Vale of Leven Wind Farm. Technical Appendix 14.1:

Assessment of Impact on Trees & Woodland.

July 2023

Cameron Ross

Crosscut Forestry Ltd

July 2023

CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crosscut Forestry Ltd was commissioned by Coriolis Energy on behalf of Vale of Leven Wind Farm Ltd (the applicant) to undertake a woodland survey to assess the potential impact on trees and woodland in relation to the proposed construction of a wind farm comprising 10 turbines (the "Proposed Development") within the West Dunbartonshire Council (WDC) local authority area. The site is on an extensive area of open moorland located within the Kilpatrick Hills, northeast of Bonhill, West Dunbartonshire (Barr Wood Location Plan Figure 1).

None of the proposed turbine locations are within woodland but the proposed access route will pass through Barr Wood, part of the Vale of Leven (East) Tree Preservation Order (TPO No DCC 2) and recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) as Long-Established Woodland of Plantation Origin 2b (LEPO 2b).

The access track for the proposed development will impact upon a small area (approximately 0.06ha) of woodland resulting in the felling of a maximum number of 28 mature/semi-mature beech (Fagus sylvatica) hedgerow trees and 3 mature Downy Birch (Betula pubescens) to facilitate construction of the track, some of which are already partially windblown and/or suffering from extensive decay.

A scoping opinion response was received from Scottish Forestry (16th May 2022) which commended the applicant on *"their proposals to assess and, where necessary, mitigate any impact on the forestry and woodland resources within and adjacent to the site".*

The response stated the need to explain how the Scottish Government's *Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal* would be adopted to safeguard native woodland habitats on the site whilst highlighting the potential to expand native woodland components with an aim of connecting fragmenting habitats.

Policy 6 of the new National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) is a material consideration and states that "development proposals will not be supported where they will result in any loss of ancient woodlands, ancient and veteran trees, or adverse impact on their ecological condition".

However, when considered in its entirety Policy 6 does state that "development proposals that enhance, expand, and improve woodland and tree cover will be supported" and that "development proposals involving woodland removal will only be supported where they will achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits in accordance with relevant Scottish Government policy on woodland removal. Where woodland is removed, compensatory planting will most likely be expected to be delivered". The proposed development will result in the removal of a small area of woodland and therefore must be assessed against the requirements of the Scottish Governments *Control of Woodland Removal Policy (2009) (CoWRP).*

There is a strong presumption against woodland removal within the CoWRP and Policy 6 of NPF 4 for woodland recorded on the AWI including LEPO if they have a significant biodiversity interest or well established semi-natural priority woodland sites.

The *Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS)* identifies the area of Barr Wood to be impacted by the proposed development as native woodland with Upland Oakwood being the dominant habitat. This is not a true reflection of Barr Wood.

Within the NWSS, Barr Wood has been included within the adjacent and more extensive Murroch Glen woodland which has a far more diverse woodland structure and species composition compared to Barr Wood which has few semi-natural characteristics and is representative of a woodland in decline.

This lack of significant biodiversity interest indicates more flexibility for woodland removal within the CoWRP and with appropriate compensatory planting the proposed removal will be acceptable within the requirements of the policy.

The *Vale of Leven Wind Farm Outline Biodiversity Enhancement Management Plan (OBEMP)* proposes several environmental improvement measures associated with the proposed development including the potential for up to 111ha of new native woodland and other measures including enrichment planting and the creation of deadwood habitats, using the trunks of the trees to be felled.

The proposed works to be secured through a planning condition will significantly expand the native woodland resource locally whilst also creating new and enhancing existing forest habitat networks.

The wide-ranging benefits arising from woodland mitigation works will far outweigh the adverse impacts on 0.06ha of woodland.

2. INTRODUCTION

Cameron Ross of Crosscut Forestry Ltd has been instructed to produce this report to provide supporting information for the proposed construction of a wind farm comprising 10 turbines (the "Proposed Development") within the West Dunbartonshire Council (WDC) local authority area northeast of Bonhill, West Dunbartonshire.

The removal of 0.06ha of woodland due to the proposed development is considered minor and therefore trees and woodland are not regarded as a receptor for EIA purposes.

This report identifies the potential impact of the access route for the Proposed Development on trees and woodland against the requirements of the Scottish Governments *Control of Woodland Removal Policy (2009) (CoWRP)* and the *National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) Policy 6: Forestry Woodland & Trees* whilst also highlighting opportunities for mitigation through woodland management and the creation of new woodlands.

The woodland proposals are interrelated with environmental effects, which are assessed separately. This appendix should be read in conjunction with the following EIA Report chapters as they are interrelated to the changes in the forest structure:

- Chapter 2: Proposed Development
- Chapter 6: Ecology and Biodiversity

- Chapter 7: Ornithology
- Chapter 8: Geology, Hydrogeology, Hydrology and Peat

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

Barr Wood extends to approximately 3.1 hectares and is located at an elevation of approximately 90 – 120m on the west facing slopes of Auchenreoch Muir above Murroch Farm approximately 2.5km northeast of Dumbarton.

The area of Barr Wood that would be impacted should the proposed development be consented is a shelterbelt type woodland running for approximately 600m in a north to south direction between the Murroch Glen woodlands and mixed broadleaved/conifer woodlands to the south.

The woodland is in the transition zone between farmland to the southwest and moorland to the northeast creating a distinct boundary between the two land uses.

The woodland is recorded on the *Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)* as Long-Established Woodland of Plantation Origin 2b (LEPO 2b) and is part of the Vale of Leven (East) Tree Preservation Order (TPO No DCC 2) which covers 28.36ha of woodland locally.

Inclusion in the *AWI* as *LEPO 2b* suggests the site has been continuously wooded since 1860 and that it may have developed semi-natural characteristics.

The *Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS)* identifies the area of Barr Wood to be impacted by the Proposed Development as native woodland with Upland Oakwood being the dominant habitat. However, the *NWSS* includes Barr Wood within the adjacent and more extensive Murroch Glen woodland which is recorded as Ancient Woodland of Semi Natural Origin (2a) and has a far more diverse woodland structure and species composition compared to Barr Wood.

The shelterbelt ranges from 20 -30m in width and is bounded on both sides by deep drainage ditches with mostly mature beech trees (age unknown) on the outside edge of the ditches. The beech trees are not native to Scotland and were probably managed as hedges in the past, but they are now significantly overgrown with many of the trees showing signs of decline including windblow, significant basal decay and crown dieback.

Although unlikely to be old enough to be classified as ancient trees, some of the larger beech trees could be classified as veteran trees. A veteran may be a young tree with a relatively small girth in contrast to an ancient tree but bearing the 'scars' of age such as decay in the trunk, branches or roots, fungal fruiting bodies, or dead wood.

The woodland between the two overgrown hedges is considerably sparse with a few semi-mature Downy Birch, Scots Pine, and Willow present but for much of its extent, tree cover is absent and there are no young/immature trees.

The site conditions over much of the woodland are more representative of the adjacent acid grassland than of a woodland habitat. Semi-natural woodland characteristics are rare or absent.

An informal discussion with the farmer at Murroch Farm suggested that the woodland between the Beech trees had been coniferous woodland which was cleared in the 1970's following extensive storm damage and never replanted. The remaining Scots Pine are probably remnants of this cleared crop, and the birch and willow probably regenerated after the felling.

The access corridor provided by a third-party landowner to the edge of the woodland has resulted in very little flexibility in relation to the siting of the route through the woodland and therefore opportunities to reduce the impact on the woodland and individual trees are limited.

The area of the woodland directly affected by the proposed development is described specifically in Section 5.2 Woodland Description.

4. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

The purpose of this report is to provide supporting information to the Environmental Impact Assessment for the planning application and to aid efficient decision-making in relation to the proposed development by ensuring that the applicant considers the existing trees and woodlands during the development process in adherence to the relevant guidance and statutory and non-statutory regulations.

A scoping response specific to the proposed development and relating to woodland was received from Scottish Forestry (16th May 2022 Ref D32/52 Appendix 2) indicating the requirement to assess the impacts of the development upon woodlands to be assessed against the requirements of the *CoWRP*. The response also highlighted the potential opportunity to expand native woodland with the aim of connecting fragmented woodland to form crucial habitat linkages.

The following legislation, policy and guidance has been considered in the assessment:

- Scottish Forestry Strategy 2019 – 2029
- The Land Use Strategy for Scotland 2016 – 2021
- Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended)
- National Planning Framework 4. Policy 6
- Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) 2018[1]
- Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018 – felling[2]
- Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017[3] – compensatory planting
- Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal

Forestry in Scotland is regulated by Scottish Forestry (SF) who govern the management of woodlands including planting and removal of trees through legislation, policy, and guidance to ensure the vision and objectives of the Scottish Forestry Strategy (2019) are met. The Strategy considers issues including

climate change, timber production and biodiversity. Climate change management and mitigation is a key part of Scottish Government Policy and forestry is seen as having an essential role to play in this respect.

The control of timber harvesting is normally administered under the Forestry and Land Management (Scotland) Act 2018) and is the basis for the regulation of felling through the felling licence system. The proposed felling is part of a development, therefore the consenting process for this is covered by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended).

The National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) introduced in 2023 is a material policy consideration with the key intention of protection and expanding forests, woodland and trees with Policy 6 of the Framework stating that,

a) Development proposals that enhance, expand, and improve woodland and tree cover will be supported.

B) Development proposals will not be supported where they will result in

- any loss of ancient woodlands, ancient and veteran trees, or adverse impact on their ecological condition
- adverse impacts on native woodlands, hedgerows and individual trees of high biodiversity value, or identified for protection in the Forestry and Woodland Strategy
- fragmenting or severing woodland habitats, unless appropriate mitigation measures are identified and implemented in line with the mitigation hierarchy
- conflict with Restocking Direction, Remedial Notice or Registered Notice to Comply issued by Scottish Forestry
- development proposals involving woodland removal will only be supported where they will achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits in accordance with relevant Scottish Government policy on woodland removal. Where woodland is removed, compensatory planting will most likely be expected to be delivered
- development proposals on sites which include an area of existing woodland or land identified in the Forestry and Woodland Strategy as being suitable for woodland creation will only be supported where the enhancement and improvement of woodlands and the planting of new trees on the site in accordance with the Forestry and Woodland Strategy) are integrated into the design.

The *CoWRP* includes a presumption in favour of protecting woodland. Removal should only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits. Where woodland is removed in association with development, developers will generally be expected to provide compensatory planting. The criteria for determining the acceptability of woodland removal and further information on the implementation of the policy is explained in the 'Control of Woodland Removal Policy, and this should be considered when preparing development plans and determining

planning applications. Opportunities to expand and improve woodland and tree cover are outlined in the *Glasgow and Clyde Valley Forestry and Woodland Strategy* which identifies the land in the general area surrounding the development as preferred or as having potential for woodland expansion subject to site surveys in line with the *UK Forestry Standard* to identify site sensitivities and whether planting is appropriate.

5. WOODLAND SURVEY

5.1 Methodology

Cameron Ross undertook a site visit on 30th June 2023 with James Baird of Coriolis Energy to assess the extent and condition of the woodland. During the site visit, the trees likely to be affected by the construction of the access track for the proposed development were assessed with species, height, and diameter at breast height (DBH) being recorded in the Tree Schedule (Figure 3).

5.2 Woodland Removal Description

The area of Barr Wood to be impacted by the access route should the proposed development be consented is close to its northern extent and approximately 45m from where it meets the adjacent Murroch Glen woodlands.

This part of Barr Wood is comparatively well stocked with Downy Birch growing between the overgrown Beech has been chosen in consultation with the adjacent third-party landowner, who required the access track to be routed so as not to negatively impact a key silage field.

Assuming a construction corridor of 20m in width, the total area of woodland to be cleared would be 0.06 hectares. This would include a small clearing which can be utilised, minimising the loss of trees within the woodland to 3 mature Downy Birch (Betula pubescens) and up to 28 mature Beech trees in the overgrown hedges on either side of the shelterbelt when considering Root Protection Areas (RPA's) for retained trees.

The trees to be removed range in height from 4.5 – 17.3m and have a wide range of diameters including several multi stem specimens, several windblown trees and, in the case of T1 & T2 (Appendix 1, Technical Appendix 14.1), trees with evidence of significant basal decay. The individual trees to be affected are described in the Tree Schedule (Appendix 1) with accompanying photographs (Appendix 2).

6. FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

In summary, if the Proposed Development were to proceed this would result in the removal of 0.06ha of woodland including the felling of up to 31 trees to facilitate the access route to the site.

The woodland to be removed is identified as *LEPO 2b* on the *AWI*. However, semi-natural woodland characteristics are rare or absent.

The woodland is recorded as native woodland (Upland Oakwood) on the *NWSS* but this is not a true representation of the woodland composition and structure.

The woodland removal area includes 2no veteran Beech trees (T1 & T2). Both these trees have significant basal decay and would require to be felled for health and safety reasons if the proposed development were to be consented.

Micro-siting the access route and minimising the use of cut and fill construction methods at the time of construction could reduce the number of trees needing to be felled. Without cut and fill measures, "no-dig" geogrid root protection materials could be used to protect roots from damage caused by compaction of soil arising from vehicular traffic.

Standard Root Protection Areas (RPA's) recommended within *British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*, are unlikely to apply as the root distribution of the Beech trees will not be representative of open grown trees due to their hedgerow nature and the presence of nearby drainage ditches.

The proposed development will result in the removal of a small area of woodland and therefore must be assessed against the requirements of the Scottish Governments Control of Woodland Removal Policy (2009) (CoWRP) as per scoping opinion response received from Scottish Forestry (16th May 2022).

The response stated the need to explain how the Scottish Government's Policy on the Control of Woodland Removal would be adopted to safeguard native woodland habitats on the site whilst highlighting the potential to expand native woodland components with an aim of connecting fragmenting habitats. The policy includes a strong presumption against removing the following types of woodland:

- Ancient semi-natural woodland including long established woodlands of plantation origin (LEPO);
- Woodland integral to the value of designated natural conservation sites;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- National Scenic Areas;
- Woodlands listed within the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's);
- Woodlands critical to water catchment management or erosion control;
- Woodlands listed as 'Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites' (PAWS); and
- woodland removal where it would lead to fragmentation or disconnection of important forest habitat networks.

The proposed development will result in the loss of 0.06ha of woodland recorded as LEPO on the AWI and is a minor part (<1%) of a TPO.

The *CoWRP* has a strong presumption against the removal of areas of LEPO, but this only applies to woodlands with a significant biodiversity interest, or well established semi-natural priority woodland types.

This is not the case with Barr Wood and woodland removal with the requirement for compensatory planting is acceptable within the policy.

The *CoWRP* recognises the benefits that renewable energy projects can deliver in helping Scotland mitigate and adapt to climate change and the loss of 0.06ha from a TPO covering a total area of 28.36ha will not be significant when considering the wider benefits which would arise should the proposed development be consented.

Policy 6 of National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) introduced in 2023 is a material consideration with the key intention of protection and expanding forests, woodland and trees with Policy 6 of the Framework stating that;

Development proposals will not be supported where they will result in:

i. Any loss of ancient woodlands, ancient and veteran trees, or adverse impact on their ecological condition.

ii. Adverse impacts on native woodlands, hedgerows and individual trees of high biodiversity value, or identified for protection in the Forestry and Woodland Strategy.

iii. Fragmenting or severing woodland habitats unless appropriate mitigation measures are identified and implemented in line with the mitigation hierarchy.

It would not be possible for the proposed development to proceed without the loss of 0.06ha of woodland, including two veteran beech trees, and resultant adverse impacts on the overgrown hedgerow.

Policy 6 of NPF4 does support proposals that enhance, expand and improve woodland and tree cover where they will achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits in accordance with relevant Scottish Government Policy on woodland removal including helping Scotland mitigate and adapt to climate change.

The woodland removal proposed for Barr Wood would require compensatory planting.

The proposed Outline Biodiversity Management Plan (OBEMP) outlines significant opportunities for mitigation and biodiversity net gain including the creation of new native woodland, the enhancement of existing woodland resulting in the strengthening of existing and the creation of new forest habitat networks locally.

Further information of proposed mitigation in relation to trees and woodland is described in the following section.

7. Recommended Mitigation

7.1 Micro-siting & Root Protection

Micro-siting of the access track should be used to minimise the impact on trees with a competent Woodland Manager/Arboriculturist advising at the time of marking out the track.

(Reason: To minimise the number of trees to be felled).

If cut and fill road construction methods can be avoided or minimised, the use of "no-dig" geogrid root protection materials should be used to protect roots from damage caused by compaction of soil arising from vehicular traffic.

(Reason: To prevent soil compaction and root damage to retained trees).

7.2 Deadwood Habitat Creation

In addition to the compensatory planting described below (Section 7.4), the loss of woodland and the veteran trees should be compensated for by the creation of new deadwood habitats nearby as recommended in the Woodland Trust (Scotland) *Practical Guidance – Planning for Ancient Woodland: Planners Manual for Ancient Woodland & Veteran Trees (July 2019)*.

To achieve this, the intact trunks of veteran trees should be relocated in an upright state near other nearby veteran trees within the woodland.

(Reason: To provide the opportunity for those invertebrates and fungi resident within the trees to relocate).

In addition, the trunks of the other felled trees should be relocated into the same areas in both an upright and felled state.

(Reason: To expand and enhance deadwood habitats).

7.3 Barr Wood – Enrichment Planting

As described in Section 3, significant areas of Barr Wood are devoid of trees and more representative of grassland than of a woodland habitat.

These areas offer opportunities for enrichment planting to increase species composition and structural diversity within the woodland whilst strengthening what is a declining woodland habitat which at one time would have provided important connectivity between the ASNW in Murroch Glen with the woodlands towards the Garshake Burn.

The *Scottish Forestry Integrated Habitat Network (IHN) for native woodlands in Scotland* dataset identifies the open areas as within the primary zone of the Scottish Forestry Native Woodland Habitat Network and therefore indicates the potential value of new native woodland in that area and the likely support of Scottish Forestry for such proposals.

Ecological Site Classification (ESC) data for the site indicates it as being very suitable or suitable for several woodland types including W4 Upland Birchwood and W11 Upland Oakwood.

There are approximately 1ha of open areas at Barr Wood which should be planted with a range of native tree species suited to the site.

(Reason: To increase species and structural diversity whilst strengthening a native woodland habitat network that is declining).

7.4 Compensatory Planting

The *CoWRP* requires that compensatory planting should at least equal the net area of woodland that would have remained on the site through an approved restructuring long-term forest plan. There is no forest plan in place for Barr Wood so it is reasonable to assume that, in the absence of the proposed development, there would be no significant change in the extent, structure and composition of the woodland and that compensatory planting should, at the very least, be the equivalent of the area being removed.

In cases where there is a strong presumption against removal the compensatory planting area must exceed the area of woodland removed to compensate for the loss of environmental value.

Compensatory planting will be secured by a condition of planning consent and a *Compensatory Planting* Plan *(CPP)* will be developed as part of the OBEMP in accordance with the *UK Forestry Standard* for approval by Scottish Forestry with works being implemented in accordance with good forestry practice.

The OBEMP has identified up to 111ha of potential new native woodland (Search Area B) all within the same land ownership as that of the wind farm. This considerably exceeds the minimum requirement for compensatory planting and would deliver significant public benefits far outweighing the adverse impacts arising upon trees and woodland from the proposed development.

All the areas identified for potential woodland creation within the OBEMP are located either within the Preferred or Potential Land Categories for woodland management and expansion within the *Forestry and Woodland Strategy for the Glasgow City Region (December 2020).*

Preferred areas are those with no strategic constraints and offer the greatest scope to accommodate future expansion of a range of woodland types, and hence, to deliver on a very wide range of objectives subject to well-designed proposals that meet the UK Forestry Standard and associated guidelines.

Potential areas are those which have the potential to accommodate future expansion of a range of woodland types, but where at least one significant sensitivity exists.

The OBEMP/CPP will address site specific sensitivities to ensure the compensatory planting proposals are of an appropriate type and scale to be successfully accommodated.

Most of the areas identified for woodland creation within the Search Area B are identified by ESC as being very suitable for W4 Upland Birchwood. However, it is likely that within the search area there will be areas where local conditions, such as soil and shelter, combine to allow opportunities for W7 & W11 woodland.

(Reason: To compensate for the loss of woodland arising from the proposed development. To increase the native woodland resource locally, creating new and strengthening existing forest habitat networks).

Figures

Figure 1: Barr Wood Location Plan

240000 241000 242000 243000 244000

681000 680000 679000 678000

Auchincarroch Muir

Finland Burn

Ford

Settling Ponds

Woodside

Vale of Leven Golf Club

Papperthill Well

Pappert Hill 257

Ford

Nobleston Wood

Waterfalls

Lang Dyke

Cairn Hill of Standing Stones

Cairn (remains of)

Gallangad Burn

T01 T02 T03 T04 T05 T06 T07 T08 T09 T10

Knockshannoch

Waterfall

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE

Auchenreoch Muir

Grouse Butts

Gallangad Burn

Hazel Glen

Waterfall

Auchenreoch

Glendonachy

Highdykes

Spouts Burn

Meikle White Hill 353

Little White Hill

Beech Wood

Mains

Broomhill Wood

Murroch Burn

Murroch Glen

Auchenreoch Glen

Waterfall

Black Burn

Waterfall

Waterfall

Square Wood

Ford

Roughting Burn

Black Craig

Doughnot Hill 374 (375)

Murroch

Black Wood

Round Wood

Quarry (dis)

Garshake Burn

Black Linn

Dam

School

O'hare

Pappert

Bonhill

Braehead

Redburn

Waterfalls

Falls

Schs

FBs

FB

Liby

FPO

CH

MS

A813

Dismtd RLY

Legend:

- Application Boundary
- Proposed Turbine Locations
- Proposed LiDAR Unit
- Proposed Hardstanding
- Borrow Pit Search Areas
- Proposed Substation
- Proposed Construction Compounds
- Proposed Access Track
- Barr Wood

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Units: Meter

Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
00	02/10/2023	Barr Wood	DL	SA	RB

Vale of Leven Wind Farm

RSK Coriolis Energy

TITLE: Figure 1:
Barr Wood Location Plan

ID:P663510 - EIA_Barr_Wood

0 0.25 0.5
Kilometres

Scale: 1:15,000 @ A3

REV 00

Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Appendix 2: Miscellaneous Photographs

Appendix 1 - Vale of Leven Wind Farm,				Barr Wood - Tree Schedule
Tree No	**Species**	**Height (m)**	**Stem Diameter (cm)**	**Comments**
1	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	14.2	42 & 73	Significant basal decay. Veteran
2	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	17.3	37 & 49	Significant basal decay. Veteran
3	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	17.3	57	
4	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	14.2	36 & 42	
5	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	13.5	27	Windblow. Regrowth from fallen stem
6	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	11.2	23	
7	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	12.0	51	Windblow. Regrowth from fallen stem
8	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	12.9	32	Windblow. Regrowth from fallen stem
9	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	13.5	37	Thin crown
10	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	12.8	26 & 30 & 47	Thin crown
11	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	11.2	12 & 16	Thin crown
12	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	9.8	16	Thin crown
13	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	11.2	31 & 34	Thin crown
14	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	9.8	34	Windblow. Regrowth from fallen stem
15	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	9.8	30	
16	Birch (Betula)	10.5	16 &13	
17	Birch (Betula)	17.2	58	
18	Birch (Betula)	12.8	21	
19	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	6.0	19	
20	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	4.5	16	
21	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	9.0	33	
22	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	6.0	23	
23	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	5.2	37	
24	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	9.8	31	
25	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	6.0	14	
26	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	11.2	18 & 36	
27	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	12.8	31	
28	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	12.8	17 & 29 & 20	
29	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	14.2	51	
30	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	5.2	12	
31	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	15.8	82	Fencing wire embedded in stem

Appendix 2: Miscellaneous Photographs

Image 1. Trees 19 -31 Right to Left from west (approaching from downhill).

Image 2. Trees 1 – 8 Right to Left from east (from uphill).

Image 3. Trees 3 – 15 Right to Left from east (uphill).

Image 4. Tree 1 (Veteran) Showing Extensive Basal Decay.

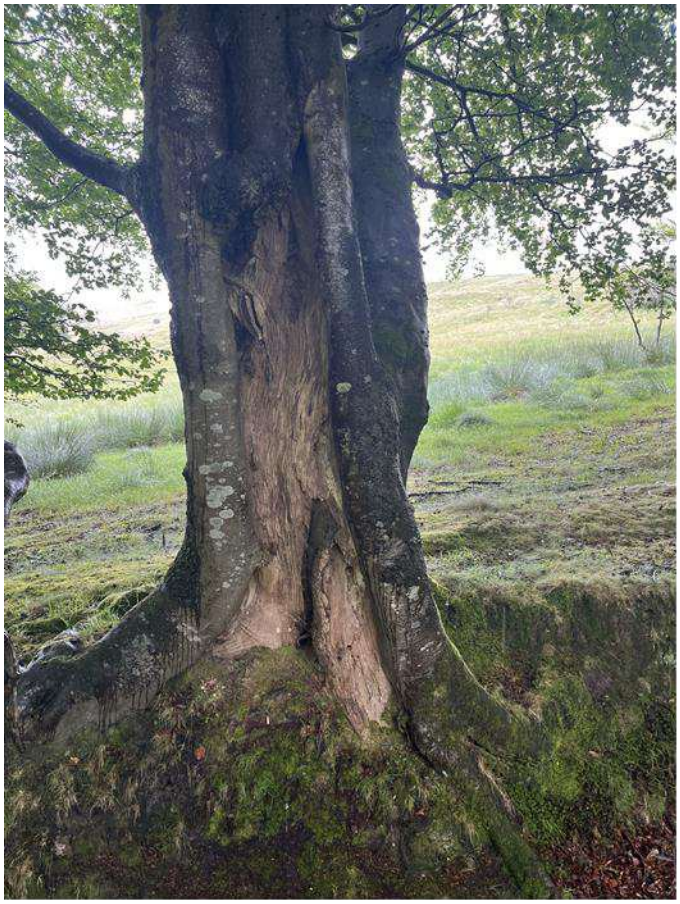

Image 5. Tree 2 (Veteran) Showing Extensive Basal Decay.

Image 6. Declining Woodland Habitats Within Barr Wood.