Supplement 1 BWS2025 ADDITIONAL TABLES

Supplementary Table S1 Constraints preventing managing woodlands for resilience, provided as comments by 335 Land Managers and subsequently themed.

Category	Count	Example Quotes from BWS2025 respondents
Cost/time	157	"Grant availability to support woodland interventions, able and skilled consultants who understand our objectives" "Short term economic views are the biggest barrier. Either loss from deviating from existing practice or the short term cost of doing non standard practice. Cultural barriers within the industry are also an issue, in that we are very resistant to change."
Pests	104	"Squirrels, deer, disease but long term climate change will be biggest threat" “Failure of adjoining land owners to control pests such as squirrels and deer which come into our woodland. Resulting in damage and additional costs on top of existing pest control." "Cost of work and deer damage. There needs to be more accessible grants for deer fencing. The cost of doing the work can’t be justified, the ROI is not there."
Wildlife	26	"Rampant Invasive Non-native Species, esp. Ponticum, cherry laurel and Sitka." "Soil type restricts type of trees suitable for planting.” “Pressure to plant 'native trees' is off-putting as a lot of these, particularly broadleaf are suffering as a result of climate change and are no longer necessarily suitable for woodlands; taking into account they will have to survive 20+ years before harvesting.” “Diseases are now becoming more widespread across an increasing range of tree species."
Information	24	"Time and cost/expertise" "Cost of Work, lack of information, lack of time" "Lack of information, Squirrels, Deer, Diseases"
Bureaucratic	13	"How long it takes to get response from the FC and in a recent grant application which has already taken 4 months for any response I asked if I could add some fencing to be told I couldn’t and would have to put in a whole new application- bureaucracy gone mad" "I have a minority of clients who believe only species choice has a bearing - the most experienced. The less experienced are open to guidance. Regulation - in the East of England, constraints on the use of more non-natives means in some instances I can work with no broadleaf indicated to be future climate-matched (ESC), and no conifer, or very few species. The restrictions prevent the implementation of resilient practices, like species and genetic diversification, or increasing structural complexity. On some occasions, this puts me in an invidious position - I don't lie and I will elucidate if asked (but clients generally don't know what questions to ask), but I have to hold back on placing sufficient emphasis on the vulnerability of some choices. It's not where I want to be as a professional which is to give clients the information they need to appraise my recommendations." "It is overly bureaucratic-form filling, record keeping. This takes time away from doing work. There has to be a less onerous way of securing funding to manage/improve woodland for the future. Grants seldom cover much. Invasive species management, tree disease, climate change-all affecting resilience." "Difficulty of access and associated costs. Forestry Commission felling licences being geared to conifer woodland not SSSI broadleaved make it difficult to manage for resilience in some cases.” “Rhododendron and deer are big threats."
No constraints	12	"No constraints really. I do indeed manage for resilience by annual coppicing; annual mowing of clearings and rides; and maintaining the huge variety of tree and shrub species (over 20 native species and a few naturalised species)."

Supplementary Table S2 Impacts on woodland management informed by a condition assessment, provided as comments by 128 Land Managers and themed.

Theme	**Impacts on Management**	**Example Quotes from BWS2025 respondents**
Planning & Strategy	• Shaped woodland management plans and long-term forest design • Provided evidence for licences and compliance • Helped prioritise interventions (*e.g.* thinning, coppicing, rides) • Confirmed effectiveness of current management or highlighted change needed	"Developed Woodland Management Plan; adapted that to preserve and mimic ancient woodland characteristics." "It confirmed that our current management plan has achieved its desired outcome."
Biodiversity & Habitat Management	• Guided planting of species to support wildlife • Focused on priority species (*e.g.* dormice, nightingales, butterflies, orchids, mosses) • Led to tailored management for rare/protected species • Highlighted importance of light, age structure, and diversity • Supported habitat creation (glades, ponds, wide rides, coppice rotation)	"We planted specific species to support the wildlife in our area." "Maintaining habitats for nightingales. Considering creating an all-season pond." "Since I began restoring the coppice rotation… three vascular plant species have (re-) appeared."
Monitoring & Adaptive Management	• Enabled ongoing adjustments through surveys and observation • Identified and controlled deer, squirrels, invasive species (*e.g.* Himalayan balsam, rhododendron) • Monitored ground flora, regeneration, and tree health • Used trail cameras, transects, and photography to inform actions	"I do however visit the wood frequently and take mental note of changes and modify my maintenance actions accordingly." "Allowed assessment of deer damage… led to fencing the area in." "Using trail cameras… altered me to the presence of deer and dormice in my wood."
Responding to Threats & Change	• Guided responses to ash dieback and other diseases • Informed adaptation to climate change (*e.g.* waterlogging, invasive species, resilience planning) • Revealed risks of over-coppicing for certain species (e.g. dormice)	"Ash dieback a major change." "Demonstrated damaging effects of too much coppicing on Dormice." "Overtaken by climate change and the amount of water held in the soil… providing suitable conditions for invasive plants."
Practical Woodland Actions	• Directed tree species choice and diversification • Informed coppicing and thinning regimes • Supported fencing, deadwood retention, wetland creation, and path routing • Balanced intervention with natural regeneration	"Shoot more deer. Protect more trees." "Let nature take its course and remove windblown trees to allow natural regeneration." "Undertaken felling of J. larch coup and re-planting with mixed native deciduous species."
Broader Outcomes	• Provided confidence in benefits for wildlife, timber, carbon, and people • Reinforced need for holistic, ecologically-led approaches • Encouraged resilience and multifunctionality • Sometimes confirmed existing practice, sometimes challenged it, occasionally had little/no impact	"It confirms that over a 45 year forestry career good things have been done, timber has been grown, carbon has been sequestered, wildlife has moved in, people have enjoyed what I have helped to create." "We try to manage holistically to enhance habitats overall… where specialised/rare species are identified we tailor management to these."