



Forestry England

A new woodland at Cadney

Consultation report and our response to key issues raised

July 2025



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1. Executive summary

Between 2nd May and 25th May 2025, we held a consultation on proposals for the designs of a new woodland on land at Cadney, near Brigg in Lincolnshire.

This report focuses on the feedback we received and our response to the key issues raised during the consultation to our proposals for the new woodland.

We received 18 responses to the consultation. Whilst we received many broadly supportive comments, some were negative, and others raised questions and made suggestions.

After carefully considering the responses, further design work and in response to consultation feedback, we have made the following changes and amendments to our proposed designs for the new woodland:

- We have left areas unplanted in the north of the site where there is peat close to the surface, these areas are further buffered by 15-metres of native broadleaved planting, before areas of more-dense planting. These open spaces will be beneficial to a range of species including the short-eared owl.
- In the south, where buried peat has been identified, we have changed some of the species and density of planting. We have removed some non-native planting and replaced with low density wet woodland and included an additional 15-metre buffer of native broadleaved species.
- We have identified and mapped the local wildlife sites from Local Environmental Records Centre (LERC) and ensured appropriate buffers to watercourses: New River Ancholme, Faraway Drain, Thirty Foot Drain. These areas feature additional planting with low density broadleaved species, before areas of more-dense planting.
- We have simplified the geometry (straightened some of the curved edges) of the design, to assist our fencing and tree planting contractors in accurately setting out the design on site.

Over the coming weeks, we will be finalising our designs to reflect these changes, ahead of applying to the Forestry Commission for regulatory review ahead of planting the new woodland.

This report outlines our approach to the consultation, a summary of the key issues and questions raised, and our response.

2. About the Consultation

2.1 Introduction

Forestry England is creating a new 228 hectare woodland on land at Pye House Farm, near Cadney in Lincolnshire. The former agricultural land has been bought by Forestry England to create a thriving woodland which will be planted with mixed conifer and broadleaf trees, specially selected to be resilient to future climate conditions.

The new woodland will be open to the public for people to explore and enjoy, whilst also being a valuable place for wildlife and producing sustainable timber for a greener economy.

The consultation invited views from the public and stakeholders on our proposals for the planting and design of the new woodland.

Feedback will help shape and inform our final designs which will be submitted to the Forestry Commission for regulatory review ahead of planting the new woodland.

2.2 Objectives of the new woodland

Our objectives for the new woodland are:

- **Future forest resources and resilience:** plant a mix of trees for a lasting supply of sustainable timber.
- **Thriving habitats for wildlife:** increase connectivity between woodlands in the landscape, creating a mosaic of habitats including areas of wet woodland to enhance biodiversity.
- **Public access for health and wellbeing:** create low-key public recreation opportunities with new green space for people to walk in the woodland.
- **Benefits for the wider landscape:** capture carbon, supporting net zero emissions targets.
- **Include research trials:** to test which less common broadleaved tree species might be suitable for a future supply of sustainable timber.

2.3 Consultation purpose

The aims of the consultation were to:

- Provide the public and our stakeholders with sufficient information about our proposals to allow them to give informed responses and suggestions.

- Understand the reasons for any issues or concerns about our proposals.
- Identify any issues we might not already be aware of.
- Provide adequate time for people to respond.
- Consider all responses carefully ahead of making any changes to our proposals.

2.4 Early Engagement

Between 26 November 2024 and 17 December 2024, we sent letters to around 80 addresses within a 1.5 km boundary of the proposed new woodland at Cadney. We also wrote to local elected representatives, including the local MP, ward members North Lincolnshire Council, as well as the local Parish Councils of Cadney cum Howsham and Hibaldstow advising them of the early engagement.

The letters included a map of the new woodland areas and asked people to share their thoughts through an online survey about what we should consider as we develop our woodland designs.

2.5 Feedback to early engagement

We received 16 responses, including responses from Cadney Parish Council and Hibaldstow Parish Council. Feedback included general positive comments as well as questions and concerns around the following themes:

- **Footpaths and trails:** suggestions to include footpaths and cycle trails and a public access point and path close to the village, questions about access via the existing public rights of way and existing bridges over the River Ancholme. Concern about the impact on house and land prices.
- **Parking, traffic and access:** question about plans to upgrade or widen the road, suggestions for the inclusion of parking with a permeable surface and a potential location for the Brigg side of the woodland
- **Visitors and users of the new woodland:** concern that the new woodland will attract more visitors to the area and antisocial behaviour; dog walkers and mess
- **Tree species and planting:** suggestions for planting to avoid most pines, include native species only and species that are suited to wet as well as suggestions for specific tree species to avoid
- **Wildlife diversity and habitat:** concern about the impact on some birds, such as barn owls, and suggestions to create new wildlife habitats.

- **Woodland design:** suggestions for the inclusion of a café and electric car charging. That the woodland planting should avoid high peat areas where they are present and be sympathetic to the historic properties of the land.
- **Other:** concern about the impact of the new woodland on flooding and drainage, views, an increase in vermin and diseases, house and land prices and planting woodland on agricultural land.

Appendix A sets out our response to the key themes in this feedback. This, together with further design and survey work, and engagement with other stakeholders such as Natural England and the Environment Agency, helped to shape the design proposals we presented for public consultation in May 2025.

2.6 Who we consulted - public consultation

Our consultation was open to anyone who lived or worked in the local area or had an interest in our proposals.

We focused our publicity on people living in the local area, as well as stakeholders from North Lincolnshire Council and the local Parish Councils of Cadney cum Howsham and Hibaldstow.

We also told the statutory stakeholders we consult with when creating a new woodland, including Natural England and the Environment Agency.

The list of stakeholders we contacted is included in **Appendix F**.

2.7 Dates and Duration

The consultation for the new woodland was open for four weeks from 2nd May to 25th May 2025.

2.8 What we asked

The consultation survey included one open question inviting written feedback or questions about our proposed plans for the new woodland at Cadney.

We also asked respondents to give their name and email address and, where applicable, supply details of the organisation on whose behalf they were responding.

The survey we published on the website, is included in **Appendix C**.

2.9 Methods of responding

Respondents to the consultation were invited to give their views from Friday 2nd May until Sunday 25th May by:

- Completing the questionnaire included on our website at: [New woodland - Cadney - Forestry Commission - Citizen Space](#)
- Giving comments by email to Woodland.creation@forestryengland.uk
- Leaving comments at the public consultation drop in event on Wednesday 14th May, 4pm - 7pm at Cadney Church Hall, Vicarage Lane, Cadney.
- Feedback received at the drop in event is summarised separately in section 3.5 of this report.

2.10 Consultation materials and publicity

2.10.1 Consultation materials

- We published consultation information about the new woodland on our consultation website at: [New woodland - Cadney - Forestry Commission - Citizen Space](#)

The consultation information included:

- An overview of the new woodland creation programme and tree planting objectives.
- A site appraisal with photographs and maps to give context.
- An overview of the surveys undertaken, our objectives and principles, that have informed our design proposals for the new woodland.
- An overview of planting types included in the proposals.
- Visuals of how the new woodland might look soon after planting and in the future.
- Information on how to respond to the consultation.

2.10.2 Consultation activity

We publicised the consultation in the following ways:

- **Media release:** distributed to local news outlets
- **Dedicated web page:** on the Forestry England website at: [New woodland at Cadney | Forestry England](#)

- **Citizen space consultation portal:** [New woodland - Cadney - Forestry Commission - Citizen Space](#)
- **Emails:** to local residents
- **Letters/emails:** to stakeholders
- **Posters:** a poster publicising the consultation and drop in event was put up in several locations near each of the sites. Posters were also shared with the local parish councils for inclusion on their noticeboards/websites.
- **Consultation drop in event:** we held a drop in event at Cadney Church Hall. The event showed the information already published on the website on large posters around the venue and Forestry England staff were on hand to talk about the proposals, answer questions or queries and listen to any concerns from those attending.

Attendees were also encouraged to leave immediate feedback on the comments board and to respond to the consultation formally via the online survey, by email or by completing a hard copy of the consultation questionnaire. We also asked attendees to leave their contact details if they would like to be kept updated about the proposals.

2.10.3 Analysis of consultation responses

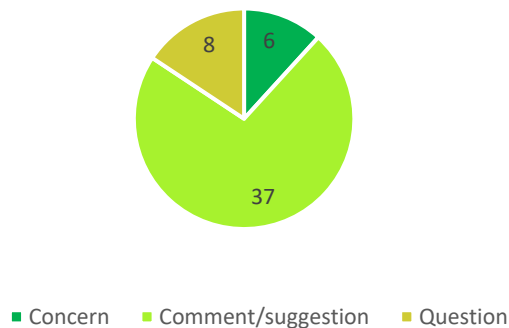
Responses received to the consultation were analysed by assigning (or coding) the points made by each respondent to one or more codes within a code frame. Codes were organised by theme and separated into general positive comments, negative and questions or suggestions. Each code reflects a point raised by 1 or more individuals in a variety of ways. From this it was possible to count how many times the same or similar points had been raised by respondents.

3. About the responses

We received 18 individual responses to the Cadney consultation including seven stakeholder responses (listed in **Section 4**). Feedback received at the consultation event is set out in section 3.6 of this document.

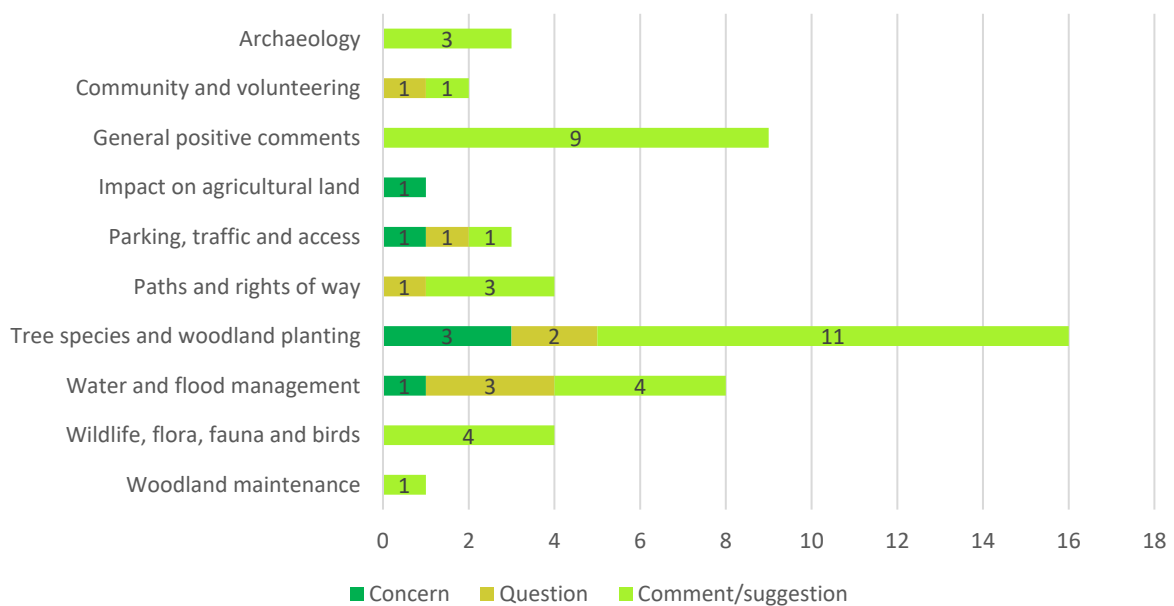
3.1 Overview of consultation responses

The responses were coded into 51 comments/suggestions, questions and concerns.



3.2 Consultation response by theme

The 18 responses were categorised into 51 comments by theme and sub-categorised into concern, question, or comment/suggestion:



3.3 Positive comments

We received 9 general supportive comments. These included:

‘This is a fantastic plan - more mixed woodland is very welcome and will benefit the environment’; ‘Looks great and hopefully will improve the local area and encourage wildlife’; ‘Great idea!’; ‘Thoroughly support this, it will provide a wonderful environment for future generations’; ‘Delighted with the proposal and fully support this’.

3.4 Negative comments/concerns

We received 6 negative comments/concerns:

Parking, traffic and access:

Provide a car park - roads not wide enough for traffic and parked cars/school bus/agricultural machinery

Tree species and woodland planting:

Concern about proximity of conifer trees close to the 30ft drain - in light of acidification from needles

Concern that should areas of soil of organic matter content be more than 30% or peat greater than 30 cm deep and hydrologically linked surrounding areas be found, North Lincolnshire Council would not support woodland creation.

Concern about the impact of planting close to nearby properties and the impact on light and field views.

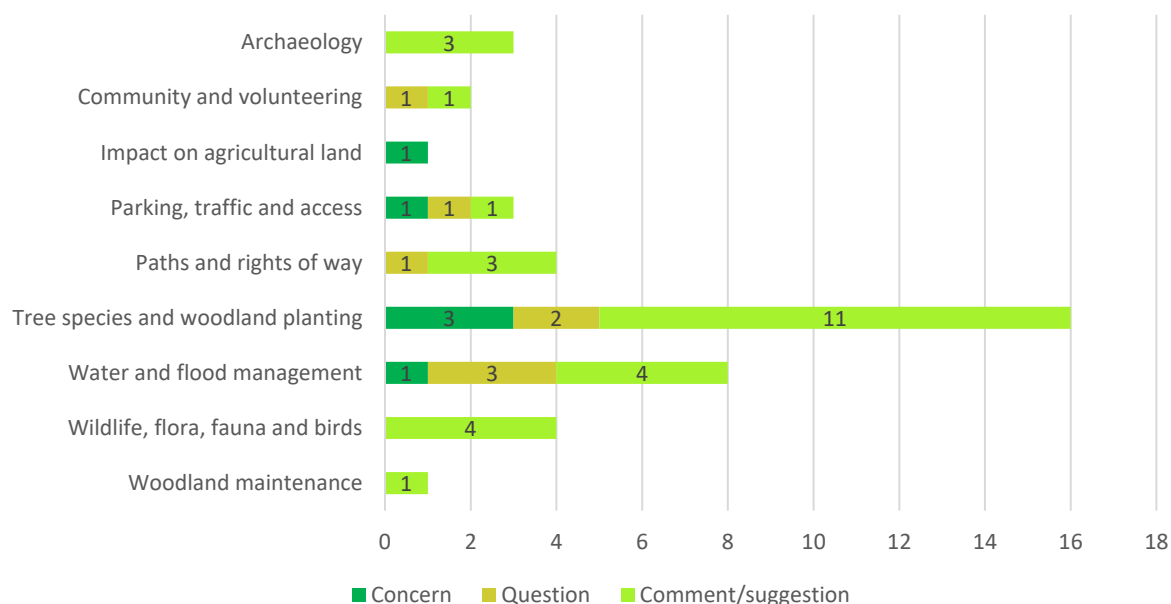
Water and flood management:

Woodland creation could affect the Faraway and Thirty Foot Drains Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Maintain sunlight and sensitive cutting of the drains.

Impact on agricultural land: Should this woodland be at the expense of good quality agricultural land?

3.5 Questions, comments and suggestions

In addition to the 9 general supportive comments (see section 3.3), we received a further 8 questions and 28 comments and suggestions about the proposals.



The most mentioned themes included questions, comments and suggestions such as:

Archaeology: the southern planting areas will not require further mitigation without further evidence of archaeological remains; suggestions to undertake further archaeological surveys.

Paths and rights of way: ensure Public Footpath 278 remains unobstructed by woodland planting; integrate Public Rights of Way into accessible and sustainable walking routes within the woodland; provide access on foot from Hibaldstow via the Public Rights of way and existing bridges over the River Ancholme; provide permeable walking paths.

Tree species and woodland planting: suggestions for specific tree species such as black poplars, small-leaved lime, wild service tree and disease resistant elm varieties; add more open space near Cadney bridge; include buffer zones of at least 10 metres near broadleaved woodland and hedgerows, and an additional 10 metres of planted native woodland and scrub next to drainage ditches designated as wildlife sites.

Plant at low density with native broadleaved species typical of wet woodland to prevent future disturbance in the existing peat areas; the foraging grounds for short-eared owls are unlikely to be affected if the woodland design meets UKFS standards for open space and some larger glades are included in the design.

Water and flood management: questions about the impact of the new woodland on flood resistance and how the development/introduction of the new woodland might affect the flood relief zone and the local flood plan for neighbouring villages such as Hibaldstow and Cadney.

Suggestions to include interventions such as leaky dams, scrapes or offline ponds in targeted areas to slow the flow and to include more wet woodland that could be utilised for flood storage. Suggestion that priority should be given to restoring peatland to its natural state wherever possible.

The code frames summarising the comments received to the consultation are included in **Appendix E**.

3.6 Feedback from the consultation drop in event

Over 30 people attended the event which displayed the information already published on the [consultation website](#) on large posters around the venue. Forestry England staff were on hand to talk about the proposals, answer questions or queries and listen to any concerns from those attending.

Attendees were also encouraged to leave immediate feedback on sticky notes on the comments board. 21 comments (on 18 sticky notes) were left. Many of the comments mirrored those also received from the formal consultation responses. The comments are summarised below:

Theme and comment	Mentions
Flood management	1
Will the land be used as a runoff if the river should flood	1
General positive comment	4
General positive	4
Parking and access	3
Include parking	1
Road in poor state of repair and concern about impact of heavy machinery	1
Will there be repairs to Cadney Bridge?	1
Tree planting	1
Plant a Cadney Oak tree planted to represent the village	1

Woodland amenities	7
Concern that road barriers will prevent bins being emptied	1
Include a play area for children	3
Include electric car charging points	1
Provide dog bins	2
Woodland design	2
Plant evergreen trees next to the woodland southwest of Cadney with thicker planting between the existing mature woodland and the planned woodland area instead of using wood pasture	1
Will there be a pond?	1
Woodland maintenance	1
How will the open spaces be maintained	1
Woodland users	2
Concern about antisocial behaviour (fly-tipping/hare coursing)	1
Will there be CCTV ?	1
Total	21

We also asked attendees to leave their contact details if they would like to be kept updated about the proposals.

4. Summary of stakeholder responses

We received formal responses from the following stakeholders during the public consultation period. This feedback has been included in the analysis.

Cadney Stakeholder Responses
Environment Agency
Hibaldstow Parish Council
Natural England
North Lincolnshire Council - Historic Environment
North Lincolnshire Council - Planning and Flood Management
North Lincolnshire Council - Public Rights of Way
Viking Explorer Scout Unit

4.1 Environment Agency

Supportive of the proposals. Questions about the inclusion of a wet woodland area between the north Kelsey Beck and Cadney Bridge and the alignment with the Environment Agency's Middle Ancholme Catchment Management Project. Offer of pre-permitting advice on the planting arrangements to ensure accessibility for required maintenance to the main rivers in the vicinity.

4.2 Hibaldstow Parish Council

Support for the woodland development as a long-term community asset, provided it does not negatively impact local flood management – particularly in high-risk areas near riverbanks and during rare flood events. Suggestions for the inclusion of sustainable and accessible design features such as the provision of permeable parking solutions, well-maintained footpaths, and safe, easy access from Hibaldstow - making use of existing Public Rights of Way (PROW) and bridges over the River Ancholme to ensure the site is welcoming and inclusive.

4.3 Natural England

Broadly supportive of the proposals. Suggestions included recommendations for buffer zones, design mitigations to avoid the further disturbance of the two small areas of peat and advises that the foraging grounds for short-eared owls are unlikely to be affected by the proposals if open space and larger glades are included in the proposals.

4.4 North Lincolnshire Council - Public Rights of Way

Does not oppose the woodland development, provided the footpath 278 that runs from east to west remains accessible. As the highway authority, the Council has a legal obligation to protect the public's right to use the footpath and to prevent any obstruction or closure. The footpath route through the woodland should be kept free from tree planting or other obstructions.

4.5 North Lincolnshire Council - Historic Environment

The council appreciates the consideration given to the historic environment, based on data provided in September 2024, but suggest future schemes include a radial study area for broader archaeological context. A newly accessioned Bronze Age cremation record, located at the southern edge of the planting area, was not included in the original assessment but is situated between open space and conifer planting, requiring no further mitigation. HER also notes Roman coins and other finds southwest of Cadney, recommending a limited geophysical survey in areas closest to the village before planting. The inclusion of a known enclosure within a low-density planting zone is considered appropriate mitigation, assuming no other features are present.

4.6 North Lincolnshire Council - Planning, flood risk and drainage

Confirmed the proposals for new woodland near Cadney are largely compatible with the Landscape Character Assessment.

Support the proposals for a wintering bird survey, suggested that ditches should not be shaded out to allow bankside vegetation and support declining vole populations. Advised of potential 'amber' risk zone for great crested newts and that the woodland proposals maybe expected to benefit a variety of protected and priority species.

Advised that Woodland creation will not be supported on areas of soil organic matter content more than 30% or peat greater than 30 cm deep and hydrologically linked surrounding area.

Welcome the planting proposals and included suggestions for specific tree species in the planting as well as planting to support the restoration of populations of white letter hairstreak butterfly.

The flood risk and drainage team is broadly supportive of the project. Suggests that priority should be given to restoring peat habitats to support flood management and mitigation.

4.7 Viking Explorer Scout Unit - Supportive of the proposals - the group would love to make use of the site in an environmentally way.

5. Our responses to issues raised

We have considered all the feedback we received to the consultation, and our responses to the key issues raised are set out on the following pages.

We have grouped the issues into broad themes for a more readily understood overview of the issues. Many respondents made positive comments about the proposals, all of which have been noted. For conciseness, these have not been included.

Following further design work and in response to consultation feedback, we have made the following changes to our proposed designs for the new woodland:

- We have left areas unplanted in the north of the site where there is peat close to the surface, these areas are further buffered by 15-metres of native broadleaved planting, before areas of more-dense planting. Open spaces will be beneficial to a range of species including the short-eared owl.
- In the south, where buried peat has been identified, we have changed some of the species and density of planting. We have removed some non-native planting and replaced with low density wet woodland and included an additional 15 metre buffer of native broadleaved species.
- We have identified and mapped the local wildlife sites from Local Environmental Records Centre (LERC) and ensured appropriate buffers to watercourses: New River Ancholme, Faraway Drain, Thirty Foot Drain. These

areas feature additional planting with low density broadleaved species, before areas of more-dense planting.

- We have simplified the geometry (straightened some of the curved edges) of the design, to assist our fencing and tree planting contractors in accurately setting out the design on site.

Our response to the key issues raised are set out below:

5.1 Archaeology

5.1.1 Undertake a Geophysics survey and for future schemes, some form of radial study ahead of planting considering recent antiquity finds (roman coins and medieval artifacts) and to provide additional context to your archaeology assessment.

Our design includes open space around the enclosure and wide spaced planting in the area nearest to the village to take account of the known archaeology on the site. This complies with the [UK Forestry Standard](#) (the government's approach to sustainable forest management). We have no plans to undertake further surveys in this area.

5.2 Community and volunteering

5.2.1 Interested in volunteering

Forestry England works with many 'friends of' societies and community groups that help manage our woodlands. Whilst we have limited resource to support long term volunteering opportunities on the site, we will monitor use and interest at our new woodland sites in the area as part of our wider engagement plans across the district.

5.2.2 Plant a "Cadney Oak" to represent the village.

We'd be happy to explore the idea of a 'community of trees' in the area closest to the village, where widely spaced planting is proposed. This could include iconic species like oak, creating a meaningful connection between the woodland and the local community. We will explore the possibility for making this part of a village-led planting day.

5.3 Impact on agricultural land

5.3.1 Should this new woodland be at the expense of agricultural land?

Lincolnshire is currently the least wooded county in the East Midlands. The new woodland will capture carbon, restore and connect habitats, enhance biodiversity, supply sustainable, homegrown timber and be a wonderful place for people to enjoy.

The site at Cadney has been individually and carefully assessed so it is suitable for woodland creation and sensitive to the local landscape.

Forestry England understands concerns around food security and keeping the best land in agricultural production. Our woodland creation programme seeks to avoid the most productive land (grades 1 & 2). The land at Cadney is graded at [3b](#). Further information can be viewed [here](#).

Forestry England's role is to manage and expand the nation's forests to ensure they are healthy and sustainable and benefit wildlife, people and the economy. Timber is a crucial material for the UK's green economy helping a move away from higher-emission materials like steel, concrete, aluminium and bricks. It is renewable, sustainable, and has a lower carbon footprint, making it essential for environmentally friendly construction and manufacturing practices. Currently the UK imports over [80%](#) of its timber.

5.4 Parking and access

5.4.1 Provide a car park - concern about traffic issues on narrow roads, especially during harvest season - where will cars park for those who drive to the new woodland?

We have no plans to include visitor or other recreational facilities in the woodland and therefore our proposal does not include public parking. We want to avoid a significant increase to car traffic on local roads. We anticipate that most visitors to the new woodland will do so on foot via the existing public rights of way, paths and grass rides and we have no plans or funding to include parking. We will consider signs to discourage inappropriate parking if necessary.

We acknowledge concerns about potential traffic impacts associated with timber harvesting. However, it is important to note that harvesting is not expected to take place for around 20 years. When the time comes, we will work closely with the local transport authority about suitable routes and implement appropriate traffic management measures to minimise disruption to the community.

5.4.2 How will bins be emptied if roads are blocked by barriers.

We will be including barriers to manage vehicle access into the Forestry England woodland. The barriers will not be on public roads. There are no plans to add bins in the new woodland area – visitors are encouraged to take their litter home and help keep the space clean for everyone.

5.4.3 Are there plans to repair Cadney Bridge?

The maintenance and repair of Cadney Bridge does not fall within the remit or ownership of Forestry England. Repairs to public highways and bridges would usually be the responsibility of the local highways authority who we contacted as part of this consultation.

5.5 Paths and rights of way

5.5.1 How will the Public Rights of way be tied in for useable walking areas within the woodland

Once the new trees are established, visitors will be welcome to explore the new woodland on foot. The new grass tracks and operational routes will connect to the existing PROW.

5.5.2 Ensure the Public Footpath 278 remains accessible

The footpath will remain accessible and has been fully incorporated into the site design. Forestry England will keep the footpath free from tree planting or other obstructions. Additionally, Public Footpath 30, which enters the site and runs north-south along the River Ancholme, will also be integrated into the overall layout. North Lincolnshire Council, as the highway authority, has a legal obligation to protect the public's right to use the footpath and to prevent any obstruction or closure.

5.5.3 Include sustainable, permeable and well-maintained footpaths

We have no plans to introduce any new surfaced paths. New grass tracks and surfaced routes providing operational access will also be open to visitors and connect to the existing PROW.

5.5.4 Provide access on foot to the new woodland from the PROW and existing bridges over the river Ancholme so it can be readily accessible on foot from Hibaldstow

The existing PROW will link Hibaldstow to the new woodland via Cadney Bridge, providing access from the west over the River Ancholme. Visitors can also access the site from the PROW along the river bank to the south.

5.6 Tree species, woodland planting and design

5.6.1 Concern about the proximity and height of trees close to property boundaries in Cadney.

Our proposed tree planting will be 80 metres from the closest property, and 25m from the closest property boundary. Trees planted closest to properties will include large-leaved lime and sweet chestnut. These trees grow slowly and are expected to reach around 25 metres in height over the next 100 years, helping to create a long-term, natural landscape for local people to enjoy.

There will be no planting between the telegraph poles and the properties, keeping clear sightlines and access.

5.6.2 Are saplings UK-sourced and peat-free?

Most of our trees are grown at Forestry England's nursery in Cheshire – a peat-free site committed to sustainable practices. All trees come from [UK plant healthy](#) certified nurseries, and wherever possible, they are grown in peat-free compost to help protect vital peatland habitats.

5.6.3 Concern about species selection and proximity of conifers close to the drain in light of potential acidification from conifers

The site is not designated as being at risk of acidification, and the carefully chosen mix of tree species will help further reduce any potential risk.

A 10-metre buffer zone will be maintained along watercourses to protect water quality and support local biodiversity. Our design also features low-density broadleaved wet woodland areas adjacent to buffers along the River Ancholme and North Kelsey Beck.

5.6.4 Plant evergreen trees next to the woodland southwest of Cadney with thicker planting between the existing mature woodland and the planned woodland area instead of using wood pasture

We have no plans to change our planting designs in the area described. Our designs have been carefully developed using detailed site surveys and consider important constraints such as archaeological features, veteran trees, and fence buffers.

5.6.5 If black poplars are to be planted, encourage the use of native *Populus nigra* Var, small-leaved lime and wild service tree and disease resistant elm varieties

Tree planting at each of our sites is subject to species availability. At Cadney, we plan to include the native black poplar as suggested. However, due to limited supply, small-leaved lime will only be planted at our new woodland at Newball and wild service trees at our new woodland at North Carlton. Unfortunately, we have been unable to source any disease-resistant elm for planting in our Lincolnshire woodlands this winter.

5.6.6 Do not shade drains and wet ditches where possible. These drains support a rich diversity of aquatic and emergent plants.

A 10-metre buffer zone will be maintained on either side of the drains. Some ditches in the area are managed by the Internal Drainage Board (IDB), and management will also reflect their guidance and responsibilities. Before starting work, we assess the potential impacts on the environment and take site-specific measures to avoid disturbing sensitive habitats and protect special species.

5.6.7 Woodland creation could affect the Faraway and Thirty Foot Drains Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Maintain sunlight and sensitive cutting of the drains.

A 10-metre buffer zone will be maintained on either side of the drains. Some ditches in the area are managed by the Internal Drainage Board (IDB), and management will also reflect their guidance and responsibilities.

5.6.8 Include more open space around the bridge at Cadney

The woodland has been sensitively designed with particular attention to views from Cadney Bridge and the public footpath that crosses it and runs north-south

along the River Ancholme. The planting in this area is set back 30-50m from the bottom of the river embankment, and 50 metres from Cadney bridge. The outer edge of the planting features scalloped edges, to create a varied edge habitat and to enhance the appearance of the woodland edge in the landscape. Open space will be kept alongside the public footpath and closest to the bridge, with proposed planting in this area consisting of widely spaced shrubs and small trees such as rowan, hawthorn, dogwood and blackthorn. Denser broadleaved woodland will be planted further back from the path.

5.6.9 Include a pond in the design.

There are three existing ponds within the site in addition to an array of ditches.

5.6.10 Woodland creation will not be approved on areas of soil organic matter content more than 30% or peat greater than 30 centimetres deep and hydrologically linked surrounding areas". Where these criteria apply, North Lincolnshire Council would not support woodland creation.

We have undertaken a peat survey which shows that in the areas of the site planned for woodland creation, there is no peat surviving to the surface of the soil. In some small areas there was buried and wasted peat found underneath the surface. In agreement with Natural England, we have updated our designs to allow more open space and native broadleaf trees. In the north of the site in areas where peat has been identified close to the surface, these are protected by an additional 15-metre buffer of native broadleaved planting, before areas of more dense planting further away.

In the south, where the peat is buried deeper, we have changed some of the species and density of planting. We have removed some non-native planting and replaced them with low density wet woodland. We also added a 15-metre buffer of native broadleaved trees there too.

5.6.11 Local drainage ditches designated as wildlife sites should be protected with a 10-metre buffer zone, followed by an additional 10-metre strip of planted native woodland and scrub.

We have amended our designs to include these suggested buffers.

5.6.12 A buffer zone of at least 10 metres should be maintained from the edge of the canopy when planting near existing broadleaved woodland and hedgerows.

There is an existing buffer between the hedgerows, existing broadleaved planting and the new woodland. We have kept a buffer of 5 to 10 metres between the hedgerows and any new planting.

5.6.13 To avoid disturbing the two small areas of buried peat further, commercial forestry should be avoided. Instead, plant native broadleaved trees typical of wet woodland at low density .

We have amended the design in areas where peat is present. Where deep buried peat has been identified close to the surface we have left open space with an additional buffer of low-density broadleaf planting. Where deep buried peat has been identified further from the surface, we have proposed low density broadleaf planting.

5.6.14 The foraging grounds for short-eared owls present on the site are unlikely to be affected if the woodland design meets UKFS standards for open space and some larger glades are included in the design.

Our new woodland design includes around 30% open space, due to on-site constraints and valuable utilities, ecological and archaeological features. This is above the UKFS requirement for open space (10%). These open spaces include a range of glades and wide rides, which will benefit a range of species including the short-eared owl

5.7 Water and flooding

5.7.1 How does the development / introduction of woodlands affect the flood relief zone of the Ancholme for neighbouring villages such as Hibaldstow and Cadney?

Woodlands are great natural flood water managers. They intercept rainwater that is directly evaporated back into the atmosphere and slow down the flow of rainfall on the ground. The presence of trees and surface roots increases local surface roughness and helps to hold back and slow surface water runoff. The forest floor usually has a looser structure and more organic matter than soil in farmland. It acts like a sponge temporarily holding water between the layers of dead leaves, soil, roots and organic matter, where it then slowly evaporates or is absorbed by tree roots and released back into the air. Further information is available at: [Trees - A natural way to help our waterways - Forestry Commission](#)

The Environment Agency is responsible for taking a strategic overview for flood risk management in the UK and they have responded to this consultation.

5.7.2 Include more wet woodland for flood storage and design/runoff areas during river flooding

Some areas of wet woodland have already been included in the design, although there are currently no plans to incorporate flood storage. The woodland creation aims to support timber production objectives while also increasing connectivity between existing woodlands in the landscape. This will help create a mosaic of habitats, including wet woodland, to enhance biodiversity and support a more resilient and ecologically rich environment.

5.7.3 Include interventions such as leaky dams, scrapes or offline ponds in targeted areas to slow the flow.

There are currently no plans to include features such as leaky dams, scrapes, or offline ponds.

5.8 Woodland Amenities

5.8.1 Include amenities such as a children's play area, waste bins, and EV charging points

The new woodland has been designed as a quiet area for local people, and we have no plans to include these facilities in the new woodland. Visitors to all our woodlands are encouraged to adhere to the [Forest Code](#) and take their litter home to minimise the risk of damage to the landscape and wildlife. We have no plans to include litter or dog waste bins.

5.8.2 Include CCTV and measures to address antisocial behaviour, fly tipping, and hare coursing.

We will review any reports of anti-social behaviour and assess any actions that Forestry England may need to take. We understand the importance of maintaining a safe and welcoming environment in our new woods. We plan to include barriers at key access points to the woodland to discourage unauthorised access and antisocial behaviour. We have no plans to include CCTV.

5.9 Woodland Maintenance

5.9.1 How will the open spaces and woodland be maintained?

Ongoing maintenance is planned to make sure the new woodland is established successfully. This is especially important during the first few years and will include management of competing vegetation where needed and maintenance of deer fences. Forestry England will also work with our contractors and the local Drainage Board to maintain hedges and ditches. Once the trees are fully established longer term management for sustainable timber production will be scheduled and consulted on in a Forest Management Plan.

Appendix A:

Our response to frequently asked questions - A new woodland at Cadney - our response to key themes from early engagement

We invited local people to share their initial views about our plans to create a new woodland on land near Cadney in Lincolnshire. Here are our responses to the key themes and questions people raised:

Users of the new woodland and public access

The new woodland at Cadney will be open to the public and provide a quiet space for local people to enjoy. Once the new woodland is established, we will dedicate it under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act so people can explore the site.

Pedestrians will be able to visit the new woodland via the existing Public Right of Way from the village, and existing entrances off Bridge Lane. These, and a network of new unsurfaced grass routes will give access for woodland maintenance and for people to explore the new woodland. There are no plans to include new surfaced trails, cycling or horse-riding specific infrastructure.

Visitors will be welcome to walk their dogs in the new woodland, but we have no plans to fence around the whole woodland. We expect all dog owners to be responsible and to keep their pets under control in all the forests and woodland we care for, following signs and our Forest Dog Code.

Parking and traffic

The woodland will be open to the public and can be easily visited on foot on the existing public footpaths and local lanes from the surrounding area. We have no plans to include visitor or other recreational facilities and therefore our proposal does not include public parking. We want to avoid a significant increase to car traffic on local roads.

To manage the woodland, we need road access for our forestry vehicles. We plan to use 8 existing entrances off Brigg Road and Bridge Lane, using new or upgraded stone tracks. We will include barriers at some of these entrances to prevent unauthorised vehicle access and reduce the risk of antisocial behaviour.

Design, landscape and views

The new mixed woodland will enrich the landscape by boosting biodiversity and enhancing the natural environment. We have done surveys to tell us more about

the plants, wildlife and the presence of peat at Cadney. These surveys, along with a landscape and visual appraisal, have guided our draft designs.

Our designs carefully consider the views around and into the site, especially from the existing Public Rights of Way. The western edge of the woodland, closest to the River Ancholme, has open spaces and wider spaced shrubs and small broadleaf trees to create a natural and attractive woodland edge. In the area closest to Cadney, we have retained the historic enclosure with an open space buffer and low-density planting beyond, as advised by heritage experts. The design includes new grass routes, open spaces and established hedgerows. These will create diverse habitats for wildlife and connectivity beyond the woodland, benefiting biodiversity such as butterflies and birds.

We have thought carefully about how close the new woodland will be to our new neighbours and will keep open space next to properties in Cadney, with widely spaced trees beyond (possibly managed as wood pasture) and groups of shrubs at the edges of the woodland. Planting native broadleaf trees on the edges and an area of wood pasture, will support a wide range of wildlife including various species of birds, mammals, insects and fungi all of which thrive in the diverse environment created by these trees.

The trees we will plant

We are using years of experience and the latest scientific evidence to choose the right trees to plant in the new woodland. Our surveys help us to choose the trees most suitable for the site now and as the climate changes. Our professional foresters carefully choose what trees to plant and where to plant them. They understand the local soil, how quickly the trees will grow, and the important habitats, species and geographical features nearby. We also consider tree pests and diseases and future climate conditions to keep woods as healthy as possible.

The species will be a mix of broadleaf and conifer, often planted together in mixtures, with groups of shrub species along edges to increase the variety and provide seasonal colour and texture. Species have been chosen to produce a future source of sustainable timber. This supply of homegrown wood products will support the wider British timber and forestry industry, helping to reduce the demand for imports from other countries.

Species at Cadney might include Oriental spruce, Scots and Macedonian pine, black poplar, oak, sweet chestnut, downy birch, common alder and hornbeam. Shrubs could include alder buckthorn, spindle, dogwood and blackthorn, Guelder rose, and rowan.

Establishing and managing the new woodland

We aim to plant the new woodland in winter 25/26. Maintenance during the first five years is especially important to ensure the woodland's long-term success. The woodland will be managed by the Forestry England team and our contractors.

Longer term, Forestry England will develop a Forest Plan to make sure that future timber production is sustainable. As part of our ongoing management of the woodland, we will begin to remove some trees after about 20-25 years - this will provide a sustainable supply of timber and help the woodland to thrive for many years to come.

Protecting the new woodland from deer

The UK is home to six species of deer. As their natural predators (bears, lynx and wolves) are no longer present in the UK, our wildlife management team have to manage the deer populations. Without predators or management, deer populations become unnaturally large, and their browsing can damage or kill young trees and wildlife habitats, reducing the resilience of the new woodland to the effects of climate change and lowering the carbon captured from the atmosphere.

We will use deer fencing to protect larger blocks of new planting and tree tubes in smaller areas. Rabbit and deer fencing will protect young trees from browsing, while tree tubes will safeguard smaller, widely spaced areas. After the woodland has become established, deer fencing and tree tubes will be removed and recycled where possible. This usually happens after approximately 10 years.

Forestry England is part of the [Deer Initiative](#), a partnership that promotes sustainable deer management in England and Wales. Our highly skilled wildlife management team will safely and humanely control deer populations in our woodlands, working to the highest standards. More information about how Forestry England manage deer can be found on our [website](#).

Why are you planting agricultural land?

Lincolnshire is currently the least wooded county in the East Midlands. The new woodlands will capture carbon, restore and connect habitats, enhance biodiversity, supply sustainable homegrown timber and wonderful places for people to enjoy.

The site has been individually and carefully assessed so it is suitable for woodland creation and in keeping with the local landscape. Forestry England understands concerns around food security³ and keeping the best land in agricultural production. Our woodland creation programme seeks to avoid the most productive land ([grades 1 & 2](#)). The land at Cadney is graded at 3. Forestry England's role is to manage and expand the nation's forests to ensure they are healthy and sustainable and benefit wildlife, people and the economy.

Timber is a crucial material for the UK's green economy helping a move away from higher-emission materials like steel, concrete, aluminium and bricks. It is renewable, sustainable, and has a lower carbon footprint, making it essential for environmentally friendly construction and manufacturing practices. Currently the UK imports over [80%](#) of its timber.

Appendix B: Consultation Information

Exhibition Boards -to view online go to bit.ly/consultCAW



Forestry England

Growing the nation's forests

Proposed new woodland near Cadney in Lincolnshire

Forestry England are planting new woodlands to expand the nation's forests

We are planning new woodland near Cadney in Lincolnshire. We would like your comments on our initial ideas. Your input will help shape our final designs.

Working with public and private landowners, we're choosing the right places for woodlands to grow and flourish, carefully planting a mix of tree species to be resilient in our changing climate.

Every new woodland will have public access so you can explore and enjoy them to support your health and wellbeing.

They will be valuable places for wildlife, often linking other woods to provide green corridors for wildlife to move and thrive across the landscape.

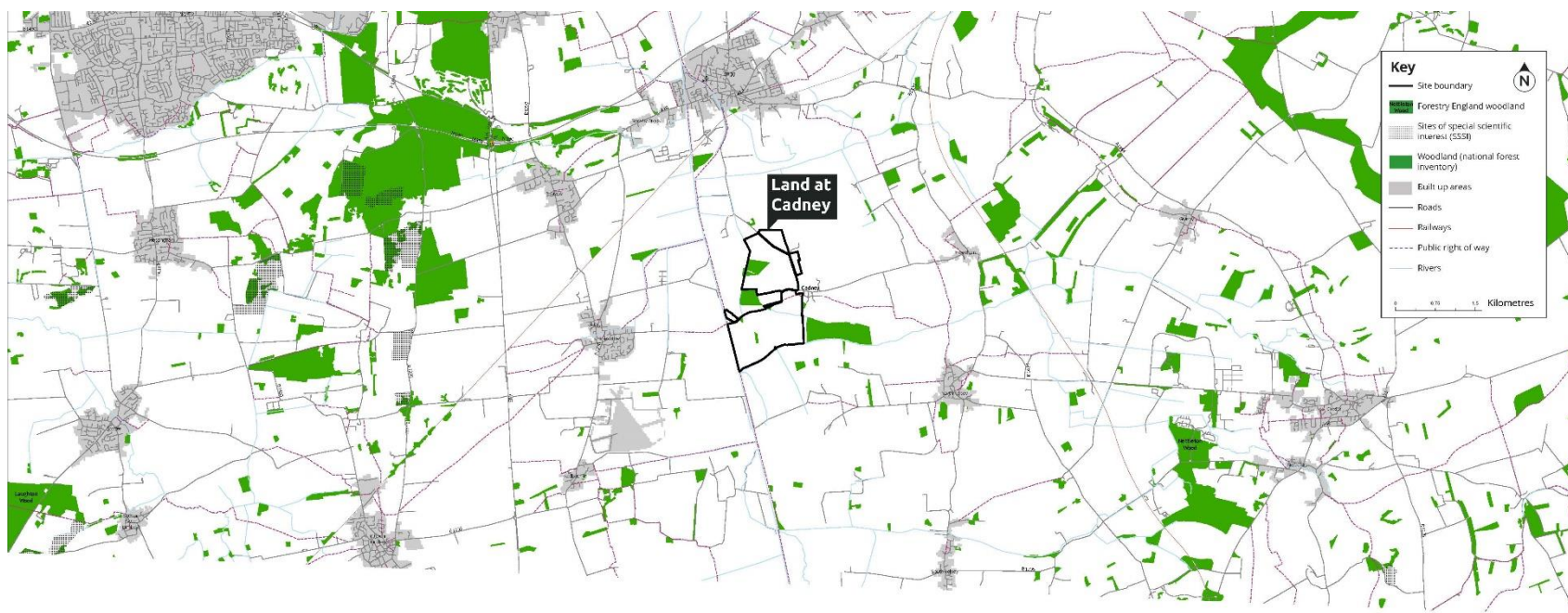
In time, each new woodland will provide sustainable timber, contributing to a green economy and they'll have wider environmental benefits including absorbing carbon, improving soil health and air quality, and water management.

Forestry England is creating these woodlands using the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Nature for Climate Fund.

Scan the QR code to find out more:

forestryengland.uk





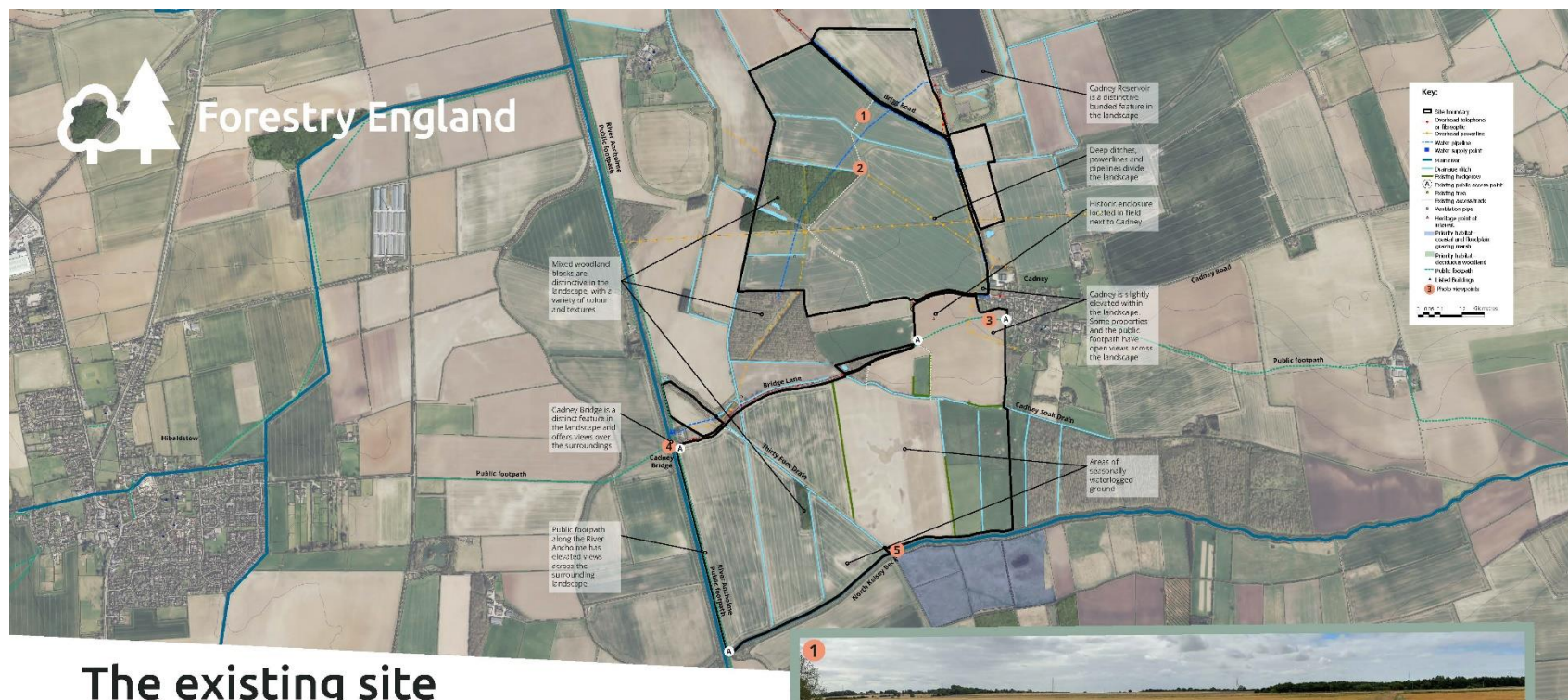
Site location & landscape context

The proposed new woodland at Cadney in Lincolnshire is within Natural England's National Character Area (NCA) 44 Central Lincolnshire Vale. The area is a predominantly broad, low-lying, very gently undulating vale. Lincolnshire is currently the least wooded county in the East Midlands and within this NCA 8% of the area is woodland. A small amount of woodland exists on the central and northern clay soils, with more on the Coversands and Fen Edge Gravels. Land is used mostly as arable farmland with pasture on the heavier clays and around villages. In general, there is a regular pattern of medium to large-sized arable fields with hawthorn-dominant hedgerows enclosing most fields and with few hedgerow trees. On the flat land of the Ancholme Valley, large fields tend to be divided by ditches and dykes and seasonal waterlogging is a feature on the loamy clay soils.

It is a landscape crossed by many streams flowing from the Wolds towards the heavily modified courses of the main rivers: the straight course of the canalised River Ancholme flows north into the Humber. A deeply rural, tranquil landscape with sparsely distributed small settlements and isolated farmsteads linked by an extensive but sparse network of minor roads, tracks and public rights of way, with few major roads. (Natural England, 2013)

The proposed new woodland at Cadney is approximately 7 miles from land Forestry England manage at Nettleton Wood to the east, and 16 miles from Loughton Wood to the west of Cadney.



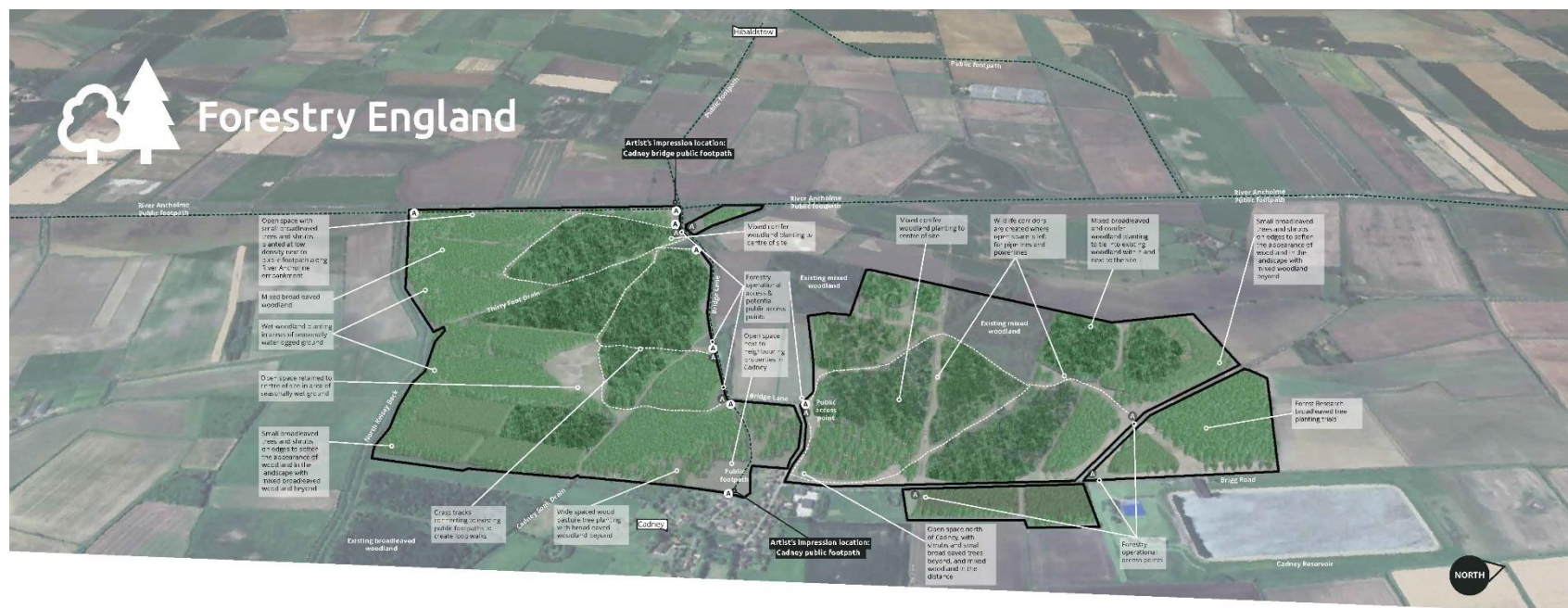


The existing site at Cadney

Within the site, former landuse consists of arable farmland, with woodland blocks and hedgerows breaking up the long views within the site and wider landscape. Key landscape features include a block of mature, mixed woodland, providing variety of colour and height within the landscape and the banded feature of Cadney Reservoir, which sits above the flatter ground of the farmland. Cadney Bridge (Grade II listed) on the River Ancholme provides interest as a destination, crossing and vantage point. The river is a distinctive feature, cutting a straight line through the setting, with public access following the eastern banks, often elevated due to the banded riverbanks.

1: Wide view south over site from Brigg Road field access point. 2: Wide view north from middle of site. 3: Wide view south and west from public footpath near Cadney village. 4: View southeast across site and River Ancholme from Cadney bridge public footpath. 5: View northeast across site towards Cadney.





How the new woodland could look

Our initial designs include proposals to:

- Plant coniferous and broadleaved trees together, with shrub species along some edges. This will add variety, colour and texture in the landscape.
- Create circular grass routes for woodland management and for public access, which will connect to existing rights of way leading to surrounding woodland and settlements - Cadney, Hibaldstow and Brigg.
- Create wildlife corridors by leaving open space next to hedgerows, ditches, pipelines and powerlines and adding some shrub planting at the edges of woodland for wildlife to thrive.
- Include a mix of open space, native shrubs and trees at low density to keep some open views from nearby properties. This will also make the area look interesting throughout the year.

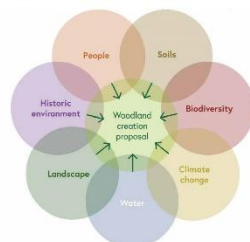
Artist's impressions:





How the new woodland at Cadney could look

We are designing the new woodland to benefit people, wildlife and the wider landscape (natural capital approach). Our design meets the UK Forestry Standard, which takes into account the following elements (Forestry Commission, 2021):



Detailed desktop surveys, site surveys and analysis will inform our design. This includes:

- Local environment record review
- Preliminary ecological appraisal
- Wintering bird survey
- Great Crested Newt survey
- Peat survey
- Historic environment records review
- Landscape and visual appraisal
- Soil mapping
- Ecological site classification
- Utilities searches
- Responses to initial consultation

Objectives for the new woodland



Future forest resources and resilience: plant a mix of trees for a lasting supply of sustainable timber.



Thriving habitats for wildlife: increase connectivity between woodlands in the landscape, creating a mosaic of habitats including areas of wet woodland to enhance biodiversity.



Public access for health and wellbeing: create low-key public recreation opportunities with new green space for people to walk in the woodland.



Benefits for the wider landscape: capture carbon, supporting net zero emissions targets.



Include research trials: to test which less common broadleaved tree species might be suitable for a future supply of sustainable timber.

Types of woodland we could plant



1 Oriental spruce with Scots pine, hornbeam

2 European larch, with Norway maple

3 Low density wood pasture, sweet chestnut, large leaved lime, hawthorn

4 Alder, willow, aspen, black poplar

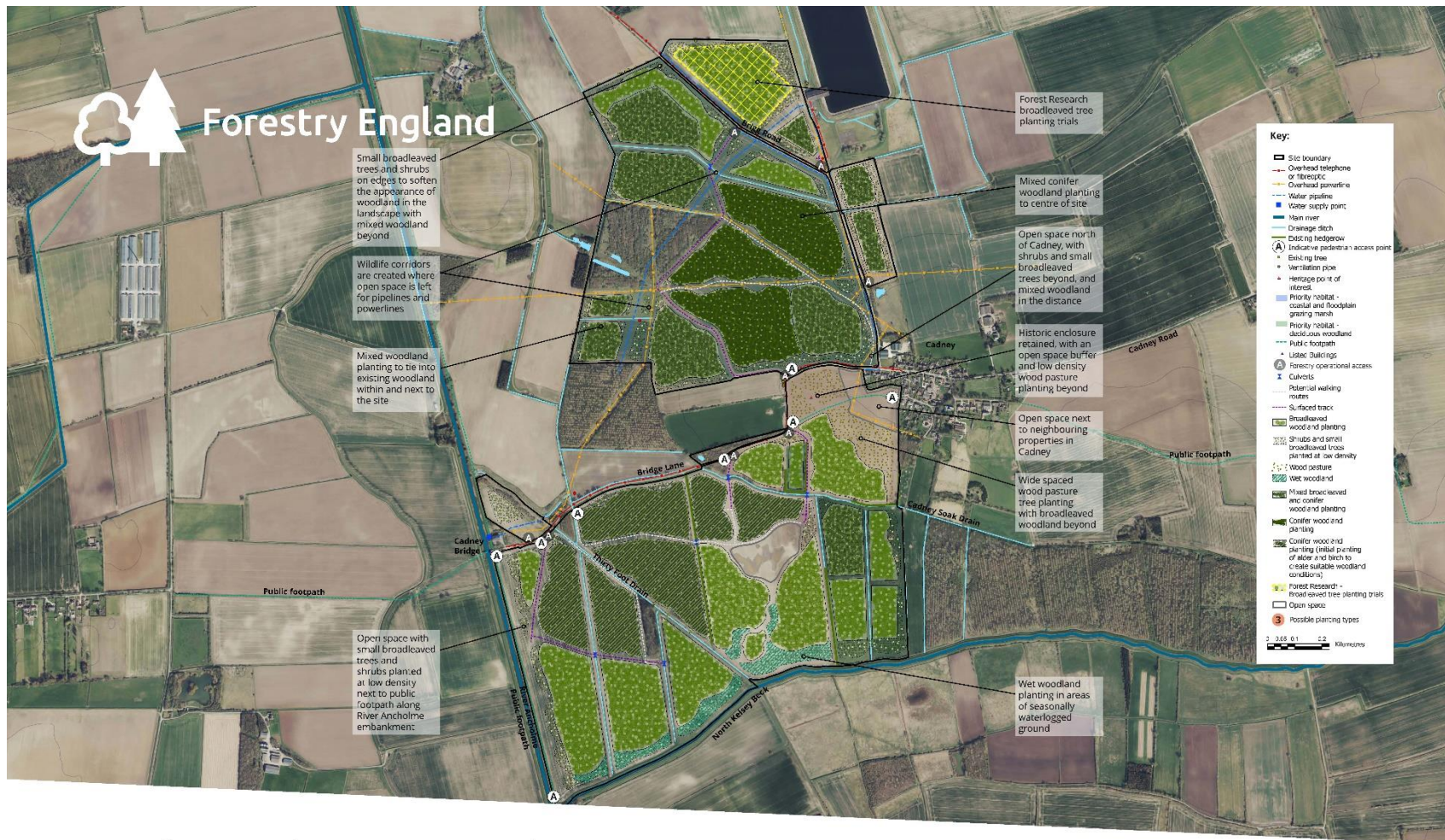


Norway maple
Sweet chestnut

Hawthorn
Aspen

Red oak
Black poplar

Large leaved lime
Scots pine



Your views are important to us, let us know what you think about proposals for new woodland near Cadney



Forestry England

Your views are important to us - let us know what you think

Responding to this consultation

We encourage you to submit your response online. You can view our plans and submit your views by completing the online feedback form at:

- bit.ly/consultCAW
- If you are unable to do this, you can respond via email at woodland.creation@forestryengland.uk

All views should be received by 11.59pm on Sunday 25th May 2025

What's next ?

- Review of consultation feedback
- Further design work to refine our proposals
- Application to the Forestry Commission for permission to create the new woodland
- Planting (Winter 2025/26)

**Scan the QR code
to find out more:**

forestryengland.uk





Forestry England

A new woodland at Cadney - our response to key themes from early engagement

We invited local people to share their initial views about our plans to create a new woodland on land near Cadney in Lincolnshire. Here are our responses to the key themes and questions people raised:

Users of the new woodland and public access

The new woodland at Cadney will be open to the public and provide a quiet space for local people to enjoy. Once the new woodland is established, we will dedicate it under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act so people can explore the site.

Pedestrians will be able to visit the new woodland via the existing Public Right of Way from the village, and existing entrances off Bridge Lane. These, and a network of new unsurfaced grass routes will give access for woodland maintenance and for people to explore the new woodland. There are no plans to include new surfaced trails, cycling or horse-riding specific infrastructure.

Visitors will be welcome to walk their dogs in the new woodland, but we have no plans to fence around the whole woodland. We expect all dog owners to be responsible and to keep their pets under control in all the forests and woodland we care for, following signs and our Forest Dog Code.

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To manage the woodland, we need road access for our forestry vehicles. We plan to use 8 existing entrances off Brigg Road and Bridge Lane, using new or upgraded stone tracks. We will include barriers at some of these entrances to prevent unauthorised vehicle access and reduce the risk of antisocial behaviour.

Design, landscape and views

The new mixed woodland will enrich the landscape by boosting biodiversity and enhancing the natural environment. We have done surveys to tell us more about the plants, wildlife and the presence of peat at Cadney. These surveys, along with a landscape and visual appraisal, have guided our draft designs.

Our designs carefully consider the views around and into the site, especially from the existing Public Rights of Way. The western edge of the woodland, closest to the River Ancholme, has open spaces and wider spaced shrubs and small broadleaf trees to create a natural and attractive woodland edge. In the area closest to Cadney, we have retained the historic enclosure with an open space buffer and low-density planting beyond, as advised by heritage experts. The design includes new grass routes, open spaces and established hedgerows. These will create diverse habitats for wildlife and connectivity beyond the woodland, benefiting biodiversity such as butterflies and birds.

We have thought carefully about how close the new woodland will be to our new neighbours and will keep open space next to properties in Cadney, with widely spaced trees beyond (possibly managed as wood pasture) and groups of shrubs at the edges of the woodland. Planting native broadleaf trees on the edges and an area of wood pasture, will support a wide range of wildlife including various species of birds, mammals, insects and fungi all of which thrive in the diverse environment created by these trees.

The trees we will plant

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The species will be a mix of broadleaf and conifer, often planted together in mixtures, with groups of shrub species along edges to increase the variety and provide seasonal colour and texture. Species have been chosen to produce a future source of sustainable timber. This supply of homegrown wood products will support the wider British timber and forestry industry, helping to reduce the demand for imports from other countries.

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Establishing and managing the new woodland

We aim to plant the new woodland in winter 25/26. Maintenance during the first five years is especially important to ensure the woodland's long-term success. The woodland will be managed by the Forestry England team and our contractors.

Longer term, Forestry England will develop a Forest Plan to make sure that future timber production is sustainable. As part of our ongoing management of the woodland, we will begin to remove some trees after about 20-25 years - this will provide a sustainable supply of timber and help the woodland to thrive for many years to come.

Protecting the new woodland from deer

The UK is home to six species of deer. As their natural predators (bears, lynx and wolves) are no longer present in the UK, our wildlife management team have to manage the deer populations. Without predators or management, deer populations become unnaturally large, and their browsing can damage or kill young trees and wildlife habitats, reducing the resilience of the new woodland to the effects of climate change and lowering the carbon captured from the atmosphere.

We will use deer fencing to protect larger blocks of new planting and tree tubes in smaller areas. Rabbit and deer fencing will protect young trees from browsing, while tree tubes will safeguard smaller, widely spaced areas. After the woodland has become established, deer fencing and tree tubes will be removed and recycled where possible. This usually happens after approximately 10 years.

Forestry England is part of the Deer Initiative¹, a partnership that promotes sustainable deer management in England and Wales. Our highly skilled wildlife management team will safely and humanely control deer populations in our woodlands, working to the highest standards. More information about how Forestry England manage deer can be found on our website².

Why are you planting agricultural land?

Lincolnshire is currently the least wooded county in the East Midlands. The new woodlands will capture carbon, restore and connect habitats, enhance biodiversity, supply sustainable homegrown timber and wonderful places for people to enjoy.

The site has been individually and carefully assessed so it is suitable for woodland creation and in keeping with the local landscape. Forestry England understands concerns around food security³ and keeping the best land in agricultural production. Our woodland creation programme seeks to avoid the most productive land (grades 1 & 2). The land at Cadney is graded at 3. Forestry England's role is to manage and expand the nation's forests to ensure they are healthy and sustainable and benefit wildlife, people and the economy.

Timber is a crucial material for the UK's green economy helping a move away from higher-emission materials like steel, concrete, aluminium and bricks. It is renewable, sustainable, and has a lower carbon footprint, making it essential for environmentally friendly construction and manufacturing practices. Currently the UK imports over 80% of its timber⁴.

References:


1 <http://www.thedeerinitiative.co.uk/>

2 <https://www.forestryengland.uk/article/managing-deer-the-nations-forests>

3 United Kingdom Food Security Report 2021: Theme 2: UK Food Supply Sources - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

4 Forestry Facts and Figures 2024 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Event poster



Forestry England


New Woodland at Cadney

Public consultation event on our proposed design

Wednesday 14th May 4pm to 7pm -
Cadney Church Hall, Station Road,
Vicarage Lane, Cadney, DN20 9HS

Please drop in at any time during this period, to view the
proposed design and speak to a member of our team.

For more information and to respond to the consultation
visit: bit.ly/consultCAW



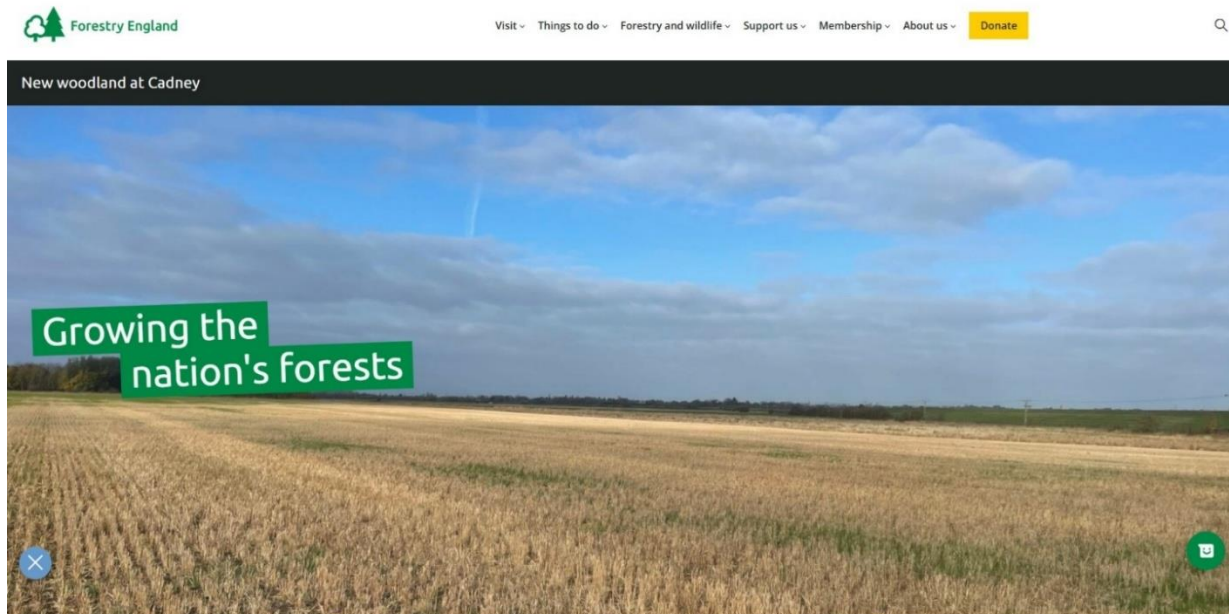
The consultation closes at midnight on Sunday 25th May

You can also contact us at:
woodland.creation@forestryengland.uk

forestryengland.uk

Forestry England Website

<https://www.forestryengland.uk/article/new-woodland-cadney>



At Forestry England, we're expertly creating a new woodland on land we have purchased at Pye House Farm, near Cadney in Lincolnshire.

The new 228 hectare woodland will become a new green space for you to explore and enjoy, whilst also being a valuable habitat for wildlife and producing sustainable timber for a greener economy.

We'll carefully choose tree species that will both thrive at this new site now, and be resilient to future climate conditions as they grow and mature. The land will be planted with a mixture of broadleaf and conifer species, chosen to match local soil types. The landscape design will also incorporate open space for conservation and visual diversity.

Cadney public consultation

The draft design proposals for the new woodland are now complete and we invite your comments on them. You can comment online until Sunday 25 May via the button below.

We'll also be holding a public drop-in event in May - details can be found on the consultation page too.

[View the plans](#)

New woodlands in Lincolnshire

This new woodland is one of many we're creating to grow the nation's forests, with support from the Nature for Climate Fund. In Lincolnshire alone, we're busy creating 854 hectares of new woodland at four sites across the county. Lincolnshire is currently the least wooded county in the East Midlands.

The other new woodlands are at [North Carlton](#), [Mickleholme](#), and [Newball](#).

Frequently asked questions about the new woodland at Cadney

What types of trees will you plant?

We'll carefully plan in detail the trees that will be planted in the new woodland. Using a mix of tree and shrub species will help make the wood resilient to climate change and tree diseases, whilst also supporting a wider range of wildlife.

Some areas will be planted with a mix of trees, including broadleaved trees and conifers. This will complement the local landscape, provide seasonal colour and increase resilience.

When will works start and finish?

We're in the early stages of creating our designs for the new woodland. Public feedback and surveys will inform our detailed plans for the new woodland. Our aim is to create the new woodland over the next couple of years with initial planting beginning in winter 2025/26.

How do I stay in touch about the project?

We will post key updates on this webpage as the project progresses.

Consultation event



Appendix C: Consultation questionnaire



A proposed new woodland near Cadney

Overview

Forestry England would like to share with you our proposed plans for the new woodland near Cadney

Why your views matter

Your feedback, as well as site surveys, has helped shape proposals showing how the new woodland could look. Forestry England value your comments and feedback on the proposal and welcome you to our consultation event.

Introduction

Thank you for taking part in this consultation on the design proposals for a new woodland near Cadney.

You can submit information without completing the name and email details, but if you choose to do so they will be held by Forestry England as per our privacy policy [Privacy Policy | Forestry England](https://www.forestryengland.uk/privacy) (<https://www.forestryengland.uk/privacy>)

1. What is your name?

2. What is your address?

3. What is your postcode?

4. Are you responding as:

- ☐ A local resident
- ☐ A local business
- ☐ A elected official
- ☐ Other stakeholder: Please name below

5. If you're responding on behalf of an organisation, what is the name of your organisation?

6. What is your e-mail address?

7. Would you like to be notified about future consultation on these new woodland proposals?

☐
☐

Yes (please make sure you have provided your e-mail address above)

No

Feedback

8. Please use this space to add feedback or questions on the proposed plans

Return form to: FAO Forestry England Woodland Creation Team, Central England Sub-office Delamere Forest, Linmere, Northwich, Cheshire, CW8 2JD

Appendix D: Letters/emails announcing the launch of the consultation (Cadney)

Email to Neighbours

Dear neighbour

Public consultation on draft design proposals for a new woodland at Cadney

Thank you for your response to our early engagement survey about our new woodland on land at Pye House Farm, near Cadney.

We are now contacting you about the launch of a public consultation on our draft design proposals for the new woodlands.

These are available to view and comment upon [here](https://consult.forestryengland.uk/forest-districts/cadneynw) until midnight on Sunday 25 May at : <https://consult.forestryengland.uk/forest-districts/cadneynw>

While we continue with our detailed planning for the woodland, we are keen to hear your views on our initial design proposals. These have been informed by site surveys as well as the valuable insights gained from you and other local people late last year.

The new woodland will be a valuable place for timber production, wildlife, and people. It will have public access so you will be able to explore and enjoy it to support your health and wellbeing.

Public drop-in event

As part of the consultation, we will also be holding a drop-in event where you can view our proposed designs and talk to members of the Woodland Creation project team:

Date: Wednesday 14 May, **Time:** 4 - 7pm **Location:** Cadney Church Hall, Station Road, Vicarage Lane, Cadney, DN20 9HS.

The new woodland at Cadney will be one of many that Forestry England is planting and will form part of our wider plans to increase tree planting across the UK.

Please feel free to share this email with any friends or neighbours who may also be interested in our plans.

Kind regards

The woodland creation team

Forestry England

woodland.creation@forestryengland.uk



Forestry England

Responding to this consultation

The consultation will be open until midnight on Sunday 25 May.

Online

We encourage you to submit your response online. You can view our plans and submit your views at: <https://consult.forestryengland.uk/forest-districts/cadneynw>

If you're unable to do this, you can respond via email, clearly writing 'Cadney consultation response' in the header of your email and include your name, address, and postcode in your response.

Next steps

The consultation will close at midnight on Sunday 25 May. All responses will be summarised and included in a consultation report along with our response to the key issues raised and published on our website. Consultation feedback and further surveys will help shape the design proposal we will submit to the Forestry Commission for regulatory review ahead of planting the new woodland. We will update our [website](#) as our plans for the new woodland progress.

Example of emails sent to Parish Councils

Public consultation on draft design proposals for a new woodland at Cadney

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for the response from Hibaldstown Parish Council to our early engagement on proposals for a new woodland at Cadney

I am now writing to let you know that today we have launched the public consultation on our draft design proposals for the new woodland. These are available to view and comment upon [here](#) until midnight on Sunday 25 May.

While we continue with our detailed planning for the woodland, we are keen to hear your views on our initial design proposals. These have been informed by site surveys as well as the valuable insights gained from you and other local people late last year.

Public drop-in event

As part of the consultation, we will also be holding a drop-in event where you can view our proposed designs and talk to members of the Woodland Creation project team:

Date: Wednesday 14 May, **Time:** 4 - 7pm **Location:** Cadney Church Hall, Station Road, Vicarage Lane, Cadney, DN20 9HS.

I attach a PDF copy of a poster promoting the consultation and drop-in events and would be grateful if you could include this on your website or notice boards where available. I have also forwarded a copy of the email we have sent to those that responded to our early engagement and who indicated they would like to receive updates as we progress with our plans for the new woodland.

Whilst we are encouraging all responses to be submitted online (please see below), should any of your parishioners be unable to access a computer, or attend the event, responses can also be submitted by post at the address below:

Woodland Creation team - Forestry England
620 Bristol Business Park
Coldharbour Lane
Bristol
BS16 1EJ

Kind regards

[REDACTED]

The woodland creation team

Forestry England

woodland.creation@forestryengland.uk



Public consultation on draft design proposals for a new woodland at Cadney

Thank you for your response to our early engagement survey about our new woodland on land at Pye House Farm, near Cadney.

We are now contacting you about the launch of a public consultation on our draft design proposals for the new woodlands.

These are available to view and comment upon [here](https://consult.forestryengland.uk/forest-districts/cadney) until midnight on Sunday 25 May at : <https://consult.forestryengland.uk/forest-districts/cadney> or

While we continue with our detailed planning for the woodland, we are keen to hear your views on our initial design proposals. These have been informed by site surveys as well as the valuable insights gained from you and other local people late last year.

The new woodland will be a valuable place for timber production, wildlife, and people. It will have public access so you will be able to explore and enjoy it to support your health and wellbeing.

Public drop-in event

As part of the consultation, we will also be holding a drop-in event where you can view our proposed designs and talk to members of the Woodland Creation project team:

Date: Wednesday 14 May, **Time:** 4 - 7pm **Location:** Cadney Church Hall, Station Road, Vicarage Lane, Cadney, DN20 9HS.

The new woodland at Cadney will be one of many that Forestry England is planting and will form part of our wider plans to increase tree planting across the UK.

Please feel free to share this email with any friends or neighbours who may also be interested in our plans.

Kind regards

The woodland creation team

Forestry England

woodland.creation@forestryengland.uk



Forestry England

Responding to this consultation

The consultation will be open until midnight on Sunday 25 May.

Online

We encourage you to submit your response online. You can view our plans and submit your views at: <https://consult.forestryengland.uk/forest-districts/cadneynw>

If you're unable to do this, you can respond via email, clearly writing 'Cadney consultation response' in the header of your email and include your name, address, and postcode in your response.

Next steps

The consultation will close at midnight on Sunday 25 May. All responses will be summarised and included in a consultation report along with our response to the key issues raised and published on our website. Consultation feedback and further surveys will help shape the design proposal we will submit to the Forestry Commission for regulatory review ahead of planting the new woodland. We will update our [website](#) as our plans for the new woodland progress.

Appendix E: Code frame

Theme	Comment	Concern	Comment	Question	Total
Archaeology	Undertake a geophys survey in areas of the woodland closest to Cadney ahead of planting in light of recent antiquity finds (Roman coins and medieval artifacts)	0	1	0	1
Archaeology	Historic record of Bronze Age cremation within the southern portion of the planting area is marked as open space and will not necessitate further mitigation without further evidence of archaeological remains	0	1	0	1
Archaeology	Would prefer to see some form of Radial study in future schemes to provide additional context to your assessment of archaeology on the basis of its surroundings	0	1	0	1
Community and volunteering	Will there be volunteer opportunities?	0	0	1	1
Community and volunteering	Our community group would like to make use of the site in an environmentally friendly way	0	1	0	1
General positive comments	General positive comment	0	9	0	9
Impact on Agricultural Land	Should this be at the expense of good quality agricultural land?	1	0	0	1
Parking, traffic and access	Provide sustainable and permeable parking provision	0	1	0	1
Parking, traffic and access	Provide a car park - roads not wide enough for traffic and parked cars/school bus/agricultural machinery	1	0	0	1
Parking, traffic and access	where will cars park for those wishing to drive to use the facility?	0	0	1	1
Paths and rights of way	Provide access on foot to the new woodland from the PROW and existing bridges over the river Ancholme so it can be readily accessible on foot from Hibaldstow	0	1	0	1
Paths and rights of way	Provide sustainable and permeable walking paths	0	1	0	1
Paths and rights of way	How will the Public Rights of way be tied in for useable walking areas within the woodland?	0	0	1	1
Paths and rights of way	Ensure public footpath 278 remains unimpeded by woodland planting	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	If black poplars are to be planted, encourage the use of native Populaou nigra Var, small-leaved lime and wild	0	1	0	1

	service tree and disease resistant elm varieties				
Tree species and woodland planting	Peat soils are present in the area - preserving peat will be essential for the project to meet its net zero carbon aims	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	The proposal for the new woodland near Cadney are largely compatible with the Landscape Character Assessment	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	The higher nutrient content of the site may encourage better performance of Oak and Macedonian pines than on the coversands to the west	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	Concern about proximity of conifer trees close to the 30ft drain - in light of acidification from needles	1	0	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	Include more open space around the bridge at Cadney	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	Are the saplings/whips UK supplied and raised as peat free?	0	0	1	1
Tree species and woodland planting	Concern about the proximity and height of trees close to property boundaries in Cadney.	1	0	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	How close to the boundaries will you plant?	0	0	1	1
Tree species and woodland planting	Do not shade out drains and wet ditches where possible, to allow bankside vegetation and thus water voles to thrive	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	Woodland creation will not be approved on areas of soil organic matter content more than 30% or peat greater than 30 cm deep and hydrologically linked surrounding areas. Where these criteria apply, North Lincolnshire Council would not support woodland creation.	1	0	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	Local drainage ditches designated as wildlife sites should be protected with a 10-metre buffer zone, followed by an additional 10-metre strip of planted native woodland and scrub	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	A buffer zone of at least ten metres should be maintained from the edge of the canopy when planting near existing broadleaved woodland and hedgerows	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	There are two small areas of buried peat. To prevent future further disturbance to these peat areas I advise against planting these areas with commercial forestry and instead suggest they are planted at low	0	1	0	1

	density with native broadleaved species typical of wet woodland				
Tree species and woodland planting	The foraging grounds for short-eared owls present on the site are unlikely to be affected if the woodland design meets UKFS standards for open space and some larger glades are included in the design .	0	1	0	1
Tree species and woodland planting	The new woodland will help North Lincolnshire Council to exceed its pledge to plant an additional 250,000 trees	0	1	0	1
Water and flood management	Incorporate NFM interventions - for example leaky dams, scrapes or offline ponds, slight channel modifications or widening in targeted areas to slow and attenuate flows	0	1	0	1
Water and flood management	Priority should be given to restoring peatland to its natural state wherever possible	0	1	0	1
Water and flood management	How will the woodland proposals affect the local flooding plan? - we do not wish to see any adverse impact to the Hibaldstow Parish	0	1	0	1
Water and flood management	How does the development / introduction of woodlands affect the flood relief zone of the Ancholme for neighbouring villages such as Hibaldstow and Cadney	0	0	1	1
Water and flood management	Include more wet woodland in collaboration with the Environment Agency (along Kelsey beck and Cadney bridge) that could be utilised for flood storage	0	0	1	1
Water and flood management	Impact of woodland on flood resilience?	0	0	1	1
Water and flood management	Woodland creation could affect the Faraway and Thirty Foot Drains Local Wildlife Site (LWS). Maintain sunlight and sensitive cutting of the drains.	1	0	0	1
Water and flood management	Include interventions such as leaky dams, scrapes or offline ponds in targeted areas to slow the flow	0	1	0	1
Wildlife, flora, fauna and birds	Proposals may be expected to benefit a variety of protected and priority species, including woodland birds, bats and badgers.	0	1	0	1
Wildlife, flora, fauna and birds	Welcome the proposals for great crested new survey and mitigation and a wintering bird survey	0	1	0	1
Wildlife, flora, fauna and birds	The Ancholme Valley supports important flora and fauna and refuge for wetland birds attracted by the Humber Estuary. This needs to be	0	1	0	1

	balanced with the amenity value of the valley.				
Wildlife, flora, fauna and birds	Encourage greater collaboration to address deer stalking	0	1	0	1
Woodland maintenance	Will the woodland be maintained regularly?	0	1	0	1

Appendix F: Stakeholders we contacted

Stakeholder
Elected representatives
Parliamentary MP for Scunthorpe
North Lincolnshire Ward Councillors - Brigg and Wold
North Lincolnshire Council - officers
Public rights of way
Planning
Lincolnshire joint local access forum
Woodland Creation
Environmental Policy
Historic Environment
Parish Council
Cadney Parish Council
Hibaldstow Parish Council
Statutory body
Environment Agency
Historic England
North Lincolnshire CPRE
Natural England
Utilities
Anglian Water
BT Openreach
Northern Powergrid
National Grid
Ancholme Internal Drainage Board
Wildlife and special interest groups
Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership
Lincolnshire Bat Group
Lincolnshire Deer Group
Lincolnshire Naturalist Union
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
National Farmers Union

Woodland Trust
Hibaldstow Sky Diving Club