

# Appendix 1

## Potential grants and sources of income for woodland creation and management

The below table sets out a number of grants, funds and other potential sources of finance for woodland creation and management that were correct at the time of publication. This list is not exhaustive, and other sources of funding may be (or become) available, especially through private finance.

Grants and Funds for Woodland Creation	Summary
<b>Trees for Climate Grant</b>	Flexible Defra backed grants are available through the Forest of Avon Trust to plant a wide range of trees and woodland in the West of England. Schemes which demonstrate value for money and contribute to the delivery of the Forest of Avon Plan: A Tree and Woodland Strategy for the West of England, can attract grants covering all planting, establishment and maintenance costs.  The Trust has two advisors who can help develop schemes and support their delivery. For details visit: <a href="https://forestofavontrust.org/plant-trees/trees-for-climate">https://forestofavontrust.org/plant-trees/trees-for-climate</a>
<b>Woodland Creation Grant (WCG)</b>	Capital grant for farmers and land managers to create woodland, under the Countryside Stewardship Scheme. provides funding to supply, plant, weed and protect young trees.
<b>Woodland Trust Grants</b>	The Woodland Trust has a variety of funding schemes available for large scale planting, including for tree planting on farms, for planting of 500+ trees as part of MOREwoods, and for planting of hedging. More information is available at <a href="https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/large-scale-planting/">https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/plant-trees/large-scale-planting/</a>
<b>Urban Tree Challenge Fund</b>	Capital funding to plant and establish large and small trees in urban and peri-urban areas, including three years of establishment payments following planting of the trees. Provides up 50% of costs, with the remaining funding being met through match funding (costs or labour).
<b>Woodland Creation Planning Grant</b>	Funding to prepare a Woodland Creation Design Plan, which must be UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) compliant. Funding capped at £30,000 per project.

Grants and Funds for Woodland Management	Description
<b>Woodland Creation Maintenance Payment</b> (Countryside Stewardship)	Applicable for woodlands planted with using a Woodland Creation Grant (see above). A separate multi-year grant to maintain the newly created woodland for 10 years, providing an annual payment of £200 per hectare.
<b>Woodland Tree Health</b> (Countryside Stewardship)	The grant consists of two elements and is compatible with other grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restoration provides support for restocking woodland after felling due to a tree health issue.</li> <li>• Improvement provides support for the removal of diseased trees and infected rhododendron.</li> </ul>
<b>Woodland Management Plan Grant</b> (Countryside Stewardship)	A one-off payment to create a 10 year Woodland Management Plan, which must be UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) compliant. Payment rate dependent on size of woodland.

Other sources of finance	Description
<b>Woodland Carbon Guarantee (WCaG)</b>	Woodland creation projects accepted into the Woodland Carbon Guarantee have the option to sell captured carbon dioxide in the form of verified carbon credits, called Woodland Carbon Units, to the government for a guaranteed price every 5 or 10 years up to 2055/56. The scheme does not contribute towards the cost of planning, establishment or early maintenance of woodlands.
<b>Woodland Carbon Code (WCC)</b>	The WCC is the UK's voluntary carbon standard for woodland creation projects. Landowners that can demonstrate that they meet this standard can sell the carbon sequestered in woodland in the form of Woodland Carbon Units.
<b>Biodiversity Net Gain</b>	Biodiversity Net Gain mandates that new developments must deliver an increase of biodiversity of at least 10% (as measured by the DEFRA metric). Developments that are not able to meet Net Gain requirements on-site can do so off-site (i.e. on land not owned by the developer), providing potential funding for woodland creation and management (the net gain must be maintained for at least 30 years).  The mechanisms for accessing this funding will depend on the local authority in question and should become clearer in the near future.

## Appendix 1 continued

Other sources of finance	Description
<b>Environmental Land Management (ELM) Scheme</b>	<p>The ELM Scheme will replace the measures in place under the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and will be fully rolled-out by the end 2024. Under the proposed Scheme, farmers will be paid for work that enhances the environment ('public goods'), including tree and hedge planting.</p> <p>Three tiers are proposed under the ELM Scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Sustainable Farming Incentive would encourage farmers to adopt environmentally sustainable farming and forestry practices;</li> <li>• Local Nature Recovery would focus on delivering locally-targeted environmental outcomes; and</li> <li>• Landscape Recovery would fund larger-scale, transformational projects (such as the creation of a larger woodland).</li> </ul>