

Penguin Wood at Botany Bay (Plan period – 2024 to 2029)



WOODLAND
TRUST

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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

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
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
 - 4.1 f1 New Native Woodland
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 - 4.3 f3 Wood Pasture
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Penguin Wood at Botany Bay

Location:	Adjacent to Top Wood Grid reference: SK260155 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 128
Area:	38.81 hectares (95.90 acres)
External Designations:	National Forest
Internal Designations:	Tree For All Site

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Penguin Wood at Botany Bay lies between the villages of Linton, Rosliston and Coton in the Elms in South Derbyshire. The surrounding land use is predominantly farmland, both pastoral and arable. A number of liveries can also be found in the local area with pasture for horses, the nearest being Botany Bay Farm immediately adjacent. Penguin Wood sits within the wider National Forest area and is one of a number of woodland creation sites locally, the closest being Woodland Trust owned Top Wood immediately adjacent and Grange Wood Farm under private ownership. Grange Wood also contains a large area of mature broadleaved woodland of which Penguin Wood, Top Wood and the new planting at Grange Wood act as an extension and buffer, all together forming a significant block of woodland habitat.

There is extensive public access locally and again Penguin Wood fits neatly into this with Public Rights of Way including the long-distance National Forest Way and permissive paths running off in all directions. It is also worth mentioning Beehive Farm Shop and Camp Site which has pockets of new woodland habitat as well as lakes. This property lies directly to the west of the northern section of Penguin wood and is probably the best place for visitors to access Penguin Wood, allowing for the short walk south along the lane to get to the property. Another privately owned wood, Crossroads wood, sits adjacent to Penguin wood to the west of the southern block.

The site consists of 39 hectares of flat agricultural land being divided into two parcels north and south of the Grange Wood to Linton Road. The land originally formed the bulk of Botany Bay farm and was a mix of established dairy pasture and some recently grassed arable fields. A number of existing hedges with occasional mature hedgerow trees occur on the site. The acquisition which took place in February of 2007, provided the opportunity to create the "missing" part of the jigsaw of recently created woodland around the villages of Linton and Rosliston and to provide a single woodland block of considerable size. For lowland England the opportunity to create a single 260 hectare woodland was very rare and clearly brings biodiversity benefits that come with scale and provided an opportunity to integrate the existing public access provision across the various ownerships within this part of the National Forest.

The Trust chose to demonstrate something new and different within the National Forest in terms of woodland creation at this site. The basic plan was to apply two methods of long-term woodland creation. On the northern section, which was under grass leys/arable, woodland was established by direct seeding after having been deep-ploughed to invert the rich topsoil. Wildflower seed was co-planted with the tree seed to increase the visual appeal and biodiversity. This was the first site the Trust tried any direct seeding on. The small, grassed field adjacent to the Rosliston Road and a 40-metre buffer strip around the direct seeding area was planted in the traditional way in partnership with the National Forest during '07 and '08.

The southern section remained predominantly as grassland and the plan is to graze this at low intensity to allow it to convert slowly into scrub/wood pasture though as at the time of writing this hasn't been overly successful. The process of transformation was encouraged by the enclosure of a group of mature oaks and the planting of a number of large enclosures. By 2018 the process of establishment by natural regeneration was very slow and consequently it was decided to accelerate the conversion by extending the area covered by the wooded enclosures with the establishment of a new tree seed orchard. The stock of this orchard is oak grafts grown from cuttings taken from native oak trees by a partner organisation known as The Future Trees Trust.

The site is named Penguin wood due to the fact that Penguin books were a major sponsor and had considerable

involvement in the development of the site. There are no major management constraints associated with this property, with ample access via the lane opposite Botany Bay Farm and plenty of grassed open space (taken locally for hay) in which to maneuver forestry equipment and stack timber.

The key features for this site are New Native Woodland, Informal Public Access and Wood Pasture.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The aim is to establish native broadleaved woodland habitat over the long term, in 50 years' time the woodland will be well developed, and a number of silvicultural interventions will have taken place to promote diversity; encourage establishment of the current tree stock and to take into account issues with pests and diseases, namely ash dieback. The woodland will need to be resilient and ultimately natural regeneration will need to be encouraged to meet this end, future thins of tree stock will be the management used to deliver this.

The direct seeded areas of woodland will be flourishing either as a result of the work already undertaken, or through enrichment planting if the current planting method hasn't been as successful as hoped. This will be assessed going forwards. The Wood pasture in the southern areas will be flourishing and diverse, with gentle grazing allowing for a slow progression into scrubby woodland with some standard trees throughout. The percentage of tree/shrub cover will be between 15 and 20%, in line with Natural England's guidance around wood pasture. The seed orchard in this area will be productive and the seeds used by nurseries to produce oaks with superior qualities.

Free public access will be provided for quiet, informal recreation and the woodland managed to ensure it remains accessible in perpetuity. Paths will be maintained regularly via the estate maintenance contract to provide a range of woodland walks and the site valued as an important local amenity. The wood will be made as safe as practical for visitors through regular tree safety inspections as per Woodland Trust Internal Guidance and best practice. Ride edge coppicing will be undertaken where appropriate to enhance visitor interest and biodiversity benefits. The entrances will be accessible and clearly signed as per WT Spec 1.1. The information board on site will be maintained for as long as it is deemed attractive and usable.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 New Native Woodland

Description
<p>Woodland was established in the northern section using two methods of establishment. In sub-compartment 1a standard methods using transplants supported by canes and protected by plastic shelters was used. EWGS Native Woodland at 1600 per hectare. The species are Oak 25%, Ash 25%, Rowan 15%, Wild cherry 15%, Shrubs (Hazel, Hawthorn and Guelder rose) 5% and Open ground (grassland) 15%.</p> <p>The large, 10 hectare, rabbit-fenced enclosure which forms sub-compartment 1b was used as a trial in the direct seeding of tree seeds along with wildflower seeds. This was an untried method of woodland establishment by the trust in the National Forest area. The tree species here are Ash, Oak, Wild cherry, Field maple and Silver birch.</p>
Significance
<p>It was felt important for the Woodland Trust to pioneer alternative methods of woodland establishment. The trial was supported by both the National Forest Company and the Forestry Commission. Once established the core of the woodland with its ground flora of wildflowers should have an enhanced biodiversity and greater visual appeal.</p>
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>The co-planting of tree and wildflower seeds was untried at the time and therefore germination and establishment effectiveness was unknown as such tree development with the wildflower area has been patchy. The "patchy" quality of establishment will however lead to a higher degree of horizontal complexity, with both open areas and stands of close trees. It is likely to be a woodland with high biodiversity/low timber value.</p>
Factors Causing Change
<p>Uneven establishment of seeded trees. Ash die back in the planted areas. Change in the species composition of the seeded wildflowers. Herbivores. Deer and Squirrels.</p>
Long term Objective (50 years+)
<p>To establish a well structured, diverse, resilient, species rich broadleaved woodland. Its composition is likely to be oak and birch dominated with minor species such as field maple and cherry. This will be achieved through regular woodland condition assessments informing of the need for further silvicultural interventions.</p>
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

No silvicultural intervention is planned for this plan period other than any works required for safety or access.

Monitor the woodland condition with a full woodland condition assessment as part of the next management plan review in 5 years' time in 2029.

4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

Description

The northern section, sub-compartments 1 and 1b have open public access, with around 3km of unsurfaced grass paths. The already established public right of way which runs diagonally across the site was enhanced by an extended pattern of mown paths and also sits on the line of the National Forest Way. Because of the need to ensure that the central enclosure remains rabbit-proof access to sub-compartment is via styles which may inhibit access for some people. However once the wood is established the rabbit fence will be removed.

As a consequence of the grazing of cattle in the southern section, cmpt 2, access within the fields is somewhat restrictive and is not locally advertised or encouraged. Currently this area of the site consists predominantly of grazed pasture with planted fenced enclosures and a tree seed orchard. The whole of the south section of Penguin Wood has a park land type feel. There is no public access into this area as there are no paths leading out of it once entered. The only access point is via a gate and stile off of Coton Lane, with no access leaving this part of the site anywhere else.

Significance

Access through this site enables the public to walk through over 260 hectares of newly planted woodland by connecting Top Wood and Grange Wood to Beehive Farm and Rosliston.

Opportunities & Constraints

In the northern section, sub-compartment 1b the 10 hectare area was enclosed by rabbit netting and access is by a Centrewire stile therefore not suitable for the disabled.
The southern section, sub-compartment 2a, will be grazed by cattle and therefore access is not overly encouraged.

Factors Causing Change

Encroachment of vegetation restricting the width of paths.
Ash die back affecting trees next to the path network.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Free public access will be provided for quiet, informal recreation and the woodland managed to ensure it remains accessible in perpetuity. Paths will be maintained regularly via the estate maintenance contract to provide a range of woodland walks and the site valued as an important local amenity. The wood will be made as safe as practical for visitors through regular tree safety inspections as per Woodland Trust Internal Guidance and best practice. Ride edge coppicing will be undertaken where appropriate to enhance visitor interest and biodiversity benefits. The entrances will

be accessible and clearly signed as per WT Spec 1.1. The information board on site will be maintained for as long as it is deemed attractive and usable. If funding becomes available for new interpretation on the site, then this will be pursued.

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

Maintain permissive footpaths by mowing several times over the summer period, as per spec 2.1

The open area close to the Linton Road boundary to be cut for hay.

The signs, gates, stiles and footbridge will be inspected regularly to ensure they are safe and serviceable - all should be to Woodland Trust spec and brand bible.

Assess paths once every plan period, in July to ensure that there are no issues and that the site remains open allowing for a pleasant experience for visitors.

4.3 f3 Wood Pasture

Description

This sub-compartment occupies the whole of the southern section of the site and is separated from the northern section (Sub-compartments 1a and 1b) by the original Botany Bay Farm with its farm buildings and pastureland. The entire sub-compartment was initially four large fields of permanent grassland with hedges and mature boundary trees. The smaller, northwesternmost field still shows signs of the medieval ridge and furrow. The section has 9 fenced enclosures in which broadleaved trees were planted. It is envisaged that the grassland which is grazed by cattle at low intensities will gradually colonise with trees and scrub both from the enclosures and hedge and boundary trees creating, in the long-term, scrub and eventual wood pasture. There is also an oak seed orchard in the north-western field. These trees have been grafted by the Future Trees Trust, selected from trees with superior qualities so as to ensure good seed stock for the forestry industry.

Significance

The management of this sub-compartment in order to achieve wood pasture in the long term is an untried method of woodland establishment and very much an experiment. It was felt important that the Trust takes this opportunity to trial this method of establishment in order to produce an alternative woodland habitat.

Additionally the acquisition of the large and varied site with its adjacent established, recently planted woodland and agricultural mosaic enabled the Trust to plan the enhancement of the biodiversity on a landscape scale. Because of the modern commercial agricultural pressures wood pasture has almost been eradicated as a habitat in this region. Here was an opportunity to redress the balance to a small degree.

Opportunities & Constraints

The establishment of wood pasture is likely to be a long process. The majority of the permanent grassland has had relatively high nitrate inputs in the recent past and will have to be managed sensitively in order to reduce the fertility progressively. This is likely to be done by changing the breeds of cattle to increasing primitive stock and by reducing the stocking density over a long period. Additionally when natural regeneration occurs from both trees planted within the

enclosures and from mature boundary trees the growth may need to be protected from browsing in order to progress to wood pasture in the long term. It will be very much responding to changing circumstances as the site progresses.

Factors Causing Change

Rabbit damage.
Failure to balance agricultural use due to over-stocking and the resultant impact on tree and shrub regeneration.
Ash die back of trees in the planted enclosures.
Excessive competition to tree regeneration from weeds due to the high fertility of the soil.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Establish a wood pasture over the long term by allowing for the natural regeneration of trees in a low intensity grazed environment. This will take the establishment of a varied sward height, successful colonisation of thorny species and then the development of standard trees amongst the thorns. The percentage of tree/shrub cover will be between 15 and 20%, in line with Natural England's guidance around wood pasture.

The area of the seed orchard will be well maintained to facilitate easier collection of the seed material from around the trees.

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

Monitor and assess grazing at the property annually in July including tree stock in fenced enclosures.

Look at introducing brush piles in order to create wood pasture through protecting areas from grazing via this technique.

Investigate areas to create fenced enclosures in order to facilitate natural regeneration by 2025. In the lower two fields the percentage tree cover could be increased from 9% to 15% by the creation of 3 fenced off areas, enclosing an area of 0.7Ha.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	November
2024	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	November
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,	February
2025	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	May
2025	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	September
2025	WMM - Wood Pasture Management	Works associated with the on-going management of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as the need to mechanically manage open areas, bracken control etc	October
2026	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	May
2026	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	September
2027	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	May
2027	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2028	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	May
2028	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	September

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	7.7	Mixed native broadleaves	2007	High forest		National Forest
<p>In the long-term compartment 1 will be managed as a single unit. However, because of the varying nature of the method of establishment, the sub-compartment a and b will be differentiated. Sub-compartment 1a refers to that area of the northern section of the site which was established by traditional planting methods. It is confined to the small rectangular field adjacent to Rosliston Road and a 50 metre buffer-strip around the central enclosure which is sub-compartment 1b.</p>						
1b	10.1	Mixed native broadleaves	2007	Wood establishment		National Forest
<p>Sub-compartment 1b is the central enclosure surrounded by the rabbit-proof fence where the method of establishment was direct seeding. The area was initially deep-ploughed and then sown with wild-flowers, both annual and perennial, and then a further 2.4 million tree seeds in the Autumn of 2007. The tree-seed planting followed the recommendations of the Forestry Commission Practice Guide "Creating New Broadleaved Woodland by Direct Seeding" The species seeded were Oak, Ash, Field maple, Wild cherry and Silver birch. The main success of this method seem to be the cherry and the birch, with other species not having worked particularly well.</p>						
2a	20.2	Mixed native broadleaves	2007	Wood pasture		National Forest
<p>This sub-compartment occupies the whole of the southern section of the site and is separated from the northern section (Sub-compartments 1a and 1b) by the original Botany Bay Farm with its farm buildings. The entire sub-compartment was four large fields of permanent grassland with hedges and mature boundary trees. Fenced enclosures in which broadleaved trees have been planted are now throughout these fields, with the north-eastern field containing the oak seed orchard. The smaller northwesternmost field still shows signs of the medieval ridge and furrow. It is envisaged that the grassland will be grazed by cattle at low intensities and that trees will gradually colonise both from the enclosures and hedges and boundary trees creating, in the long-term, scrub and wood pasture.</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

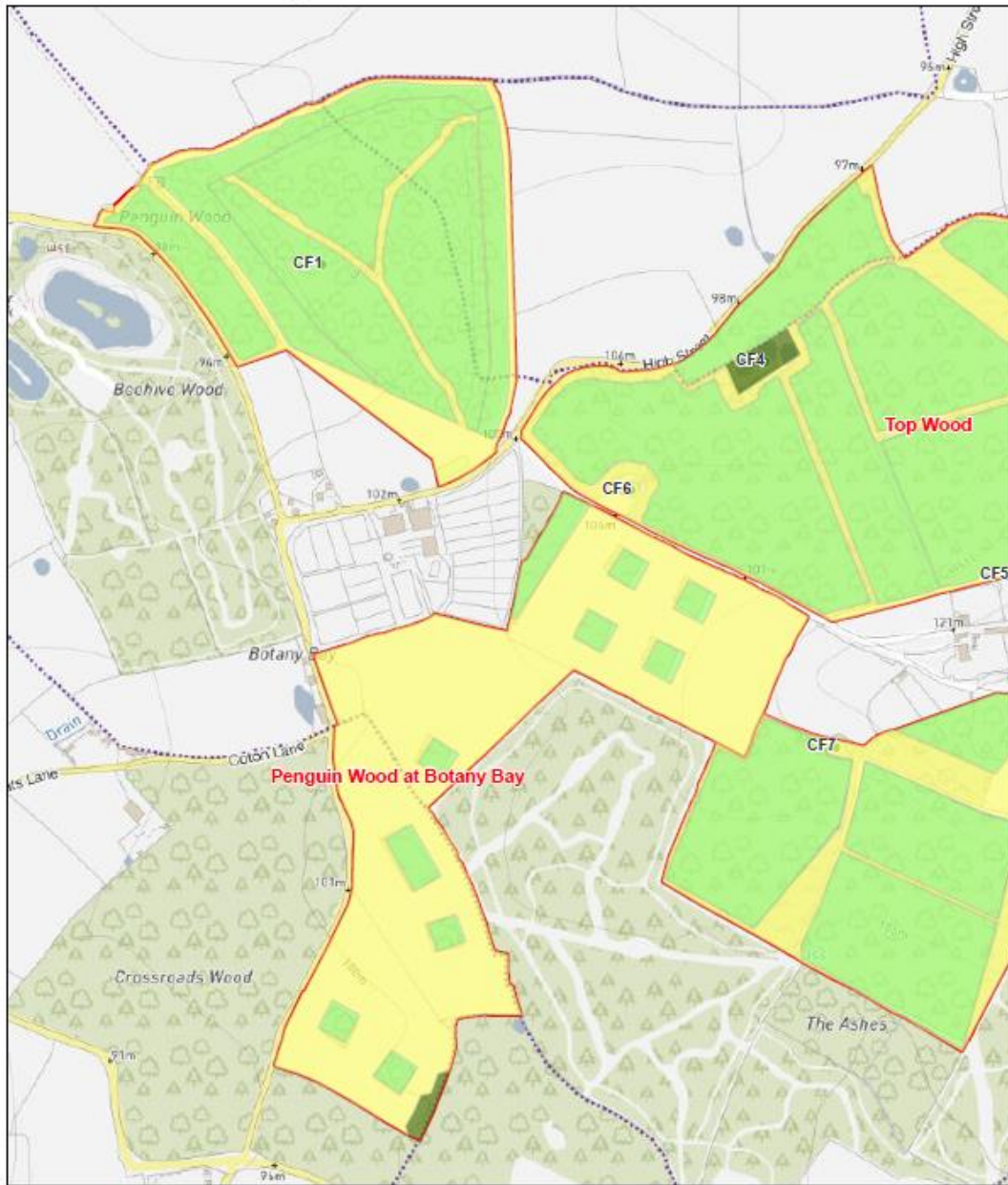
Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.

Registered Office:

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

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Penguin Wood Conservation Features



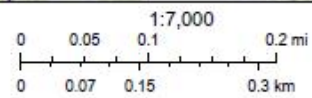
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Estate Habitat

- Existing Woodland
- Open Space
- New Planting

Estate Features - point

- Conservation
- Management Units



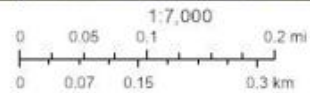
Penguin Wood Management Proposals



21/11/2022, 14:28:59

- Mow path network 5x annually
- Cut hedgerows late winter
- Cut and collect open area
- Maintain oak seed orchard

- Estate Path Network**
- Legal Footpath
 - Permissive Footpath
 - Permissive Bridleway
 - Estate Access Points
 - Management Units



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