

The Newsletter for Broadland

Issue 093 – April 2011

Ancient Woodland in Norfolk - Part 3 Forest Advisory Panel Unwelcome Invaders Moodland Trust and Defence Estates Biodiversity and You Community Groups

Phytophthora lateralis on second site

**News and views** 

# **Forest - Definitions**

## A New Challenge

AST MONTH, on the back page of Broadsheet, I briefly told you that I had just been appointed Parish Tree Warden for Freethorpe and Wickhampton. I have now severed all associations with Brundall Parish Council (although I still live in the village of course) and have accepted this exciting new challenge. It is such a relief to be starting out fresh, but with the benefit of a lot of experience.

A few issues ago I told you all that I had resigned as Tree Warden but will be continuing to write Broadsheet and made the throw away comment that if anyone wanted a Tree Warden, I was open to offers.

It was nothing more than that really. A throw away comment. However, it actually bought responses from three Parish Councils and an offer of the position with Freethorpe and Wickhampton.

Apparently, a lady contacted the Clerk to the Council and told her that I was looking for a new parish, but unfortunately the Clerk cannot remember the lady's name. She assumed that I knew her. Strange!!

Anyway, I am now well and truly back in harness and really excited about it. Having been a Parish Tree Warden since January 1997 I didn't think I could get so "turned on" by such a new challenge. How wrong I was.

I am very grateful to Freethorpe and Wickhampton Parish Council for appointing me and guarantee that I will give the post 100%, just as I did at Brundall.

It is so refreshing not being Chairman of a council and Tree Warden at the same time. It doesn't work and anyone who believes it does is heading for trouble!

What's more, I don't really think it benefits anyone if the Tree Warden is a Member of the Council.

Isn't hindsight a wonderful thing? Doesn't it make everything so clear?

Anyway, I still cannot go into the problems that led to me resigning from Brundall, and probably never will. What's more, don't expect me to show sour grapes and criticise Brundall. That is not my way.

Instead, I will now concentrate on my new parish and wish my successor well.

It is great knowing the things that are likely to succeed and those that don't have a cat in hell's chance! It should save me a lot of wasted effort.

Now watch this kid go!

THE LAST FEW WEEKS have seen some terrible natural disasters. First, there was the earthquake in New Zealand and then the catastrophic earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

The New Zealand quake really upset me as I remember experiencing a couple of tremors when I was there two years ago. Apparently, according to the locals, they were very mild, but they still scared the living daylights out of me.

I can't begin to imagine just how terrifying it must be to be involved in such major earthquakes, particularly the one in Japan.

You don't know if the building you are in is going to collapse. Is the ceiling going to crash on you? Has it finished yet? How many more after shocks are there going to be? Will there be another major shock?

The, once you've got over that bit you worry about your family and friends and then try to repair your life.

That's if there isn't a tsunami on the way of course.

Just try to imagine what it would be like to stand there watching a 10m high wall of water coming at you with nowhere for you to run.

I cannot help but think that something is brewing. Something big ... mega-big. Our planet and nature is going to teach us all a lesson ... again.

These major disasters come along from time to time. They now reckon it was a tsunami that wiped out the dinosaurs, don't they?

It just feels to me that we have abused the planet and our environment so much that the time to pay (ie the time that nature teaches us that we aren't that darned clever after all) is not far off.

No, I'm not saying that we caused it directly. I'm not claiming that the destruction of the rain forests, the ozone layer, the buffalo and Ireland beating England in the rugby has caused this.

Just maybe though, nature has decided that enough is enough. Who knows?

I guess that you can ridicule me every month that nothing happens, but I won't be able to say "I told you so" if something does happen.

And through it all man still shows inhumanity to man.

RECENTLY attended a volunteers' day at the Woodland Trust in its brand new offices in Grantham. These new offices have totally redefined the term "environmentally friendly" and the Trust can rightly feel very proud of what it has created.

Costing £5.1m, the new headquarters were designed by architects Feilden Clegg Bradley Studios and it is said to be one of the most environmentally friendly buildings in the UK.

The 2,700m<sup>2</sup> (29,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) office to the west of Grantham town centre was built using timber and it is estimated that the carbon saved by not using a concrete frame construction is the equivalent to the first nine years' running costs for the building.

It took only a year to build and already it is being hailed as one of Europe's leading examples of eco-friendly office space.

I know I "go on a bit" (go on a lot?) about the Trust and include many articles about its work, but it really does lead the way in conservation ... in everything it does.

Moreover, it does it with the utmost dignity. I guess you can say it is quietly assertive and it can be like that because it has earned the respect of everyone.

These new offices reflect that. Simply the best!



VOU WILL NOTICE that this is issue 093 of Broadsheet. That means that the November issue will be number 100. Quite a milestone, I hope you will agree.

Now, I haven't said that just to show you how clever I am at maths. No, I want us to mark the centenary of our newsletter in some way.

I surf the net looking at the newsletters / magazines of other Tree Warden schemes. I want to see what others produce so that I can ensure that ours is the best.

Many are very good. However, you may be surprised to learn that I think Broadsheet is the best. Yes, I know I am biased.

Broadsheet is certainly the longest running. As my old mate Crootie has often said, it goes on and on and on ..... Well, he should know, after all!!

Seriously though, please let me have your suggestions for ways in which we may mark the occasion,

Serious or funny. Sensible or downright ludicrous. Let's make that November issue something really special. Something we can be extra proud of and something that will make others envious.

Perhaps someone would like to write a history of the Broadland Parish Tree Warden Scheme, highlighting some of the funny things that have happened or some of the milestones.

I am sure that between us we can make that centenary issue something to remember and something truly worthy of the occasion. What do you say?

Take care and enjoy your Broadsheet.

John Fleetwood

## Forest

#### An article based on information drawn from Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia

FOREST, also referred to as a wood or the woods and less often as a "wold" (or "weald"), "holt", or "frith" (or "firth"), is an area with a high density of trees. There are many definitions for forest, based on the various criteria. These plant communities cover approximately 9.4% of the Earth's surface (or 30% of total land area), though they once covered much more (about 50% of total land area), in many different regions and function as habitats for organisms, hydrologic flow modulators, and soil conservers, constituting one of the most important aspects of the Earth's biosphere.

Although a forest is classified primarily by trees, a forest ecosystem is defined intrinsically with additional species such as fungi.

A typical forest is composed of the overstory (or upper tree layer of the canopy) and the understory. The understory is further subdivided into the shrub layer, herb layer, and sometimes also moss layer. In some complex forests, there is also a well-defined lower tree layer.

The word "forest" comes from Middle English forest, from Old French forest (also forès) "forest, vast expanse covered by trees", believed to be a borrowing (probably via Frankish or Old High German) of the Medieval Latin word foresta "open wood".

Foresta was first used by Carolingian scribes in the Capitularies of Charlemagne to refer specifically to the king's royal hunting grounds.

The term was not endemic to Romance languages (eg native words for "forest" in the Romance languages evolved out of the Latin word silva "forest, wood"; cf Italian, Spanish, Portuguese selva; Romanian silvă; Old French selve); and cognates in Romance languages, such as Italian foresta, Spanish and Portuguese floresta, etc are all ultimately borrowings of the French word.

The exact origin of Medieval Latin foresta is obscure. Some authorities claim the word derives from the Late Latin phrase forestam silvam, meaning "the outer wood"; others claim the term is a latinisation of the Frankish word \*forhist "forest, wooded country", assimilated to forestam silvam (a common practise among Frankish scribes).

Frankish \*forhist is attested by Old High German forst "forest", Middle Low German vorst "forest", Old English fyrhb "forest, woodland, game preserve, hunting ground", and Old Norse fýri "coniferous forest", all of which derive from Proto-Germanic \*furxísa-, \*furxíbja- "a fir-wood, coniferous forest", from Proto-Indo-European \*perkwu- "a coniferous or mountain forest, wooded height". Uses of the word "forest" in English to denote any uninhabited area of nonenclosure are now considered archaic. The word was introduced by the Norman rulers of England as a legal term (appearing in Latin texts like the Magna Carta) denoting an uncultivated area legally set aside for hunting by feudal nobility.

These hunting forests were not necessarily wooded much, if at all. However, as hunting forests did often include considerable areas of woodland, the word "forest" eventually came to mean wooded land more generally.[citation needed]

By the start of the fourteenth century the word appeared in English texts, indicating all three senses: the most common one, the legal term and the archaic usage.

Other terms used to mean "an area with a high density of trees" are wood, woodland, wold, weald, holt, frith and firth. Unlike forest, these are all derived from Old English and were not borrowed from another language. Some classifications now reserve the term woodland for an area with more open space between trees and distinguish among woodlands, open forests, and closed forests based on crown cover.

Forests can be found in all regions capable of sustaining tree growth, at altitudes up to the tree line, except where natural fire frequency or other disturbance is too high, or where the environment has been altered by human activity.

The latitudes 10° north and south of the Equator are mostly covered in tropical rainforest, and the latitudes between 53°N and 67°N have boreal forest. As a general rule, forests dominated by angiosperms (broadleaf forests) are more species-rich than those dominated by gymnosperms (conifer, montane, or needleleaf forests), although exceptions exist.

Forests sometimes contain many tree species only within a small area (as in tropical rain and temperate deciduous forests), or relatively few species over large areas (eg, taiga and arid montane coniferous forests).

Forests are often home to many animal



and plant species, and biomass per unit area is high compared to other vegetation communities. Much of this biomass occurs below ground in the root systems and as partially decomposed plant detritus.

The woody component of a forest contains lignin, which is relatively slow to decompose compared with other organic materials such as cellulose or carbohydrate.

Forests are differentiated from woodlands by the extent of canopy coverage: in a forest, the branches and the foliage of separate trees often meet or interlock, although there can be gaps of varying sizes within an area referred to as forest.

A woodland has a more continuously open canopy, with trees spaced further apart, which allows more sunlight to penetrate to the ground between them.

- Among the major forested biomes are:
- rain forest (tropical and temperate)
- taiga
- temperate hardwood forest
- tropical dry forest

ORESTS can be classified in different ways and to different degrees of specificity. One such way is in terms of the "biome" in which they exist, combined with leaf longevity of the dominant species (whether they are evergreen or deciduous).

Another distinction is whether the forests composed predominantly of broadleaf trees, coniferous (needle-leaved) trees, or mixed.

- Boreal forests occupy the sub-arctic zone and are generally evergreen and coniferous.
- Temperate zones support both broadleaf deciduous forests (eg, temperate deciduous forest) and evergreen coniferous forests (eg, Temperate coniferous forests and Temperate rainforests). Warm temperate zones support broadleaf evergreen forests, including laurel forests.
- Tropical and sub-tropical forests include tropical and sub-tropical moist forests, tropical and subtropical dry forests, and tropical and sub-tropical coniferous forests.

- Physiognomy classifies forests based on their overall physical structure or developmental stage (eg old growth v second growth).
- Forests can also be classified more specifically based on the climate and the dominant tree species present, resulting in numerous different forest types (eg, ponderosa pine/Douglasfir forest).

A number of global forest classification systems have been proposed, but none has gained universal acceptance. UNEP-WCMC's forest category classification system is a simplification of other more complex systems (eg UNESCO's forest and woodland 'sub-formations').

This system divides the world's forests into 26 major types, which reflect climatic zones as well as the principal types of trees. These 26 major types can be reclassified into 6 broader categories: temperate needleleaf; temperate broadleaf and mixed; tropical moist; tropical dry; sparse trees and parkland; and forest plantations.

**Temperate needleleaf** forests mostly occupy the higher latitude regions of the northern hemisphere, as well as high altitude zones and some warm temperate areas, especially on nutrient-poor or otherwise unfavourable soils.

These forests are composed entirely, or nearly so, of coniferous species (Coniferophyta). In the Northern Hemisphere pines *Pinus*, spruces *Picea*, larches *Larix*, silver firs *Abies*, Douglas firs *Pseudotsuga* and hemlocks *Tsuga*, make up the canopy, but other taxa are also important.

In the Southern Hemisphere, most coniferous trees (members of the Araucariaceae and Podocarpaceae) occur in mixtures with broadleaf species that are classed as broadleaf and mixed forests.

**Temperate broadleaf and mixed** forests include a substantial component of trees in the Anthophyta. They are generally characteristic of the warmer temperate latitudes, but extend to cool temperate ones, particularly in the southern hemisphere.

They include such forest types as the mixed deciduous forests of the United States and their counterparts in China and



Japan, the broadleaf evergreen rain forests of Japan, Chile and Tasmania, the sclerophyllous forests of Australia, Central Chile, the Mediterranean and California, and the southern beech Nothofagus forests of Chile and New Zealand.

**Tropical moist** forests include many different forest types. The best known and most extensive are the lowland evergreen broadleaf rainforests include, for example: the seasonally inundated várzea and igapó forests and the terra firma forests of the Amazon Basin; the peat swamp forests and moist dipterocarp forests of South-east Asia; and the high forests of the Congo Basin.

The forests of tropical mountains are also included in this broad category, generally divided into upper and lower montane formations on the basis of their physiognomy, which varies with altitude.

The montane forests include cloud forest, those forests at middle to high altitude, which derive a significant part of their water budget from cloud, and support a rich abundance of vascular and nonvascular epiphytes.

Mangrove forests also fall within this broad category, as do most of the tropical coniferous forests of Central America.

Tropical dry forests are characteristic of areas in the tropics affected by seasonal drought. The seasonality of rainfall is usually reflected in the deciduousness of the forest canopy, with most trees being leafless for several months of the year.

However, under some conditions, eg less fertile soils or less predictable drought regimes, the proportion of evergreen species increases and the forests are characterised as "sclerophyllous".

Thorn forest, a dense forest of low stature with a high frequency of thorny or spiny species, is found where drought is prolonged, and especially where grazing animals are plentiful. On very poor soils, and especially where fire is a recurrent phenomenon, woody savannas develop (see 'sparse trees and parkland').

Sparse trees and parkland are forests with open canopies of 10-30% crown cover. They occur principally in areas of transition from forested to non-forested landscapes. The two major zones in which these ecosystems occur are in the boreal region and in the seasonally dry tropics.

At high latitudes, north of the main zone of boreal forest or taiga, growing conditions are not adequate to maintain a continuous closed forest cover, so tree cover is both sparse and discontinuous. This vegetation is variously called open taiga, open lichen woodland, and forest tundra. It is speciespoor, has high bryophyte cover, and is frequently affected by fire.

**Forest plantations**, generally intended for the production of timber and pulpwood increase the total area of forest worldwide. Commonly mono-specific and/or composed of introduced tree species, these ecosystems are not generally important as habitat for native biodiversity.

However, they can be managed in ways that enhance their biodiversity protection functions and they are important providers of ecosystem services such as maintaining nutrient capital, protecting watersheds and soil structure as well as storing carbon.

They may also play an important role in alleviating pressure on natural forests for timber and fuel wood production.

**28** FOREST categories are used to enable the translation of forest types from national and regional classification systems to a harmonised global one.

There are 13 temperate and boreal forest types.

Evergreen needleleaf forest - Natural forest with > 30% canopy cover, in which the canopy is predominantly (> 75%) needleleaf and evergreen.

Deciduous needleleaf forests - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, in which the canopy is predominantly (> 75%) needleleaf and deciduous.

Mixed broadleaf/needleleaf forest -Natural forest with > 30% canopy cover, in which the canopy is composed of a more or less even mixture of needleleaf and broadleaf crowns (between 50:50% and 25:75%).

Broadleaf evergreen forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, the canopy being > 75% evergreen and broadleaf.

Deciduous broadleaf forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, in which > 75% of the canopy is deciduous and broadleaves predominate (> 75% of canopy cover).

Freshwater swamp forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, composed of trees with any mixture of leaf type and seasonality, but in which the predominant environmental characteristic is a waterlogged soil.

Sclerophyllous dry forest - Natural forest with > 30% canopy cover, in which the canopy is mainly composed of sclerophyllous broadleaves and is > 75% evergreen.

Disturbed natural forest - Any forest type above that has in its interior significant areas of disturbance by people, including clearing, felling for wood extraction, anthropogenic fires, road construction, etc.

Sparse trees and parkland - Natural forests in which the tree canopy cover is between 10-30%, such as in the steppe regions of the world. Trees of any type (eg, needleleaf, broadleaf, palms).

Exotic species plantation - Intensively managed forests with > 30% canopy cover, which have been planted by people with species not naturally occurring in that country.

Native species plantation - Intensively managed forests with > 30% canopy cover, which have been planted by people with species that occur naturally in that country.

Unspecified forest plantation - Forest plantations showing extent only with no further information about their type, This data currently only refers to the Ukraine.

Unclassified forest data - Forest data showing forest extent only with no further information about their type.

The final 2 categories have been created as a result of data holdings which do not specify the forest type, hence 26 categories are quoted, not 28 shown here.

There are 15 tropical forest types as follows.

Lowland evergreen broadleaf rain forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude that display little or no seasonality, the canopy being >75% evergreen broadleaf.

Lower montane forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, between 1200– 1800 m altitude, with any seasonality regime and leaf type mixture.



Redwood tree in northern California redwood forest where many redwood trees are managed for preservation and longevity rather than being harvested for wood production.

Upper montane forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, above 1,800 m (5,906 ft) altitude, with any seasonality regime and leaf type mixture.

Freshwater swamp forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude, composed of trees with any mixture of leaf type and seasonality, but in which the predominant environmental characteristic is a waterlogged soil.

Semi-evergreen moist broadleaf forest -Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude in which between 50-75% of the canopy is evergreen, > 75% are broadleaves, and the trees display seasonality of flowering and fruiting.

Mixed broadleaf/needleleaf forest -Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude, in which the canopy is composed of a more or less even mixture of needleleaf and broadleaf crowns (between 50:50% and 25:75%).

Needleleaf forest - Natural forest with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude, in which the canopy is predominantly (> 75%) needleleaf.

Mangroves - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, composed of species of mangrove tree, generally along coasts in or near brackish or seawater.

Disturbed natural forest - Any forest type above that has in its interior significant areas of disturbance by people, including clearing, felling for wood extraction, anthropogenic fires, road construction, etc.

Deciduous/semi-deciduous broadleaf forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude in which between 50-100% of the canopy is deciduous and broadleaves predominate (> 75% of canopy cover).

Sclerophyllous dry forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude, in which the canopy is mainly composed of sclerophyllous broadleaves and is > 75% evergreen.

Thorn forest - Natural forests with > 30% canopy cover, below 1,200 m (3,937 ft) altitude, in which the canopy is mainly composed of deciduous trees with thorns

and succulent phanerophytes with thorns may be frequent.

Sparse trees and parkland - Natural forests in which the tree canopy cover is between 10-30%, such as in the savannah regions of the world. Trees of any type (eg, needleleaf, broadleaf, palms).

Exotic species plantation - Intensively managed forests with > 30% canopy cover, which have been planted by people with species not naturally occurring in that country.

Native species plantation - Intensively managed forests with > 30% canopy cover, which have been planted by people with species that occur naturally in that country.

HE SCIENTIFIC STUDY of forest species and their interaction with the environment is referred to as forest ecology, while the management of forests is often referred to as forestry.

Forest management has changed considerably over the last few centuries, with rapid changes from the 1980s onwards culminating in a practice now referred to as sustainable forest management.

Forest ecologists concentrate on forest patterns and processes, usually with the aim of elucidating cause and effect relationships.

Foresters who practice sustainable forest management focus on the integration of ecological, social and economic values, often in consultation with local communities and other stakeholders.

Anthropogenic factors that can affect forests include logging, urban sprawl, human-caused forest fires, acid rain, invasive species, and the slash and burn practices of swidden agriculture or shifting cultivation.

The loss and re-growth of forest leads to a distinction between two broad types of forest, primary or old-growth forest and secondary forest. There are also many natural factors that can cause changes in forests over time including forest fires, insects, diseases, weather, competition between species, etc.

In 1997, the World Resources Institute

recorded that only 20% of the world's original forests remained in large intact tracts of undisturbed forest. More than 75% of these intact forests lie in three countries - the Boreal forests of Russia and Canada and the rainforest of Brazil.

In 2006 this information on intact forests was updated using latest available satellite imagery.

Canada has about 4,020,000 square kilometres (1,550,000 sq miles) of forest land. More than 90% of forest land is publicly owned and about 50% of the total forest area is allocated for harvesting.

These allocated areas are managed using the principles of sustainable forest management, which includes extensive consultation with local stakeholders.

About 8% of Canada's forest is legally protected from resource development (Global Forest Watch Canada)(Natural Resources Canada). Much more forest land — about 40% of the total forest land base — is subject to varying degrees of protection through processes such as integrated land use planning or defined management areas such as certified forests (Natural Resources Canada).

These maps represent only virgin forest lost. Some re-growth has occurred but not to the age, size or extent of 1620 due to population increases and food cultivation.

By December 2006, over 1,237,000



square kilometres of forest land in Canada (about half the global total) had been certified as being sustainably managed (Canadian Sustainable Forestry Certification Coalition).

Clear cutting, first used in the latter half of the 20th century, is less expensive, but



devastating to the environment and companies are required by law to ensure that harvested areas are adequately regenerated. Most Canadian provinces have regulations limiting the size of clearcuts, although some older clear-cuts can range upwards of 110 square kilometres (27,000 acres) in size which were cut over several years.

China instituted a ban on logging, beginning in 1998, due to the destruction caused by clear-cutting. Selective cutting avoids the erosion, and flooding, that result from clear-cutting.

In the United States, most forests have historically been affected by humans to some degree, though in recent years improved forestry practices has helped regulate or moderate large scale or severe impacts.

However, the United States Forest Service estimates a net loss of about 2 million hectares (4,942,000 acres) between 1997 and 2020; this estimate includes conversion of forest land to other uses, including urban and suburban development, as well as afforestation and natural reversion of abandoned crop and pasture land to forest.

However, in many areas of the United States, the area of forest is stable or increasing, particularly in many northern states. The opposite problem from flooding has plagued national forests, with loggers complaining that a lack of thinning and proper forest management has resulted in large forest fires.

Old-growth forest contains mainly natural patterns of biodiversity in established seral patterns, and they contain mainly species native to the region and habitat. The natural formations and processes have not been affected by humans with a frequency or intensity to change the natural structure and components of the habitat.

Secondary forest contains significant elements of species which were originally from other regions or habitats.

Smaller areas of woodland in cities may be managed as Urban forestry, sometimes within public parks. These are often created for human benefits and typically need to be close to where the children live, for practical logistics.

## **Ancient Woodland in Norfolk**

#### Part 3 of this fascinating series by John Allaway

ACTOIDS can be quite a stumbling block in the way of understanding ancient woods and landscape history in general. The term factoid was coined by Oliver Rackham to describe, in his words, something that: "looks like a fact, is respected as a fact, and has all the properties of a fact except that it is not true". Rackham gives several good examples that apply on a general level, but many factoids have arisen over the years that apply locally, and some have been derived from over-literal interpretations of Rackham's own research.

One such is that there are no ancient woods in the Broads area: the introduction to the 1992 EN AWI states as much, and I have known several knowledgeable people who have interpreted this to apply to Broadland as а whole. Walsham Wood near South Walsham is an excellent ancient wood in the Broads area.

The names Woodbastwick, Reppswith-Bastwick and Acle are names indicating woodland, and there are undoubtedly several ancient woods surviving to this day in what most people would consider to be the Broads area.

Another factoid is that hornbeam's natural range extends no further north than Norwich. The fact that Norwich was a convenient well-known location to use as a marker for hornbeam's approximate northern limit has been interpreted absolutely literally by several people who should know better.

In fact, it seems quite clear that, although hornbeam has a strong association with woods on the heavy soils south of Norwich, it extends around the west of Norwich some way north: most of the ancient woods I identified during the Norwich NDR routes consultation have hornbeam as a significant component.

Yet another local factoid is that all the land in the Horsford area was heath until relatively recently. This seems to be nothing more than a generalised conclusion based on half the facts. It is true that *much* of the land around Horsford was heath until 60 or so years ago, and that *much* of the woodland in this area is recent plantation on former heath, but I am unclear as to why these broad truths should have become solidified into a sweeping 'fact' applicable to everywhere in the area.

There are many more local factoids relating to local trees and woods, and I'm sure they will crop up in future articles.

I concluded the previous instalment by saying that I intended to look into map evidence, among other things, this time. The fact that your Editor's computer somehow scrambled last Broadsheet's text on Brickkiln Grove gives me a good opportunity to work my way into the matter of maps, starting by clarifying the garbled words.

The point I was making was that Brickkiln Grove is such a strong ancient wood name that it is hard to imagine how it was, apparently, overlooked during EN's AWI survey. I can only guess that EN's surveyor had a quick look while driving past and concluded, from outward appearances, that Brickkiln Grove was merely a conifer plantation.

Parts of its visible boundaries do give that impression, though the name is so indicative that a closer look would seem more than justified. Only a little way into the wood its structure and composition changes markedly, from relatively recent and largely coniferous to predominantly old coppiced hornbeam.

If the surveyor happened to have taken two of the above-mentioned factoids on board (ie 'it was all heath round here' and 'hornbeam isn't native north of Norwich'), this could have influenced their decision.

Another factor that may have contributed to Brickkiln Grove having been overlooked could be that it was not shown as woodland on the earliest OS maps (I haven't got a copy of the Old Series OS map for that area, so I can only speculate). If so, the assumption might have been that a wood shown on late 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, but not on those from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, must have been planted at some point between their publication dates.

However, such an assumption would rest on an unwise level of faith in maps. It was not uncommon for woods that had recently been coppiced to be shown as open ground by early surveyors: this could have been the case in the mid-1830s where Brickkiln Grove, Lingstack Grove and Nash's grove were surveyed for the 1<sup>st</sup> Series OS? Yet Bryant's Map of 1826 shows all three woods in their current locations under the name of Lovestack Wood.

Faden's map (surveyed early 1790s) shows the three woods just as clearly but without any name. EN's decision not to refer to Faden's and Bryant's Maps might go some way towards explaining why these, and so many other ancient woods went unrecognised.

Maps of all ages are not necessarily as reliable or accurate as one might expect.

The earliest maps (eg Faden's) were an enormous achievement for their time but, in the absence of anything but the most basic technology, much of the surveying had to done more or less by eye.

In view of the technical limitations the pioneers of modern map-making did a fantastic job, and their maps are extremely interesting and useful today.

However, early maps frequently failed to show woodland where (as mentioned above) it had recently been coppiced, or where the woods were small, or on steep slopes (in which case the hachuring used to indicate steep contours took precedence over, or obscured the vegetation type), or where woods were wood-pasture or part of heathland, or where they were for any reason inaccessible.

The symbols used to indicate woods tended to be quite variable too: many woods are quite clearly shown as such by a dense black scribbling within clear boundaries, but others are shown with more carefully drawn tree symbols, sometimes looking like rows or blocks of individual trees.

Maps such as Faden's and Bryant's were surveyed by a number of surveyors, each of whom would have had their own ideas on what constituted various land-use types and their own ideas on how to indicate these, within a generally agreed framework. Therefore, yet another layer of inconsistency was built-in.

Victorian OS maps were a different matter, with highly accurate surveying techniques and superb cartography in general. The late Victorian OS maps are virtual works of art, and are extremely valuable historic records. However, even these had their failings, as do even the most modern OS maps.

To give a couple of examples: the 1983 1:25000 OS map shows about 100 acres of broad-leaved woodland called Roger's Wood at TG 206185, immediately east of Horsford Woods and adjoining the southern boundary of Nash's Grove. Roger's Wood is a strong ancient wood name so, in about 1997 (during the time when I was visiting The Wilderness) I went to see what it was like. It wasn't there. No trace of woodland, only arable fields, and no sign of a wood ever having been there.

I was so perplexed that I actually called at the row of houses on Cromer Road, within sight of the missing wood. Several of the people I spoke to had lived there for decades yet had no recollection of a wood having been removed.

I spoke to Barry Martin, the Forestry Commission's local officer who lived a few hundred yards away on Horsford Green Lane. He was amazed when I showed him the map: he had never heard of Roger's Wood's and could shed no light on its mysterious disappearance.

The Forestry Commission's head office at Santon Downham were equally bemused and had no records of any woodland having either been there, or having been cleared.

The most surprising thing, to me, was that nobody else seemed to have spotted a non-existent 100 acre wood on the map, despite it being (supposedly) right next to a large area of FC controlled plantation!

The 1865 OS map shows the area as heath under the name 'Horsford Heath', and all further OS maps up to 1971 show the land as heath but with no particular name.

In 1972 Roger's Wood appeared, and remained on all OS maps until the current version (published 2006). This has been corrected and shows the area as open, but still bears the name Roger's Wood in the middle of the fields.

How and when the woodland came into being (if it did at all) only to vanish shortly afterwards is as great a mystery as the origin of its name.

Another example of the current OS map's inaccuracy can be found at Bush Meadow Plantation (Swannington). The ancient woodland, as pictured in my previous article, remains, but the map shows a contiguous block of woodland extending northwards to the southern boundary of Alderford Common.

I first visited Bush Meadow Plantation at least 20 years ago and, just as now, there was nothing but pasture between this and the common – yet even with Google Earth and other satellite images at their disposal, the OS has somehow managed to miss this fact and continues to show woodland where there has been none for decades.

So, we can see that not only can maps fail to show woods when they are actually present, but can also show woods that are actually absent. Such occurrences are probably rare, but a much more common idiosyncrasy of maps is their alteration and translocation of names.

It is not only woodnames that have become changed or moved over the past couple of centuries: the names (and their spellings) of many places have undergone interesting

transformations. For example, Neatishead was Neatisham according to Bryant's Map. Ringland Hills were Laggamow Hills on Faden's Map - I'd like to discover what this name meant and where it came from. Wymondham was simply Wyndham on the 1865 OS map.

In Wymondham, Love Lane became Cemetery Lane and the astoundingly

named Slut's Hole Lane (local map of the 1820s) was censored by the prudish Victorians and became the far more acceptable Spooner Row Lane by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Wood-names have been even more flexible. The best examples I can think of are a group of four woods near Sprowston., today called Sprowston Wood, Church Wood, Lady's Carr and Tollshill Wood was Church Wood, Church Wood was Church Wood, Church Wood was Chapel Wood, Lady's Carr was Lady's Wood and Tolshill Wood was simply Tolls Hill.

To confuse matters further, on Bryant's 1826 map, today's Sprowston Wood was Rackheath Wood, and today's Tollshill Wood was Sprowston Wood! Which version is right, or are they all wrong?

Deighton Hills, on the boundaries between Taverham and Attlebridge, was Deacons Hill on Bryant's Map. It is worth considering that early surveyors must have had quite a task in not only plotting woods and other places, but also in deciding what to call them.

Out in the countryside, away from well-





recorded places like Norwich, and where land was not part of a 'gentleman's' estate, the obvious method would have been to ask the locals.

Bearing in mind the very strong Norfolk accent most locals would have spoken with 200 years ago and the fact that very few knew how to write anything down, it is unsurprising that surveyors interpreted names they heard (or mis-heard) with their own spellings, in the absence of other information.

With large parts of Norfolk to survey by foot or horse, and with only the most basic of surveying equipment, it is equally unsurprising that they skipped over details sometimes and made a few mistakes!

Crooked Oaks (the name in the field south of Deighton Hills or Deacons Hill) remains a bit of a mystery to me, and I need to look into this further. My feeling is that it applies to the eastern section of what is now labelled Attlebridge Hills and Juniper Valley and was wood-pasture.

There are several ancient oak pollards here – so old that they would have been very crooked oaks centuries ago (see photographs below), and there could well have been more of them. Like Crooked Oaks (and/or Attlebridge Hills / Juniper Valley),

Deighton Hills remains unrecognised as ancient woodland, despite it being quite obviously so. It has a few ancient oak pollards on its boundaries but was obviously managed as coppice for many centuries, evidenced by its numerous huge stools of lime and chestnut (see photographs on this page).

It has a good ancient woodland ground flora including lily-of-the-valley. The farm directly adjacent to its north-east is called Spring Farm.

The name 'Spring' might be supposed to refer to a spring of water issuing from the ground, but in this context it is more likely to refer to the woodland next to it. 'Spring' means the re-growth from trees after they had been felled: the new shoots 'springing' forth (in Spring – hence another meaning for the word as the season when new growth begins). It seems quite possible that the woodland here was once called something like Spring Wood – just as the currently named Spring Plantation in Taverham, which is clearly a remnant of ancient woodland, probably used to be Spring Wood before somebody planted some exotic trees and called it a plantation.

Blackhill Wood in Costessey is now recognised as ancient woodland, but had been overlooked when the 1992 AWI was drawn up.

The use of the name 'black' is something I'd like to look into: it is quite common in all sorts of natural contexts, describing features that seem to have no relation to blackness as a colour. eg Black Park; The Black Hill; The Blackwater (seemingly a kind of default name for streams that surveyors could find no reliable local name for, eg Nowhere Beck that flows through Whitwell Common is called Blackwater on OS maps possibly because some surveyor way back thought Nowhere too ridiculous a name to print?); the black poplar - no blacker than any other tree.

My feeling is that 'black', in





such contexts, may be a corruption of a very old word that had a completely different meaning, but I am merely guessing.

Blackhill Wood is an interesting wood, as it contains elements of both ancient wood-pasture and ancient coppice woodland. There are several superb specimens of pollard oaks as well as some very old oak coppice stools (see photographs on this page).

Coppicing doesn't go with pasture as the animals would eat the regrowth shoots – this is the reason why pollarding was developed, ie a clever way of having productive trees (for firewood or poles for general use) growing on stems above the height at which the animals concerned could browse.

Anything bigger than a rabbit can eat the new shoots from freshly coppiced trees, so it stands to reason that, during the coppicing phase Blackhill Wood underwent, grazing animals must have been excluded.

The fact that some of the oak stools are up to 10 feet

across means that they are at least a few centuries old, and this in turn must mean that the pollards are considerably older.

Blackhill Wood is on steeply sloping land, forming one side of the Wensum valley. Steep slopes were always so difficult to convert to arable production that the effort of clearing them of trees was not worth the reward of having open land on which no horse could pull a plough straight. They consequently tended to be used either as pasture (in which case it made sense to retain some trees for their wood), or left as woodland.

This is why woods on steep slopes are often ancient, yet were also often overlooked when the AWIs were drawn up: steep slopes were more often than not shown as simply that on old maps, regardless of the vegetation they held, and wood-pasture was seemingly frequently not considered to be 'proper' woodland, and was not plotted as such.

The changing economics of farming dictated, long ago, that wool was no longer the best thing to produce. Wood-pasture that had been used for sheep was often either planted with underwood (eg hazel); planted with timber trees such as oak and sweet chestnut, or left to its own devices after the sheep had gone (a lot was also grubbed out and converted to arable, especially during the 20<sup>th</sup> century when diesel power made the job so much easier).

So, today, we can find examples of exwood-pasture that has among its old pollards either secondary woodland or trees that were planted within the past couple of centuries or so. The fact that ancient wood-pasture often retains, to this day, a rich ancient woodland ground flora bears witness its distant origins as primary woodland.

In my last article I promised that I would give some tips for clues to look for

when trying to identify ancient woods. I don't think Broadsheet's esteemed editor will thank me if I carry on writing much

more, so I'll postpone this until the next edition – by which time I hope to have a fresh set of photographs and, with any

luck, some more unrecognised ancient woods to use as examples.



## Forestry Advisory Panel Membership Announced

**EMBERS** of an independent panel of experts that will make recommendations on forestry policy for England were announced on Thursday 17 March 2011 by Environment Secretary Caroline Spelman. The panel, to be chaired by the Right Reverend James Jones, Bishop of Liverpool, brings together a wide range of interests and expertise covering the environmental, social and economic aspects of forestry.

They will advise government on a new approach to forestry policy in England, including looking at how woodland cover can be increased and at options for enhancing public benefits from all woodlands and forests.

Announcing the panel members, Caroline Spelman said:

"Our forests are a great part of our heritage and essential for our way of life, providing clean air and water, homes for wildlife and a natural way of countering the effects of climate change. But they also offer economic benefits through tourism, recreation and providing timber for fuel and buildings. This independent panel of experts will advise us on what we need to do to give forests the right protection so they continue to be a place that people can enjoy for hundreds of years to come.

"I would like to thank Bishop James for agreeing to lead this important piece of work and all the panel members for giving their time and expertise to advise us on the future direction of forestry policy in England. I look forward to seeing their recommendations."

The panel chair and its members will be looking at the complete picture of forestry in England and will have the freedom to decide how best to gather evidence to make its recommendations. Although the panel members are not representing their



organisations in an official capacity, they bring with them a wealth of experience and expertise in a range of areas that are important to consider in the future direction of forestry policy.

The Right Reverend James Jones, Bishop of Liverpool, said:

"I am honoured to accept the Secretary of State's invitation to chair the panel and I am confident that the independent panel will be able to provide her with sound advice about the future direction of forestry policy. It's clear that the public care passionately about our forests and woodlands, and one of the panel's very first tasks will be to meet with the grassroots campaigners who recently showed how much they valued their local woodlands.

"The panel will approach its task with professionalism and thoroughness, and the public can have confidence that we will be robustly independent. We have a wide range of expertise on the panel and we will also look to bring in experts from other areas to help achieve the maximum benefits from our forests including public access, wildlife, conservation and sustainability."

The panel will make its recommendations to the Secretary of State in the autumn.

- The terms of reference fir the panel are:
- To advise the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on the future direction of forestry and woodland policy in England.
- To advise on the role of the Forestry Commission in implementing policy on forestry and woodland in relation to England.
- In formulating this advice, the Panel should consider:
  - a) how woodland cover can be increased, given competing pressures on land use for food production, energy and development;
  - b) options for enhancing public benefits from all woodland and forests, in the light of the Lawton Report and the Natural Environment White Paper, including;
    - public access for recreation and leisure;
    - biodiversity, wildlife protection and ecological resilience, including through restoration of open habitats and plantations on ancient woodland sites;

- climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- economic development, particularly to support a sustainable timber industry and a wide range of small and medium sized enterprises, including social enterprises; and
- engagement and participation of civil society.
- c) constraints and competing demands on public expenditure for this Spending Review period and beyond;
- the role of Forest Enterprise England as the manager of productive forestry resources;
- e) the value for money and costeffectiveness of the public forest estate in England and options for its future ownership and management.
- In formulating its advice to the Secretary of State, the Panel will be expected to engage and take evidence from the widest range of views and interest.
- 5. The Panel will report to the Secretary of State in the autumn of 2011. The panel members are:
  - i ne panel members a

Bishop James Jones, Chair, has been Bishop of Liverpool since 1998 and was Bishop of Hull 1994-98. He is a regular broadcaster on Radio 4's "Thought for the Day". He is a Member of the House of Lords where he serves on the Select Committee on Communications. He is Bishop for Prisons, Visitor to St Peter's College Oxford, Co-President of Liverpool Hope University, WWF Ambassador, a Fellow of the RSA, Honorary Fellow of the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management, Vice President of the Town and Country Planning Association, Trustee National Museums Liverpool. The Bishop is Chair of the Hillsborough Independent Panel.

Shireen Chambers is the Executive Director of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. She has an extensive background in forestry in the UK and internationally, spending time working with the Government of the Bahamas to set up a new forestry department. She is also on the Board of Governors of the Macaulay Land Use research Institute. She was a non-executive director of Scottish Natural Heritage's West Area Board and was a former Chair of the Forestry Commission's Regional Advisory Committee for Mid-Scotland.

Dr Mike Clarke is the Chief Executive of the RSPB. For over 20 years he has worked for the RSPB, beginning in 1988 as one of the RSPB's first Conservation Officers, through to his most recent role as Director of Operations, running the RSPB's work throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Dr Clarke's passion for conservation of the natural world grew out of his childhood love of nature, combined with making a difference through teenage volunteering. Dr Clarkes's scientific background encompasses post-graduate and professional experience of plant and animal ecology, soil science, geology, hydrology, and climate change. The RSPB has 1,500 employees, 12,200 volunteers and over 1 million members (including 150,000 youth members), making it the largest wildlife conservation charity in Europe. The RSPB has a number of local groups and maintains over 150 reserves across the United Kingdom.

Tom Franklin has been Chief Executive of the Ramblers, Britain's walking charity, since September 2007. Prior to that, he was Chief executive of Living Streets (formerly called the Pedestrians Association) for five years. He was also a councillor in the London Borough of Lambeth for twelve years, including periods as Leader of the Council and Chair of the Housing Committee, where he led the borough during a period of major service improvement and modernisation. Tom is committed to ensuring the Ramblers continues with the work it is famous for safeguarding access to footpaths, the countryside, and everywhere people go walking, and the 28,000 led walks each year - as well as evolving to meet new walking challenges such as promoting walking for families and for people who do not walk at all. He believes that volunteers have been, and always will be, at the heart of what the Ramblers does.

Stuart Goodall is Chief Executive of the Confederation of Forest Industries (ConFor). ConFor represents forestry and wood-using businesses across the UK.

Stuart has over 20 years experience in forestry and wood, working both in the public sector for the Forestry Commission in a variety of policy development and representational roles, and in the private sector with ConFor. Stuart regularly writes and speaks on forestry and climate change matters. He is a member of Scotland's 2020 Climate Group.

Stephanie Hilborne OBE is Chief Executive of The Wildlife Trusts. Driven by her concern for the future of the natural world, Stephanie's conviction is that The Wildlife Trusts have a key role to play as a result of their locus in the community. The Trust is made up of 47 local Wildlife Trusts, has more than 800,000 members, and manages thousands of nature reserves. The level of engagement and ownership that each Wildlife Trusts engenders is in her view key to inspiring hope for the future as the country faces new challenges. Stephanie secured a BSc in Biology and MSc in Conservation and went on to facilitate the national coalition Wildlife & Countryside Link before joining The Wildlife Trust movement in 1998 and becoming Chief Executive in 2004.

Sue Holden joined the Woodland Trust as chief executive in February 2005. The Woodland Trust has over 250 employees and cares for more than 1,000 woods, covering 20,000 hectares (50,000 acres). After graduating from Cambridge University with a geography degree, she worked for Shell International and Shell UK, before deciding to change careers to develop her interest in environmental issues. Sue spent eight years with the National Trust, latterly as Business Administration Director, prior to joining the Woodland Trust. Sue has been a member and supporter of the Woodland Trust for many years. She lives in Lincolnshire and her interests include hill walking, sea kayaking, windsurfing, gardening and, not surprisingly, tree planting.

Dr Alan Knight OBE has spent the vast proportion of his working career leading the debate on a number of environmental and social issues. Alan Knight is Visiting Professor at the School of Management, University of Exeter. Alan is an advisor on sustainable development to the Virgin Group. He is the founder of Single Planet Living, his Management Consultancy company. He is an International Board Member Forest Stewardship Council and a Commissioner on the Sustainable Development Commission. He was head of Sustainable Development at SABMiller 2003-06, Head of Corporate Social Responsibility at Kingfisher 2000-03 Environment and and Sustainable Development Controller at B&Q 1990-2000.

**Dame Fiona Reynolds DBE** has been Director-General of the National Trust since January 2001, and has seen membership grow to 3.5 million people. The charity looks after 612,000 acres (2,480 km2) of land in the UK. Before taking up the post, she was Director of the Women's Unit in the Cabinet Office and was previously Director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England (now Campaign to Protect Rural England) and Secretary to the Council for National Parks. She was also a Member of the Policy Commission on the Future of Food and Farming (2001 – 02) chaired by Sir Don



Curry, and from 2005 to the present is a Member of the Commission on the Future of Volunteering. Fiona was awarded the CBE for services to the environment and conservation in 1998 and appointed a DBE in 2008.

Sir Harry Studholme was appointed Forestry Commissioner in 2007. Sir Harry has been involved in business in South West England for the last 30 years. He has worked in accounting and general management in a range of sectors; including manufacturing, land management and insurance, and in organisations ranging in size from quoted companies to small business. He is Chairman of the South West Regional Development Agency. Chairman of the South West Chamber of Rural Enterprise and of the Steering Group of Finding Sanctuary, a project to create Marine Protected areas and sustainable fisheries off the South West. He is a member of the South West Rural Affairs Forum. From 2004 to 2008 he was Chairman of South West Food and Drink. His own business interests include the Perridge Estate, which includes a 140 hectare in-hand farm, 263 hectares of woodland, and both residential and light industrial property letting.

John Varley is Estates Director of Clinton Devon Estates, responsible for overall executive management, strategy development and its execution. He joined after a career in general management with BT plc, mainly in the global division. His current non executive positions include Board Member, The Environment Agency, Membership of the National Trust Land Use and Access Panel, the Royal Agricultural Society of England's Practice with Science Group, the Government's Rural Economy and Land Use stakeholder panel and the South West Chamber of Rural Enterprise. John is chairman of the David Arnold-Forster Hill Farming Trust and a member of the Government Inquiry into the Future of England's Upland Communities. Previously John has been a Board Member of the Countryside Agency, the Commission for Rural Communities and member of the Government's Digital

Inclusion Panel. John is CEO of CCH Property Company Limited, the Estates' property investment arm and a trustee of Lord Clinton's Charitable Trust.

William Worsley was elected President of the Country Land and Business Association in 2009. He is a businessman, farmer and forester. He is a Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and lives at Hovingham, North Yorkshire, where he runs a family business involving farming, forestry and residential and commercial property. He is also a nonexecutive director of the Skipton Building Society and The Brunner Investment Trust plc. After attending the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, William qualified as a Rural Chartered Surveyor, practised as a land agent and ran his own property development business, before taking over the management of the family business. He is a former chairman of the Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Joint Advisorv Committee and is a former member of the North York Moors National Park Authority and the Forestry Commission's Advisory Panel.

#### **Fighting Back Against Unwelcome Invaders**

Fighting back against the unwelcome invaders which are capable of devastating trees in the British and Irish countrysides

HE MASSIVE INCREASE in world trade is having unintended consequences that are seriously affecting trees in the British and Irish countryside as deadly pests breach our border controls. Tiny beetles and microscopic organisms are making their way across the world, hidden in the timber packaging that is used to transport imported goods of all kinds.

However, potentially even more dangerous is the trade in live plants – exotics much desired by gardeners but which can bring with them foreign pests against which our own trees have little or no resistance.

In addition, while specialist plant health officers are ever vigilant at the borders, the sheer scale of trade means that inevitably some of the pests and pathogens make their way through, scientists and foresters were told at a symposium held by the IMPACT project.

The project - Integrated Management of forest Pests Addressing Climate Trends – is co-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) through the Ireland Wales Programme (INTERREG 4A), COFORD and Forestry Commission Wales looking at tree pests and climate change.

The IMPACT team, which includes specialists from Forest Research in Wales, National University of Ireland, Maynooth and Swansea University, is assessing just how changing climate will influence the damage caused by pests and pathogens and are working to develop solutions against some of the key insect problems.

Meeting at NUI Maynooth, near Dublin for the symposium - Insect Pests of Trees: Meeting Future Challenges - the team was joined by local foresters and timber growers to review the latest information on pest problems facing forestry, and the preventative and control measures that can be taken.

"We have already seen the dramatic effects that imported pests can have on our forests," said IMPACT project leader Dr Hugh Evans, Head of Forest Research in



Wales. "As climate change continues to make our weather warmer and wetter, then the challenges will only increase."

Although the IMPACT team is concentrating on insect pests - both native and introduced - that are likely to benefit from changing climate, the devastating effects of tree diseases were also emphasised at the Symposium.

Examples include the effects of *Phytophthora ramorum*, a fungus-like pathogen that is causing extensive damage and mortality to trees in the UK, including Wales, as well as Ireland.

Among the recent insect arrivals in Britain, horse chestnut leaf miner (*Cameraria ohridella*), which causes early leaf loss, can be traced back to Macedonia and was only discovered in the 1980s. It has spread rapidly across Britain and to the western edges of Wales. Thankfully, it has not yet reached Ireland, although the chances of its doing so are high.

Now the IMPACT project is investigating new ways of tackling these important pests which can have a dramatic effect on forests and woodlands across the UK and Ireland.

In its first 12 months, the project team has trialled the latest biological control measures against the large pine weevil, *Hylobius abietis*, and already has promising results in reducing its impact. The focus is on biological control integrated into novel monitoring regimes, concentrating especially on microbial control agents – fungi, bacteria, viruses and parasitic nematodes.

"The increasing extremes in our weather – hot or cold temperatures, increased rainfall and flooding – are creating the ideal conditions for forest pests either directly on their life cycles or through increased tree stress, making them less able to withstand pest attacks," said Dr Evans.

"We also have to consider pest impacts when deciding which trees to plant if our forests are to be prepared for changing weather patterns. Conditions are even becoming difficult for Sitka spruce, our principal timber crop.

"Corsican pine is regarded as a more suitable species for the expected warmer, drier climates, but already the tree has been proven highly susceptible to the fungus causing red needle blight in the UK."

The IMPACT partnership already has a strong track record in use of these agents and expects to deliver improved technology to landowners whose trees are at risk from pest infestations, now and in the future.

### **Our Next Meeting**

Our next meeting will be held on Wednesday 4 May 2010 and we will be having a visit to Catton Park lead by Matt Caley, the Park Warden. It will be an ideal opportunity for us all to see the work that has been going on during the winter and, of course, see how the new building is progressing.

We shall meet at the Lodge Gates on Oak Lane at 19:00. Don't be late as we need to have a prompt start if we are to avoid finishing in torch light!

## Woodland Trust and Defence Estates Partnership Launched

#### Defence Estates and Woodland Trust support troops and plant trees

EFENCE ESTATES and the Woodland Trust have launched a partnership which could see thousands of hectares of woodland planted to help British soldiers train more effectively for military operations, whilst helping to achieve the Trust's aim of doubling the UK's woodland cover.

This groundbreaking agreement sees the first 160 hectares, 176,000 trees, planted at the Defence Training Estate range at Warcop in Cumbria.

Training provided at Warcop and other Defence Training Estate sites across the UK is vital in preparing troops for operational deployment. The partnership enables the Ministry of Defence to improve training facilities without extra costs.

At the same time as helping to train new troops, the trees planted will help the Woodland Trust to hit its target of creating thousands of hectares of new woodland each year and double woodland cover in the UK by 2050, as well as creating new habitats for wildlife and helping to increase biodiversity.

Defence Estates Deputy Chief Executive David Olney said:

"Supporting our Ármed Forces is the top priority for Defence Estates. We are delighted to join forces with the Woodland Trust and respond to military training needs in providing woodland cover which will benefit soldiers preparing for operations.

"This excellent initiative allows us to improve training facilities, whilst securing significant conservation and environmental benefits at no extra cost to the Ministry of Defence."

Stuart Dainton, head of partnerships at the Woodland Trust commented:

"Our partnership with the MOD will play a significant role in helping to increase woodland cover in the UK, currently one of the lowest in Europe.

"It is a great example of working together, and whilst organisations have different motivations, ultimately everyone involved has benefited from the planting of trees."

Essential funding of over £100,000 and logistical support comes from the North Pennines AONB Partnership's Living North Pennines project, with extra money secured from carbon funders such as Waitrose and Eurocamp.

Chris Woodley-Stewart, of the North Pennines AONB Partnership, said:

"We are very pleased to be working with the MOD and the Woodland Trust on



this fantastic scheme. These new planting areas will create mixed density woodland providing much needed habitats for BAP species including the iconic black grouse."

Around 176,000 trees are being planted at Warcop, which is situated in the North Pennines AONB. Planting work should be completed during 2012.

Maj (retd) Tam Campbell, Commandant Warcop and Chairman of the Warcop Conservation Group, said:

"Conservation activity is vital to us. It allows us to run a large estate and retain its natural beauty. We are fortunate to have a very active conservation group and a vast amount of volunteers who we can work with on projects such as this.

"We strike a careful balance between providing training facilities which our soldiers need and taking care of this beautiful landscape – both for the community which lives here now and for future generations."

Defence Estates is part of the Ministry of Defence. It is responsible for managing and maintaining land and properties to meet the current and future needs of the MOD and personnel at home and abroad, and to support current operations.

Its work includes providing, supporting

and improving: operational units; single living and service family accommodation; training areas and historic military sites. Defence Estates actively manages these to ensure the needs of Defence are met, value for money is achieved, heritage is protected and environmental goals achieved.

The Defence Training Estate training range at Warcop plays a vital role in the Afghanistan effort. It provides modern facilities to support training for UK military units in a sustainable manner. Facilities are varied and provide soldiers with modern and relevant training scenarios.

From 1 April 2011, Defence Estates became part of a new single organisation bringing together all those working on estate and infrastructure activity from across the MOD.

The Defence Infrastructure Organisation will manage Defence property aiming to deliver better strategic management of the military estate as well as savings of £1.2 billion over the first four years alone. The new organisation will be a "one stop shop" managing the majority of infrastructure services Defence and delivering an essential part of the Defence reform agenda.

### **Community Groups Get Down to Earth**

OMMUNITY GROUPS have a chance to transform their local landscape with the gift of free trees. The unmissable offer comes from the Woodland Trust's 'More Trees, More Good' campaign, which calls for a country rich in native woods and trees. The free tree packs are already proving popular, and this month sees over 870 groups throughout the UK, including 19 in Northern Ireland, receiving and planting their saplings.

Designed to help community groups enhance local shared spaces, the tree packs come in two sizes: 105 trees (suitable for a small grove or hedge) or 420 trees (for planting on one acre of land). Groups can choose to plant for wildlife; for wood fuel; year-round colour; or tasty treats.

One local group setting the tree planting pace is 'Growing Connections NI', a voluntary organisation based at an idyllic farm outside Bangor, County Down. The organisation gives individuals the opportunity to swap the hustle and bustle of modern-day life for a rewarding, handson rural experience - whether growing vegetables or caring for livestock - as a means of promoting personal wellbeing.

The Growing Connections NI team opted for a 'wild harvest' tree pack, made up of hazel, blackthorn, crab apple, elder, cherry plum and dog rose. These natives offer the essentials for traditional tasty treats, such as crab apple jelly; while providing benefits to wildlife from day one of the planting.

Community group member Rachael Ludlow-Williams says: "We're really pleased to have availed of this offer. As a community-based organisation, we wanted to give our volunteers the chance to be involved in the whole process, from rolling their sleeves up to plant the young saplings to eventually harvesting the fruit in years to come.

"And this is really just one piece of a larger landscape jigsaw. The farm owners have plans to add thousands of trees,



almost 10,000 in total, to the wider farm setting. This planting has been encouraged by the Woodland Trust, with funding coming from Forest Service's Woodland Grant Scheme. The tree planting will offer a mix of benefits, including wood fuel and shelter for livestock. It's designed to link areas of existing woodland and to benefit wildlife, creating new foraging habitats."

The Woodland Trust wants to see a doubling of native woodland cover over the next 50 years, but recognises that it can't do it alone.

The charity is offering 1,000 free tree packs to community groups throughout the UK. For a November delivery, apply online now at <u>www.MoreTreesMoreGood.org.uk</u> /communitytrees.

For farmers and other landowners, the Trust is offering comprehensive tree planting advice plus guidance on sources of funding. Landowners wishing to plant half an acre or more should telephone 0845 293 5689 or email woodlandcreation@woodlandtrust.org.uk For information contact Kaye Coates:

kayecoates@woodlandtrust.org.uk

### 25+ Policy Statements Into One



Over 11,000 people contacted the government to highlight concerns for ancient woodland protection.

Next month Broadsheet will take an in-depth look at the sell-off of our woodland heritage and give you the facts

Remember! Planning policy statement 9 is guidance, not law. It is the only explicit protection in the planning system that exists to keep ancient woods and trees from being degraded and destroyed through development.

### What Does Biodiversity Mean to You?

By Frances Winder, Conservation Adviser to The Woodland Trust

BIODIVERSITY is a made-up word which, strictly speaking, means the variety of life. Perhaps more relevant to our everyday lives, biodiversity describes the different plants, fungi, bacteria, bugs and beasts that we see around us.

In 1992 governments from around the world gathered in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil to officially sign a commitment for the first time to conserve the world's biodiversity, to take steps to identify the species and habitats that were important and to protect and sustain natural populations.

Perhaps the most important commitment in this was to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010; an ambitious target but one which to many did not seem that difficult to meet. It meant that each government that signed had pledged to conserve, protect and restore the ecosystems that they were responsible for.

However, over the years since these pledges were so enthusiastically given, around the world results have proved that even with commitments at a global level, actions on the ground can fall dangerously short.

Almost 20 years later, those nation states gathered again – this time in Nagoya, Japan – to formally accept that attempts to meet the 2010 target have clearly failed. The meeting in Nagoya was a chance to assess what had been achieved but also a critical assessment of where we have been going wrong, and what we can do differently or better in the future.

Perhaps the 'biodiversity bank balance' is not actually worse than it was, just very different? There have been some significant biodiversity gains – although mainly these are in terms of 'unwanted' alien, invasive and generalist species, like Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*) and Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) in woods.

Removing invasive species helps our native species flourish, and such work should not be dismissed. Nonetheless, we should remain concerned for the future of the specialist species which cannot cope with rapid change and the unique habitats which cannot be recreated and which are losing out – and as a result we should be concerned for the future of the ecosystems they form part of.

The plight of planted ancient woodland sites which await restoration across the UK gives this a very real face. We continue to lose significantly large proportions of the populations of many varied species (and arguably have therefore lost an



The rare 'Limoniscus violaceus' lives in dead wood and is only found in ancient forest habitats

immeasurable amount of genetic diversity) and activities like replacing tropical rainforest with palm oil plantations, continue to threaten the future of many habitats.

So, in response to the UK's signature given in Nagoya, what can be done this time to achieve a sustainable future for biodiversity here, and for the rest of the planet where we have an impact?

Currently Defra is in the process of writing a new England Biodiversity Strategy which will bring England into line with our commitments at Nagoya but will also seek to address the fact that we did not meet our Rio targets.

There is an additional need to deal with some of our legislation – for example, the Woodland Trust is calling for new protection for ancient woodland (only 15% is covered by designations and there is no absolute legal protection for this uniquely precious habitat).

However, even this will not solve the problem. We need to fundamentally reassess how we 'do' biodiversity conservation.

There are still many thoughts to be had

on the delivery mechanisms to use in the future. If improving and enhancing biodiversity continues to be seen as something that government departments and charities deal with then we are never going to win this battle.

The Woodland Trust has a strong history of working with local communities and would like the opportunity to explore the potential for more community-led biodiversity conservation.

However, if 'localism' determines what is done, will communities end up with loads of robins, for example, while the violet click beetle and its ilk pass from our natural environment and into the pages of our history books?

Could yet more species be lost? Or will we see more success stories featuring community-led conservation like those in the Community Woodland Network?

Which brings me back to the original question; what does biodiversity mean to you? Because it is the lack of understanding – at all levels – of what biodiversity means that is proving to be a real barrier in getting this right.

### Phytophthora lateralis Confirmed in Trees at Second Scottish Site

HE FORESTRY COMMISSION is reminding owners of Lawson cypress trees to inspect them regularly following the discovery of a second site in Scotland with *Phytophthora lateralis* infection of the species. The new site is Greenock Cemetery in Inverclyde, west of Glasgow. This follows the first confirmation of *P lateralis* in Britain in Lawson cypress trees at Balloch Castle Country Park on Loch Lomondside in West Dunbartonshire, Scotland, in November 2010.

*P lateralis*, a fungus-like pathogen, had never previously been identified in Britain, and the Commission is asking owners of Lawson cypress trees to inspect them regularly and report any unexplained symptoms of dieback to its Tree Health Diagnostic and Advisory Service.

The symptomatic trees at Greenock cemetery are being felled and burned on site to limit the spread of the disease. Biosecurity measures are being put in place to minimise the risk of the pathogen being spread from the site by staff or visitors, and a spokesman for Inverclyde Council, which manages Greenock Cemetery, said,

"We've been working closely with the Forestry Commission to tackle this outbreak, and we would ask people to play their part in this process. We also stress that the pathogen poses no threat to the public or their pets."

John Morgan, Head of the Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service, said,

"We've been on high alert for *P lateralis* since it was first discovered at Balloch last year and we feared it might turn up elsewhere. Sadly, that has proved to be the case.

"The key to containing and controlling it is constant vigilance by tree and woodland owners and managers, and reporting any unexplained dieback of Lawson cypress to us so that we can take quick action to limit the possibility of its spreading.

"Lawson cypress, especially its colourful cultivated varieties, is much enjoyed in British gardens and parks, and this disease could have serious implications for the ornamental plant industry if it becomes established here."

Symptoms of *P lateralis* infection on Lawson cypress include the foliage initially appearing a slightly lighter colour than that of healthy trees, then withering and turning reddish-brown. In addition, as the infection extends from the roots and root collar up the trunk, tongues of killed inner bark become visible by their darker colour, and the entire trunk can be girdled.

Anyone concerned that their Lawson cypress trees might have the infection should contact the Forestry Commission's Tree Health Diagnostic and Advisory Service by:

• e-mail to ddas.nrs@forestry.gsi.gov.uk;

telephone on 0131 445 2176; or

• post to Forest Research, Northern Research Station, Roslin, Midlothian EH25 9SY.

Notifications should include as precise a description of the location as possible – an Ordnance Survey or GIS reference is ideal, otherwise a full postcode is helpful. Photographs clearly showing the symptoms are also welcome to aid diagnosis. Further information about *P lateralis*, including frequently asked questions, is available from the Forestry Commission website at

#### www.forestry.gov.uk/pestsanddiseases

Staff at Greenock Cemetery, owned by Inverclyde Council, noticed unusual dieback in Lawson cypress there and notified the Forestry Commission early in March 2011. The site has more than 100 of the trees, of which 23 are showing clear signs of infection, and several more are showing early signs.

*P lateralis* is thought to have originated in Asia before being introduced to North America. It is the main cause of mortality in Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*) in its native Oregon and California, and has caused the collapse of the Lawson cypress nursery industry in western states of the USA. It kills most Lawson cypress trees that it infects, and it can also infect other *Chamaecyparis* species and Pacific yew (*Taxus brevifolia*), a close relative of Britain's native yew (*Taxus baccata*).

The UK is adopting a precautionary approach to the presence of *P lateralis* and is taking action under the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 to eradicate or contain it by felling and destroying infected trees.

### John Morgan to lead Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service

r JOHN MORGAN has been appointed Head of the Forestry Commission's Plant Health Service to lead its efforts to protect Britain's trees and forests from pests and diseases. Dr Morgan had previously been Head of the Commission's Plant and Seed Supply business unit for 13 years, overseeing the production and supply of more than 300 million forestry plants from the Commission's tree nurseries in that time.

He holds a PhD in Forestry and a BSc in Ecological Science from Edinburgh University, and has worked in a variety of research, advisory, management, policy and technical support roles during his 20-year career with the Commission.

Areas of responsibility have included forest management, harvesting and marketing, conservation, recreation management, forest restocking standards, legislation and use of pesticides, Christmas tree production and wildlife management. He has also published research reports and bulletins.

Announcing his appointment, Tim Rollinson, Director-General of the Forestry Commission, said, "I'm delighted that John Morgan has accepted this vitally important role. Pests and diseases pose an increasing threat to Britain's trees and forests, and John brings to the post just the kind of breadth and depth of knowledge, skills and experience that we need to lead our efforts to tackle it."

Dr Morgan said, "It's an honour to be asked to lead the Commission's Plant Health Service. I'm looking forward to working with colleagues, and with partners elsewhere in government and the forestry community, towards securing a healthy, sustainable future for our trees and forests."

Dr Morgan lists his interests as spending time with his young family and looking after his own small woodland. Dr Morgan replaces Roddie Burgess, who has retired after leading the Plant Health Service for 14 years. One of the final events of Mr Burgess's career was the presentation of an honour from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

He received a plaque and Certificate of Excellence from Jose Antonio Prado, Chair and Director of the FAO's Forest Assessment. Management and Division. Conservation The awards recognised his decade of work under the FAO umbrella and his contribution to the FAO's new Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry, which was published just before he retired.



### News From Broadland District Council's Conservation Team

#### Broadland Tree Preservation Orders Served, Confirmed and Revoked

TPOs Served					
2011 No 35 (1006)	1a Station Road, Brundall	2011 No 48 (1019)	4 Vawdrey Road, Drayton		
2011 No 36 (1007)	20 Station New Road, Brundall	2011 No 49 (1020)	82 and 86 Oak Lane, Old Catton		
2011 No 39 (1010)	Oakview and Swallow House, Buckenham Road and 26 Norwich Road, Lingwood	2011 No 50 (1021)	28 Bure Way, Aylsham		
2011 No 40 (1011)	2 Yare Valley Rise, Brundall	2011 No 51 (1022)	Felthorpe Hall		
2011 No 41 (1012)	1 and 5 Church Lane, Brundall	2011 No 52 (1023)	1 WellGreen, Frettenham		
2011 No 42 (1013)	89a Drayton High Road and The Methodist Church, Drayton	2011 No 54 (1025)	22 and 24 Maple Drive, Taverham		
2011 No 43 (1014)	2a Drayton Grove, Drayton				
<b>TPOs Confirmed</b>					
2010 No 46 (926)	Breck Farm Lane, Taverham	2011 No 9 (980)	Land at Ringland Road, Taverham		
2010 No.70 (950)	Fulstone & 23 Fairholme Rd, Newton St Faith	2011 No 10 (981)	9 Ringland Road, Taverham		
2010 No 84 (964)	16a Hurn Road, Drayton	2011 No 26 (997)	295, 299 and 309 Wroxham Road, Sprowston		
2010 No 87(967)	The Smithy, 25 Salhouse Road, Lt Plumstead	2011 No 27 (998)	23,25,29 and 35 Church Lane, Sprowston		
2011 No 2 (973)	Woodrow Garage, Cawston	2011 No 28 (999)	Blue Boar Lane, Sprowston		
2011 No 3 (974)	Brandon Court, Brundall	2011 No 25 (996)	297a Wroxham Road, Sprowston		
TPOs Revoked					
1964 No.1 (78)	Woodrow Garage, Cawston	1985 No.9 (436)	Brandon Court, Brundall		
1978 No 2 (354)	75 Drayton High Road, Drayton	1985 No 10 (437)	16 Hurn Road, Drayton		
1979 No 3 (365)	Beaverswood, The Street, Taverham	1986 No 13 (458)	297-299 Wroxham Road, Sprowston		
1979 No 12 (374)	Little Plumstead	1999 No 15 (638)	Land adjacent to Wroxham Social Club, Norwich Road, Wroxham		
Non-Confirmation Notification					
2010 No 50 (930)	Camp Road, Taverham	2010 No 64 (944)	100 The Paddocks, Old Catton		

## **Current Works to Trees Subject to a Tree Preservation Order and Section 211 Notifications for Works to Trees Within Conservation Areas**

Арр No	Address	Species / Requested Works	Received/ Decision
20110073	19 Breck Farm Lane, Taverham	T1 cedar - remove secondary leader facing house and clean out dead wood.	Granted
20110141	28 Saint Edmunds Rise, Taverham	Sycamore x 4 - fell	Granted
20110148	Ash House, 28 Bure Way, Aylsham	Conifer - fell	TPO made
20110160	23 Saint Edmunds Road, Taverham	Woodland thinning - refer to application map.	Granted
20110163	Ty Newydd, 22 Staitheway Road, Wroxham	T1 horse-chestnut - reduce crown cutting back to previous reduction points	TPO made
20110177	Stone Cottage, 121 Yarmouth Road, Thorpe St Andrew	T1 & T2 beech - remove lowest limbs and reduce remaining side limbs by up to 30%. T3 remove defective limbs, weakened by rubbing and crown reduce by up to 30%. T4 remove lowest limb.	Split decision
20110178	Wildwood, 73A Fakenham Road, Taverham	T1 & T2 sycamore - crown reduce by up to 30%.	Split decision
20110189	10 Barberry Close, Taverham	T5 oak - remove 3m branch on north-west side.	Split decision

20110258	Meadowbank, 6 Lawn Crescent, Thorpe End	Horse-chestnut - reduce crown to leave a tree height of 4m and a crown spread of 3m.	No objection
20110261	37 Mousehold Lane, Sprowston	T2 oak - reduce crown to leave a 4m clearance from house. T3 Scots pine - fell. T5 oak - reduce crown by up to 2m from roof. T6 oak - raise crown by removing lowest five branches up to 5m from ground level. T7 oak - fell.	23/02/11
20110266	Catton House, 4 Park Close, Old Catton	T3 conifer, T6 Leyland cypress and T8 maple - fell.	No objection
20110267	Catton House, 4 Park Close, Old Catton	T1 yew - reduce tips back by up to 2m. T2 maple - crown reduce by up to 20%. T4 Ginkgo - reduce tips back by up to 2m. T5 cherry - raise crown over Park Close up to 5m. T7 beech - raise crown over road by up to 5m.	Split decision
20110275	Glen Affric, 24 Fairholme Road, Horsham Newton St Faith	T4 oak - fell	24/02/11
20110282	Southerly, 35 Charles Close, Wroxham	T1 lime - fell	01/03/11
20110286	Woodforde Lodge, Beech Road, Wroxham	26 coppiced limes with 90 stems - remove 64 stems to leave the best 26 stems to grow on as stored coppice.	01/03/11
20110300	Havergate, Horstead, Norwich	Sycamore - fell	28/02/11
20110301	South Lodge, Oak Lane, Old Catton	T82 sycamore - cut decayed branch back to elbow.T77 sycamore - fell.T71 sycamore - fell.T70 sycamore - fell.T69 Scots pine - fell.T44 beech - reduce branch over footpath.	03/03/11
20110307	April Cottage, 198 Thunder Lane, Thorpe St Andrew	T1 sweet chestnut - remove first major bough growing towards 198 Thunder Lane and raise crown over highway up to 5.5m from ground level	01/03/11
20110319	Vaasa, 29 Back Street, Horsham Newton St Faith	T1 silver birch - fell T2 mountain ash - reduce below overhead wires. T3 silver birch - reduce back.	07/03/11
20110388	30 Park Road, Wroxham	3 plum trees- crown reduction by up to 1.5m	No objection
20110339	Cottage Plantation, 5 Gurney Drive, Sprowston	Tree A, Leyland cypress - fell Tree B, yew - fell	Granted
20110342	Brambles, 138 Lower Street, Salhouse	T1 and T2 firs – fell.	No objection
20110344	Pine Banks site, Thorpe St Andrew	G9 whitebeam x 5 - fell	10/03/11
20110352	Old Bakery Court, Coltishall	T1 silver birch - fell	14/03/11
20110388	30 Park Road, Wroxham	3 plum trees- crown reduction by up to 1.5m.	16/03/11
20110410	2 Stanmore Road, Thorpe St Andrew	T1 Cherry – fell. T3 yew - crown reduce by removing up to 1m of diameter. T4 and T5 sycamore - raise by removing up to 10% of crown volume and no more than the 3 lowest branches per tree.	22/03/11
20110434	Redgates, 30 Plumstead Road, Thorpe End	Tree A laburnum – fell. Tree B silver birch - remove two lowest branches.	No objection
20110436	2 Church Street, Coltishall	Tree 1 cypress and Tree 2 species unknown - fell	No objection
20110437	12 Lower Street, Salhouse	T1 willow - reduce side and top of crown by up 20%. T2 holly - reduce by up to 50%	24/03/11
20110398	33 St Michaels Avenue, Aylsham	???	21/03/11
20110422	33 St Michaels Avenue, Aylsham	Oak - reduce end weight loading of branch overhanging garden and growing towards house.	23/03/11
20110448	Longdene, 17 Lower Street, Salhouse	Leyland cypress - fell	No objection
20110464	33 Barnby Road, Badersfield	Pine – fell.	25/03/11
20110470	Harvesters, 27 Church Lane, Wroxham	Cedar – fell.	25/03/11
20440474	Gardeners Cottage, Petersons Lane, Aylsham	T1 sycamore, T2 holly, T3 holly, T4 ash and T5 silver birch - fell	28/03/11
20110475	Stonemasons Arms, 40 Millgate, Aylsham	Beech - remove 7 lowest branches overhanging garden back to the trunk.	28/03/11
20110476	Old Catton Society, Pond, Parkside Drive, Old Catton	Lime - fell	29/03/11

20110477	70 Charles Close, Wroxham	T1 & T2 species not specified - reduce branches overhanging annexe by up to 12ft.	Granted
20110482	Wherry House, 300 Saint Faiths Road, Old Catton	Priority 2 and Priority 3 Works shown within the Tree Survey Hazard Risk Assessment.	28/03/11
20110485	4 Oaktree Drive, Sprowston	T1 oak - reduce branch growing close to the loft and bedroom window by up to 12m. T2 oak - reduce canopy by up to 20%.	28/03/11
20110490	The Rectory, 73 The Street, Brundall	T1 oak - pollard at height of 4m.	Split decision
20110491	Hillside, 1 Mill Hill, Salhouse	Holly - reduce to original height of 2.5m. Conifers - reduce height down to 2.5m and prune back away from highway.	28/03/11
20110492	The Hall School, Saint Faiths Road, Old Catton	To undertake works specified within tree survey. Dead wood removal and section cutting and removal of ivy are exempt.	No objection
20110495	Car Park Area, Church Avenue, Halvergate	T6, T7, T8, T9 Cupressus macrocarpa - fell	30/03/11
20110500	6 Cross Keys Close, Horsham Newton St Faith	Ash - remove branch growing over garden shed.	31/03/11
20110537	28 Park Road, Wroxham	Palm – fell.	No objection
20110553	70 Charles Close, Wroxham	Norway spruce x 2 – fell.	No objection
20110555	Spinney Lodge, 82 Taverham Road, Taverham	Beech - clean out crown of dead, crossing, suppressed and apparently structurally weak branches. Reduce and shape radial spread of crown by reducing branch tips of side branches back to alternative growth points by up to 2.5m. Raise ?	01/04/11
20110557	16 South Hill Close, Thorpe St Andrew	T1 oak - reduce and reshape storm damaged side of tree by removing up to 2.5 m back to sub-laterals. Remove and reduce dead wood back to 40mm diameter points (exempt).	05/04/11
20110562	Tree belt adjacent to Felsham Way, Taverham	Silver birch – fell.	05/04/11
20110573	8 Church Terrace, Aylsham	Apple - reduce height to 12ft.	08/04/11



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