

AN ECOLOGICAL SURVEY

of

LAND NORTHEAST OF

BLANDFORD

[BLAN07]

for

Dorset Council

December 2021

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Dorset Environmental Records Centre



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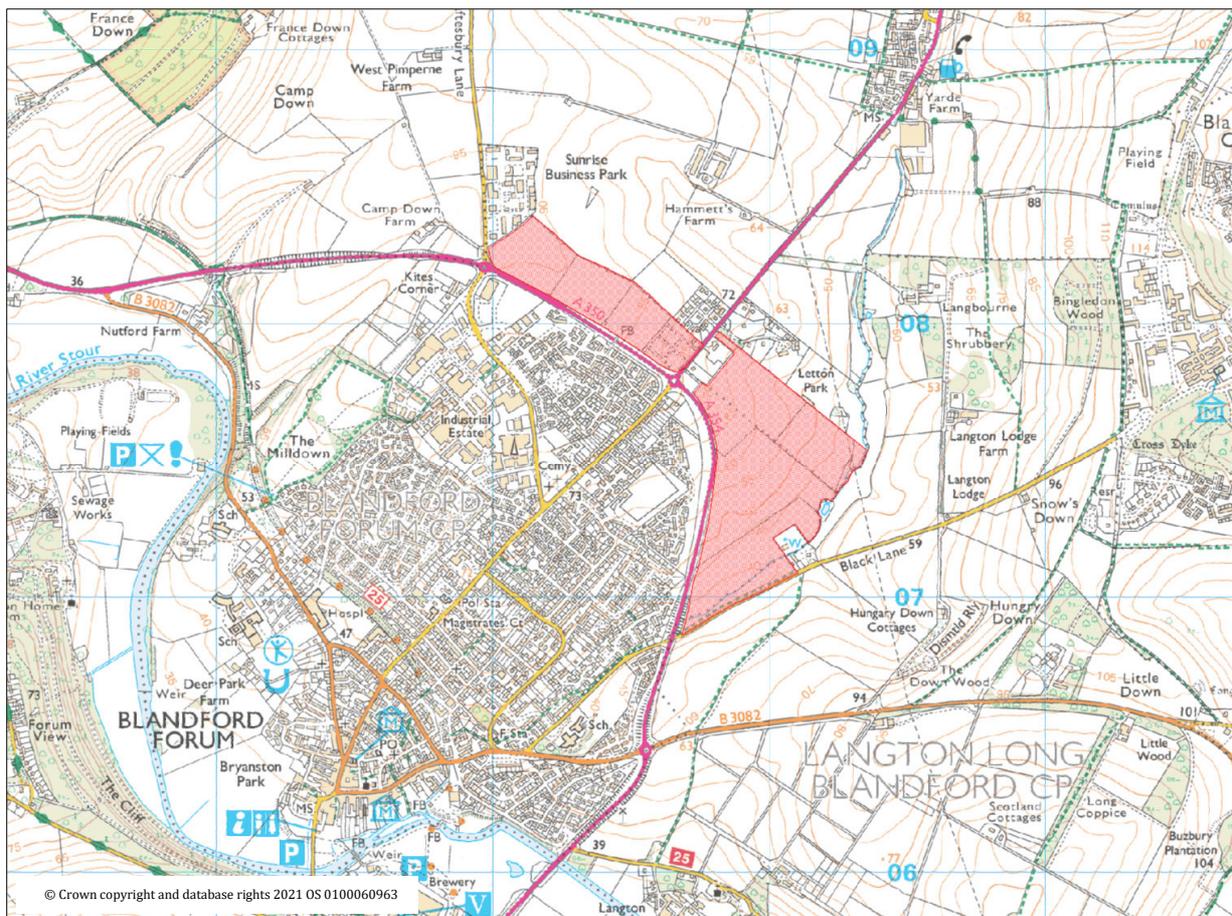
SUMMARY

- This report forms part of a suite of ecological surveys commissioned by Dorset Council's Strategic Planning and Natural Environment Teams. Together the survey reports form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, containing extended Phase 1 survey information for the potential allocated sites, highlighting important habitats and the likelihood of protected species being present.
- The fields are either arable or improved grassland and are therefore currently of **Low Ecological Interest**.
- There are 2,347 metres of older hedgerow that qualify as **Hedgerows Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance** in having one native woody species over more than 80% of their length.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report forms part of a suite of ecological surveys commissioned by Dorset Council's Strategic Planning and Natural Environment Teams. Together the survey reports form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, containing extended Phase 1 survey information for the potential allocated sites, highlighting important habitats and the likelihood of protected species being present. The surveys have been carried out by Dorset Environmental Records Centre who are working with Dorset Council to ensure that ecological data for the Local Plan process is as up-to-date as possible.

MAP 1 Location of site



2.0 METHODS

The survey was undertaken on the 15th December 2021 in overcast weather. The area was walked and a plant species list compiled with frequencies assigned to each species using the DAFOR scale¹. Particular attention was paid to the presence of any Section 41 or Red Listed species, and any that are on the Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC) lists of Dorset Notable species (DERC, 2012). Habitats present were assessed for their potential to support protected species (see Section 6.1), and visible signs for Badger such as setts, latrines and paths were looked for. Each habitat type present and any species or features of particular note were described using target notes (see Section 5.2.2).

A habitat map was produced in the field by drawing boundaries of the different vegetation types over a print out of the latest aerial photograph. This was then digitized using DERCs Integrated Habitat System (IHS) mapping process.

The sites are assessed for their ecological interest at the time of the survey (see Section 6.0). Those sites assessed as being of **Low Ecological Interest** have very little interest and are generally improved grasslands or arable fields. Those of **Moderate Ecological Interest** may support some interest such as one or more Dorset Notable plant species, but do not qualify as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI). Those of **High Ecological Interest** are of SNCI quality and are therefore an important wildlife site within a county context.

Nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2019).

¹ The DAFOR scale records species according their abundance as follows:

D = Dominant; **A** = Abundant; **F** = Frequent; **O** = Occasional; **R** = Rare; **L** = Local (e.g. **LF** = Locally Frequent)

3.0 LEGISLATION & POLICY

3.1 LEGISLATION

The following legislation may be of relevance to the proposed works. Full details of statutory obligations with respect to biodiversity and the planning system can be found in DCLG Circular 06/2005.

- **The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019:**

This transposes the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) into domestic law and ensures that the habitat and species protection and standards will continue to apply upon the UK's exit from the EU. The Regulations provide protection for a number of species including:

- All species of bat
- Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)
- Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*).

This legislation makes it an offence to deliberately capture, kill or injure individuals of these species listed on Schedule 2 and damage or destroy their breeding site or place of shelter. It is also illegal to deliberately disturb these species in such a way as to be likely to significantly affect: (i) the ability of any significant group of the species to survive, breed or rear or nurture their young; or (ii) the local distribution or abundance of the species.

This legal protection means that where development has the potential to impact on bats, or other species of national interest, the results of a protected species survey must be submitted with a planning application.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are also protected under this legislation. These are a network of sites designated for supporting habitats or species of high nature conservation importance in the European context. Any activity that has a detrimental effect on these European sites³ is made an offence under the Regulations. Where a development is likely to have a significant impact on a European site, the Regulations require a rigorous assessment of the impacts, known as an Appropriate Assessment.

- **The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments):**

Protected fauna and flora are listed under Schedules 1, 5 & 8 of the Act. Species likely to be of relevance include:

- All species of **bat**. It is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any bat whilst it is occupying a roost or to intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost
- All species of **British reptile** (in particular grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), adder (*Vipera berus*) and slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*)). It is illegal to kill or injure these species
- **Great crested newt**. It is illegal to obstruct access to any structure or place which great crested newts use for shelter or protection or to disturb any great crested newt while it is using such a place.

This Act also makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or to take, damage or destroy their eggs and nests (whilst in use or being built). In addition, it is an offence to disturb any nesting bird listed on Schedule 1 or their young.

Schedule 9 of the Act lists those species for which it is an offence to plant or cause their spread. Species listed under Schedule 9 that are most likely to be encountered are Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are also protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. These are a network of sites identified as being of national nature conservation importance and hence afforded legal protection.

National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are also protected under the Act (section 35 (1)) and established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These are nature reserves which are considered to be of national importance by the relevant statutory bodies i.e. Natural England, Natural resource Wales.

- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006:**

This Act enforces a duty on the planning authority and local council to conserve biodiversity (section 40). Additionally, section 41 encourages the local councils to be aware of the species and habitats of 'principal importance' and to act accordingly to protect and manage these habitats and species.

- **The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000:**

This Act strengthens nature conservation and wildlife protection through a number of mechanisms. It places a duty on Government Ministers and Departments to conserve biological diversity, provides police with stronger powers relating to wildlife crimes, and improves protection and management of SSSIs.

- **The Protection of Badgers Act 1992:**

This Act makes it an offence to wilfully take, injure or kill a badger (*Meles meles*); cruelly mistreat a badger; interfere with badger setts, sell or possess a live badger; mark or ring a badger. A licence is required for work affecting badgers and their setts.

- **Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996:**

This Act provides protection for all wild animals from intentional acts of cruelty.

- **Hedgerow Regulations 1997:**

These Regulations establish a set of criteria for assessing the importance of hedgerows. Where a hedgerow is deemed to be 'important' its removal is prohibited without consent from the local Planning Authority.

3.2 POLICY

The following policy is of relevance to this report:

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):**

This sets out the Government's vision for biodiversity in England with the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. NPPF (2018) includes sections on legally protected species and sites (see Section 2.1).

- **Local Sites (including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), and Biological Notification Sites (BNSs)/County Wildlife Sites (CWSs)):**

These are a network of sites designated for their nature conservation importance in a local context. Although they are not afforded legal protection they contribute towards local and national biodiversity.

- **Natural England Protected Species Standing Advice:**

The standing advice is used by local authorities as a fall-back position when in pre-application consultation or during the determination period to define habitat and species survey efforts and mitigation proposals.

4.0 EXISTING DATA

The following summary is based on the desk study carried out by DERC for Dorset Council covering the Local Plan Emerging Site Allocations (DERC 2020). The species records are based on post-2010 data.

4.1 PROTECTED SPECIES

Species	Status	Distance from site
Badger	WCA	Within 1-km radius
Bats	EPS; WCA	Within 1-km radius
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	-
Otter	EPS; WCA	-
Water Vole	S41; WCA	-
Brown Hare	S41	-
Hedgehog	S41	-
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	-
Reptiles	S41; WCA	-

4.2 PROTECTED HABITATS

None adjacent to the site.

Lowland Calcareous Grassland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat 650 metres to the west

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat 1,740 metres to the west

4.3 PROTECTED SITES

None adjacent to the site.

Blandford Camp Site of Special Scientific Interest 1,370 metres to the east

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

A large site of 49-hectares to the north and northeast of Blandford overlying chalk with superficial deposits of clay-with-flints in the northwest and head deposits along the stream in the southeast. The northern section is flat, the southern one slopes down to the small seasonal stream. The land is predominantly used for arable, with only small areas of grassland. There are several areas of tree planting both recent and old.

5.2 HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Arable land

Three of the fields had been cultivated and sown with a cereal crop, three are stubble and the most southerly one between the stream and Black Lane is stubble but appears to have been sown with wildflowers. The stubble areas support common plants of ruderal and cultivated ground such as Scarlet Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*, Common Field Speedwell *Veronica persica*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Hedge Mustard *Sisymbrium officinale*, Prickly Sow-thistle *Sonchus asper*, and Smooth Sow-thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*, plus the more local Field Madder *Sherardia arvensis*.

Grassland

There are two small areas of grassland which are on former arable ground and dominated by a few grass species with a limited range of herbs. Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* are present with smaller quantities of Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*, Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera* and False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. Herbs are restricted to a few ruderal species such as Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense* and Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*.

Tree plantings

Both areas have sections that have been fenced and planted with broadleaved trees over the last 20 years. The main species planted are Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Field Maple *Acer campestre* and Willow *Salix* species, with smaller quantities of Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* and White Poplar *Populus alba*, with some shrubs including Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. The trees have yet to form a dense canopy and beneath there are patches of dense Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg, and a sward of coarse grasses with Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*, False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius* and False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*. Herbs are few with stands of

Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica*, plus Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium* and Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense*. In the more shaded areas there is Ivy *Hedera helix*, Wood Avens *Geum urbanum*, Ground Ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, with Greater Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum* in damper areas. In the southern area there is an older planting of Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, now mature.

Hedgerows

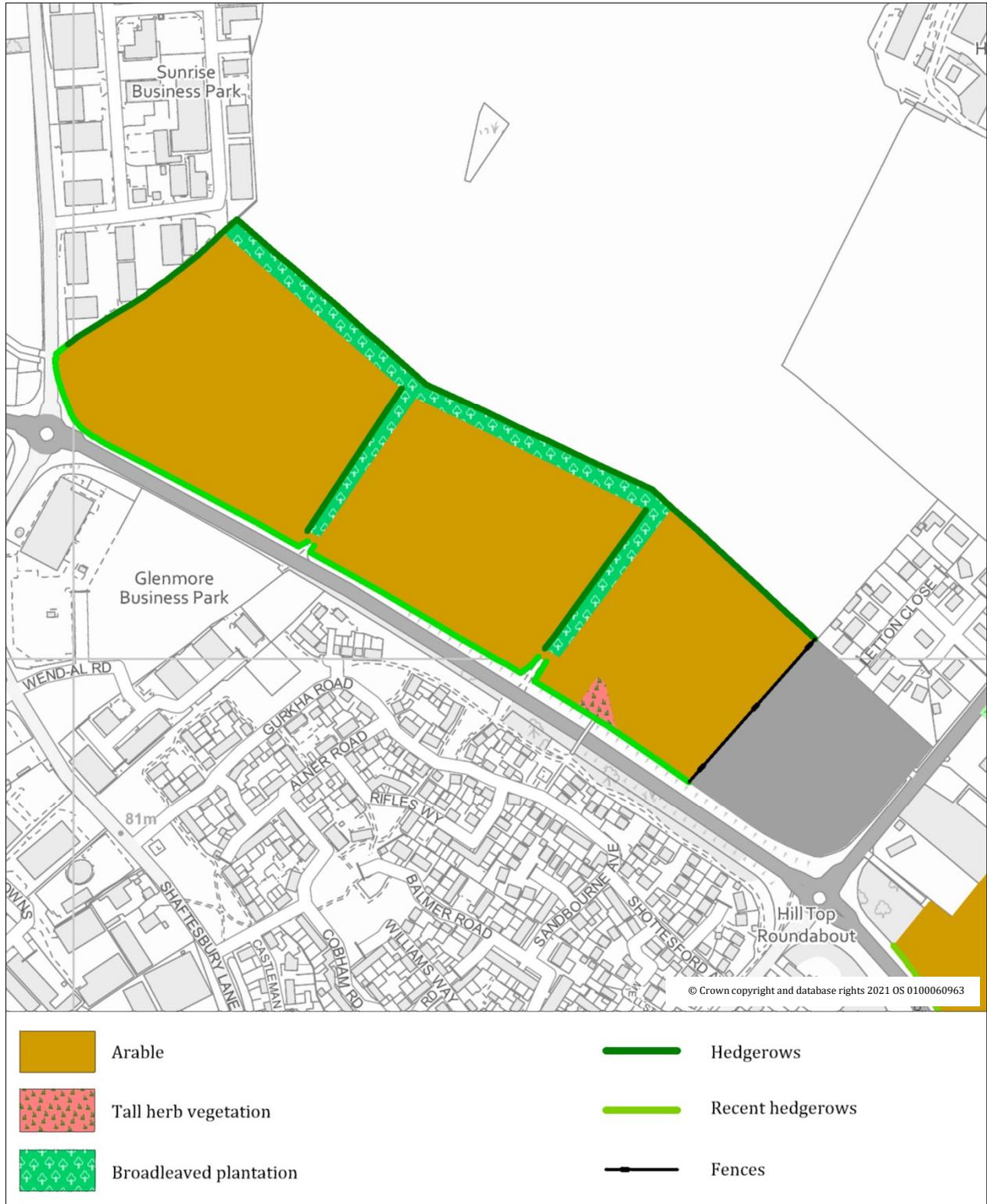
There are older and recent hedgerows, some are neatly flailed others mature and overgrown with significant gaps. The 2,347 metres older hedges have a good mixture of woody species with Hawthorn and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* most abundant plus smaller quantities of Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Elder *Sambucus nigra*, Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*, Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, Spindle *Euonymus europaeus*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana* and Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*. The ground flora is dominated by Ivy *Hedera helix* with few other species present apart from patches of Ground Elder *Glechoma hederacea* and clumps of Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima*. The margins, especially adjoining arable land, have an abundance of species that are characteristic of enriched soils including Cleavers *Galium aparine*, Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*. Very locally species such as Hedge Bedstraw *Galium mollugo*, Wild Basil *Clinopodium vulgare* and False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum* are present.

Bordering the bypass are 1,620 metres of more recent planted hedges dominated by Hawthorn with other species such as Ash, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana*, all rare. Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* is frequent and Traveller's Joy *Clematis vitalba* is present as occasional large patches overgrowing the shrubs. The ground flora is dominated by Ivy *Hedera helix* with rare clumps of Stinking Iris and scattered patches of Ground Ivy.

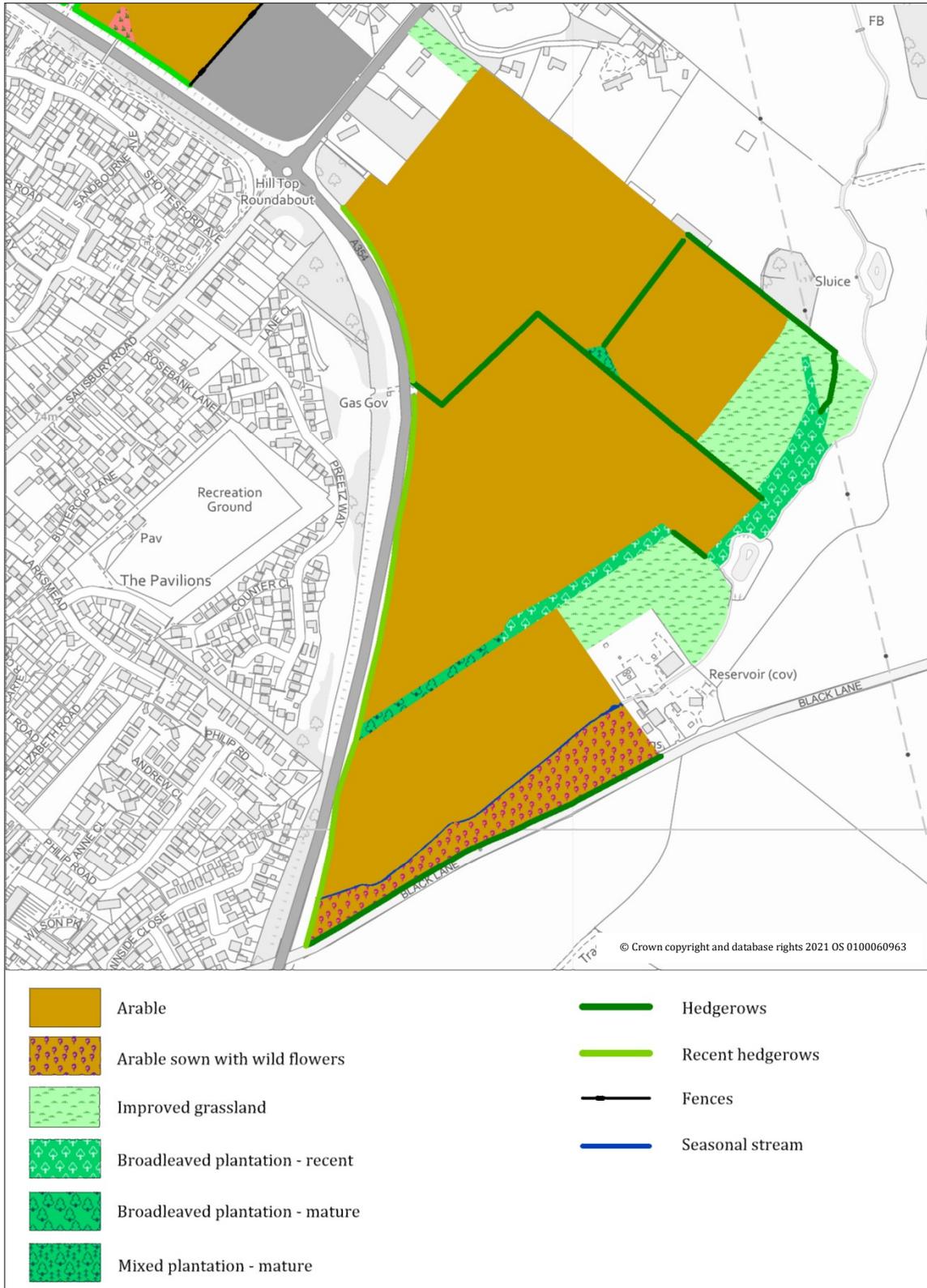
Seasonal stream

In the south of the area there is a 450-metre section of stream which only flows for part of the year and was still dry at the time of the survey. The stream and margins does not support many wetland plants with scattered clumps of Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*, Common Comfrey *Symphytum officinale* and Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*. The vegetation generally is formed of species of enriched soils including Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Bittersweet *Solanum dulcamara*, Burdock *Arctium* sp., Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*.

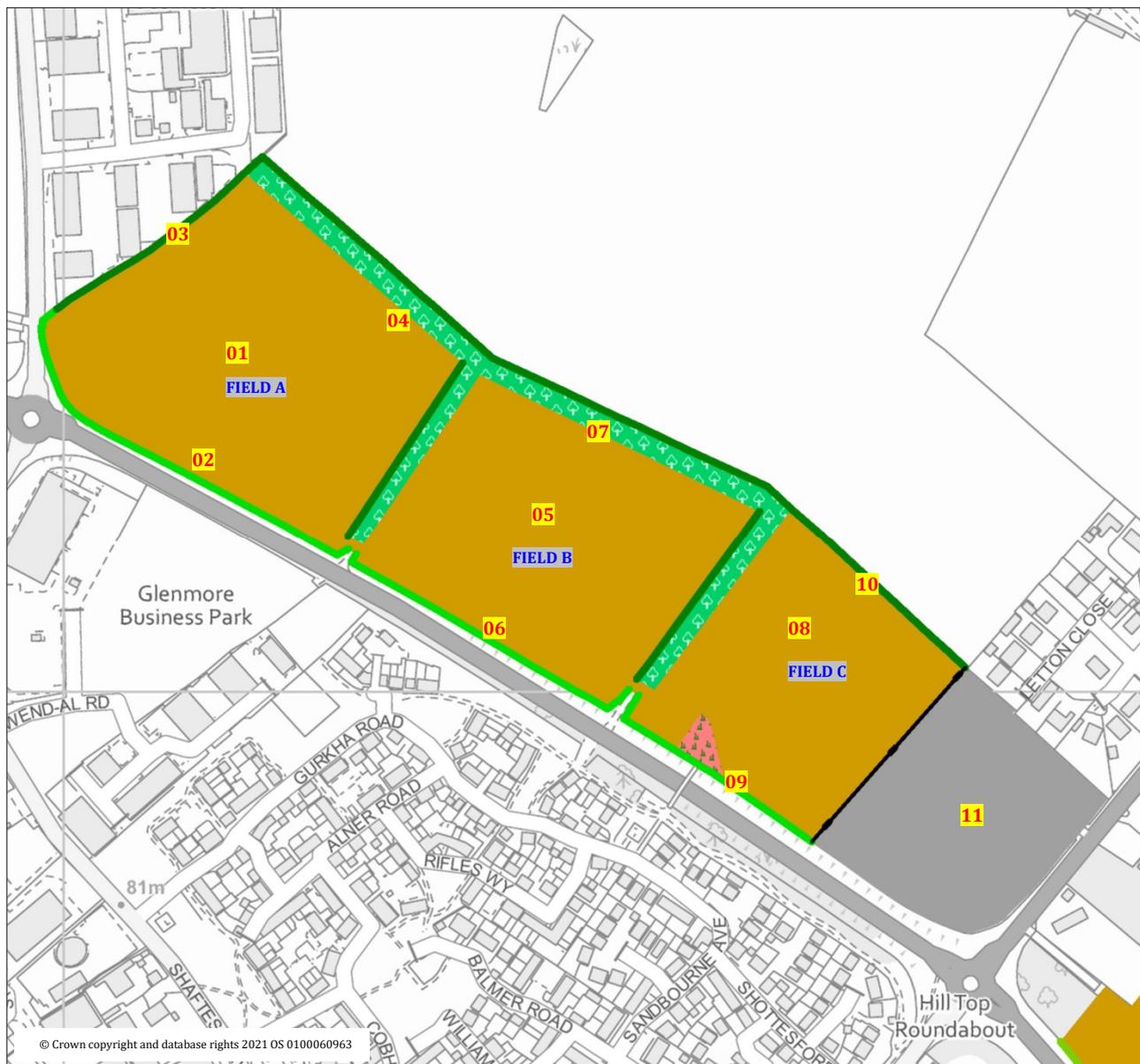
5.2.1 *Habitat map – northern section*



5.2.1 Habitat map – southern section



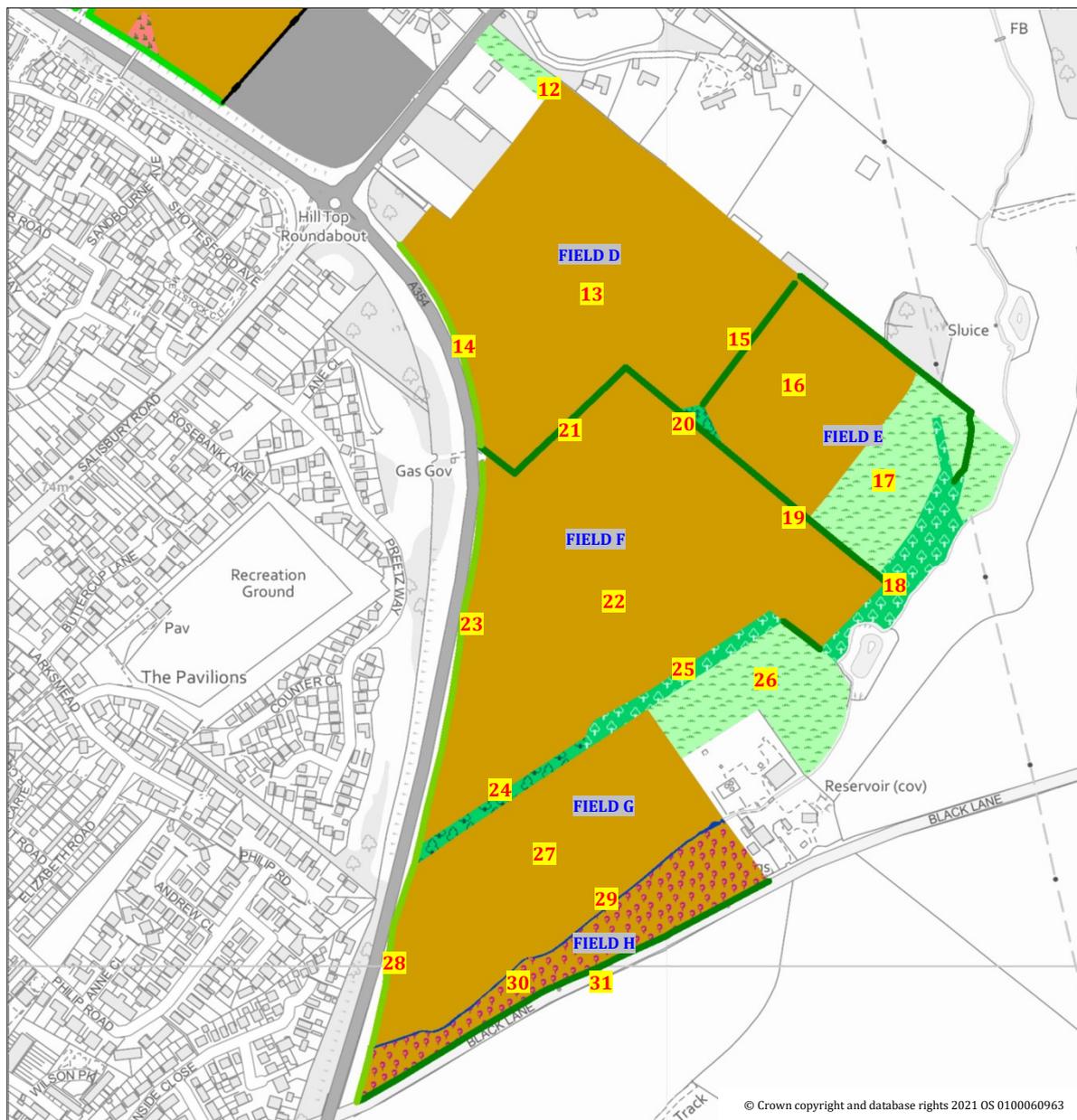
5.2.2 Target notes – northern section



No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
01	ST8913 0824	Field A , stubble field with scattered plants of arable fields including Scarlet Pimpernel, Groundsel and Common Field Speedwell, plus the more local Field Madder. The edges are more grassy with Creeping Bent, Cock'-foot and False Oat-grass.
02	ST8909 0816	Field A , southern hedge bordering the road is a recent hedge planted as part of the bypass construction. Hawthorn dominates with rare Elder, Blackthorn, Rose sp. and Sycamore. Ivy dominates

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
		the ground layer with Stinking Iris also noted.
03	ST8906 0833	Field A , an older hedgerow bordering Sunrise Business Park with abundant Hawthorn plus Elder, Blackthorn, Dog Rose, Holly, Spindle and Wild Privet. Margins have species of enriched ground such as Stinging Nettle, Burdock, Hemlock, with several clumps of Stinking Iris.
04	ST8926 0827	Field A , along the northern and eastern side are recent plantings of broadleaved trees including Ash, Field Maple, Silver Birch, Pedunculate Oak, Grey Willow, White Poplar and Beech. The trees have yet to form a canopy and beneath the trees is coarse grassland with abundant False Oat-grass, Cock's-foot and Yorkshire Fog, with scattered patches of dense Bramble. Remnant hedge along the eastern margin with abundant Hawthorn, plus Blackthorn, Dog Rose and Elder.
05	ST8935 0811	Field B , cultivated with a recently sown cereal crop. The narrow margins are grassy with Cock's-foot, Yorkshire Fog and False Oat-grass, plus locally frequent Stinging Nettle, plus Cleavers, Broad-leaved Dock, White Dead Nettle and Ground Ivy.
06	ST8930 0803	Field B , southern hedge along the bypass, planted and dominated by Hawthorn with Ivy forming a ground layer.
07	ST8940 0818	Field B , the northern and eastern margins have areas tree planting with Ash, Silver Birch, Wild Cherry, White Poplar, Beech and Grey Willow. There are patches of dense Bramble and rank grassland with abundant False Oat-grass plus Cock's-foot, False Brome, plus a few herbs including Cleavers, Creeping Buttercup, Creeping Thistle and Ragwort. More shaded areas have Stinging Nettle, Ivy and Cow Parsley.
08	ST8953 0802	Field C , cultivated with a recently sown cereal crop. The narrow margins False Oat-grass, Stinging Nettle and Cow Parsley, plus in the southwest False Brome, Hedge Bedstraw, Hoary Ragwort and Wild Basil.
09	ST8948 0793	Field C , southern hedge along the bypass, dominated by Hawthorn with rare Hazel, Wayfaring Tree and Sycamore. Ivy dominated the ground layer. There is a patch of tall ruderal vegetation with Great Willowherb, Teasel, Canadian Fleabane and Creeping Thistle, with the local Ploughman's Spikenard also present.
10	ST8959 0807	Field C , the northern hedge is flailed with abundant Hawthorn plus Elder, Dog Rose, Blackthorn and Spindle. The margins have Stinging Nettle, Cleavers, White Dead-nettle, Cow Parsley, Cock's-foot and False Oat-grass.
11	ST8964 0790	Allotments – not surveyed.

Target notes – southern section



No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
12	ST8987 0790	Field D, area of improved grassland in narrow area at northern entrance to the field.
13	ST8992 0772	Field D, stubble field with scattered plants typical of arable ground with Common Field Speedwell, Hedge Mustard, Prickly Sow-thistle, Cut-leaved Crane's-bill, Spear Thistle and Field Madder.
14	ST9007 0763	Field D, bypass hedge, planted and dominated by Hawthorn, with Sycamore, Ash and rare Yew; Traveller's Joy is present locally.

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
		The ground layer is dominated by Ivy with several clumps of Stinking Iris noted.
15	ST8978 0763	Neatly flailed hedge between Fields D & E , with abundant Hawthorn, plus Ash, Blackthorn, Elder, Dog Rose, Holly, Wild Privet and Spindle. The ground layer is dominated by Ivy with the margins supporting Cleavers, Stinging Nettle, White Dead Nettle and Cock's-foot, plus rare Stinking Iris and Wood Avens.
16	ST9013 0759	Field E , the north part is stubble with scattered plants typical of cultivated and arable ground.
17	ST9022 0750	Field E , the southern part of the field is grass-dominated with Cock's-foot, Yorkshire Fog, Common Couch and False Oat-grass, there are few herbs apart from scattered Creeping Buttercup, Broad-leaved Dock and Cut-leaved Crane's-bill.
18	ST9023 0740	Area of tree planting with scattered larger trees including Ash, Grey Willow and Alder. Planted species include Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Pedunculate Oak and Willow species. Between the tree species is coarse grassland, patches of dense Bramble and several stands of Great Willowherb.
19	ST9013 0746	Hedge between Fields E and F , not fenced and mature with some gaps. Quite mixed with Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Spindle, Ash, Wild Privet, Holly, Dog Rose and rare Buckthorn. The ground layer has abundant Ivy, Cleavers and Stinging Nettle.
20	ST9002 0756	Small amenity planting at junction of Fields D, E and F with Ash and Corsican Pine.
21	ST8990 0756	Hedge between Field D and F , partly flailed and partly overgrown. Locally abundant Blackthorn and Hawthorn with occasional Elder, Dog Rose, Wild Privet and Holly, plus Pedunculate Oak, Ash and Buckthorn. Ivy dominates the understorey with species of enriched soil such as Cleavers, Stinging Nettle, Cow Parsley, Hogweed, Cock's-foot and False Oat-grass along the margins.
22	ST8995 0742	Field F , cultivated and replanted with a cereal crop. The narrow margins have a range of species typical of enriched ground.
23	ST8978 0733	Field F , hedgerow along bypass, planted and dominated by Hawthorn with Ivy in the understorey.
24	ST8983 0717	Narrow planting around 10 metres wide dominated by mature Beech with rare Ash, Sycamore, Pedunculate Oak and Corsican Pine. There is a very sparse understorey of wild Privet, Holly, Elder, Hawthorn and Blackthorn. The ground flora is dominated by a thick layer of Ivy, with rare Garlic Mustard and Stinking Iris, plus

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
		Stinging Nettle along the margins.
25	ST9002 0729	Area between Fields D and G with a strip of planted trees on the north side with Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn and Pedunculate Oak. The overgrown hedge / scrub on the south side has abundant Hawthorn, with Elder and Dog Rose. Beneath the trees and shrubs is coarse grassland dominated by Cock's-foot, False Oat-grass and Rough Meadow Grass, plus Stinging Nettle and Cleavers in more shaded areas.
26	ST9008 0729	Field G , eastern part is now grassland dominated by Cock's-foot and Red Fescue with Creeping Bent and False Oat-grass. There are very few herbs apart from scattered Creeping Thistle and Spear Thistle.
27	ST8987 0711	Field G , main part of field cultivated and sown with a cereal crop.
28	ST8971 0700	Field G , hedgerow along the bypass embankment dominated by Hawthorn with scattered Ash. The ground layer is dominated by Ivy.
29	ST8996 0707	Between Fields G and H is a length of seasonal stream which was dry at the time of the survey. There are few wetland plants in the stream bed with just scattered clumps of Fool's Watercress and Hemlock Water-dropwort. Margins of the stream are dominated by coarse grasses Cock's-foot, Yorkshire Fog and False Oat-grass, with Stinging Nettle, Hogweed, Burdock, Broad-leaved Dock, Great Willowherb and Common Comfrey.
30	ST8990 0700	Field H , this narrow field between the stream and the road hedge is stubble which looks to have been over-sown with a wildflowers mix as there are patches or plants of Oxeye Daisy and Common Knapweed. The field otherwise has a range of common plants of enriched and cultivated ground.
31	ST8991 06993	Field H , roadside hedge quite varied with abundant Blackthorn and locally abundant Hazel with Ash, Wild Privet, Dogwood, Spindle, and Wayfaring Tree. The ground layer is dominated by Ivy. The margins have False Brome, Red Fescue, Stinging Nettle, Cleavers, Hedge Bedstraw and Ground Ivy.

6.0 ASSESSMENT

The fields are either arable or improved grassland and are therefore currently of **Low Ecological Interest**. There are 2,347 metres of older hedgerow that qualify as **Hedgerows Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance** in having one native woody species over more than 80% of their length. The tree planting, both new and old, are likely to support a range of common breeding birds.

6.1 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

Species	Status	Habitat Potential	Future surveys
Badger	WCA	A large mammal hole was noted at the southern end of the short hedgerow between Fields F and G, it could Badger or Fox, and the scent of the latter was detected.	
Bats	EPS; WCA	The edges of the mature hedgerows and the tree plantings could potentially provide flight lines and foraging habitat for bats	Survey required
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	The hedgerows appear to be sub-optimal for this species. The nearest record is 1.2-km to the southwest.	
Otter	EPS; WCA	The stream in the south is only seasonal and sub-optimal for this species.	
Water Vole	S41; WCA	The stream in the south is only seasonal and sub-optimal for this species.	
Brown Hare	S41	Suitable habitat present, none seen during the survey.	
Hedgehog	S41	The hedgerows, scrub and field margins support habitat for this species.	
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	No ponds or still open water present on the site. A large artificial pond is present just to the south of the boundary.	
Reptiles	S41; WCA	The south-facing field margins and hedgebanks support suitable habitat for Slow Worm.	
Breeding Birds	WCA	The mature and recent tree plantings and associated scrub are likely to support a range of breeding birds.	Survey required.

REFERENCES

DERC 2012 *Dorset Notable Species Lists*. Dorset Environmental Records Centre, Dorchester

DERC 2020 *Local Plan Emerging Site Allocations: Ecological Data*. [Unpublished report for Dorset Council]

Stace, C.A. 2019 *New Flora of the British Isles* (4th Ed). C & M Floristics, Suffolk.

APPENDIX I: Plant species recorded 15th December 2021

Species	Common Name	Frequency
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	Pl
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	R
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	O
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	O
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	F-LA
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	O
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	F-LA
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	O
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	Pl
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	R-O
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	O
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	O
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy	R
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	O
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	R
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	O-LF
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	O-LA
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	O-LA
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	R
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	R-O
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	R
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Pl
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	R
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	O
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	O-LA
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	R-O
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Gound Ivy	O-LF
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	O
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	O-LA
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	F
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	R
<i>Inula conyzae</i>	Ploughman's-spikenard	R
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	O
<i>Jacobaea vulgare</i>	Ragwort	O
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	O
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	R
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	Pl
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	R-O
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	O

Species	Common Name	Frequency
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	R
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Corsican Pine	PI
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	O-LF
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	PI
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	O-LA
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common Buckthorn	R
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	O
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	O-LA
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	O-LF
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	O; PI
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	O
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	O
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	O
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody Nightshade	R-O
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	O
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	O
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Comfrey	R-O
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg.	Dandelion	O
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	O
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	R
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	O-LA
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell	O

¹ **D** = Dominant; **A** = Abundant; **F** = Frequent; **O** = Occasional; **R** = Rare; **L** = Local (e.g. **LF** = Locally Frequent)

PI = Planted

APPENDIX II: Photographs



FIG 1. Field C in the north of the site looking west.



FIG 2. Field B, northern margin with a recent planting of broadleaved trees with rank grassland and patches of bramble.



FIG 3. Field D, looking northwest up slope towards the Pimperne Road..



FIG 4. Field F, looking south with the bypass hedge on the right hand side.



FIG 5. mature planting of Beech between Fields F and H.



FIG 6. Bed of seasonal stream in the south of the site, dry at the time of the survey.