

## Further written evidence submitted by the Woodland Trust (EB73)

To the House of Commons Public Bill Committee on the Environment Bill 2019-21; October 2020

### “The need for trees; The Environment Bill and statutory targets for trees and woods in England”

#### Summary

1. Trees and woods are critical for nature and climate, but in England there is no formal way to set targets for this role. An upcoming amendment to the Environment Bill (NC19) offers the opportunity to correct this and ensure that the England Tree Strategy has the status it needs to protect, restore and expand trees and woods in England. We hope you will support it.
2. Thousands of Woodland Trust supporters have made individual responses to the Government’s England Tree Strategy consultation, calling for targets to expand and protect our woodlands. Amending the Environment Bill to put the England Tree Strategy on a statutory footing would ensure their voices are heard and make the strategy’s targets meaningful and binding.
3. This autumn, the Bill Committee will be considering amendments to the bill, including amendment NC19 tabled by Dan Jarvis MP. This seeks to put the England Tree Strategy on a legislative footing, and would require the Government to produce targets for the protection, restoration and expansion of trees and woodland in England. The amendment is strongly consistent with the Environment Bill’s aims of restoring and enhancing green spaces. It also complements the existing tree clauses, and reflects recent legislation in Scotland, important given the UK wide focus on increasing tree cover as part of the UK’s global climate and biodiversity commitments.
4. The following pages contain a selection of comments made by our supporters, asking for statutory targets for trees and woods. The comments add further weight to the evidence submitted to the Environment Bill Committee by the Woodland Trust on 5 June (unpublished as of 23 September 2020).
5. By the time the Government’s consultation on the England Tree Strategy closed on 11 September, over 3,000 Woodland Trust supporters had made individual responses. We therefore want to share a selection of these comments with the Environment Bill committee, to consider in relation to Amendment NC19. We have particularly noted the variety and quality of responses suggesting the implementation and delivery of targets for woodland protection and creation.
6. We have called for the strategy to include specific targets of:
  7. 18,000ha of new native woodland by 2025 (part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025)
  8. at least 75% of native woods either in good or improving condition for nature by 2030.
9. The Woodland Trust also supports the joint submission to the Bill Committee from Greener UK and Wildlife and Countryside Link on the Environment Bill 2019-21 (published on 12 March), and the amendments tabled that reflect the changes recommended by that evidence. The evidence welcomes the inclusion of a target setting framework within the Bill, but urges improvements to the framework in the Bill to ensure that enforceable and ambitious targets are set.
10. All comments are included unabridged.

<p>The Forest Industry in the 20th century was built on exotic species such as Sitka spruce, Corsican pine and other non-native trees. There were very good reasons for this policy principally the type of land being offered for forestry expansion - poor upland soils.</p> <p>Whilst this has produced a strategic reserve of timber (the ultimate aim of the Forestry Commission), the world and the environment has now changed. Exotic tree diseases and insects are now a real threat to those 20th century plantations.</p> <p>The current vision to establish thousands of hectares of new woodland should be applauded. At least 50% or more of this new woodland should be of native tree species. Native tree species are best adapted to our environment in the UK and will provide the best biodiversity gain.</p> <p>Our native tree species are also threatened by exotic pests and diseases (ash dieback fungus) however the risk of planting huge areas of non-native trees would increase the risk of introducing more pests and disease. This is something which we cannot afford to do.</p>
<p>We need to plant large areas (20,000 hectares plus) of native woodland using home grown seed, not imported trees, in order to minimise disease propagation.</p>
<p>I want a target of 20% of England to be covered in woodland by 2035. 75% of all new woodland plantings should be native species.</p>
<p>I want a target of 18,000 ha of new native woodland by 2025 to help combat climate change, and because the number of insects in this country is in steep decline and native trees, especially oak, are a rich habitat for insects. However, planting trees is only the start as they must be cared for afterwards as well. I helped plant hundreds of whips last winter in Maidenhead in very wet ground but 50% have since died because they could not be watered during lockdown.</p>
<p>There should be a clear target of at least 18000ha of native tree planting by 2025 in the government strategy. This will benefit people and wildlife. The people will have cleaner air and the wildlife will have homes. These trees should be looked after by specific bodies for the purpose. Perhaps the local councils.</p>
<p>I want to see an increase of at least 18000 ha by 2025 to tackle the nature and climate crisis.</p>
<p>It is vital to increase woodland cover by planting native trees. The area of woodland in the UK at 31 March 2020 is estimated to be 3.21 million hectares. This represents 13% of the total land area in the UK, 10% in England, 15% in Wales, 19% in Scotland and 9% in Northern Ireland. This is not nearly enough. Targets need to be set (e.g. 20,000 hectares of new woodland per year) and adhered to if there is to be any chance whatsoever of having any impact on the climate emergency.</p>
<p>To effectively tackle the nature and climate crises, we need clear and ambitious targets. Currently there aren't any targets in the strategy, let alone targets for the native trees that we know are best for wildlife.</p> <p>We know that native trees are the best option for tackling the nature and climate crisis at the same time. Many species rely on native trees and woods and the enormous variety in their genes means that they are more resilient to climate change.</p> <p>I want to see the strategy include a specific target of 18,000 ha of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025.</p> <p>As well as a target for native woodland cover I want commitments to support natural regeneration and targets for trees in hedges and urban areas.</p>
<p>It would be so heartening if you could take up the Woodland Trust's suggestion of 18,000 ha of native new woodland by the mid 2020s. It's a lot but in fact it's essential. Also natural regeneration needs a commitment for the quality of trees and wildlife to be maintained and improved</p>
<p>Research has shown we need at least 19% tree cover in this country if we want to reverse climate change. In England we have less than 10%. We should have been planting more years ago and protecting what we have. It has to be the right tree in the right place. UK sourced and grown and native. Targets are essential as is supporting those with land to achieve the ambition. We must do this NOW.</p>

<p>I have been following the Committee on Climate Change reporting in recent years. Their call for 32,000 ha across the UK per year has scientific credibility. We should be striving to hit this target, and we should be aiming to hit it with as much broadleaf as possible. I want my children to have a stable climate and a safe world to live in.</p>
<p>I would like to see our native woodlands coverage at least doubled in size by 2030 beginning with an increase of 30,000 ha of woodland by 2025. This would bring huge benefits in health to both the people of the UK and our flora and fauna. Using native species is the most ecologically sound strategy for long term and sustainable improvement to the quality of both urban and countryside environments.</p>
<p>England has the lowest tree coverage of any country in Western Europe. It is essential that the Government commits to at least a 30,000ha increase by 2025 in order to provide habitat for other wildlife, especially pollinators. In addition, the increase in native tree cover will also make a significant contribution to reducing CO2 levels. The increase in tree cover should apply in both rural and urban locations.</p>
<p>I want there to be a specific target of 18,000 ha of new native woodland by 2025 as we need all the trees we can get to reverse the decline in our native wildlife and provide resilience to flooding and the climate emergency.</p>
<p>I would like to see a target of at least 30,000ha of new tree planting by 2025. As native trees are the most important this should include at least 18,000ha of native species such as oak and birch. The targets should include hedges and trees in urban areas as well as targets for rewilding or natural regeneration.</p>
<p>I would like to see tree cover using native species increased significantly. I would like to see a target of 20% tree cover for the UK within the next 5-10 years, with the ultimate aim of aligning the coverage with the rest of Europe (~40%) by 2050. This should include both urban planting as well as rural restoration of areas such as the restoration of the Caledonian pine forests, moorland rewilding and hedgerow restoration. It should not, however, include non-native pinewood plantations managed commercially for timber. The benefits of this will be significant, not only for biodiversity, but also people's general wellbeing. The economic benefits would include flood protection, especially when reforesting upland areas, and ecotourism.</p>
<p>A target of at least 18k ha of new native woodland by 2025 seems to me to be reasonable given the huge loss of native woodland that has been caused by large scale infrastructure projects.</p>
<p>An increase but by setting accountable targets. New native woodland 20,000 ha increase by 2025.</p>
<p>It is important that woodland cover has predominantly native species. These have the best chance of thriving in our conditions, and providing the best habitats for nature. 18,000 hectares by 2025 would seem to be a good target</p>
<p>I wish the Government to set a minimum target of 18,000ha native woodland by 2025: native woodland is essential to the ecological health of our country because it provides an adapted habitat, not only for itself but for much of our native wildlife and plant life. Adding to the currently very limited tree cover is also a way of addressing climate change. It will also provide more opportunities for those in urban areas to access such a habitat.</p>
<p>I want the target for full coverage to be 30,000ha by 2025, of this I want more than half to be from native woodland.</p>
<p>I want there to be a target for native woodland planting if a minimum of 30,000 hectares per year. Because I want to stop global warming and provide habitat for birds, insects etc. Also to provide more woodland for us to enjoy locally.</p>
<p>There should be a set target of at least 18,000 hectares of native woodland by 2025. It is particularly important that these should be mixed native tree species to increase the likelihood that a high number will be protected from invasive diseases. It is a sad reflection on our care for our woodlands that Britain is one of the least wooded countries in Europe.</p>

<p>I want there to be specific target of 18,000 ha of new native woodland by 2025. This is because native woodland supports more species of other fauna and flora. Native woodland is adapted to the UK climate and perfectly suited for growing here.</p> <p>I would also like to see a target on native woodland cover, natural regeneration and targets for trees and hedges in urban areas. Not everyone has easy access to the countryside, and trees make for a healthier and more biodiverse city/town also. Plus: it provides shade and cover for pedestrians on a hot day.</p>
<p>I strongly believe that native woodland is best placed to help combat climate change, is more resilient and also benefits wildlife far more widely than non-native woodland. A specific target of 18,000ha of new native woodland by 2025, up to 30,000ha by 2030.</p> <p>Targets for trees in hedges and urban areas, and targets to support natural regeneration.</p>
<p>We need clear and quantifiable targets - both in area and timeframe - for woodland expansion, rather than good but vague intentions. The target should be 18,000ha of new native woodland, and a further 12,000ha of new trees; given the scale of the climate crisis this needs to happen by 2025. Native species are the best option for native wildlife.</p> <p>There should also be additional commitments to support natural regeneration, and targets for trees in hedges &amp; urban areas.</p>
<p>It is vital to set a minimum target to expand native woodland because without targets we can't be sure we are doing enough for the future. Investing in native trees in particular is the best way to provide natural woodland growth to enhance the environment for wildlife and people alike. A sensible target of 18,000 hectares of new native woodland by 2025 gives us something to aim for, as part of a wider increase in new trees of at least 30,000 hectares. Renewing and expanding existing hedging and urban tree cover should have firm targets in the Government's plans too.</p>
<p>There needs to be a hard target of at least 20,000 hectares of new woodland comprising a mix of entirely native trees, planted by 2025. Every new building development that removes any trees should replant at least five times that number, since not all will grow to maturity.</p>
<p>We have lost a huge percentage of native woodland since the Second World War, not to mention thousands of trees in urban areas. This has a detrimental effect on the environment in many ways - in cities, trees can play a role in promoting air quality and heat reduction at street level, and in the country they are key features in helping biodiversity of birds and insects which in turn leads to a healthy population of pollinators and a robust farmland.</p> <p>I believe it is vital to set a target to plant at least 18,000 ha of new native woodland by 2025 and actually follow through on this commitment.</p>
<p>Access to nature is extremely important and the future of our trees, hedges and wildlife feels very precarious at present. I believe people connected with nature during the recent lockdown and realise now how precious it is.</p> <p>Everywhere I travel now I see damage to this precious resource in terms of 'development', modern farming and tree disease etc and so we must use this consultation as an opportunity to ensure we protect and prioritise trees and nature.</p> <p>The new strategy must be ambitious (and measurable) therefore, and include a target for new as well as existing woodland cover and, in line with the Woodland Trust's own figures, the final draft must include 18,000 ha target for new native tree cover as part of a total of a 30,000ha increase by 2025.</p> <p>Wherever greenbelt or wooded land is developed for housing etc then the developers must be made to maintain the existing hedgerow and tree cover and set targets and/or incentives for doing so. This is extremely important in connecting one area of nature and wildlife to another as well as for the obvious climate reasons.</p>
<p>I think that there have to be specific targets to work towards and to measure success (or failure) against. I think the government should be bold and ambitious, and aim to plant at least 50,000</p>

<p>hectares in the next five years, including hedgerows. The majority (more than 50%) of planting must be of native trees, as these are of most benefit to native wildlife.</p>
<p>We clearly need to increase woodland cover for carbon capture, biodiversity and protection against flooding. I am happy to accept that the Woodland Trust figure of an extra 18,000 ha of woodland by 2025 is realisable and necessary.</p>
<p>I want there to be huge drive to increase tree cover in rural and urban areas of at least 18,000 hectares a year until 2030. Heck, let's be more ambitious and say 1 billion trees by 2030 utilising all realistically available space. This could include offering subsidies for every household to plant at least one tree and the introduction of a Government scheme where a tree is planted for every child born in the UK - fantastic PR and something the vast majority would buy into. This should be coupled by creating vast biodiversity and wildlife corridors including large scale planting of wildflowers to support insects and pollinators. Go for it. We can do it!</p>
<p>I am keen to see that the majority of new tree cover should be of native trees, ideally 75%. I also think that there needs to be a target for new tree cover of, say 30,000ha in the next five years, included in any new legislation. I believe that this will protect many species of animals and insects and therefore help biodiversity and will also help fight climate change</p>
<p>I want woodland cover to be increased by at least 30,000ha by 2025. Not only that, I want to see farmers made to replace hedgerow trees that get blown down or die.</p>
<p>I want there to be a target of at least 25,000 hectares per annum as we need to at least compensate for what is now taken annually just by building on green belt land and this will then start to actually gain canopy cover.</p>
<p>There HAS to be a target for new woodland. We are far too focused on targets for new housing and there is far too much beautiful countryside being sacrificed for housing not to mention HS2! Target should be at least 25,000 hectares per year for the next five years. 50% of which should be native species.</p>
<p>Trees are vital. There must be a realistic target for increasing woodland cover - and in particular trees that are native to England. 20,000ha of new woodland per annum would be a start in the right direction.</p>
<p>We need to see an increase in woodland cover as sadly England is woefully behind the rest of Europe. We should be planting 30,000ha of new trees per year to tackle climate change by 2050.</p>
<p>It would be great to have local woodlands for local communities and an English national forest, joining up current national parks etc which is something Wales and Scotland are doing. A target of 18,000ha by 2025 of new woodlands as part of a total of 30,000ha increase of trees.</p>
<p>I would like to see the following included:  1) A specific target of new native woodland of 18,000ha by 2025  2) A specific target for trees in hedgerows and urban areas  I believe native trees are best for the environment as they are better suited ecologically and are more disease resistant</p>
<p>We want to see a target of at least 18,000ha of native woodland by 2025 - native being the key word to avoid compromising with invasive species or non-natives that don't provide the same climate and habitat benefits for UK species. We firmly believe this MUST take place in both rural and urban environments. Many urban environments are nature sparse and it is a well known fact that nature, and trees in particular, are beneficial to mental wellbeing and health - something that is especially important to support in built up urban environments.</p>
<p>I want there to be a target to plant 30,000 hectares by 2035 with targets set for 2025 and 2030 to monitor progress. I am particularly keen to see an increase in trees and green spaces in urban areas and considered tree planting that is about connecting existing woodland to provide nature corridors. Native species are key as they support greater biodiversity and will enable native species of insects, fauna, flora etc to recover. It isn't enough to just plant new trees, the type of tree and location needs to be really considered to give greatest benefit to wildlife and people.</p>

I would like there to be a policy of planting at least 15,000 hectares of native trees per annum to improve the general health of tree population and provide amenities for the public good.
I'd like to see a native woodland planting target of 10,000ha per annum, with a much stricter regulations for building on greenbelt land and a proviso that each new house built must be accompanied with 10 trees.
Government targets for tree planting are not ambitious enough and should be increased to as close as possible to one third land use. Even with current targets, insufficient trees are being planted. New woodlands should be of mixed planting, using tree species that are native to and will thrive in the area they are planted. Monoculture plantations, if necessary, should be small and not disrupt movement of wildlife between more naturally planted, biodiverse woods. The Woodland Trust recommends that, by 2025. 30,000 hectares of new woodland should have been planted, including 18,000 hectares of new native woodland.
Woodland containing native species of trees is a valuable resource which has been lost at an unacceptable rate. I would urge a minimum allocation of 18,000ha by 2025 with a programme of a further 3,000ha to 5,000ha annually to follow.
We need to expand woodland cover. England has relatively little woodland, and it is even now being depleted further, eg as a result of construction projects like HS2. To make sure expansion is achieved, and to help us effectively tackle the climate and wildlife crises, we need clear and ambitious targets - especially targets for the native trees that we know are best for wildlife. We know that native trees are the best option for simultaneously tackling the nature and climate crisis. Many species rely on native trees and woods and the enormous genetic variety in these trees means that they are more resilient to climate change. A specific target of 18,000 ha of new native woodland by 2025, as part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025, might be appropriate. The targets should include a commitments to support natural regeneration and planting trees in hedges and urban areas.
I want to see the strategy include a specific target of 18,000 ha of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025.
We would like to see 20,000ha of new native and semi-Native woodland planted by 2025. As well a 200,000km of new hedgerow planted by 2030. Including the planting of standard hedge trees. Over and above the main hedgerow species, every 30 metres.
I would like to see a target to increase woodland cover of at least 20,000 hectares per annum. With a minimum of 50% cover of native trees.
I want the government to substantially increase tree cover in the UK, in particular with native trees such as oak and birch, which will provide habitats for native insects, birds and other wildlife and increase diversity. Increased tree cover will also help reduce air pollution and reduce CO2 in the air. The target should be 30,000ha new trees planted by 2025
I would like to see more than 18,000ha and up to 30,000ha of new native woodland by 2025. In addition I would like to see trees planted alongside urban roads to reduce pollution and noise. Also trees planted on motorway and trunk road verges will promote wildlife corridors.
I want there to be a target for a minimum of 35,000 hectares by 2026.
We are now increasingly aware of the beneficial impact of nature on our mental and physical health. The UK has only 13% of woodland left and it is vital not only for our health and the health of our wildlife, that this is protected and ambitious targets are set to increase it. I would like to see at least 35 new hectares by 2025.
I want there to be a target for at least 18% total land area of native woodland in the UK. This change feels like a manageable target if proper planning is used, and would be a great benefit to UK wildlife, as well as helping to tackle the climate crisis.
I understand that there needs to be an expansion of woodland. The Woodland Trust, of which I am a member, recommends a minimum of 18,000 hectares by 2025. This would help carbon offset, a

target supported by the Sustainable Development Unit, improve mental health and wellbeing and support native wildlife.
I would like to see a minimum of 18,000 hectares of native woodland be planted, with the up and coming issue of ash dieback we must act to protect and boost the remaining native tree coverage. In general a native woodland has more longevity than pine plantations and personally I feel once a native woodland is established it would be more difficult to have permission granted for deforestation with regards to development, we have a duty to start replacing the severe deforestation over the past few hundred years, this would also create and enhance habitat and improve many environmental issues.
We need a target of at least 18,000ha of native woodland by 2025, to ensure the necessary diversity for a healthy environment, combat global warming by sequestering CO2, and provide more opportunities for people to accrue the mental health benefits from spending time in nature.
The native woodland cover in the UK is pitiful and the existing poor cover is vulnerable to development. There must be a national strategy with a specific target to increase native woodland cover by at least 18,000ha by 2025 as part of a total of 30,000ha by 2025.
I think half of the new trees that will be planted should be native and then the other 50% of trees should be species that are resilient to the climate change we will experience in the U.K. Forest research states that 13% of Uk land is woodland this figure needs to be doubled to fight climate change and the mass extinction event. This needs to be achieved by 2025.
I want there to be a specific target of 18,000 ha of new native woodland cover by 2025 and for hedgerows to be included in targets, to provide habitat for our endangered mammals.
I want a target to be set for woodland expansion. This should be at least 30,000ha by 2025 of which 18,000ha should be native woodland.
We all know the importance of tree cover to landscapes, wildlife, the climate and to people. Planting large areas of woodland will mitigate the effects of CO2 emissions and atmospheric warming. We must have ambitious targets. In England we must plant at least 18,000ha of new native woodland by 2025, and 30,000 by 2030. It's imperative that targets are set, monitored and met. To help slow global warming and ecological disaster, the Government must act to increase native tree-planting on a vast scale. Regeneration and management also requires funding, and we also need targets for trees in hedges and urban areas. Financial incentives are required to encourage landowners to plant trees to meet the targets. It is a long-term undertaking.
It is important that specific targets for increasing woodland cover are set and met. A minimum of 18,000ha of new woodland by 2025, with aim to increase further to 30,000 should be the initial targets in order to tackle climate change, improve the environment and, by extension, the quality of life of our citizens.
I want there to be a target of at least 20,000 hectares of native woodland by 2030. To protect the rest of the environment, the country's wildlife, and to enrich the lives of all.
I want the strategy to include a specific target of 18,000ha of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025.
I agree with the Woodland Trust target of 18,000 hectares of new native woodland by 2025.
I would like to see at least 30,000 hectares of new woodland cover by 2025 of which at least 20,000ha should be native trees. There is an urgent need to increase tree cover in England particularly, and numerical targets like this are essential to getting the job done fast enough.
Trees add so much to the quality of life I believe we should be aiming at making sure 75%+ of all native woods are in good condition and properly protected by 2030. Furthermore, having been lucky enough to grow up near substantial woodland, I know that the value of 'wild spaces' for children to play around is immeasurably beneficial so we should be aiming at adding and increasing local parkland and woods close to all communities. With the ever increasing heat in summer we need to provide tree shade in urban and suburban streets and farmers should be encouraged financially to plant shade trees for the animals they rear.

<p>The Tree Strategy lacks clear targets on increasing woodland cover. The final draft should include a minimum target of 30,000ha of new tree cover by 2025, with at least 60% of that being species native to the area.</p>
<p>Please commit to a target of 18,000 hectares of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of a wider target of 30,000ha of woodland by 2025. Trees could be one strong spoke in a wheel of measures needed to tackle the climate crisis.</p>
<p>I'd like to see a specific target of 18,000ha of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025.</p>
<p>I would like the government to set clear and ambitious targets for increasing native tree cover. I trust that the Woodland Trust's suggested figure of 18,000ha, as part of a total of a 30,000ha increase by 2025, is reasonable. I would also like to see a re-think of efforts to conserve moorlands and other landscapes which are the product of ancient deforestation and subsequent grazing. There is no need to keep this land, especially in our national parks, in an artificial state of stasis, whereby vegetation and tree growth is actively discouraged. We should have a commitment to allow the establishment of trees wherever that does not actively inhibit human use of the land.</p>
<p>As part of the target for a 30,000 ha increase in new woodland by 2025, please include a target of at least 18,000ha of new native woodland. Native trees such as oak trees or birches are important to ensure resilience and to help tackle climate change.</p>
<p>The planting of new native trees should be the overwhelming priority. They should be planted on a massive scale. Britain is shockingly deforested compared to many other European countries. It is time to reverse this anomaly. The public would back very ambitious targets: more than 25,000 hectares of new native woodland would be reasonable start in the next five years. Efforts should be made on several fronts, in urban areas, agricultural areas and in highland areas (now used for sheep farming). This is one of the best ways to take up CO2, to stabilise the climate and provide an natural environment for species diversity. It is crucial that these new woodlands (and indeed any wood products) should NOT be seen as a potential biofuel or energy source: biofuels are not the way forward. Wood as biofuel has no benefit at any significant scale and its current use is almost certainly having a negative effect. Please drop any thoughts of biofuels when considering tree planting.</p>
<p>We need to massively increase the amount of woodland cover. I would like to see the strategy include a specific target of 20,000ha of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of an ongoing expansion. We need more trees and hedgerows in urban areas including along roadsides to protect pedestrians from the effects of pollution and to encourage wildlife to flourish in our urban areas so we can live alongside each other. We can see how successful this has been in places such as Singapore, we should follow their example and plant flowers, shrubbery and even trees in flower boxes and roof tops on our flats and high rise buildings. We need more trees planting on the moors and uplands to counter flooding, we need to re-wild areas that were once full of trees and forests.</p>
<p>Please make sure there are native trees not just conifers. These are more beautiful, more resilient to climate change and host more wildlife. A target could be 25,000ha by 2025.</p>
<p>Increased woodland cover - a specific target of 18,000ha of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025.</p>
<p>A significant proportion over 90% of our native woodlands are considered too inadequate for sustaining wildlife. These habitats need to improve in quality in order to help native wildlife species to thrive. I would like to see a target of 75% of native woodlands in either good condition or improving for wildlife by 2030.</p>

<p>Many existing woods are not in a good condition, and I would like a target of at least 75% of them having improved by 2030. It is also important to restore ancient woodland that was damaged by extensive planting of conifers in the past, and I would like a specific target for this.</p>
<p>In planting new woodlands we must not forget that only less than 10% of our existing native woodlands are in good condition for nature.</p> <p>Landowners need incentives to manage these woodlands in a sympathetic way. So grants to help pay for costly work but also grants to help pay for professional advice.</p> <p>In the last 15 years there has been a huge shift in forestry policy in recognising that Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) should be restored back to site native species. Much work has been done but there is still significant areas of PAWS which remain unrestored. This window of opportunity when remnants of ancient woodland flora and species reliant on this habitat are still clinging in within these PAWS areas must not be missed.</p> <p>The Government needs to set a target of at least 75% of native woodlands which should be in a good or improving ecological condition by 2030.</p>
<p>We need to see at least 75% of native woods in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. Government funds need to be invested and forests sustainably managed.</p>
<p>At least 75% of native woods in either good or improving condition by 2030 at the earliest. A new ambitious target for restoring the vitally important ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry.</p>
<p>To preserve what is left of the biodiversity of this country, the recommendations of the Woodland Trust, that 75% of native woods must be in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030, as an absolute minimum requirement.</p>
<p>Ancient woodland should be a priority in terms of protection and improvement. Any existing woodland should also be improved and rehabilitated if necessary. I would suggest a target of at least 75%</p>
<p>I would like to see a big emphasis on protecting ancient woodland with a policy of no loss other than in wholly exceptional circumstances. I would also like to see a target of at least 75% of native woods being restored to good or improving condition for nature by 2030.</p>
<p>We need ambitious targets and determined strategies for protecting and expanding woodland habitats. Currently only 10% of native woods are in good condition - so a target of 75% or even 80% seems a reasonable way to ensure that we preserve this vital and irreplaceable resource for future generations. Ancient woodland sites are especially fragile and can never be replaced once damaged - protecting these should be an urgent priority.</p>
<p>I want at least 75% of our native woods and forests to be in good condition and that <b>NO MORE ANCIENT WOODLAND BE DESTROYED</b> as it <b>CANNOT BE RESTORED AND REPLANTED</b> - you can't replace history.</p>
<p>I'd like to see 80% of woodland considered as good or improving by 2030. This is required to balance the damage done by infrastructure projects such as HS2</p>
<p>At least 75% of native woods should be in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. There should be financial incentives to manage woods in a way that improves the growing environment for native trees and to remove non-native tree.</p>
<p>The Government must ensure that native woodlands that are currently in poor condition for nature conservation should be restored, with a target of 75% in good condition by 2030.</p>

<p>Currently fewer than 10% of our native woods are considered to be in a good condition for nature. The priority should be to ensure many more of our native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife.</p> <p>The strategy should ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p> <p>This must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by development such as HS2, non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species.</p>
<p>We must improve the condition of many of our native woods, currently 10% are in good condition, this must be improved to at least 75%, to enhance biodiversity, by 2030</p>
<p>75% of our native woods need to be in an improved position by 2030 to help native wildlife. Too much land given over to farming doesn't allow the necessary biodiversity and woodlands are so important for this.</p>
<p>Ambitious targets for delivering improved woodlands should be in place, at least three quarters should be in good condition, or improving significantly ASAP, certainly by 2030.</p>
<p>I want to see ancient woodlands protected and their condition improved and for at least 75% of our woodlands improved for nature habitats by 2030.</p>
<p>At the moment fewer than 10% of our native woods are considered to be in good a condition for nature. I want more of our native woods to become quality habitats for native wildlife.</p> <p>I want the strategy to ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p> <p>This must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species.</p> <p>We need to value the woods that we already have, not cut them down for senseless ecocidal projects like HS2.</p>
<p>Let's identify and then safeguard our existing native woods, which are under so many threats. In order to ensure many more of our native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife, the strategy must ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p> <p>This must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species.</p>
<p>The Government needs to be more ambitious about our existing woodland too. So much of the woodland is in poor condition which is useless for saving the planet. The target for 2030 should be that all woodland is in good condition and funding should be put in place to make sure this is the case with robust monitoring. The public should also be educated about this work through a government funded education programme about the importance of native woodlands.</p>
<p>75% of native wood in good condition by 2030. And don't just change the definition of good, like you did with the rivers. Our most precious habitats need extra care, as they are in our keeping for future generations. I want my grandchildren to be able to enjoy the same number and range of incredible species as I can as this is good for biodiversity, good for the land, good for real farming - which actually cares about the land and its future. Support farming so that it is not just all about the profit motive. Show some INTEGRITY and BACKBONE in policy making.</p>
<p>Need to ensure majority - at least 80% - of existing woodland is improved and that woodland is protected from destruction or degradation. No development should be allowed that harms our precious remaining ancient woodland.</p>
<p>We must improve the quality of existing native woodland and do it fast. 75% by 2030 should be a minimum target in order to protect the woodland and associated nature</p>
<p>Much of the treescape is coniferous instead of deciduous. We need to restore ancient woodlands to the proper species, and improve existing woodland so that 75% is up to scratch by 2030</p>

<p>I want to see an ongoing long term programme to improve the condition of our woods. This will bring employment as well as environmental improvements. We should be aiming for 75% of our woods in good or improving condition.</p>
<p>We need ambitious targets for woodland management but ones which take heed of the needs of biodiversity. Old woodland, ancient woodland, needs special attention. Yet we also need to ensure that new woods are managed to encourage good flora, variable ages and spacing, and dead wood needs to be incorporated into woodland outcomes.</p>
<p>I would like to see our woodlands brought back to good condition by 2030. This would include restoring those damaged by commercial plantations and by invasive species. This would require a determined plan of protection and renovation.</p>
<p>Restore ancient woodlands damaged by forestry and renew at least 75% existing woodland to habitable condition for nature by 2030</p>
<p>I want all existing native woodland to be improved with a target of 75% by area in good condition over 10 years.</p>
<p>Native woods need to become quality habitats for native wildlife. We need to see at least 75% of native woods in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p>
<p>We have neglected stewardship of our native woodlands for far too long. It is imperative that we take action to ensure that at least 75% of our native woods are in either good or improving condition by 2023.</p>
<p>It's key that existing woodland is improved and protected to help nature. To meet this a minimum of 75% of native woods need to be in either good or improving condition by 2030.</p>
<p>I want at least 75% of native woods to be restored to good condition to adequately support nature by 2030. I would like to see ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species, especially where damaged by development for housing.</p>
<p>At least three quarters of the current native woodlands should either be in good condition or at least improving by 2030, compared to the ten percent now.</p>
<p>A mere 10% of our woodlands are considered to be in a good enough condition to support wildlife, many having been planted or invaded by non-native species that do not support native biodiversity. A target of 75% needs to be set to improve all woodland by 2030. Priority should be given to ancient woodland, which if in a good condition supports a vast range of species, many of which will be at risk of extinction if these habitats are degraded.</p>
<p>75% of ancient woodland to be restored and no further destruction of ancient woodland by 2030.</p>
<p>We need to ensure at least 75% of native woodlands are in good condition for wildlife by 2030. These are our most precious habitats and we cannot afford to squander them. Ancient woodlands damaged by plantations must also be restored urgently.</p>
<p>We should be restoring ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species, and ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p>
<p>Currently less than 10% of native woodland is considered to be in good condition. It is important to improve the standard of these woods with a target of something like 70% of native woodland to be either in good or improving condition by 2030. An ambitious target for replacing plantation trees with native trees needs to be set.</p>
<p>The strategy should aim to ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. This must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species. This is to ensure many more of our native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife.</p>

<p>We need ambitious targets to protect our ancient woodlands. At least 75% of ancient woods to be improved for native wildlife by 2030. We need to protect our ancient woodlands from non-native and invasive species and from commercial tree-planting which reduces bio-diversity.</p>
<p>There should be at least three quarters of existing woodland in good or improving condition. There should be an ambitious target for new planting of native trees and diverse habitats and restoration of woodland that has been damaged by forestry, building projects</p>
<p>Native woodlands are not being managed well. We need to achieve 75% of woodlands in good or improving condition by 2030. Ancient woodlands still do not have adequate protection. HS2 is now destroying even more. This is a shocking situation at a time when our most valuable and precious irreplaceable woodland should be protected without question.</p>
<p>We have an appalling history with regard to looking after our woods and nearly 90% are now degraded by unsympathetic management, inappropriate harvesting and focus on non native species. We should be aiming at achieving 75% of our Woods being in a good condition or clearly improving.</p>
<p>We need ambitious targets for restoring native woodland. 75% of existing woodland being fit for nature and able to support diverse natural habitats by 2030.</p>
<p>The poor condition of our native woods needs to be addressed at once before it is too late. At least 75% of woodland should be in good condition or improving by 2030. There is amazing biodiversity in our native woodlands and it is now urgent that they are repaired and helped to survive. Once habitats have gone it takes decades to create them again.</p>
<p>We need to see at least 75% of native woods in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p>
<p>As you must know only 10% of woodland is good condition- let's see that rise to 75% by 2030. For habitats, for humankind, for pleasure - Green is not just word - it has all sorts of connotations the days.</p>
<p>Much of our native woods needs improvement so there must be an aim to have 75% or more of native woods in either good or improving condition by 2030. In addition, there must be a new ambitious target for restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry.</p>
<p>Existing native woods need to be protected and improved as wildlife habitats, with at least 75% improved by 2030. This should include removal of non-native plantation forestry species which have a much lower value for wildlife in the UK, many of which have been inappropriately planted and are vulnerable to disease. My family are responsible for an ailing larch plantation which will improve for wildlife as the trees are gradually removed and native species self-seed in.</p>
<p>The State of Nature Report reveals the crisis facing UK biodiversity. Increasing and maintaining tree cover in a way that is sensitive to the ecological value of woodlands will go a considerable way to addressing this. A target of 75% of all British woodlands by 2030 to be in a good or improving ecological condition, while not in my opinion enough ( I would prefer 90%) is entirely achievable and it seems reasonable to assume that with sufficient support and political will it both can and will be met. A drive to do this will help reverse the degradation of habitats that currently threatens biodiversity in the UK and, as a consequence, will also assist national food production by helping to increase the number of pollinators and other beneficial insects and farmland birds that rely on tree cover (woodland edges) to breed. If biodiversity loss is allowed to continue the UK faces a catastrophic loss both in terms of the species themselves and what they mean to our natural world and our national heritage, and also to our food production as despite the heavy use of chemicals by industrial farmers many crops ultimately rely on the services provided by the natural world (soil structure and health, and insect pollination) to grow. Unless the UK wants to face a potential dustbowl future in places such as East Anglia from the 2050s onwards and suffer the knock on impacts this will have on food production then this collapse must be averted, and quickly.</p>

<p>Currently, less than 10% of native woods are considered to be in a good condition for nature. The strategy needs to ensure many more native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife. At least 75% of native woods need to be in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. The Government needs to prioritise taking care of our most precious habitats. Not only is it morally right to do so, but we are in the middle of a climate and ecological emergency. It's not too late to turn things around but we need to act NOW! It can't wait. We need a tree strategy that is bold, ambitious and is actually delivered.</p>
<p>75% of native woods in either good or improving condition by 2030 needs to be implemented in order to help species survive. Too many have been lost already. And a new target for restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry - once ancient woodland is gone, it is gone forever and with it thousands of years worth of habitat and a special place for animals and humans to use. I have noticed the importance of nature during lockdown and from the numbers of people flocking to it, it holds huge importance now more than ever. Woodlands need protection.</p>
<p>75% of woods in good condition by 2030 to improve natural habitatruined by de dorestation, HS2 and general neglect</p>
<p>I would like to see all of our ancient woodlands protected for the future - and at least 70% of native woodland in good or at least improving condition by 2030. Our natural landsape is imperative to fighting climate change, and access to green space is key - people living in urban areas should have access to local woodland.</p>
<p>We need to aim for 80% of native woodland to be in good condition by 2030. We must also improve the ratio of native trees in areas where there is forestry plantation so that plantations are not so lacking in fauna and flora.</p>
<p>I'd like 75% of native woods to be in good or improving condition by 2030. And a new ambitious target for restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry</p>
<p>75% of native woods to be restored to improve ancient woodland cover and protection</p>
<p>By 2030 i believe the UK should have 75% of good quality wildlife rich woodland habitat for our indigenous flora and fauna</p>
<p>At least 75% of British woodland needs to be fit for wildlife by 2030. Plantations destroy the ecosystem and marr the landscape, more native species should be planted and allow to grow</p>
<p>75% of current native woods need to become quality habitats for native wildlife by 2030.</p>
<p>I would like to have around 75% of our woodland in good condition by the designated date.</p>
<p>We must aim for all woodlands to improve aiming for 75% to be in good condition by 2030</p>
<p>Work towards increasing condition for the longevity of the woodlands. At least 75% to be improving or good condition by 2030.</p>
<p>At the moment fewer than 10% of our native woods are considered to be in good a condition for nature. Our priority for this section is to ensure many more of our native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife. We want the strategy to ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. Precious habitats must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species.</p>
<p>Of the native woodland we do have we are currently not protecting it well enough and this will have a negative impact on habitats for our native wildlife. We must improve this to have 3/4 of our native woods in good condition by 2030.</p>
<p>It is important that native woodlands are in good condition for wildlife, and there should be a target for 75% of woodland is in a good or improving condition by 2030</p>
<p>We need to have at least 75% of our existing woodlands in good enough shape for wildlife within the next decade, ideally this percentage should be higher, and should include many new areas of woodland planted in the next ten years.</p>

Woodland habitats must be improved and maintained. Set a target of at least 75% in GOOD condition by 2030. The proportion of woodland in good condition now is but 10%.
We want the strategy to ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.
A target of 75% of good or improving woodland by 2030 would be ideal. Additionally, a commitment to restore damaged ancient woods. Again, this would be a tremendous boost to biodiversity.
We need to see at least 75% of native woods in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. Timid policies or sticking plasters will not protect the environment we need for people, as well as plants and animals, to flourish. Please use the re-evaluation of priorities during lockdown to pioneer a bold policy about improving the quality of our woods. It would convert a lot of government sceptics.
I used to work for the Wildlife Trusts and am conscious of how little woodland protection and upkeep there is, outside of such organisations. A target of 75% native woodlands protected by 2030, upping it from the current c 10%, is what we should go for. Indeed, our protections of trees are not considered a priority at present. Amongst recent examples is the squandering of Woosington Woods on the northern outskirts of Newcastle
Our existing native woodlands need preserving and improving during the next 10 years. 75 to 80% would be a good start.
All of our ancient woodlands need to be put into the best condition possible, especially in regard to eradication of invasive species.
Even the woodlands we do have are apparently not in very good condition. This does not help wildlife and support biodiversity. It does not help us to build up our defences against climate change. It is an urgent task to ensure restoration and improvement of our woodland. So ambitious targets need to be set to ensure the vast majority of our woodlands are both protected and improved. This must apply particularly to ancient woodland, which is currently being damaged, ripped out and undermined when it absolutely should not be.
I want 25% of ancient woodland cared for and protected. Because the carbon this woodland can keep out of the atmosphere is such an asset. The habitat is needed by us all human, birds, insects etc
Whilst woodland management can be financially rewarding. The most important issue at the moment to tackle the degradation of our environment and climate change is the creation of new broadleaf woodlands.. The best time to plant trees was about 100 years ago so please just get on with it. I'm 70 years old and have planted 10,000 by hand over the last 7 years. Saplings are as cheap as chips. and trees actually want to grow in their nature. They don't need glyphosphate and plastic guards. How do you think they used to manage??
At least 80% of woods should be in good condition for nature or improving by 2030. More protection is needed against any type of development (including large government projects e.g. HS2), especially of woods containing irreplaceable ancient or veteran trees. Trees should all be protected from felling during the bird nesting season.
At least 75 per cent of native woodlands should be restored to good or improving condition by 2030. There should also be a specific target of restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry, particularly those involving non-native species.
By 2030 all native woodland should be either in good condition or improving to support ecological diversity.
75% of native woods in either good or improving condition by 2030 and a new ambitious target for restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry.
Old and ancient woodland should be restored and managed to encourage the local wildlife. Similarly we need to ensure that 80% of existing native woodlands be in a condition that encourages native flora and fauna and also wildlife by 2030.
Our current native woods need further support and maintenance to ensure they support the habitats for our native wildlife - at least 75% by 2030. We will otherwise lose crucial species vital to our unique and bio diverse ecosystems.

<p>Much of our remaining native woodland has been neglected and poorly managed for far too long. We need to do much more to stop any further decline and improve the condition of our ancient and native woodlands. They can then become areas we can expand out from with new planting to enable wildlife to extend out and increase their populations. Again all governments need to be more committed to protecting woodlands and achieve much greater levels of improvement of existing native woodlands. We need to see at least 70% of native woodland in good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p>
<p>Government should prioritise ensuring native woodlands are in good woodland by 2030, setting ambitious targets (e.g. greater than 75%). A tree strategy should not just focusing on planting trees, but also on maintaining those we already have.</p>
<p>All our ancient woodlands need to be brought up to at least 75% perfect health to protect the environment from destruction caused by building projects and wrong types of trees planted on tree farms</p>
<p>We should aim for 50% of native woodlands to be in good health within 10 years. This will help us to meet biodiversity targets, and will improve leisure opportunities for people.</p>
<p>We should improve the condition of existing woodland. At least 75% of existing woodland should be improved to a recognised standard by 2030</p>
<p>By 2030 ensure that three quarters of are native woodlands are in a good or improving condition. These are precious habitats.</p>
<p>Less than 10% of native woods are considered to be in a good condition for nature. This is completely unacceptable and urgent action is needed to address this! We need 75% of native woods in either good or improving condition by 2030 and a new ambitious target for restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry.</p>
<p>At the moment less than 10% of our native woods are considered to be in good a condition for nature. Our priority for this section is to ensure many more of our native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife. We want the strategy to ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. This must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species.</p>
<p>Our ancient native woodlands need help!! I regularly visit ancient woodland where I can and some really do not seem to be in a good way. These are beautiful areas and I would like to see 75% in good condition again by 2030.</p>
<p>Despite having the lowest tree cover in Europe, too many of our existing woodlands are in poor condition and need care &amp; work to become quality habitats for native wildlife. I support the Woodland Trust recommendation that the strategy must include at least 75% of our native woodland being in good condition or improving for nature by 2030</p>
<p>The woodlands we have should be cared for. All the hard work of planting and growing these trees to provide us with the green spaces we need but also habitat for nature is vitally important. We need at least 75% of woods in good condition within the next ten years.</p>
<p>In parallel with new planting, we need to preserve and restore current woodland, and mitigate the damage done by plantation forestry, which is a relative desert for biodiversity. Only one in ten woodlands are in good condition currently. This is an area in which quick progress could be made to improve biodiversity by restoring these habitats and their connections to one another. I would like to see a target of 75% in good condition by 2030. Quick action is needed due to the number of species in decline, threatened, or endangered.</p>
<p>It takes many decades and indeed centuries for ancient woodlands to develop. They are a precious resource and I would like to see a focus on restoring at least 90%.</p>

<p>There should be better protection for existing woodland; it's far more work to restore it than simply to stop it being lost in the first place. There needs to be a strategy - accountable to an independent body - for 75% of native woods to be either in good condition or improving, with a deadline of 10 years.</p> <p>In addition there should be ambitious targets for the protection and restoration of ancient woodland sites that are under threat from commercial plantations and/or invasive non-native species. We protect our oldest and most valuable monuments because we recognise that they would be irreplaceable if lost; our woodlands are just as much in need.</p>
<p>It is very important that three-quarters of our existing woodland is in good condition or improving by 2030. Ancient woodland provides vital habitats for many species of insects and mammals.</p>
<p>I would like to see at least 75% of native woodland in good or improving condition.</p>
<p>Once gone our current native woodland sites with all their history, the opportunity for study and research goes too. They are a valuable resource and connection to our country and its history but also its future. As currently less than 10% of native woods are deemed to be in 'good' condition, this is a really poor figure so improving on this by at least 75% is needed by 2030 to ensure they become habitats of good quality for existing wildlife therein, but to also attract new wildlife species to them. The restoration of native woods and protection of them is essential and this would also be a way of creating jobs within this sector in a current difficult socio-economic climate.</p>
<p>To succeed in improving our ancient and native woodlands it would be valuable to have staged targets including 75% good or improving by 2030 and 85% by 2035</p>
<p>There should be an aim for at least 75% of existing woodland to be classifiable as in good condition, by 2030.</p>
<p>Currently, less than 10% of native woods are considered to be in a good condition for nature. It is essential to ensure many more native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife. In practice this means that at least 75% of native woods should be in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p>
<p>Restore damage done to ancient woodland by forestry planting, and contain those areas. Native woodland is the best option for our native species, and we should look to see at least 75% of our native woods in either good or improving condition over the next decade.</p>
<p>Ancient woodland and planted ancient woodland also need to be high on the priority list so that they are offering as much for wildlife and people as possible. More money needs to be available to manage these woodlands properly and bring them back up to a good condition</p>
<p>A minimum of 75% of woodlands should be in good condition by 2030. These woodlands are not only vital for biodiversity but for human well-being, Covid-19 has proved this.</p>
<p>We need to look after our existing woodland, as well as planting new and include measures to prevent damage to ancient woodland by invasive and non native species.</p> <p>The consultation needs to seriously consider how we improve and protect our existing woodland, to ensure it thrives as a habitat for wildlife, to enable this to recover and prosper.</p> <p>I want to see at least 75% of native woods in either good condition of improving for nature by 2030 and targets also set for protection from commercial planting and non native species.</p>
<p>At the moment less than 10% of our native woods are considered to be in good a condition for nature. Our priority for this section is to ensure many more of our native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife.</p> <p>We want the strategy to ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p> <p>This must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species.</p>
<p>These must be protected as a priority in the fight against climate change and make no mistake - it is a fight. At least 75% of native woods must be in good or improving condition by 2030 to become much needed habitats for native wildlife to allow populations to recover and increase. There must</p>

<p>be new ambitious targets set for restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry. It has been proved time and again that this type of woodland can recover given the correct management.</p>
<p>Shockingly, less than 10% of our woods are in good and flourishing conditions. I feel this has become much worse recently as well. All our local woods seem to be used now by mountain bikers who have cut fresh trails through the woods, damaging the sensitive understorey. Our woodlands need to be restored to maximise their benefit to native fauna and flora. A clear target needs to be set for this. 75% of our native woodlands need to be flourishing or improved by 2030. Ancient woodlands are of particular value but are being damaged by non-native species or plantations. This needs to be urgently addressed.</p>
<p>We need to ensure that many more native woods become quality habitats for native wildlife. We need to see at least 75% of native woods in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. We also need to restore ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry. Too much has been damaged by such forestry, not to mention the ancient woodland destroyed as a result of HS2.</p>
<p>The UK has one of the lowest percentages of woodland cover in Europe, and of that woodland less than 10% is in a good condition for nature. 75% of native woods should be in either good or improving condition by 2030, with particular focus on precious ancient woodlands.</p>
<p>There is nothing more depressing than walking through monoculture forestry plantations. We need to ensure proper biodiversity/woodland health. 75% restored to health (or significantly improving) by 2030 seems a good target.</p>
<p>With less than 10% of our native woods in good condition this shows a complete lack of interest in this matter at both government and local level. This must be addressed immediately increasing this figure to 75% by 2030.</p>
<p>At the moment less than 10% of our native woods are considered to be in good a condition for nature. The priority should be to ensure many more of our native woods become quality habitats for fast-declining native wildlife. The strategy should ensure that at least 75% of native woods are in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030. This must be supported by ambitious targets for the restoration of ancient woodland sites which are currently being damaged by non-native, commercial plantations or invasive non-native species.</p>
<p>Native, and particularly ancient, woodland is incredibly important for the biodiversity of the British Isles. Commercial forestry offers little in the way of habitat. I would like to see 75% of our native woodlands restored to a good condition in the next decade.</p>
<p>Only a tiny proportion of native woods are currently sufficiently protected and managed to optimise their value for nature. Given the UK's dangerous biodiversity crisis (see State of Nature reports), we urgently need to restore woodlands to good condition for nature. A target could help - at least 75% of woodlands in good condition by 2030. It is also critical to stop destroying woodland. HS2 is ripping up irreplaceable ancient woodland - illegally and with brutality against people trying to protect this unique and important habitat. The government should immediately stop any clearance of trees for HS2 and properly review any other planned infrastructure projects to ensure they respect SSSI and other conservation status. Plans for new building as part of the covid recovery must be in line with UK and international targets for promoting biodiversity and reducing carbon emissions. It's heartbreaking to see the destruction currently being caused, and the complete disregard for environmental legislation.</p>
<p>If we do not protect and improve existing tree habitat we will soon lose vital species.</p>
<p>Existing woods need to be protected and improved to slow loss of habitats and protect endangered species like the nightingale. I would like to see at least 75% of woods in good condition by 2030.</p>
<p>Significantly improve the protection of ancient woodland, ban building development on all woodland and forest. We need to see at least 75% of native woods in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p>

<p>We need a target for improving our native woods eg 75% to be in good or improving condition by 2030. Also need a new law to protect and restore all ANCIENT woodlands.</p>
<p>I'd like to see at least 75% of native woodland in a good or improving condition by 2025</p>
<p>We need to see 75% of native woods in a favourable condition for nature within 10 years, so by 2030.</p>
<p>I would like to see a target of at least 75% of native woods in good condition or improving by 2030. Much ancient woodland has become a commodity for investors with little thought for the wildlife each tree supports. Landowners need to be custodians of these ancient trees. I would like to see any ancient, veteran or notable trees given tree preservation orders. I would also like to see only new woodland used for commercial purposes to preserve what is left of our valued woodland heritage before any more is lost. As HS2 has planned felling of any trees we need to redouble our efforts to protect all remaining ancient woodlands. Farmers, commercial businesses, housing developers must not be allowed to fell woodlands or individual ancients, veteran, notable trees.</p>
<p>As only 10% of native woods are in a good condition, it is vital that the government needs to prioritise looking after the country's most precious habitats, which will then impact positively on wildlife.</p>
<p>No reason for less than 100% protection and restoration of native woodland and going further than this to then start increasing size of these woods to create future native woodlands...</p>
<p>The Government needs to prioritise taking care of our most precious habitats as they are what holds our ecosystems together; providing shelter and habitats for a wide range of biodiversity that keep our ecosystems in balance, preventing outbreaks of various viruses within nature that can affect us at any moment in time. Many more native woods need to become quality habitats for native wildlife otherwise they will soon disappear or worse go extinct if we are not careful, leading to a chain of disastrous events. We need at least 75% of native woods in either good condition or improving for nature by 2030.</p>
<p>I would like to see a target of improving woodlands for quality of nature, at least 75% by 2030.</p>
<p>It is truly appalling the state of our woodlands. We need to set a target of 75% of native woods in either a good or improving condition within 10 years. It must be a priority to protect and enhance our woodlands which will help our native wildlife to survive.</p>
<p>There needs to be a new (and ambitious) target for restoring ancient woodlands damaged by plantation forestry. Furthermore a minimum of 80% of native woods need to be in good condition (or, at least, improving) by 2030. Improved native woodlands are essential for native wildlife.</p>
<p>Although 75% of our current woodland in a healthy or vastly improved condition would be a good target, it isn't enough! We need to act now. If more people are able to access wooded areas, it will pay dividends for the population's physical and mental health.</p>
<p>At the moment our native woods are in poor condition with less than 10% being suitable for nature. As these woodlands are essential for our native wildlife to survive and to prevent further decline I want there to be a significant increase in their overall condition by 2030 and believe we need to see at least 75% of our native woodlands in good or improving condition by this time for nature to thrive.</p>
<p>I want to see at least 85% in either good condition or improving for nature by 2025. I will not accept anything less ambitious, we need to protect this planet, including our woods, for our sake and for other animals' sake.</p>
<p>At the minimum the Government needs to commit to a target of 75% of native woodlands in good or improving conditions by 2030. It's shocking that all woodlands aren't considered in good condition!</p>

<p>It is imperative that the Government legislates to improve the condition of native woods so that at least 75% become quality habitats for native wildlife by 2030. They must also set ambitious targets for restoring ancient woodland damaged by plantation forestry, and re-introduce our native species.</p>
<p>Currently less than 10% of our native woodlands are considered to be in good condition for nature. I would like to see at least 75% of existing native woodlands to be in good condition by 2030. There should also be targets for the restoration of ancient woodlands whereby non native commercial trees are removed together with non native invasive plant species. Restoring existing woodland will build on the existing bio-diversity</p>
<p>A minimum of 75% of our ancient woodlands need to be in good or improving positions by 2030 as we have so little left and they are vital to our native species due to the ecosystems that they create.</p>
<p>The Government needs to prioritise improvement to at least 70% of our native woodland because this is the natural lungs of our environment, and home to native species. Removing non-native species and managing existing woodland would enable native flora and fauna to thrive, and provide a better environment for the human population.</p>
<p>I would like to see at least 75% of native woods in good or improving condition by 2030.</p>
<p>I would like to see 80% of all trees planted as native trees. This will ensure native ecology is strengthened and help mitigate the crisis of plunging insect, bird reptile and mammal populations</p>
<p>I want there to be a target of at least 18,000ha of native woodland trees because they would be helpful in reducing climate change. The UK does not have enough trees and we need more; the government promised that it would do something about this when they were elected, but so far nothing has happened.</p>
<p>I want there to be a target of at least 20,000 ha because we need trees for carbon capture; green wooded leafy spaces are good for our health and mental wellbeing. These spaces need to be within easily reachable distances to where people live, and primary schools, to encourage people to visit them more readily.</p>
<p>Native trees are obviously the best choice to support native wildlife and so I believe they should make up 80% of new woodland covering 18,000 hectares. Because they are meant to be here they do not pose a threat to other tree species. We need to replace native trees lost to imported disease.</p>
<p>I want a target of 18,000 trees in natural woodland to improve the atmosphere, help wildlife and increase excellent walking opportunities for all ages. I also want the HS2 felling of trees to be strictly replaced by natural woodland</p>
<p>I want there to be a target of at least 18000ha because woodland cover provides habitat for such a vast number of species which are currently in precipitous decline. Woodland is a public good, not only increasing biodiversity but providing leisure and healing for people.</p>
<p>I want to see at least 18,000 hectares increase of woodland cover because woods are very good for personal and public health, for biodiversity, for sustainable cultivation and farming, to prevent flooding to reduce temperatures in local microclimates, and as carbon capture</p>
<p>I want there to be a target of AT THE VERY LEAST 18,000 hectares of woodland. It is deeply disturbing that only 10% of the UK is woodland. In order for our planet, our country, our people and our wildlife to thrive we need to massively increase that. 50% tree cover is not unrealistic. It would change the focus of our industries to something sustainable for the planet and uplifting for people and wildlife alike.</p>
<p>There should be a target of 18,000 ha because England has particularly sparse tree coverage and I believe this quantity would mean we have a sufficient amount to tackle climate change in this country.</p>
<p>I would like to see a target to increase native woodland cover as it is critical towards reducing our carbon emissions impact (as it is well known that trees are carbon sinks), as well as providing a home for nature. Our natural environment is severely depleted, and personally I feel urban areas would benefit most from new woodland as well as street tree planting to increase local community access to nature.</p>

<p>A target of at least 18000 hectares of native woodland planting, including in and around towns and cities. These trees would provide access to nature, wildlife havens and vital climate change protection.</p>
<p>I want there to be a target of at least 18,000 hectares of new woods planted. But also native trees to be planted on road verges and roundabouts. Also all new build housing estates should be full of native trees including apples and pears etc. Also industrial sites and out of town retail parks.. These should be full to the brim with trees.</p>
<p>I'd like a minimum 18,000ha target for native woodland cover because we have already lost so much to development. It's good for the environment, reduces flooding and nature has been proven to help improve mental health and wellbeing.</p>
<p>I want there to be a target of at least 18,000ha native woodland cover as a starting point for offsetting carbon emissions and halting the rapid extinction of indigenous wildlife. The decision to press ahead with HS2 is a disgrace and will destroy precious ancient British woodlands that generations have enjoyed.</p>
<p>I want there to be a target number of at least 18,000ha because each tree creates a habitat for at least a hundred other species of animal, bird, insect, plant and fungus. By using native species of trees we know what effects it'll have on existing food chains and biospheres.</p>
<p>I am a climber and hillwalker but it always amazes me how few trees there are in Britain, particularly in the Lake District where I often go for holidays and family visits. I want to see an increase with a specific target that delivers up to 18,000ha. There needs to be a target otherwise recommendations end up lost in the wind without any benchmark to assess whether policies were successful or not.</p>
<p>I believe we need to plant a minimum of 20,000ha of native trees because in my life, I have witnessed the massive decline in native flora and fauna, and it looks like there is worse to come. We need to put the right trees in the right place. I believe all of our lives in the long and short run will depend on this</p>
<p>I want to see a massive increase in the amount of woodland cover in the UK. In a time where our population is ever increasing, I want to see trees incorporated into new estates and where possible for trees to be planted, and protected, in existing areas of houses and flats. I remember as a child the council planting lots of trees on our estate, and they are still there many years later providing homes for birds, pollen for bees and something nice to look at for the residents.</p>
<p>Woodland is not only important for biodiversity and environmental sustainability, it also provides an important opportunity for people to exercise, find peace and be in harmony. This was evident in the lockdown. I believe there isn't enough woodland cover at the moment and as a result, support the Woodland Trust's call for a specific target of 18,000ha of new native woodland by 2025. This should be part of a total of 30,000ha increase in new trees by 2025.</p>

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