



Future Direction and Strategy Document 2023 - 2033



Rousay, Egilsay & Wyre Development Trust

Future Direction and Strategy Document

www.rewdt.org

Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Development Trust
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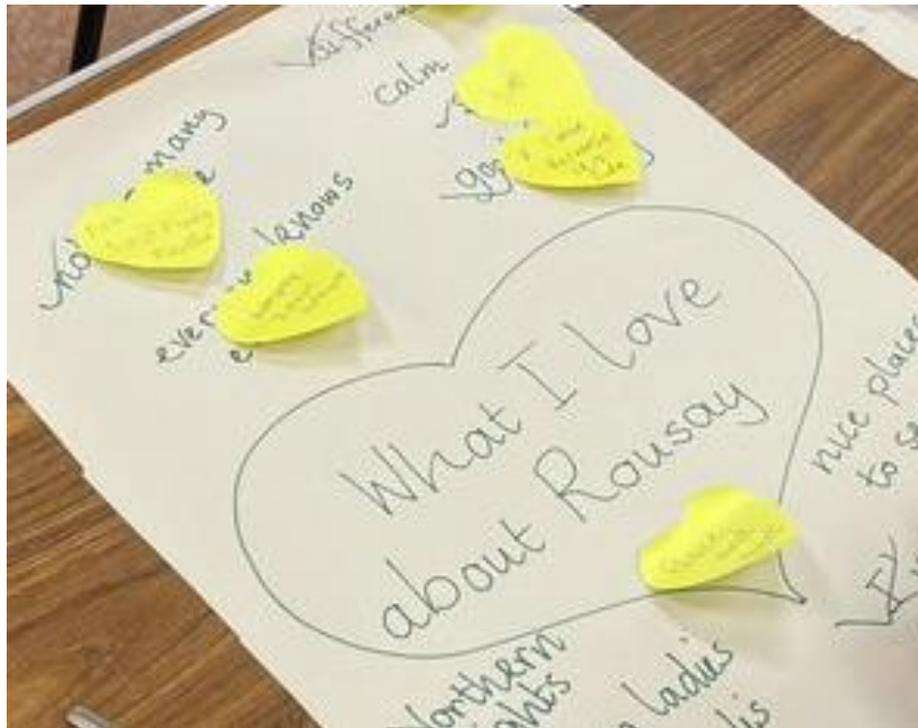
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Rousay Egilsay and Wyre

Although Rousay, Egilsay & Wyre are often bundled together, each island has its own distinctive character and charm.

Rousay is home to acres of moorland, steep hills, and cliffs, whereas both Egilsay and Wyre offer a more traditional Orcadian landscape of green fields and fertile farmland. Much of Rousay has been officially designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The northwest coast in particular has a range of exciting cliff formations as well as a rich variety of wildflowers. Special seaspray-covered soils harbour a wide range of plants.

Rousay is one of the more accessible of the Orkney islands, reached by a 25-minute ferry journey from Tingwall on Mainland. The island is best known for its rich archaeological remains, including three fine excavated chambered cairns in the south, and, in the west, Mid Howe cairn - the largest of all stalled cairns, and a well-preserved and beautifully situated broch. The interior of the island is undulating moorland, home to a bird reserve, whilst the coastline has some fine cliff-scenery with arches and blow holes.

Rousay is the largest of the three and is full of archaeological attractions. Indeed, it's known as the 'Egypt of the north' thanks to its collection of more than 166 sites of archaeological interest and an important crofting history, the three islands provide as rich a spectrum of settlement as can be found anywhere in Northern Europe. A mile-long stretch on the southwest coastline showcases some incredible locations, including the Iron Age Midhowe Broch, the 5000-year-old Midhowe Chambered Cairn – housed in an imposing hangar – and the excavations at Swandro.

Rousay Egilsay & Wyre Development Trust is the development organisation for the three islands and are home to a community of approximately 260 people. These residents worked together to form our Development Trust in September 2006, with a view to tackling our local issues and improving the quality of life for those living in our communities. Our aim, broadly, is to help our three beautiful islands to be both vibrant and sustainable.

Rousay Egilsay and Wyre were defined as "becoming threatened" evidenced by

- Population decline
- Below average economic activity
- An ageing population
- Reliance on inward migration

1. VISION AND MISSION

The organisation has become a highly successful Community Development Trust.

Core to this is a strong set of Vision, Mission, and Values.

REWDT Vision: Three vibrant, self-sustainable islands.

REWDT Mission: Supporting our community to achieve its ambitions, and promoting a healthy, happy, and vibrant community.

REWDT Values:

- Ambition
- Responsibility
- Communication
- Fairness
- Achievement

The organisation has established a very strong set of overall aims and objectives:

- The advancement of community development, including the advancement of urban/rural regeneration
- The advancement of education
- The advancement of citizenship
- The advancement of environmental protection or improvement
- The provision of recreational facilities or the organisation of recreational activities, with the object of improving the conditions of life for those whom the facilities or activities are primarily intended, including the provision, maintenance and/or improvement of public open space and other public amenities
- The advancement of the arts, heritage, culture, or science
- The relief of those in need by reason of age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship, or another disadvantage
- The prevention or relief of poverty
- The relief of unemployment.

2. BOARD AS AT JUNE 2023

REWDT

Kayleigh Tipper, Chair
Peter Roebuck
Alison Mainland
Callum Flaws
Carole Maguire
Grant Mainland
Hugh Mainland
Eric Shortland
Richard Tipper
Julie Akid
Mark Hull (co-opted)

REWIRED

Grant Mainland, Chair
Peter Roebuck
Laura French
Ben Hicks
Mark Hull
Carolyne Tunbridge
Victoria Quinn

Staff

REWDT

Stuart Williams Trust Manager
Helen Castle, Company Secretary + Administration & Finance Officer
Ellie Roberts, Grants Officer
Nicky Jacques, Dementia Activities & Wellbeing Co-Ordinator (funded by Life Changes Trust & VAO)
Alice Mainland Youth worker (funded by North Isles Landscape Partnership Scheme)

REWIRED

Laura French, Turbine Manager
Jess Tunbridge, Turbine Responder

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“It is important to have a Development Plan, not only to provide a clear communication to the residents of the three islands of the path we are following, but also as an essential document required by external funders when it comes to grant funding”. *Stuart Williams Trust Manager.*

The successes of the projects that have been implemented to date have given REWDT a very solid foundation to build upon. These include the purchase of Trumland Estate, the management and deliverables from the turbine, robust health and wellbeing projects in place and more youth-oriented activities. The development plan enables REWDT to build on these successes.

Lessons have been learned from projects that have been undertaken, and the aim now is to develop the assets and enable them to start to become sustainable and surplus revenue generators in their own right. Trumland Estate being one of these key future revenue generating projects.

There is a realisation that a post turbine plan must be considered. However, this is not a world post turbine, it is a world post a change in the income generation of the turbine. The reality is that at some point additional expenditure will be required to be spent on the turbine to replace the key components and this will allow an extended life. Once these refurbishments are completed, there are two possible options with regards to the turbine and the energy it produces. Firstly that, albeit at a lower level, future revenues will still be generated and continue to come in and be used for the good of the community. Secondly, that the energy produced is harnessed directly by the community and utilised locally either to directly reduce locals' energy costs or more likely to offer a revenue generating opportunity.

Of equal importance is that the Trust builds its core team, Board, and structures for the future. A new Trust manager has been employed and has hit the ground running. The ability to have a dedicated individual to develop current and future programmes of work and develop these as part of wider strategy is key to future success. The Board is very strong and robust. The skill set is established and extensive.

The Pier Restaurant Site is an asset that currently awaits final resolution to the oil spill, and then through public consultation the use of that facility will be established. This should be an opportunity to establish a facility for all the community. The restoration of the Pier Restaurant Site would very much enhance the perception of REWDT by the community.

Fears exist within the community regarding the future of the Taversoe and the Post Office and Shop. Both are key to the long-term viability of the community and therefore depending on circumstances, there could be a role for the REWDT in helping to secure the future of these key resources. Irrespective of the outcome, all projects must be very well communicated with the community.

Tourism will be a distinct island revenue generator and future key to sustainability. Therefore, by use of the assets available, including the Trumland Estate and The Pier Building, the Trust must look at projects that will encourage people to visit and spend on the island, developing the island communities as an attractive leisure destination. One such a project would be the opportunity to develop a marina, which could be an enabler of bringing additional visitors and tourism revenue to the local economy. Developing immediate facilities at The Pier will provide a point of contact for those visiting the local community.

REWDT must not merely invest in programmes of work, they must utilise the funds they have to invest in themselves. They need to be seen as well as known, have a visible presence and contactable not just by email but face to face. The development of a temporary office / visitor information point and possible small café at The Pier would be an excellent first step.

The final item is the future role of the REWDT. While they will continue to own, manage, and develop assets, some of their resources should also be used to help develop others, becoming a facilitator and enabler for other groups. REWDT should continue to develop its role as a communities' anchor organisation, acting as the point of contact for others to develop their own programmes and projects.

The workshop / survey undertaken on REWDT received general support for all the categories, from housing development to the marina proposals and developments at Windbreck and Trumland Estate.

- The highest levels of support were for enhancing the conservation value and access and interpretation at Trumland Estate.
- The area's most valuable assets were its natural and cultural heritage, including the sense of community
- There was strong support for more social activities to promote that sense of community
- People highlighted the vital role of the Shop/Post Office
- The Trust's work to promote social inclusion through activities like the Triangle Club was welcomed.
- There is a need to maintain vital public services (health and education) on the island
- Housing, in particular for young people, is an important issue
- There were specific concerns about transport to the islands, between islands and within the islands
- There are concerns about the loss of The Taversoe, and café and eateries were consistently raised as an issue
- The Pier Restaurant Site offers considerable opportunities for development
- A marina would be a valuable addition to the island, and more work needs to be done to clarify its prioritisation.

This report details the outcomes of a series of workshops run by the Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Development Trust (REWDT) on the 24th / 25th March 2023. The workshops aimed to engage the community in an open and transparent dialogue about its needs and REWDT's role in supporting the communities' aspirations. *Appendix 2 provides the detailed overview of the workshops and associated consultation.*

Overall, the workshops demonstrated considerable support for the Trust's activities and its role in supporting the local community. It validated some actions (the Pier Building, the Marina. Housing), identified specific programmes to take forward (Trumland Estate) and noted concerns about transport and access to public services that REWDT can address in its long-term planning.

What will the future look like in ten years' time?

- The Trust are far more visible within the community. They are accessible by offices at the Pier and the Board has stronger governance and reporting, showing this to the community via improved communication and celebrating their success by promoting projects they have completed.
- A vibrant community. An additional number of families have moved to Rousay, Egilsay & Wyre at homes at the Johnstone Road and through refurbishing older houses/buildings as they become available.
- REWDT is now the anchor organisation supporting other local groups to grow, thrive and develop. REWDT support them not only with funds but with programme development and direction.
- Trumland Estate being fully managed, and its assets are now being utilised for the community and tourist alike. A robust management process is in place and peatland is now not just part of the scenery, but through carbon credits delivering an annual financial return.
- The turbine has been fully refurbished and has now an extended life of a further twenty years. It now produces a lower, yet still substantial income level.
- A marina now exists, which attracts a wide range of new visitors to the area
- Through negotiation with the ferry operators there is now a larger ferry during peak summer periods, increasing accessibility to the islands
- The Pier Restaurant Site has been fully refurbished and hosts several local projects alongside the visitor electric car and bike hire, as well as hospitality and retail to serve residents, visitors, and marina users. It is now a very welcome stop off for visitors looking for information on the island. They can pick up guides that allow them to take the mapped-out visitor tours where they are able to journey through the heritage, natural assets and to the Trumland Estate.
- Youth services have been further developed with additional services in place. Funding has continued and as the population ages, partnerships have enabled even greater support to the elderly care programmes and a focus on Alzheimer's and Dementia. This has been supported through REWDT's funding and support to attract new specialist staff to the island. New housing assisted in that recruitment process. The school has also benefited with a slight increase in the number of children attending.
- As a result of new industrial units and a targeted economic support function of REWDT, two new businesses have started and now export goods to the rest of the region and wider Scotland.

- Summary Development Plan**

The development plan lays out the strategic priorities, these have been developed through the research of the previous business plan, and understanding the successes achieved. Through discussion with the Trust Manager and other members of the Trust Board the development needs were identified. Community consultation then provided direction and prioritised action plans.

#	Development Plan		Delivery Start Date
0	Overarching Development Plan	The future reduction in income from the Turbine, this is causing concerns over how additional income can be generated to continue the work of REWDT. The overall development plan addresses these concerns.	Start planning now
1	<u>Support and encourage strong, vibrant community groups</u>		
1.1	- Developing Community Groups	Asset Based Community Development. Residents could be supported to discover their inner flair, skills and interests and develop this into something meaningful for individuals and communities.	By end of 2024.
1.2	- Grant Funding	The grant programme has been a success. However, there is a need to develop greater governance on budgeting for grants.	By end of 2023.
1.3	- Housing / strategic land acquisition	There is a need to develop further housing stock. Plans are in place for two homes on Johnston's Road. However, the need for a greater number could lead to a potential site at Windbreck. The next stages would be the acquisition of strategic land. Asset mapping of possible land and assets.	2024
1.4	- Enabling Anchor Organisation	REWDT should be the local anchor organisation to enable and facilitate others into the development of their own groups and ambitions.	2024
2	<u>Strengthen engagement with our community members</u>		
2.1	- Communication	Strengthen communication and engagement with community members is a core aim.	By end of 2023
2.2	- Visibility	REWDT need to be accessible at a community focal point. For this, REWDT needs a new office; a space where the community can come to; a meeting place. Update – a portacabin to be used as an office and community space has been ordered.	July 2023
2.3	- Chair and Board	There needs to be greater stability in the length of time the Chair is in post (current one year) to provide and support the delivery of a longer-term vision. There is greater work to do on the process as to how the Chair is elected provision of greater criteria on why a person is to be elected to chair and what the person is bringing to the position.	Start 2024

2.4	- Reporting and Meetings	A new dashboard reporting system will be designed and implemented	2023
2.5	- Budgeting	Include long-term planning, what does 5 – 10 years look like. This would involve both REWDT and REWIRED to ensure long term plans are in place.	2023
3	<u>Support and encourage economic development within the community.</u>		
3.1	- Economic Development	There is a need to encourage more start up business, and support apprenticeships, understand skills and work with external agencies to develop the local economy.	2024
3.2	- Marina	Based on evidence gathered during the research, a marina development will bring social and economic benefits.	2025
3.3	- Eating Out	There is a wish to push for more tourism but there is a need for more things to do. The reduction in options for eating out is high risk per the research and a plan for future eating places on the island should be considered.	2026
3.4	- Tourism	There is a need for a fresh start for a tourism plan, to map all tourism opportunities, develop a tourist information point, have an infrastructure to support those visitors and attract them to spend money. Greater managed guided things to do and see, a place to have a visitor information point and also purchase a cup of coffee.	2023
3.5	- Car Club	Develop the Car Club and make it available to tourists and visitors. Update – The car will be free to use during May and June for residents and will be available for once a week to pick up items from the Post Office and shop and also monthly for trips to the mainland.	2023 / 2024
4	<u>Support the community through the growth of the wellbeing and care provision</u>		
4.1	- Wellbeing	The ultimate aim is to grow well-being provision. Support recruitment of specialist care staff.	2023 onwards
5	<u>Provide a vibrant community through the development of existing assets and identification of new assets and projects</u>		
5.1	- Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk	The largest asset held by the Trust, and one that has considerable opportunity. The development of Trumland Estate for walking, enabling access to the wildlife for the tourist and to be a true visitor attraction as well as improved grazing rights.	2023 onwards
5.2	- Windbreck	The main opportunity includes using the land for the development of social housing, possibly for larger families, or small economic workshops and increase amenities. This would form part of the	2028

		wider asset mapping and strategic acquisition considerations.	
5.3	- Ferry	The ferry was sized to meet the islands need when it was built 37 years ago, but that was for a different era. Therefore, REWDT must use its influence to support an enhanced ferry service.	2024
5.4	- Environmental	There is the need for a broad energy programme to support the wider community. Low energy impact training for REWDT staff. One of the key opportunities is to release available funds through carbon capture funding and credits.	2024
5.5	- The Pier Restaurant Site and surrounding areas	A business plan is required for the refurbishment or rebuild of the Pier Building. This should be viewed in conjunction with any marina development plans. This area could be a focal point for the community.	2024

4. SUCCESS OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS

The previous development plan for REWDT was completed in 2011. The following provides an overview of what has been achieved to date, compared to what was planned to be delivered.

At this point it should be said that REWDT should be incredibly proud of all that has been delivered and the enhancements made to their community to ensure a vibrant and longer-term sustainability for the islands.

The organisation has delivered a wealth of programmes and projects to benefit the wider community over the period since the last development plan in 2011.

From the purchase and continued development of the Trumland Estate, the implementation of the wind turbine and the income generated that will last a generation, the movement on social housing, and the overall wide range of services that are provided for children and the elderly residents.

There have been areas which will require work. The Pier Restaurant Site proposal is now at the early stages of investigation after the oil leak. This will then allow a decision as to how the Trust moves to the next stage of development. The plans for the pier include many ideas. However, the results of the oil survey will provide further direction.

The opportunity to utilise the funding from the wind turbines and develop other social enterprise related projects are now embedded. The recent recruitment of Stuart as the Trust Manager will result in a focused and concentrated effort to truly drive the organisation forward.

The following provides an overview of the current perceptions of residents, taken from a recent survey.

Financials

Figure 1 – Balance sheet REWDT

ROUSAY, EGILSAY & WYRE DEVELOPMENT TRUST**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 MARCH 2022**

	Notes	2022		2021	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	22		544,700		538,134
Investments	23		200		200
			<u>544,900</u>		<u>538,334</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	25	168,433		143,389	
Cash at bank and in hand		799,770		639,930	
		<u>968,203</u>		<u>783,319</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	26	<u>(11,726)</u>		<u>(22,285)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>956,477</u>		<u>761,034</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,501,377</u>		<u>1,299,368</u>
Income funds					
Restricted funds	31		110,917		22,940
Unrestricted funds - general			1,390,460		1,276,428
			<u>1,501,377</u>		<u>1,299,368</u>

REWDT continue to have solid financial reserves behind them with nearly £800,000 in their bank with £110,000 in restricted funds (Those funds which are set aside for specific projects). In turn they have £544,000 worth of tangible assets. This enables them to plan for the future, and to have the ability to fund several projects which are not about generating surplus but delivering vital services to the community, such as the projects for youth and elderly care, among many others.

These funds need to be carefully managed and will be allocated against projects such as the Turbine upgrade when that transpires.

KEY PROJECTS TO DATE AND SUCCESSES

Review of the development plan 2011

The vision of the Trust from 2011 to 2025	Progress	Notes on deliverables	
Enhanced local care for our elderly	<p>Dementia care has met the demographic need.</p> <p>The dementia project commenced in July 2021, and is funded by the Life Changes Trust, which itself is funded by the National Lottery Community Fund.</p>	<p>This is a partnership between Voluntary Action Orkney, Highlands & Islands Enterprise, Orkney Health & Care, and the Development Trusts of Hoy, Sanday, Shapinsay, Stronsay, and Wyre.</p>	<p>Staff have transformed services for the elderly and has potential for additional opportunities. Staff have the trust of the local surgery and is now getting referrals from the local GP.</p> <p>The Trust provides funding for the employment of Well-being and Dementia Coordinator, provides support with all aspects of well-being for island residents, including health, financial, social, and place.</p>
Enhanced local care for our elderly	<p>The Trust continue to subsidise the cost of services provided by Crossroads and Age Scotland Orkney's Here2Help service, which has reduced the cost of these services to residents.</p>	<p>This is a project run by Age Concern Orkney, Help in the Home.</p>	<p>Both organisations have provided paid employment in the community.</p>

New Youth Clubs starting in November



Improved facilities for our youngsters	<p>A youth worker has been brought in and this will be sustained.</p>	<p>The Trust staff team are very much aligned to the further development of youth projects and facilities.</p>	<p>The Trust works with a significant number of children.</p> <p>This role has the opportunity to grow.</p>
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<p>Improved facilities for our youngsters</p>	<p>Brinian Play Park, The play park at Johnston's Road on Rousay continues to be enjoyed by REW and visiting children.</p>	<p>Adventure Play Group. The Trust maintains this.</p>	<p>REWDT listened to the residents and develop the facilities as requested where practicable.</p>
<p>A balanced population of all ages</p>	<p>The population has not increased as hoped.</p>	<p>Population is now 108 homes - 209 adults.</p>	<p>The Board is unanimous in wishing to deliver more housing to encourage a rise in population.</p>



<p>Vibrant economic activity</p>	<p>The purchase of Trumland Estate Land 700ha.</p>	<p>This was completed in August 2020. Recruited a Countryside Management Ranger.</p>	<p>Turbine up, board walk built, The Trust have engaged with the RSPB due to the vast amount of birdlife accessible, including hen harriers and short eared owls.</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>Grants Programme Award grants to individuals and community groups, in line with REWDT's Charitable Aims.</p>	<p>In 2022, 125 grants were awarded. This amounted to £25,515 in total grants awarded to community groups and individuals.</p>	<p>Budget and grants reviewed completed. All grants allocated. The Trust pays the grant administrator.</p>
<p>Vibrant economic activity</p>	<p>The Heart of Rousay Project and Viewpoint at Kingarly Hill completed.</p>	<p>Includes a boardwalk with viewing platform and seating area. Construction work on the viewpoint car park began in early April 2022. Further construction of the boardwalk is nearing completion.</p>	<p>Trumland Estate boardwalk – Eleanor Barr viewpoint, it is nearing finished. It has stunning views.</p>
<p>Vibrant economic activity</p>	<p>The Pier Restaurant Site has been purchased.</p>	<p>Completion of the consultation phase of the development has been reviewed.</p>	<p>The oil leak has caused a delay. It is the one point of contention in the community, and the Trust wish for something to be started. This is a key visual asset.</p>

Housing Project

Design



		CLIENT: ROUSAY, EGIJSAY & WYRE DEVELOPMENT TRUST PROJECT: PROPOSED NEW HOUSING JOHNSTON'S ROAD ROUSAY ORKNEY
DRAWING: SKETCH PLAN & ELEVATIONS		SCALE: 1:50/1:100 A2
No. 0000000000 Rev. 0000000000 Date: 05/2022 Email: info@rousay-orkney.co.uk Web: www.rousay-orkney.co.uk		J0614 05/2022 043 -

<p>Housing</p>	<p>This has progressed with planning started on two social houses.</p>	<p>Build housing. Targeting young couples / families. Have a leasing agreement and rent out at a favourable agreement.</p>	<p>Two 2-bed houses are to be built next to the pier, funded by Scottish Government Rural Housing Fund. Tenders are out and once completed they will then apply for funding.</p>
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Transport	Bike Shelter has been built	Enables residents to safely leave their bikes to catch the ferry	Electric will be installed to facilitate electric bike charging
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Transport	Introduction of the Car Club and the purchase of the Nissan Leaf Electric Vehicle.	Car Club members.	There are in excess of 30 registered users of the car
Transport	There is now a limited Sunday	Additional Ferry Sailings.	Our ferry is small, inefficient and at the end of its life.

	service with three services as opposed to five.	Improved transport.	Local feeling is that the ferry is too small. It is an 11-car ferry at the moment.
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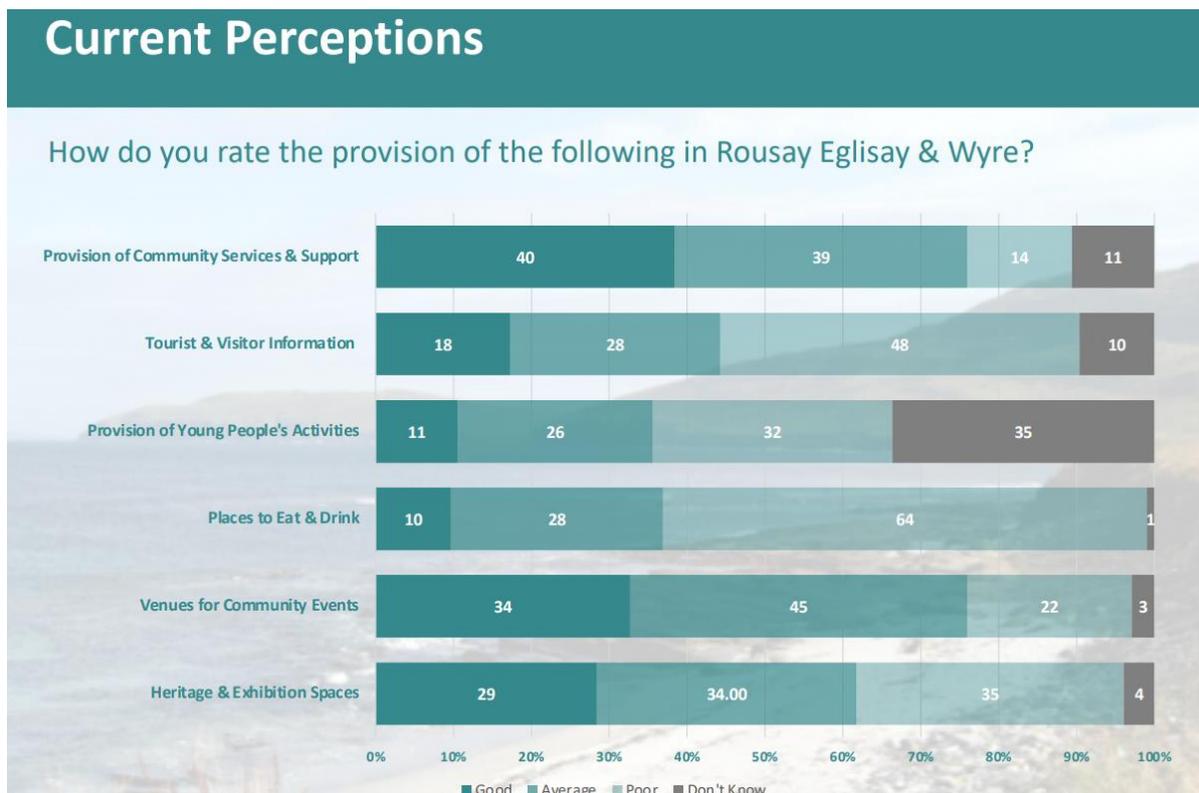
Self-sufficiency in energy, resources, and vital services.	REWIRED, a company which maintains the community wind turbine.	This has been highly successful, and funds have been set aside for future replacement and maintenance.	The turbine is over 10 years old with a further lifespan to 2031.
Self-sufficiency in energy, resources, and vital services.	Hall Turbines Two 6kW turbines on Rousay and Wyre (One on each island) continue to generate an income for REWDT.	Two smaller turbines produce £14,000 per year. They sell into the grid.	There is no feed in for new turbines and therefore only micro generation scheme for future projects.
Self-sufficiency in energy, resources, and vital services.	Heat Smart Orkney (HSO) was formed but has now completed their project.	HSO was formed to make use of energy which would be generated if the turbine were not curtailed, by installing heating devices in homes in	Lessons learned – wound up. The issue was that it only provided lower cost energy rather than free energy.

		REW and elsewhere in Orkney	
Community	Allotment Association & School Garden built,	The Trust supports the maintenance and running of the allotment site.	This works very well.
Community	A swimming pool was considered, funded by a lottery. However, demand for it was not sufficient.	The demand could not be found to make a swimming pool sustainable and viable.	One issue may be that although the School is a fantastic asset, it only has 12 children.

The above proves that in a post-2008 recession environment and a 2019 pandemic, REWDT have delivered a considerable number of work programmes, i.e, the delivery and installation of the turbine, the turbines at the hall and other funding initiatives and partnerships.

Secondly, by having a strong Board and recruiting a new Trust Manager, they are in a truly excellent position to continue to develop future projects for the benefit of Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre.

Figure 2 – Current Perceptions



There is a need to not just deliver programmes but ensure that REWDT change the perceptions of the local community. In many instances, including places to eat and drink and tourist information that the community rate the provision as low.



The perceptions above provide early indications of what should be part of the forthcoming development plan. The successes of REWDT are considerable, and part of the focus in the coming months and years should be ensuring that the local population are aware of the work carried out and projects which have been delivered for the local community.

Many of the projects that will form part of the development plan will address the issues raised in the above.

Perception is extremely important. The following maps the development plan with the perceptions outlined in Figure 2.

Mapping of Development Plans to Perceptions

#	Development Plan	Perception that will be changed
1	<u>Support and encourage strong, vibrant community groups</u>	
1.1	- Developing Community Groups	Provision of community services and support Venues for community events
1.2	- Grant Funding	Provision of young people's activities Provision of community services and support
1.3	- Housing / strategic land acquisition	Provision of community services and support
1.4	- Enabling Anchor Organisation	Provision of young people's activities Tourist and visitor information Heritage and exhibition spaces
2	<u>Strengthen engagement with our community members</u>	
2.1	- Communication	
2.2	- Visibility	Provision of community services and support Tourist and visitor information
2.3	- Chair and Board	n/a
2.4	- Reporting and Meetings	n/a
2.5	- Budgeting	n/a
3	<u>Support and encourage economic development within the community</u>	
3.1	- Economic Development	Provision of community services and support Tourist and visitor information
3.2	- Marina	Tourist and visitor information
3.3	- Eating Out	Places to eat and drink Tourist and visitor information Heritage and exhibition spaces Venues for community events
3.4	- Tourism	Tourist and visitor information
3.5	- Car Club	Tourist and visitor information
4	<u>Support the community through the growth of the wellbeing and care provision</u>	
4.1	- Wellbeing	Provision of community services and support

5	<u>Provide a vibrant community through the development of existing assets and identification of new assets and projects</u>	
5.1	- Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk	Provision of young people's activities Provision of community services and support Tourist and visitor information Heritage and exhibition spaces
5.2	- Windbreck	Provision of young people activities Provision of community services and support Heritage and exhibition spaces
5.3	- Ferry	Provision of young people's activities Provision of community services and support Tourist and visitor information
5.4	- Environmental	n/a
5.5	- The Pier	Places to eat and drink Provision of community services and support Tourist and visitor information Heritage and exhibition spaces Venues for community events

5. DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Strategic Development from 2023 – to 2033



The development plan has been built around the key objectives that REWDT has set out for the coming year. This core set has then enabled the starting point for future planning and development over the next five years plus.

(0) Overarching Development Plan

Ensure a sustainable future for community projects by identifying a post turbine income plan

Figure 3 – Forecast turbine generation and income

Year	1	2-5	6-10	11-15	16-20
Turbine Income [net]	62	87	75	73-119	264
				[Av. 94]	
Lottery income	50	50			
Essential expenditure	78	28	28	28	28
	[50k for land]				
Income for projects	34	109	47	45-91	236
				[Av. 66]	
Equalised across Yrs. 1-15	69	69	69	69	236

It is appreciated that the turbines' ability to generate is decreasing over time. The above table provides an overview of this. With this is a reduction of income and this is causing concerns over how additional income can be generated to continue the work of REWDT. The following development plan addresses the post turbine concerns. The workshops and survey work completed were the drivers behind the development plan. The plan took what people were saying, and then developed a plan around those wishes.

1. Support and encourage strong, vibrant community groups

Overview

As shown by the workshops and surveys, the islands group is a great community. However, more can be done. REWDT will continue to be a conduit to develop the community assets and resource. There are many opportunities for REWDT to do this.

Development Plan 1.1 Developing Community Groups– By end of 2024

Using the principles of Asset Based Community Development, residents could be supported to discover their inner flair, skills and interests and develop this into something meaningful for individuals and communities. The project would be formed to build on ABCD work which previously in been successful parts of Scotland. This form of community development has proven to be effective in relieving effects of poverty and is sustainable for communities.

Several workshops and consultation exercises have taken place and the following are the key outputs:

Development Plan 1.2 Grant Funding – By end of 2023



The grant programme has been a success. However, there is a need to develop greater governance on budgeting for grants, using grant funding to assist in meeting REWDT strategic priorities and report (budget v actual) year on year and what is spent.

There is a need for greater consistency for decisions for the general grants.

No framework is available. It becomes a local decision rather than a structured arm's length process. A framework is put in place to ensure consistency in decision making and mapping to strategy.

Development Plan 1.3 Housing / Strategic Land Acquisition – 2024

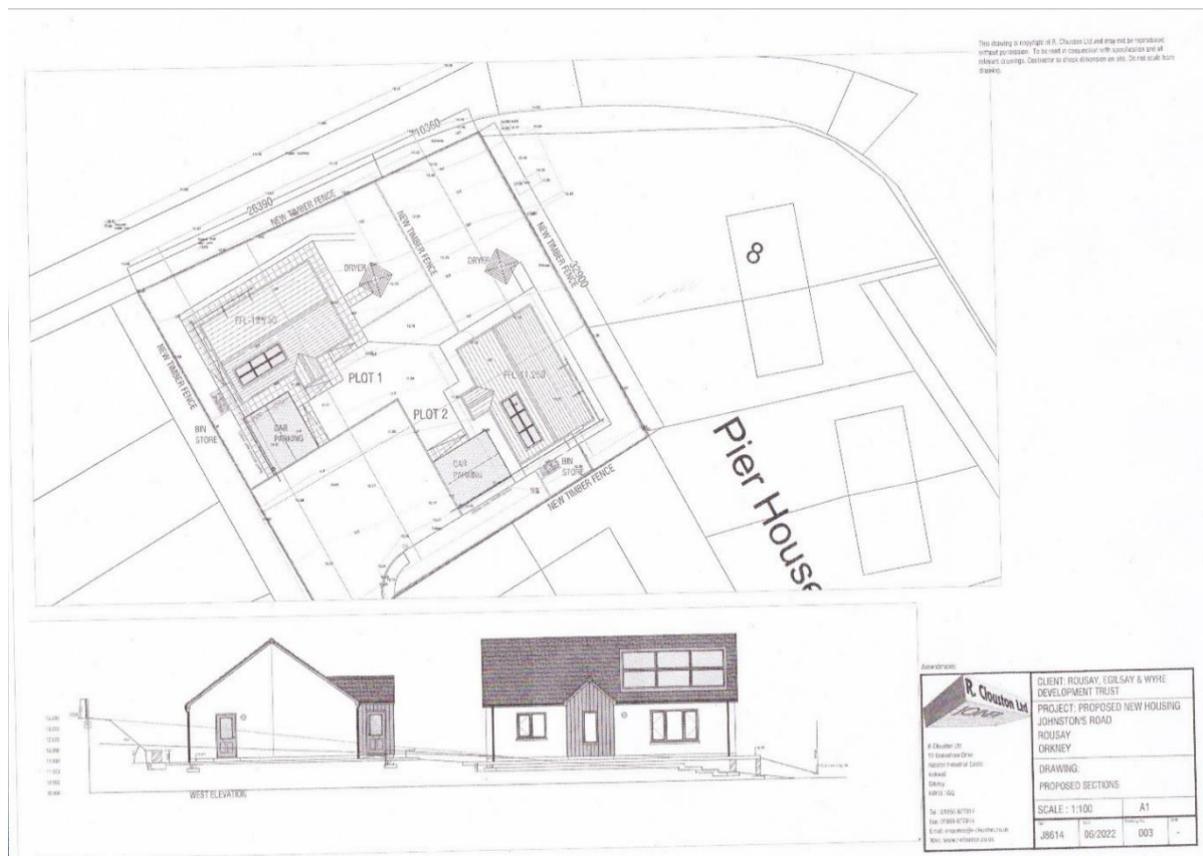
There is a need to develop further housing stock as only one property is for sale on the island.

Two new social houses are to be built on Johnston's Road by the Trust (The tender is nearly completed, and the next stage will be to reach out to the Scottish Government for funding). Looking at Plan B as external funding is required if the Scottish Government do not deliver.

The land was gifted (transferred) to REWDT by Orkney Housing Association Ltd. REWDT covered the legal costs This site is favourable as it has access to utilities.

We are optimistic that the funding application could be submitted in Early Summer this year, and then building would hopefully commence in early summer 2023.

Figure 4 – Pier Housing



The need for housing can be also looked at through possible redevelopment of unused assets that are available within the island. This could be a lower cost option than building new. The next stages would be the mapping of possible available land and assets and subsequently the acquisition of strategic land.

There are other assets that should be considered, and this would form part of the mapping exercise. Examples include The Manse, with The Church of Scotland divesting their assets the manse is now up for sale and requires considerable restoration. Wyre School house, the Trust was offered the opportunity to acquire, however a survey was completed by the council and the cost to refurbish was circa £100,000.

Development 1.4 – Enabling Anchor Organisation – Timeline 2024

REWDT should not just be an organisation that delivers projects directly but should enable and facilitate others into the development of their own groups and ambitions. REWDT becomes an anchor organisation.

Anchor institutions can play a defining role in creating and reinforcing local economic ties. REWDT should be there for promoting self-help groups, enabling groups to run ideas and projects.

It should be an organisation which delivers extensive support to local operations.

2. Strengthen engagement with our community members

Overview

There are less indigenous Orcadian's now live on the islands, with more inhabitants coming from the wider UK. This has caused positives and negatives impacts as a new community is formed. In turn as technology has developed, improved ferry links and a general change in the wider culture, people are more independent. REWDT need to be aware of this and therefore further develop their communication and reporting strategy to the communities they work with.

Development Plan 2.1 Communication – End 2023

There is an acceptance that communication could have been better. There has not been great communication about the many successes the organisation has delivered and these need to be publicised regularly. The problems with the Pier Restaurant Site may have clouded some residents view of what the Trust have delivered and of the current Board and Trust. There must be a greater emphasis placed on more communication and community relations.

Strengthen communication and engagement with our community members is a core aim.

Increased, interactive community engagement by having a detailed plan for ongoing communication and engagement which is reviewed annually. To have quickly delivered the first steps of that plan.

- Communication - listening to residents
- Engagement/social meetings with residents followed by an AGM
- Meetings for members/share progress/achievements/get feedback.



Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Roadshows, revamped website, increased collaboration with other groups and associations. Staff and Director presence at REWDT events and non-REWDT events are some of the key deliverables. This has started and the current plan is below

Objective	KR1 Q1	KR2 Q2	KR3 Q3	KR4 Q4	YR 2-5
	Apr - Jun 2022	Jul – Sept 2022	Oct – Dec 2022	Jan-Mar 2023	
1. Improved Communication and Engagement					
a) Increased interactive face-to-face communication	Rousay Roadshow 1 held	Egilsay & Wyre R/shows 1 held	Feedback from R/shows collated	REW R/shows 2 Feedback collated. Plan for Year 2 in place.	Smaller roadshows held regularly. Narrowed & focused
b) Videos of REWDT good-news stories	Found resources/skills necessary. Identified and planned. Who, what, when.	Detailed plan of Video	Produced video & shared	Video Live and feedback gathered.	Series of Videos launched.
c) Update website	Identified platform & skills needed to build	Build in community feedback. Engage required expertise. Designed site.	Developed site	Go Live - Rolled out.	Feedback and keep up to date

Development Plan 2.2 Visibility – End 2023

There is a need for REWDT to be accessible at a community focal point rather than at the Pier Building, to be visible the Board needs a new office, and the staff need to drive the need for this. The old haddock factory is being considered, although it may not be in the right place or condition. The upshot is the Trust need a proper portacabin at the pier site to increase local perception. This will act not just as an office, for the Trust it will be a community point of contact, it provides the start of a visitor information point for visitors, and it enables the ability of those coming on and off the ferry to gain some sustenance via even a vending machine.

UPDATE – a portacabin has been ordered and should be in position by end July 2023 and will be a REWDT office and secondly a community space.



Development Plan 2.3 Chair and Board – Start 2024

There is greater work to do on the process as to how the Chair is elected provision of greater criteria on why a person is to be elected to chair and what the person is bringing to the position.

There needs to be greater stability in the Chair to provide and support the delivery of a longer-term vision. Currently there is the potential of a new Chair every year as they are re-elected. It should be noted that the current Chair has been in post two years and was Vice Chair prior to this. The suggestion is that there is a three-year rotation for the Board.

However, with this way of working there can be a significant change.

Given the size of the Board, could the meetings be changed to bimonthly? With a Trust Manager in place, the need for the Board to deal with day-to-day operational matters has diminished and therefore it should meet to discuss strategic direction. The dynamics of the Trust will change as there is now a full-time manager in place.

The Board should agree an action plan and a lead person appointed for each objective. It should also appoint a lead person for communication and engagement and for that person to lead, resource and delegate as appropriate.

Part of this process is getting the best information for the Board to be able to make decisions.

Development Plan 2.4 Reporting and Meetings – 2023

To deliver the information noted above for the Board to make decisions, work is in progress. The following annual planning cycle is being implemented and going forward. Each Board meeting should be tracking progress and dealing with challenges quickly and efficiently.

To do this, a new dashboard reporting system will be designed and implemented.

Development Plan 2.5 Budgeting – 2023

The organisation now has a strong governance model, and this is summarised in the Annual Planning Cycle as shown above.

It was agreed across all groups that the current annual budget planning does not include long-term planning, and that there should be a long-term plan that the budget sits alongside every year.

This would help the Trust to be more proactive to funding, rather than reactive.

More detailed planning should be carried out earlier in the year in time for the February meeting.

Documents/tools to measure and to monitor objectives and budgets need to be available to the Board to monitor or discuss at every Board meeting, and also need to be clearer to track.

This budgeting is required for both REWDT and REWIRED, as there is a need to ensure that both have long term sustainable plans. This is especially sensitive as the income flow from the turbine and in turn the funding from REWIRED to REWDT decreases.



(3) Support and encourage economic development within the community

Overview

The Trust needs to evolve the economic development side of its wider Island plan.

There have been a small number of local successes, including an individual starting up a trout farm (using local assets that were available, including a salmon hatchery that turned into a trout fish farm). This has become the most northerly trout farm in the UK and is already selling to Fortnum & Masons.

Are there other assets that could be brought back to life for economic purpose to support the development of new businesses?

The aims and objectives should prioritise economic development.

Development Plan 3.1 – Economic Development - 2024

There is a need to encourage more start up business, and support apprenticeships.

- Source grants for training and apprenticeships
- Provide bursaries for residents to learn new skills that would support business development
- Establish a skills register to build up REW knowledge base
- Arrange for training between turbine providers and locals for maintenance and first response
- Training for micro generation installation
- Progress telecommunications and technology to enable home working from all three islands.

There is limited “export” of goods. There is one fisherman who works from the harbour. Farmed and fished salmon are from the Channel.

The islands do not a lot of produce from farmed sheep and cattle. There is even limited animal transport.

How can the islands start looking at ways of developing an economic model to be an “exporter” to the rest of Orkney and beyond? Can it get a name for a product?

How do you utilise the area to promote the opportunities to the outside world?

There is a need to start to develop opportunities for business to develop and flourish.

Development Plan 3.2 – Marina & Pier west area – Timeline 2025

Based on finding gathered during the research for this report and through the Marina Development Report by Orcades Marine, June 2019, a marina development will indeed bring social and economic benefits to the island of Rousay by bringing an increase in visitor numbers not just from yachtsman outside Orkney, but also from local leisure craft users.

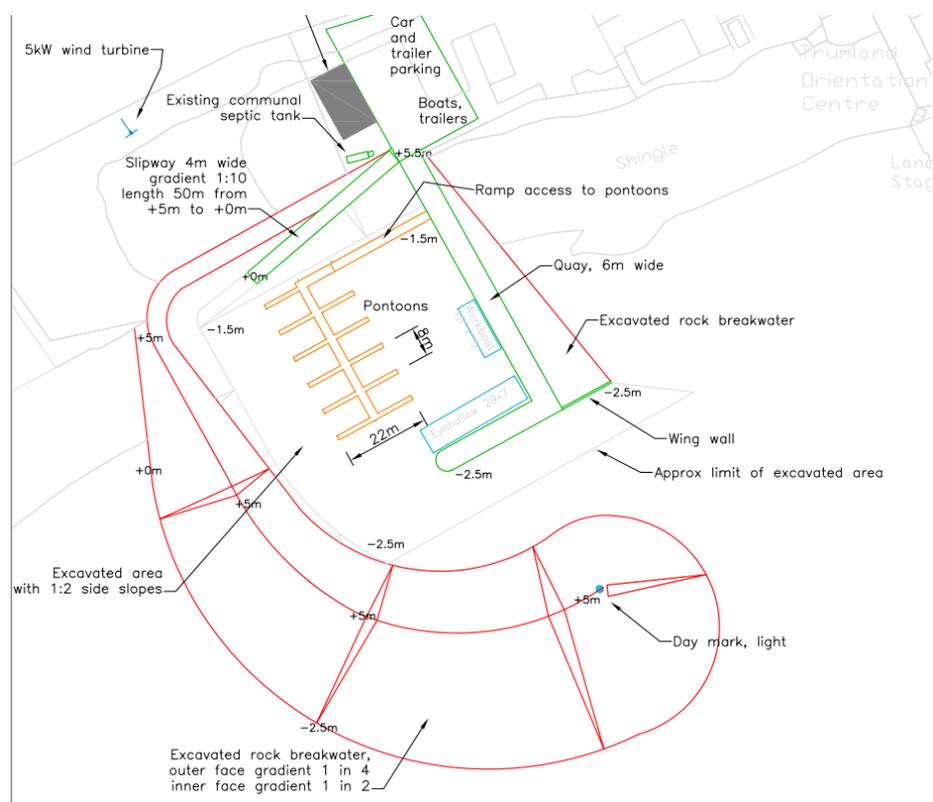


With the provision of the additional berth space on the quay (quay length 79m with the face of the quay being 36m), it may be possible to provide a permanent overnight berth for a commercial vessel, potentially from either the aquaculture or even the marine renewables industry.

If marine tourism were to be developed, tourists would come ashore, buy from the shop, have access to limited chandlery and visit the offerings.

It has been estimated that the lost opportunity (based on 20,000 visitors at £100 each) of not having a thriving tourist economy is £2m per year.

Figure 5 – Marina plan



The key issue is that the islands are not providing an experience. If a tourist arrives, they can only spend the day there, visiting the prehistoric remains. Sadly, they bring their own lunch and leave without spending anything. This needs to change via an economic and tourism strategy.

The marina has progressed with the Trust being the conduit to make it happen. The sailing club is leading and pushing this forward and this initiative will drive tourism. The memorandums of understandings are signed.

The marina is well supported and will be a very favourable benefit to the local area.

Development Plan 3.3 – Eating Out – Timeline 2024

The local pub, restaurant, and guest house (4 or 5 residents), Taversoe – The TAV. The facility has been up for sale for two years. It used to co-exist very well with the Pier Restaurant.

Figure 6 – Taversoe



Rightmove, May 2023

The current situation is that it is not planning to open during the day, (therefore no lunches available for visitors). However, it will be open during the evening and for accommodation purposes.

While there is a wish to push for more tourism, there is a need for more infrastructure. The loss of the TAV's full functionality concerns many residents. See notes within the surveys.

REWDT should have a plan developed if for whatever reason the Taversoe is no longer in operation. This would be further development the infrastructure for tourism.

REWDT could then manage a key asset which attracts visitors. There would also be somewhere to eat and have a coffee. The development of the pier could be part of a wider tourism opportunity.

Development Plan 3.4 – Tourism – Timeline 2023

There is a need for a fresh start for a tourism plan to map all tourism opportunities, develop a tourist information point, be able to have an infrastructure to support those visitors and attract them to spend money.

However, increased tourism does bring certain issues. There is a local concern that tourists take slots for the ferry. Therefore, the ferry situation is holding back tourism development.

The wide perception is that the typical tourist comes by foot or bike, does not interact, and does not spend money. The reasoning for this is that there is no central visitor point to really support them touring the islands.

A list of the tourist offerings can be found in *Appendix 5 Tourist attractions*

A new website is being developed to provide more information for visitors and attract people onto the island.

It is possibly time to manage the tourists and give them assets and options of what to do. An example is shown below.

Figure 8 – Example Visitor Information Point



Facilities are low on Rousay with the only public toilets being available at the Pier only. The shop opens four afternoons a week. There are no other opportunities to get a cup of coffee.

As an immediate opportunity could there be vending machine opportunities to make up for the lack of coffee shops?

A full list of visitor attractions can be found in Appendix 5.

Development Plan 3.5 – Car Club – Timeline 2024

The Car Club has not been as successful as initially envisaged, with only £300 generated in the past year.

Therefore, the next phase in its use is to develop and widen the appeal of the Car Club by making it available to tourists and visitors.

This will require a review of insurances and booking systems. However, it may provide a further reason for visitors to come to the island if there is easy to access low-cost green transport.

Update – the car club will now be free to use by all residents during May and June, in addition the car will also be used to take local residents to the shop and Post Office once a week, and then monthly it will be used for trips to the mainland.

(4) Support the community through the growth of the wellbeing and care provision

Development 4.1 – Wellbeing - Timeline 2023 onwards



To date, projects delivered to support the elderly and those with health conditions have been very widely seen as a great success.

However, the islands are struggling to recruit staff, and therefore a development opportunity is to use the REWDT as a conduit to assist in recruiting staff to act within the care profession.

What could the Trust do to further support employment opportunities?

The development of housing and other infrastructure will help. However, one consideration may be direct support to encourage new applicants. This could include training funding, direct grants, relocation funding and support to find accommodation.

The ultimate aim is to grow well-being provision. REWDT have a re-energised signposting service to help the community find other organisations.

Provide a vibrant community through the development of existing assets and identification of new assets and projects

Development 5.1 – Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk – Timeline 2023 onwards

The largest asset held by the Trust, and one that has considerable opportunity.

The community land of Trumland Estate is under 700ha (around 1,729 acres). This includes a portion of the central moorland of Rousay and Loch of Wasbister. The majority of the land is protected as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and includes two areas of local nature conservation (Kingarly Hill and Loch of Wasbister).

Figure 8 – Trumland Estate Boardwalk



The boardwalk that has been built provides a great initial attraction. The aim will be to create a path with hides, open up to walkers and guided walks.

In turn, Trumland Estate needs to be grazed properly and managed properly to get full benefit.

Wasbister Boat House and Sluice

REWDT was very fortunate to be offered £20,000 external funding for a capital project that would help restore an existing building and potentially being it back into the community's use. The Wasbister boat house and sluice became the REWDT's property under the Trumland Estate land purchase and the Board felt that this would be a good use of the funding as it would make the boat house watertight and ensure that the aging sluice gate could be repaired and therefore easier to use and less likely to cause the adjacent land to flood. Now the boat house has been improved it is time to look at how the community would like this developed further.

Figure 9 – Wasbister Boat House and Sluice



A new development worker and ranger is required to truly develop the assets for the Trumland Estate, map out what is available, obtain a greater understanding of the wildlife and to direct investment into areas which will produce the greatest return for community benefit and also economic benefit.

A ranger as a new employee would be a benefit and could be funded through carbon credit schemes. *Appendix 3 – Carbon Credits provides an overview of what could be considered.*

Development 5.2 – Windbreck – Timeline - 2028

Initial consultations should further take place with the community as to what they wish to see on the site, Based on findings from recent workshops, there are mixed opinions on this.

Development of the six acres at Windbreck provides a valuable opportunity to truly make a difference to the island community.

Many opportunities are available for the site. A predominant one includes using the land for the development of social housing possibly for larger families, or small economic workshops and an increase in amenities.

There is an aim to consider more homes to be built at Windbreck. This could be a potential site, it is owned, no issues with planning, but is more complex and costly than the two homes at the Pier as there are more difficult service connection requirements.

It is appreciated that there would be additional requirements for utilities to make this site work for development. Septic tanks would not meet regulations, and the site would require a local treatment plant. Therefore, this is more costly and would again need external funding.

To attract new business extra infrastructure needs to be built, and community owned business units for rent may assist in the development of new business and employment opportunities.

Could further facilities for young people be developed on this site at Windbreck as well? It has to be appreciated that the island is bereft of teenagers most of the week as they are all at Kirkwall Grammar. Developing more facilities would assist in families staying on the island.

Development 5.3 – Ferry – Timeline 2024

The ferry was sized to meet the island when it was built 37 years ago, but that was for a different era. It has served its purpose well; the expectation is greater now.

During summer farmers cannot get on the ferry, and this is causing an issue.

During the summer, there has been a shift as Rousay does get the Shapinsay ferry (inner North island, has a larger ferry and has mainly a foot passenger trade), thus doubling the capacity. However, the service is still not meeting demand.

The next stage is to get recognition that something has to be done has been achieved by the Orkney Council operator.

The issues faced are that there is a need for additional sailings and a larger ferry. This would require a change in crew shift patterns. The crew currently consists of only five people. Therefore, this is a need to recruit extra staff.

There is a need to emphasise the lost opportunity that Orkney Ferries have by failing to improve the service to Rousay.

Development 5.4 – Environmental – Timeline 2024

REWDT need to focus on a reduction plan for environmental impact and inclusion. The further development of programme for delivery of environmental sustainability. Example of this include



providing common heating arrangements at the hamlet at the Pier area, this would potential be part of the development of the Marina.

REWDT have a great asset in Trumland Estate. One of the key opportunities is to release the funds available through carbon capture funding and credits.

Demand is growing for peat and land restoration, and there is considerable grant funding for additional staff and projects.

Appendix 3 provides a detailed overview of the opportunity for Carbon Credits

There is the need for a broad energy programme to support the wider community.

To support this low energy impact training for REWDT staff.

Development 5.5 – The Pier – Timeline 2024

Figure 10 – The Pier Building



The Pier Restaurant Site was purchased by REWDT in 2019 and is now in need of a business plan to bring it back as a pivotal point within the community.

This is not a historic building. It is of limited sentimental value to the community and how they used it. On that basis there is a need to decide what should be done. The restoration of the Pier Restaurant Site would very much enhance the perception of REWDT by the community.

A business plan and a full project plan is required for the Pier to be refurbished or rebuilt.

The current footprint due to the build (i.e., rooms have been added to over the years) does not meet the requirements for a community hub. A new building would get support with a clearly defined way forward as long as it was a social enterprise and community led programme. This could meet the need of a community hub, charitable outlets, and meeting rooms.

Previously the Pier had been rented from the previous owner for the craft hub, who marketed local crafts and displayed and sold them. This was run by volunteers. The Pier was then transformed into a restaurant and became the Pier restaurant.

The financial model of the restaurant did not work. Sadly, the financial gap could not be funded by the development Trust.

During Covid there was a domestic oil leak at the boiler (four hundred litres), and this contaminated the building. SEPA are involved and REWDT cannot do anything with it until the test results are finalised and released. Two bore holes were contaminated. Four weeks (to end March 2023) awaiting sampling and the results of SEPA will push the next stages of the plan. The insurance company would not cover.

If circumstances were to change with the ownership of the post office or shop, then it would be a priority for the Trust to see if a social enterprise could be developed within the Pier project. Also, for the community the centre of gravity of the population is closer to the pier.

- The need is to have a detailed plan of delivery for the next 2-5 years for development
- Detailed clear-up plan
- Have a strong volunteer group.

The full range of Development Plans must also meet with the wider objectives of the organisations. The table below provides that mapping to show which development plans are connected to the overall objectives of the organisation.

Mapping of Development Plans to Objectives

Mapping to Objectives	Development Plan Mapping
The advancement of community development, including the advancement of urban/rural regeneration	1.1 Developing Community Groups 1.2 Grant Funding 1.3 Housing 1.4 Enabling Anchor Organisation 2.2 Visibility 3.3 Eating Out 3.4 Tourism 4.1 Wellbeing 5.1 Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk 5.2 Windbreck 5.5 The Pier
The advancement of education	1.2 Grant Funding 1.4 Enabling Anchor Organisation 5.1 Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk 5.5 The Pier
The advancement of citizenship	1.3 Housing 2.1 Communication 3.3 Eating Out 5.5 The Pier
The advancement of environmental protection or improvement	1.2 Grant Funding 2.5 Budgeting 3.4 Tourism 5.1 Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk 5.4 Environmental

<p>The provision of recreational facilities or the organisation of recreational activities, with the object of improving the conditions of life for those whom the facilities or activities are primarily intended, including the provision, maintenance and/or improvement of public open space and other public amenities</p>	<p>1.2 Grant Funding 1.4 Enabling Anchor Organisation 2.2 Visibility 2.5 Budgeting 3.2 Marina 3.3 Eating Out 3.4 Tourism 3.5 Car Club 5.1 Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk 5.2 Windbreck 5.3 Ferry 5.5 The Pier</p>
<p>The advancement of the arts, heritage, culture, or science</p>	<p>1.2 Grant Funding 1.4 Enabling Anchor Organisation 2.5 Budgeting 3.1 Economic Development 3.2 Marina 3.4 Tourism 5.1 Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk 5.4 Carbon Capture 5.5 The Pier</p>
<p>The relief of those in need by reason of age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship, or another disadvantage</p>	<p>1.1 Developing Community Groups 1.2 Housing 4.1 Wellbeing 5.2 Windbreck 5.3 Ferry</p>
<p>The prevention or relief of poverty</p>	<p>1.1 Developing Community Groups 1.3 Housing 3.1 Economic Development 4.1 Wellbeing 5.2 Windbreck 5.5 The Pier</p>
<p>The relief of unemployment.</p>	<p>1.3 Grant Funding 2.5 Budgeting 3.1 Economic Development 3.2 Marina 3.3 Eating Out 3.4 Tourism 4.1 Wellbeing 5.1 Trumland Estate Land and Boardwalk 5.2 Windbreck 5.4 Environmental 5.5 The Pier</p>

Appendix 1 – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats / PESTLE

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People 2. Reach of Board. 3. Proven track record 4. Skills 5. Organisation structure 6. Relationships (Internal/External) 7. Procedures 8. Projects 9. Buildings 10. Quality of wider heritage and natural offering 11. Scope 12. Multiple revenue streams 13. An established brand 14. Established 15. Vision 16. Determination not to change the islands and community 17. Nature, space 18. Considerable support from a wider community 19. Funding 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Board breadth, considerable experience 2. Large network of expertise and knowledge. 3. Many successes and outcomes. 4. Board has a broad skill base. 5. Individuals allocated to specific roles within the organisation. 6. Government, Regional and international 7. Many in place to enable future developments. 8. Strong diversified collection of programmes and projects which deliver income and community benefits. 9. Ability to reuse several buildings for the benefit of the wider community 10. Heritage, history, sites of interest, natural beauty 11. 1700 Acres to be utilised for the benefit of the trust. 12. Turbines, Trumland Estate, Pier, Grants etc 13. Known by visiting tourists to Orkney 14. An established and known heritage asset set. 15. Strong vision from the Board and supporters 16. Sensitive reuse rather than unsuitable new building or developments. 17. The variety of natural offerings, space to move in this current climate. 18. The backing of many in the community OIC and others. 19. Funding available and future medium term funding streams available to invest in programmes.
<p>WEAKNESSES</p>	



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finance and funding 2. Engagement and communication 3. Marketing needs to be brought further into the digital age. 4. Hospitality 5. Volunteer numbers are lower than required. 6. Tourism 7. The Pier 8. Reducing young population and aging populations 9. Housing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issues of future income streams post turbine. 2. Customer perception is not where it could be. Need to increase awareness. 3. Improvements in both web and social marketing, use of digital as part of the visitor experience and as a tool to make residents aware of what is happening and successes . 4. Concern over lack of hospitality venues on Rousay. 5. A new volunteer campaign to act as a conduit into the local community. . 6. Need to be a destination with better visitor information, prepared guides, development of Trumland Estate. 7. The need to develop the Pier to be a community asset rather than a current closed off site. 8. The school roll reduces yet the elderly population increases in number. 9. To build more houses to keep residents on the islands and to attract new residents.
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Trumland Estate 2. Better use of the assets to generate income. 3. Funding from a wide range of sources 4. To change the REWDT dynamics 5. Opportunity to be located in an easy to access place. 6. To develop the enabling programme 7. Job creation opportunities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop the site and its associated assets for community and tourists. Also, as a revenue generator. 2. To review the assets available and understand how they can become surplus generating and community benefiting. 3. To continue to pursue multiple funding opportunities 4. By bringing in a Trust Manager, there is an opportunity for the Board to be strategic, leaving the operational to the Trust Manager. 5. Become closer to the community by being easily accessible. 6. To work on an anchor organisation approach and be the enabler for other groups to deliver.

<p>8. Development of new facilities such as the marina</p>	<p>7. The vision to assist in the creation and development of new economic enterprises. 8. Brining new tourists to the Islands.</p>
<p>THREATS</p> <p>1. Access to funds</p> <p>2. Economic disruption</p> <p>3. Less disposable income</p> <p>4. Changes in Board structure</p> <p>5. Continued government / local government support for the project</p>	<p>1. Funding is tight from public bodies, and this could potentially impact future housing programmes.</p> <p>2. As a result of Covid, Brexit and constitutional change, there may be some economic development disruptions which could lead to impacts of disposable income and similar.</p> <p>3. As a result of Covid, disposable income has fallen, jobs have been lost and therefore there is less disposable income available.</p> <p>4. Board membership will always continually flow. However, the current Board has a diverse variety of skills and a wide skill set to deliver the requirements to make the difference at REWDT</p> <p>5. Core to the programme's success will be continued backing and support for the project. As funds become tighter, this could reduce.</p>

PESTLE

	Factors affected	Importance to organisation
Political	<p>Political Stability</p> <p>Government decisions regarding emergency situations.</p> <p>Changes in tax rules for Social Enterprises</p>	<p>Medium term stability has been secured through recent elections.</p> <p>Continued concern regarding changing policy.</p> <p>No tax implications expected.</p>
Economic	<p>Exchange rates</p> <p>Globalisation</p> <p>Economic Growth</p> <p>Inflation</p> <p>Interest Rates</p> <p>Labour Costs</p>	<p>Possible low impact of international traveller's and exchange rate changes.</p> <p>This could be of benefit as the world returns to a sense of normality. Greater global movement could take place, meaning greater opportunity.</p> <p>As the country comes out of the pandemic, an impact could be that disposable income could be negatively affected.</p> <p>The general direction is an indication of slight reduction in inflation rates. However, this may mean rising prices for some time, impacting disposable income.</p> <p>There should not be a direct impact as no borrowing is expected. It could impact disposable income.</p> <p>With a considerable push for the Real Living Wage and inflationary pressures increases in wages are expected to continue.</p>
Social	<p>Consumer Trends</p> <p>Customer Buying Habits</p>	<p>There is a wish post lockdown to be in areas where there is space. Being an external location, this presents opportunity.</p>

	Lifestyle	<p>The direction of buying more home-grown products may support small business on the Islands.</p> <p>There is a considerably greater appreciation of people's mental health after a long period of lockdown, and this means people are looking for places to go. Rousay, Egilsay & Wyre may be a destination for those seeking a difference with heritage and natural beauty.</p>
Technology	Innovation	<p>REWDT must grasp technology to meet the needs of the modern consumer, younger consumers and to ensure RWEDT is accessible 24 hours per day through digital connections. This could be through enhanced digital tours of the islands, QR codes, the development of apps showing heritage sites.</p>
Legal	<p>Employment Law</p> <p>Health and Safety</p>	<p>Employment law has been strengthened and the organisation must ensure that it keeps abreast of it, implements it, and has external support to provide advice as required.</p> <p>The sites owned by REWDT must meet all health and safety requirements for staff and visitors, should be accessible to all (where possible) and be altered to make it so.</p>
Environmental	<p>Corporate Responsibility</p> <p>Ethical Sourcing</p>	<p>REWDT should make use of increasing community benefit contracts within public procurement and tap into the support available through these clauses to support its operation.</p> <p>Where possible, REWDT operations should look at its supply chain and ensure it supports ethical sourcing through</p>

	Environmental	<p>understanding its supply chain (especially locally).</p> <p>To implement, where possible, environmental measures to reduce the costs of heating for all REWDT projects and for residents, to be an environmentally friendly organisation and to use environmentally sustainable building techniques for future projects. This connects to the opportunity of carbon credits for Trumland Estate.</p>
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Appendix 2 Workshops run by the Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Development Trust (REWDT) on the 24th / 25th of March 2023.

Executive Summary

The report details the outcomes of a series of workshops run by the Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Development Trust (REWDT) on the 24th / 25th of March 2023. The workshops aimed to engage the community in an open and transparent dialogue about its needs and REWDT's role in supporting the communities' aspirations.

Over the three sessions, 43 people attended, about a quarter of the island's households. Using a set of interactive posters designed with support from CJM Project Financial Management Ltd, people were asked a specific set of questions about Trust activities, the most important assets on the islands and their future aspirations.

The specific REWDT plans received general support for all the categories, from housing development to the marina proposals and developments at Windbreck and Trumland Estate.

- The highest levels of support were for enhancing the conservation value and access and interpretation at Trumland Estate
- The area's most valuable assets were its natural and cultural heritage, including the sense of community
- There was strong support for more social activities to promote that sense of community
- People highlighted the vital role of the Shop/Post Office
- The Trust's work to promote social inclusion through activities like the Triangle Club was welcomed.
- There is a need to maintain vital public services (health and education) on the island
- Housing, in particular for young people, is an important issue
- There were specific concerns about transport to the islands, between islands and within the islands
- There are concerns about the loss of The Taversoe and café and eateries were consistently raised as an issue
- The Pier offers considerable opportunities for development
- A marina would be a valuable addition to the island, and more work needs to be done to clarify its prioritisation.

Overall, the workshops demonstrated considerable support for the Trust's activities and its role in supporting the local community. It validated some actions (the Pier, the Marina. Housing), identified specific programmes to take forward (Trumland Estate) and noted concerns about transport and access to public services that REWDT can address in its long-term planning.

A summary of the results follows.

Initial Survey Questions from Roadshow	% of respondents				Overall Positive	Overall Negative
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree		
HOUSING						
There is a need for supported housing on Rousay.	53	33	0	13	86	13
The Trust should develop housing that provides opportunities for younger people to live on Rousay.	64	29	0	7	93	7
When supporting housing the Trusts priority should be young families	42	48	9	0	90	9
Housing is a key challenge in the area	55	36	6	3	91	9
WINDBRECK						
The Trust should use the land at Windbreck to enable the development of additional affordable housing	37	30	17	17	67	34
There are opportunities to use the land at Windbreck to enable small-scale economic development.	56	38	3	3	94	6
The Trust should explore the recreation opportunities on the land at Windbreck.	44	25	22	8	69	30
TRUMLAND						
The Trust should develop information and interpretation resources about Trumland	81	15	0	4	96	4
The restoration and conservation of the natural resources at Trumland are important	69	31	0	0	100	0
There is a need to promote and develop access to Trumland	57	30	3	0	87	3
I would like to get involved in developing the cultural and natural heritage assets at Trumland.	29	50	17	4	79	21
MARINA						
The Trust should prioritise the development of a marina on Rousay.	33	38	21	8	71	29
A marina would create opportunities for local people to access the sea for work or for pleasure.	58	36	6	0	94	6
A marina and its facilities would be a welcome addition to the islands for residents and visitors.	56	39	6	0	95	6



1. Introduction

The document has been prepared by CJM Project Financial Management Ltd as a summary of the outcomes of a series of community workshops run by the Rousay, Egilsay and Wyre Development Trust (REWDT). It sets out the aim of the sessions, the methods and tools used to engage the community and the outcomes of the workshops followed by a short discussion that places the outcomes in the context of the REWDT strategy.

2. Aims and Objective

The aim of the workshops was twofold, first, engaging the community in an open and transparent dialogue about the community and its needs facilitated by REWDT and second, shaping REWDT's strategic plan. The objective was to open a conversation with the community to ensure they have a stake in the strategic planning process and that the REWDT strategic plan reflects the community's interests.

3. Methods

This section outlines the approach to designing the workshops and collecting and analysing their outputs.

3.1 Data Collection

Working with REWDT, CJM designed a series of tools that could be used within a community setting that met the aims and objectives of the process. The community engagement approach employed three main techniques:

- The use of physical posters with closed questions and a scale (agree to disagree) approach to help REWDT gather data on specific programmes or projects
- A series of tools based on an Assets Based Community Development approach to identifying and valuing community assets that REWDT might want to focus on
- Foresight exercises to direct REWDT long-range strategic planning.

Templates of these can be found in the appendices of this document.

3.2 Planning and Sampling

The team met regularly to design the questions and tools. The workshops were held on 24th and 25th of March, and an additional workshop (n=36) with young people (n= still to be provided)was conducted also?

3.3 Data Analysis

REWDT tabulated the results of the workshops on templates created by CJM. The data came in two forms.

- Numerical data from the closed question based on a scaled variation of a Likert approach and open-ended comments. The responses were collated into quintiles (loosely associated



with the strongly agree, agree, no view, disagree, and strongly disagree of a Likert Scale). The spread within each of these bands was noted.

- Text comments from the other tools and analysis followed standard approaches to qualitative data analysis. Comments were coded for dominant themes, and more than one person checked the coding accuracy. The coding allowed the quantification of qualitative data.

The following section sets out the results.

4. Results

This section sets out the results, starting with the posters, then looking at assets-based approaches and finally, foresight exercises and responses from young people.

4.1 Interactive Poster Questions

The details of these questions are shown below. In summary:

- There are strong levels of support for the Trust to prioritise housing (see Table 1), particularly to provide opportunities for younger people (64% in the top quintile).
- Responses to questions about how to make the best use of the land at Windbreck suggest that people do not see it as a place for housing (see Table 2). Support for amenity use was slightly higher, and support for small-scale economic development was the highest (56% in the top quintile).
- Development at Trumland Estate received the most positive responses (see Table 3), with the highest level of support for interpretive resources. Eighty-one percent of respondents agreed strongly (top quintile) with the suggestion. The next highest support was for conservation at the site, with 68% agreeing strongly (in the top quintile). There was good support for the promotion of Trumland Estate. However, what was less clear was a desire to volunteer and get involved, with most responses sitting towards the middle.
- Most respondents strongly agreed that a marina would create opportunities for local people (58% in the top quintile) and would be a great addition to the island (56%). However, only a third thought strongly agreed that it was a top priority (see Table 4).

Table 1: Housing Question

Housing Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
There is a need for supported housing on Rousay.	53	23	10	0	13
The Trust should develop housing that provides opportunities for younger people to live on Rousay.	64	25	4	0	7
When supporting housing the Trust's priority should be young families.	42	27	27	3	0
Housing is a key challenge in the area.	55	27	15	0	3

Table 2: Windbreck Development

Windbreck	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The Trust should use the land at Windbreck to enable the development of additional affordable housing	37	7	23	3	17
There are opportunities to use the land at Windbreck to enable small-scale economic development.	56	38	0	0	3
The Trust should explore the recreation opportunities on the land at Windbreck.	44	8	36	6	8

Table 3: Trumland Estate

Trumland Estate	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The Trust should develop information and interpretation resources about Trumland Estate.	81	11	4	0	4
The restoration and conservation of the natural resources at Trumland Estate are important.	69	31	0	0	0

There is a need to promote and develop access to Trumland Estate	57	23	10	0	10
I would like to get involved in developing the cultural and natural heritage assets at Trumland Estate.	29	42	4	17	4

Table 4: The Marina

Marina	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
The Trust should prioritise the development of a marina on Rousay.	33	33	21	10	8
A marina would create opportunities for local people to access the sea for work or for pleasure.	58	33	6	3	0
A marina and its facilities would be a welcome addition to the islands for residents and visitors.	56	33	6	6	0

4.2 Interactive Assets Based Tools

From the assets review (see Table 4), the most important assets in the area were the island itself (its natural and cultural heritage) and key aspects of the built environment, notably.

- Access to medical facilities
- The Shop and Post Office.

The following areas were also considered vital:

- Social opportunities
- Initiatives that promoted social inclusion.

Table 4: Asset Mapping

Local Economy	Our People	Associations and Groups
Uniform responses where the most important asset was the local shop/Post Office	Low response rate and no clear pattern	One of the highest response rates. in order of frequency, organisations promoted social activities, education/youth, and social inclusion

		(specifically the Triangle Club)
Our Culture	Institutions	Physical Assets
Low response rate and no pattern	One of the highest response rates. In order of frequency, medical access to Education/Young People, and Access to Amenities (specifically the shop)	Smaller response rate, the majority focused on the area's natural heritage.

The exercise to explore the assets in relation to importance, motivation, concern over loss and potential for development elicited a cluster of responses.

- The most important assets are the area's sense of community and cultural and natural heritage
- People are most concerned about losing eateries and access to the shop and Post Office
- The Pier and eateries remain a development priority.

Note that the questions about loss drew out the most responses, and what would motivate people to become involved drew out the least (see Table 5).

Table 5: Assets, Importance, Motivation, Loss, and Development

	Most Important Asset	Motivate	Loss	Development
1	Natural Heritage	No pattern	The Taversoe	The Pier
2	People/Culture		Shop/Post Office	Café/Tearoom
3	Transport Infrastructure		Pier	Facilities for Walkers
Notes	Natural Heritage and Community dominate	Low response rate	Highest Response	A Pier and Café dominate

4.3 Strategic Foresight Tools

Here the aim was to gain an understanding of communities' aspirations in the future. Responses clustered on both now and three years' time and focused on the interlinked areas of the pier and eateries (now) and the local economy three years (see Table 6)

Table 6: Future Question



	Now	Next Year	Next Three Years	Next Five Years	Next Decade
	Eateries (often linked to pier)	No clear pattern	Local Economy (job creation).	No clear pattern	No responses
	Pier and wider facilities				
	Community Space				

In an open response about what should be on REWDTs radar, results were as follows:

1. Transport was the primary concern, to the islands, between islands and within islands
2. This was followed by the demographic profile, specifically the ageing population and the need to ensure services were in place for them.
3. Three aspects were equally positioned equally third
 - a. Local economy and the creation of meaningful employment
 - b. Social activities to promote social inclusion
 - c. Tourism facilities and information.

In addition, a session was conducted with young people in the area and asked what they love. Results were as follows:

- The natural heritage
- Peace and quiet
- A safe community.

When asked what they would add, results were as follows:

- Outdoor activities
- Shared spaces
- No change
- Shops.

The following section draws together the themes.

5. Discussion

This section draws together the themes from the process into three linked areas.

- Natural and Cultural Heritage, with a specific focus on Trumland Estate and social activities
- The Local Economy teases out questions about job creation and housing
- Services and Infrastructure, including transport, education and medical access, the pier, shops, and eateries.

5.1 Natural and Cultural Heritage



Across all the tools and sessions (including young people), people highlighted the area's natural heritage as a key asset. Most responses to the asset section (4.2) highlighted the coastal areas, and there was notable interest in areas of flora and fauna. In the structured questions set out in section 4.1, Trumland Estate attracted the most positive support of all the questions in relation to conservation and improving amenity access. Based on the conversations with participants on Windbreck and its potential use, reservations about housing on the site related to protecting the area's natural heritage.

People identified specific customs and historic areas in cultural heritage, including archaeology. Many of the comments related to what might broadly be called a sense of community about the sharing economy, feelings of safety (notably the young people), and peace and quiet (again, young people also emphasised this aspect). However, there was also a sense of needing to work at the things that create trust and reciprocity within a community. There was a focus on the need for social activities for all ages.

5.2 Housing and the Local Economy

The interactive posters posed specific questions about housing, and the responses (Table 1) suggest broad support for housing development, specifically for young people. As noted in section 4.1 (see also Table 2), there was more support for a mixed-use development at Windbreck rather than housing. Feedback during the workshops suggested this related to the location (between two population centres) and its natural heritage value.

Supporting the local economy was implicit within responses. People highlighted the role of privately held assets (e.g., The Taversoe) and trust-held assets (e.g., The Pier and Windbreck) in the local economy. It emerged directly in the strategic foresight exercises, which highlighted a need to support local jobs within the next three years and was also noted as something that ought to be on REWDT's radar.

5.3 Services and Infrastructure

Many of the items here overlap significantly with the local economy and, to some extent, the area's natural heritage. In relation to transport, the workshops highlighted concerns about transportation to the islands, between islands and within islands. The pier was also a dominant theme in relation to the access it affords to the sea, and the possibilities afforded by the Trust-owned buildings at the Pier. Where specific questions were posed about the trust's plans to develop a marina, there was agreement that this would benefit the island. However, support for it as a priority for the Trust must be clarified.

A series of buildings and services were highlighted as important local assets, notably the Shop/Post Office, access to medical care, and the Taversoe. People noted their concern over the potential loss of these services and suggested they should be on the Trust's radar. There was a strong theme around the role of the trust in supporting services. For example, the Triangle Club's role in promoting social cohesion and social inclusion was highlighted.

6. Summary

The area's most valuable assets were its natural and cultural heritage, including the sense of community. Notably, the highest levels of support were for enhancing the conservation value

and access and interpretation at Trumland Estate. This suggests a need to explore these proposals in more depth.

The workshops support REWDT's engagement with the Pier (which is seen as a key asset and concern), the development of housing (specifically for young people), and more work is required on the marina proposals to scope out the nature of the opportunity.

People highlighted areas that are out with the Trust locus of control, notably access to health and education and ferry transport as concerns, and REWDT should consider its role in relation to these services.

Likewise, people noted the importance of privately held assets like the Taversoe and Shop/Post Office as vital parts of the local economy. Again, REWDT ought to consider how it supports these as community assets.

There was strong support for more social activities to promote that sense of community, particularly structured activities and trust activities that promote social inclusion, like the Triangle Club.

Understanding Evidence

The materials have the following parts

- What is Evidence (General introduction)
- Gathering Evidence (including commissioning)
- Inputting and Accessing Evidence (Data Management Planning)
- Understanding Evidence (Detailed).



Appendix 3 – Carbon Credits





INTRODUCTION

In line with the objectives set out in the 2005 Kyoto Protocol and the 2015 Paris Agreement, governments and many organisations have made pledges to reach net zero targets in upcoming decades.

The UK has committed to achieve Net Zero by 2050. To achieve this, they are allowing companies to offset their unavoidable carbon emissions, by creating a financial incentive for the biggest emitters to cut back, therefore creating a demand for "carbon credits" (1 carbon credit = 1 tonne of sequestered CO₂e – meaning carbon which is captured and stored).

Regulated carbon trading actively started in 2005 when the EU set up the first international Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Since 2021, the UK government have set up their own ETS (UK ETS) as continuation of the EU ETS in a post-Brexit environment.

Alongside the regulated carbon markets have emerged unregulated ones (voluntary markets).



How carbon offsetting works -
(Illustration adapted from Green Goddess Limited, 2020)

CARBON CREDITS MARKETS

Compliance markets for energy-intensive industries, the power generation sector and aviation

The compliance market is a regulated market, used by companies and governments that, by law, are required to account for their greenhouse gas emissions. Under the compliance markets, carbon credits are recorded in a registry and "retired" once they have been used to offset emissions. The main three compliance carbon markets are:

1. Kyoto Protocol 2005 - United Nations Clean Development Mechanism (UN CDM)
 - Permits countries with commitments under the Kyoto Protocol to implement emission-reduction projects in developing countries, to be invested in by public or private sectors from developed countries.
 - Projects under the CDM can earn saleable certified emission reduction credits (CER), each equivalent to one tonne of CO₂, which can be counted towards meeting Kyoto targets¹.
2. EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) - cap and trade system
 - Began operating in 2005, making it the first international emissions trading system.
 - The EU ETS has set a cap on the maximum amount of greenhouse gases that companies can emit annually. Allowances (which is the currency of the carbon market) are issued each year to companies to cover their emissions. If a company does not have enough allowances to cover its emissions, it can either cut them back or buy additional allowances from another emitter. Over time, fewer allowances are issued, therefore pressuring emissions to be reduced.
 - From 2005 to 2019, there was a 35% reduction in emissions for companies under the EU ETS framework.

3. UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS) – cap and trade system

- The UK ETS replaced the EU ETS on 1st January 2021 after Brexit.
- As the UK was a major contributor to the design of the EU ETS, many principles and processes remain similar. At the moment, allowances are not intertradable between the two markets.
- The UK ETS has set higher ambitions with tighter emissions caps than the EU ETS. Any activity covered in the UK ETS must have a greenhouse gas emissions permit. Some activities require additional permits/plans. Once a permit has been issued, the permit holder may be allocated free emissions allowances. If obligations under the permits are not complied with, the permit holder runs the risk of significant civil penalties.
- As with the EU ETS, allowances are introduced in the market through auctioning.

Voluntary markets – “non-traded” (non ETS credits)

Voluntary carbon markets have emerged parallel to the regulated ones, for the private sector and individuals that want to offset their greenhouse gases emissions. Credits under the voluntary market cannot be used for compliance purposes. The main standards for voluntary carbon trading in the UK are:

- The Woodland Carbon Code (WCC) – operational.
- The Peatland Carbon Code (PCC) – operational.
- The Soil Carbon Code (SCC) – currently being developed.

Actors in those markets, called ‘purely voluntary buyers’, can be:

- Private companies and entities that purchase pre-compliance offsets before emissions reductions are required by regulation, for corporate social responsibility and/or marketing purposes.
- Individuals that take it as their responsibility to offset their own emissions.



TYPES OF CREDITS THAT CAN BE SOLD

Credits under the Woodland Carbon Code

The Woodland Carbon Code was produced by the Forestry Commission and launched in 2011, supported by the UK government. It sets out requirements for voluntary carbon sequestration projects.

Under the Code, it is only possible to generate Woodland Carbon Units on new planting projects and all projects must be registered with the UK Land Carbon Registry before planting. Currently, carbon sequestered by existing environmental assets cannot be sold. For instance, a farmer cannot sell the carbon from an existing 80 year old woodland.

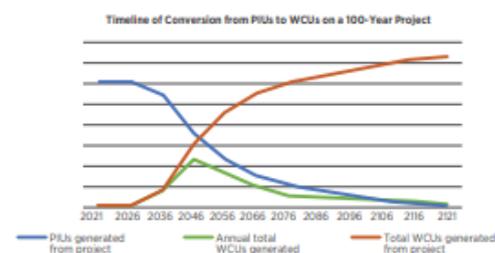
Farmers and landowners can only register a planting project if it would not have gone ahead without the extra income from selling the Carbon Units.

Under the Woodland Carbon Code, Woodland Carbon Units can either be sold as:

- Pending Issuance Units (PIUs) – this is known as the ‘upfront payment market’ and is a promise to deliver under the WCC. The quantity of CO2e that will be sequestered is calculated over a period of time and the buyer pays upfront. Selling carbon upfront can be a good option for farmers and landowners as the price is already known and in some cases the burden of validating and verifying processes (and the associated costs) are dealt with by the buyer/broker. By buying PIUs, buyers are not directly offsetting their carbon emissions but are able to say that they are on the path to carbon neutrality.
- Woodland Carbon Units (WCUs) – this is known as the “through time payment market”. These are credits for carbon that the woodland has already sequestered – usually over the previous five years. PIUs are converted to WCUs overtime through verification³.

The below chart illustrates the conversion of PIUs to WCUs on a 100-year project (first 100 years). The blue line shows the total PIUs generated from the project, the green line shows the annual total WCUs generated from the project and the red line shows the cumulative WCUs generated from the project. WCUs are verified PIUs. Once the woodland has reached its carbon sink period (year 5 to year 100), WCUs can be generated.

Moreover, most tree species are at the peak of their carbon sequestering capability when they are between 16 and 25 years old, hence the sharp rise between 2036 and 2046 followed by a subsequent decrease in WCUs generated thereafter (see below).



³Woodland Carbon Code, https://woodlandcarboncode.org.uk/images/PDFs/Woodland_Carbon_Code_V21_March_2021.pdf

Credits under the Peatland Code

Peatlands are carbon-rich wetlands which occupy 3% (circa 4 million km²) of the global land surface and 12% of UK land area . Worldwide, they store more than twice as much carbon as all existing forests.

When peatlands are in their natural water-logged state, they capture CO₂ from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and their plant material only decomposes partly, meaning that it does not release CO₂ back into the atmosphere.

In the UK, it is estimated that peatlands alone store circa 3.2 billion tonnes of carbon. However, due to past and present management of peatlands, they are at present sources of carbon emissions² (currently contributing to circa 4% of UK's total annual greenhouse gas emissions).

Restoring peatlands can reduce or stop their own greenhouse gas emissions whilst sequestering additional carbon in the long term, improving soil health and reducing flood risk in some catchments. Peatland restoration can be done through rewetting by blocking drains to restore the water table, and re-establishing peatland where possible from former agricultural/afforested areas or mineral workings, etc.

The Peatland Code works much like the Woodland Carbon Code, generating PIUs and Peatland Carbon Units (PCUs). Once projects are registered with the UK Land Carbon Registry, they go through a validation process to be able to issue PIUs and, after verification a few years later, PCUs can be issued.

Credits under the Soil Carbon Code

Soil carbon sequestration is a complex subject, as it is difficult to calculate how much carbon is stored in the soil and how long it is stored for as it varies widely depending on a range of factors.

In July 2021, the Environment Agency awarded a grant to a consortium of farmers, academics, technology businesses and NGOs, including the Sustainable Soils Alliance, led by FWAG to develop and pilot the UK Farm Soil Carbon Code .

In the UK, there is currently one operational scheme and various in development, for generating carbon credits from regenerative agriculture practices. Other schemes are operational in Europe.



Drainage channel in peatland which will lead to drying of the peat and previously stored carbon being emitted



The Peatland Code process



The Peatland Code Process
(Picture from <https://tinyurl.com/w58tv2dt>)

Appendix 4 - REW DT 2017 Survey Adult Results

The ferry and associated service.

There is a very strong local feeling that, especially in summer, the ferry service does not meet requirements. There are not enough sailings and in turn it is overpriced for residents. The service does seem to meet the winter needs.

Sixty-two per cent said they would not use an increased bus service. Seventy-nine per cent said there should be investment in an EV charging point.

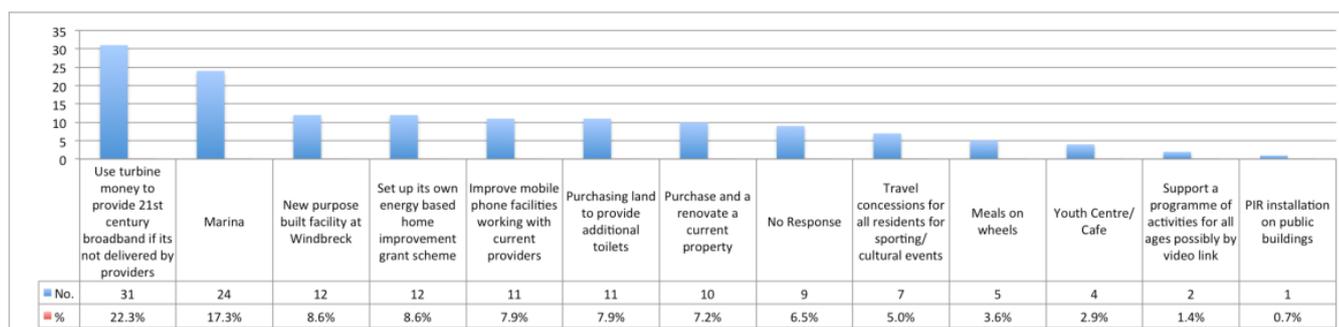
Sixty per cent said that there were enough community spaces and that some of them are not well used.

Combined 60.4 per cent of adults surveyed said that a youth centre or café would be a good idea. However, there were comments about how it is important for the children to have somewhere to go, and that the location of this is immaterial, as most young people rely on being dropped off by parents.

66.9 per cent combined said that a marina would be a good idea. 15.1 per cent didn't agree, and 17.3 per cent being unsure. When asked if they would use it and where to put it, comments were that it needs to go in the best place to protect boats and the marina itself i.e., somewhere sheltered.

The Internet appears to be a lifeline here with many agreeing that growth of the islands goes hand in hand with reliable decent fast broadband. Combined 69.8 per cent agreed investment in the Internet was a good idea, but that it wasn't always the role of the Trust to make this investment. More lobbying needs to be done for providers to do what they have set out to do nationally and implement this here.

Of all the ideas that you have supported about Community Amenities and Services which one do you think is the most important?



Appendix 5 Tourist attractions

This has been copied from the Rousay Marina Development Plan OP 248

Archaeological Sites:

- Westness Heritage Walk
- Midhowe Cairn
- Midhowe Broch
- Brough Farm
- The Wirk
- St Mary's Church
- Skail Farm
- Knowe of Swandro
- Quandale and the highland-style clearances.
- House of tafts
- Trumland Estate House
- Digro
- Tabersoe Tuick
- Blackhammer tomb
- Knowe of Yarso
- Ian Hamilton Finlay
- Green Gairsty
- Wasbister Lock and Crannogs
- Rinyo, Bigland Round, Knowe of Craie
- Knowe of Laird
- Cubbie Roo's Burden
- Rousay Heritage Centre

Wildlife

- Trumland Estate Nature Reserve
- Trumland Estate House and Trumland Estate Wood
- Faraclett Head Walk & Sea Birds
- Sacquoy Head & Saviskaill Head & Arctic Skuas & Puffins
- Hellia Spur
- The Loomachun Walk & Red-throated Divers
- Seal & Otters
- Swans

Plant Life

- Primula Scotica – The Scottish Primrose
- Trumland Estate Nature Reserve
- Muckle Water
- Faraclett Head Walk
- Trumland Estate House Gardens



Walking

- Blotchnie Field & Knitchen Hill
- Kierfea Hill
- Westness Heritage Walk
- The Burn Path
- Knowe of Yarso
- Knowe of Hunclett
- Upper Avelshay Walk
- Faraclett Head Walk
- Sacquoy Head Walk