



Life at the (h)Edge

people's
trust for
endangered
species

Megan.gimber@ptes.org

The UK's biodiversity is in trouble



More species have seen their populations decrease than increase

38% have decreased

34% little change

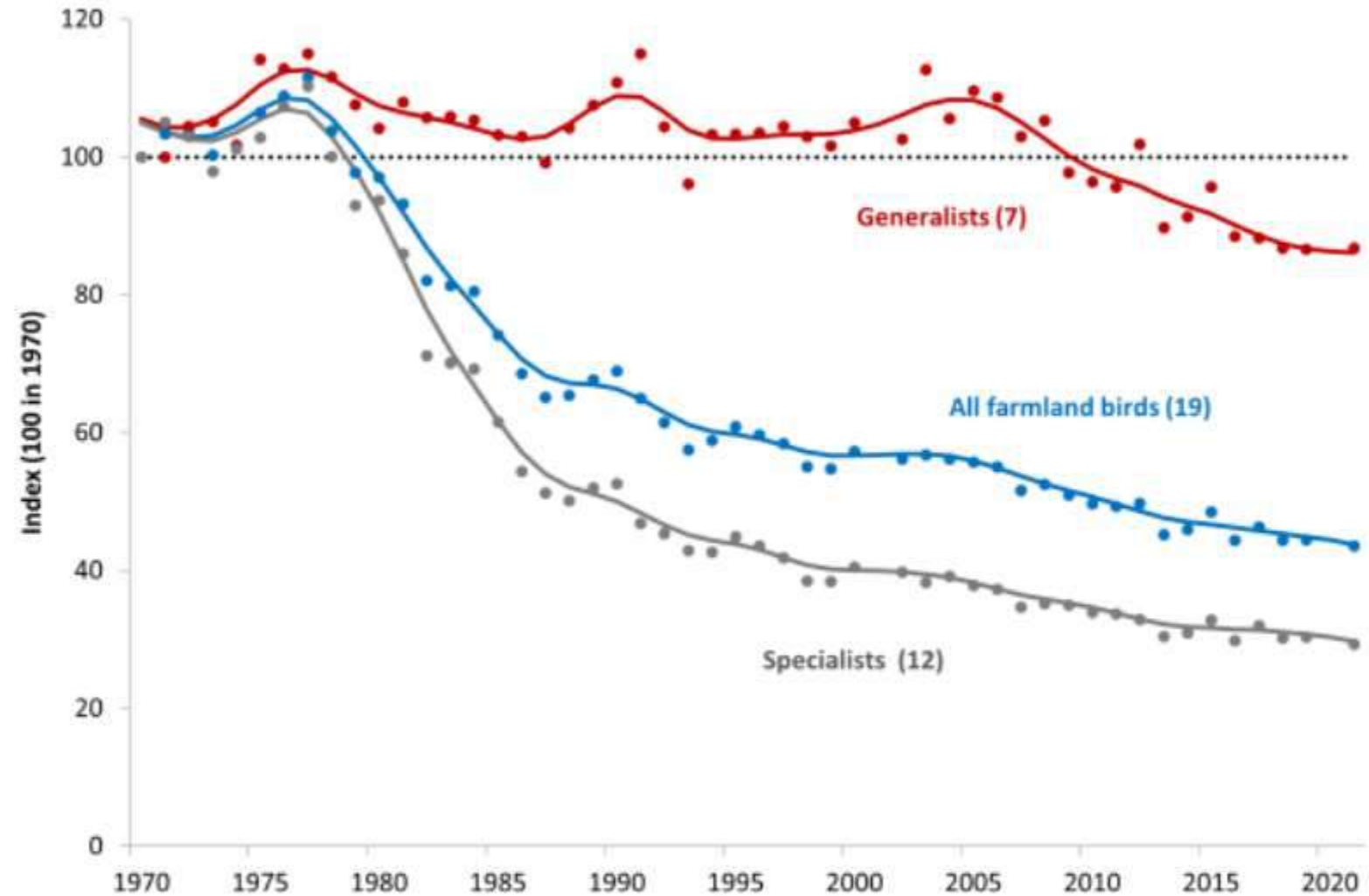
27% have increased

The abundance of 753 terrestrial and freshwater species has on average fallen by

19%



16% of species are threatened with extinction from Great Britain.
151 of 10,008 assessed have already become extinct.



- Figure 1. Changes in the abundance of farmland birds between 1970 and 2021 in the UK. Source: BTO, Defra, JNCC, RSPB.



LIFE IN A HEDGE

Why are we involved?

2070 species
counted in one
85m length of
hedge

Wolton, R. (2015)

Robert Wolton

A Dunnock nest in one of the hedge's Bramble
outgrowths. Robert Wolton

1) A physical home



Hedgerows for wildlife:

A Barn Owl is shown in flight, its wings spread wide, revealing the intricate patterns of its feathers. The owl is positioned in the center-right of the frame, flying towards the left. The background is a dense, out-of-focus green forest, with sunlight filtering through the leaves, creating a bokeh effect. The overall scene is captured in a cinematic style with soft lighting.

**2)A complementary
habitat**
(food and shelter)

Hedgerows for wildlife:



- 3) Wildlife corridors

Hedgerows for wildlife:

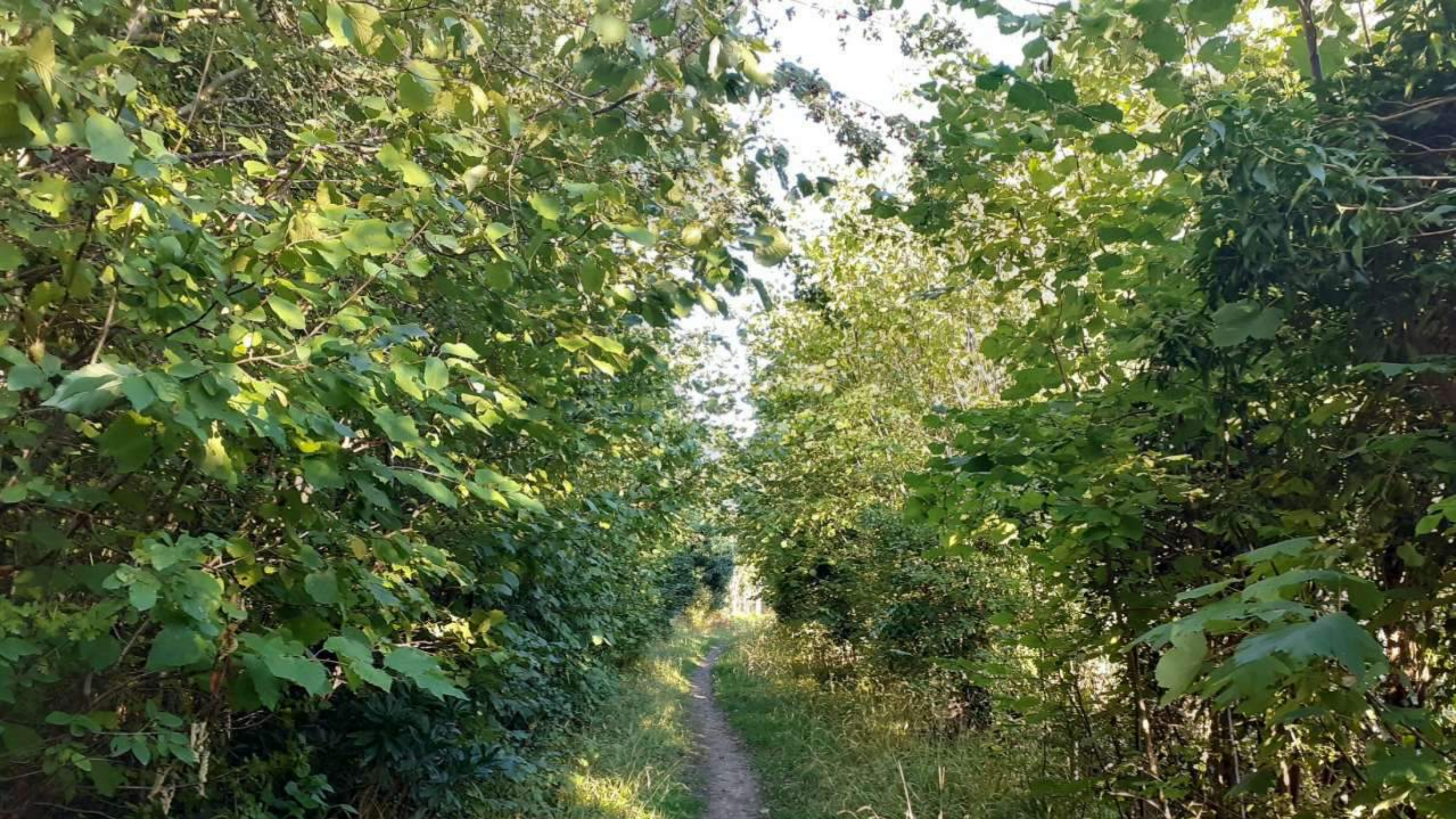


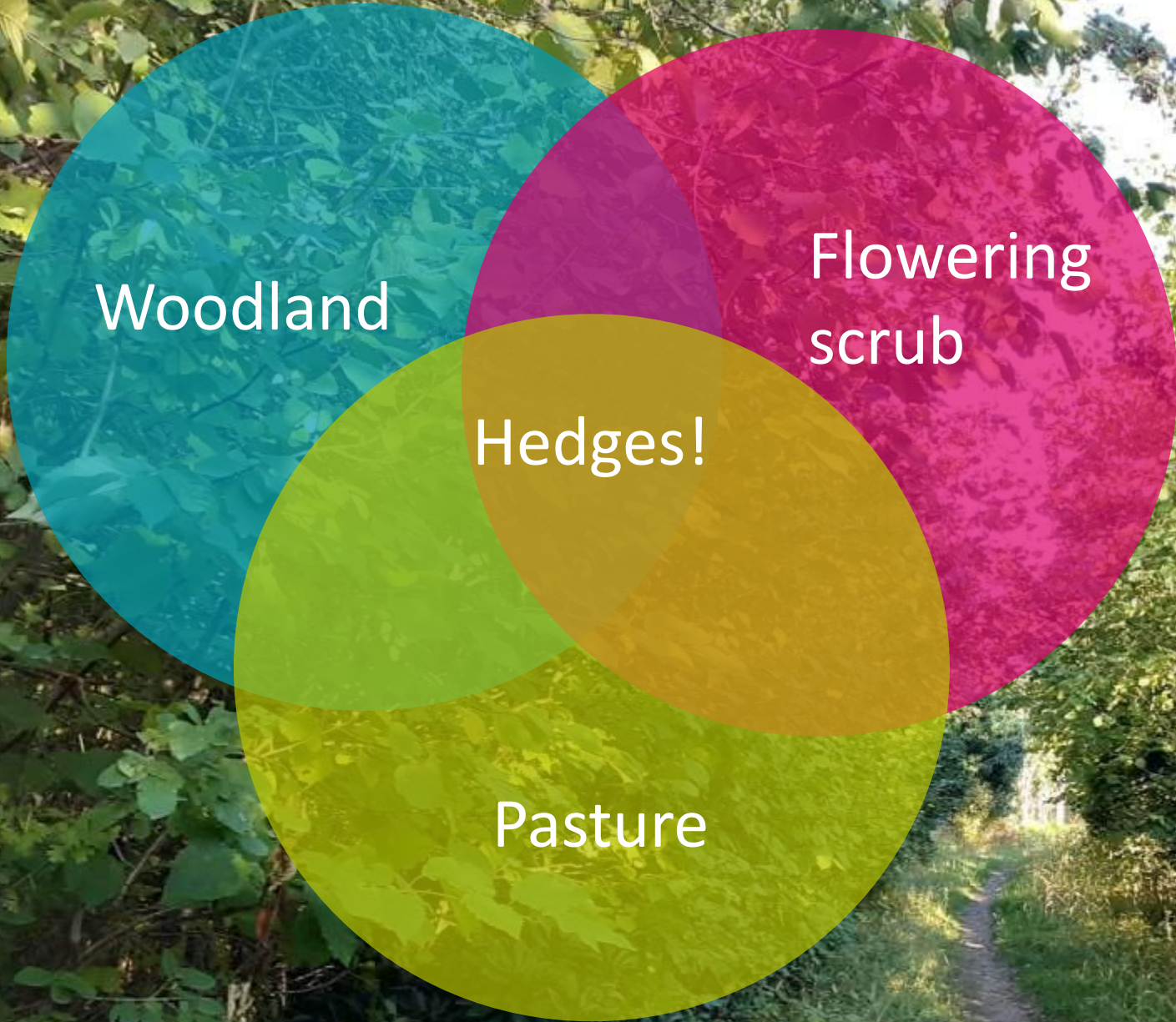
Photo by Claire Brewis





Photo by Robert Wolton





Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Hedges!

Pasture

Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Hedges!

Pasture



Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Hedges!

Pasture





Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Hedges!

Pasture





Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Pasture

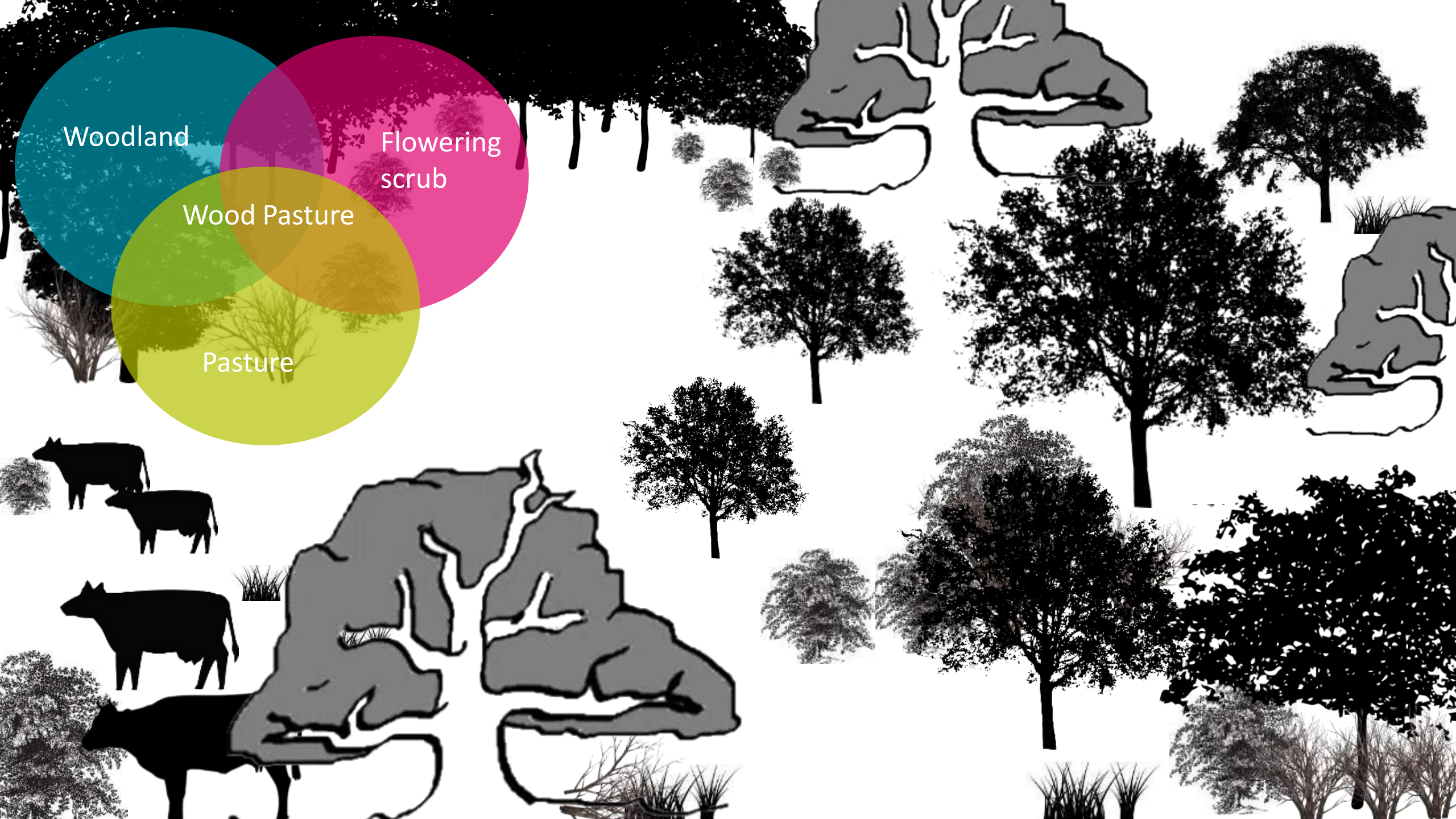


Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Wood Pasture

Pasture





Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Pasture

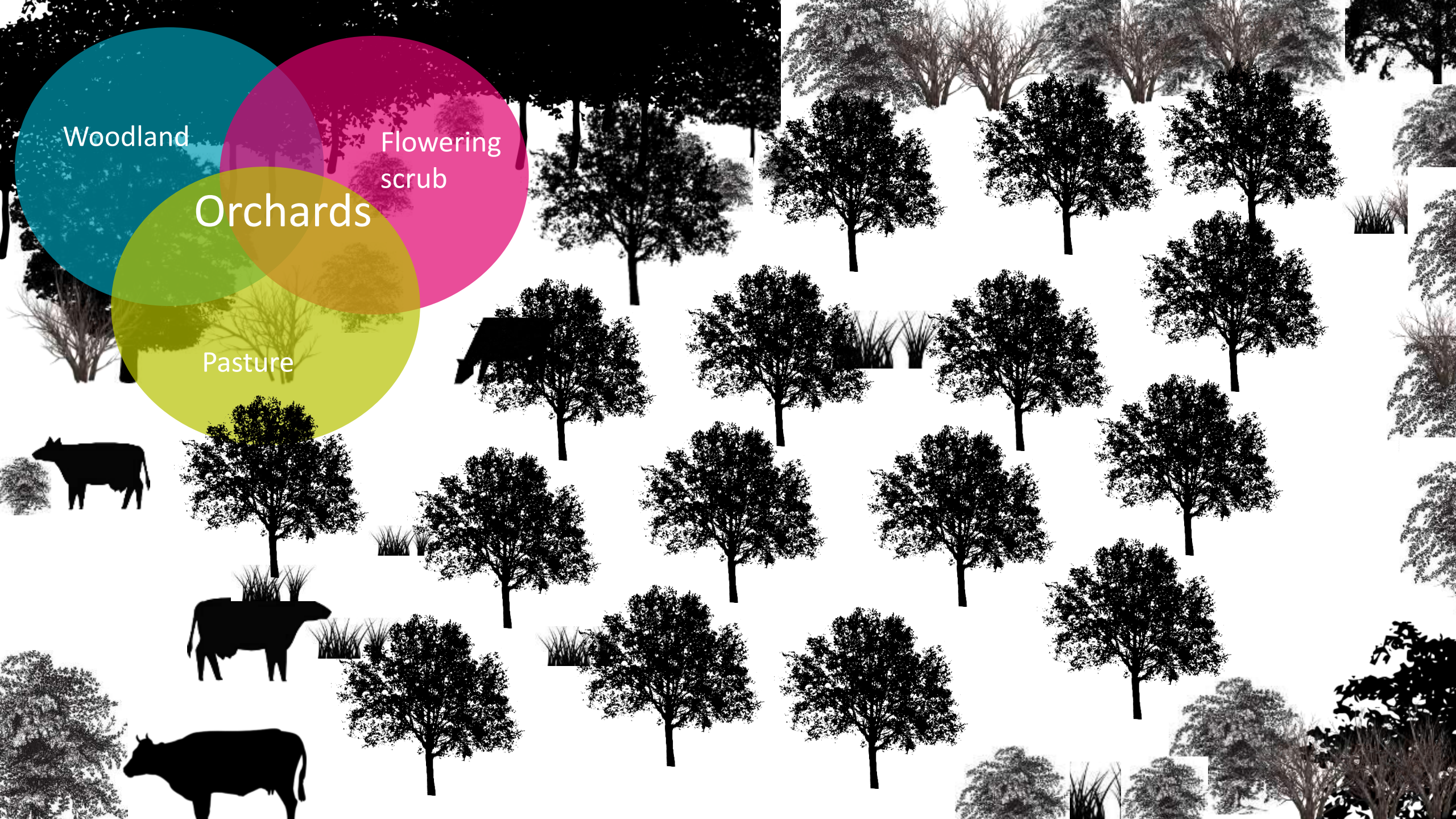


Woodland

Flowering
scrub

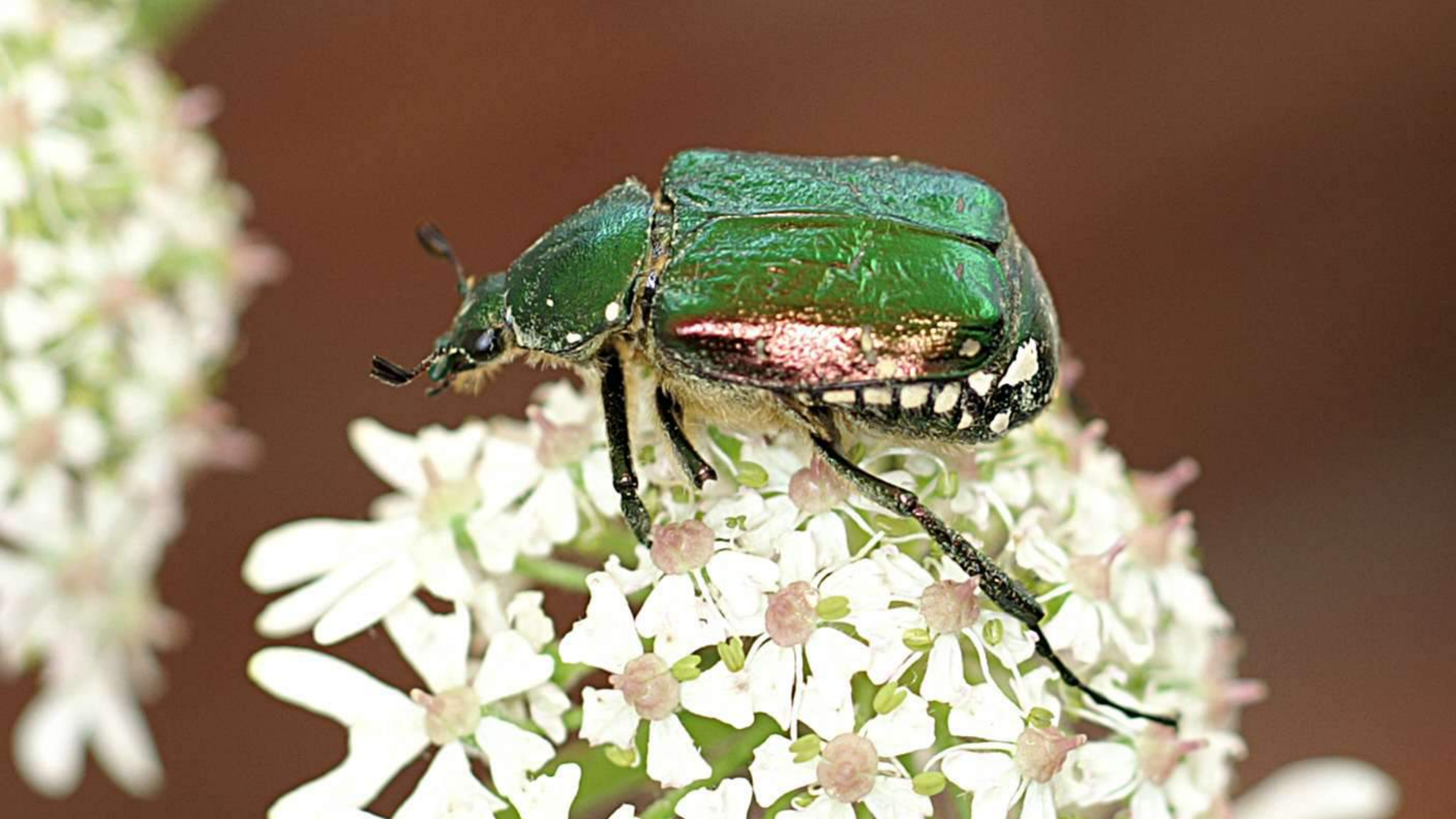
Orchards

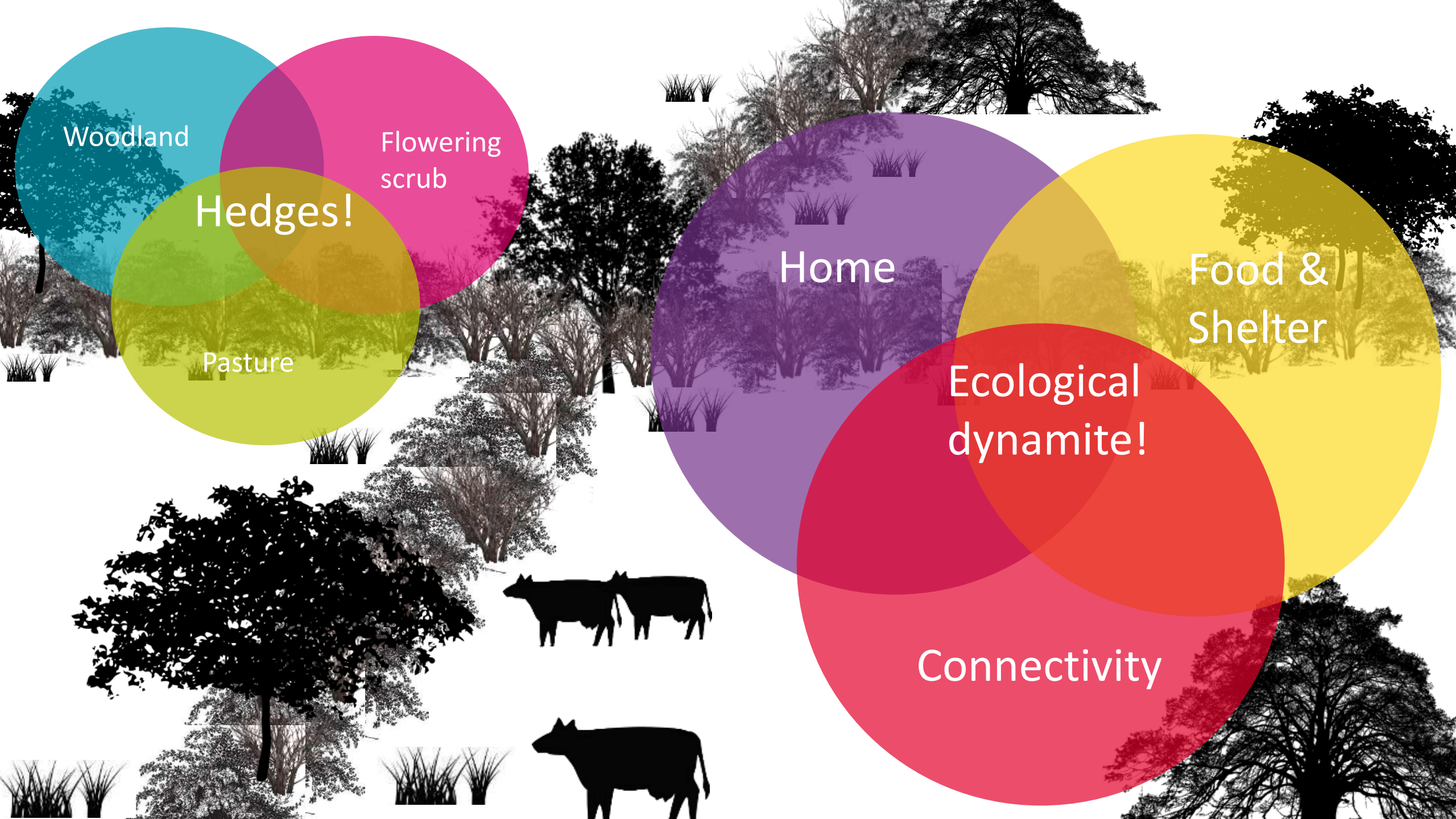
Pasture











Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Hedges!

Pasture

Home

Food &
Shelter

Ecological
dynamite!

Connectivity



Woodland

Flowering
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Connectivity



1. A good mix of plant species



The structure of a good hedge for wildlife

A hedgerow's year

Dormice eat willow, hawthorn, oak and sycamore flowers in spring

people's trust for
endangered
species

Nectar-rich plants
in early spring feed
emerging insects



Deadwood-dependent
insects feed on flowers
such as hawthorn, elder
or hogweed as adults

Diverse plant
species encourage
invertebrates for
other animals to
feed on

Honeysuckle and bramble flowers are
favourite dormouse foods in summer



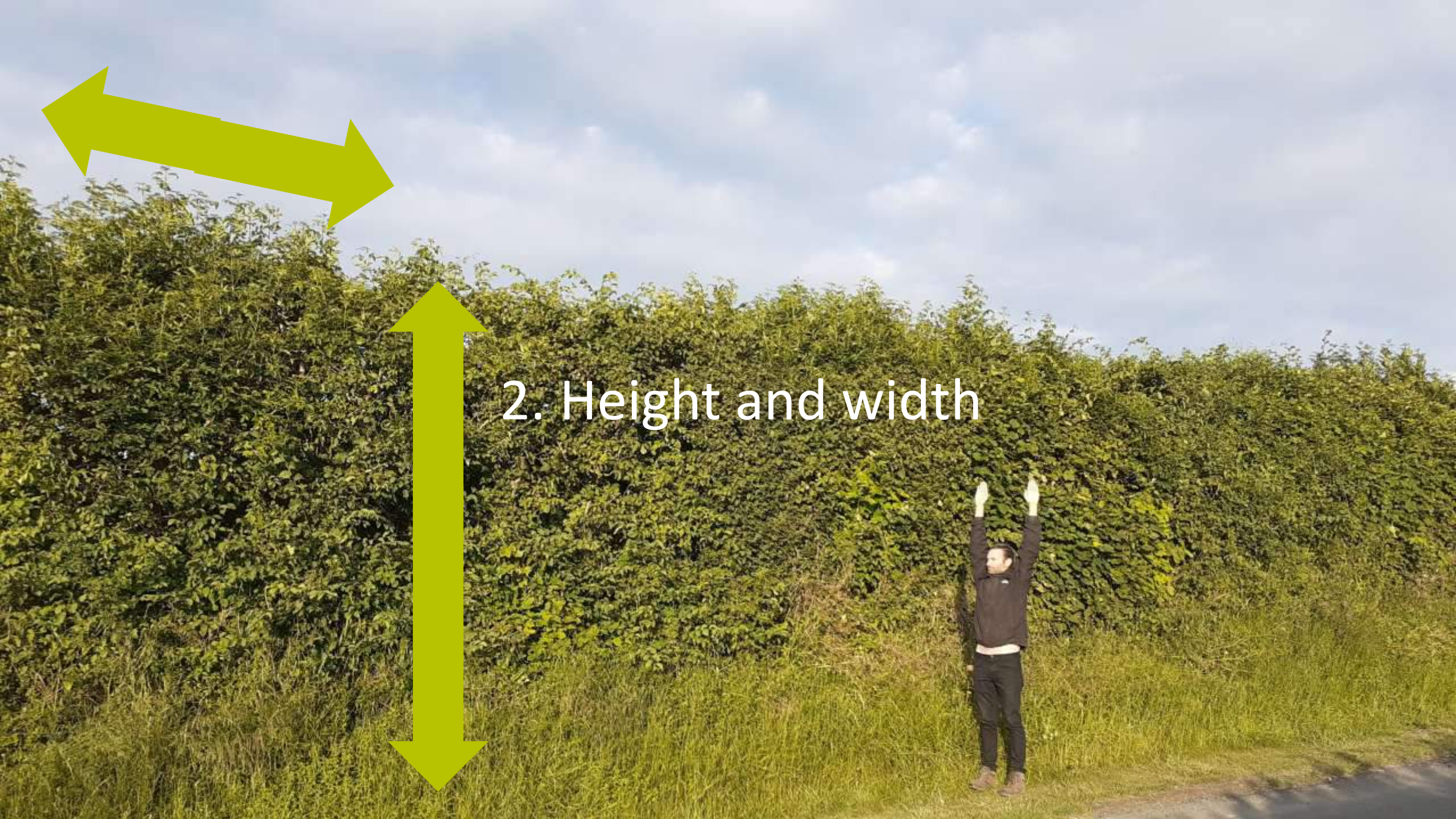
Roses and bramble provide a good structure
for nesting hedgehogs and dormice

Later in the year, dormice
enjoy blackberries,
hazelnuts and ash keys



Flowering ivy is one of the last plants supplying nectar in autumn

Berries ripening in succession,
such as hawthorn, dog rose
and holly, provide food for
birds and mammals over
autumn and winter



2. Height and width



3. Structural complexity

4. Connectivity





5. Margin





7. Hedgerow trees





<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/>



Gail Caddy
Gail Caddy
Gail Caddy
Gail Caddy

Caddy

Photo © Gail Caddy



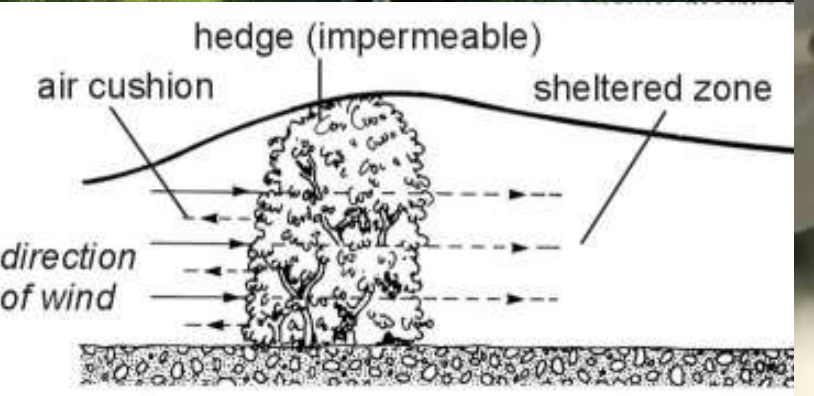


Bronze Age hedges near Gurnard's Head
www.cornishhedges.co.uk



Hedgerow: The Origins





How hedge management affects hedge health



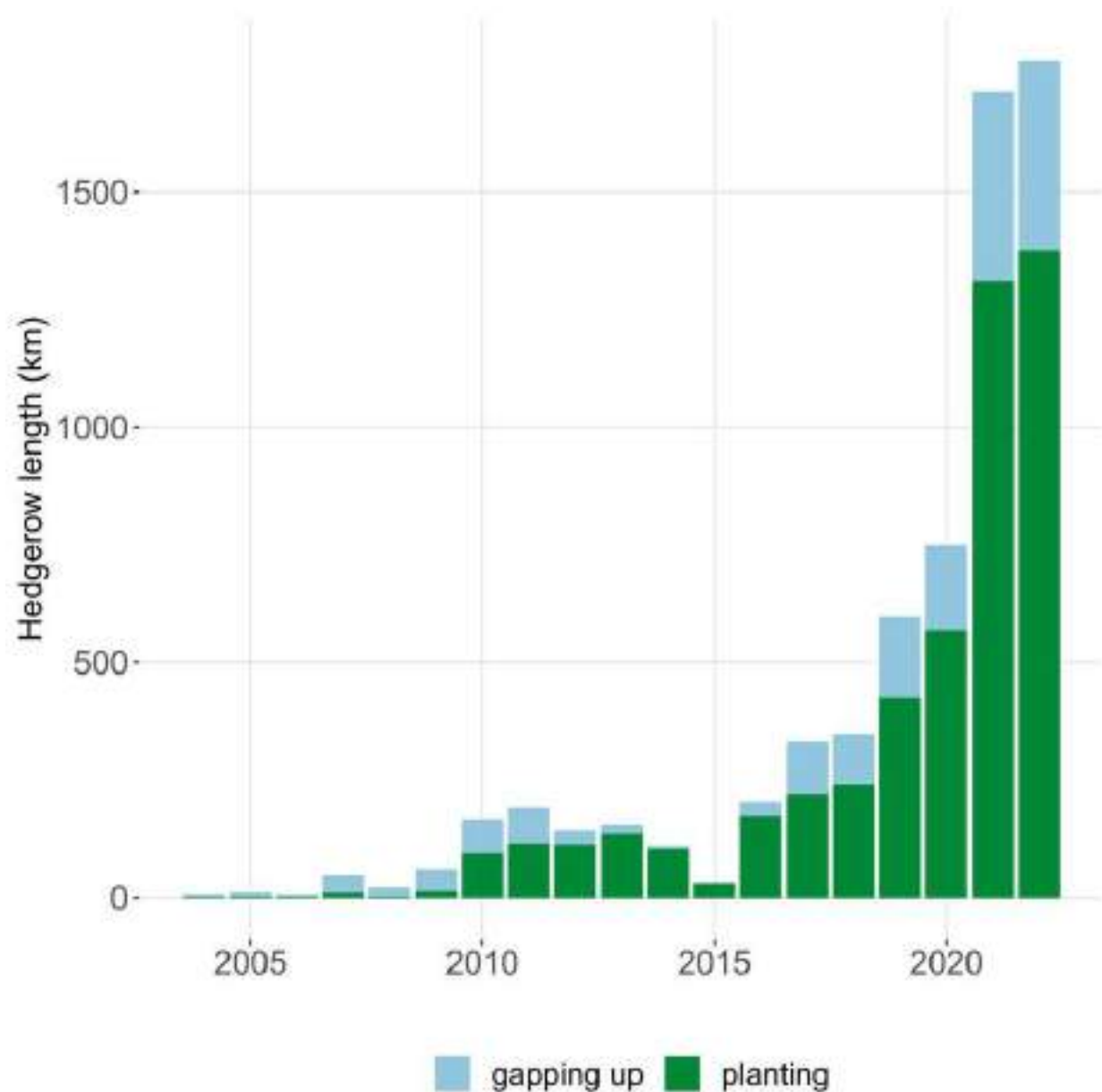


You shall not pass!



How healthy are our hedges? What do we already know?

<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/>



Recent uptick in hedge planting rates

(But still short of the ambitious Gov targets)

Important to get establishment right!

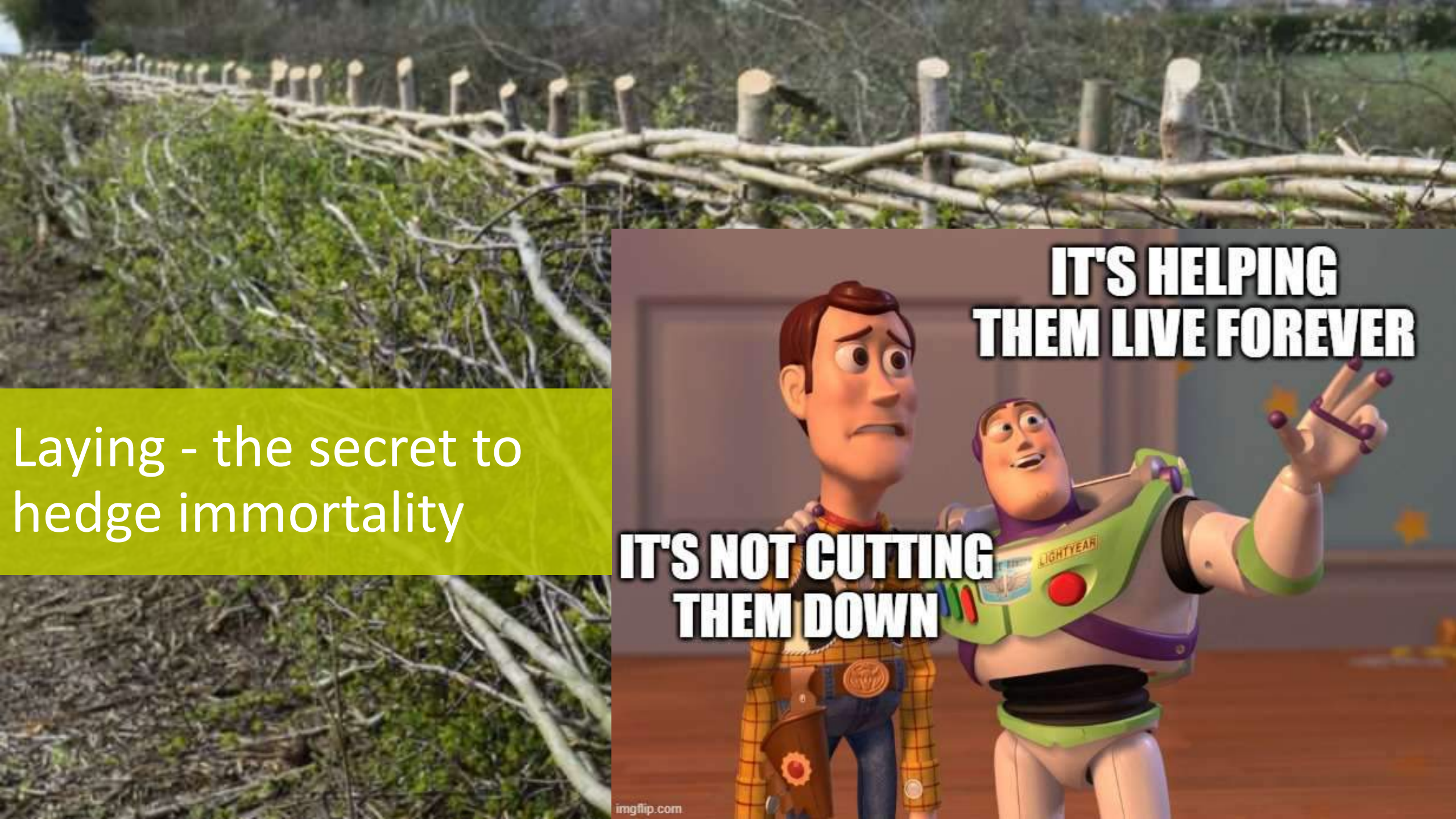






Photos from Jeremy Higgs

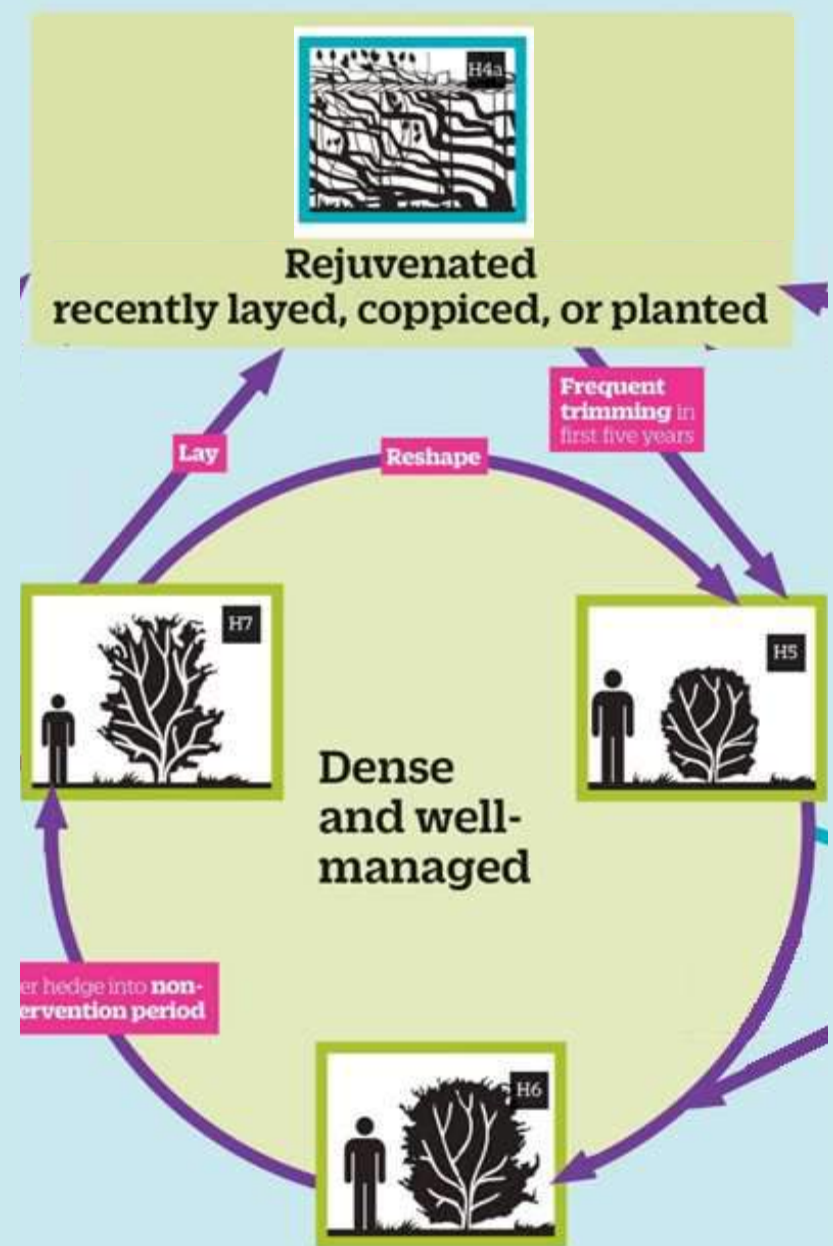
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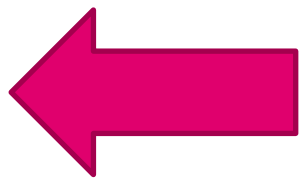
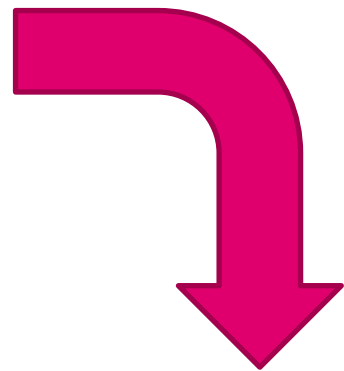
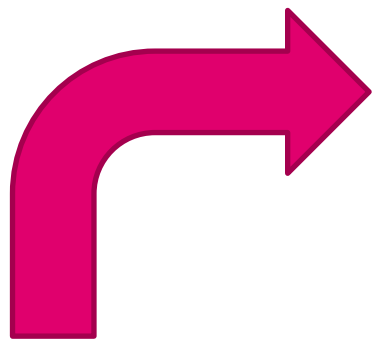


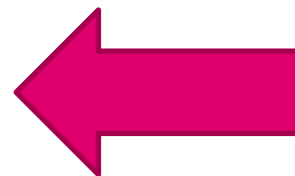
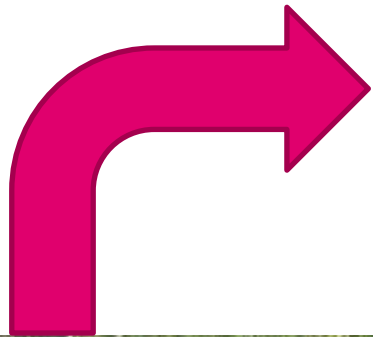
Laying - the secret to
hedge immortality



Hedgerow management cycle









'Knuckle' at trim line



'Stick – y'



'High base canopy'



low stem density



Elder hummocks



Gaps forming



Ivy at trim line

The Great British Hedgerow Survey

criss-cross our countryside providing vital habitat for our wildlife as well as a
r dispersal. But how healthy are our hedgerows? This survey provides a health
ges, and gives tailored management advice to help ensure this precious habi
ne future. We are looking for land owners and volunteers to help us build a na
edgerows in the UK, so please take part in the *Great British Hedgerow Survey*

[SURVEY GUIDELINES](#)[TAKE PART](#)

Healthy
Hedgerows



How to establish trees in existing hedgerows

It's not easy to plant and grow new trees in existing hedgerows, as they will be competing for light and water with the roots of established hedges. The methods below are good options for establishing new trees, whether its planting new, or establishing from what is already there, as part of a hedge rejuvenation or within existing hedge structures.

Suitable for hedges already in need of rejuvenation

Establish trees from existing hedge plants



1 Leave suitable stems standing when hedge is next layed

- ✓ No need to buy, plant, water, protect with spirals
- ✓ Retains local genetic diversity heritage of your hedge
- ✓ Tree already established, rooted, higher crown than subsequent regrowth of hedge below
- ✗ Limited to whatever suitable stems in you find.
- ✗ Won't increase the diversity of any single species hedgerow
- ✗ Might be vulnerable to windthrow on exposed sites



3 Leave suitable stems standing when hedge is next coppiced

- ✓ No need to buy, plant, water, protect with spirals
- ✓ Retains local genetic diversity heritage of your hedge
- ✓ Tree already established, rooted, higher crown than subsequent regrowth of hedge below
- ✗ Limited to whatever suitable stems in you find.
- ✗ Won't increase the diversity of any single species hedgerow
- ✗ Might be vulnerable to windthrow on exposed sites

Plant new trees



5 Plant a tree in an existing hedge gap

- ✓ Can be used to increase the diversity of a single species hedgerow
- ✓ Avoids young tree competing with surrounding hedge for light/water
- ✓ Doesn't depend on having existing suitable stems in the hedge
- ✗ Hedges with extensive gaps tend to be ones requiring rejuvenation
- ✗ Requires purchase, planting, protecting and possibly watering to establishment.

Suitable for hedges that are not yet in need of rejuvenation



2 Tag a suitable existing stem and spare it from the trim.

- ✓ No need to buy, plant, water, protect with spirals
- ✓ Retains local genetic diversity heritage of your hedge
- ✓ Avoids young tree competing with surrounding hedge for light/water
- ✗ Limited to whatever suitable stems in you find.
- ✗ Won't increase the diversity of any single species hedgerow



4 Coppice a notch in the hedge and select suitable stem from the regrowth to establish as a tree

- ✓ No need to buy, plant, water, protect with spirals
- ✓ Retains local genetic diversity heritage of your hedge
- ✓ Avoids young tree competing with surrounding hedge for light/water
- ✓ Doesn't depend on having existing suitable stems in the hedge
- ✓ Surrounding coppice hedge can be 'raised' to re-establish hedge either side of tree
- ✗ Won't increase the diversity of any single species hedgerow



6 coppice a notch in your hedge and plant in the gap

- ✓ Doesn't depend on having existing suitable stems in the hedge
- ✓ Avoids young tree competing with surrounding hedge for light/water
- ✓ Doesn't depend on having existing suitable stems in the hedge
- ✓ Surrounding coppice hedge can be 'raised' to re-establish hedge either side of tree
- ✗ Requires purchase, planting, protecting and possibly watering to establishment.

Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Pasture

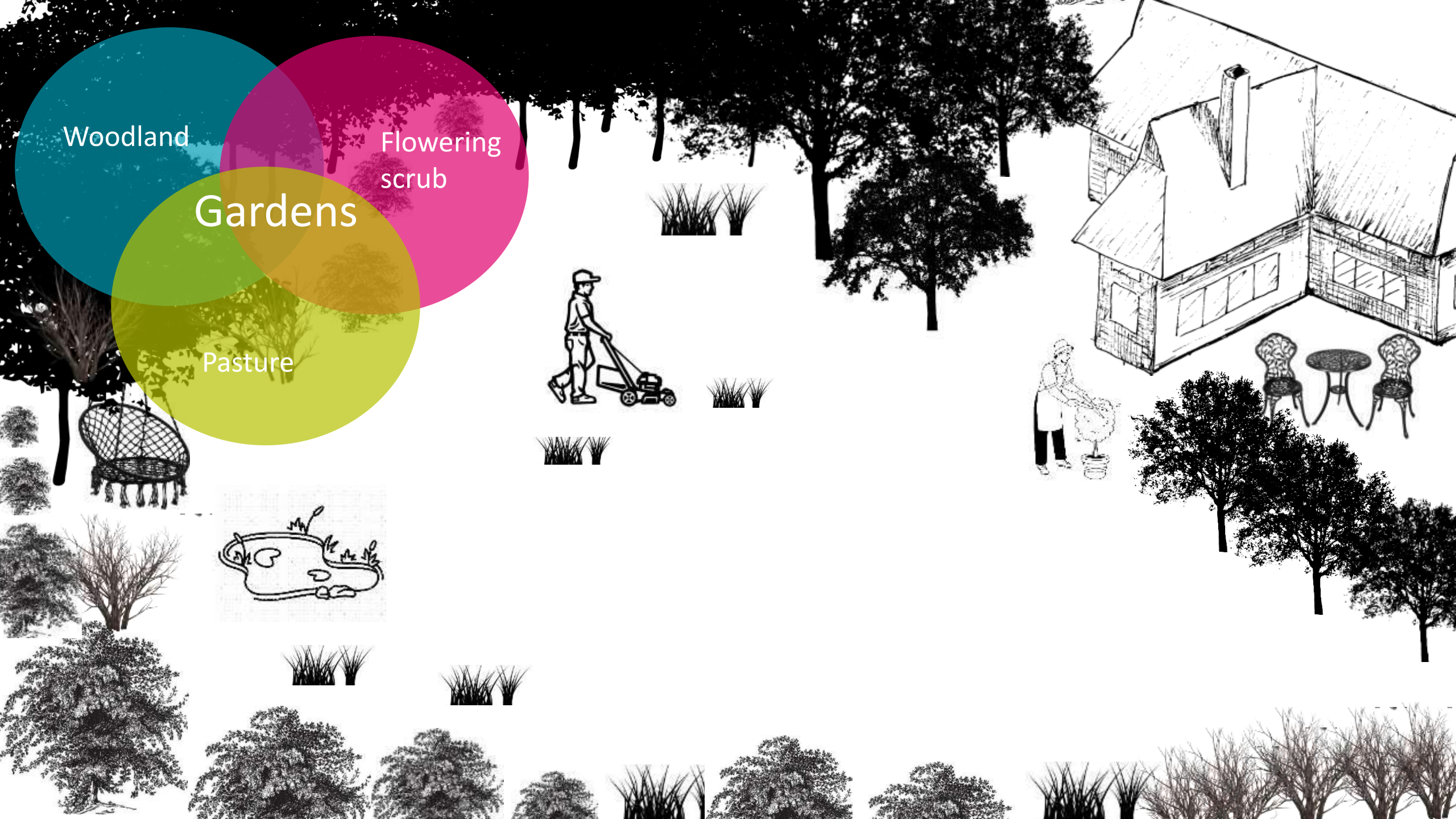


Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Gardens

Pasture



A year in the life...



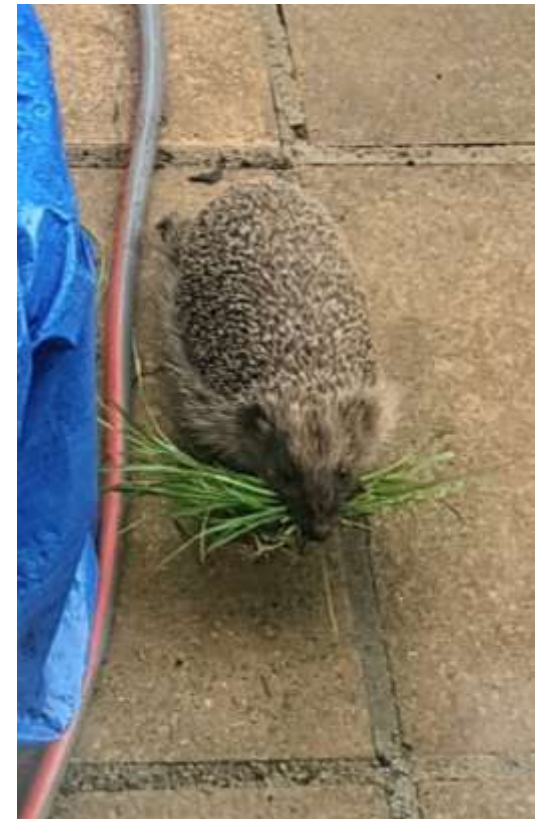
Winter



Spring



Summer



Autumn

Threats to hedgehogs

Agricultural
intensificatio
n

Habitat
loss

Habitat
fragment..
...ation

Roadkill

Predation

Garden
hazards



Hedgehog Street



- 120,000 registered Hedgehog Champions and counting.
- Online resources, hedgehog gallery, forum, monthly e-newsletter.



State of Britain's Hedgehogs report

- Increasingly apparent differences in urban and rural areas.
- In **urban** areas, the picture is of a stable population showing signs of recovery.
- **Rural** populations remain low, with declines of between 30%-75% nationally since 2000.

The State of Britain's Hedgehogs 2022

David Wernidge, Grace Robinson, Nada Al-Ruday & Steve Langton



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trust for
wildlife
species

- ▶ Hedgehogs in Britain have undergone a long historic decline, but differences between urban and rural populations are becoming apparent.
- ▶ In urban areas, the picture is of a stable population that might be recovering, highlighting the importance of gardens and green spaces, and local action, in ensuring a future for hedgehogs.
- ▶ In stark contrast, rural populations remain low and, in the last two decades, have continued to decline by between a third and three-quarters nationally. The largest declines are seen in the eastern half of England.

Introduction

In 2011, the first State of Britain's Hedgehogs report highlighted the findings of several surveys that pointed to a widespread loss of hedgehogs (*Erinaceus europaeus*) over the previous ten years. In 2000, hedgehogs were put on the IUCN Red List as vulnerable to extinction in Great Britain. A decade on from the original report, the current State of Britain's Hedgehogs assesses how the hedgehog population has changed since.

Distribution

Hedgehogs occur widely across mainland Great Britain, but show regional variations, being most abundant in the north and east of England and Scotland. The map shows distribution based on records from the British Trust for Ornithology's (BTO) Garden Bird Watch (2009-201), the darker the square, the greater the likelihood of recording hedgehogs. White squares had too few data to estimate likelihood.

©Celia Barrow





Ways to help

Hedgehog
Highways

Reduce hazards

- Making ponds safe
- Deal with litter and netting
- Go organic
- Bonfires!
- Checking before mowing or strimming.



Ways to help



Food and water

Wildlife friendly features

- Wild corner
- Log piles
- Leaf piles
- Compost heaps
- Wildflower patch



Woodland

Flowering
scrub

Pasture

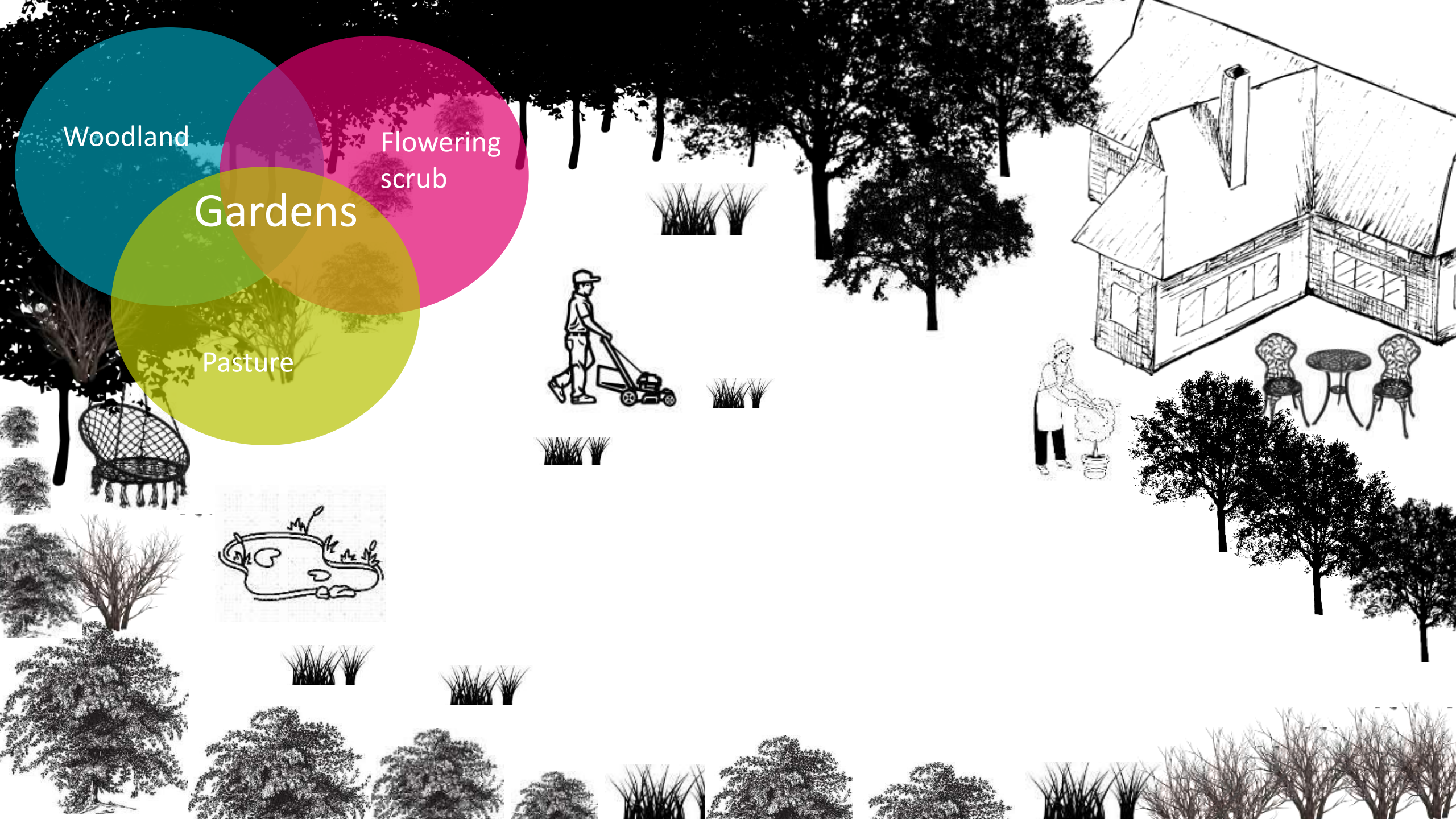


Woodland

Flowering
scrub

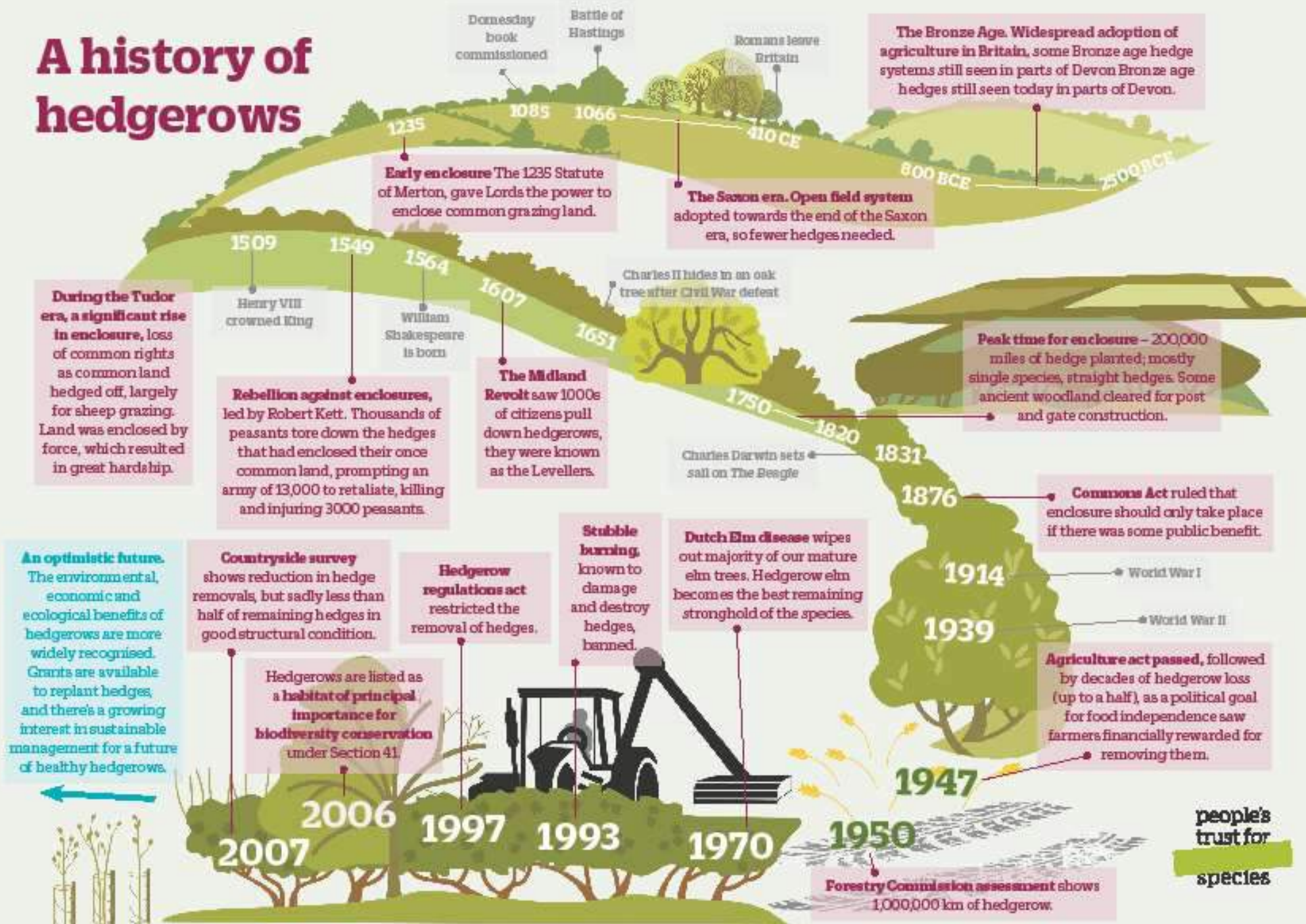
Gardens

Pasture





A history of hedgerows







Thank you

Megan.gimber@ptes.org



Surveying Hedgerows

General survey top tips

- Read the guidance notes before going out
- Group work? Make sure you don't double up on the surveys and create a 'project' title
- Take a stick!
- A nice day?



PTES Hedgerow Survey form

Survey details

By submitting this form you confirm that you have landowner permission to survey and share hedge details.

Is the hedgerow that you are surveying, owned or managed by yourself? y/n

Date DD MM YYYY Surveyor(s)

Hedgerow Location [this will be a map when in online form, Lat-long is fine for testing purposes]

Both sides surveyed? y/n *If only one side surveyed complete as side A

WHOLE HEDGEROW

Length (m) Total length between nodes or intersections with other hedgerows

End 1 End 2

Connections Number of other hedgerows connected to each end of this hedgerow

Integrity Number of access gates/openings > 2m

Estimate of % vegetative gaps in whole hedge

Number of vegetative gaps > 5m

Is there any evidence that any gaps have been replanted? y/n

30M SURVEY SECTION

Size Average height (m) of the woody component of the hedge

Average width (m) at the widest point of the woody component of the hedge

Average height (m) of the base canopy of the woody component of the hedge

Which cross-section illustration and description most closely resembles hedgerow?

Is there a hard 'knuckle' formed where frequently trimmed to the same point? (y/n)

What % of the woody structure of the hedge is dead?

Side A Side B

Adjacent land use. (Please try to answer this question for both sides of the hedge). Chose

from Arable, Water, Road/Route, Pasture/Grass or Woodland

Average width (m) of undisturbed ground from the base of the woody component

Average width (m) of perennial herbaceous vegetation from edge of hedge

Side A Side B

Estimate % cover of following species within a 2m

wide band alongside the hedgerow in 30 m section

Nettles

Cleavers

Docks

Ground Elder

Winter heliotrope

Associated features

Side A Side B

Is there a bank or wall along at least half its length? (Y/N)

If yes, what is the average height of this bank? (m)

Is there a ditch along at least half the length of the hedgerow? Y/N

Woody Species

Alder, common (Alnus glutinosa)

Apple, crab (Malus sylvestris)

Bab (Fraxinus excelsior)

Aspen (Populus tremula)

Beech (Fagus sylvatica)

Birch, downy (Betula pubescens)

Birch, silver (Betula pendula)

Bittersweet (Solanum dulcamara)

Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)

Broom (Cytisus scoparius)

Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica)

Burden's Broom (Ruscus aculeatus)

Cherry, wild (Prunus avium)

Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea)

Elder (Sambucus nigra)

Elm, English (Ulmus procera)

Elm, wych (Ulmus glabra)

Elm - not sure which (Ulmus sp.)

Gorse (Ulex sp.)

Guelder rose (Viburnum opulus)

Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.)

Hazel (Corylus avellana)

Holly (Ilex aquifolium)

Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)

Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)

Lime, large-leaved (Tilia platyphyllos)

Lime, small-leaved (Tilia cordata)

Maple, field (Acer campestre)

Oak, pedunculate (Quercus robur)

Oak, sessile (Quercus petraea)

Pear, (Pyrus communis sensu lato)

Pine, Scots (Pinus sylvestris)

Plum, wild (Prunus domestica)

Poplar, black (Populus nigra betulifolia)

River, wild (Ligustrum vulgare)

Rose, dog- (Rosa canina)

Rose, field- (Rosa arvensis)

Rose - not sure which (Rosa sp.)

Rosmar (Rosa europaea)

Spindle (Euonymus europaeus)

Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)

Weyling-tree (Viburnum lentum)

Wild service (Sorbus torminalis)

Willow, grey (Salix cinerea)

Willow, goat (Salix caprea)

Willow - not sure which (Salix sp.)

Other (please specify)

Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.)

Non woody (Lonicera periclymenum)

Ivy (Hedera helix)

Traveller's-joy (Clematis vitalba)

Other (pls specify)

30m sample

Shrub + pasture (m)

Is coverage of tree > 50m p.

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Whole hedge

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The Great British Hedgerow Survey

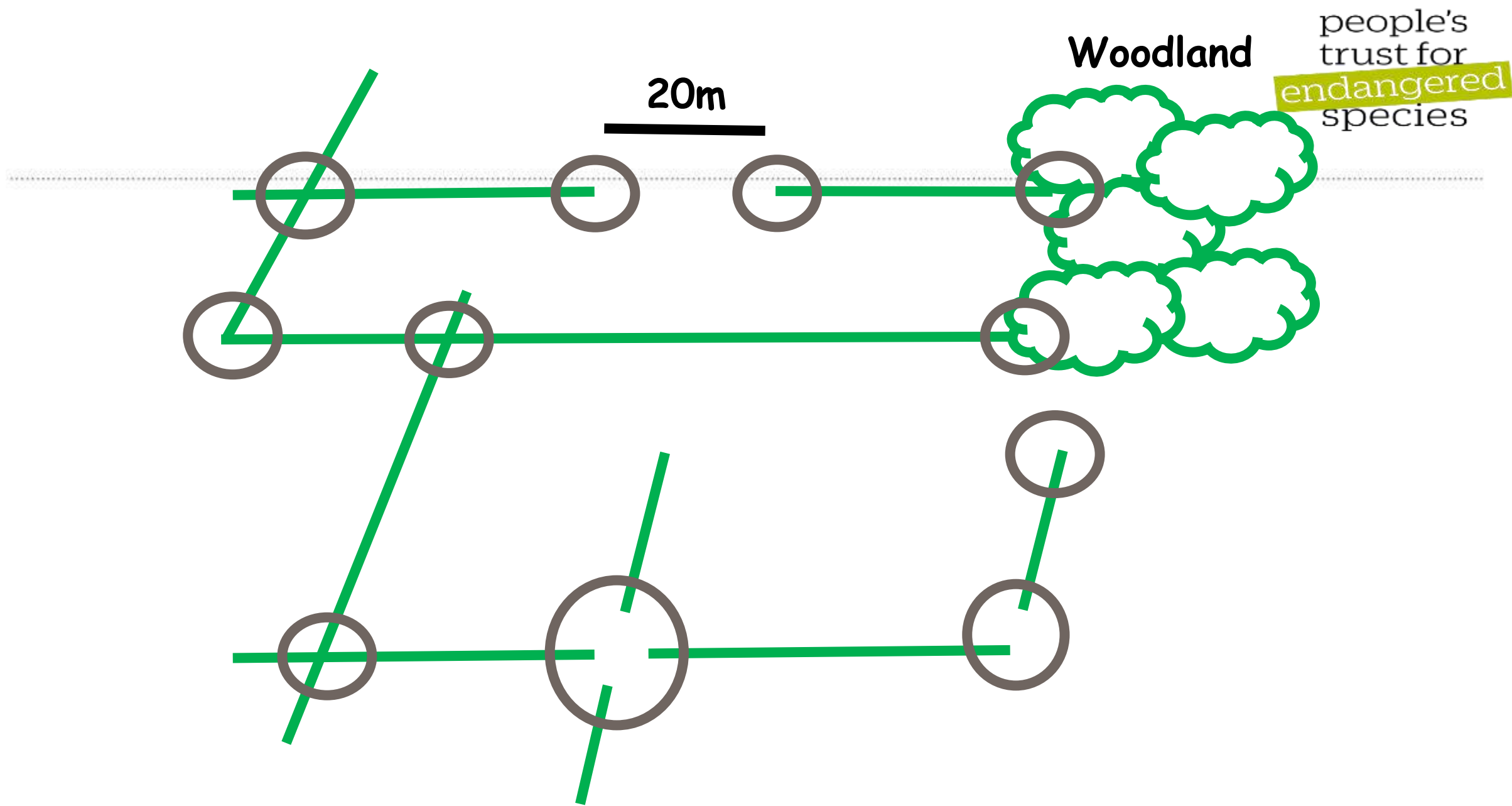
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The website will automatically generate a score for hedgerow health and tailored management advice

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The Great British Hedgerow Survey

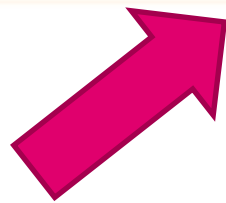
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Integrity

Number of access gates/openings > 2m

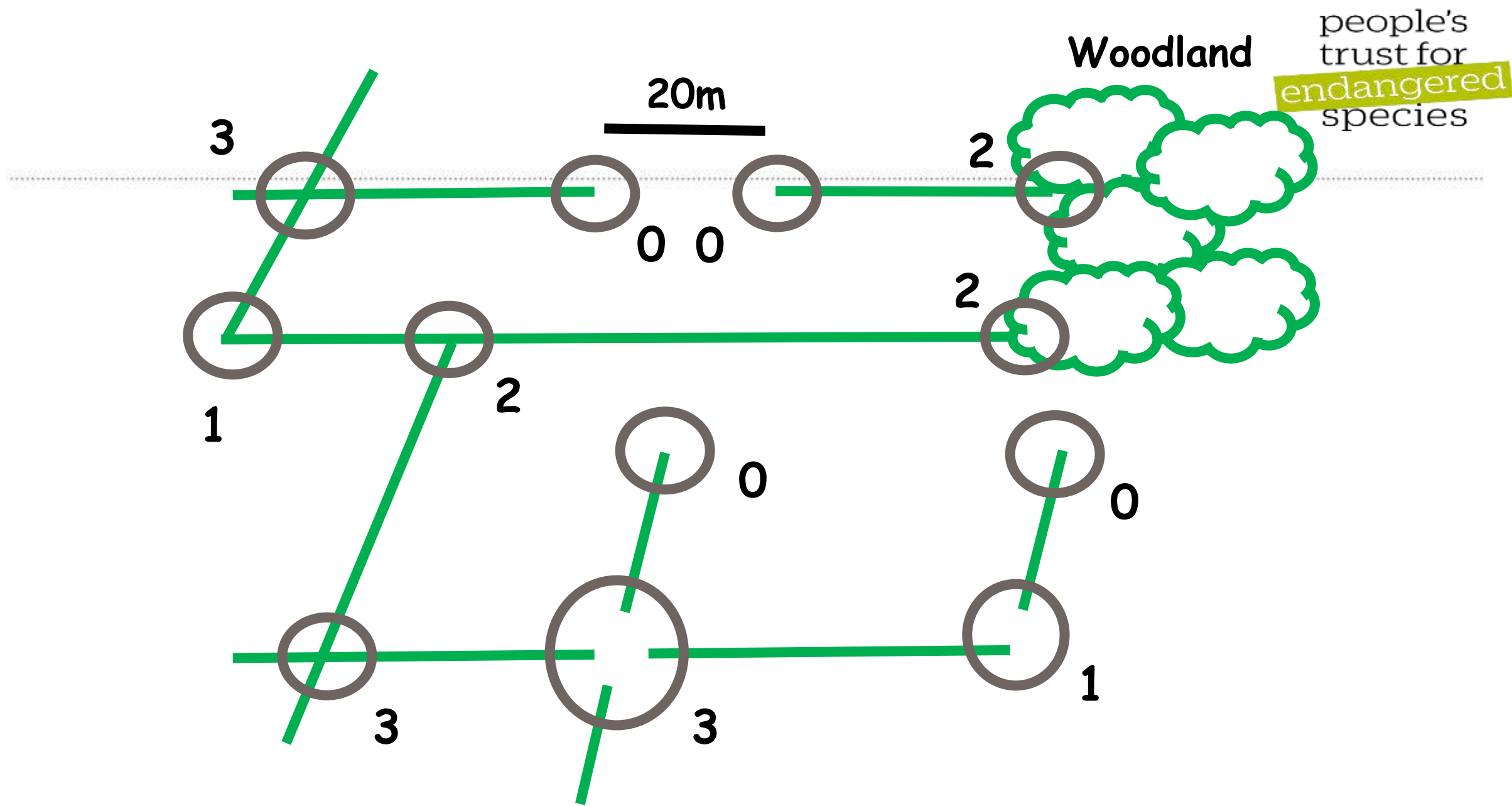
Estimate of % vegetative gaps in whole hedge

Number of vegetative gaps > 5m

Is there any evidence that any gaps have been replanted?

End 1	End 2

y/n or n/a



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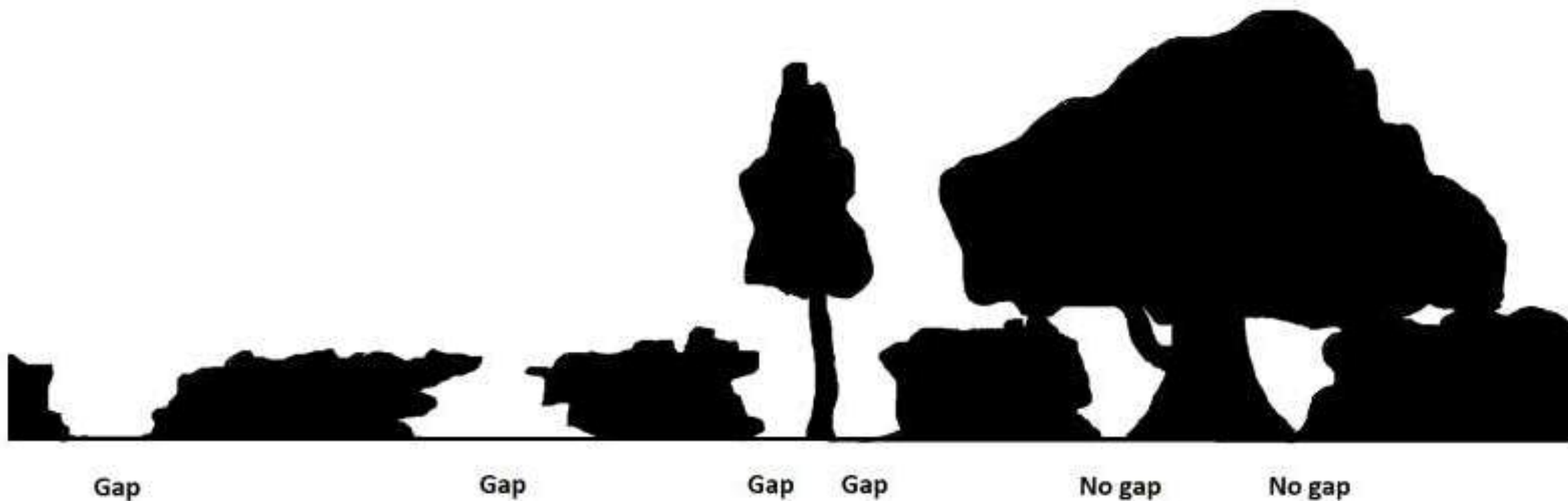
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Measuring gaps



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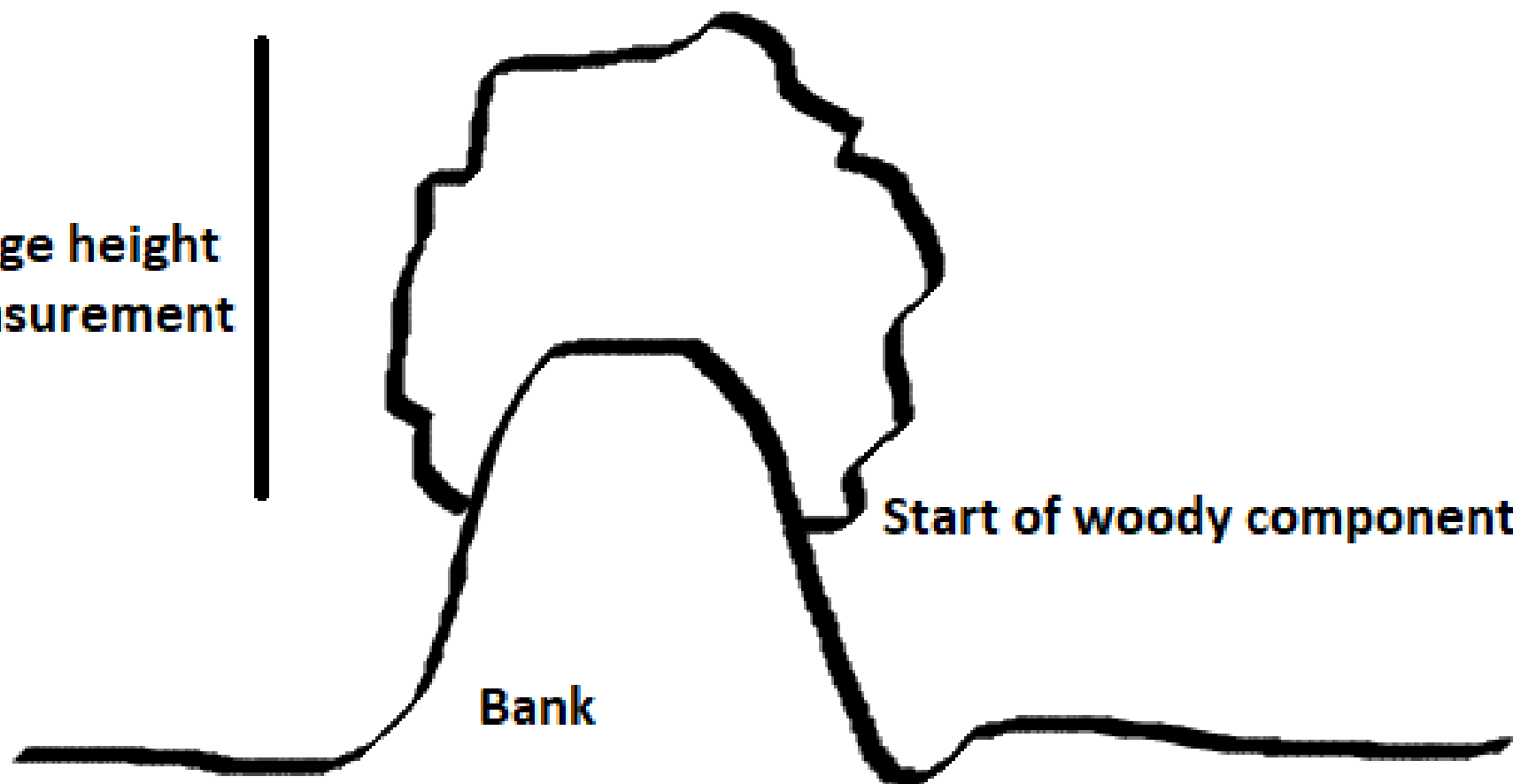
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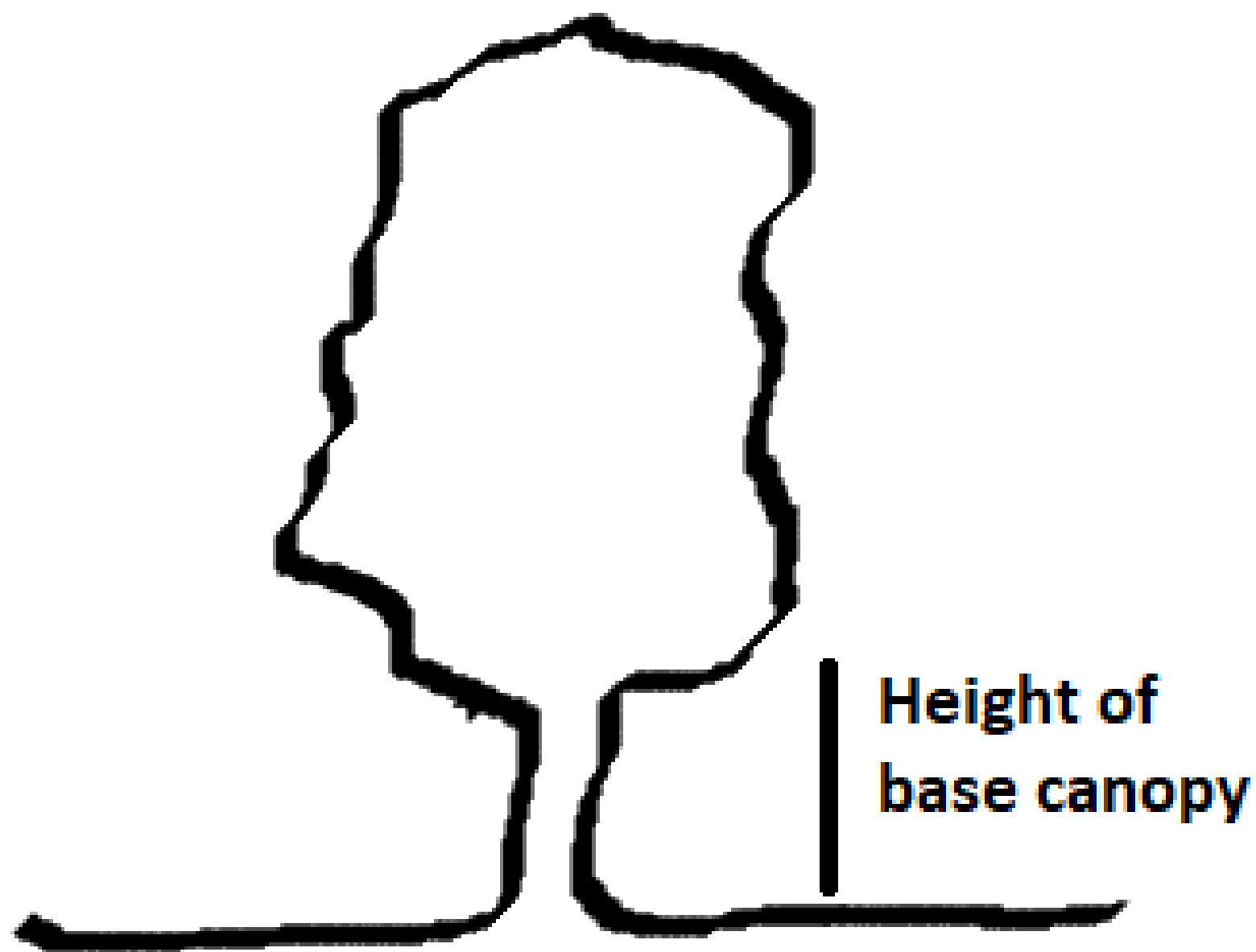
Hedge height
measurement



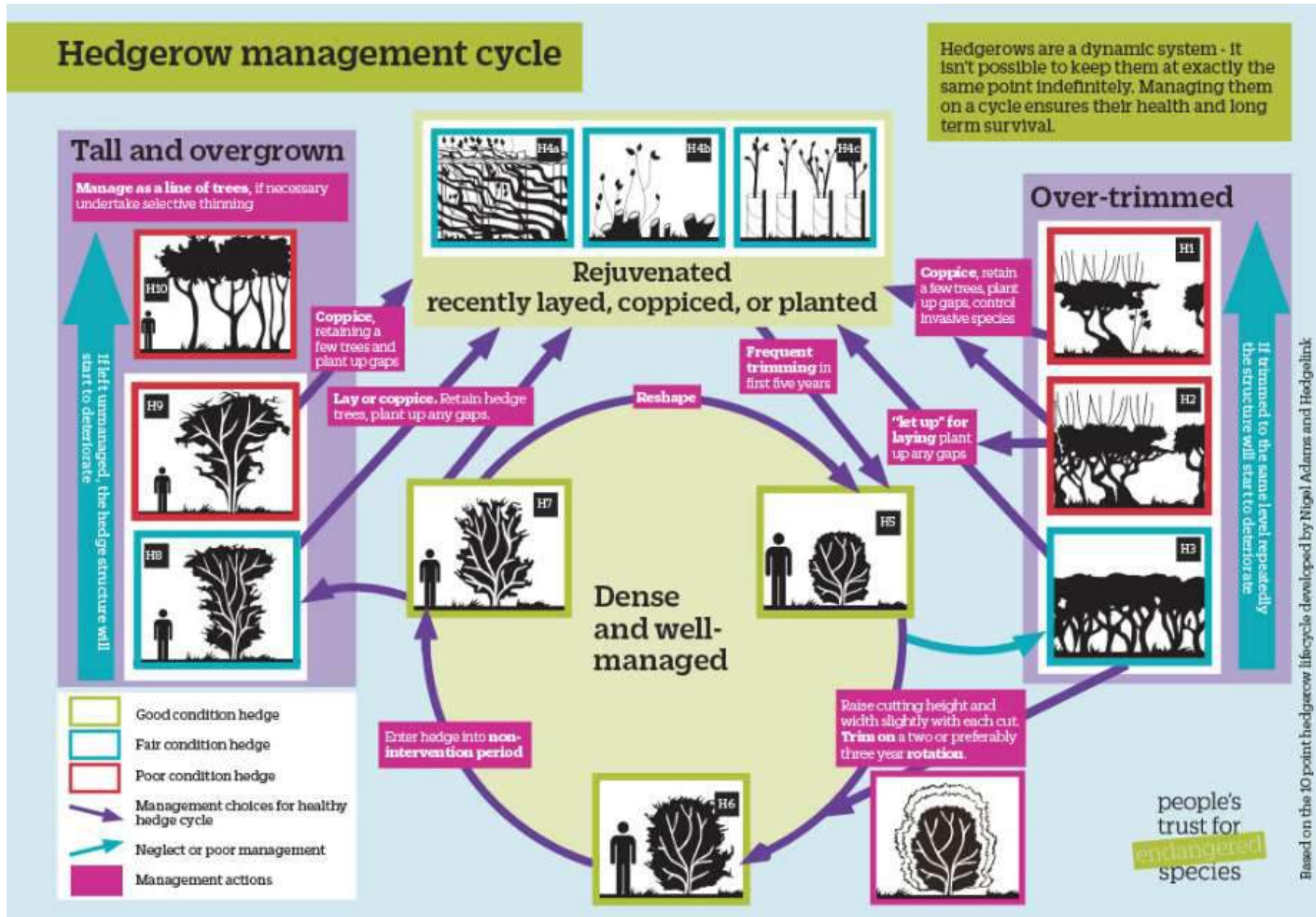
Start of woody component

Bank



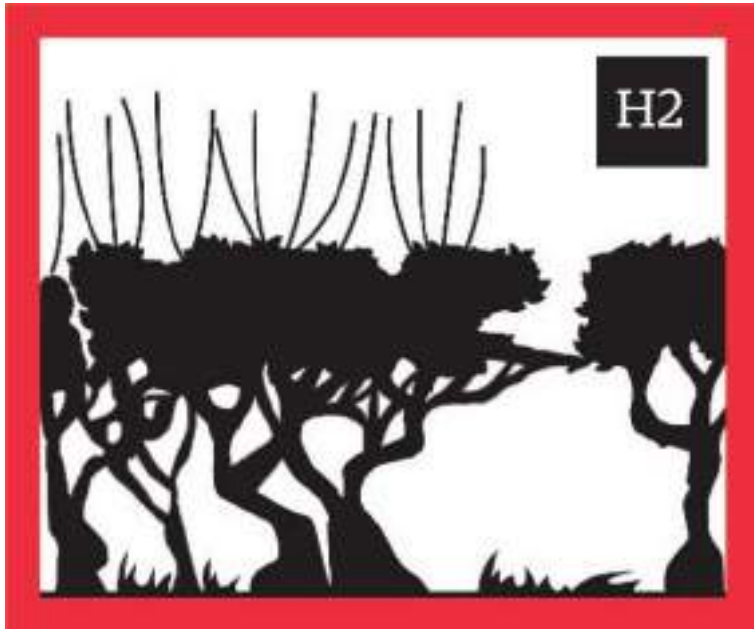


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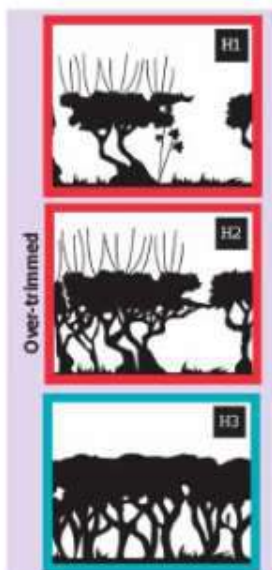




hedgerowsurvey.ptes.org/hedge-structure-photo-galleries



hedgerowsurvey.ptes.org/hedge-structure-photo-galleries



H1 Over-trimmed

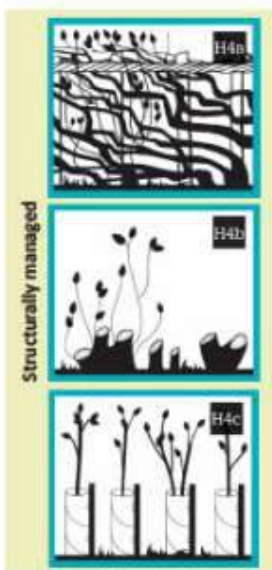
- Heavily over-trimmed, hard knuckle at trim line
- Many gaps, sparse stems
- Bases may be gnarled or rotting
- Usually low and narrow
- May be invaded by elder, sycamore or other invasive sp.
- Lacks branches and foliage in the lower parts
- Closely and frequently failed to the same line

H2 Over-trimmed

- Over-trimmed, hard knuckle at trim line
- Infrequent stems
- May be developing mushroom shaped growth form
- Often low and narrow
- Closely and frequently failed to the same line
- May lack branches and foliage in the lower parts
- Base canopy may or may not extend to the ground

H3 Over-trimmed

- Over-trimmed, hard knuckle may be starting to form
- Still has frequent healthy stems
- Base canopy may or may not extend to the ground



H4a Rejuvenated - Recently laid

- Hedge stems cut at base and laid on their sides
- Depending on time since being laid, significant regrowth may have grown from the base. The horizontal stems (alive or dead) should still be visible
- Approximately laid within the last 5 years

H4b Rejuvenated - Recently coppiced

- Stems all cut at ground level, stumps may be visible
- Significant regrowth may be visible from cut bases
- Approximately coppiced within the last 5 years

H4c Rejuvenated - Recently planted

- Approximately planted within the last 5 years
- Stems may still be protected by tree guards



H5 Dense and Managed

- Healthy dense hedgerow
- Have obviously been trimmed in the fairly recent past. (May have shoots protruding but retains basic shape)
- Frequent healthy stems
- Dense amongst most of their length
- About 2m or more in height

H6 Dense and managed

- Healthy dense hedgerow not recently trimmed.
- May have 'straggly' appearance with protruding woody branches
- May be in a non-intervention stage of management
- May be on a longer trim rotation, e.g. 3 year cut
- About 3m or more in height

H7 Dense and managed

- May have a straggly appearance with numerous long woody branches protruding from the main body
- Usually still quite dense, but increasing volume may start to shade the lower branches
- Has frequent healthy stems, about 4m high.
- This is an unmanaged, overgrown version of H6



H8 Tall or overgrown

- Over-mature hedgerow, tall and leggy
- May have spreading tops
- Not been trimmed for many years
- Lacks significant foliage in the lower parts
- Stems still healthy, but may be infrequent and getting too large to lay

H9 Tall or overgrown

- Over-mature hedgerow, tall and leggy
- Spreading tops might be dying back
- Collapse possible
- No significant woody foliage in the lower parts
- May be developing gaps

H10 Tall or overgrown – line of trees

- Hedgerow has developed into a line of trees
- Very little, if any, woody undergrowth

Hedgerow
Structures

people's
trust for
the
endangered
species

Is there a hard 'knuckle' formed where frequently trimmed to the same point? (y/n)



Adjacent land use. (Please try to answer this question for both sides of the hedge).
Chose from Arable, Water, Road/Route, Pasture/Grass or Woodland

Side A

Side B

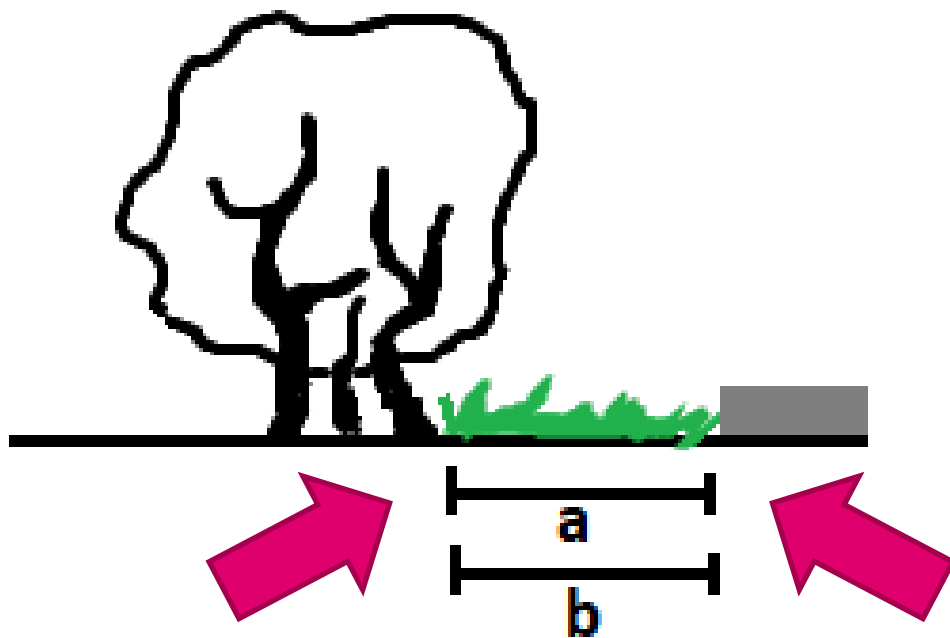
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If road/route or Arable:

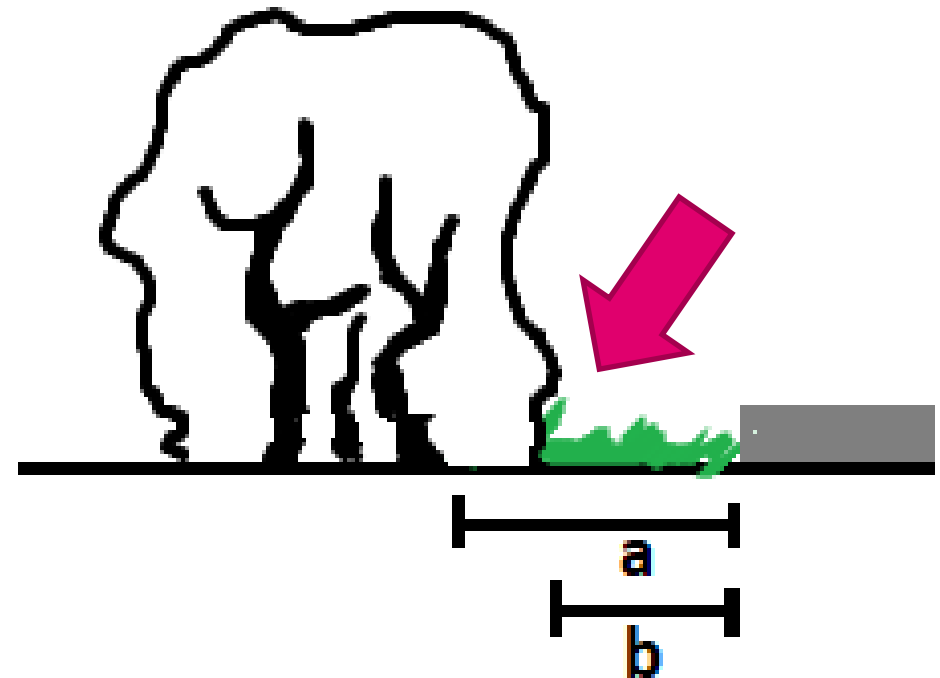
Average width (m) of undisturbed ground from base of woody component

Average width (m) of perennial herbaceous vegetation from edge of hedge

1



2



Estimate % cover of following species within a 2m wide band alongside the hedgerow in 30 m section

Nettles
Cleavers
Docks

If invasive non-native species present, please specify which and estimate % cover

- Is there a bank or wall along at least half its length? Y/N
- If yes, what is the average height of this bank? (m)
- Is there a ditch along at least half the length of the hedgerow? Y/N
- Is there a fence along the outside of the hedgerow? Y/N

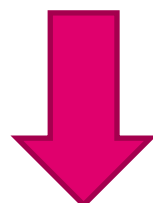
Side A

Side B

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Side A

Side B



Woody Species	30m sample		Whole hedge	
	Shrubs present (y)	% coverage of top 5 dominant species.	# mature trees > 20cm dbh	# young trees < 20cm dbh
Alder, common (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)				
Apple, crab (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)				
Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)				
Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)				
Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)				
Birch, downy (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)				
Birch, silver (<i>Betula pendula</i>)				
Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)				
Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)				
Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>)				

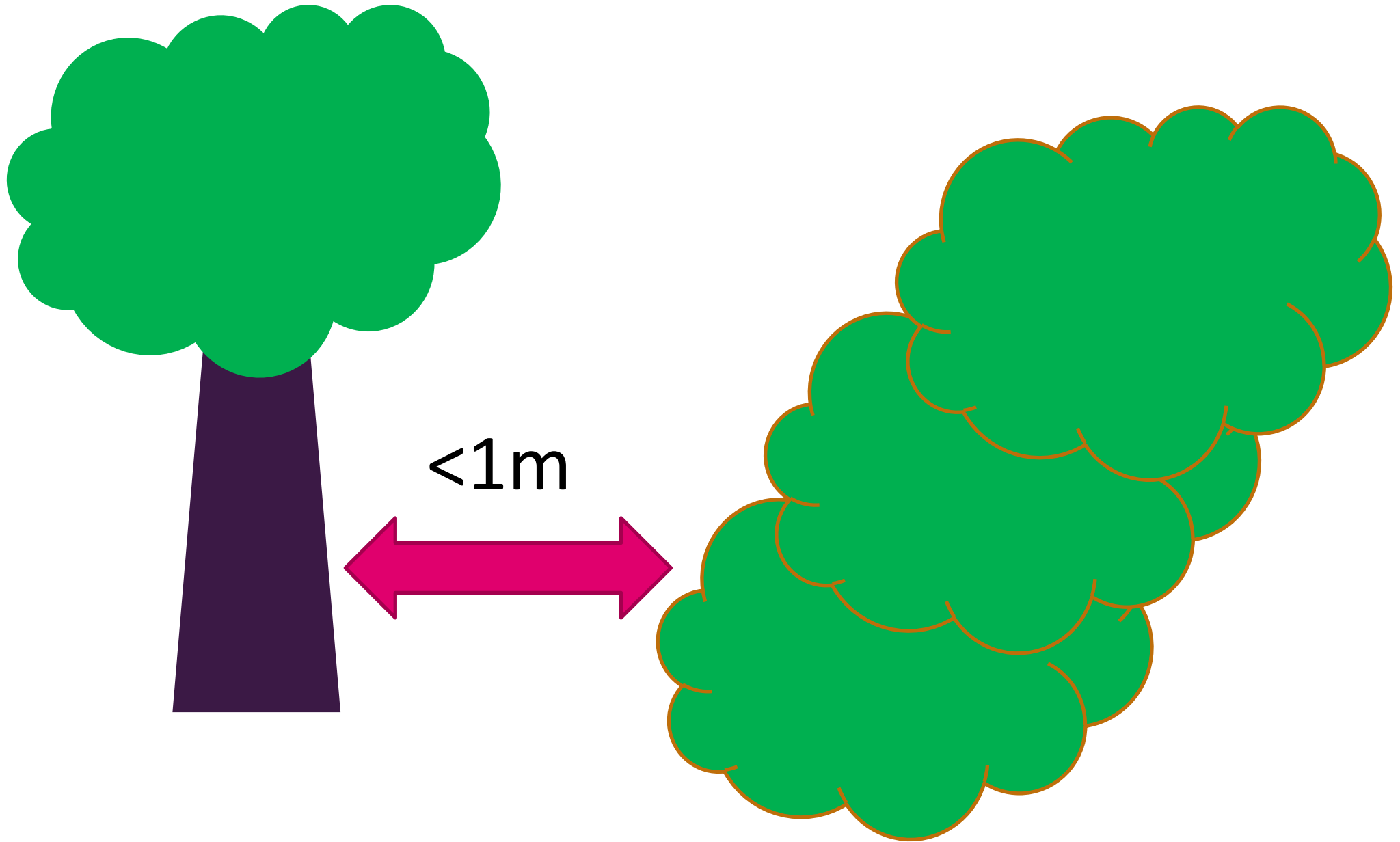




Photo © Megan Gimber



Hedge photo gallery tutorials

You can learn a lot about a hedge from its structure, so as part of the Great British Hedgerow Survey, we ask you to chose a hedge structure from a set of hedge illustrations that best match each hedge you survey.

These pages hold galleries that illustrate examples of these hedge structures, helping you understand what you are seeing, and chose the correct structure for your hedge.



Dense & well managed hedge gallery

This gallery will show examples of dense and well managed hedges, from healthy dense hedges that are regularly managed to dense hedges that may have been in a minimum or



Over-trimmed hedge gallery

This gallery shows examples of over-trimmed hedges, from moderately to severely over-trimmed, with key tell-tale signs that a hedge has been kept at the same point in its lifecycle too



Tall or overgrown hedge gallery

This gallery shows examples of tall and overgrown hedges, from over mature leggy hedges to lines of trees.



Rejuvenated hedge gallery

This gallery shows hedges that have been rejuvenated through laying, coppicing or re-planting. All hedges managed with a lifecycle approach will require rejuvenation of this kind at some point.

[READ MORE](#)



Reading hedgerows gallery

There are clues in the structure of a hedge and in the species present to help us understand more about it's managemnt history. There are also tell-tale signs in the hedge telling us when a change of management is needed. This gallery will show you how to read hedgerows.

Over trimmed hedgerows

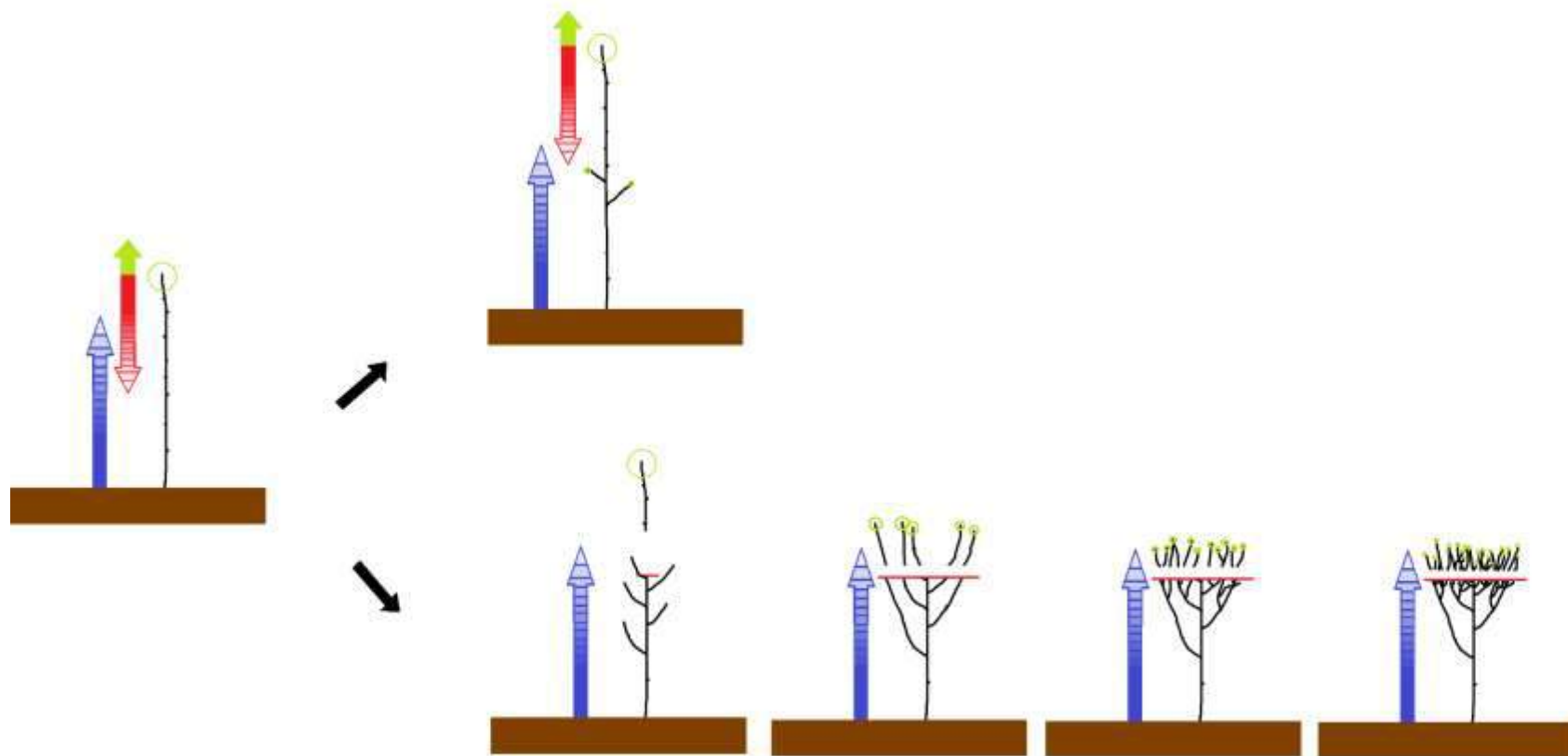


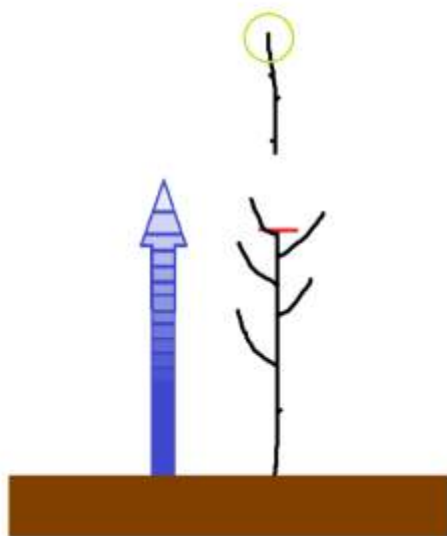
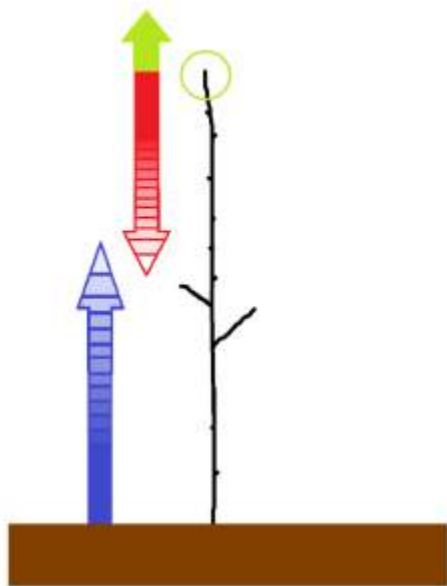
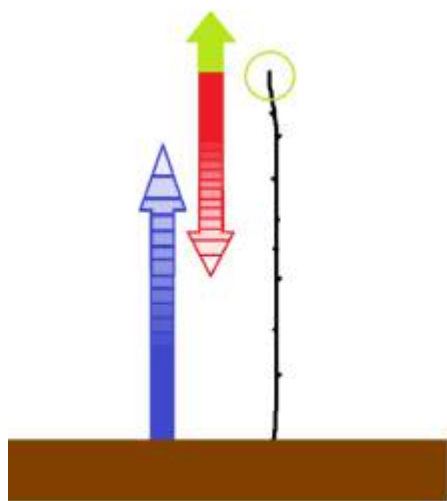
H2 This hedge is over-trimmed. It has lost some stems and gaps are slowly forming, it is also losing the growth at the bottom of the remaining stems. It has been cut at this low and narrow point for too long, and will decline if this continues. However there are still regular healthy stems. This hedge could be cut larger at each trim to allow it to recover, or it could even be let up for laying.

Reading hedgerows



The blue arrow shows the high base canopy of a historically over-trimmed hedge. The stems have thinned and are now quite spaced out. The pink arrow shows where this hedge used to be trimmed to for a long time. This hedge has since been 'let up', and the green arrow shows the amount of growth it has put on since it was last trimmed. All this new growth comes from the trim line, so this will need to be layed in the near future before the weight of this new growth collapses the stems.









PTES Hedgerow Survey form

Survey details

By submitting this form you confirm that you have landowner permission to survey and share hedge details.

Is the hedgerow that you are surveying, owned or managed by yourself? y/n

Date DD MM YYYY Surveyor(s)

Hedgerow Location [this will be a map when in online form, Lat-long is fine for testing purposes]

Both sides surveyed? y/n *If only one side surveyed complete as side A

WHOLE HEDGEROW

Length (m) Total length between nodes or intersections with other hedgerows

End 1 End 2

Connections Number of other hedgerows connected to each end of this hedgerow

Integrity Number of access gates/openings > 2m

Estimate of % vegetative gaps in whole hedge

Number of vegetative gaps > 5m

Is there any evidence that any gaps have been replanted? y/n

30M SURVEY SECTION

Size Average height (m) of the woody component of the hedge

Average width (m) at the widest point of the woody component of the hedge

Average height (m) of the base canopy of the woody component of the hedge

Which cross-section illustration and description most closely resembles hedgerow?

Is there a hard 'knuckle' formed where frequently trimmed to the same point? (y/n)

What % of the woody structure of the hedge is dead?

Side A Side B

Adjacent land use. (Please try to answer this question for both sides of the hedge). Chose

from Arable, Water, Road/Route, Pasture/Grass or Woodland

Average width (m) of undisturbed ground from the base of the woody component

Average width (m) of perennial herbaceous vegetation from edge of hedge

Side A Side B

Estimate % cover of following species within a 2m

wide band alongside the hedgerow in 30 m section

Nettles

Cleavers

Docks

Ground Elder

Winter heliotrope

Associated features

Side A Side B

Is there a bank or wall along at least half its length? (Y/N)

If yes, what is the average height of this bank? (m)

Is there a ditch along at least half the length of the hedgerow? Y/N

Woody Species

Alder, common (Alnus glutinosa)

Apple, crab (Malus sylvestris)

Bab (Fraxinus excelsior)

Aspen (Populus tremula)

Beech (Fagus sylvatica)

Birch, downy (Betula pubescens)

Birch, silver (Betula pendula)

Bittersweet (Solanum dulcamara)

Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)

Broom (Cytisus scoparius)

Buckthorn (Rhamnus cathartica)

Burden's Broom (Ruscus aculeatus)

Cherry, wild (Prunus avium)

Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea)

Elder (Sambucus nigra)

Elm, English (Ulmus procera)

Elm, wych (Ulmus glabra)

Elm - not sure which (Ulmus sp.)

Gorse (Ulex sp.)

Guelder rose (Viburnum opulus)

Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.)

Hazel (Corylus avellana)

Holly (Ilex aquifolium)

Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)

Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)

Lime, large-leaved (Tilia platyphyllos)

Lime, small-leaved (Tilia cordata)

Maple, field (Acer campestre)

Oak, pedunculate (Quercus robur)

Oak, sessile (Quercus petraea)

Pear, (Pyrus communis sensu lato)

Pine, Scots (Pinus sylvestris)

Plum, wild (Prunus domestica)

Poplar, black (Populus nigra betulifolia)

River, wild (Ligustrum vulgare)

Rose, dog- (Rosa canina)

Rose, field- (Rosa arvensis)

Rose - not sure which (Rosa sp.)

Rosmar (Rosa arvensis)

Spindle (Euonymus europaeus)

Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)

Weyling-tree (Viburnum lentum)

Wild service (Sorbus torminalis)

Willow, grey (Salix cinerea)

Willow, goat (Salix caprea)

Willow - not sure which (Salix sp.)

Other (please specify)

Bramble (Rubus fruticosus agg.)

Non woody (Lonicera periclymenum)

Ivy (Hedera helix)

Traveller's-joy (Clematis vitalba)

Other (pls specify)

30m sample

Shrub + pasture (hedge)

Is coverage of tree > 50cm p.

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Whole hedge

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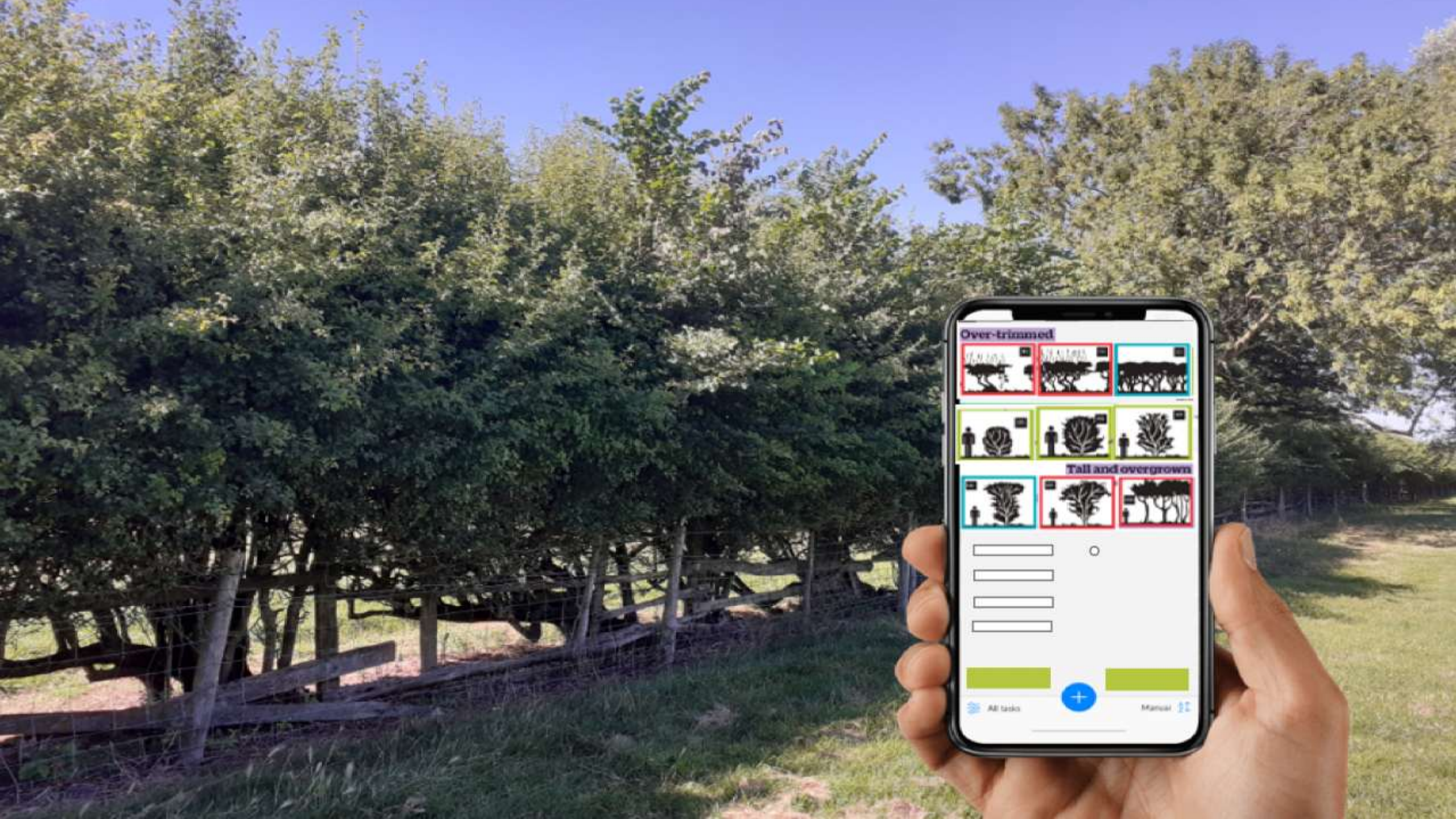
11

12

13

Reading hedgerows





Over-trimmed



Tall and overgrown





All tasks

Manual



Over 90% concerned about wildlife

Almost 50% actively wanted hedgerow management advice

36% said they needed to know more about the management cycle of a hedgerow in order to effectively manage those on their land

