

The nation's forests are precious. They bring joy and peace to the people who visit, prosperity and growth to the communities they serve, and pride and purpose to the staff who care for them.

However, our forests face an existential crisis. Right now, climate change is triggering devastating extreme weather events, from scorching droughts to destructive storms; pests and diseases have surged exponentially; non-native mammal populations are decimating our woodland ecosystems; and biodiversity collapse is unravelling the ecological foundations of our forests.

At the same time, our relationship with these precious landscapes is changing. Demand for wood products is changing and technological innovation is revolutionising how we use forest resources. Increasingly, amongst global political and financial volatility, forests are vital sanctuaries for physical health, mental wellbeing and cultural heritage.

Time is running out. Forests develop over generations. So we are acting now: decisively, with ambition and based on the best available science so the nation's forests have the greatest chance to thrive for centuries to come.



**Mike Seddon**Forestry England Chief Executive





In the face of unprecedented challenges, the nation's forests are not just surviving, they are thriving. They set the global standard for resilient, sustainable and forward-thinking forest management.

When crisis strikes, the nation's forests will bounce back stronger. Our innovative management and bold adaptation will allow the nation's forests to evolve and meet emerging conditions, delivering ever increasing value for people, wildlife and the economy.



### What we will do

Resilient forests rely on thriving, healthy forest ecosystems. We are managing the nation's forests at a landscape scale, weaving together our innovative work on nature recovery, timber production and sound silviculture to demonstrate world-leading sustainable forestry.

We are dynamic. Our forests face many connected problems, so we need to tackle them all together instead of fixing one thing at a time. We will take transformative action and invest in our staff to have the skills we need, so that resilience underpins everything we do.

We will base our decisions on the best available scientific evidence, continually learning from past experience and adapting our approach as new research emerges. Through ongoing partnerships with Forest Research and other leading institutions, our forest resilience approach will remain at the forefront of forest science. And by continuing to collaborate with our diverse partners, from government colleagues and arm's-length bodies to non-governmental organisations and the private sector, we will champion transformative action across the forestry sector and beyond.

Forest resilience is the foundation of Forestry England. Our organisation needs to stay strong in different ways – financially, through our people and communities, and through our infrastructure (Appendix 1). But all our work depends on having healthy forests. That's why forest resilience must be our top priority.



# Assess Diversify Restore

Resilient forests are more productive, withstand disturbance, and give greater value to society. We are guided by three key principles; these are the golden thread of our actions.

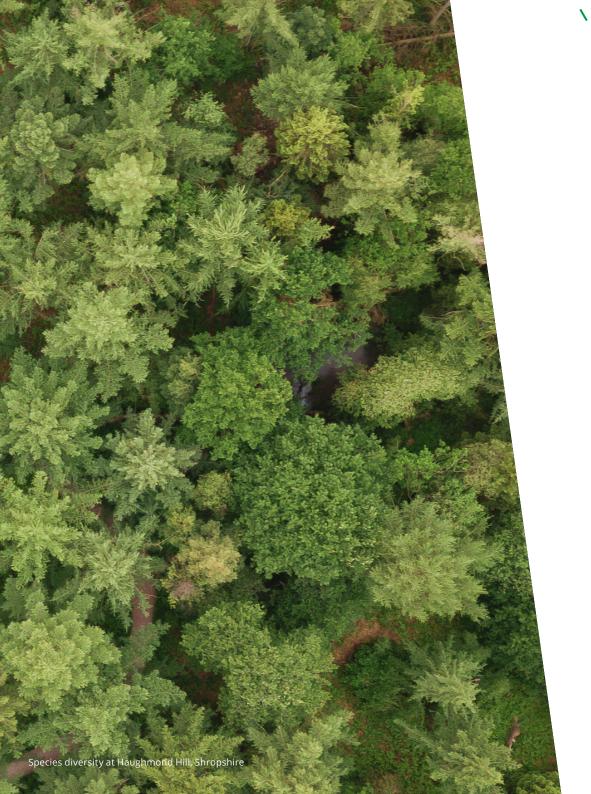






### **Understanding each forest**

We understand the unique character and potential of every woodland in our care. We rigorously assess the local environment, soils, climate projections, past management and the surrounding landscape and connectivity. This comprehensive assessment informs our detailed understanding of the risks that each forest faces – such as extreme winds, droughts, fire and intense browsing pressure by mammals – as well as identifying the types of woodland that thrive best in each location. Our tailor-made management for each woodland draws on sophisticated desk-based modelling and on-the-ground field analysis. Our decisions are rooted in data and direct observation.





### Spreading risk through complexity

The future is uncertain, so diversification is the most powerful way to manage risk. We focus on four critical areas of forest diversity:

- Tree species: we plant a wider variety of tree species in more balanced proportions across the nation's forests, and use more mixtures instead of monocultures.
- Structure: the nation's forests have varied ages and structures using complementary management approaches, including low-intensity management approaches (LIMA), continuous-cover forestry (CCF), even-aged forest stands, and temporary and permanent open space.
- Genetics: the nation's forests have broad genetic foundations, built on our diverse approach to seed sourcing and provenance, tree breeding and natural regeneration.
- Function: we combine trees with complementary ecological traits, such as rooting depth, seasonal timing (phenology) and mycorrhizal associations.

This layered diversification is everywhere from individual stands to entire landscapes, creating a mosaic of forests.



### Nurturing the living foundations

Biodiversity is not simply a conservation goal, but the cornerstone of resilience. Trees are connected to the wider ecosystem, so we must protect the health and integrity of the whole forest. We particularly focus on species groups and habitats that have the biggest effects on ecosystem function, such as soil systems, fungi, and ecosystem engineers such as beavers. We prioritise the biological foundations for long-term ecological health and resilience.



# How we will do it: our action plan 2025 to 2027 Delivering our forest resilience principles

Delegated	Towns	Supporting actions by 2027		
Principle	larget	Target  Action  Develop a framework for assessing the local context for forest resilience in forest planning. Incorporate this into all new forest plans.  Monitor tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for no single tree species represents or than 20% of newly planted des in each district's five-year stocking and woodland creation orgamme, whilst at all times suring that species are well-ited to local site conditions.  Create and start delivering a 'species for the future' production plan.  Establish seed production areas based on the 'species for the future' list.  Finish FDT trials and produce business guidance on using them in planning and operations, to	Responsibility	
Assess	All new forest plans have a forest resilience assessment.		National and district planning teams	
	We will strive to ensure that no single tree species represents	single tree species exceeding 20% of each district's restocking and woodland creation programme	National Operations and district teams	
Diversify: tree species	trees in each district's five-year restocking and woodland creation	Develop a framework for assessing the local context for forest resilience in forest planning. Incorporate this into all new forest plans.  Monitor tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for no single tree species exceeding 20% of each district's restocking and woodland creation programme (averaged over a five-year period), whilst taking local site conditions into account.\  Complete and use a thorough species suitability assessment and incorporate ambitious diversification when renewing the Kielder Forest Plans.  Create and start delivering a 'species for the future' production plan.  Establish seed production areas based on the 'species for the future' list.  Finish FDT trials and produce business guidance on using them in planning and operations, to promote the use of species mixtures and structural diversity.  Provide clearer guidance on what 'good' structural diversity looks like and expectations for planning.  Collate and distribute guidance on the genetic status of species on our 'species for the future' list, and how to increase/maintain genetic diversity.  Provide guidance and continual professional development on the state of knowledge around genetic diversity and how this should be enhanced by operational decisions.  Establish seed orchards of Norway spruce, Douglas fir and Sitka spruce (three of our 'species for the future') from superior breeding populations.  Create a 'functional diversity index' related to the sub-compartment database, which will describe the variation in tree species traits (such as rooting depth and phenology) and their functional role in the ecosystem. Begin using this to support forest planning decisions.  Develop a measure of 'ecological integrity' to describe the ecological health of the nation's forests.  Develop a measure of 'ecological integrity' to describe the ecological health of the nation's forests.	North District, National Operations	
	We will strive to ensure that no single tree species represents more than 20% of newly planted trees in each district's five-year restocking and woodland creation programme, whilst at all times ensuring that species are well-suited to local site conditions.  We will use Forest Development Types (FDTs) in our forest planning and operations.  We will maintain and increase the genetic diversity of our core tree species.  We will understand the different characteristics and traits of tree species and how these traits help forests to function, and we will improve this functional diversity to whist to support forest planning decisions.  Incorporate this into all new forest plans.  Monitor tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for a single tree species of each district's restocking and woodland creation programme (averaged over a five-year period), whilst taking local site conditions into account.¹  Complete and use a thorough species suitability assessment and incorporate ambitious diversity in the future' list.  Finish FDT trials and produce business guidance on using them in planning and operations, to promote the use of species mixtures and structural diversity.  Provide guidance on the genetic status of spe	Plant and Seed Supply, National Operations and district teams		
		Establish seed production areas based on the 'species for the future' list.	Plant and Seed Supply	
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Diversify: structure			National Operations	
Diversify: genetics	genetic diversity of our core tree		Plant and Seed Supply, Arboreta National Operations	
			Plant and Seed Supply and National Operations	
	species.	(averaged over a five-year period), whilst taking local site conditions into account.¹  Complete and use a thorough species suitability assessment and incorporate ambitious diversification when renewing the Kielder Forest Plans.  Create and start delivering a 'species for the future' production plan.  Establish seed production areas based on the 'species for the future' list.  Pla provide clearer guidance on what 'good' structural diversity.  Provide clearer guidance on what 'good' structural diversity looks like and expectations for planning.  Collate and distribute guidance on the genetic status of species on our 'species for the future' list, and how to increase/maintain genetic diversity.  Provide guidance and continual professional development on the state of knowledge around genetic diversity and how this should be enhanced by operational decisions.  Establish seed orchards of Norway spruce, Douglas fir and Sitka spruce (three of our 'species for the future') from superior breeding populations.  Create a 'functional diversity index' related to the sub-compartment database, which will describe the variation in tree species traits (such as rooting depth and phenology) and their functional role in the ecosystem. Begin using this to support forest planning decisions.  Develop a measure of 'ecological integrity' to describe the ecological health of the nation's forests.  Develop a measure of 'ecological integrity' to describe the ecological health of the nation's forests.  Deliver our 'Wildlife management vision' by increasing volunteering, contractor support, licensed control and sector capacity to protect woodlands from deer and grey squirred damage.  Payout the evidence for the offects of forest payout and grey squirred damage.	Plant and Seed Supply	
Diversify: function	characteristics and traits of tree species and how these traits help	Develop a framework for assessing the local context for forest resilience in forest planning. Incorporate this into all new forest plans.  Monitor tree species diversity in planting programmes and adjust orders as needed to strive for no single tree species exceeding 20% of each district's restocking and woodland creation programme (averaged over a five-year period), whilst taking local site conditions into account.¹  Complete and use a thorough species suitability assessment and incorporate ambitious diversification when renewing the Kielder Forest Plans.  Create and start delivering a 'species for the future' production plan.  Establish seed production areas based on the 'species for the future' list.  Finish FDT trials and produce business guidance on using them in planning and operations, to promote the use of species mixtures and structural diversity.  Provide clearer guidance on what 'good' structural diversity looks like and expectations for planning.  Collate and distribute guidance on the genetic status of species on our 'species for the future' list, and how to increase/maintain genetic diversity.  Provide guidance and continual professional development on the state of knowledge around genetic diversity and how this should be enhanced by operational decisions.  Establish seed orchards of Norway spruce, Douglas fir and Sitka spruce (three of our 'species for the future') from superior breeding populations.  Create a 'functional diversity index' related to the sub-compartment database, which will describe the variation in tree species traits (such as rooting depth and phenology) and their functional role in the ecosystem. Begin using this to support forest planning decisions.  Provide guidance and continual professional development on what functional diversity is, why it is important, and how to integrate it into planning and operational decisions.  Develop a measure of 'ecological integrity' to describe the ecological health of the nation's forests.	National Operations and district planning teams	
	improve this functional diversity		National Operations	
	We will understand the ecological	Develop a measure of 'ecological integrity' to describe the ecological health of the nation's forests.	National Operations	
Restore health of the	health of the nation's forests and we will increase it.		National Operations	
			National Operations	

¹All districts are working towards this target. However, North District is unlikely to meet the 20% threshold by 2027 due to specific local constraints, including their current relatively high baseline and unique upland challenges. North District also has their own bespoke action under this principle focusing on the Kielder Forest Plans to ensure they continue to make ambitious diversification progress.

## Supporting our forest resilience strategy

	Tourse	Supporting actions by 2027		
	Target	Action	Responsibility	
		Create/nominate a lead(s) on forest resilience in every district.	District senior leadership teams	
Staff knowledge and capacity	Our staff are skilled silviculturists, confident and empowered to deliver the forest resilience strategy and action plan.	Review existing training and knowledge exchange opportunities, and recommend improvements to increase access and quality. This will build the expertise needed across all levels of decision-making, ensuring excellent silvicultural practice is at the heart of all we do.	National Operations and Technical Training team	
Internal communications	Our staff understand our forest resilience approach and principles.	Create and deliver an internal communications plan to complement the forest resilience strategy and action plan	National Operations, National engagement team	
External communications	Our forest resilience approach is widely communicated externally and we are recognised as an exemplar of forest resilience practice.	Create and deliver an external communications plan to complement the forest resilience strategy and action plan.	National Operations, National engagement team	
Investment	We understand the investment needed to implement our forest resilience principles.	Collaborate with Forest Research to analyse different future scenarios and risks, to assess the potential economic impacts of environmental change and shocks, including different scales and paces of alternative forest management actions. Use this to inform and justify our investment in forest resilience.	National Operations	
Monitoring	Forest resilience is regularly monitored and reported on.	Produce an annual forest resilience report that is reviewed by the forest resilience steering group, including progress against the forest resilience strategy and action plan.	National Operations	
Research	Decisions are based on rigorous and current scientific evidence.	Fund a bespoke service level agreement with Forest Research and commission forest resilience applied research.	National Operations	
Partnerships	We collaborate widely with other organisations across the sector and are visible leaders in forest resilience.	Continue to be a key member of The Resilient Treescapes Advisory Group, driving forwards the sector's action plan.	National Operations	

### **Appendix 1: definitions**

The UK Forestry Standard defines resilience as 'The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances, while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change'.

At Forestry England, we apply this concept specifically to our forests. We define forest resilience as:

The resilience of our natural capital (i.e. the forest ecosystem) against threats and risks that compromise its ecological integrity and ability to deliver societal benefits.

Put simply, resilient forests stay healthy and keep delivering a wide range of benefits for society, even when faced with external threats and risks (Figure 1).

Threats and pressures

Natural capital

Social benefits

Natural capital

Social benefits

Figure 1: Natural capital and forest resilience

Considering forest resilience through the lens of natural capital is a useful way to think about the other types of resilience that Forestry England considers as an organisation. For example, we also need to ensure the financial resilience of our financial capital or the social resilience of our social capital. All these dimensions of resilience, including the forest resilience of our natural capital, make up the organisational resilience of Forestry England (Figure 2).

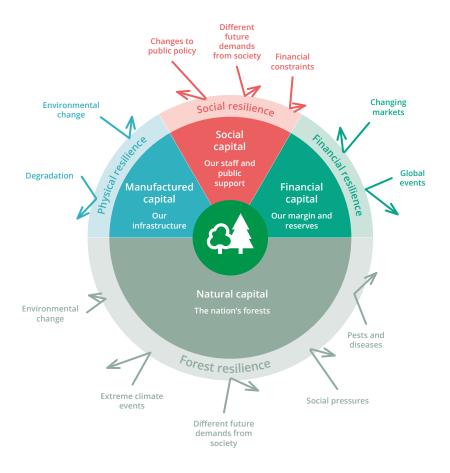


Figure 2: The different types of resilience that Forestry England needs to consider. Note that natural capital, the nation's forests, underpins everything.

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