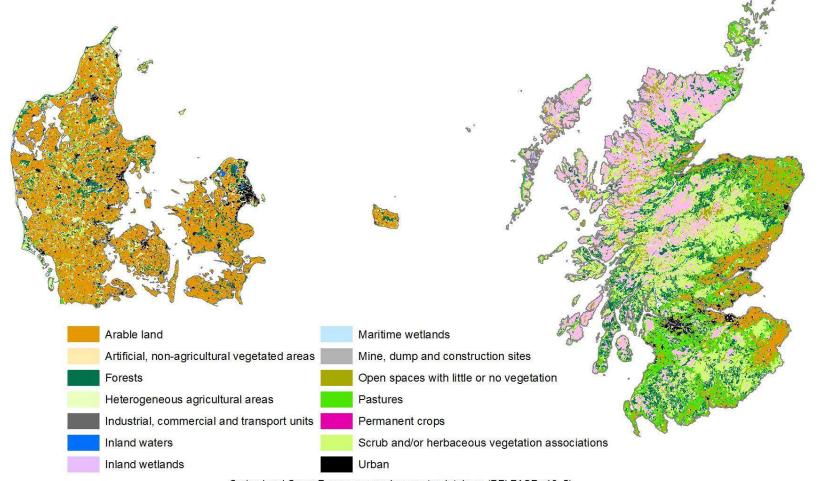


Leading the way in Agriculture and Rural Research, Education and Consulting



Population: 5.7 million 131 persons per square kilometre

Population: 5.3 million 65 persons per square kilometre



Scotland's Geography and Defining Rural



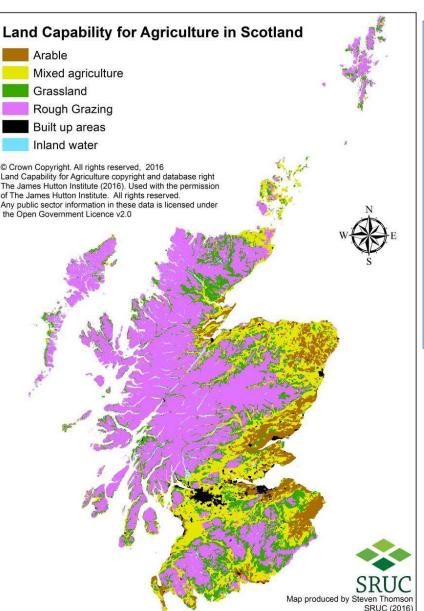


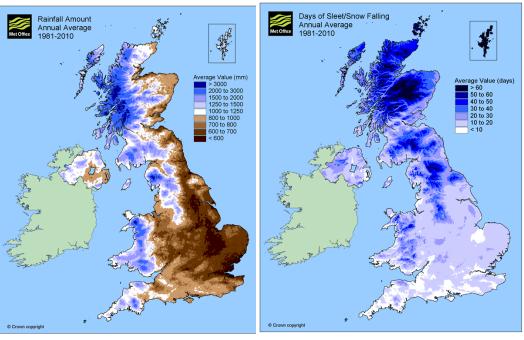
Accessible Areas are defined as those areas that are within a 30 minute drive time from the



Constrained Land use







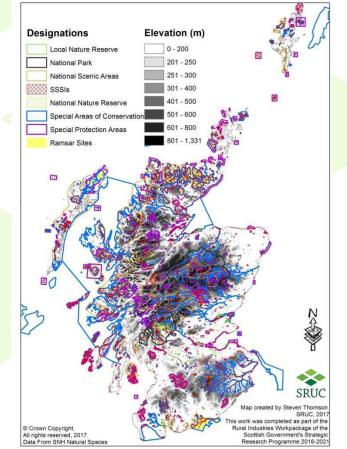
- ~54,000 agricultural holdings
- ~19,500 farm businesses claiming Pillar 1 CAP support
- ~19,400 registered crofts with ~13,000 crofters and ~1,100 common grazings

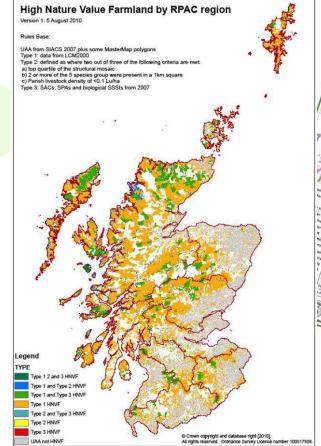
Constrained Land use



68% of Scotland's High Nature Value farming area
26% of UK's Ramsar (wetland) site area
41% of UK's terrestrial Special Protection Areas (wild birds)
13% of UK's terrestrial Special Area of Conservation (species & habitats)
32% of the UK's Special Sites of Scientific Interest area









Stratified livestock systems





"Store" animals are often produced in uplands and sold through markets to "finishers" in lowland systems as there is not enough grass t make enough hay / silage



Scotland's contribution to UK agriculture & food production (2016)





13% of agriculture's GVA

25% strawberry and raspberry output

9% of the dairy herd

27% of the suckler cow herd

20% sheep flock

37% of the spring barley crop

22% of potato production

7% of the pig herd

8% of the poultry flock

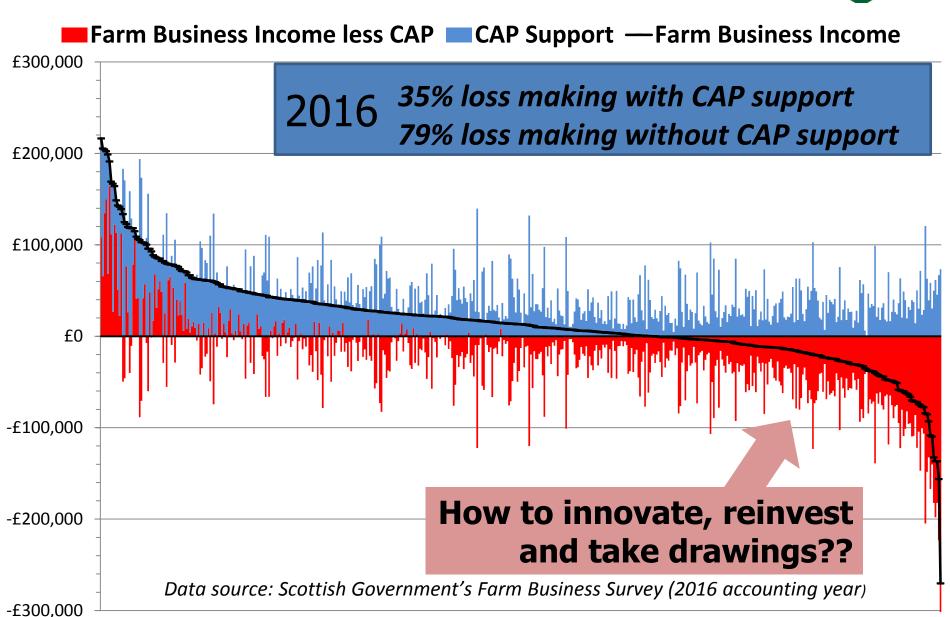


34% of UK farmed area & 85% is LFA

Percentage of agricultural land (%)	Scotland	England	Wales	N Ireland	UK
Grass	21%	41%	66%	76%	39%
Total crops and fallow	9%	44%	5%	5%	26%
Rough grazing	59%	9%	24%	16%	28%
Other	11%	5%	6%	3%	7%

Support payments & Scottish Agriculture

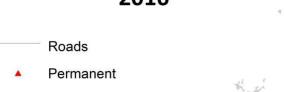




Peripherality – remote from key services



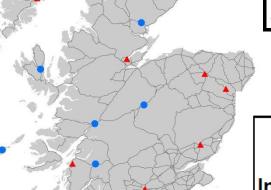
Scottish Livestock Markets 2016



Seasonal



London to:	Air	Road	Drive-	
	(miles)	(miles)	time	
Cornwall	231	261	4.46hrs	
Carlisle	260	315	5.23hrs	
Edinburgh	331	396	7.27hrs	
Isle of Lewis	532	688	14.31hrs	
Shetland	625	804	23.42hrs	



Crown Copyright

Table 2. Haulage additional to the Mainland area

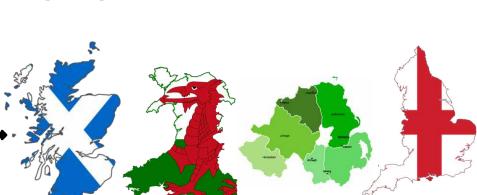
Input (£/t to add)	Outer Islands	Inner Islands	Remote Mainland
Fertiliser (£/t)	36	28	18
Feed (£/t)	32	30	10
Forage (£/t)	38	32	20
Cattle haulage (£/head)	24	21	11
Sheep haulage (£/head)	5	2	1

The Brexit puzzle



- A real challenge for agri-food sector:
 - Workforce?
 - Devolved administrations?
 - Regulations and standards?
 - WTO and Trade?
 - Agricultural support budget?
 - Policy support mechanisms?







Policy Responses





https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-for-food-farming-and-the-environment

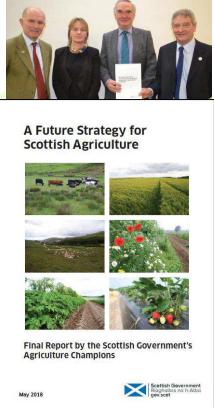
http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2018/05/4376

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Health and Harmony: the future for food, farming and the environment in a Green Brexit

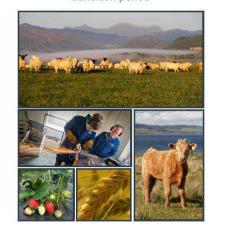
February 2018

Cm 9577





Stability and Simplicity proposals for a rural funding transition period



https://consult.gov.scot/a griculture-and-ruralcommunities/economypost-brexit-transition/

Greater Public Value / Goods for Public £

Scotland's rural communities – some headlines

SRUC

23% of remote rural population is 65+

22% of remote rural population was born outside Scotland but elsewhere in the UK





73% of remote rural population rates neighbourhood as a very good place to live

38% of remote rural population gave up time to help/volunteer in the last 12 months



62% of remote rural population lives within 15 minute drive time by public transport of a Post Office

Less than 50% of rural population lives within 15 minute drive time by public transport of a GP surgery (41% in remote rural Scotland)



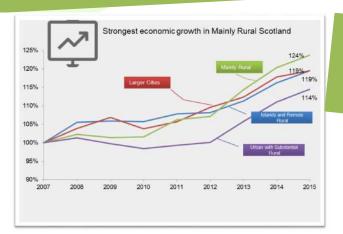
33% of remote rural households are living in fuel poverty; 19% in extreme fuel poverty

Scotland's rural economies – some headlines (1)

SRUC

Diversity across rural Scotland in key sectors, their contributions, employment levels, growth patterns, etc.





Strongest economic growth recently has been in Mainly Rural Scotland

Unemployment rates in rural Scotland are lower (4% remote rural, 3% accessible rural)

Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, as at March 2016 (Using Scottish Government RESAS Classification 2018)

Public sector accounts for 16% of employment in remote rural; agriculture, forestry and fishing 15% and accom. and food services 14%



Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, as at March 2016 (Using Scottish Government RESAS Classification 2018)

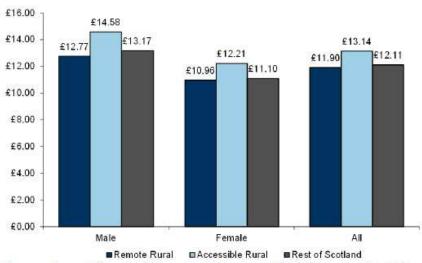
Scotland's rural economies – some headlines (2)



Patterns of work

Local authority	Remote Rural	Accessible Rural	Rest of Scotland		
Percentage of employe	Percentage of employed males who are:				
Self-employed Working part time in	32%	22%	14%		
main job	14%	12%	13%		
With a second job	6%	4%	2%		
Homeworkers ¹	32%	21%	11%		
Percentage of employed females who are:					
Self-employed Working part time in	17%	15%	8%		
main job	53%	44%	41%		
With a second job	10%	5%	4%		
Homeworkers ¹	21%	15%	8%		
Percentage of all employed who are:					
Self-employed Working part time in	25%	18%	11%		
main job	33%	28%	26%		
With a second job	8%	4%	3%		
Homeworkers ¹	27%	19%	10%		

Median hourly rates of pay



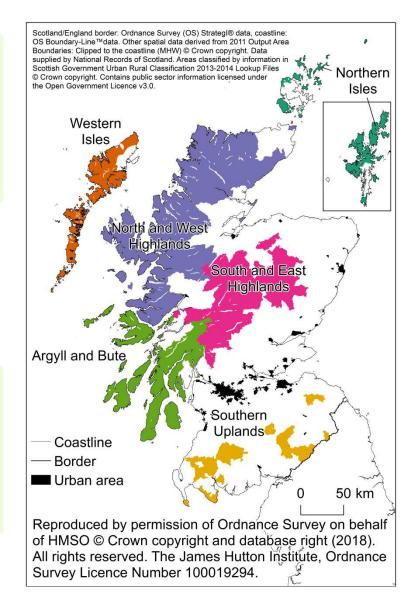
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2016 (Using the Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2013-2014)

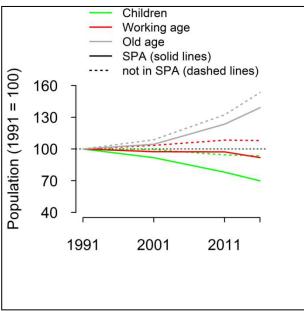


Estimated that there were 9,255 seasonal migrant workers in Scottish agriculture during 2017 (including 900 employed directly by labour providers). Approx. 25% work on more than one farm in the UK and there is also transition to other sectors of work, in particular food processing and hospitality.

Scotland's Sparsely Populated Areas (1)

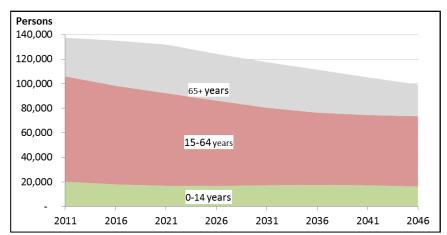






Change in the populations of children, people of working age, and older people in the SPA and in rural areas and small

towns outside the SPA. 1991-2016



The age structure of projected populations of the SPA, 2011-2046.

Community resilience and social innovation







otland worst hit by bank closures with t



Isle of Eigg population rises to more than 100









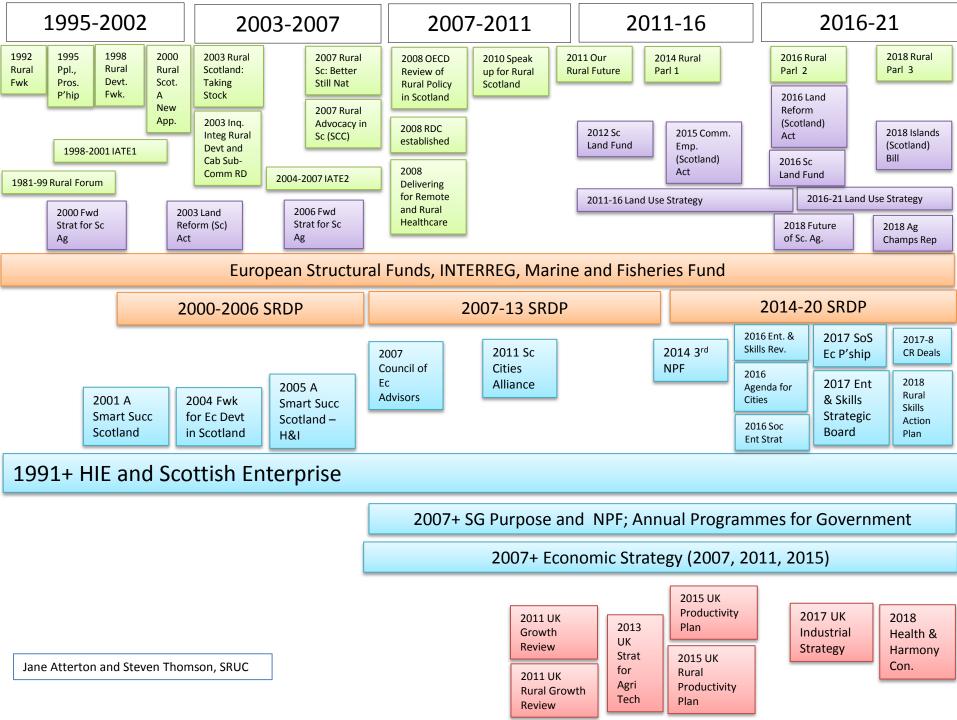




allowed by the patient







The policy and institutional context



We will work... to attract further investment to rural Scotland by... exploring how place-based collective endowments could be used to revitalise local, and particularly remote, communities. (SG Prog for Govt 17-18)



An Interim Discussion Document from the Scottisl Government's Agriculture Champions

No over-arching rural vision or strategy in Scotland; rural is mainstreamed

improve Scotland's ferry services, including:

- applying road equivalent tariff fares to all routes in the Clyde and Hebrides Ferry Services network throughout the year
- reducing passenger and car ferry fares to Orkney and Shetland in the first half of 2018
- supporting the town centre to town centre Gourock – Dunoon ferry service
- reviewing ferry services procurement policy and subsequently putting in place arrangements for the long-term delivery of our supported services
- continuing work on the Colintraive and Rhubodach slipways
- building two new major vessels for the Calmac Network, the first of which will be launched during the year



Air Passenger Duty (APD) in Scotland. Revenue Scotland will be responsible for collecting and managing the tax.

Tax bands and tax rate amounts for ADT will be brought forward through secondary legislation. We are committed to reducing the overall burden of ADT by 50%, abolishing the tax altogether when resources allow and seeking a fair deal for the Highlands and Islands, where an exemption from APD currently applies.

Rural economy: preparing for the future

Rural Scotland is home to one fifth of Scotland's population and 51,000 registered small and medium-sized enterprises. Our food and drink sector is a global success – it has rapidly grown its export markets and demonstrated the innovation and ambition we need to replicate across the economy. But rurality, remoteness and depopulation, in particular, present significant challenges.

Increasing digital connectivity and technological



National Council of Rural Advisers

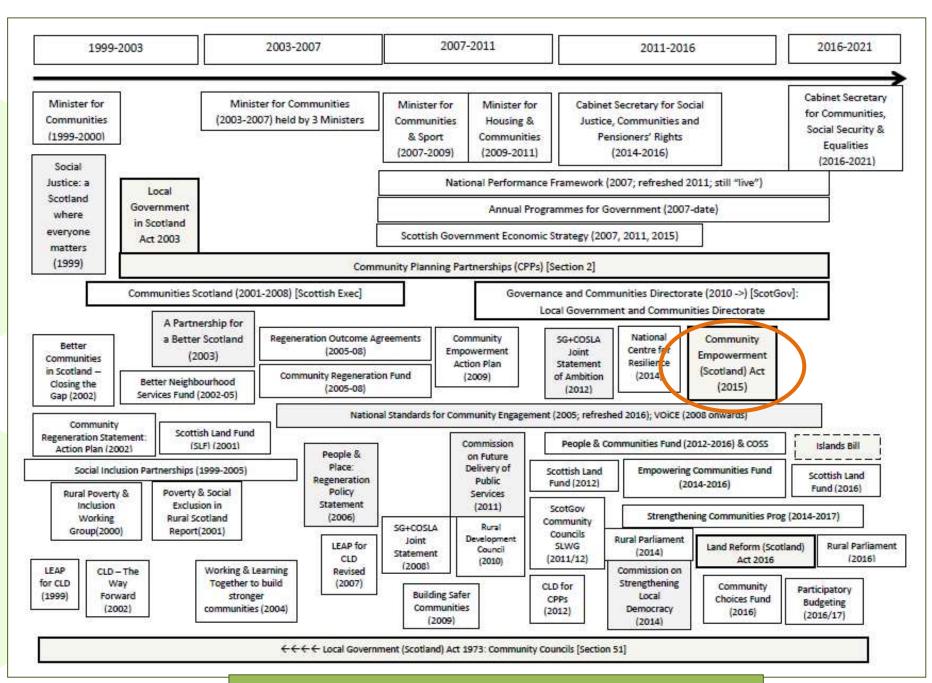
'A Rural Conversation: Together We Can, Together We Will'

Key principles for future rural policy

- A more positive narrative
- A networked approach
- Need for an accurate, up-to-date evidence base
- An integrated approach
- Rethinking the value of rural proofing
- Taking a place-based approach to policy
- Strengthening rural communities
- Recognising the diversity and breadth of activities in rural Scotland
- Placing rural at the forefront of opportunities and challenges
- Acknowledging and strengthening rural-town-urban linkages



SRUC



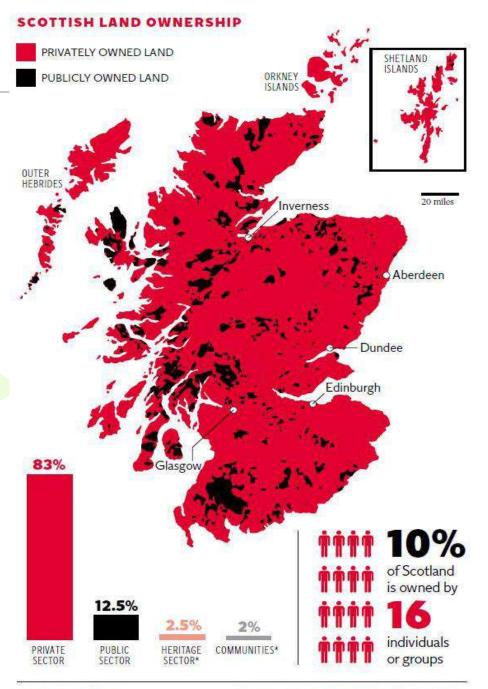
Community Empowerment: Policies... Impacts?

Landownership

Rural Scotland: 7.5M Ha

Private: 83%(963 owners own 60% of this)

- Public: 914,000Ha(12%)
- NGOs: 208,000Ha(2.6%)
- Community owners:170,000Ha (2.2%)



Scottish Land Reform

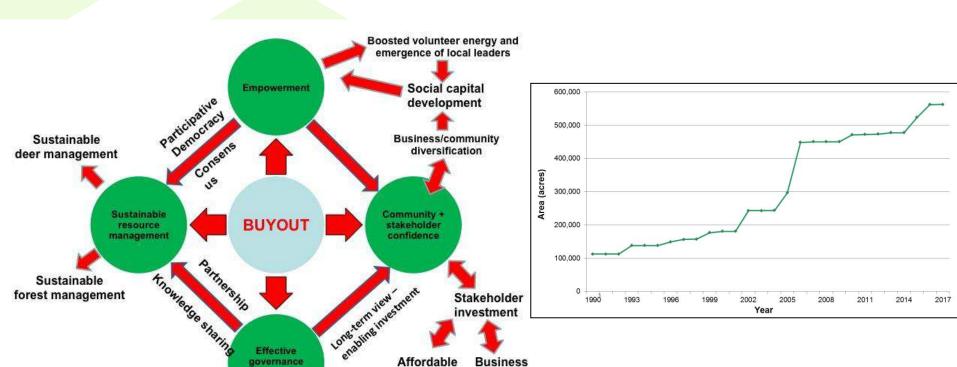
- "Concentrated pattern of land ownership" ever present in land reform rhetoric over last 25 years
- "Diversity of Ownership" consistent in policy since Sewel's Land Reform Policy Group (1997):
- "Land reform has the potential to empower greater numbers of people and, over time, to change patterns of ownership in Scotland to ensure a greater diversity of ownership, greater diversity of investment and greater sustainable development". (Land Reform Bill Policy Memorandum)
- Two Land Reform Acts (2003) and (2016)
- Community based land reform ('Right to Buy')

Impact - Diversifying Ownership

Transparency



- Opportunities linked to NGOs & some private estates & SRUC alternative models (Partnerships/collective ownership)
- But...community landownership demonstrating developmental & environmental outcomes and a re-shaping community-environment relationships



development

housing

Islands (Scotland) Act: process



June 2017

Jan 2018

Feb 2018

May 2018

June 2018

Stage 3

debate

Summer 2018

Summer 2019





Stage 1 Report



Stage 1 debate



Stage 2 scrutiny



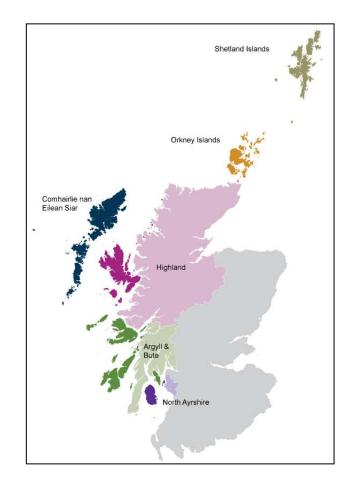
Royal Assent => Act

Guidance

The **Act** itself

- "Island-proofing" = cornerstone
 - statutory **Duty** on Scottish
 Ministers and all other relevant
 public bodies to have regard to
 island communities in exercising
 their functions;
 - island communities impact assessment;
 - ensure that island communities are not unreasonably disadvantaged due to their location;
 - The Duty will apply to 66 public bodies in Scotland whose functions and activities can impact on island communities.





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