

## BrewDog's Lost Forest and the Scottish Forestry grants scandal

### Description

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Still digging in Phase 1 of the Lost Forest – recent destruction of peat by tracked diggers. The location is just before the wee bridge on the Burma Rd that BrewDog has still not repaired. Photo credit Parkswatch reader March 2025,

On 19th March the Herald revealed [\(see here\)](#) that Scottish Forestry, having suspended grant

payments to BrewDog after it was revealed many of the trees in the Lost Forest had died, has now paid them £1.2m and agreed to pay a further £1.5m for the project. This post takes another look at the scandal in the light of what has been happening over the last year.

## What is the £1.2m paid out by Scottish Forestry to date for?

BrewDog's Lost Forest is split into two different phases covering two different areas. Phase one, where the trees died, is on the Strathspey part of the estate and lies within the Cairngorms National Park. Scottish Forestry's contract with BrewDog for Phase 1, obtained through an FOI request, shows they had committed to paying a total of £1,229,496 to be paid over six years and that the most that should have been paid by now is £970,372:

### Schedule of Works Summary

Claim Year	Annual Recurrent Maximum Value	Capital Maximum Value
2022	0.00	171987.70
2023	75255.12	650575.80
2024	75255.12	0.00
2025	75255.12	0.00
2026	75255.12	30657.00
2027	75255.12	0.00
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>376275.60</b>	<b>853220.50</b>

A year ago another FOI request ([see here](#)) established that Scottish Forestry had by then paid £690,986.90 to BrewDog for Phase 1. That is c£280k less than should have been due by now if all had gone well. Whether Scottish Forestry is still withholding any of this outstanding amount of public money until BrewDog has replaced all the dead trees is unclear (a Freedom of Information request is in the pipeline).

What is clear is that if the £1.2m payment to date reported in the Herald is correct, Scottish Forestry must have also paid BrewDog for some of the capital costs for Phase 2 of the Lost Forest, which is over the watershed in the catchment of the River Dulnain.





Fence posts near the summit of the Burma Rd and the watershed between the Spey and the Dulnain. These were above the Phase I planting and appeared destined for Phase 2 of the Lost Forest. Photo 2nd January 2025

## Why did so many of the planted trees die?

Scottish Forestry has allowed BrewDog to proceed with their Phase 2 planting without any inquiry into why so many trees died in Phase 1. The reason is Scottish Forestry are only interested in meeting the Scottish Government's planting targets not whether the trees survive or not. In an extraordinary statement Scottish Forestry have now stated to the Herald that:

*"the loss of a proportion of trees post planting is very common, nothing that unusual has occurred at the Lost Forest".*

That contradicts the "very high mortality" and "high mortality" of some species reported by Scottish Forestry's own staff in the limited inspection they had undertaken on 7th September 2023 ([see here](#)). It also contradicts what their own spokesperson was reported as saying in the Daily Record a year ago after the scandal emerged in the press ([see here](#)):

*"The level of loss here is higher than normal which may be down to climatic factors after planting"*



Indeed last April James Watt, then CEO of BrewDog, stated ([see here](#)) that:

*“Our partners have estimated that around 50% of the 500,000 saplings planted did not survive their first 12 months”.*

If there is “nothing unusual” about 50% of trees dying, there are two serious implications for the Forestry Grants system. The first is that the failure of the Lost Forest planting was not just down to *“last summer’s extreme conditions resulted in a higher-than-expected failure rate, particularly Scots Pine”*, as James Watt claimed last year, but to something more.

The second is that the Scottish Government may be meeting far less than its intended woodland expansion targets through planting, not just because the number of trees are falling below targets but because so many die. (Another FOI is in the pipeline to Scottish Forestry about the data on which their “nothing unusual” claim is based).



Mounds and vehicle tracks picked out by the snow on slopes of Carn Dearg Mor March 2025. Photo credit Parkswatch reader

While the drought in the Spring of 2023, soon after most of Phase I of the Lost Forest was planted, was the precipitating factor which resulted in so many trees dying, it was not the main cause. In my view it was the “mounding”, carried out under the aegis of Scottish Woodlands, which exposed peaty soils to the sun causing them to dry out and the removal of the surrounding vegetation which holds in

moisture that was responsible for the drought having such an impact. These consequences of mounding, as the photo above shows, are not short-term but ongoing. They means that any trees that are replanted are at high risk of dying in future hot dry periods.



Digger that appears to have responsible for the tracks in the top photo. Just why diggers are still driv



unclear. Photo credit Parkswatch reader March 2025.

The problem is made worse by the impact of large tracked vehicles which destroy more vegetation and expose more peat to the sun (causing it to oxidise and release soil CO2 into the atmosphere). This explains why the Cairngorms National Park Authority (CNPA)'s draft Integrated Wildfire Management Plan ([see here](#)) identifies new woodland plantations as a source of very high fire risk. Unfortunately that plan presents another missed opportunity to address the source of the problem by stopping the planting of new plantations of native trees.



Natural regeneration by the side of the Burma Rd visible above the snow January 2025

The contrast between the natural regeneration and planted areas within the Phase I area of BrewDog's Lost Forest is striking. While vegetation cover like heather may slow down the establishment of trees, it does not prevent it and once established those trees are far less vulnerable to drought.



Burma Rd viewed from north slopes Carn Gleannain 2nd January. There was clearly plentiful seed source in the catchment but only a small part of this was “reserved” for natural regeneration rather than planting.

As I have previously argued there was no need to plant trees in this area, natural regeneration would have done the job far better if deer numbers had been kept below 2 per square kilometre ([see here](#)). Scottish Forestry, however, instead of requiring BrewDog to employ local stalkers have handed BrewDog £1.2m to date with a further £1.5m committed – their only justification for doing this is to try and meet the Scottish Government’s tree planting targets.





Example of browsed deciduous tree, Creag Ghleannain, Lost Forest, 2nd January 2025 showing how both the main stem and some of the shoots sprouting from its base have been chewed off.

Despite all the money that Scottish Forestry has paid BrewDog to erect killer deer fences ([see here](#)) in January there was clear evidence of continued deer browsing within the enclosure and one of my local contacts has reported seeing a stalker at work there subsequently.

There is also browsing by mountain hares. Removing much of their food supply by clearing patches of vegetation to plant trees and mountain hares are even more likely to eat the trees!



Examples of chewed tree surrounded by bare patch

Scottish Forestry's grant system, which supports planting lots of trees all at once because its cheaper financially makes the problem even worse. It creates an easily accessible new food source causing hare numbers to boom while in turn results in even more planted trees dying.

Once mountain hares were legally protected year round in March 2021 that should have prompted a review of the whole model for planting native trees in upland areas. Instead Scottish Forestry and the forestry industry carries on regardless. (I have submitted an FOI to NatureScot for the number of licenses that have been issued to forestry interests to cull hares in the Cairngorms National Park since they were protected).





An example of scraped patches, one treeless – perhaps because it had been completely eaten, and the second with a not fully chewed stick, probably now dead

Other important factors that are responsible for the high failure rate of BrewDog's tree planting include the pressure on contractors to plant as many trees as quickly as possible – which results in some trees not being planted properly – and the lack of suitable mineral soils where trees grow best on the upland parts of Kinrara .





An example of a sapling that never had a chance. Photo September 2023

## **BrewDog's replanting**

The main reason why Scottish Forestry doesn't care whether trees survive or not is they don't treat it as their problem and have no long-term interest in whether the new "woodland" is successful or not. Ostensibly Scottish Forestry protect themselves in the short-term against the risks of the publicly funded trees dying by requiring grant recipients to meet various target densities of live trees five years after planting. That means that BrewDog risks Scottish Forestry trying to reclaim some of the £1,229,000 it awarded for Phase 1 of the Lost Forest if it doesn't try and replace the dead trees.

What happens after five years, however, is no concern to Scottish Forestry. The result is all the factors which caused BrewDog's initial planting in Phase I of the Lost Forest to fail (planting in inappropriate areas, the use of damaging techniques etc etc) will continue and much of the new plantation is unlikely to develop into native woodland.



A year ago James Watt claimed “we have already replaced 50,000 of the baby trees that did not survive the winter”. With the Herald now quoting BrewDog as stating “80% of lost saplings had been replaced” and the “remaining 20% is planned for the next available planting season”, that means c50,000 trees still need to be replanted.



There were places where it was very easy to see where trees had died and been replaced – new pine seedling next to dead pine sapling.

When I walked across part of the Phase I area of the Lost Forest in January there was both evidence of replanting activity but also of plenty of places where this had not happened.



Dead pine with no replacement

In the snow it was not possible to ascertain how many of the leafless deciduous trees which remained were alive or to ascertain how many of the dead or missing trees had been replaced. My guesstimate, however, was it was significantly less than 80% which means if the claims reported in the Herald are true, there must have been significant replanting activity in the last three months.

### **The cost of the replanting and what is BrewDog really investing in Kinrara?**

BrewDog's last accounts (unaudited) for the Lost Forest Ltd, the company through which it owns the Kinrara estate, were filed on 9th December 2024 ([see here](#)). They show that, as in the previous financial year ([see here](#)), the Lost Forest Ltd has not generated any income:



## Income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Turnover</b>	3	3	6
Cost of sales		-	-
<b>Gross Profit</b>		3	6
Administrative (expenses)/income		(53)	62
<b>Operating (Loss)/Profit</b>		(50)	68
Income tax expense	5	-	-
<b>(Loss)/Profit and total comprehensive expense for the year</b>		(50)	68

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses in the current or prior year other than as included in the income statement. Accordingly no statement of comprehensive income is presented.

The balance sheet for the company, however, does show some significant income/cash movements:

## Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 £000	2022 £000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	6	8,539	7,356
		<u>8,539</u>	<u>7,356</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	7	68	121
Cash at bank and in hand		591	24
		<u>659</u>	<u>145</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(8,128)	(7,593)
<b>Net current Liabilities</b>		<u>(8,128)</u>	<u>(7,593)</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Grants	9	(1,608)	(396)
<b>Net Liabilities</b>		<u>(538)</u>	<u>(488)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital		-	-
Retained earnings		(538)	(488)
<b>Total deficit</b>		<u>(538)</u>	<u>(488)</u>

The statement of financial position shows an almost £1.2m increase in value of property, plant and equipment. This is attributed in Note 6 to “additions”. How the money stacks up is not explained but there is nothing in the financial statement to say that the land at Kinrara has been revalued so it appears in some way to reflect things funded by the public or paid for by a transfer from BrewDog (which does not have to be reported because of exemptions under company law). The sum, however, does not appear to include the capital items funded by Scottish Forestry for Phase 1 of the Lost Forest as the only grants recorded under Note 9 are for Peatland Restoration.



## 9. Grants

	2023 £000	2022 £000
At 1 January	396	183
Received during the year	1,212	213
At 31 December	<u>1,608</u>	<u>396</u>
	2023 £000	2022 £000
Current	-	-
Non-current	<u>1,608</u>	<u>396</u>
	<u>1,608</u>	<u>396</u>

Grants have been received towards peatland restoration work. Provisions are made if required in relation to unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

The reason why these grants for peatland restoration are shown in the financial statements as a liability is that they, like the forestry grants, could potentially have to be repaid if the restoration work was judged by NatureScot to have failed.

Despite the lack of any reported income, cash in hand for the Lost Forest increased by £567k in the year. Again, this is not explained but it could be peatland restoration grants that were received by the Lost Forest Ltd and not spent. It raises the question of whether BrewDog PLC has been paying directly for some of the works at Kinrara instead of doing this through its subsidiary which received the grants? That would help explain why Note 8 explains the amount the Lost Forest owed to its parent company increased by £510k last year.

Note 8 also shows that £8,078k of the £8,128 owed by the Lost Forest is to BrewDog PLC. It is possible that the remaining £50k is owed to HSBC who registered two charges over the property in June and August 2023. While I stated last year that the amount and purpose of these charges were unknown ([see here](#)), I missed the fact that the second charge was to guarantee a loan facility BrewDog had negotiated with HSBC. If the unaudited financial statements are correct it appears that this loan facility was not used in the year to December 2023 and the maximum amount loaned under the first charge was £50k. That is surprising as why would a large company like BrewDog go to the effort of taking out a loan for a piddling £50k? But it also provides further evidence that BrewDog, despite its claims ([see here](#)), had invested little or anything in the Lost Forest, whether directly or indirectly by taking out loans, up until the end of 2023.

Given BrewDog is likely to have subsequently had to pay the costs of replanting all the dead trees – unless it somehow manages to force Scottish Woodlands or their contractors to assume liability for this – far more activity should be reported in the financial statements for the Lost Forest due next December. From a public interest perspective, however, the lack of transparency I have highlighted to

date could be addressed if Scottish Forestry required all grant recipients to provide fully audited accounts which accurately reflect how public monies have been spent and how much of their own money the landowner has invested.



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While Scottish Forestry is completely uninterested in

whether the largesse it distributes to the forestry industry represents value for money, last month BrewDog founder, James Watt, announced ([see here](#)) he was launching an unofficial “underground cousin” to the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) that has been set up under Elon Musk’s in the USA. If the promised hotline for whistleblowers to highlight waste ever emerges, it deserves to be inundated by people expressing concerns about the Lost Forest and all the other wasteful expenditure by Scottish Forestry.

Apparently James Watt aims also to assess UK Government spending using Freedom of Information (FOI) requests. The question now is whether Mr Watt will submit Freedom of Information requests to Scottish Forestry to establish whether all the grants they are handing to self-professed green landowners and the forestry industry to plant commercial sitka and native woodland plantations represented value for money? These FOI requests could be extended to Transport Scotland with evidence from England ([see here](#)) showing that roadside planting schemes have, like the Lost Forest, had very high failure rates and been a disastrous waste of public money. Those campaigning for reform of Scottish Forestry and the industry it supports would accept the help and might even welcome it if Mr Watt was to admit the Lost Forest has been a serious mistake.

## Category

1. Cairngorms

## Tags

1. CNPA
2. conservation
3. Deer
4. forestry
5. scottish forestry
6. Scottish Government

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