WOODLAND TRUST

Milltown & Lantyan Woods

Management Plan

2019-2024

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MAPS

THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.
Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland.

Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

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.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, 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.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on 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 heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential 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 allow our woods to be used to support 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. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
10. Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Milltown & Lantyan Woods
Location:	Milltown nr Lostwithiel
Grid reference:	SX110571, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 200
Area:	32.89 hectares (81.27 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Perfect for those looking to escape the crowds, this quiet woodland has a real atmosphere of tranquility and lovely views across the River Fowey valley. A network of tracks and paths, albeit sometimes muddy. The Saints Way passes close by.

2.2 Extended Description

Milltown and Lantyan woods lie on the western side of the upper River Fowey Valley which runs roughly north-south from the historic capital of Cornwall and Stannary town of Lostwithiel to the port and town of Fowey. It sits within the 'central' South Coast section of the Cornwall AONB and within the Cornish Killas National Character Area profile (No 152) which covers the entire county other than localised areas of the county where granite outcrops rise through the sedimentary base rocks which have their own character profiles. The Killas are characterised by an undulating agricultural upper landform fairly devoid of trees and woods, but which is incised by steep sided often heavily wooded valleys that carry watercourses to the rugged coast. As such Milltown and Lantyan Wood and the Fowey valley are typical of this. The wood is designated as Ancient woodland of which Milltown Wood(Cpt1) is Ancient Semi-natural (ASNW) while Lantyan Wood(Cpt3) is Ancient Woodland having been more heavily managed and replanted with other non-native broadleaf species in the past

The ground slopes steeply from the upper agricultural land down to just above the tidal reaches of the river, a drop in altitude from 100m to sea level. The whole woodland has at various times in the past been managed under a coppice regime and this has resulted in a very diverse size, species and age structure being evident. The oak, primarily as stored coppice, tends to be located on the upper plateau in the west and on the northern slopes of Milltown Wood. Elsewhere it exists mostly as standards within the high forest canopy. Beech, Sycamore, Sweet chestnut and Ash grow, many as mature trees, in mixture throughout the rest of the wood, but proportions of each within the mixture is variable. Ground flora also varies greatly according to soil types and conditions from dense bramble where light levels are highest to dense carpets of bluebells where shade is higher, Wood anemone, Cow wheat, Wood rush and bilberry. A row of mature Hornbeam and Sweet Chestnut grow along the eastern boundary of Lantyan wood along the railway line. Most of the stored coppice present is of oak, but very large stools of sweet chestnut, ash and sycamore are also present. There are numerous charcoal hearths within the wood and just outside the north-eastern corner of the property where the small stream along the north boundary meets the river there is a small limekiln. This and a history of wooden boat/ship building on the river would suggest a historical management for timber and charcoal and possibly tan-bark. More recently management has been on an irregular basis.

Despite its relative closeness to the town of Lostwithiel, with public footpaths linking them both, the 'Saints Way' passing close by and an extensive network of tracks and paths internally there is only a low level of public and because of this the wood has a feeling of tranquillity and the views out over the peaceful river valley add to this.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

The wood stands of the western valley slopes of the River Fowey approximately 1.5miles south of the town of Lostwithiel, and north of the village of Golant (1.7miles) and the town of Fowey (5miles). Follow the main A390 west towards from Lostwithiel towards St Austell and at Fowey Cross turn left onto the B3269 toward Fowey. After approximately 1- 2 mile turn left onto either of two country lanes to Milltown or another to Lantyan. From Milltown access to the wood can be gained via a footpath under the viaduct and into the wood. Taking the third Lantyan option from the B3269 will bring visitors to Lantyan Farm where they will need to turn right for a further mile where at the south-western end of Lantyan wood there is a small parking bay for up to two cars and a seat from where views over the river valley and the hamlet of St Winnow, across the river, can be enjoyed. The distance from Lostwithiel via main roads is about 3miles.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Milltown and Lantyan Wood will be managed as mixed broadleaf high forest and this will help deliver the Trust's aims and objectives of No further loss of ancient woodland and to protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future while maintaining informal public access will help inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees and help provide woods with open access close to everyone's home, developing the recognition that trees and woods are an essential part of a healthy environment.

The Ancient woodland, and those areas of a more secondary woodland nature located within the wood will be managed as predominantly broadleaf high forest through a limited intervention continuous cover management regime. The wood will have a diverse species, age and size woodland and shrub layer structure and a rich and varied ground flora community. The canopy will be occasionally broken with lower level shrub and wood edge habitat that line glades, water courses and track sides and boundaries

Deadwood habitat both standing and fallen will be increased with the retention of dead trees, where safe to do so, and lying felled material.

Invasive species such as Rhododendron, Laurel, Himalayan balsam and Japanese Knotweed will continue to be controlled and eradicated as and when they occur in order to reduce the shading and other detrimental effects they would have on ancient woodland flora

Access for the public will be managed to provide for its low level, local use by controlling surface and side growth, maintaining tree safety and repairing surface erosion when necessary. The permissive horse access will remain limited, as far as possible, to the few historic local riders but will not permit new riding and will gradually exclude riding as historical riders give up. The local riders will continue to maintain the 'self-policing' group as they are keen to retain their permissive access. The agreed set of horse routes running along the main management tracks will remain separated from other pedestrian paths, allowing easier repairs and the continuation and benefits of un-damaged walker friendly routes.

Cycling in the wood will not be encouraged and measures will be implemented as and where necessary to prevent unauthorised mountain biking due to conflicts with woodland conservation, and other informal public access

The wood will be managed as required to fulfil all Highways and railway clearances, safety and other legal obligations

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Ancient Woodland Site

Description

Milltown and Lantyan Wood stands on the west facing valley slopes of the River Fowey valley reaching down from the drier upper undulating agricultural plateaus down to the river's edge and is typical of the Cornish Killas National Character Areas and the South Cornwall Area of Outstanding Beauty in which it lies.
It forms a substantial part of the woodland in the valley and is therefore a major landscape feature for visitors and locals using the wood, visiting or travelling through the valley and travelling along the river. It is a sizeable wood for the area of which Milltown wood is more representative of ASNW than Lantyan wood (AWS). Both appear to have had a varied management history showing signs of past coppice regimes as well as clear fell/replant operations and both contain the varied species, age and size structure that would be expected because of this. Throughout, the woodland has areas representative of W12, 14, 16 and 17 although it is predominantly of W10 type. The slopes were predominantly wooded with oak, much of which was historically coppiced for tan bark and charcoal production as part of the lime industry and for small round-wood production for fuel, boatbuilding and mining until the relevant industry demands reduced around the early 1900s. Some felling will have taken place during the two world wars with subsequent restocking giving rise to the current mature but often non-native species mixture. Most of the 'plateau and upper slope' areas of Milltown Wood (Cpt1) are now densely wooded with stored oak coppice. The rest of the wood is interspersed with mature stored coppice and maiden sweet chestnut, some substantial mature beech and occasional patches of sycamore. It holds a wide range of species but is stocked with predominantly Oak, Ash, Beech, Sweet Chestnut, Sycamore, Birch and localised Wild Cherry. A strip of mature sycamore, chestnut and notably hornbeam were planted in the southeast corner of Lantyan Wood (Cpt 3a) against the railway possibly as a barrier against sparks from the steam trains that passed by. The understory is often well shaded out and colonised by dense holly.
Lantyan Wood was designated as a PAWS (Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site) due to its past management history of felling and replanting with many non-native tree species, however as these are solely broadleaved, generally non-invasive and of species widely distributed locally they do not pose a high level of threat to the ancient woodland and therefore the wood is now considered to be 'restored' and requires no further restoration processes.

Significance

The woodland helps to form a comparatively well-wooded valley a high proportion of which is ancient. Its retention is therefore important for the landscape as well as its AW conservation values. It is now included within the River Fowey Voluntary Marine Conservation area. It helps deliver the Trust's objectives of 'No further loss of Ancient Woodland' and to protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future. The Fowey River valley and catchment has been identified by the WT as nationally important for ancient trees and ancient woodland and Milltown and Lantyan gives the Trust a 'springboard' from which to help support appropriate projects locally as opportunities arise.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints
Despite having one management track extending the length of the wood the steep slopes and narrow radiating paths limit management access throughout much of the woodland area
The site is close to woodlands identified as being infected with Phytophthora ramorum which may infect Sweet Chestnut
Poor management access due to narrow and sharply bending highways as well as poor internal management access

Opportunities
Manage the woodland via selective thinning and felling and manage dense holly colonisations to help regenerate and diversify the woodland habitat and reduce tree safety liabilities along the two railway boundaries.

Factors Causing Change

Frequent wind damage but especially where it breaks up old Sweet Chestnut stools and over-mature beech
-Squirrel Damage esp. to advanced BL regeneration and semi-mature trees
-Natural regeneration of species likely to adversely affect light levels/regeneration so may include species like beech, sycamore and holly which although considered an acceptable part of the woodland species mix are already forming dense canopies in places and increases may be detrimental if not managed.
-Diseases – Ash die-back – ash is quite prominent in groups throughout the wood with semi-mature and mature trees close to railway boundaries where ADB may have a substantial impact on the restructuring opportunities and safety liabilities for the wood.
- Phytophthora Ramorum is present locally and may cause larger scale die-back of sweet chestnut and require statutory felling. ---High levels of inoculum may adversely affect ground flora and other species including Ash.
- Chestnut Blight could also infect Sweet Chestnut and oak in the wood if it gains a foot-hold in the region
Colonisation of non-native invasive species such as laurel, Rhododendron, Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan balsam spread by floods in the water course

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The wood will be managed towards a predominantly native broadleaf woodland with varied age and size and species structure. Mature, over-mature and maturing trees will have crowns of ‘open grown’ form with improved stability for longer term retention. Their maturity will also offer good standing deadwood habitat while high levels of lying deadwood will be present from wind damage and thinning operations. Ground flora and particularly ancient woodland species will have migrated and re-colonised into previously heavily shaded areas and developed through canopy shade reduction to form sustainable populations. Boundary strips of woodland and particularly those adjacent to the two railways will have been converted to lower canopied wood edge type habitat valuable for both conservation and safety benefits. Non-native and invasive species such as rhododendron/laurel will have been controlled

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

Continue to develop and enhance the woodland's age and size structure, shrub and ground flora and levels of deadwood by managing the ancient woodland areas (Cpts 1, 2, 3) under a limited intervention continuous cover type system and tree safety works to reduce dense shade cast by beech, sycamore etc. and naturally regenerating holly via selective thinning to increase light levels and improve conditions for natural regeneration of flora and trees to develop.

Manage the eastern edges of cpts 1, 2, 3 to reduce the woodland canopy height and to develop a lower canopied and denser structure more similar to wood edge habitat. This will improve the wood's habitat values, increase shelter and protection and reduce tree safety liabilities adjacent to the railway lines.

Felling of dangerous trees will be undertaken when necessary to maintain visitor safety as well as that for both adjacent railway lines. This will also enhance lying deadwood, increase light levels in localised areas and open the canopy sensitively so that it does not encourage wind blow but does allow crown development of trees towards the 'open grown' form as well and natural regeneration and shrub and ground flora development.

Tree safety inspections will be undertaken regularly along both boundaries with the railway lines to maintain safety and during felling operations and other work mature trees will be gradually and selectively felled to improve safety and to create a lower canopied wood edge habitat.

Continue management of non-native invasive species within the whole wood, to eradicate existing laurel and rhododendron presence, prevent colonisation from new outbreaks, ideally by pulling or cut and stump treatment to minimise chemical use in the Ancient woodland.

Maintain and, as necessary, upgrade track network throughout the wood which are naturally surfaced and can suffer rutting after heavy machinery use, leading up to and following thinning operations to facilitate management access and support reinstatement of public access.

Increase levels of standing and fallen deadwood throughout the whole woodland as part of on-going thinning and tree safety operations and the retention of natural 'self-thinning' processes to benefit fungal and invertebrate species

Manage occasional misuse and abuse of the wood (e.g. unauthorised mountain bike access, fly-tipping) as necessary to protect the woodland habitat from damage

Continue management of the roadside wood edges and boundaries via tree safety works, thinning and flailing to deliver statutory highways clearances aesthetic benefits and to maintain user safety.

Undertake deer impact assessments as a part of the 5 yearly Woodland Condition assessment to monitor population and damage levels and to guide deer damage control measures as necessary

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

The woodland has a good network of paths and tracks. Its varied structure offers pleasant woodland walks throughout the year, but especially in the spring, when there are very good localised shows of bluebells, and the autumn when the sycamore, chestnut and beech offer rich leaf colours. The wood also offers very good views out over the River Fowey and to wooded slopes across the valley. Despite this and its close proximity to Lostwithiel and the Saints Way long distance trail the wood is generally only used by members from the immediate local community and a small, and possibly gradually increasing number of visitors from further afield. When the wood was acquired, it was used by a small number of local horse riders who had permission to do so from the previous owner and although the woodland paths and tracks cannot withstand surface damage caused by horses/bikes etc. the use by this small group on a historical and closely monitored basis. . They formed a self-policing group and agreed to only use a figure 8 bridle route along main management tracks only to separate them from pedestrian paths. This system has worked reasonably well in limiting potential surface deterioration, but regular poaching in wet weather confirms that even with low level horse-riding the activity cannot be sustained. Therefore the activity will not be extended to new riders and will gradually be reduced as original members cease riding.

Significance

There is a substantial amount of open space and woodland in the area although some of this is not open to the public, or requires admission fees etc. Many of these sites such as the national rust's Lanhydrock Estate have other facilities provided which makes them more attractive to the wider public. However the access opportunities provided by Milltown and Lantyan are more suited to the local community who can walk regularly rather than drive and pay or who prefer to enjoy the wilder countryside and wildlife The low-key access, also allows the woodland to remain free from litter, rubbish tipping, vandalism and disturbance and therefore appear quiet and 'unspoiled' to its visitors. It helps deliver the Trust's objectives of maintaining informal public access and helping to inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees and help provide woods with open access close to everyone's home, developing the recognition that trees and woods are an essential part of a healthy environment.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints
Paths and tracks are often shaded, wet and steep and therefore may reduce accessibility and general enjoyment of the woodland walks
Car parking areas are limited to two cars at each end of the wood

Factors Causing Change

Inappropriate use of wood by horse riders and mountain bikers.
Fly-tipping
Vandalism
Anti-social behaviour in car parks
Heavy canopy shade causing muddy tracks surfaces
Water run-off eroding tracks.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Milltown and Lantyan will be managed as a woodland which offers an attractive path and track network providing adequate access for the current low numbers of local visitors that use the wood on a regular basis. The wood will provide pleasant access routes with views across the river and form an attractive part of the landscape when viewed from outside and add alternative access potential to adjacent public and long distance paths.

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

Easily accessible and safe network of naturally surfaced and grassy tracks and paths through ancient woodland areas that will maintain the present low level of local pedestrian and restricted horse access. Ensure the horse riders stick to agreed routes and do not ride on footpaths and that horse riding does not increase and damage woodland paths

Maintain gates, steps, stiles and entrances. Grass tracks and glades are usually mown once a year including trackside banks to cut back overhanging growth and to prevent nettle, bramble and coarse growth encroaching to maintain management, 3rd party and visitor access

Inspect trees along the tracks according to zoning (currently zone B due to level of usage) and maintain tree safety,
Maintain the Woodland Trust ‘Welcome’ to the wood, maintain gates and entrances.
Maintain paths annually by clearance of debris, removing low-level branches, managing tree safety, preventing scrub and coarse growth encroaching.
Maintain entrances and estate furniture throughout the wood as necessary to facilitate access, to deliver statutory highways obligations and maintain user safety.
Grade and level track and path surfaces particularly after erosion as necessary. Work with local riders and walkers to 'police' the woods, maintain barriers between horse and pedestrian routes until there is no longer a need.
Renew entrance points to maintain welcome as they fail to fulfil their requirements

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	11.56	Oak (sessile)	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Comprising Milltown wood compartment 1a is situated at the northern end of the woodland site and lies on the southern side of a small valley carrying a stream down to the River Fowey and then, as with the rest of wood, on the western slopes of the main river valley. The canopy composition is variable but of predominantly stored oak coppice estimated to have last been cut in the early 1900sSemi- mature Beech and birch make up much of the remaining canopy and were probably planted or regenerated after localised felling or wind damage in the past. . A notable number of large mature oak, beech and Sweet Chestnut coppice stools and standards are scattered throughout the stand- the beech being of striking size but often in a state of recession. The understory consists of patchy holly and hazel with beech and birch regeneration of varying ages and ground flora again varies from almost non-existent under the beech and holly to dense bramble with rush, bracken and sedge under the oak. Management access is satisfactory but restricted to entry from the southern end of the wood only and therefore a long distance from main entrance point. Tree safety is of major importance in the north-western and eastern edges of the compartment due to the close proximity to the railway lines.

2a	1.98	Sweet chestnut	1940	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Services & wayleaves, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Sub compartment 2a is a thin strip of woodland with a steep easterly facing aspect connecting Milltown wood (cpt1) and Lantyan wood (cpt3). The area is a mixed broadleaf stand of stored coppice sweet chestnut, beech, oak, sycamore and ash with a number of large mature standards throughout. Understory is comprised of occasional, patchy holly and hazel with a small proportion of sweet chestnut, sycamore and other species as regeneration and coppice and ground flora is made up of patchy bramble with areas of bracken closer to agricultural boundary, ferns, woodrush on lower slopes and honeysuckle. Access through the compartment is via the main management track inside the upper boundary and along a pedestrian path towards the lower edge of the slope. Lying centrally in the sub compartment is a large quarry, the management track running close to its top edge and the pedestrian path running through it. A National Grid HV power line that crosses the compartment in a roughly west-east direction. Tree safety is of major importance along eastern edge of the compartment due to the close proximity to the railway line.							
3a	9.50	Sweet chestnut	1940	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

The eastern 'half' of Lantyan woods, sub compartment 3a is a diversely structured part of the woodland. It has a canopy of predominantly large mature, sweet chestnut coppice and standards and Sycamore and to a lesser extent oak and beech. The coppice stools are estimated to have last been cut around 1940 while the standards would appear to be pre 1900s. The occasional sycamore coppice is also scattered throughout the stand. Towards the southern end of the sub compartment the species mixture becomes more variable, parts of the stand appearing to be heavily populated with birch and willow having regenerated to form dense clumps. Understory consists of patchy holly and the occasional hazel coppice with birch and willow and the occasional wild cherry. Ground flora is dominated with patchy bramble, but with bracken, bluebell, ferns and honeysuckle. Sub compartment 3a has a moderately steep easterly aspect.							
3b	9.86	Oak (pedunculate)	1940	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
The western 'half' of Lantyan wood sub compartment 3b is similar to cpt 3a in being a multi-aged/structured area of woodland with the main trees species predominantly made up of oak and beech, estimated to have been established around 1900. Both of which, though, are fewer in number than in cpt 3a or take the form of smaller more stunted trees. Ash is also located throughout the stand and all species appear to have a greater growth rate/potential further down the slopes. Younger mixed broadleaves, of coppice or regeneration types make up a subdominant canopy composition together with main species being oak and beech birch, willow, and old moribund hazel coppice,. The occasional large sweet chestnut coppice is also scattered throughout the area. Understory consists of old hazel coppice becoming frequent to abundant in places. Patchy holly is also scattered throughout the stand with a number of stems being quite large. Ground flora is made up of bluebell and patchy bramble, bracken and fern species. . Access is from the main management entrance off the Lantyan road and the main track roughly follows contours in a NNE direction towards cpt 1 Two other tracks, lead downhill through cpt 3b to the lower edges of the wood.							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	1a	Thin	2.00	20	40
2021	1a	Thin	1.00	20	20
2022	1a	Thin	1.00	20	20
2023	1a	Thin	1.00	20	20
2024	1a	Thin	1.00	20	20
2025	1a	Thin	2.00	20	40
2026	1a	Thin	1.00	20	20
2030	1a	Thin	2.00	20	40

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. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

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