	45 years in Kent Chestnut Coppice	View of a specialist company
15.00	Mike Gilman	Wood fuel manufacture and supply	View from a local log producer
15.10	Steve Homewood	Chestnut Fencing Manufacturing in Surrey	View of long established company
15.20	Chris Letchford	SSCG—achievements	Coppice cutters working together
16.00	Rob Jarman	Research Seminar -Origins of S. Chestnut in UK	
IF YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS PLEASE ADD THEM HERE			

NAME: **Keith Kirby** COUNTRY: **ALBERTA**

11.00 | Keith Kirby | Keepers of Time | Session 1 The Resource

How is the heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

As a local biomass in my country and value. Alberta has about 60% of its forest land is managed for coppice forest (oak forest)

11.20 | Christine Reid | Protection of Coppice for Biodiversity | Legislative protection

How is the biodiversity/natural heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

Country have a high level of biodiversity, both at the stand and landscape level.

NAME: **Keith Kirby** COUNTRY: **PORTUGAL**

11.00 | Keith Kirby | Keepers of Time | Session 1 The Resource

How is the heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

Coppice is seen as a type of management to obtain wood. It is used for fuel, poles, furniture, etc.

11.20 | Christine Reid | Protection of Coppice for Biodiversity | Legislative protection

How is the biodiversity/natural heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

Coppice areas are considered as part of the landscape and local economy.

NAME: **Keith Kirby** COUNTRY: **CROATIA**

11.00 | Keith Kirby | Keepers of Time | Session 1 The Resource

How is the heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

ONLY SMALL SCALE FOREST OWNERS HAVE POSITIVE EVALUATION OF COPPICE, BECAUSE THEY USUALLY USE WOOD FOR COPPICE PROMOTION (PURE WOOD). STATE DO NOT HAVE INTEREST IN MARKET OF FOREST PRODUCTS FROM COPPICE.

11.20 | Christine Reid | Protection of Coppice for Biodiversity | Legislative protection

How is the biodiversity/natural heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

VALUE OF COPPICE IS INCREASING AND IT IS STIMULATED (FINANCIAL) IF YOU WANT TO CONVERT COPPICE FOREST TO STANDARD FOREST.

NAME: **CONEDERA MARCO** COUNTRY: **CH**

11.00 | Keith Kirby | Keepers of Time | Session 1 The Resource

How is the heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

The tradition got lost between 1960 and 2000, but it is now coming back strongly (especially in chestnut forest) due to the need of products such as poles and every wood.

11.20 | Christine Reid | Protection of Coppice for Biodiversity | Legislative protection

How is the biodiversity/natural heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

There is increasing awareness that managed coppice have the potential of highly contributing to the biodiversity, both at the stand and landscape level.

NAME: **MILJENKO ZUPANIC** COUNTRY: **CROATIA**

11.00 | Keith Kirby | Keepers of Time | Session 1 The Resource

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NAME: **Matthew Woodcock** COUNTRY: **UK**

12.15 | Matthew Woodcock | Copppice in the landscape | Session 2 Access to the Resource

How does the national forest service/government agency record coppice woodlands?

WE HAVE TWO TYPE OF RECORDS WHICH ARE DONE BY STATE AND THE OTHER BY LOCAL AUTHORITY. THE RECORDS ARE DIFFERENT. THE NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORY IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND THE LOCAL AUTHORITY RECORDS ARE BASED ON VISUAL INSPECTION.

12.30 | Debbie Bartlett | On-going Coppice Survey | Potential for production

Do you have similar initiatives or can you provide any other information?

NO WE CAN GET THIS FROM THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS.

NAME: **Keith Kirby** COUNTRY: **SLOVENIA**

11.00 | Keith Kirby | Keepers of Time | Session 1 The Resource

How is the heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

Forest is seen as a part of the landscape and local economy.

11.20 | Christine Reid | Protection of Coppice for Biodiversity | Legislative protection

How is the biodiversity/natural heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

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NAME: **Keith Kirby** COUNTRY: **ITALY**

11.00 | Keith Kirby | Keepers of Time | Session 1 The Resource

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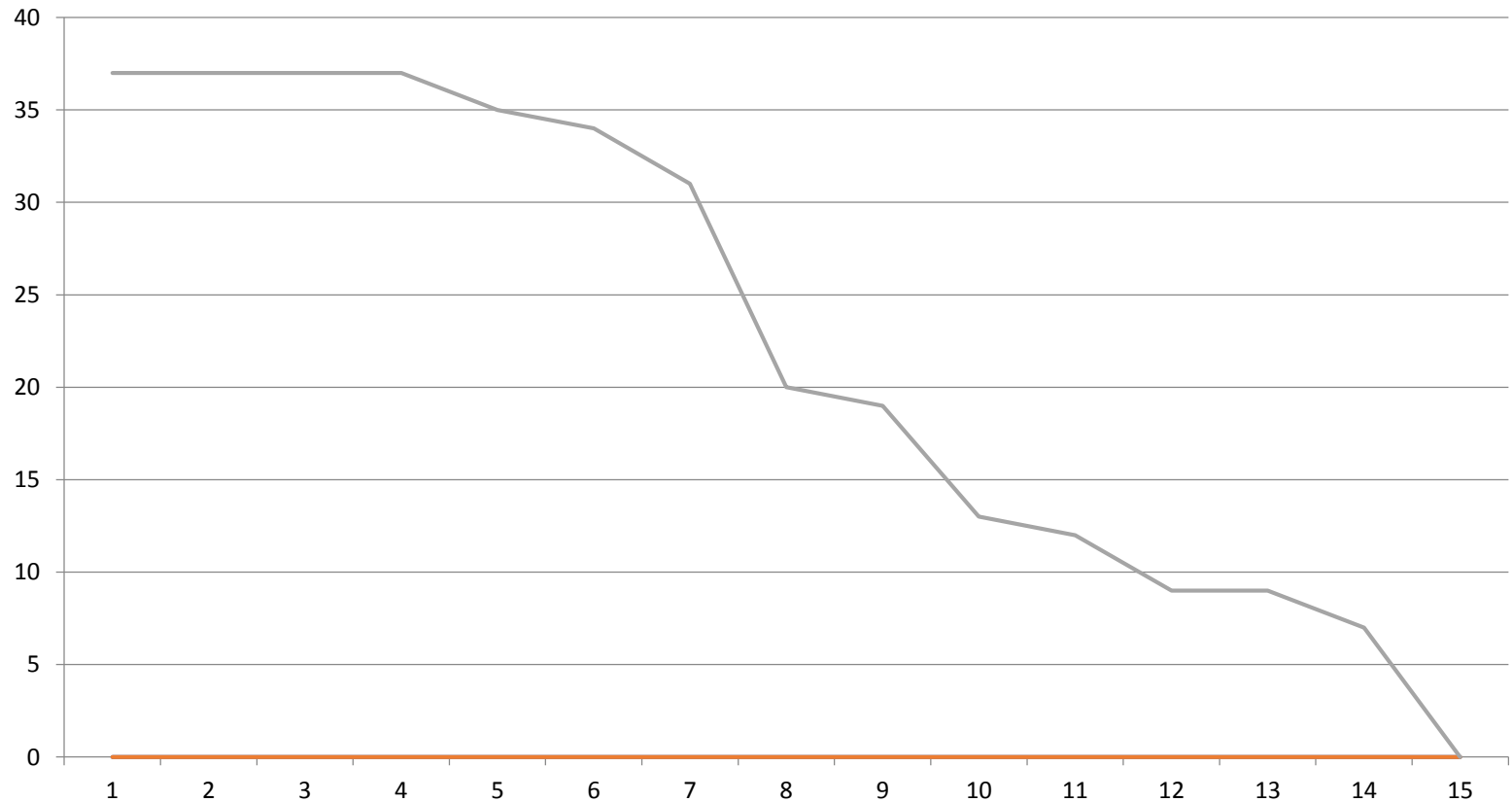
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11.20 | Christine Reid | Protection of Coppice for Biodiversity | Legislative protection

How is the biodiversity/natural heritage value of coppice taken into account in your country?

Forest is seen as a part of the landscape and local economy.

Tired of writing or lack of knowledge?



Many favourable comments regarding the inclusion of woodland workers

Fact sheet – narrowing it down

COST Action FP1301 EuroCoppice

Innovative management and multifunctional utilisation of traditional coppice forests – an answer to future ecological, economic and social challenges in the European forestry sector

Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Coppice Management in Europe

Authors EuroCoppice Working Group 5



In depth case studies:

Croatia England Germany
Italy Serbia Spain

Revealed:

- significant areas of uncertainty,
- lack of robust statistics on area of coppice and active management.

That key issues were:

- coppice ownership,
- markets for coppice products and
- the coppice workforce

<https://www.eurocoppice.uni-freiburg.de/intern/pdf/deliverables/socio-economic>

Potential interventions

Markets for Coppice Products

- Firewood markets are generally good
 - But in some countries coppice biomass is not viable without subsidies
- There are some specific markets e.g. fencing and poles
- Some require certification - cost is an issue for some owners.
- Low price for coppiced forest compared to agricultural land or high forest (except where small plots are sold for recreation)

The Coppice Workforce

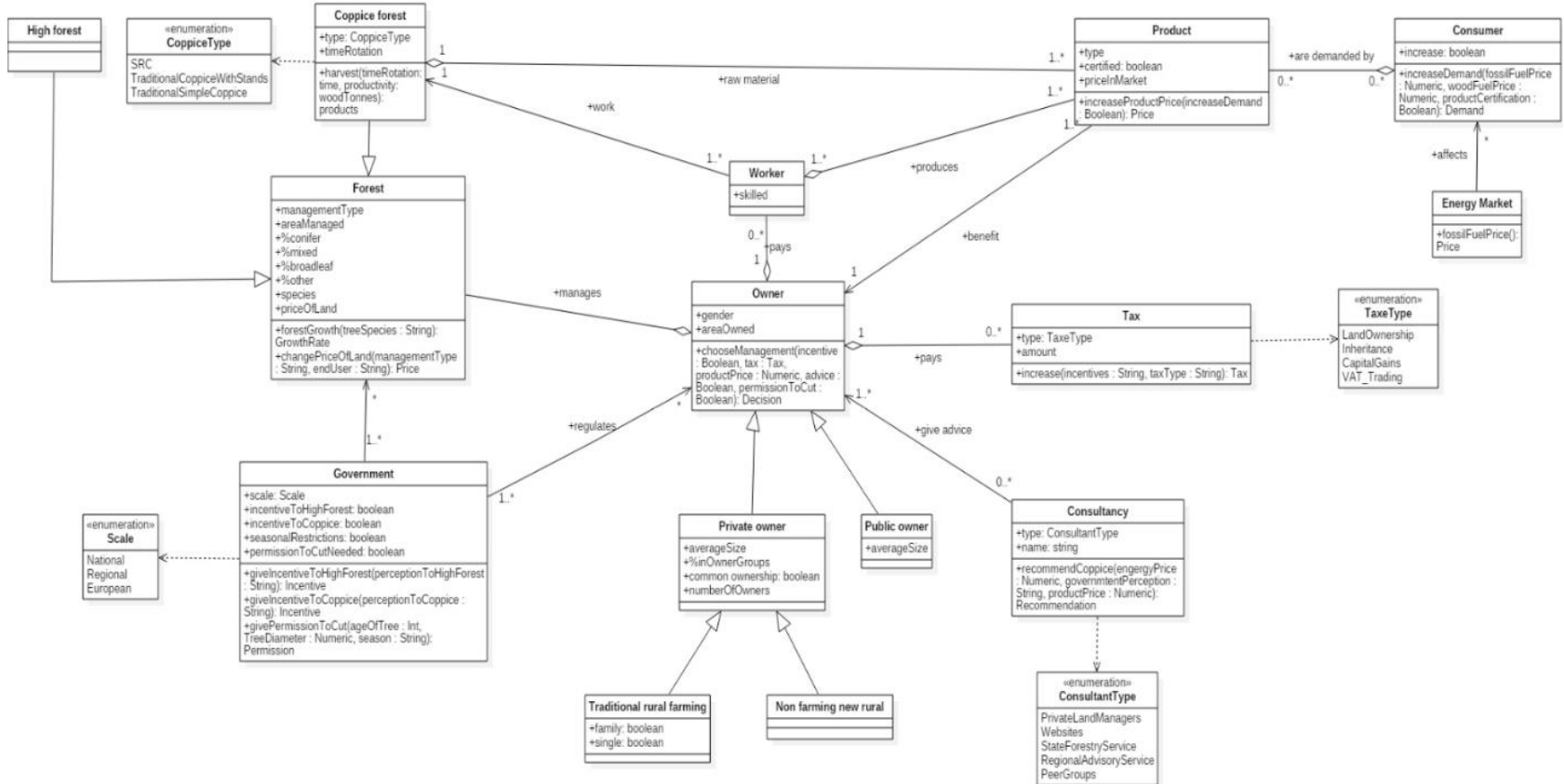
- Cutting can be by State owned or private companies; some cutters work alone or in small groups
- Limited by seasonal restrictions (e.g. nature conservation, hunting season, or fire risk) so need alternative employment
- Small owners, particularly farmers, produce firewood for personal consumption
- Lack of skilled workers can be a limiting factor, particularly in England and Germany.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

- What affect does conversion to high forest have on small private owners ?
- Will this trend be influenced by availability of funding?
- Is lack of coppice specific national policy originate in the regional distribution?
- How significant is the demand for fire/fuel wood and specialist products?
- To what extent is NTFP provision a factor?
- What effect will the increasing interest in ecosystem services have on coppice?
- How effective are knowledge transfer networks across the supply chain (between owners, coppice workers, extension services and consumers)?

Next steps:

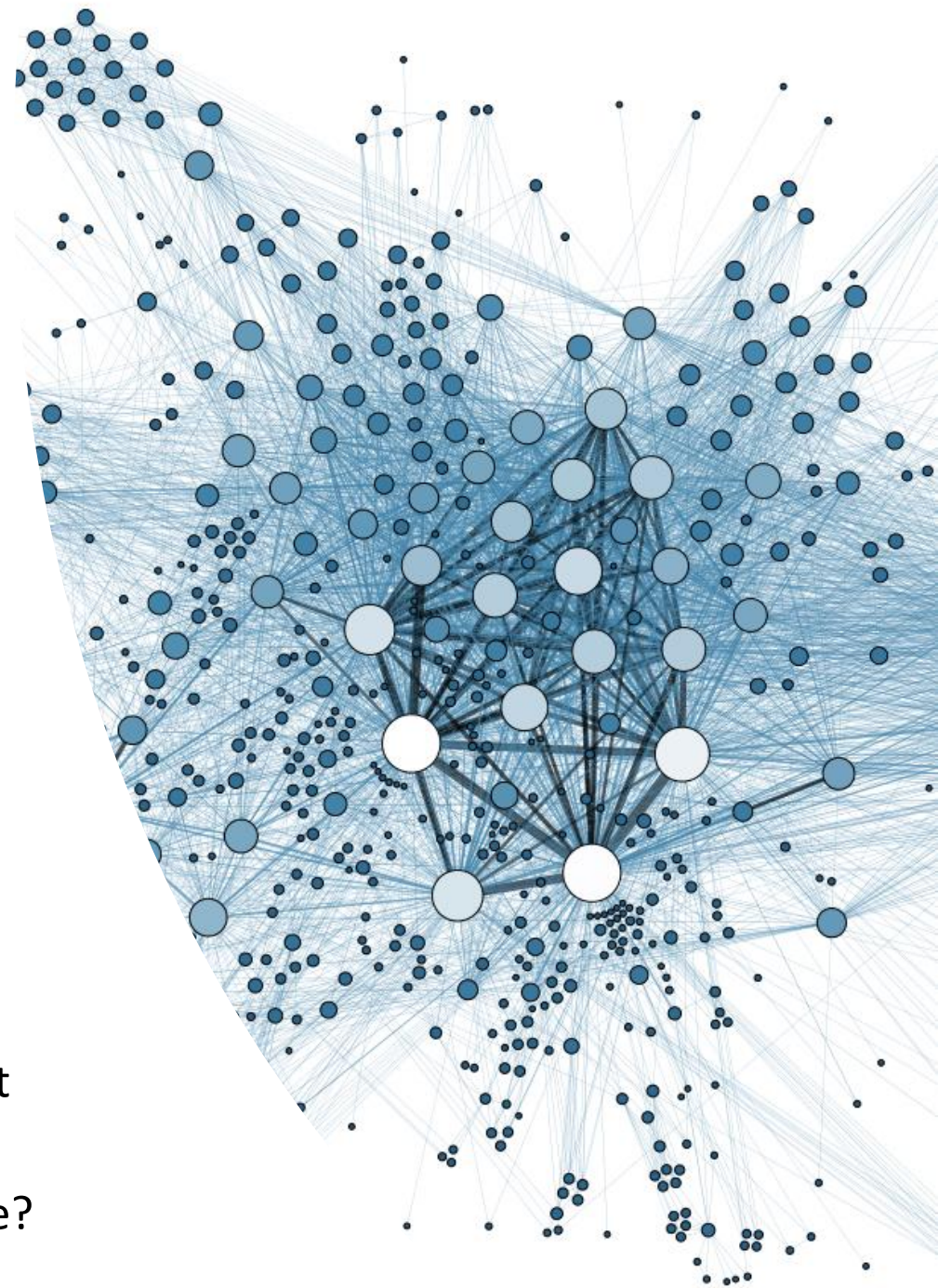
1) Modelling the impact of interventions



Agent Based Modelling: class diagram representing the coppice industry (Gomez-Martin 2017)
 Accurate figures for the current situation are needed to develop scenarios

2) Social Network Analysis

- How does information travel?
- Who are the key players?
- How effective is collaboration between:
 - Owners
 - Workers
 - Customers ?
- Is there competition?
- What interventions would be most appropriate?
- Where will these be most effective?



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... Thank you!

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