

Planting for Our Future

White Rose Forest Action Plan
2021–2025



Trees for the Future

Our 2021–2025 Planting Targets:

+7 million

Trees planted.



+4900

Football pitches of trees planted.



Green Streets® Target:

By March 2025, we aim to have planted **2 million** trees in our urban areas and along our major transport routes.

That's **1000 hectares** of new tree canopy or the equivalent of **1,400** football pitches.



Landscapes for Water Target:

By 2025 we want to have established **2500 hectares** of new tree canopy in our priority catchments and other rural areas.

That's the equivalent of **3,500** football pitches or **5 million** trees.



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Foreword

Trees are life. They contain life, they protect life, and they improve life – economically, culturally, and of course, environmentally. Whether we're in the presence of them or indirectly benefiting from them, we humans have a lot to gain when it comes to trees. We have a lot to lose, too.

With most of us now living in towns and cities, it would be easy to assume a dangerous disconnect between people and the trees that support their very existence. Scratch the surface of any district in North and West Yorkshire, however, and you will find that this is not the case. Community forestry is, thankfully, alive and well.

Starting out twenty-one years ago as a partnership that drew on local knowledge and expertise to identify opportunities for planting trees, the White Rose Forest has grown to encompass the differing interests of myriad stakeholders, enabling the planting of thousands of new trees in both rural and urban areas. It has also rekindled the essential relationship between people, nature, and their landscapes.



Prof. Dr. Alan Simson,
Leeds Beckett
University, Chair
WRF Steering Group

The White Rose Forest's bold proposals for expanding tree cover to **19%** by 2050 and its targets for planting **7,000,000** trees over the next four years in preparation for that, are a reassuring continuation of the partnership's work and achievements to date.

As Chair of the White Rose Forest, I'm proud to submit this Action Plan for your consideration and support as we continue to assist our communities to be happy, healthy, and alive with possibility.

Over the last 18 months we have seen how we can all come together to tackle the crises that we face and how we can act decisively when there is the political will to deliver. We have also seen people re-connecting with nature and the value to all of us in the environment around us.

We cannot afford to lose that collective mission and that spirit to protect one another and the world around us. The climate crisis means that we need to take urgent action to protect, restore and improve our environment; and Kirklees is committed to uniting with our residents, businesses and partners to lead the way.

Our vision for Kirklees is to have a strong, sustainable economy with a great quality of life, in a clean and green environment. In 2019 we declared a climate emergency, making tackling climate change one of our top priorities, and we set an ambitious target for the district to be carbon neutral by 2038.

Change is already happening, but there is much further to go. That is why we are proud to provide dedicated support for the White Rose Forest as the accountable body. Together, as a partnership of local authorities, community groups, businesses and charities, we're fully committed to increasing tree planting and restoring damaged habitats across North and West Yorkshire.

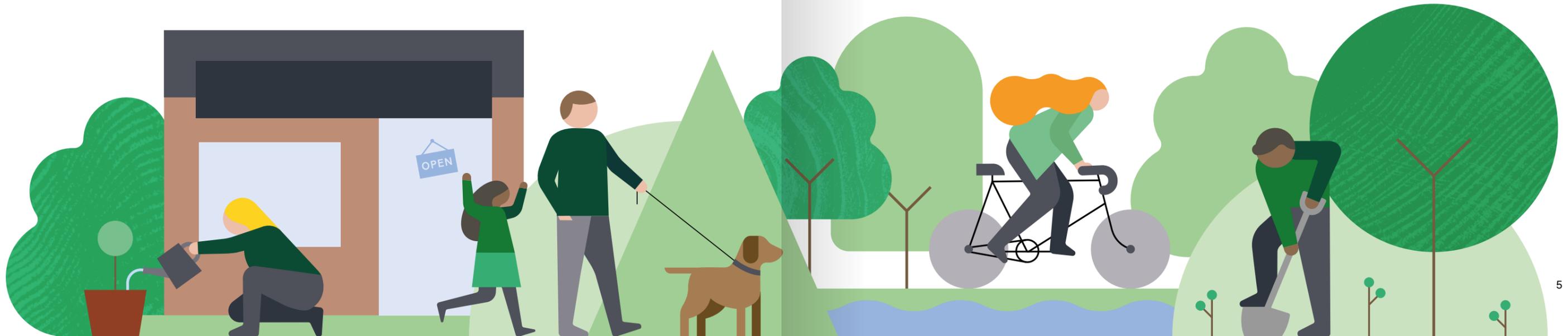


Councillor Will Simpson,
Kirklees Council's Cabinet
Member for Culture
and Greener Kirklees

Kirklees Council is the accountable body for the WRF Partnership.

We reap many tangible benefits from the relatively simple act of planting a tree. Trees lock in carbon dioxide emissions, meaning they have a positive impact towards our climate objectives. They also prevent flooding, improve air quality and provide a much needed boost to biodiversity – as well as having important health and wellbeing benefits for us all, and helping to boost local, sustainable economies.

By 2025 the White Rose Forest partnership aims to plant an additional 3500 hectares of new woodland across the region. But this is just the start. Our Carbon Study suggests we could go much further so I invite all our partners and stakeholders to join us to develop a full White Rose Forest Plan for 2025-2050, with transformational targets for planting millions more trees in the right places, for our environment, our communities and our future.



Executive Summary

The purpose of this Interim White Rose Forest Plan 2021–2025 is three-fold:

1.

To provide a summary of the work we are doing now (2021–2025) and our methods of partnership working, which will lay the groundwork for both setting and meeting the longer-term targets agreed by March 2025.

2.

To introduce our proposal for a transformative uplift in tree cover by 2050 within the landscape of North and West Yorkshire and its impact on residual carbon dioxide.

3.

To start a conversation with future partners and advocates with whom we aim to produce a fully revised and endorsed White Rose Forest Plan (2025–2050) by March 2025.

Since its inception, the WRF Partnership has supported the planting of **2 million** trees across North and West Yorkshire. It's an achievement we are immensely proud of – and it's just the beginning.

Within the landscape of North and West Yorkshire, there's still significant potential for new areas of well-designed and managed rural and urban forest, which would build on our precious ancient woodland and, alongside the HEYwoods Community Forest Partnership in Hull and East Riding, serve as the Yorkshire region's contribution to the wider Northern Forest.

The start of our journey towards reaching the ambitious long-term goals we propose in this document, begins with us helping to deliver the Government's Nature for Climate objectives over the next four years. Using the WRF Delivery Pathway (see page 24), we are working with landowners, their agents, and WRF Partners, to plant **3500 hectares** of new woodland by 2025, under our Landscapes for Water and Green Streets® programmes.

But first things first... Why trees?

Trees make a significant and essential contribution to removing residual carbon dioxide from the earth's atmosphere. They are a key tool that can support our collective response to the climate emergency and nature crises we all face. We estimate, for example, that **if we were to increase tree cover in North and West Yorkshire from 11% to 19% by 2050, we could annually sequester up to 50% of residual CO₂ emissions by 2050.**

Helping society to meet its net zero carbon targets is just the start of it. As a broad and experienced partnership, we recognise the invaluable benefits that trees and woodland bring to the economy, the environment, and our communities, including:



Economic Investment

A well-designed and maintained urban forest will boost investor confidence in our region and help us retain our people and businesses by providing attractive working environments.



Flood Risk Mitigation

Carefully targeted woodland creation in rural river catchments will, over time, help reduce flooding in towns and cities downstream.



Public Wellbeing

By improving the quality of public open spaces, trees encourage us to be more active outside, which has positive outcomes for both our mental and physical health.



Air Cooling

Trees help clean and cool the air in urban areas, offsetting the stifling effects of both pollution and climate change, and creating more pleasant places to live and work.



Sustained Biodiversity

Trees provide and protect natural habitats and connect species migration corridors, creating greater areas of biodiversity, as recommended by the Lawton Review¹.

¹Lawton, J.H., Brotherton, P.N.M., Brown, V.K., Elphick, C., Fitter, A.H., Forshaw, J., Haddow, R.W., Hilborne, S., Leafe, R.N., Mace, G.M., Southgate, M.P., Sutherland, W.J., Tew, T.E., Varley, J., & Wynne, G.R. (2010) Making Space for Nature: a review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network. Report to Defra.

We are The White Rose Forest

Introduction to the White Rose Forest
and our 2050 Vision.



As one of England's 12 Community Forests, the White Rose Forest is part of the largest environmental regeneration initiative in England, and is supported by a partnership of local authorities, national parks, national and local charities, Defra organisations and community enterprises.

(See page 36 for a full list of the current WRF Partners).



The White Rose Forest reached its **21st anniversary** on 1st August 2021 and, in response to the Government's drive to significantly increase the nation's tree cover, we want to lay out what we believe is possible for North and West Yorkshire – and explain why our community forestry partnership is key to making it happen.

For Everyone

Community Forestry is the process of widening and deepening everybody's involvement in the planning, planting and management of trees and woodlands, to create healthy, inspiring, and resilient places for humans and nature to live, side by side.



Our 2050 Vision

In 2050, the White Rose Forest will be more than a partnership, it will be a place.



The White Rose Forest will be a vast and varied treescape connecting our cities and countryside and stretching from the river valleys and transport corridors of West Yorkshire into the national parks and uplands of North Yorkshire.



Tree-lined streets and leafy active travel routes linking communities to places of work and leisure will help to cool our towns and cities during hot weather, provide stormwater management during floods, and bring fresh air, greenery and wildlife into the heart of our daily lives.



Our urban trees will lead us out into the countryside along beautifully restored, clean river corridors. The forest habitat network – woodland, hedgerows, heath, grassland, and lakes – will interconnect with species-rich meadows and wetlands, and heath and bogs will bring diversity to our farms and open spaces.



Our ancient woodland will be protected and connected by new native woodlands alive with the sounds of nature and visitors. Green active travel routes for cyclists and walkers will bring our rural and urban communities together in these new well-managed and cherished woodlands and greenspaces.

Confident, diverse, and self-reliant communities and businesses will work with local authorities and woodland owners to adopt trees and woodlands; they will be protected as essential parts of the rural and urban landscape and celebrated for their role in making Yorkshire the greenest, healthiest place in England.



Our Partnership

The White Rose Forest is a local authority-based joint venture with over 30 members, lead by a steering group of experts in the field.

Our shared goal is to establish and nurture new trees and woodlands to help our communities, businesses and wildlife thrive and grow as we meet the challenges of a changing climate.

We also strive to remain:

Politically Agile

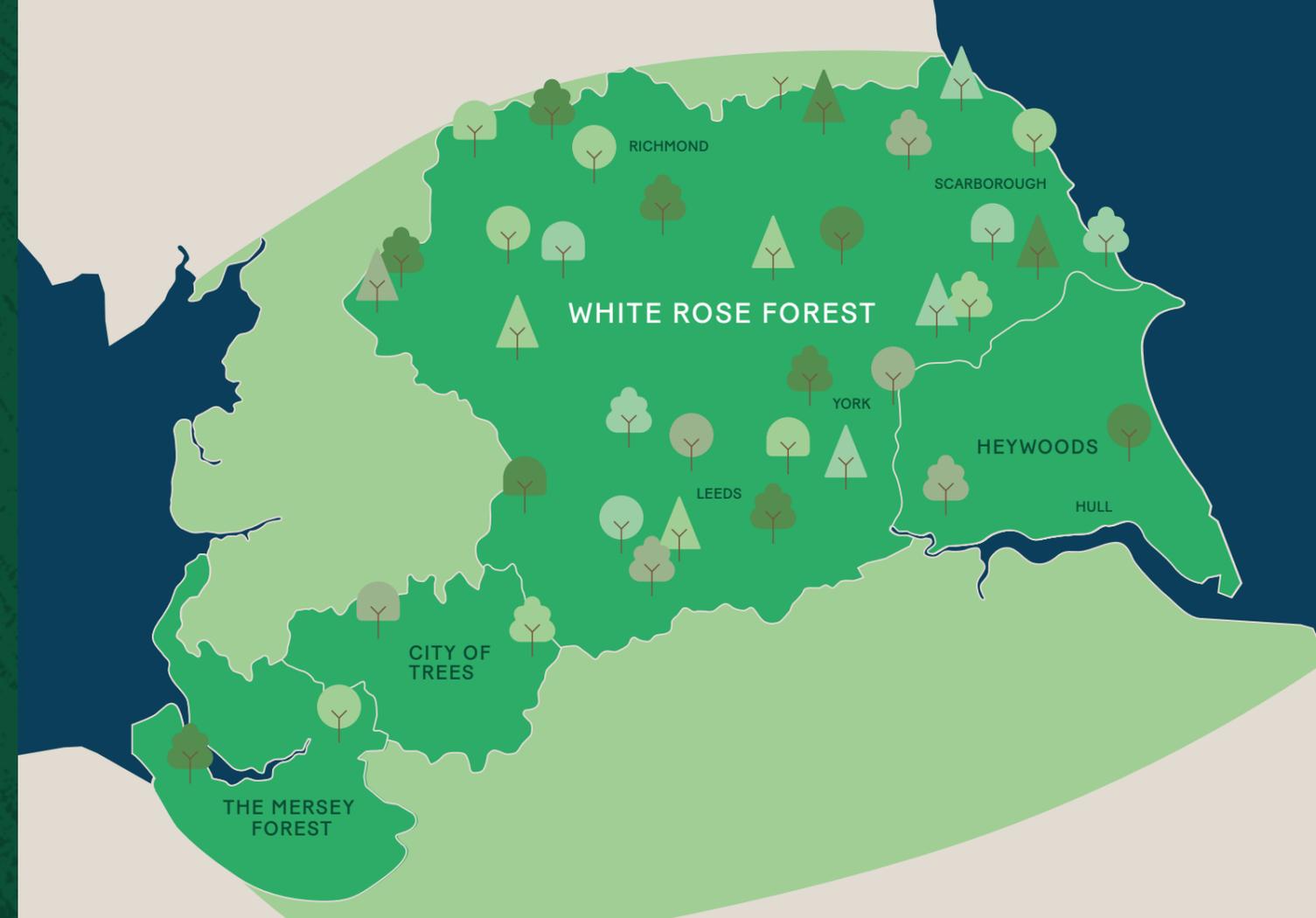
The partnership, through its many connections, aims to be fully responsive to the political drivers and governance structures of North and West Yorkshire, with the priorities of each authority always taken into account.

Consistent

Kirklees Council is the accountable body and, with support from the Community Forest Trust and other partners, manages a small core team to provide support and continuity across the partnership.

Collaborative

The WRF Steering Group is made up of groups and individuals with diverse areas of expertise and experience, and through partnership collaboration we are able to deliver high quality projects at a strategic scale.



Northern Forest

Launched in 2018, the Northern Forest is a partnership between four community forests, the Mersey Forest, City of Trees, the White Rose Forest and Heywoods, as well as the Woodland Trust and the Community Forest trust.

Building on the work of each individual organisation, the partnership aims to transform the landscape from Liverpool to Hull over the next 25 years by planting 50 million trees.



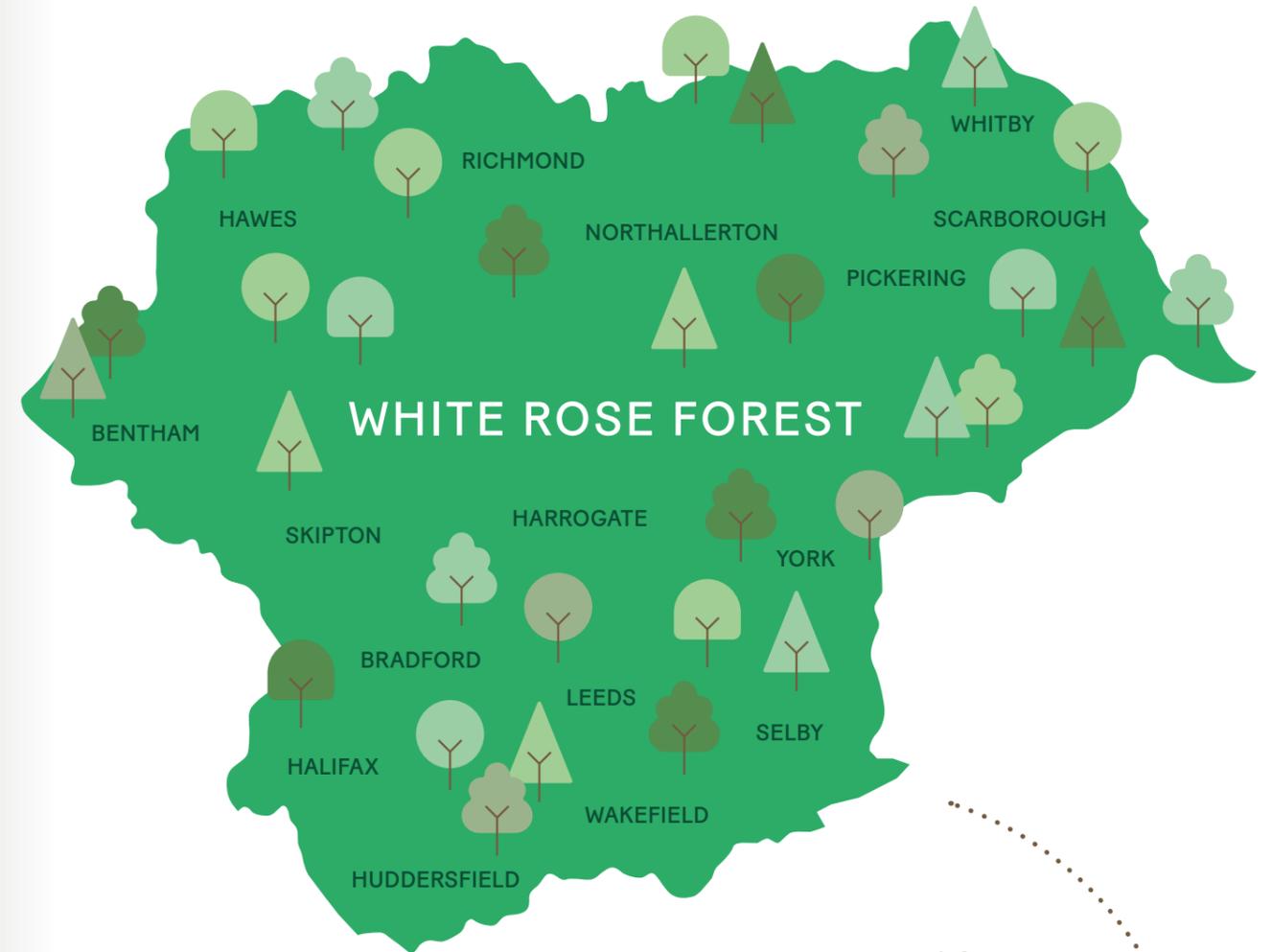
Long term land use change is complex, with a wide range of interests and stakeholders that need to be carefully managed and supported. The WRF partnership is shaped to meet that challenge in three main ways:

1. Partnership

Supported by a core team, the WRF Steering Group oversees and coordinates several task and finish groups that provide the opportunity for partnership specialists to work together to best effect.

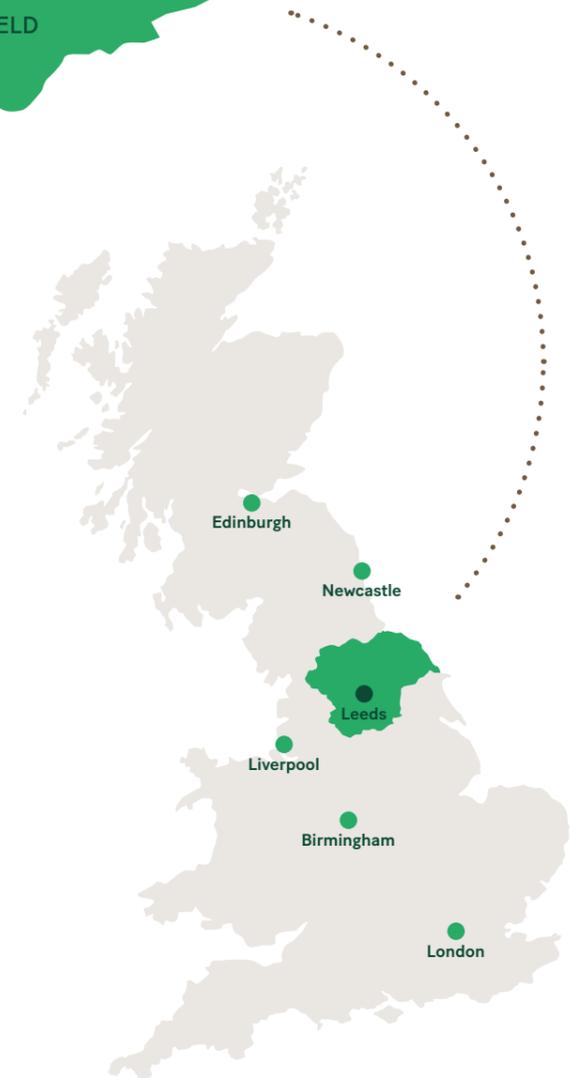
2. Local

Local authority-led WRF District Groups help co-ordinate landowner engagement locally and bring extra local resources to the WRF Delivery Pathway, such as local business and community engagement. Local authority knowledge and understanding of the districts they encompass is invaluable in the delivery of the White Rose Forest.



3. Bespoke

We are a design-led partnership which recognises that a 'one size fits all' model doesn't work well for long-term success. Instead, we use the WRF Delivery Pathway (see page 26) to develop a bespoke approach to each project and achieve the wider benefits Yorkshire wants for its people, business, and wildlife.



Our Planting Targets to 2025

This section of the White Rose Forest Action Plan highlights our ongoing Nature for Climate work (2021–2025), as well as our targets and our methods of recording and evaluating the impact of our work, all which will provide both momentum and insight for our post 2025 actions.

To start the conversation with wider partners (with whom we aim to produce a fully endorsed WRF Plan for 2025-50), we've proposed an interim figure for tree cover increase in the adjacent table, along with a calculation of the White Rose Forest's potential contribution to net zero carbon by 2050.

We also include partnership ambitions for protecting and maintaining our ancient woodlands, as part of the overall development of the White Rose Forest.

Total hectares per programme for 2025:

Green Streets®: 1000ha
Landscapes for Water: 2000ha
Other Rural: 500ha
Total: 3500ha

Breakdown of WRF change in tree cover:

2018:	2050:
11% Tree cover	19% Tree cover
113,047 hectares	193,642 hectares



Nature for Climate (2021–2025): Laying the groundwork for our long-term goals

The next four years to 2025 mark a transitional time for the WRF as it supports the Government's drive to increase new woodland creation as laid out in the England Tree Plan 2021-24. This acceleration of planting will, with Nature for Climate funding, provide valuable learning for post-2025 actions that, over a quarter of a century, will require an average of **3,000 hectares** of trees to be planted per year.

During the 2020 planting season, only **2330 hectares** were planted in the whole of England, so we understand the size of the challenge. To meet this target, the WRF has two strategic programmes, Green Streets® and Landscapes for Water.



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

The **£640m Nature for Climate fund** was announced in 2020 with an aim to plant 30,000 hectares by 2025.



Green Streets®

Green Streets® is focused on priority urban areas where we know that increasing tree canopy coverage will bring investment and health benefits for our economy and communities. We want to link priority communities to employment areas along key transport corridors, with trees, woodlands, and high-quality green infrastructure, including cycle paths and other active travel routes.

This work will be led by our core local authority partners, who own much of this land, and coordinated locally by WRF District Groups and regionally by the Green Streets® Task Group.

1000ha

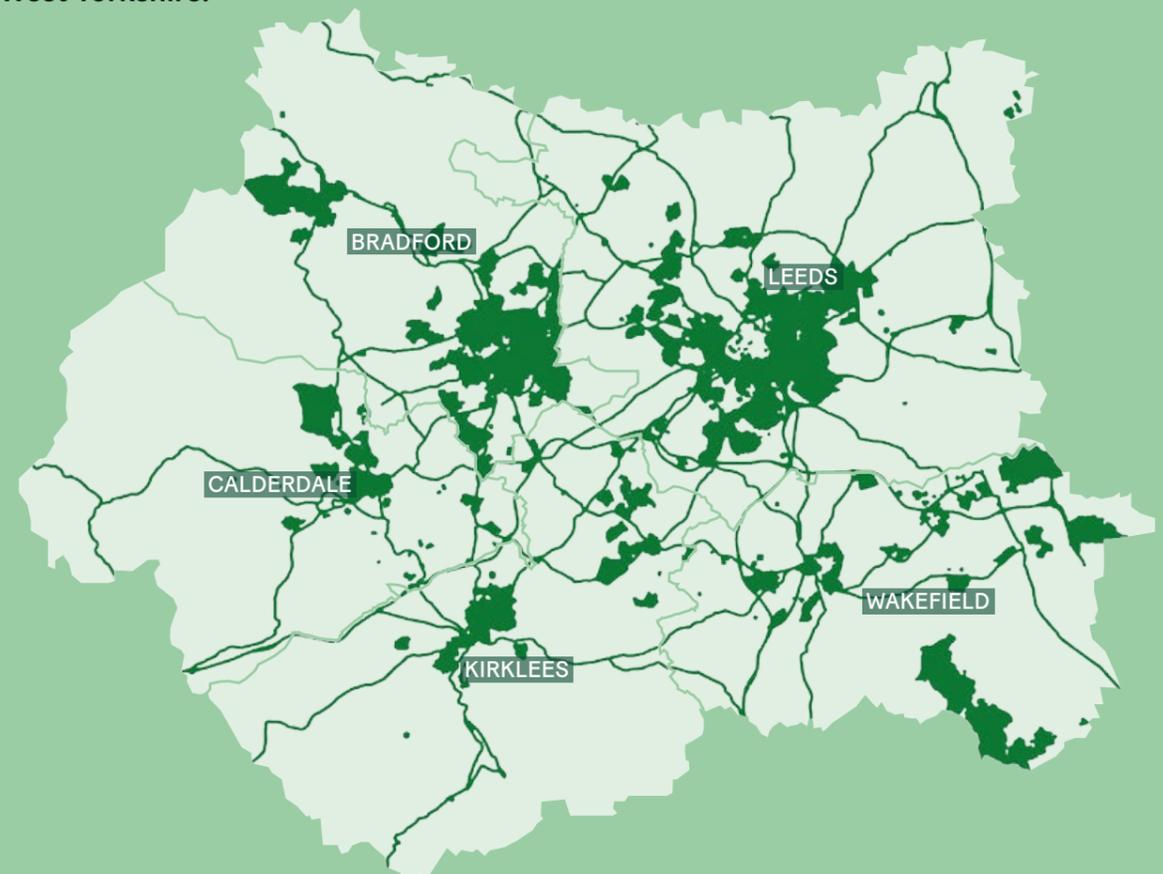
Green Streets® Target:
By March 2025, we aim to have established 1000 hectares of new tree canopy in our urban areas and along our major transport routes.



Northern Gas Networks is a Principal Funder of our Green Streets® programme. This is part of their commitment to improving air quality for their customers in urban communities.

Green Streets® areas
in West Yorkshire:

Green Streets®



Landscapes for Water

Landscapes for Water is focused on rural catchment priority areas where we know increasing tree canopy will reduce the flood risk to urban communities further downstream.

Working closely with the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission, we have identified three priority catchments in North and West Yorkshire where we want to focus our resources: the Upper Calder, the SUNO (Swale, Ure, Nidd and Ouse) and our flagship Aire Catchment.

2000ha

Landscapes for Water Target:
By 2025 we want to have established 2000 hectares of new tree canopy in our priority catchments.




New tree canopy targets in priority catchments:

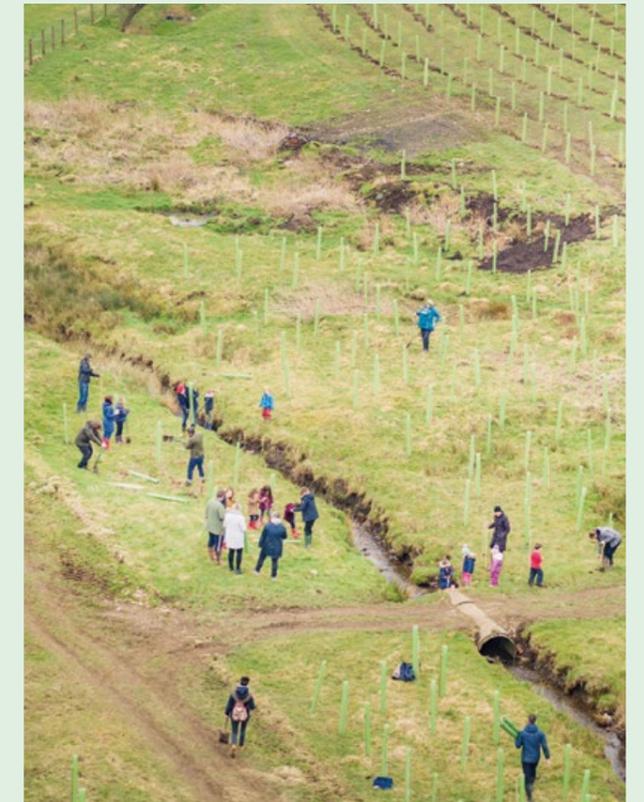
Aire: 930ha

Calder: 670ha

SUNO: 400ha

Other rural planting

We have also identified realistic potential for a further **500 hectares** of trees in other rural areas of North and West Yorkshire. This combined with our Green Streets target would give us a total target for 2025 of **3500**.



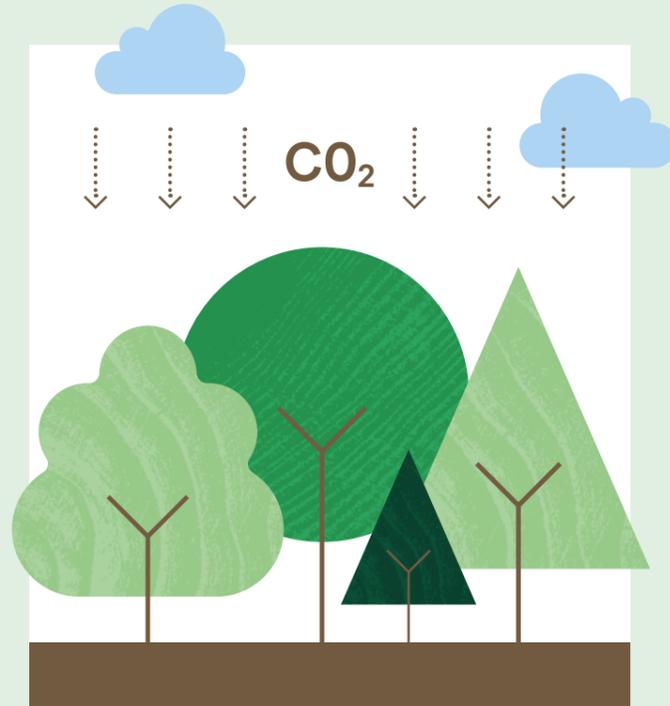
Measuring benefits and recording success (2021–2025)

In addition to recording the areas of new trees and woodlands on the Kirklees Kompass Geographical Information System (GIS) platform, we will be collecting the following data:

Carbon Sequestration

Each scheme will have a Woodland Carbon Code analysis undertaken to estimate the levels of carbon that will be sequestered over the next **100 years**.

In addition to this, with the landowner's permission, we will record the tonnes of carbon dioxide that have been officially registered on the carbon market.



Natural Flood Management

We will record how many hectares of trees and woodlands are established within the Woodland for Water areas of the WRF that will contribute to flood risk reduction.



Woodland Access Standard

The WRF Geographic Information System (GIS) and data group will undertake a full spatial analysis of North and West Yorkshire using the Woodland Access Standard to identify those communities that don't have sufficient woodland nearby to meet the current standard.

We will also be able to report how many households have had their opportunities to accessible woodland improved.

Biodiversity

We will record how many hectares of new native woodland have been planted within or adjacent to the primary biodiversity corridors in the region.

We will also document how many hectares of new native trees and woodland have been planted directly adjacent to existing ancient woodlands, and how many hectares contribute to biodiversity net gain.



Natural Capital Evaluation

Working with partners across the England's Community Forests network, our WRF Geographic Information System (GIS) and data group will help develop an evaluation method for Natural Capital, in order to assess the value of these additional natural resources within a commercial context.



Community Engagement

There are at least **100,000** businesses and community groups operating in the White Rose Forest region. We want to encourage them to help us fulfil our 2050 vision of the White Rose Forest, with donations and with their staff and families joining WRF Partners in community tree planting events. As part of this, we will record business donations on the WRF website, along with the number of people joining us at our '1000 tree challenge' events.

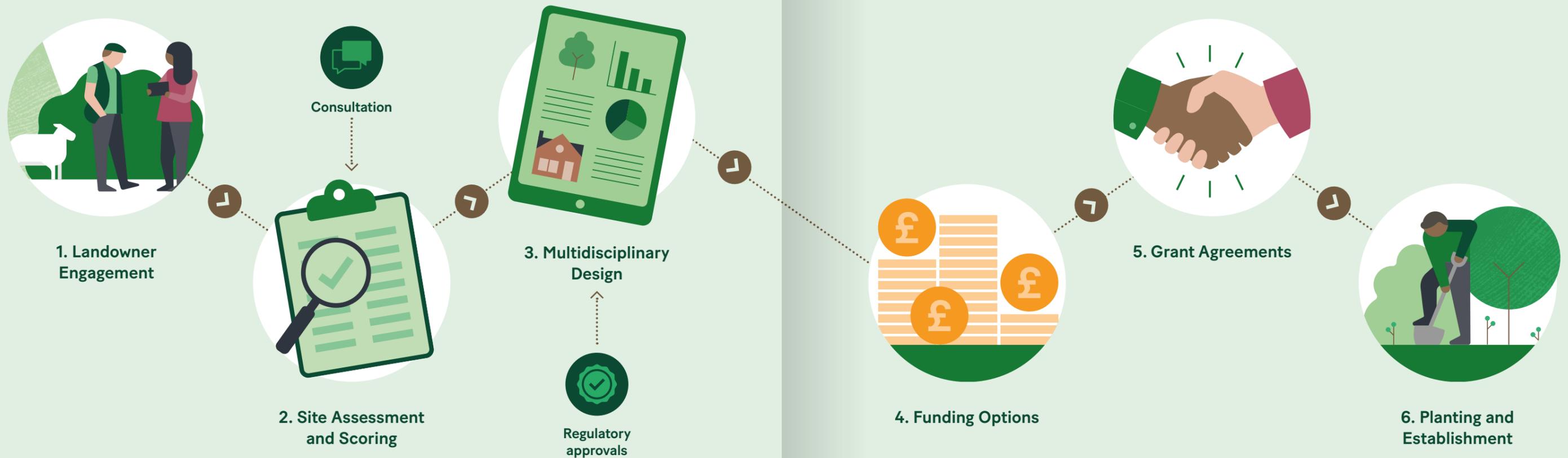


Our Delivery Pathway

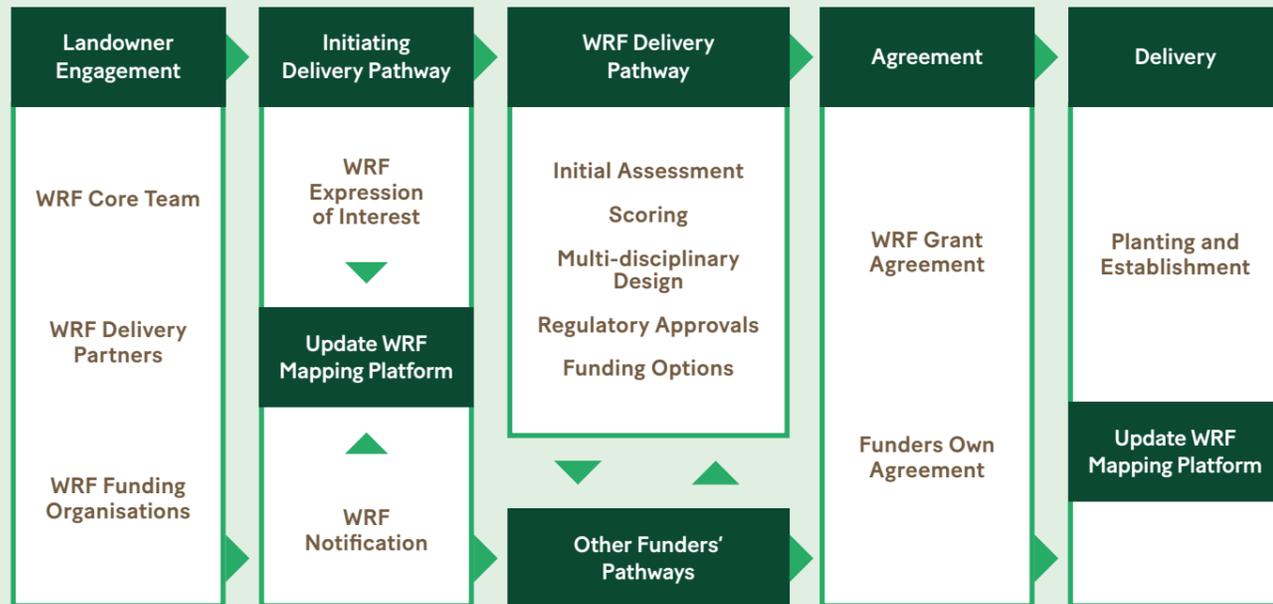
Over the last 20 years, the White Rose Forest partners have identified the key phases required to deliver high quality community forest schemes.

The WRF Partnership has formalised this process into the WRF Delivery Pathway – the WRF version of the ‘one team’ approach, which ensures that every project receives the best possible support.

The White Rose Forest core team provides a neutral advisory service, with responsibility for working with interested landowners and supporting them, their agents and WRF partners along the Delivery Pathway:



WRF Delivery Pathway



1. Landowner Engagement

Our starting point and primary focus throughout the entire delivery pathway process is to support landowners in North and West Yorkshire, who want to convert some of their land into woodland.

Each local authority led WRF District Group, with support from the WRF Communications Group, will help promote the WRF Delivery Pathway to landowners. Interested landowners or their agents can then initiate contact and begin a conversation.



Exemplar Landowners Common Cause Partnership

Yorkshire Water and the National Trust are taking the lead in sustainable land management for water, biodiversity and public access around Gorpley reservoir.

This work builds on our Landscapes for Water pilot project at Gorpley, where a multi-partner design process has begun to transform this 160 hectare area of catchment land in the Calder Valley.



2. Site Assessment and Scoring

Kirklees Council has set up a data platform to store landowner information safely and to map each project that enters the WRF Delivery Pathway.

The platform will also help us keep a record of all tree planting projects across the region that are contributing to the White Rose Forest and larger Northern Forest.

After our initial conversation to find out what support the landowner requires, we will carry out a basic desktop assessment of the site and contact the relevant local authority for any helpful background information about the area. The WRF core team will then score the project for its contribution to public benefit.

This helps the WRF Partnership prioritise the project within our overall programme and helps the WRF Funders' Group suggest the best funding options for the project, including funding for non-woodland habitats that bring biodiversity net gains, such as grass and wetlands.

Depending on the scale and location of a landowner's project, regulatory approvals may be required. We will work with landowners and the relevant authorities to secure any necessary permissions

3. Multi-disciplinary Designed Plans

The WRF is a design-led partnership. Urban and rural tree planting projects should involve a multi-disciplinary design process to ensure that each scheme has the optimal mix of wider benefits such as biodiversity, public access, water management and landscape enhancement.

Underpinning all our work is a commitment to adhere to the UK Forestry Standard. The Forestry Commission has been a cornerstone of the WRF from the beginning and this is reflected in its commitment to the WRF Delivery Pathway, as the regulatory authority.

For projects in and around sensitive areas such as the Yorkshire Dales National Park, Natural England will be brought into the process as soon as possible to help partners incorporate best practice design and to avoid damaging existing priority habitats. For example, Natural England encourage the use of Guiding Principles for Clough Woodlands in the design approach for new woodland within the South Pennines Special Area of Conservation.



For urban schemes and 'green infrastructure' projects, WRF Partners are committed to incorporating the Green Streets® principles into the design. As part of this, the Green Streets® Task Group promotes the use of Trees in the Hard Landscape, an urban design manual published by the Trees Design Action Group.



4. Funding Options

Once the landowner has approved a fully designed and costed scheme, the WRF Funders' Group will select the best funding options for the landowner to choose from.

The WRF core team has no preference for which funding is selected but does aim to make the best use of public resources. For all projects, it is the landowner who makes the final decision.

There is currently a range of funding options available to support tree and woodland planting across West and North Yorkshire.

The WRF Funders' Group (which includes the Forestry Commission, Woodland Trust, Environment Agency, Forest Carbon Ltd and other funding organisations) is available to work with landowners to match funding option(s) to their requirements and, if needed, help with submitting any funding applications.

5. Grant Agreements

With a costed Plan and regulatory approvals in place the landowner is in a position to enter into a grant agreement with their preferred funding body.

For Trees for Climate funded schemes, support packages for the first 15 years of the new woodland may be offered.

6. Planting and Establishment

The White Rose Forest is a community forest. We don't just want to support new woodland creation for community benefit, we want the community – including local businesses – to get involved in the planting and nurturing of the new woodland.

Once sites have been designed and costed, and funding secured, the WRF core team will work with landowners and WRF Partners to encourage the involvement of communities and businesses through '1000 Tree Challenge' events and woodland management adoption projects.



Leeds City Region Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy (2018) Priority 5:

“Promote delivery that has, where possible, the community at the forefront of activity. The growing forest will have a better chance of being looked after and cherished by the people of the Leeds City Region if all our children are involved in the planting. It will also help bring together divergent communities by helping to shape the natural environment in their shared community spaces.”

Looking ahead to 2050, what could we achieve?

We believe we could increase tree cover in North and West Yorkshire from 11 to 19% by 2050 and therefore absorb half the remaining residual carbon dioxide emissions. We would also look to bring 90% of our known ancient woodland into management by 2050.

Over the next three years the White Rose Forest partnership will explore how we can turn this scenario into a firm target as part of our 2025-2050 WRF Plan.



9,775 kilotonnes

If we increase tree cover to 19% by 2050, we could sequester up to 9,775 kilotonnes (kt) of CO₂ in total between 2021 and 2050. By 2050, 931 kt of CO₂ could be sequestered annually, equating to up to 50% of expected residual emissions.



WRF Interim Proposal 1 Increase area of tree canopy from 11% to 19% by 2050

In 2018, using aerial photography, tree cover was digitised and mapped for North and West Yorkshire to create a WRF Blue Sky Tree Map. The map shows **113,047 hectares** of tree canopy out of a total area of **1,031,925 hectares**, equating to a tree canopy rate of **11 %**.

To scope out the potential within our landscape for increasing tree coverage up to 2050, and to help start a wider conversation with partners, the WRF Carbon Group has drawn on several additional sources of information, including ecological site classification data, Woodland for Water data from the Environment Agency, woodland carbon code measurements and low risk woodland creation data from the Forestry Commission, as well as other relevant local data.

The accumulated figures give us the potential canopy coverage for the White Rose Forest area. Over the next three years we want to start an active dialogue with all our partners, to arrive at a clear target in a WRF Plan 2025–2050.

113,000 Football Pitches

To increase canopy cover to 19% we will need to plant **80,595 hectares** over the next 29 years. That's **113,000 football pitches** or about **160,000,000 trees**.



At today's costs, assuming an average of £12,000 per hectare, WRF partners will need a capital investment of **£967 million** over that time.

WRF Interim Proposal 2 Bring 90% of our known ancient woodlands into management by 2050

Parts of the White Rose Forest have been wooded in some form or another since **1600AD**. Today, only **18,342 hectares** of ancient woodland over 2 hectares in size remain. These are our 'ancient woodlands', a precious and finite resource. We recognise that these woodlands need special attention as they contain irreplaceable native habitats and genetic strains of plants such as bluebells.

We have set up a WRF Ancient Woodland Group with our partners at the Woodland Trust, to map and investigate these woodlands and support their owners in protecting them. We also aim to buffer them as much as possible with new native woodland and other semi-natural habitats, so the core varieties of native fauna and flora can expand into the wider landscape.

The Royal Forest of Knaresborough

The ancient Castle and Royal Forest of Knaresborough date back almost 1000 years and are centrally located in the White Rose Forest and Northern Forest, adding 1000 years of natural and built up heritage to the community forests.



Final Words

The 1st August 2021 marked 21 years since the White Rose Forest strategy was first launched.



We have:

- Built a unique and recognised community forest partnership made up of DEFRA organisations and Local Authorities, alongside national, regional and local charities and local community groups.
- Supported the establishment and early development of the Northern Forest.
- Played our part in building and helping to grow England's Community Forest network.
- Set ourselves challenging targets for planting 3500 hectares of new woodland in North and West Yorkshire by 2025.
- Set up a unique process, the WRF Delivery Pathway, to support WRF partners and funders in delivering that work with our landowners and local stakeholders.

Today, we ask wider partners and the Government to work with us over the next 4 years to help shape our future plans and ambitions and develop a 25-year community forest plan for 2025-2050. It will lay out what the landscape potential of the White Rose Forest area could be for significantly increasing tree cover, in line with Government ambitions for 2050, and its impact on reducing residual CO₂ emissions.

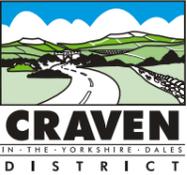
To make this happen we look forward to working with landowners, local businesses and community groups across North and West Yorkshire to explore how we can help each other to meet our targets and set us up for the journey to 2050.



Guy Thompson, White Rose Forest Programme Director

The WRF Partnership

The organisations below support the White Rose Forest under a joint venture agreement. Working alongside the core delivery team, the White Rose Forest partners work together to plant new woodland across North and West Yorkshire.

Glossary of Terms

Biodiversity Net Gain

Biodiversity Net Gain is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a better state than before. Where a development has an impact on biodiversity it encourages developers to provide an increase in appropriate natural habitat and ecological features over and above that being affected in such a way it is hoped that the current loss of biodiversity through development will be halted and ecological networks can be restored.

BlueSky Tree Map

A highly detailed dataset which not only shows the location of each tree within our region, but also information relating to its height and crown size. The data is created from a range of sources, including high resolution aerial imagery, terrain and surface information, and infrared imagery.

Carbon Market

Carbon markets aim to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG, or 'carbon') emissions cost-effectively by setting limits on emissions and enabling the trading of emission units.

Community Forest Trust

The Community Forest Trust is a national charity that works to support the development of community forestry initiatives.

Forest habitat network

The concept of a forest habitat network is to link woodlands old and new to form a more continuous woodland cover than at present. It is important to view woodlands as an integral part of the wider landscape rather than as individual stands of trees. Woods and forests must be placed within the context of the many other forms of land use.

Guiding Principles for Clough Woodlands

Area-specific guiding principles to be adopted in the creation of any new native woodland in the South Pennine Moors National Character Area:
www.moorsforthefuture.org.uk/our-work/our-projects/clough-woodland-project

HeyWoods Community Forest Partnership

www.heywoods.org.uk

Kompass GIS

Kompass is the web based mapping solution that is utilised across Kirklees Council and the White Rose Forest. Kompass allows us to visualise and disseminate a myriad of datasets relating to our priorities, targets and constraints. Using Kompass we can map all White Rose Forest-related tree planting activity across North and West Yorkshire.

Living Landscapes

A spatial dataset produced by The Yorkshire Wildlife Trust that helps us identify potential planting sites with strong biodiversity benefits.

Nature for Climate

A Government-funded £640 million programme to plant 30,000 hectares of trees in England by 2025.

Northern Forest

The Northern Forest is a forest partnership in Northern England between the Woodland Trust and four community forests. The aim is to plant 50 million trees by 2043 between Liverpool and Hull.

www.thenorthernforest.org.uk

Residual CO₂

Residual CO₂ emissions are the emissions remaining after all technically and economically feasible opportunities to reduce emissions in all covered scopes and sectors have been implemented.

The England Tree Action Plan 2021-24

The Government's plan to protect, plant and restore woods and trees for years to come, with an aim to significantly increase levels of annual tree planting in both urban and rural communities.

Trees and Design Action Group

The Trees and Design Action Group (TDAG), brings together individuals, professionals, academics and organisations from wide ranging disciplines in both the public and private sectors to improve knowledge and good practice to support the role of urban trees through better collaboration in the planning, design, construction and management and maintenance of our urban places.

www.tdag.org.uk

UK Forestry Standard

The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) is the reference standard for sustainable forest management across the UK, and applies to all woodland, regardless of who owns or manages it.

UKFS ensures that international agreements and conventions on areas such as sustainable forest management, climate change, biodiversity and the protection of water resources are applied in the UK.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-uk-forestry-standard>

Woodland Access Standard

An aspirational benchmark created by the Woodland Trust in 2004 and supported by the Forestry Commission, which says that: 1) No person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no more than 2 hectares in size; and 2) There should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20 hectares within 4 km of people's homes.

Woodland Carbon Code

The Woodland Carbon Code is the quality assurance standard for woodland creation projects in the UK, and generates independently verified carbon units for the carbon market.

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