

**10m RADIUS PLOT Survey Form**

*Equipment checklist*: Site map with locations of temporary survey plots marked, tape measure (at least 10m), DBH measuring tape, clip board, pencil, whole woodland survey form with definitions Tables 1-2, GPS handheld device (if available)

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Surveyor(s) name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Woodland name: \_\_\_\_\_ Woodland National Grid Ref (e.g. TG197054): \_\_\_\_\_  
 (For help finding woodland grid reference see <https://gridreferencefinder.com/>)

GPS reading at centre of each survey plot: \_\_\_\_\_ Plot no. \_\_\_\_\_ Plot no. \_\_\_\_\_ Plot no. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Plot no. \_\_\_\_\_ Plot no. \_\_\_\_\_

Where no GPS device is available or where there is a poor signal, record approximate National Grid Reference at centre of survey plot

Predominant woodland type within survey plot. If woodland type can be distinguished (See Table 2), tick one from the two woodland type options below.

See Table 1 Indicator Notes

	<b>Plot no.</b>	—	—	—	—	—
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland		—	—	—	—	—
Coniferous woodland		—	—	—	—	—

Consider carefully definitions given in Table 1 prior to answering the following questions, including guidance on what is considered 'significant'

**WOODLAND DAMAGE/ DISTURBANCE**

1 Are there significant signs of browsing pressure within the survey plot (yes/no)? \_\_\_\_\_

2 Are invasive non-native plants present within the survey plot? Put a tick against those species (from list below) that are present in survey plot.

<u>Latin name</u>	<u>Common name</u>					
<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	American skunk cabbage	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan balsam	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Shallon	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	Variegated yellow archangel	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	—	—	—	—	—

4 Is there any evidence of damaged ground within the survey plot area (yes/no)? \_\_\_\_\_

**HABITAT TYPES PRESENT**

**Deadwood**

8 Is standing deadwood visible within the survey plot (yes/ no)? \_\_\_\_\_

9 Are fallen large dead branches/stems and/or stumps visible within the survey plot (yes/ no)? \_\_\_\_\_

**REGENERATION**

10 Record percentage cover of advanced regeneration (over 130cm tall, under 7cm DBH) of native/ non-native saplings in survey plots. Coppice growth from stools can be included as regeneration. \_\_\_\_\_

Proportion of cover that is native (%) \_\_\_\_\_

**WOODLAND**

**Canopy cover - upper storey**

11 Record percentage canopy cover of upper storey (>5m high) within survey plot boundary, considering whether plot is in high forest or coppice (enter cover value for either high forest or coppice). High forest \_\_\_\_\_  
 Coppice \_\_\_\_\_

**Canopy cover - under storey**

12 Record percentage canopy cover in the understorey or shrub layer (up to 5m high) within survey plot boundary, considering whether plot is in high forest or coppice (enter cover value in a single relevant box). High forest \_\_\_\_\_  
 Coppice \_\_\_\_\_

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**Number of tree size classes**

13 Record all tree size categories present (tick all that apply). *DBH is diameter at 1.3m above base of tree.*

Very-mature/veteran (too big to hug/at least 80cm DBH)	—	—	—	—	—
Mature/mid range (hides a thin person/at least 35cm DBH)	—	—	—	—	—
Pole stage (wider than tin of beans/ at least 7cm DBH)	—	—	—	—	—
Coppice regrowth from stools (over 130cm tall)	—	—	—	—	—
Coppice regrowth (up to 130cm tall)	—	—	—	—	—
Saplings (over 130cm tall, under 7cm dbh)	—	—	—	—	—
Saplings (50 to 130cm tall)	—	—	—	—	—
Seedlings (up to 50 cm tall)	—	—	—	—	—
Suckers (shoot growth from tree roots or fallen trees)	—	—	—	—	—
New planting (trees in tubes or obviously planted)	—	—	—	—	—

**WOODLAND COMPOSITION**

**Native tree/ shrub species richness**

14 Using lists provided, identify within the survey plots the main native tree and shrub species present in the upper storey (>5m) and under storey (up to 5m) layers, including young trees and shrubs. Tick if present in plot.

Native trees and shrubs		Common non-native trees			
Plot no.		Plot no.		Plot no.	
Alder buckthorn	—	Holly	—	Black walnut	—
Almond willow	—	Hornbeam	—	Cedar spp.	—
Ash	—	Juniper	—	Coast redwood	—
Aspen	—	Large-leaved lime	—	Common walnut	—
Bay willow	—	Midland hawthorn	—	Corsican pine	—
Beech	—	Montane Willows (all)	—	Douglas fir	—
Bird Cherry	—	Osier	—	European larch	—
Black poplar	—	Pedunculate/common oak	—	European silver fir	—
Blackthorn	—	Purging buckthorn	—	Grand Fir	—
Box	—	Purple willow	—	Holm oak	—
Bramble	—	Rowan	—	Italian alder	—
Broom	—	Sessile Oak	—	Japanese larch	—
Butcher's broom	—	Silver Birch	—	Lawson's cypress	—
Crack willow	—	Small-leaved lime	—	Lodge pole pine	—
Common Alder	—	Small-leaved elm	—	Maritime pine	—
Common lime	—	Smooth-leaved elm	—	Noble fir	—
Crab Apple	—	Spindle	—	Norway maple	—
Dog Rose	—	Spurge laurel	—	Norway spruce	—
Dogwood	—	Wayfaring tree	—	Other Conifer Species	—
Downy Birch	—	Whitebeam (all native spp)	—	Other Broadleaved Species	—
Eared Willow	—	White willow	—	Raoul/Rauli/Roble	—
Elder	—	Wild cherry/gean	—	Red oak	—
English elm	—	Wild privet	—	Scots pine	—
Field Maple	—	Wild service tree	—	Silver maple	—
Field rose	—	Wych elm	—	Sitka spruce	—
Goat Willow	—	Yew	—	Turkey oak	—
Gorse	—	<b>Naturalised species</b>	—	Western hemlock	—
Grey poplar	—	Horse chestnut	—	Western red cedar	—
Grey willow	—	Wild pear	—		
Guelder rose	—	Sweet chestnut	—		
Hawthorn	—	Sycamore	—		
Hazel	—	Wild plum	—		

**Native tree/ shrub species abundance**

15 Record percentage canopy cover in the upper storey (>5m) layer that is made up of native tree species within survey plot boundaries.

Record percentage canopy cover in the under storey (up to 5m) within survey plot boundaries that is made up of native tree and shrub species, including young trees and shrubs.