

# Archers Wood

(Plan period – 2024 to 2029)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Management Plan Content Page

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## 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](http://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](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk)

or contact the Woodland Trust

[operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto: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
2. Site Description
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4. Key Features
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Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Archers Wood

Location:	Sawtry	Grid	reference:	TL173810	OS	1:50,000	Sheet	No.	142
Area:	18.61 hectares (45.99 acres)								
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Scheduled Ancient Monument, Tree Preservation Order								
Internal Designations:	N/A								

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Archer's wood is a prominent feature in the landscape, lying at the foot of a boulder clay ridge close to the fen edge of Huntingdonshire and visible from the nearby A1. It is one of a cluster of ancient woodlands in this part of Cambridgeshire, including the nearby Aversley wood, also owned by the Woodland Trust and Natural England's Monks wood.

A wet Ash/Field maple and Pedunculate oak/Hazel type woodland (NVC type W8). However also notably contains large number of Wild Service trees. Pendulous sedge (and other Carex), Dog's mercury and Bluebell dominate the ground flora with ancient woodland indicators such as Stinking iris and Early purple orchid also mentioned in the records. Primrose, oxlips, wood anemone and Stitchwort are also common sights. The Elm area (compartment 4) was clear-felled in the late 1980's prior to the trusts ownership in response to Dutch elms disease (DED). Subsequently planted up with a mix of broad-leaved trees (including ash, oak and goat willow), Elm is also regenerating very successfully and dominates until succumbing to DED at between 3-5m in height.

Historically Archers Wood was managed as coppice with standards until the beginning of the 20th century, but evidence of its earlier history is still visible in compartment 2 by way of extensive earthworks dating from a 14th century abbey underneath. The rest of the earth works were in the adjacent field, however they were flattened in the early 1980's.

The solid geology is Oxford Clay overlain by glacial till with a mixture of sand and loess in the topsoil. Both clays are calcareous but made slightly acid by the sand and leaching. Soils are surface water gleys belonging to the Hanslope Series. These are ill drained and suffer from poaching from even moderate use in wet periods.

Surrounding land use is largely arable fields, intensively managed and hosting a verity of crops. Stony, heavy soil limits root crops to low grade beets, but oilseed rape and cereals are in regular rotation.

An extensive path and ride system allows good access to all of the four woodland compartments, however in cpt 2 the path crosses the manorial earthworks and can be difficult due to slopes. Several of the paths were created following Trust purchase of the wood. One ride is thought to be of older origin and has the remnants of a good flora still. Rides are mown annually for access.

Much of the site is well used by the public, as access is easy for those travelling by car, however parking is limited.

The key features are:

Archaeological Feature

Ancient Semi-natural woodland

Informal public access

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

Archers will be allowed to continue to develop as a high forest woodland structure, with intervention supporting natural processes to maintain the present diversity of species in the canopy and understory. Re-introduction of coppice is unfavourable now the stools are relatively sparse and the structure is too diluted.

Deadwood, both standing and fallen, will be retained where it is safe to do so. Age structure across the site is varied and should be actively developed by retaining standards past maturity and into veteran status, as well as encouraging natural regeneration of at least 3 native tree species across the site, through control of deer populations as well as protection from browsing where necessary. The population of wild service trees will be managed so as to retain them and keep them thriving for as long as possible. The deer population and these effects will be monitored and action will continue to be taken to control excessive browsing through culling. The desired long term vision will be to reduce the deer population to sustainable number where browsing will not have an adverse effect on the site ground flora and natural broadleaf regeneration.

Intervention will also be required to maintain the current floristically diverse areas of open rides within the wood enriching the overall diversity of habitats within Archers wood. The desired condition of the open ground habitat will be to have a wide floristically rich ride with good scrubby edge habit. This will be achieved by annual cutting and rotational ride edge coppicing.

The site will be regularly enjoyed by local people via the network of paths and rides which will be maintained as open and easy to follow. Entrances will be clearly marked and branded, maintained to encourage pedestrian access but restrict damaging traffic such as horses and motorbikes.

Archers wood has features of archaeological interest situated in the western part of the wood. These earth banks and ditches are from mediaeval activity, the last vestiges of a larger site which once existed in field to the west. This should be protected and maintained in its current state, not allowing activity or root structures to adversely affect the archaeology.

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Archaeological Feature

<b>Description</b>
Earth banks and ditches from mediaeval activity, the last vestiges of a larger site which once existed in field to the west. a scheduled ancient monument it is thought to be part of a Cistercian Monastic Grange built in the 1300s.
<b>Significance</b>
Archaeology provides an historical record of past management on that part of the wood, which is of intrinsic interest. The rest of the feature has been put under the plough. - Area designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument (ID number: 363918)
<b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>
Opportunities: Available for future archaeological studies/ research. Possible added visitor interest. (interpretation opportunity) Constraints: Limits the kind of activities permitted in this compartment.
<b>Factors Causing Change</b>
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)
<b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b>
Protect and maintain the archaeology in its current state, not allowing activity or root structures to adversely affect the features.
<b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b>
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. Engage with Historic England about feature at least once during plan period to ensure correct approach.

### 4.2 f2 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

<b>Description</b>
Ash- field maple with some oak with good understorey structure and composition including hazel, midland hawthorn and wild service trees. Some ground flora of interest including Bluebell, wood anemone, Early purple orchid and some



<p>local bryophyte species.</p> <p>Ride flora and fauna is of interest, flora is dominated by sedges and coarse grasses but with meadow sweet and other typical ride species also. There is one main east west ride through the site which may be of older origin most of the other rides are recent.</p>
<p><b>Significance</b></p>
<p>Ancient woodland of this type, although relatively common over the country as a whole, is under threat. The rides provide a valuable resource of unimproved neutral grassland habitat in an area where much of this has been lost. Very attractive and sometimes essential to many common invertebrate species. Archers wood is one of a cluster of ancient woodlands in this part of Cambridgeshire and constitutes a key island habitat in the intensive agricultural landscape.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b></p>
<p>Constraints</p> <p>Wet ground conditions most of the year leave a narrow window for management operations.</p> <p>High levels of deer browsing within the site.</p> <p>Opportunities</p> <p>Other close-by woodlands to link to and increase landscape resilience.</p>
<p><b>Factors Causing Change</b></p>
<p>Deer Damage.</p> <p>Over shading by ride edge canopy trees.</p> <p>Climate change.</p> <p>Ash Die Back.</p>
<p><b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b></p>
<p>A structurally and floristically diverse native woodland, robust in the face of climate change and requiring limited large scale intervention to maintain. Good deadwood habitat and sunny, open rides well maintained and biologically-diverse.</p>
<p><b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b></p>
<p>Sustain integrity of woodland structure and deadwood habitat within Archers wood. The site will be left to undertake a natural process where intervention will be left to a minimum in the main apart from occasional ride edge coppice, safety work or maintenance of KF1. That being said, the high composition of ash, particularly where over the path network, means that a proactive approach to managing the decline of ash within this woodland must be considered.</p> <p>A summer inspection of the site will be carried out in 2025 specifically looking at ash trees. A program of works set to deal with the safe removal of ash from over the path network will be drawn up. This will be staged over 4 years, the first being the latter part of 2025. All ash trees that are displaying circa 50% of canopy loss due to ash die back and within a tree length of the path network will be felled and extracted. This will lead to large areas of space opening up that will encourage natural regeneration of tree species. If natural regeneration is not forthcoming after 5 years under planting with appropriate species will be carried out.</p> <p>Take opportunity to engage with Peterborough conservation volunteers to undertake practical works where appropriate.</p>

Cut main rides on a 2 zone cutting regime after plants have seeded (September)

A deer management plan will be created and saved on the site file. Annual deer monitoring and culling will continue as part of the on-going control of deer population within the site to reduce browsing pressure on developing natural regeneration and ground flora. Installation of deer exclosures to fully ascertain effects of deer grazing within the site.

#### 4.3 f3 Informal Public Access

##### Description

Good permissive access throughout much of the wood, the site is close to the village of Sawtry although Parking is limited. The paths are seasonally muddy and waterlogged in places, but largely flat in the north, undulating to the south east (due to archaeological earthworks) and steep to the west with a strong cross gradient.

The site has three entrances and 2.8km of internal paths, only open to pedestrians with no bicycle or horse access.

##### Significance

Freely and easily accessible woodland close to the village of Sawtry. Well used and valued by local people, including the school. Providing quality recreational and educational opportunities in the least wooded county in the UK (20015)

##### Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

PRoW(s) and WT owned Aversley wood close by to create and promote longer walks

Constraints:

Sections of the path network can be wet even in summer.

##### Factors Causing Change

Encroaching vegetation. Ash Die Back means that the path network may become unsafe or have sections closed off.

##### Long term Objective (50 years+)

The site will be regularly enjoyed by local people via the network of paths and rides which will be maintained as open and easy to follow. Entrances will be clearly marked and branded, maintained to encourage pedestrian access but restrict damaging traffic such as horses and motorbikes.

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

Paths cut to a width of 2m (as per WT standard specs) at least twice during the growing season. Ride edge coppice undertaken as necessary to maintain clear access and full ride width (at least to the far side of any ditches present) works to be identified by inspection every 2 years by the site manager, and carried out in late autumn/ winter when ground conditions allow, to minimise impact to wildlife and in line with industry best practice. Internal structures (i.e seats and boardwalk) will be maintained in a safe usable condition through a similar process of observations and appropriate actions.



## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	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	December
2024	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	February
2024	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	February
2024	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	February
2025	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	August
2025	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	November
2025	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	December
2025	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	February
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	December
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	December
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	February

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
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	December
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	December
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	February
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	December
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	December
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	February

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	7.7	Ash	1940	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>Oak and ash standards established around 1900 or before, as well as a proportion of younger ash coppice stems estimated to have last been cut around 1940s, make up the canopy composition.</p> <p>Other species making up a small percentage of the main canopy include rare wild service trees and some large field maple and hawthorn coppice, as well as a proportion of younger oak maidens estimated to have been established around the 1940s. Understorey consists of ash, hazel, hawthorn, goat willow and elder.</p> <p>Near the road the compartment is under planted in the canopy gaps with oak, ash and field maple planted in 1997. There is a well used wide ride with side ditches running down the eastern edge of this compartment, well maintained by mowing, and the edge of the wood is defined by a thick hedge. A small drain runs east west across the compartment.</p>						
2a	4.7	Ash	1940	High forest	Archaeological features	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Scheduled Ancient Monument
<p>Compartment 2a contains some very large oak standards established around 1850 or before, as well as a proportion of younger ash coppice stems estimated to have last been cut around the 1940s. These two species make up the greater proportion of the canopy composition.</p> <p>Other species making up a small percentage of the main canopy include some younger ash stems estimated to have last been cut around 1980.</p> <p>Understorey consists coppiced ash, hazel, hawthorn and field maple. The main feature of this compartment is an array of medieval earthworks throughout the northern part of the compartment (a scheduled ancient monument). It is said to be part of a Cistercian Monastic Grange built in the 1300s.</p>						
3a	3	Ash	1940	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>Oak and ash standards established around 1870, as well as a proportion of younger ash coppice stems last been cut around 1940s, makes up the greater proportion of the canopy composition.</p> <p>Other species making up a small percentage of the main canopy include rare wild service trees as well as some large field maple coppice</p> <p>Understorey consists of hazel, hawthorn, goat willow, elder and spindle.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>The northern boundary of the comp is the main west-east ride this is linked at both ends by a minor path running through the compartment.</p>						
3b	0.5	Ash	1970	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>Sub compartment 3b has been coppiced over the winter of 1998-1999 and 1999-2000  Oak standards established around 1900 or before, as well as a proportion of younger ash coppice stems last cut at two intervals at around 1970 and 1985, make up the canopy composition.  Other species making up a small percentage of the main canopy include rare wild service trees and some large field maple.  Understorey consists of occasional to frequent coppiced ash, hazel and hawthorn.  Sub compartment 3b is under planted in the canopy gaps with oak and ash planted in 1997.  Sub compartment 3b has a gentle to moderate aspect, and contains small patches of bramble, and an abundance of dead wood.  Deer damage is also evident at the base of the younger stems. Ground flora includes a lot of Pendulous sedge and some primula.</p>						
4a	2.1	Elm species	1985	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>Sub compartment 4a is an area of archers containing areas of young coppice, natural regeneration and new planting at the thicket stage.  Coppice species include ash, hazel, blackthorn and wych elm as well as naturally regenerating ash, elm and the occasional to rare oak.  Planted species include ash, oak, aspen, hazel, wych elm, field maple and goat willow planted around 1989.  Approximately half the area along the southern compartment edge has been re-spaced and cleaned.  Compartment 4a is situated on level ground containing bramble and patchy cleavers in the wet areas. Coarse grasses dominate the ground flora in more open areas  Deer damage is evident at the base of the younger stems. The Main ride forms the northern boundary and is less than 5m wide in places</p>						

### **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.

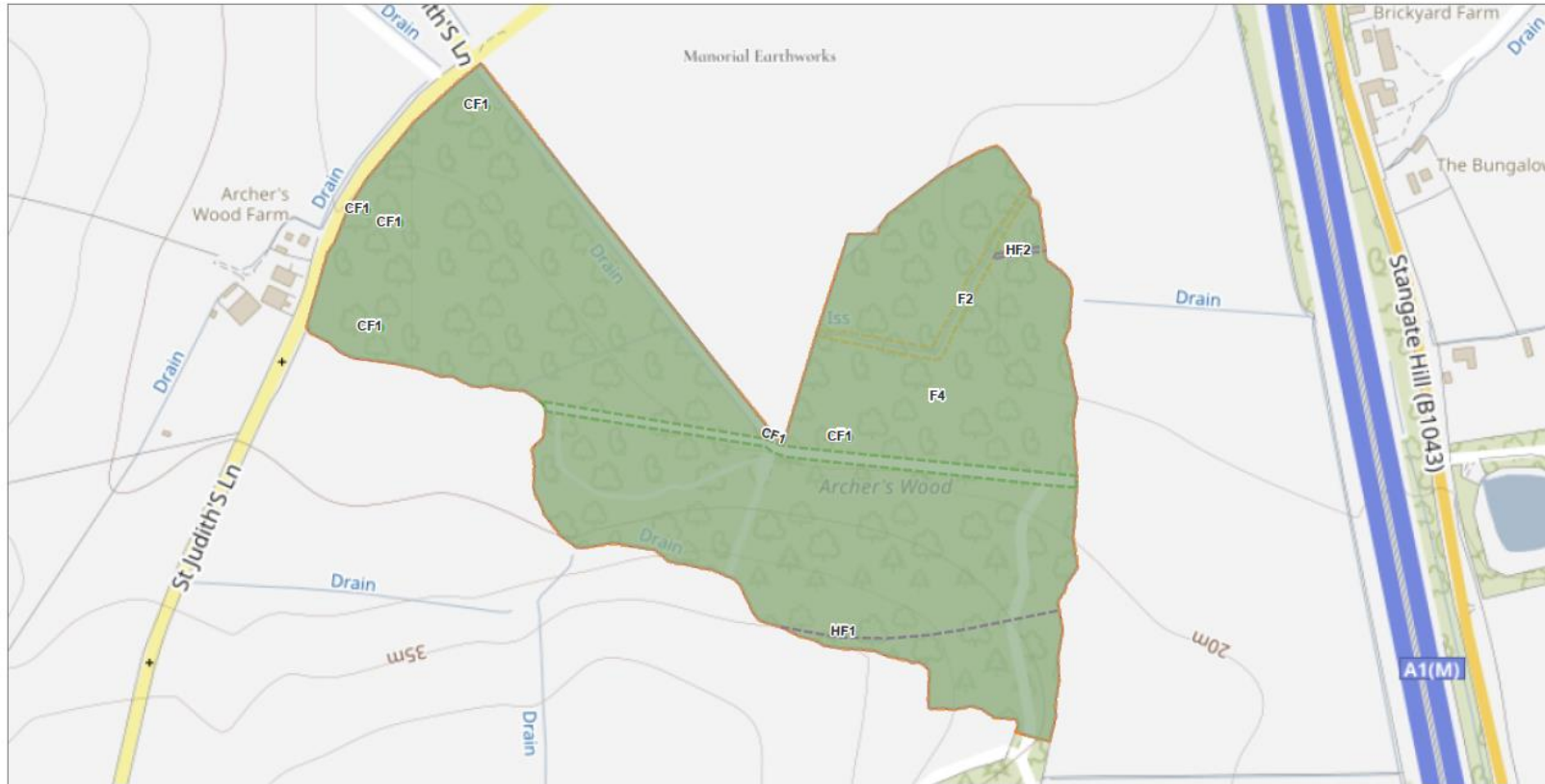
**Windblow/Windthrow**

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

**Registered Office:**

**The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6LL.**

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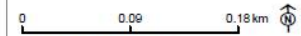


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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Estate Habitat</b>         | <b>Estate Features - Lines</b> | <b>Estate Features - Polygon</b> |
| Existing Woodland             | Conservation                   | Historic                         |
| <b>Estate Features -Point</b> | Historic                       | Key                              |
| Conservation                  |                                | EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB  |



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**Archers Wood Conservation Map**



Scale: 1:4,830 @A4

Date: 10 June 2024

Author: Woodland Trust

Conservation Map

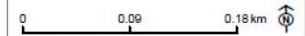


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|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Estate Access Points</b> | <b>Estate Services</b>                | <b>Trust ownership</b>          |
| Access points               | Underground                           | EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB |
| <b>Estate Path Network</b>  | <b>Estate Boundary Responsibility</b> |                                 |
| Permissive-Footpath         | Neighbours ownership                  |                                 |



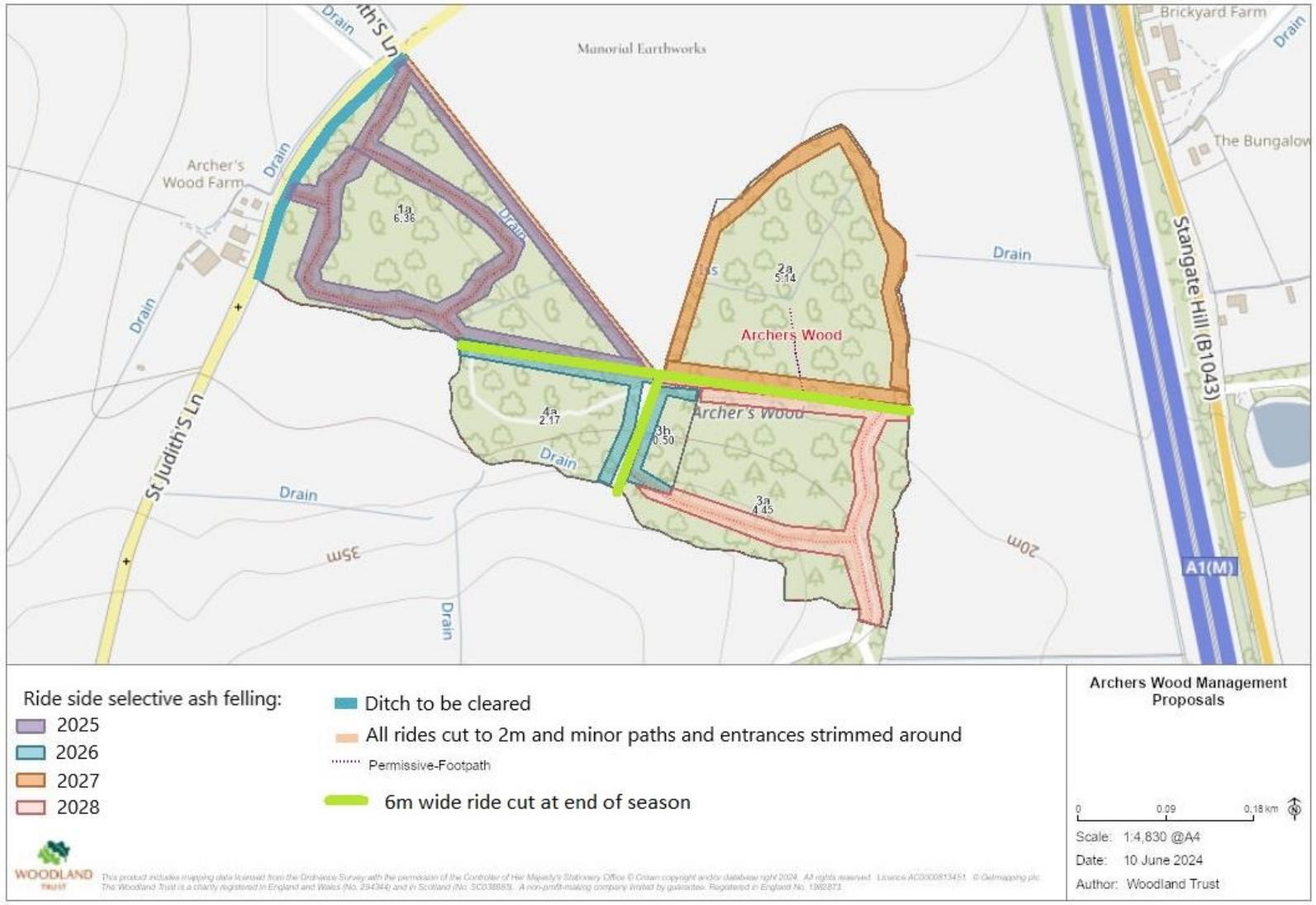
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**Archers Wood Legal Map**



Scale: 1:4,830 @A4  
 Date: 10 June 2024  
 Author: Woodland Trust

Legal Map



Management Proposals Map

