

Lanteague 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

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 Informal Public Access
 - 4.2 f2 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat
 - 4.3 f3 Secondary Woodland
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Lanteague Wood

Location:	Llanteg	Grid	reference:	SN179093	OS	1:50,000	Sheet	No.	158
Area:	10.06 hectares (24.86 acres)								
External Designations:	N/A								
Internal Designations:	Woods on Your Doorstep								

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

This new woodland lies within the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park and at acquisition in 1999 the site consisted of four almost rectangular fields with a small open sided 'dutch' barn to the centre of the site.

The two easternmost fields, where the soil was deeper, had become improved grassland whilst the two western fields which sloped down to the stream which forms the western boundary were largely un-improved grassland. In these western fields the soil is thin and stony above solid rock and the habitats reflected these conditions.

The area of thin soils was fenced off and although grazed occasionally over the succeeding years has been allowed to develop naturally into wet woodland and scrub with a high proportion of open ground.

The upper areas of the site were planted with native broadleaved trees and shrubs. The predominant species being Ash and Oak, the subsidiary species being Beech, Rowan, Wild cherry, Whitebeam, Damson and Crab apple. Hawthorn, Alder buckthorn and Hazel were planted as shrub species along the path margins.

A comprehensive pattern of mown-grass paths was established serving the bulk of the planted area. No formal path was constructed through the western fenced area. However it is hoped to establish a path following established desire lines in this area during this plan period so as to create a longer circular walk for those visitors so motivated.

The wood is just off the main A477 trunk road that takes many thousands of holiday makers to the resorts of Pembrokeshire. A small car park has been constructed at the main entrance. Alternatively the site can be reached from the village safely on foot by the use of a bridle-way from Llanteg.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

To allow the site to develop naturally both within the planted zone and the western area that was left un-planted through combination of minimal intervention (except for tree safety) and rideside coppicing interventions, except where disease may be prevalent and intervention needed to secure canopy cover.

Both the zones have areas of open ground which enhance the habitat diversity and will be retained and managed.

Public access will be maintained annually through the onsite permissive network of footpaths and small car parking area to the north west.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

Description
A series of permissive footpaths which navigate around the young woodland site created as part of the millennium 'Woods on your Doorstep' project in 2000. The site offers a series of grassed footpath leading from the country lane close to the village of Llanteg which allow access across level surfaces leading from a small car park and roadside entrances for pedestrians. The site lies along a series of public rights of way, approximately 1 mile from the Amroth coastline and part of the SP 10/10 footpath route leading to Amroth and the Wales Coast Path.
Significance
This woodland is the only accessible new woodland in the area and is of importance to the local village of Llanteg as a local amenity. The site lies within the Pembrokeshire Coastal National Park and offers visitors a stop off point, linked in the same valley as the National Trust property 'Colby woodland gardens' and offers superb views across surrounding countryside.
Opportunities & Constraints
The continuation of the lane to the site is private and leads to a small estate of houses and some farms. Care must be taken to respect this. The surface of some stretches of the footpaths are rocky whilst other are muddy reflecting the local geological conditions. Opportunities exist to improve the site through better signage and signposting for visitors to the national park in the area.
Factors Causing Change
level of use by the public - damage to footpath surfaces through poaching during winter months. Water logging caused by blocked drains and ditches. Dominance of brambles caused by canopy decline of Ash resulting in increased encroachment into permissive paths and visual aspect of site to visitors.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Pathways maintained according to site use. Car parking facilities will remain open and welcoming with clearly marked signage and maintained entrance furniture. All access furniture will be the least restrictive option to allow a range of abilities and user groups.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Carry out annual maintenance to the network of footpaths across the site which will include regular maintenance of the site car parking facility. Mow the desire-line through sub-compartment 2a in order to create a longer circular route and remove the internal boundary fence now that grazing of the site is no longer needed. Carry out tree safety management to affected stands with Ash dieback on annual basis to reduce hazard. Replace entrance furniture with least restrictive option for visitors. Carry out path works as required to improve visitor access, by removing water-logged and in passible sections of paths, enabling less-abled visitor groups to enjoy the site.

4.2 f2 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

Description
Wetland habitats in both the planted and unplanted zones as well as along the stream margins which feature across site within compartment 1a and 2a. This feature takes the form of wet woodland and marshy grassland type characteristics with areas of open ground habitats and wet pastures over shallow surface bedrock of carboniferous limestone, associated with the Pembrokeshire coastline. The site is within 1 mile of the Amroth coastline. The narrow strip along the river is level and wet and contains numerous wetland flora, marsh marigold, marsh pennywort, rushes and willow. It is left unplanted as it is valuable wetland habitat. Steep slope in western edge towards the stream is dry and has exposed boulders that are good for insects. Flora includes birds foot trefoil, devils bit scabious, bramble patches and occasional hawthorn. This area has been left unplanted and has been grazed by horses in summer in the past although now not considered a practical solution given the location of the open space, so mechanical means of management are adopted. The key feature of this site also includes areas of Temperate scrub, often dominated by Crataegus monogyna.
Significance
Wetland habitats including woodland and marshy grasslands are in decline nationally and allows a varied ground flora habitat within an area of concentrated intensive agricultural land usage. Much of the area is located on carboniferous limestone, producing a range of fossil corals, brachiopods and crinoids and are found frequently within the surface boulders and stones that are observed throughout the site. Plant and botanical species on site are often associated with 'Grykes' (joints within the surface limestone) a particular characteristic of carboniferous limestone and have a habitat of their own, which encourages the growth of shade-loving ferns such as hart's tongue and dog's mercury. The wet flushes of open ground and wet woodland within the steeper south facing valley are host to a range of wetland flora. Surface rocks and boulders, along with scrub woodland fringe and short meadow grasses provide ideal habitats for Zootoca vivipara (Common Lizard) and bird species such as Emberiza citrinella (Yellowhammer) which have been recorded in the area and is foreseeable that these exist on site given the surrounding landscape context.
Opportunities & Constraints

Access to the site is limited due to associated ground conditions. Opportunity to expand this declining habitat through planting and natural succession along boundaries of habitats on site. Opportunity to reduce competitiveness of coarse vegetation and invasive non-native species through occasional grazing and or semi natural open ground habitat to complement the wet-woodland fringes. Constraints on site location and ground conditions make grazing options less likely and include considerable expense so mechanical options would likely be used where possible.
Factors Causing Change
Absence of grazing/cutting within compartment 2a leading to increased levels of scrub and lack of diversity within open ground spaces and decline in bathing areas for common lizard and other reptile species. Invasive species such as Himalayan balsam are a threat to the diversity range of botanical species and pose threat to adjacent ASNW areas. The main source of the INNS is likely to be within Lanteague woods, possibly as a result of previous grazing management and importation of feed onto site. Increased footfall and visitor numbers could potentially alter the diversity of the open ground habitats through soil enrichments as result of dog faeces but also through trampling of ground flora and disturbance of Cat. 1 species on site.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
To maintain a varied wetland habitat, river, wet river valley bottom and boggy open ground dominated by rushes and willow species, with emphasis on diversification of sward height and volumes of scrub across the habitat. Open spaces will be maintained and enhanced through control of non-native botanical species and kept as semi-natural open ground habitats.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
In conjunction with annual footpath management, carry out scrub and open space management through mechanical means where possible to aid control of INNS (Balsam) Identify areas of limestone surface bedrock and boulders and keep vegetation to minimal height for benefit of reptiles and flying insects. Improve management access to compartments to avoid indiscriminate new footpaths being created.

4.3 f3 Secondary Woodland

Description
The site was planted as a millennium Woods on your Doorstep site. It extends for approximately 7.5 ha of planted woodland with the remainder being existing hedgerows and wooded areas, with significant areas of open ground when the conditions were too wet to plant. This has resulted in a highly variable woodland mosaic. Canopy composition includes a predominance of Ash species, Oak, Beech and hazel with scattering willow and alder across wettest parts of the site. This key feature also includes a small area of wet woodland along the southern boundary of the site which

adjoins a narrow valley, comprising of ancient semi-natural woodlands. The origins of this mature-woodland area, predominantly wet woodland in character, is unknown but feasible that this could also be of ancient origin due to inclusion of associated ground flora including shade-loving ferns such as hart's tongue and dog's mercury as well as marsh marigold, marsh pennywort, rushes and willow with occasional elm.
Significance
Expansion of native woodland adjacent to existing ancient semi natural woodland locally and within an intensive agricultural landscape. This new woodland is the only new woodland to be available as a local amenity to the surrounding villages of Llanteg, Ludchurch and Tavernspite. Semi-natural broadleaved woodland across Pembrokeshire is predominantly Oak woodland and covers approximately 4% of the county, so any new additions will expand and buffer existing remnants within the region. Wet woodland is a scarce resource and land type within Pembrokeshire, covering only 520 hectares throughout the county. Wet Salix woodland is often a rich habitat for epiphytes, and Salix is the most popular host tree in the county.
Opportunities & Constraints
Increase woodland cover through natural regeneration on site, where appropriate. Opportunity to expand and buffer adjacent ancient semi natural woodlands to help secure remnant botanical interest. Constraints include difficult ground conditions in winter months with waterlogging in places. Limited roadside access for large vehicles are a constraint with current highway and site access provision, meaning extraction of timber products would be focused on small scale extraction and machinery use, if appropriate.
Factors Causing Change
Management of woodlands, including surrounding land use and management of boundary features and woodland edges, can greatly influence their biodiversity value. In general, the abandonment of historical management practices has resulted in a lack of age and structural diversity in woodlands and therefore also a lack of standing and fallen dead wood which can support a variety of invertebrates and fungi. The main factor causing change is the on-set of Ash dieback within the site, first recorded in 2017. This will have an impact upon the main stands found along the northern boundary which have a high percentage of Ash within them and show little signs of natural regeneration and will likely lead to increases in coarse vegetation across the area. The extent and progression of the disease (ADB) is unknown at present, however this will serve as a 'woodland intervention' which would have likely been undertaken in due course, so transitioning the woodland status from 'new native woodland' as per previous management plans, to secondary woodland following the first significant intervention. The presence of ADB will also increase standing deadwood across the site and in time, fallen deadwood components. Other factors causing change include: > Climate change impacting on low plant life colonies found around the former hedges of the site > Invasive non-native species. (Himalayan Balsam) > Tree Disease(s) that may result in further canopy decline > Pollution – e.g. long-range deposition of dust, NOx & SOx from diffuse & point sources (including agriculture). This site

lies within a intensive dairy farmed landscape where risks of nitrification and ammonium impacts are likely to be observed from adjacent and nearby intensive grassland management. Other polluting impacts would the relative close proximity to the A477 main highway to Tenby which is busy during summer and holiday seasons.

> Development – further development of the adjacent housing area to the south east which would add pressure on the woodlands ability to remain connected to the wider landscape.

> Increasing demand for firewood is a threat where ad-hoc collection of fallen dead wood or felling of trees without regard for the long term management of the site occurs. However, demand for firewood can also be an opportunity to stimulate the re-introduction of traditional management practices such as coppicing.

> Increasing demand for recreational access resulting in greater potential for disturbance particularly following the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic where sites such as this were visited at greater frequency than previously. (Engagement with nature and Covid-19 restrictions - Forest Research, 2020)

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Creation and development of a new native woodland with open ground and varied woodland types developing over time, e.g. ash, alder, willow around the boggy areas and oak, ash, cherry on the drier slopes which include a network of public access provisions.

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

Carry out stand assessment of progression of Ash dieback and monitor levels of natural regeneration by mapping worst affected areas and populate work program should action be necessary.

Control scrub along path sides and coppice areas of tree encroachment to diversify stand age classes in conjunction with tree safety management for Ash dieback.

Monitor site visitor access to ensure levels of surface erosion to footpaths are kept to minimum and not increase through desire lines or widening of paths by visitors to avoid wet and muddy areas.

Manage invasive species (balsam) as appropriate throughout the management period with the objective of a 50% or greater reduction across the site.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	March
2024	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May
2024	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August
2024	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	September
2024	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	March
2025	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	March
2025	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	July
2025	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August
2026	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	March
2026	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	March
2027	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	March
2027	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August
2028	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	March
2028	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	8.04	Ash	2001	Wood establishment	Diseases, Mostly wet ground/exposed site	
Formed from the easternmost parts of the original four fields, the planted land is on old fields divided by low internal hedges which have become part of the new woodland canopy. The compartment is mainly level/ gently sloping towards the South and comprises of a dominant Ash canopy with Oak, Beech, alder and blackthorn most present with groups of Hazel found scattered across the area. The land tends to retain water due to thin soil layer with rock beneath. Most fields have frequent large rocks at the surface. Steep slope in western edge towards the stream in sub compartment 2a is dry and has exposed boulders that are good for insects. Flora includes birds foot trefoil, devils bit scabious, bramble patches and occasional hawthorn which also has a permissive footpath crossing the area and former agricultural building at the centre.						
2a	2.02	Mixed native broadleaves	2001	Wood pasture	Management factors (eg grazing etc), No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	
Steeper land bordering the river. The narrow strip along the river is level and wet and contains numerous wetland flora, marsh marigold, marsh pennywort, rushes and willow. It is left unplanted as it is valuable wetland habitat. Steep slope in western edge towards the stream is dry and has exposed boulders that are good for insects. Flora includes birdsfoot trefoil, devils bit scabious, bramble patches and occasional hawthorn. This area has been left unplanted and has been grazed by horses in summer in the past although now not considered a practical solution given the location of the open space so mechanical means of management are adopted. The area is gradually being colonised by bramble, gorse and scrub including some areas of fast growing ash in places.						

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.

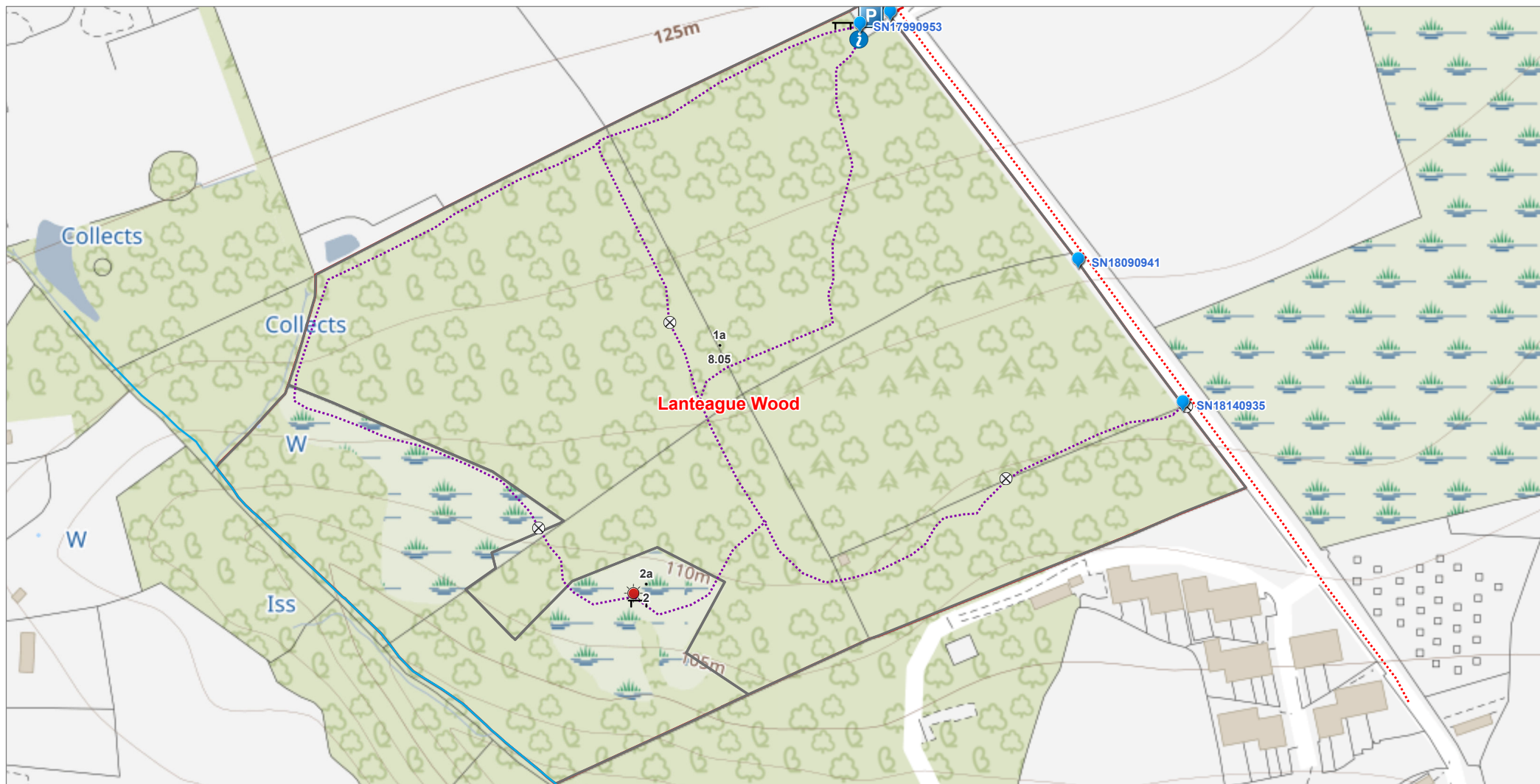
Windblow/Windthrow

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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Estate Access Points

- Access points
- Estate CarParks

Estate Other Features

- Seat
- Culvert
- Information board
- Viewpoint

Estate Path Network

- Legal-Footpath
- Permissive-Footpath
- Restricted byway
- WatercoursesGB

- Estate SubCompLabels
- Estate SubComp hectares - Labels
- Estate SubCompartments
- EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB

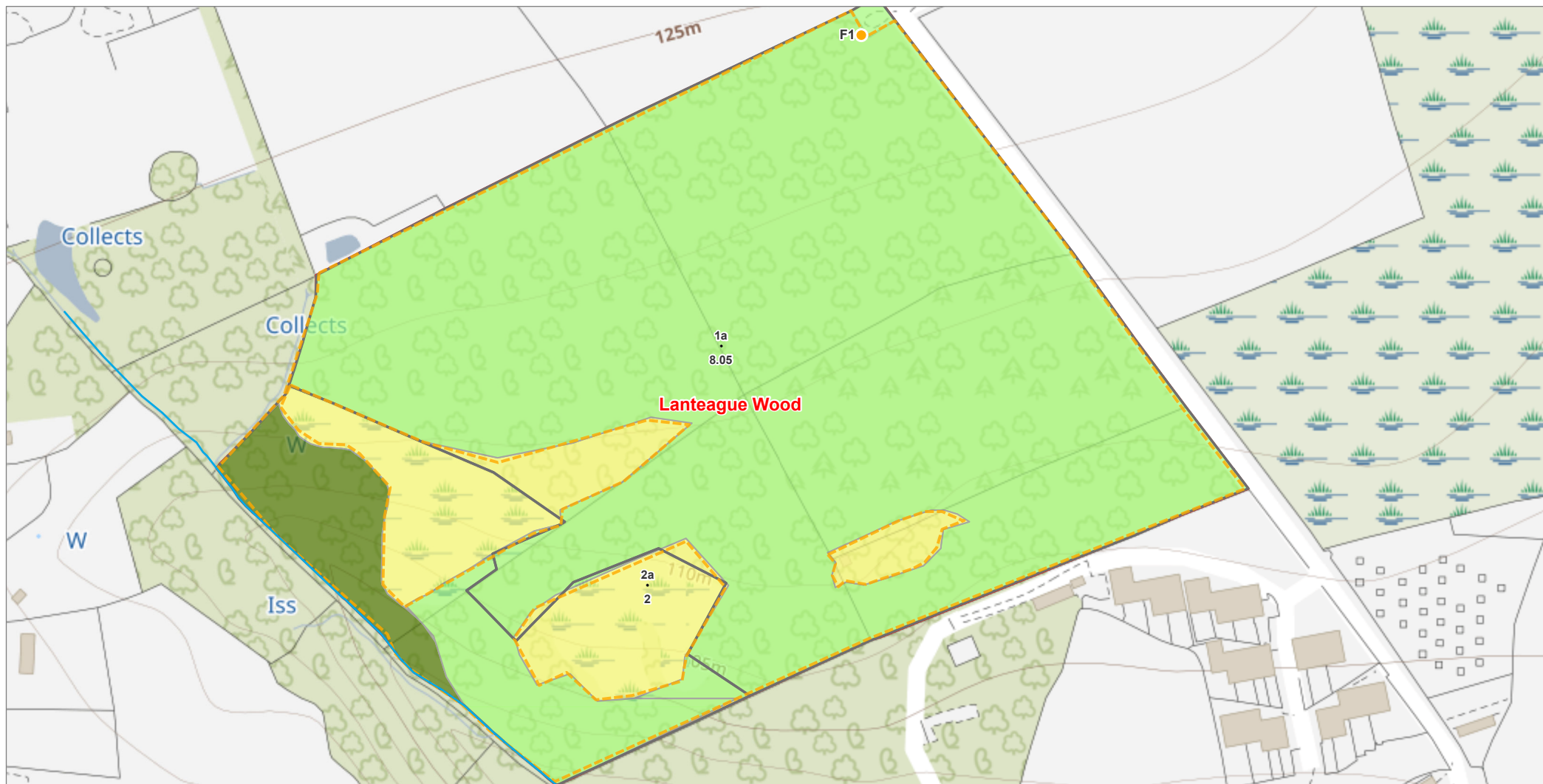
Lanteague Wood - Estate Access & Compartments

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Dyddiad/Date: 13 December 2023

Awdur/Author: Woodland Trust

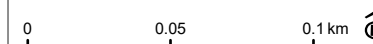


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|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| WatercoursesGB | · Estate SubCompLabels | Open Space |
| Features Point | · Estate SubComp hectares - Labels | New Planting |
| Key | Estate SubCompartments | EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB |
| Feature Polygon | Estate Habitat | |
| Key | Existing Woodland | |



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Lanteague Wood - Habitats & Key Features



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Dyddiad/Date: 13 December 2023

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