Option	Habitat Diversity	Soil Health	Water Quality	Wood products	Food/ Fodder	Timber	Biosecurity	Animal Welfare	Livestock Production	Climate Change
- Mega Hedges	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓
- Parkland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓✓	✓✓
- Groups of in-field trees	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
- Infilling field corners	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
- Wood Pasture/Welsh Savannah	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	-	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
- Closed canopy woodland	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓	-	-	✓✓✓
- Community growing/ allotments	✓	✓	✓	-	✓✓✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
- Orchard	✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	-	✓	-	-	✓

Mega Hedges

- Deep root structures aid water infiltration and reduce erosion
- Encourage healthy soils that store more carbon, are more fertile
- Climate change means more extremes of heat and cold which will can affect production
- Provide shelter which can increase lamb survival rates by reducing wind chill and hypothermia
- Provide shade to decrease heat stress in stock, increasing productivity
- Reduction in damp conditions at field margins can reduce lameness in livestock
- Great for biosecurity- create a barrier reducing animal to animal contact and the risk of disease transmission
- Fantastic for biodiversity, creating corridors for species to move across the landscape
- Produce fodder (for livestock), food (fruits), timber and wood products (for rural crafts)

Parkland

- Parklands with mature trees, ancient woodland and pasture are a feature of the Tywi Valley historic landscape
- Parkland trees are amongst the oldest living organisms in the UK
- Traditionally associated with country houses, Dinefwr is an excellent example
- An increasingly rare and threatened habitat
- Traditionally managed for grazing animals
- Provide niches for rare birds, bats, invertebrates, and plant species
- Deep root structures aid water infiltration and reduce erosion
- Encourage healthy soils that store more carbon, are more fertile
- Provide shade to decrease heat stress in stock, increasing productivity

Groups of in-field trees

- Can help mitigate against extremes in temperature, providing shelter for livestock during the winter and shade in the summer
- Trees help increase soil fertility, healthy soil is more productive and beneficial for locking in carbon
- Creates islands of habitat within the landscape
- Healthy trees provide opportunities for wildlife, niches for nesting, shelter and food
- Produce fodder (for livestock), food (fruits), timber and wood products (for construction, fuel and rural crafts)

Infilling field corners

- Field corners are often inaccessible for modern machinery, squaring up cultivated areas speeds up farm operations
- Planting in little used corners means less impact on productive areas whilst increasing tree cover
- Taking less productive areas out of production reduces expensive fertiliser and pesticide use
- Trees slow water runoff reducing flooding and sedimentation, they buffer watercourses from pesticides and nutrients
- Creates habitat for biodiversity, providing opportunities for nesting, food, and shelter, and link valuable habitats
- Produce fodder (for livestock), food (fruits), timber and wood products (for construction, fuel and rural crafts)

Wood Pasture

- Wood pasture is an historical land management system and an increasingly rare and threatened habitat
- Open woodland with scattered trees provides shelter and forage for grazing animals
- Increases soil fertility, healthy soil is more productive and beneficial for locking in carbon
- Produce fodder (for livestock), food (fruits), timber and wood products (for construction, fuel and rural crafts)
- Specialist invertebrate, plant, bird, and fungi species are associated with this habitat

Closed canopy woodland

- Absorbs carbon, this is vital in combatting the challenge of climate change
- Provides a range of ecosystem services, they mitigate against flooding, filter water and soils, remove pollutants and nutrients before they reach rivers, tree roots prevent riverbank erosion
- Provide relaxing green spaces for people to enjoy for recreation, exercise, and education
- Produces timber and other wood products
- Reduces our reliance on imports from countries with less sustainable standards and reduces greenhouse gas emissions
- Woodlands produce non timber products including:
- Wild and managed game
- Berries, fungi and edible plants
- Medicinal plants
- Bark, resins, foliage and seeds
- Dyes and craft materials

Community growing/ allotments

- Provides healthy, locally sourced food for local people
- A sense of community is created when people participate in food growing activities and contributes to food security
- Reduces food waste through composting, minimises food packaging, and contributes to the zero-waste agenda
- Can help mitigate climate change, locally produced food drastically reduces air miles
- Community growing spaces provide an important refugia for wildlife

Orchard

- Offers people the chance to reconnect with nature and where their food comes from
- Provides a focal point for communities
- Unique varieties and traditions have been lost over recent years as the popularity of orchards has declined
- Places for people to learn traditional skills such as grafting and pruning
- Once established, provides an annual fruit crop with limited air miles
- Create habitat and resources for wildlife (for example pollinators)
- Contribute to soil health