

What support is available?

There are a range of incentives available for establishing new woodland in England and for sequestering carbon. These include:

Woodland Creation Planning Grant (WCPG):

- Provides support to produce a UK Forestry Standard compliant woodland creation design plan for proposals of at least 5 ha.

England Woodland Creation Offer (EWCO):

In addition to covering the standard capital costs of tree planting (up to a cap of £10,200 per ha) and annual maintenance payments of £350 per ha for 10 years, EWCO also offers 'Additional Contributions' (per ha) for:

- Nature recovery: £1,100 to £2,800
- Water quality: £400
- Reduced flood risk: £500
- Riparian buffers: £1,600
- Close to settlements: £500
- Public access: £2,200

Countryside Stewardship (CS):

Woodland support grants which are part of CS:

- Woodland Management Plan grant
- Woodland Tree Health grant
- Woodland Improvement

Visit www.gov.uk/rpa/cs

Woodland Carbon Code (WCC):

- Provides a standard way to measure the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) your woodland stores

Woodland Carbon Guarantee (WCaG):

- Provides the option to sell your captured CO₂ to the government for a guaranteed price every 5 or 10 years up to 2055/56
- Offers an additional long-term income from your woodland

Environmental Land Management schemes:

Defra are introducing three new schemes that reward environmental benefits:

- Sustainable Farming Incentive
- Landscape Recovery
- Countryside Stewardship

EWCO will become part of the Countryside Stewardship scheme from 2025. The future design of Countryside Stewardship and the approach to payment rates for planting trees will largely mirror those within EWCO – meaning there is no reason to delay tree planting.

Visit defrafarming.blog.gov.uk for more information.

Visit www.gov.uk/guidance/create-woodland-overview for more information on the grants and incentives available.

Who can help?

The Forestry Commission

Your local Forestry Commission Woodland Officer can help with:

- Information and support about grants
- Expert advice on woodlands

To find your local area office, visit: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/forestry-commission/about/access-and-opening

Catchment Sensitive Farming partnership

Your local Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer can also help with:

- Training and advice to reduce water and air pollution from agriculture
- Support for applications for Countryside Stewardship (CS) grants to improve water and air quality. For further information on CS grants visit: www.gov.uk/rpa/cs

To find your local Catchment Sensitive Farming Officer, visit: www.gov.uk/government/publications/catchment-sensitive-farming-officer-contacts

Follow us on Twitter

 [@ForestryComm](https://twitter.com/ForestryComm) for news and updates.

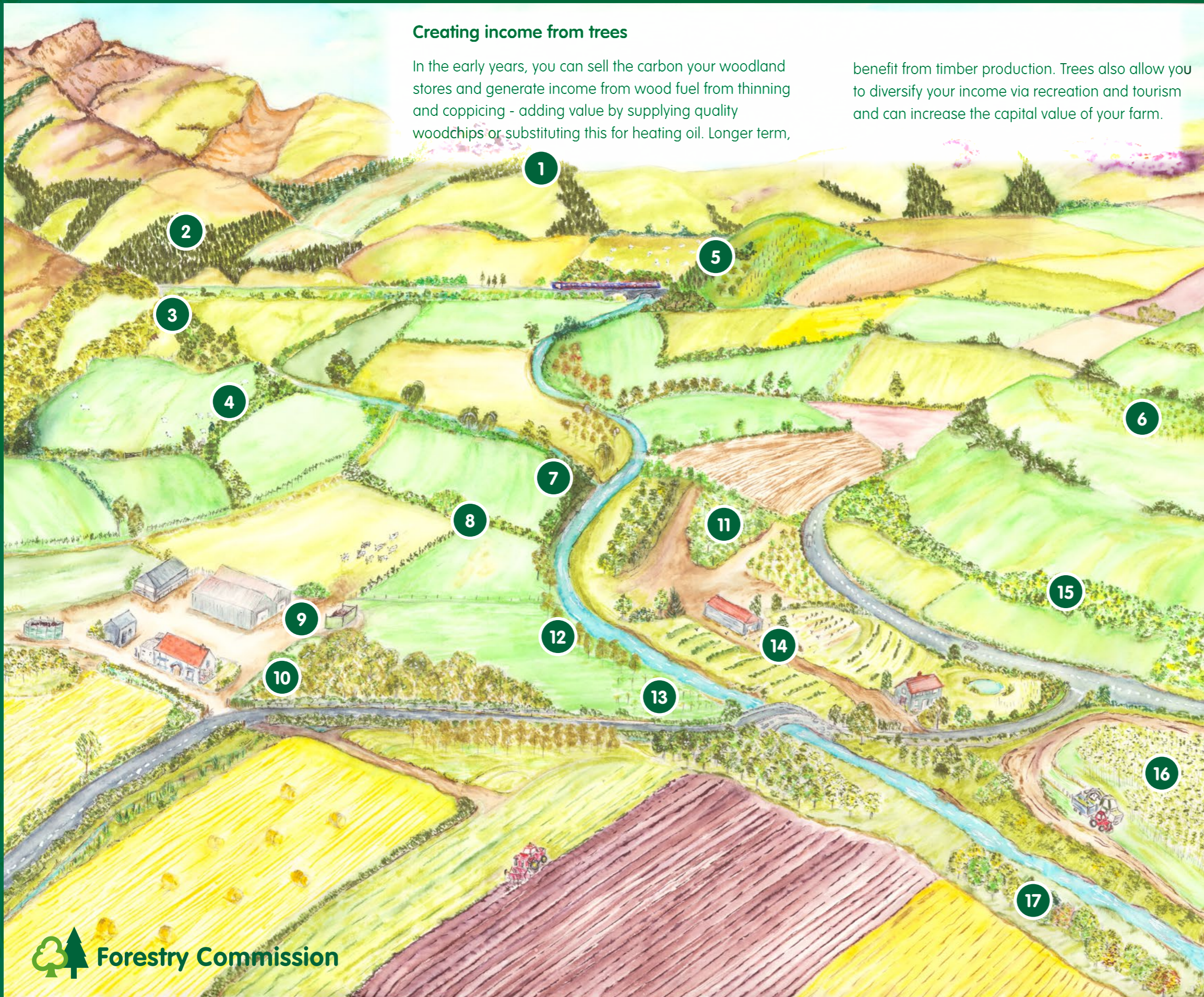
Or search for [#catchmentsensitivefarming](https://twitter.com/hashtag/catchmentsensitivefarming) to see the latest from the Catchment Sensitive Farming team.

Updated February 2023

How trees benefit your farm business



- Generate income from timber, woodfuel, fruit, nuts and tourism
- Provide shade and shelter for livestock
- Reduce soil and nutrient losses
- Store carbon to help combat climate change
- Create new habitats for wildlife
- Reduce flood risk



Creating income from trees

In the early years, you can sell the carbon your woodland stores and generate income from wood fuel from thinning and coppicing - adding value by supplying quality woodchips or substituting this for heating oil. Longer term,

benefit from timber production. Trees also allow you to diversify your income via recreation and tourism and can increase the capital value of your farm.

Where could trees fit on your farm?

- 1 Upland woodland stores rainwater – reducing flood risk downstream
- 2 Timber and woodfuel production generates farm income
- 3 New woods buffer water from field activities and connect ancient woodland
- 4 Trees shelter livestock from sun and severe weather
- 5 Locating simple leaky woody dams in woodlands in the upper catchment helps slow run-off
- 6 Well located new woods on chalk hills help to improve drinking water quality
- 7 Trees provide dappled shade to keep rivers cool for fish
- 8 Hedges with trees and hedgebanks slow run-off and provide wildlife habitat
- 9 Woodland and tree shelter belts capture ammonia emissions from livestock sheds
- 10 New woodland filters run-off from the farmyard
- 11 Trees and woodland provide a thriving wildlife habitat
- 12 Trees stabilise river banks and provide important new habitat
- 13 Planting new woodlands in field corners is a good use of space, especially if they lie wet or flood
- 14 Agroforestry or orchards give opportunities for livestock grazing, woodland hens, or growing fruit and nut trees alongside crops
- 15 Trees planted across the slope capture soil run-off from fields
- 16 Woodland or short rotation coppice are viable crops and can be planted on fields prone to flooding
- 17 Trees along watercourses capture eroding soils and nutrients, buffering the river



Reducing flood risk

Woodland in the right place slows the flow of water and reduces flood peaks by up to 65%. Upland woodland can increase storage capacity by capturing

more rainwater than grassland, and floodplain woodland can temporarily store floodwater - both reducing the risk of flooding downstream.

Protecting soil, water and air

Even small areas of strategic tree planting can bring huge benefits. Located along rivers, trees can reduce pollutant losses to water by reducing: sediment

90-100%; nutrients 20-80%; pesticides 60-100%. Tree shelter belts also reduce soil blow and can capture 10-25% ammonia from slurry stores and livestock housing.