

Princethorpe Woodlands Hedgerow Survey Form (Phase 1)

Surveyor(s)		Date	
Tetrad		Hedgerow no.	

B D F

Phase 1 category		Bank/ditch/fence			
Average height (m)		Average width (m)			
Percentage gaps		No. of trees			

Phase 1 categories: A – species-poor hedgerow (<5 spp), B – species-rich hedgerow (6+ spp), C – hedge with trees, D – line of trees, E – linear scrub, F – defunct (gappy) hedge

Species with an asterix * are ancient hedge indicators

Woody species (tick box)	S	T		S	T
Apple (Crab/Orchard)			Maple, Field		
Alder			Maple, Norway		
Ash			Oak (English/Sessile/Turkey)		
Beech			Pear, Wild		
Birch (Silver/Downy)			Pine (Scots/Corsican)		
Blackthorn			Plum/Cherry-plum/Bullace		
Buckthorn			Poplar (Native/Hybrid/Grey)		
Cherry, Wild			Privet, Wild		
Dogwood			Rose		
Elder			Rowan		
Elms (English/Wych)			Snowberry		
Gorse			*Spindle		
Guelder-rose			Sycamore		
Hawthorn (Common/Midlands)			Yew		
*Hazel			Wayfaring Tree		
Holly			*Wild Service-tree		
Hornbeam			Willow-sallow (Goat/Grey)		
Horse Chestnut			Willow-large (White/Crack)		
Limes (*Small-leaved/Common)			Exotic Cypresses		

Dominant woody species:

Notes on hedgerow structure/management/age
(please circle appropriate cross-section)



(cross sections)

(facing views)

Recently cut/laid?

Uncultivated hedge margin width

Adjacent Phase 1 habitat(s)

Any restoration needed?

Known landowner?

Climbers			
Black Bryony	Garlic-mustard	White Campion	
Bindweed (Hedge/Great)	*Goldilocks Buttercup	White Dead-nettle	
White Bryony	Greater Knapweed	*Wood Anemone	
Russian Vine	*Greater Stitchwort	Wood Aven	
Traveller's-joy	Great Willowherb	*Woodruff	
Honeysuckle	Hawkweeds	Wood Sage	
Hop	Hedge Bedstraw	Woody Nightshade	
Ivy	Hedge-mustard		
Bramble	Hedge Parsley	Grasses within 1 metre	
	Hedge Woundwort	Cock's-foot	
Herbs within 1 metre	Hemp-agrimony	Common Bents	
Autumn Hawkbit	Herb-Robert	Creeping Bent	
*Bitter Vetchling	Hogweed	False Brome	
Black Horehound	Honesty	False Oat-grass	
*Bluebell	Lesser Celandine	Hairy (Wood) Brome	
Burdocks	Lords & Ladies	Yorkshire-fog	
Bush Vetch	Meadowsweet	*Wood Melick	
Cat's-ear	Mugwort		
Chickweed	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	Ferns within 1 metre	
Cleavers	Nipplewort	*Bracken	
Comfrets	Periwinkles	Male Fern	
Common Calamint	*Primrose	Shield Ferns	
Common Figwort	Red Campion		
Common Mallow	Red Dead-nettle		
Common Valerian	Rosebay Willowherb		
Common Vetch	Rough Chervil		
Cow Parsley	Rough Hawkbit		
Cowslip	Self-heal		
Cranesbills	Snowdrops		
Creeping Buttercup	Sowthistles		
Creeping Cinquefoil	Spear Thistle		
Dandelion	Speedwells		
Creeping Thistle	Spurge-laurel		
Daffodils	Stinging Nettle		
Docks	Stinking Iris		
*Dogs Mercury	St John's-worts		
Early Purple-orchid	Sweet Violet		
*Dog Violets	Three-nerved Sandwort		
Field Horsetail	Tufted Vetch		
Forget-me-nots	*Yellow Archangel (wild)		
Foxglove	Wetted Thistle		

Instructions (will be a separate sheet)

Thank you for volunteering to help us to survey hedgerows within the Princethorpe Woodlands Area. The data collected from these initial surveys will help us to locate valuable hedgerows, and potentially influence their management for the benefit of wildlife.

- 1) Start by identifying a section of hedgerow. A section starts and finishes at any hedge junction or sharp bend, or where there is a distinct change in the height, width or structure of the hedgerow; also where there is a gap of more than 20m. Mark on the map where the section starts and finishes, and give the section a number which starts with the tetrad number.
- 2) Fill out one form for each section of hedgerow. Record the section number on both the form and the map so that they can be cross-referenced.
- 3) For the Phase 1 category box, please enter one of the following options: hedgerow, species-rich hedgerow, hedge with trees, line of trees, linear scrub or defunct hedgerow. Some hedges may fall into 2 categories.
- 4) Write down whether there is a bank, ditch and/or fence running along the length of the hedgerow.
- 5) Average height and average width can be recorded to the nearest 0.25m. Anything over 5m can be recorded as >5m.
- 6) Estimate the percentage of the hedgerow section taken up by gaps, and record the number of trees.
- 7) Record all of the woody species within the section of hedgerow. Indicate whether each species is present as trees (T), scrub (S) or both by ticking the relevant boxes.
- 8) Write down any other flora or fauna that you can identify, but don't worry about trying to record everything.
- 9) Circle the picture which most resembles the structure of the scrubby part of the hedgerow section, bearing in mind that the first five pictures are in cross-section and the last two are facing the hedgerow as it runs lengthwise.
- 10) If the hedgerow has been recently cut, laid (see picture 7), or planted, record it in the space beneath the pictures. Do likewise if there are old trees and/or woody scrubs within the hedgerow section. This helps to indicate the age of the hedgerow to us, and informs us of whether or not the hedgerow has been recently managed.
- 11) Please leave the bottom section of the form blank, where it says 'For office use only'.