Harrison Woodlands (Haugham Wood and Burwell Wood)

(Plan period – 2026 to 2036)

Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

"A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife."

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

- **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK's native woodland and trees.
- **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland
- **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.

2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.

3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.

4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.

5. Existing semi-natural open ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.

6. The natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.

7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities to generate income from our Estate to help support our aims.

8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we encourage our woods to be used for local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.

9. We use and offer the Estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.

10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

The Management Plan

1. SITE DETAILS

Harrison Woodlands (Haugham Wood and Burwell Wood)

Location:	Muckton, Louth Grid reference: TF 36138 81516 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 0
Area:	0.00 hectares (0.00 acres)
External Designations:	Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Harrison Woodlands sits within the Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape area. At 195 Ha, it is the largest woodland in a chain of ancient woodlands that run along the eastern fringe of the wolds. The wolds is an area of high agricultural usage and as such woodland cover is low here, the county of Lincolnshire has an average tree cover of 4%, far below the national average. This makes this chain of ancient woodlands incredibly important in the local context. Of particular note are two woods owned and managed by the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT), Legbourne wood is 600m from the site and Muckton wood is a SSSI and only 500m from the site. Other local publicly accessible green spaces of note include Hubbard's Hills, a large park owned by Louth town council just on the edge of the town and Red Hill Nature Reserve, another LWT owned site which is largely open grassland.

The site itself is characteristic of the Lincolnshire wolds, relatively flat with some undulations. The wolds themselves have an underlying geology of mainly chalk and glacial deposits with steep sided, dry valleys caused by glacial melt water. Harrison Woodlands has one such dry valley making up its southwestern boundary. The valley contains a minor ephemeral watercourse that is spring fed and contains water during the wetter months. There are also two other minor, spring fed water courses on site that run within shallow valleys. These features make the site more interesting for both wildlife and its human visitors. The soil profile of the site means that the high points are shallow soil, only a few inches before hitting bedrock, whereas the low points tend to be heavy and prone to water-logging.

The woodland is a PAWs, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, and therefore home to a lot of the flora and fauna associated with ancient woodlands. Its past management, dating back to the 1940s or earlier, when the site was felled and restocked with conifers and beech and subsequently managed commercially, has led to the deterioration of the ecology associated with ancient woodlands found on site. The woodlands species structure has five general types: Beech, Conifer, mixed, ash plantation and recent restock but the presence of large ash coppice stools across the site and the frequency of wych elm would suggest that this sites naturally occurring vegetation would be of the Wet ash-wych elm woodland type as identified by G Peterken prior to the publication of the National Vegetation Classification index. There appears to be no translation of this woodland type within the NVC.

Coniferised areas of the site make up for about 30% of the canopy; ash plantation makes up about 30%, mixed woodland about 25% and beech dominated areas about 15%. There are 27 species of tree found on site with ash being the most dominant species. The mixed woodland area, which is the northern third of the site, has the best vertical structure and ground flora and is possibly the most nature rich area with an extensive ground flora plant list but also becoming increasingly affected by the invasive nonnative plant, Himalayan balsam. As expected, the coniferised areas of the site have very poor ground flora and the ash plantation, which makes up the bulk of the southern third of the woodland sits somewhere in between. Floral species of note are Herb paris, Moschatel, Twayblade and Broad-leaved Heleborine and there are extensive swathes of Bluebell, Wild Garlic and Dogs mercury throughout the site.

Non woodland habitat is not hugely present although there are several large ponds. These are all man made, created prior to the sites purchase by the Woodland Trust but all welcome additions to the habitat available on site. They have been created by creating artificial pools and dams in the small watercourses and provide added interest. There are also several old quarries scattered across the site, these are of note both as historical features but also will bring some benefits to wildlife by creating variety within the landform of the woodland. Veteran trees are not very well represented, with the majority of those present being either ash or wych elm coppice stools that have been

allowed to turn into trees. Both species are of course prone to serious disease so the retention and possible creation of any existing or future veterans of other species is important.

The site has excellent infrastructure with 5km of internal surfaced forest road, two large areas of hardstanding and an open sided agricultural barn. It is hoped that these features will make the restoration of the site easier to achieve. There is one public right of way that briefly dips in and out of the site along its southeastern boundary.

Harrison Woodlands are in fact two woodlands, with the names Haugham Wood and Burwell Wood. They are separated internally only by a parish boundary ditch and in effect do comprise one large woodland block. Both woods were purchased by a local landowner, Mr Harrison, and the Trust has honoured his legacy by retaining his name for the woods. Mr Harrison is responsible for the creation of the internal road network, the creation of the ponds on site and for retaining the site as a large, local woodland of high quality. The site is home to a Scheduled Ancient Monument as well as several other notable historical features including an extensive network of banks and ditches, old quarries and holloways in and out of the dry valley.

The site was acquired by the Woodland Trust in early 2025 and largely funded through a large public appeal. It is hoped that the Trust can find mutually beneficial ways of working with neighbours of the site such as the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and the vendor to make a positive impact for nature locally.

The Key Features of the site are:

Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Informal Public Access

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Due to restoration work to remove nonnative conifer trees, Harrison Woodlands will be a predominantly broadleaved. Conifers will no longer dominate the canopy or understorey in any stand, although scattered conifer will be retained as part of the woodland matrix, making up no more that 20% of the total canopy. Instead, young and maturing oak and birch trees will dominate the canopy with a healthy understorey of Hazel, Holly and Hawthorn and with a varied array of flora and fauna associated with ancient woodland throughout. Thinning of even aged beech stands will also take place to encourage diversity of species and age classes and to encourage natural regeneration. All works will be informed through regular monitoring and surveying to determine areas requiring restoration or other silvicultural work.

Veteran trees will have been mapped and retained for as long as biologically possible through a programme of halo thinning. The large, open, species rich rides will be retained and their edges improved by the removal of conifers. Deer populations will be sufficiently maintained to allow a thriving resilient woodland. The flow of water through the site will be understood and works to improve the hydrology of the site for the benefit of the downstream watercourses will have been explored and works carried out.

The site will be available for use by both individuals and groups undertaking any activities which are deemed appropriate and help to increase the public's appreciation of the woodland. Public access will be zoned towards the network of hard tracks, where it is more practical from a point of view of safety. Hence, some parts of the site will remain excluded from access, which will allow sensitive areas to be undisturbed and for restoration work to be undertaken without any conflict and risk to the public.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Description

The majority (194.5Ha) of the site is logged as a Planted Ancient Woodland site (PAWs) on the Ancient Woodland Inventory. Walk over surveys of the site conform to this as there are a large number of ancient woodland indicator species present in all parts of the site. There are perhaps a few pockets of the Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) that was here before the plantation, scattered throughout the site. These are associated with areas that are awkward to work such as historical or geological features, but the site as a whole has been clear felled and restocked at least once in the last century. This was largely carried out in the 1940s and 50s, under advice from the government who were trying to increase national timber productivity. The woodlands currently consist of a broad range of stand types, with 30 different tree species present on site. Ash is possibly the most represented species, appearing in most compartments as either a dominant species or as struggling natives surrounded by conifers. Other abundant species are Beech, Norway Spruce, European Larch and Douglas Fir. More recent clear fell and restocks over the past 20 years have added to the complexity of the woodland.

It is hoped in the long term to restore the woodlands to native broad-leaved woodland habitat, characteristic of the area with its associated flora and fauna. The woodland stands largely separated from other woodlands, with only small patches of trees in third party ownership immediately adjacent to the site. It is however part of a chain of ancient woodlands, some also PAWS, some ASNW, that sit along the eastern fringe of the Lincolnshire wolds. Surveys of the woodlands condition and inventory are undertaken periodically. The latest PAWS survey was undertaken in 2025, the proposed silvicultural plan is based upon the results of these surveys.

Significance

As the largest ancient woodland sitting along the eastern fringe of the Lincolnshire wolds and the third largest ancient woodland in Lincolnshire as a whole, the site is important on both the local and county scale. In a county with only 4% woodland cover, it makes up a significant portion of the percentage of ancient woodland within Lincolnshire and is a large block in the Wolds fringe woods network. This means that it is home to woodland specialist species that may colonise other nearby woodlands or treed areas.

With its diversity of stand types and large number of species and different age structures, the site lends itself as a demonstration site for good working practises and trialling different restoration techniques. As the site is large, it means bolder steps to restoration could be trialled here.

The woodlands are already home to some important species, both locally and nationally, and it is hoped that as the restoration programme gets underway, that it becomes even better habitat for wildlife in the future.

Opportunities & Constraints

Harrisons contains an economically viable conifer crop with the potential to provide a valuable broadleaf crop in the future. Fluctuations in the timber market could make any economic gains from the restoration work somewhat negligible.

The site has extensive operational infrastructure, with 5km of surfaced forest roads, two areas of hard-standing and an agricultural barn. It is hoped that these facilities will ensure a good price for the timber on site is obtained and that the work here is attractive to contractors.

The low-lying areas of the site will likely be difficult to work due to water-logging. It is unknown at the time of writing this management plan, to what extent the spring fed watercourses may become wet during the autumn and winter months. These may cause limitations to access in these areas. Furthermore, the watercourses that exit the site on the eastern boundary, feed into the river Great Eau, one of only a small group of chalk streams in the area and therefore regionally important.

The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT) own and manage several woodlands within the same geographical area and their sites are known under the umbrella term of "Wolds edge Woods". Harrisons is certainly a wolds edge wood and it may be that there are opportunities to work together with the LWT.

Factors Causing Change

Regenerating conifer species across the site are out performing native broadleaf regeneration.

Threats from pests and tree diseases such as ash dieback, Phytophora ramorum and Ips typographus.

Antisocial behaviour such as fires, mountain biking and fly tipping could have a detrimental effect on the ecology and the public's enjoyment of the site.

The Himalayan balsam which is becoming increasingly widespread, will suppress both native ground flora as well as regenerating tree seedlings.

The high density of deer on site will continue to be detrimental to the tree seedlings that are so fundamental to the success of restoration here that their numbers will have to be monitored and kept in check.

Grey squirrels are impacting the recruitment of future canopy trees across the site, especially in any areas that have been clear felled and replanted. It is important that this is monitored and GS numbers controlled when neccessary.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To restore the wood to its former status as ancient woodland habitat consisting predominantly of native broad leaved trees which it possessed for centuries until the clear fell and restocking of exotic species that occurred in the 1940s and 50s. The process of restoration will be readily achieved in those areas designated as secure in the PAWS survey but the areas in the threatened and critical categories are likely to take a number of silvicultural operations spaced over a long period of time. The transitional habitats along the ride sides and watercourse, the veteran trees and standing and fallen deadwood will form an important contribution to the interest and biodiversity of the wood. It is envisaged that oak will form the main canopy species, with birch, field maple, hazel etc. in the understorey. The woodland will be managed in such a way as to promote variety in terms of species and age classes with natural regeneration of native species encouraged throughout.

Populations of deer and grey squirrels will be managed to ensure they are not a threat to woodland condition. Eradication of non-native invasive species (Himalayan balsam, Rhododendron ponticum) will have taken place

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

Commence a programme of silvicultural operations across the site as informed by the recent Ancient Woodland Restoration survey. A work prioritisation exercise has been carried out with scored criteria selected based on current WT guidelines and expert opinion. These criteria include the category of threat that pre-plantation features present on site are existing under (as ascertained via the AWR survey); presence of invasive species; risk of tree disease and potential funding for the operation. Initial programme of works details the following operations:

2026:
- Cmpt 9 – remove all sycamore regeneration to increase light levels. Plant holly along northern side of track to encourage holly growth. This will help alleviate neighbours' concerns about insecure boundary.
- Cmpt10 - 20% thin of conifers with a focus on Western Red Cedar (WRC) and Western Hemlock (WH). Halo around existing Broad Leaved trees (BLs). Two small blocks of WRC within the cmpt will be clear felled as Regeneration Felling coupes.
- Cmpt11 - Regeneration fell of small coupe of WH (PAWS zone 11a) and removal of other WH within same PAWs Zone.
- Cmpt14 (Paws Zone 14ad) - 20% thin of conifers with a focus on WH and Lawsons Cypress (LC).
- Cmpt16a - Remove all young conifers growing either side of PRoW leading down into valley.
- Cmpt21 - Fell 15 trees at edge of compartment where it meets the road. This will enable the construction of a small area for visitor parking.

2027:
- 12 – Regeneration fell of all WRC growing with oaks in PZ12d. This will free up the canopy of all oaks in small area.
- 13 - 20% thin of WRC/NS (PZ13a)
- 15a - 20% thin of Norway Spruce (NS) in PAWS zone 15a and 15b. Halo around existing BL species and other important conservation features. Retain shade over large fallen Ancient/Veteran Trees (AVTs).
- 15d and 16 - Clear fell and restock NS growing in valley bottom, PAWS zones 15d and 16d. Current NS stock here is becoming increasingly windblown and any attempt at thinning here will exacerbate this issue. A clear fell and restock with willow and alder is more appropriate.
- 20 -20% thin of WRC and NS in PZ20a
- 22 - Regeneration fell of small area of WRC. Area allowed to naturally regenerate. (PZ22d). Remove selected NS from PZ22a. 20% thin of PZ22b.

2028:
- 3 – 20% thin of EL PZ3a. PZ3b remove all conifers.
- 11e - 20% thin of EL
- 15c – 20% Thin of EL on far side of valley. PZ 15c Thin of BE PZ15f. Historic feature to be considered.
- 17b – 20% Thin of EL on far side of valley. PZ17b.
- 21 – 20% Thin EL/BE

2029:
– 7b – 30% thin DF
- 11a (PZ11cdf) – Thin conifers in favour of BL species. Halo around BL then matrix thin rest of cmpt. Be aware of over

exposure of AVTs present along watercourse.
- 11b – First thin of pole stage trees. Focus on non natives. Remove ALL EG and WH. Remove 30% of stems.
- 12 – PZ12abc Halo thin around BL. Matrix thin rest of conifers. Be aware of over exposure of AVTs present along watercourse.
- 14b – PZ14b. First thin of pole stage trees. Focus on non natives. Remove ALL LC and WH. Remove 30% of stems.

2030:
- 3 - 20% thin area of Beech (BE) PZ3c. Select future veterans or trees with interesting conservation features and halo around these and any other BL species. Remove any conifers as part of thin.
- 5 – 20% thin of two areas of BE (PZ5 and 6)
- 8b - 20% thin of BE and European Larch (EL). Halo around any other BL species. Remove all EL from on top of and around HF.

2031:
- 12 – 20% thin of BE in PAWS zone 12e. Halo around any other BL species
- 13 – 20% thin of BE and EL in PAWS zone 13b. Halo around any other BL species.
- 15b - 20% thin of PAWS zone 15e with a focus on removing WRC but also to thin BE. Halo around any other BL species.
- 16 – 20% thin of BE (EL?) in PZ16a and PZ16b. Halo around any other BL species.
- 17b - Thin of BE PZ17c. Historic feature to be considered.
- 22 - PAWs zone 22c. 20% thin of BE. Halo around any other BL species. Care to be taken around SAM. Remove EL from SAM.

2032:
-10 - 20% thin of conifers with a focus on Western Red Cedar (WRC) and Western Hemlock (WH). Halo around existing Broad Leaved trees (BLs).
- Cmpt14a - 20% thin of conifers with a focus on WH and Lawsons Cypress (LC). PZ14d Block of WH at 0.82Ha to be clear felled and restocked with native BLs.

2033:
- 13 - 20% thin of WRC/NS (PZ13a)
- 15a - 20% thin of Norway Spruce (NS) in PAWS zone 15a. Halo around existing BL species and other important conservation features. Retain shade over large fallen Ancient/Veteran Trees (AVTs).
- 20 -20% thin of WRC and NS in PZ20a

2034:
- 3 – 20% thin of EL PZ3a.
- 11e - 20% thin of EL
- 15c – 20% Thin of EL on far side of valley. PZ 15c.
- 17b – 20% Thin of EL on far side of valley. PZ17b.
- 21 – 20% Thin EL/BE

2035:
– 7b – 20% thin of DF
- 11a (PZ11cdf) – Thin conifers in favour of BL species. Halo around BL then matrix thin rest of cmpt. Be aware of over exposure of AVTs present along watercourse.

- 12 – PZ12ab Halo thin around BL. Matrix thin rest of conifers. Be aware of over exposure of AVTs present along watercourse

2036:
- 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 - 10% thin of conifers within cmpt.
- 7a - Remove all NS from subcompartment

Within the plan period seek a tenant for the barn on site. Tie tenancy of barn to small woodland management tasks within the site. Work list to include but is not limited to:
- Thinning and coppicing of European Larch and Sweet Chestnut in Cmpt 8a
- Coppicing of hazel in Paws Zone 18.
- Coppicing of sycamore in 17a.

Seek a tenant who can bring some innovation and add value to the site by either creating products or hosting training events, ideally both.

Ensure reduction of conifers across the site, focusing on freeing up native broadleaved trees, particularly any pre-plantation trees. Tree replacement will be carried out by natural selection in the most part, although as detailed above, there are a few small areas where restocking by planting will occur. Additionally, it may turn out that no suitable regeneration appears post intervention and, in this case, enrichment planting will be carried out. In all cases, if no regeneration by natural processes occurs within 5 years of an operation, planting with suitable species will be considered.

Within the plan period explore the possibility of creating an onsite tree nursery, staffed by volunteers, which may be used to restock the site as and when it becomes necessary to do so. It would be ideal if the seeds used for the nursery could be collected from within the site or from the nearby woodlands owned and managed by the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trusts.

Veteran trees are to continue to be mapped and works to free their canopies undertaken. This is to be tied in with harvesting contracts in order to make efficient use of resources.

Organise a rolling programme of control of conifer regeneration based on recent survey and prioritisation mapping exercise saved to site file. This work is to commence in 2026 as part of the estate maintenance contract. It is hoped that volunteers may also play a part in reducing the quantity of small conifer regeneration on site.

Ensure that Rhododendron ponticum and Himalayan balsam are being controlled by creating a separate Non Native Invasive Species management plan and implementing it. It is hoped that the bulk of the work to eradicate these species can be carried out by volunteers, either corporate, staff or private individuals. However, it may be that it is necessary to engage contractors as well.

Continue to monitor the effects of deer on the woodland by carrying out a full HIA alongside a thermal drone survey in 2029. Supplement the data gained from this and the one carried out in 2025 by conducting abbreviated herbivore impact assessments in 2027, 2031 and 2033 . Complete exclosure surveys of each deer exclosure plot annually and save them to the site file. Carry out deer management as informed by HIAs.

Install deer fence around compartment 18 in 2027/28 and leave this whole area as minimum intervention. Ensure any ash trees with ADB that may fall onto the fencing are dealt with prior to installation.

Conduct a squirrel impact assessment during the early part of 2026. Squirrel control will occur on the site as it has been happening historically and the squirrel population, if left unchecked, will take a toll on the production of large canopy forming trees across the site. Squirrel control will occur under contract, by shooting at baited hoppers.

4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

Description

Harrisons Woodlands are comprised of the two historical woodlands Haugham Wood and Burwell Wood. They are in reality one contiguous block of woodland with the parish boundary within the site. They are both Planted Ancient Woodland Sites covering just under 200 hectares (480 acres), situated between the villages of Litte Cawthorpe, Muckton, Haugham and Burwell, within the picturesque Lincolnshire Wolds National Landscape. The wolds are generally an arable landscape with little woodland cover, however Harrisons sits amongst a series of other ancient woodlands that are spread along the southerly eastern edge of the wolds.

As an ancient woodland with a high forest canopy, the site has a lot to offer aesthetically to site visitors. There are many different woodland types throughout, and the site also has some interesting geological features that add vertical complexity, such as a shallow valley running along the southwestern edge of the wood and some internal water courses.

The main access into the site is located on Burwell Road, just out of Muckton. There is a small area of hard standing which can accommodate approximately 8 cars, and access point through a kissing gate leading into the wood. There are 4 other minor entrances to the site, two with gates but two of which have squeeze gaps.

A 5km long network of surfaced roads are located within the woodland, which links up the southern access points to the northern one at Muckton Bottom. There are a further 4km of unsurfaced grassy rides throughout the site. As the site is a new acquisition and contains a lot of ash trees, the decision was made to initially limit public access to just the surfaced roads. Wooden field gates have been installed to encourage people to stay in areas that are safe for them.

There are simple signs on all the entrances but no interpretation boards or maps. There is a public footpath running around the north of the site and another that runs along the southern edge, just entering the site briefly at two different points.

Members of the public will be welcome to walk the surfaced path initially. It is not a management objective to have the site as a high public engagement site as it is rather isolated and away from any large population centres. The nearby town of Louth is home to just under 20,000 people so it may be that the majority of site visitors are from the surrounding villages or Louth.

The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust own and manage two woodlands which are very close to the site, both of which are open to the public. The council owned Hubbards Hills Country park sits just on the edge of Louth and this is very popular with locals. That has a tea room and car park and is a very popular green attraction in the locality.

There are currently two volunteer wardens associated with the site and a woodland working group is building its membership to start to work on site.

Significance

At 195Ha, Harrison Woodlands are the third largest woodland in Lincolnshire. They are the second largest PAWS site that the Trust owns in England. Lincolnshire has just 4% tree cover so this site is very significant both regionally and nationally for the trust.

As an ancient woodland, it is a valuable site for engaging people with the importance and significance of ancient woodland and is an ideal opportunity to educate about PAWS restoration work.

The rich diversity of wildlife and the ancient woodland habitat has potential to attract interest from diverse audiences. The extensive network of paths/rides give sufficient scope for all types of activity on foot from walking the dog to running and orienteering.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities

- Harrisons has a generally flat aspect making walking easy and enjoyable throughout the whole of the woodland.
- The woodland contains a number of walking environments from open straight rides to enclosed narrow sinuous paths which are capable of appealing to a broad spectrum of preferences.
- There are sufficient points of interest distributed throughout the wood to engage the visitor. These include historical features such as the scheduled ancient monuments and other historical features, small-scale habitats such as the ponds and the dry, post glacial valley as well as the larger wood itself. These points of interest should be a focus for any onsite interpretation.
- Partnership working opportunities with the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and Wolds National Landscape team.
- Rich and diverse local history shared with adjacent historical sites gives opportunities to develop interpretation and the possibility of partnership working and cross-signposting with adjacent sites to open up to wider audiences
- Diverse ancient woodland habitat and wildlife which gives opportunities for visitor engagement and education
- Opportunities to engage visitors with PAWS restoration work and WT messaging round protection and restoration of ancient woodlands
- Large internal areas of hard standing mean that the site is suitable to host large groups for special events.

Constraints

- Car park is small so limited scope for parking for casual visitors
- For a significant period ahead silvicultural operations will form an important part of the management of the site. Therefore there will be a number of months during the year when the public will be denied access for their own safety to some paths and rides. (Although this in itself provides an educational opportunity).
- Adequate signage when and where needed will be important in maintaining the safety of all users of the wood during felling operations.

Factors Causing Change

Increased numbers of visitors to the site as a result of increased engagement.

Restoration work will inevitably mean disruptions to access during operations which may mean the closure of paths and routes, and relatively long periods where access is reduced.

Change in character of the wood as PAWS restoration continues.

Ash trees are a large part of the canopy so regular inspections and tree safety operations will have to take place.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Harrison Woodlands will provide an extensive area of high quality green space to a wide range of users both from the local community and the wider urban population. It will be an excellent example of ancient woodland restoration and recognised as such within the professional sector, being used as a demonstration site to educate the public and influence landowners. The wood is also valued by visitors and locals for its wildlife, history and the benefits the woodland brings to a predominantly arable landscape.

Entrances and signage are welcoming and well-maintained, and orientation points at key locations mean visitors can confidently explore the whole of the woodland. A network of managed paths provide a range of circular routes which pass through a range of varied habitat types,

Visitor experience is enhanced where appropriate with innovative and inspiring interpretation, which brings to life the historical stories of the wood and celebrates its wildlife and diversity.

Local people are proud of the wood, and use it regularly for recreational purposes. There's a strong sense of ownership locally, and the community is knowledgeable about the fascinating history of the site and its links with surrounding heritage venues within the wider landscape.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

• Maintain relationships with the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, East Lindsey District Council and other key local stakeholders to utilise opportunities for joint working as and when they arise.
• Ensure regular maintenance of new signage at all entrances through annual checks.
• Maintain paths and edges. Monitor scrub and tree growth on the edge of the surfaced rides to ensure that they do not become over grown / damp and wet due to shading. Keep the surfaced tracks scraped clean periodically to prevent them from disappearing under leaf mould and detritus. Cut the most popular paths and rides twice a year.
• Ensure temporary signage/interpretation is installed as and when felling/harvesting works are planned.

4.3 f3 Archaeological Feature

Description

The site has several interesting historical features. Of most note is the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) which sits just inside the site along the southeastern boundary. It has the Historic Environment Record (HER) number MLI43603. The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of two Bronze Age bowl barrows. Although the mounds are

now somewhat obscured by beech trees, they would formerly have appeared as prominent landscape features when approached from the east and west. The southern mound is some 20 meters in diameter and around 2 meters high with gently sloping sides and a slightly flattened summit. The northern mound, which lies some 15 meters to the north-west, is of a similar diameter, standing to a maximum of 1 meter. Its summit is uneven, an effect thought to be caused by the uprooting of trees. The encircling ditches from which material for the mounds would have been quarried are not visible but are thought to survive buried beneath the present ground surface.

There is one more HE Record within the site, a large earthwork consisting of a central mound up to 5 feet high, with a ditch on either side. The official record shows it to be roughly 460m long, however the earthwork is actually nearly 1.2km long, leaving the site at both ends. There is also a further 600m of earthwork which aligns with the parish boundary between Burwell and Haugham, which intersects the site.

Two more earth mounds, very similar in size to the SAM mentioned above are also present on site. These are located in compartment 8b. Historic England and the county archaeologist both agreed that these were likely to be further barrow mounds and could one day be scheduled.

There are several historical quarries of significant interest across the site. The largest two are found along the southwestern edge of the wood, on the far side of the valley but many more appear throughout the site.

There is a large bunded area built across one of the watercourses which are found on site. This bund appears on maps from 1902. It is not known why it was built.

There appears to be several holloways leading into the valley from both sides. These could however also be natural features caused by water as the valley is the result of glacial melt water and so no longer has any permanent water courses associated with it.

Significance

The site not only contains historical features from the bronze age but also is neighboured to the south east by the historic parkland of Burwell Hall and to the south west by the remains of Burwell Priory. The remains of Burwell Hall lie to the south east of the site and there are still several buildings which relate to that estate locally. Burwell Priory is nothing more than buried remains in a grazed field. There are also tumuli situated just outside of Haugham. So this area of the wolds is littered with historical interest.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:
Available for future archaeological studies/ research.
Possible added visitor interest. (interpretation opportunity)
Constraints:
Limits the kind of activities permitted in the areas where the features sit.

Factors Causing Change

Possible root damage to under soil archaeology or windblow/ root plate lifting. Possible mammal damage (rabbits/ badgers) Erosion arising through visitor/pedestrian use or misuse (e.g. Motorbikes/ mountain bikes/ horses)
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Protect and maintain the archaeology in its current state, not allowing activity or root structures to adversely affect the features.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Within this plan period remove all larch from on or in close proximity to the two pairs of burial mounds. This was a recommendation from Historic England and the county archaeologist. Continue to visually monitor archaeological feature for erosion and tree stability improving paths if human activity is causing erosion and coppicing unstable trees to protect existing aspect. Works identified through Biennial inspection by site manager.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	March
2026	PC - Squirrel Control - Hoppers		May
2026	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2026	LC - Initial Site Clearance	Works associated with the clearance/removal of site debris / rubbish	May
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2026	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	May
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2026	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	May
2026	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	June

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	June
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June
2026	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	July
2026	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	July
2026	PC - Squirrel Control - Hoppers		August
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	September
2026	AW - Management Access Capital	Works associated with installing new or replacement management access infrastructure. Such as management access gates, vehicle bridges, fencing and surfacing works.	September
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	October
2026	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2026	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	May
2026	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2026	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	May
2026	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2026	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2027	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	December
2027	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2027	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2027	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2027	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2027	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2027	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	May
2027	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2027	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	May
2027	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	May
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2027	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2027	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	May
2027	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2027	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	December
2028	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	May
2028	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2028	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	May
2028	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2028	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2028	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2028	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2028	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2028	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2028	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2029	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2029	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2029	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2029	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2029	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2029	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2029	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2029	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	
2029	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	May
2029	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2029	WMI - Ancient / Vet Tree Restoration	Works associated with the restoration/protection of ancient, veteran trees or culturally significant trees – such as re-pollarding, initial halo thinning , redirecting paths	May
2030	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2030	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2030	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2030	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2030	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2030	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2030	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2030	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2030	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2030	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2030	WC - Tree Weeding / Fertilising	Works associated with tree weeding and fertilising operations to ensure the successful establishment of planted trees	May
2030	WC - Tree Planting / Seeding	Works associated with tree planting / tree seeding for woodland creation sites	May
2030	SL - Tree Safety Silviculture Work	Retrieving data. Wait a few seconds and try to cut or copy again.	May
2031	WC - Tree Planting / Seeding	Works associated with tree planting / tree seeding for woodland creation sites	May
2031	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	May
2031	WC - Tree Weeding / Fertilising	Works associated with tree weeding and fertilising operations to ensure the successful establishment of planted trees	May
2031	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2031	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2031	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2031	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2031	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2031	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2031	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2032	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2032	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2032	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2032	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2032	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2032	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2032	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2032	WC - Tree Weeding / Fertilising	Works associated with tree weeding and fertilising operations to ensure the successful establishment of planted trees	May
2032	WC - Tree Planting / Seeding	Works associated with tree planting / tree seeding for woodland creation sites	May
2032	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2032	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2033	WC - Tree Weeding / Fertilising	Works associated with tree weeding and fertilising operations to ensure the successful establishment of planted trees	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2033	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2033	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May
2033	PE - Events - General	Provision of materials needed to support a WT event / guided walk such as refreshments / shelters / mobile toilets	May
2033	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2033	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	May
2033	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2033	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2034	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	May

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	9.03	Ash	1910	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment is dominated by ash with a mix of oak and beech and a small number of conifers scattered throughout. The ash is severely affected by Chalara, with dying trees visible in the canopy. Hazel provides dense understorey in patches; some stools have been coppiced along the ride edge in recent years. Bracken and bramble patches cover the ground with dog's mercury on the edges, a moss layer, herb Robert and bugle also present. Overall, the structure is moderately varied and natural regeneration is taking place.						
2a	10.33	Ash	1910	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment is dominated by ash with a mix of oak and beech and a small number of conifers scattered throughout. The ash is severely affected by Chalara, with dying trees visible in the canopy. Hazel provides dense understorey in patches; some stools have been coppiced along the ride edge in recent years. Bracken and bramble patches cover the ground with dog's mercury on the edges, a moss layer, herb Robert and bugle also present. Overall, the structure is moderately varied and natural regeneration is taking place.						
3a	4.75	Beech	1900	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Mainly semi-mature compartment with mature beech throughout. Beech dominates, with ash and larch mixed in and some naturally regenerated sycamore. The understorey is scarce, particularly under the beech. The ground slopes in places. Extensive patches of native bluebell present and dog's mercury features along the edges. Deadwood can be seen throughout. Patches of Himalayan balsam in wetter areas to north.						
4a	7.98	Douglas fir	1920	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
The compartment comprised mature Douglas fir, ash and oak. The canopy is dense in places and hazel provides areas of understorey, occasional beech, elm, silver birch, elder and spindle in the understory. Ash features more heavily to the north and is severely affected by Chalara some of which are very large with veteran features developing. Bracken and grass dominate the ground flora some patches of dog's mercury and male fern, with areas of damp ground with rushes and meadowsweet. A pond is located at the eastern end and could be opened up. Part						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
of the southern ride has been opened up, creating a good wide ride. The southern end of the compartment had less understory with sparse tree canopy.						
5a	6.46	Ash	1910	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment is similar to compartments 1, 2 and 6 which it joins up with. Ash, oak and beech are the main canopy species with conifer featuring more heavily to the south. The structure is varied with hazel providing dense understorey throughout except for under the beech. (Ash and Beech make up 70%). Ash is affected by Chalara. Dog's mercury, bramble, bracken and nettle cover the ground. Deadwood features throughout. Himalayan balsam is present along the north-western ride.						
6a	11.68	Ash	1910	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment joins up with compartments 1, 2, 5 and 6 and is therefore similar in composition. Ash dominates (50%) the canopy and is suffering from the effects of Chalara. Oak, and Norway spruce also feature but are less widespread. The main composition is ash and oak over hazel and the structure is varied. A few large beech can be seen scattered throughout. Bramble and bracken cover the ground with an occasional mix of AW indicators but not strongly characterised. The adjacent rides would benefit from being opened up. This compartment contains the wood yard and work area. Approx 30% of the ground cover was Himalayan balsam. Especially around work areas and wet ground.						
7a	3.76	Douglas fir	1930	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Compartment 7a is similar to compartment 4 comprising mature Douglas fir, ash and oak. The canopy is dense in places and hazel provides areas of understorey. Ash features more heavily to the south and is severely affected by Chalara. Ground flora is sparse comprising occasional bracken and grass, with lords-and ladies noted.						
7b	4.44	Mixed conifers	1990	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This southeastern section of compartment 7 contains conifer and broadleafed trees (predominantly ash, oak) planted in 1990 along consecutive rows within a fence. The plantation has become very dense with the faster-growing conifers completely shading out broadleaf stands. The northwestern sections have more ash and hazel and have a dense understorey over bramble and grass. Bluebells are still present in the ground flora of the conifer plantation.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
8a	4.48	European larch	1994	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
The western side of this compartment slopes down to the west and is planted with larch and sweet chestnut laid out in alternated blocks of 3 single species rows. Planted in 1994, the trees have grown into a very dense woodland. A large proportion of the trees are suffering from overcrowding. Along the shallow valley bottom is an open area with a wet flush running through it, lined infrequently by sallow and hawthorn shrubs approx. 10m wide. Himalayan balsam is prolific in this area.						
8b	12.61	Beech	1954	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A surfaced track separates compartment 8b, which comprises a mature beech and larch-dominated canopy with some ash and oak. This section had little understorey or ground vegetation under the beech canopy, patches of grass were present where the canopy opened towards the woodland edge. Some beech and holly were naturally regenerating. Deadwood is present. A wide ride enters the compartment from the north, heads to the centre and then continues on towards the northwest. The northwestern section would benefit from being opened up.						
9a	1.3	Beech	1900	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
"Parkers Plantation". This compartment stretches out to the northeast of the main woodland block and encompasses the northern entrance to the woodland. Good condition mix of native trees. Elm, holly and sycamore are regenerating freely within the area under a canopy of predominantly beech with some ash and oak. Roe deer were seen here during the survey.						
10a	8.5	Norway spruce	1955	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Norway spruce and oak plantation with dense bracken and lots of brambles underneath. Quite a uniform compartment with scarce understorey and lack of structural diversity, as would be expected in a conifer and oak plantation. Occasional spruce and broadleaf regeneration can be seen. Oak becomes more dominant heading north.						
11a	8.65	Mixed conifers	1956	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
This compartment is dominated by conifers with ash dotted throughout. Large redwoods can be seen on the edges. The area is very dark and dense with little understorey so would benefit from thinning to open it up. Grass and bracken cover the ground.						
11b	1.96	Silver birch	2012	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A rectangular section to the east of compartment 11which has been felled, deer fenced and replanted with a mix of birch, conifer and hazel several years ago. No apparent retained mature trees. The area has developed well but will need thinning to benefit the ground flora and natural regeneration. Dense healthy regeneration in this area and no evidence of deer damage.						
12a	8.73	Mixed conifers	1954	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
The compartment is primarily a dense mix of conifer with areas of beech to the south. The ground slopes down to the north into the conifer. Limited understorey throughout, as expected under beech and dense conifer. Western red cedar to the west.						
13a	8.46	Mixed conifers	1955	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment was originally planted with groups of mixed conifer and groups of mixed broadleaves. Some of the conifer was removed in previous thinning operations. Trees are generally of good form. Some holly and birch natural regeneration is visible in open patches but understorey is generally limited.						
14a	4.98	Mixed conifers	1956	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment is mainly a dense conifer plantation with a few broad leaves. Trees are in poor health due to high density, and absent understory and ground flora. Heading south some more broadleaves are present						
14b	3.65	Mixed native broadleaves	2011	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This sub-compartment has been felled and replanted several years ago, protected by a rabbit/deer-proof fence. The section is now a regenerating native broadleaf composition of approximately 4m in height with mature ash and oak						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
left standing. Most ash is suffering from dieback. The area has developed well with alder, hazel, birch and guelder rose.						
14c	2.04	Mixed native broadleaves	1955	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A strip of broadleaved woodland between the conifer plantation of compartment 14a and the forestry track that acts at the compartment boundary to the southwest and southeast. This woodland consists of a natural broadleaved composition with ash, oak, hazel, elm and hawthorn.						
15a	1.38	Norway spruce	1958	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A small block of norway spruce casting heavy shade. Within the centre of the block, there is a patch of wet ground and the beginings of an arm of the valley. This area was not coniferised and remains a pocket of ecological interest within the subcompartment.						
15b	3.25	Beech	1958	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Hanging valley side. Mainly beech woodland with limited understorey but dotted throughout with western red cedar and douglas fir.						
15c	6.48	Norway spruce	1958	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Far valley side and valley bottom. Tree species is a reasonable mix but dominated by Norway spruce and European Larch. Other species include pines, ash and oak. The valley bottom is largely dry.						
16a	7.5	Beech	1954	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This part of the compartment of woodland at the south of the site narrows down towards the road and a gated entrance. A broadleaf mix of mainly beech and ash dominates, with some larch and sycamore mixed in. The understorey is scarce except for a bit of sycamore regeneration and grass in places. The ground is sloped and a small picturesque pond lies at the bottom of the valley. A signposted footpath cuts from north-east to southwest.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
17a	11.8	Ash	1945	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
The flatter parts of compartment 17 comprising the northern and central sections have been thinned in the past and natural regeneration is becoming well established. Mature stands of ash have been left to provide cover for the regenerating sycamore and hazel; which now provides a good understory. Some additional planting of broadleaved trees has taken place. Bracken and grass cover the ground in the more open patches.						
17b	2.76	Mixed broadleaves	2024	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This linear compartment is flat towards the northeast and then slopes down into a valley along the southwestern edge. Beech, ash and sycamore are the main species. The slopes in this compartment are very exposed and susceptible to wind blow. An area along the valley has been planted with additional trees where trees have been blown over. These areas along the valley bottom and to the south of the compartment have a higher proportion of conifers. The southern end is denser and ash can be seen dying in the canopy.						
18a	7.64	Ash	1945	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Ash affected by Chalara dominates this compartment. A few small-leaved lime, oak and sweet chestnut are scattered throughout. The understorey is dense with hazel, hawthorn, birch and sallow.						
19a	4.43	Oak (pedunculate)	2022	Min-intervention		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
The infected ash in this area had been clear felled and replanted with oak, small-leaved lime, beech, alder, wild cherry and mixed shrubs. A few standard trees such as sweet chestnut and oak have been left within the area. Ground flora dominated by grasses where the canopy has been opened up, some recognisable ground flora underneath re-establishing scrub.						
19b	4.48	Ash	1945	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This area is predominantly ash-dominated canopy suffering badly from Chalara. Understory and tree regeneration are generally well-established in the woodland compartment. High potential for natural regeneration once						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
the diseased canopy is removed. A significant stand of Rhododendron has established within the eastern corner of the parcel.						
20a	9.49	Mixed conifers	1953	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This is a mixed compartment containing groups of conifers and broadleaves. Hazel and elm provide an understorey where light can reach the ground. Bramble, grass and nettle cover the ground. Ash and conifer cover make up approximately 35%. The ride to the southwest has been scalloped in the past and provides a relative species diverse understory.						
21a	4.55	Beech	1953	High forest		Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Beech provides the main canopy cover towards the south of this compartment, moving into larch heading north and east. The understorey is limited under the beech as expected and the area is dark and dense in places. The odd hazel and holly can be seen. Open patches within the conifer contain more ground flora such as bramble and bracken where the light penetrates the canopy. The occasional mature oak and areas of natural regeneration. The compartment contains a very narrow belt which leads out to the road and a gated entrance.						
22a	10.07	Ash	1954	High forest	Archaeological features	Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment is primarily diseased ash with a similar composition to compartments 18 and 19 adjacent but with sections of conifer at either end to the northeast and southwest. The ash is severely affected by Chalara. Most of the canopy consists of dead ash or conifer. The understorey is dense hazel and hawthorn, rose, semi-mature oak and holly saplings, are also present. Grass, nettle and bramble cover the ground. The conifer patches are dense. Two bronze age bowl barrows are located along the south-eastern boundary.						

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland
Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland
Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site
Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up
Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf
A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy
The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell
Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment
Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

Conifer
A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry
A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice
Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species
Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer
Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell
The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention
Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention
Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland
Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)
A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species
Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration
Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance
The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking
Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer
Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand
Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment
Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning
The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes
Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding
The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established.

Windblow/Windthrow
Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.