

AN ECOLOGICAL SURVEY
of
LAND WEST OF
HAYWARD'S LANE, CORFE MULLEN
[CORM05]

for
Dorset Council

2nd March 2022

Amended 23rd March 2022

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Dorset Environmental Records Centre



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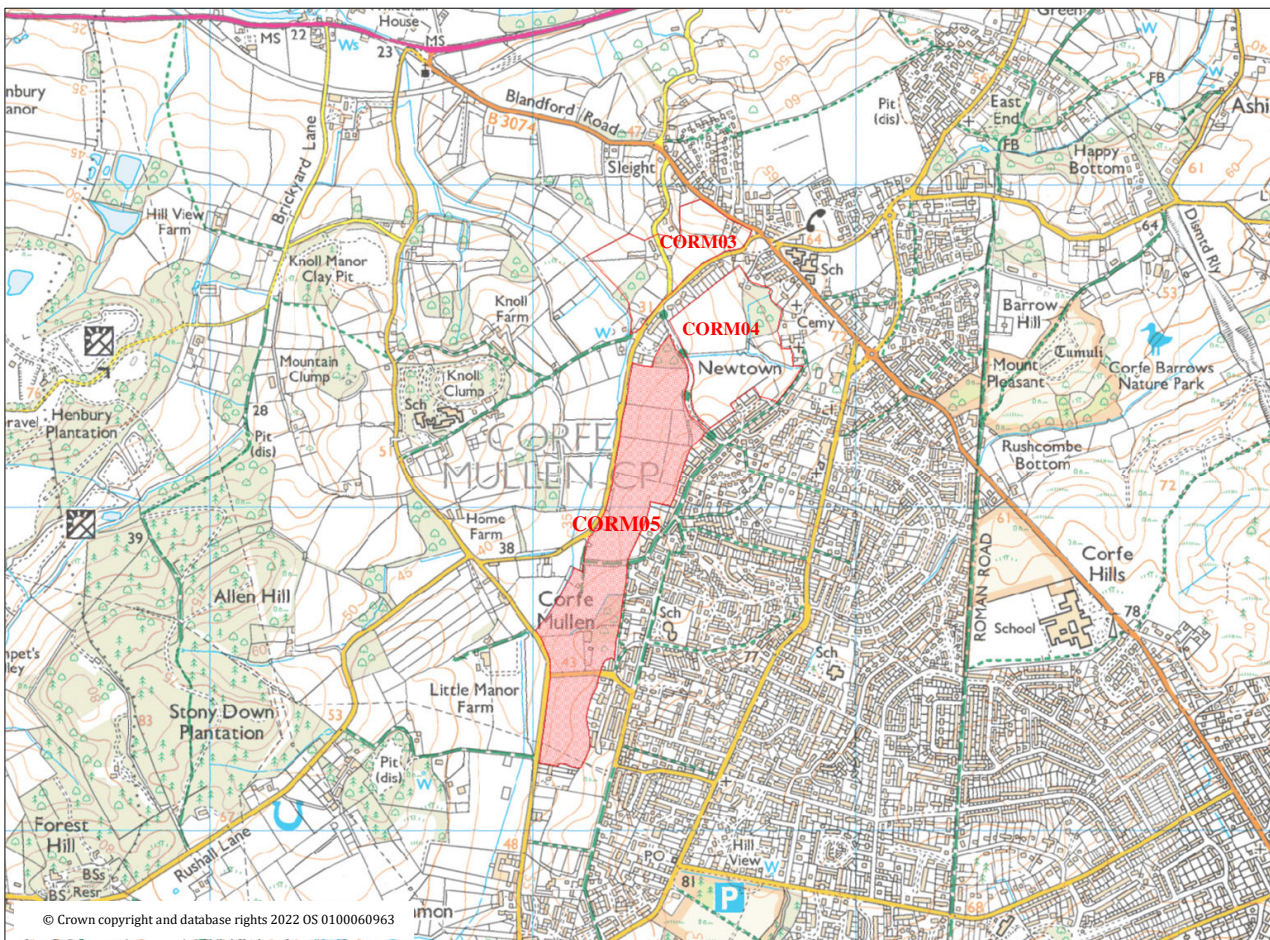
SUMMARY

- 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 grassland is semi-improved with Perennial Rye-grass found throughout and locally frequent. Herbs diversity varies and in some areas they make up a significant percentage of the sward. Three Dorset Notable grassland plants recorded, two Common Knapweed and Bird's-foot-trefoil, were only rare to occasional, the third Yellow Bartsia is scattered through the northern area. The grassland is currently of **Low to Moderate Ecological Interest**.
- The western and southern boundaries are lines of trees over sparse shrubs rather than defined hedgerows. The double tree-lined Brook Lane is a distinctive feature of the area and acts as an ecological network and is judged to be of **Moderate Ecological Interest** as is the western boundary along Broadmoor Lane which has mature trees and a number of woodland plants in the ground flora including Bluebell and Wild Daffodil.
- The small (0.37 ha) area of broadleaved woodland in the north of the site adjoining Hayward's Lane qualifies as **Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat** and **Section 41 Habitat of Principal Importance** under the NERC Act 2006.

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 of the centre of the site was undertaken on the 27th October 2021 in overcast weather, and the northern part on the 22nd March 2022 in fine 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 100m radius
Bats	EPS; WCA	Within 100m 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	Within 1-km radius

4.2 PROTECTED HABITATS

Lowland Meadows almost adjoins the site being 15 metres to the west across Brook Lane.

Purple Moor-grass & Rush-pasture – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat 90 metres to the southwest

Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat 410 metres to the west

Wet Woodland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat 680 metres to the west

Lowland Heathland – Section 41; UK Priority Habitat 930 metres to the east

4.3 PROTECTED SITES

Corfe Mullen Pastures Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) almost adjoins the site being 15 metres to the west across Brook Lane.

Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC) 930 metres to the east

Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA) 930 metres to the east

Dorset Heathlands RAMSAR 930 metres to the east

Corfe & Barrow Hills Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 930 metres to the east

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site lies on the western edge of Corfe Mullen sloping gently down to Broadmoor Road and the northern part of Waterloo Road, and is split by Brook Lane and Chapel Lane. It comprises grassland fields that have been divided into paddocks and grazed by horses and ponies, with one small area of broadleaved woodland. The site overlies the London Clay Formation on the western edge of the Poole Formation, with the underlying soils varying from clayey to sandy and neutral to slightly acidic in character, with some localised seasonally damp or wet areas.

5.2 HABITAT DESCRIPTION

5.2.1 Central section surveyed 27th October 2021

Grassland

The area surveyed in the centre of the site is bordered on the southern side by Brook Lane with Broadmoor Lane to the west. The field has been divided into paddocks and was grazed by horses at the time of the survey. Grazing was uneven with some very short areas and patches of longer sward, particularly around the edges, and one section in the northwest was fenced off and ungrazed. There is a wooden shelter in the southwest corner and several other small horse shelters are present.

The grassland is semi-improved and neutral to slightly acidic in character. Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris* and Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* dominate the sward with smaller quantities of Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*, Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, Red Fescue *Festuca rubra*, Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Creeping Bent *Agrostis stolonifera*. The most prominent herbs are White Clover *Trifolium repens*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, with smaller quantities of Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Creeping Cinquefoil *Potentilla reptans*, Selfheal *Prunella vulgaris*, Common Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* and Autumn Hawkbit *Scorzoneroides autumnalis*. A damper area in the southwest has occasional Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus pedunculatus*, and in the northeast is a small stand of marshy grassland with Soft Rush *Juncus effusus*.

Hedgerows / Line of trees

The western boundary runs along Broadmoor Lane and the southern one along Brook Lane, both are effectively lines of trees with sparse mature shrubs beneath. The trees are mainly mature Pedunculate Oak

Quercus robur with rare Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, over Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium* and Hazel *Corylus avellana*, with rare Privet *Ligustrum vulgare* and Dog Rose *Rosa canina*.

Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* forms a distinct field layer in places, particularly along Brook Lane. The ground layer is shaded and dominated by Ivy *Hedera helix*. Other species present include Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*, Broad Buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, Garlic Mustard *Alliaria petiolata*, Greater Stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, Hedge Woundwort *Stachys sylvatica*, Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Pendulous Sedge *Carex pendula*.

5.2.2 Northern section surveyed 22nd March 2022

Grassland

The grassland area is split into three main horse paddocks and then sub-divided by temporary fencing, the grassland is of a similar type throughout the section except for one wet area in the north close to the woodland. Most areas were or had recently been grazed by horses and ponies at the time of the survey. Most areas were grazed short to very short with only occasional taller patches and small areas around gates and water troughs were poached with bare ground. Several mature conifers are present at the edges of the fields and

The sward is best described as semi-improved and neutral to slightly acidic in character. Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris* and Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* are the most abundant grasses with Perennial Ryegrass *Lolium perenne* and Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* both locally prominent, plus smaller quantities of Sweet Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata* and Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*. Herbs are present throughout with Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Meadow Buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, White Clover *Trifolium repens* and Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata* the most abundant species and Red Clover *Trifolium pratense*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*, Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale* agg. and Common Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris radicata* all locally prominent. Two Dorset Notable plant species were recorded, Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra* is present small quantity in two areas, and Yellow Bartsia *Parentucellia viscosa* was very locally frequent. In the north of the site is a small wet area which has frequent Lesser Spearwort *Ranunculus flammula* and scattered Bristle Club-rush *Isolepis setacea*.

Woodland

A very small area (0.37 ha) of broadleaved woodland is present in the north of the site adjoining Hayward's Lane. The area is not marked as woodland on the 2nd Edition OS map and is therefore secondary in origin but largely composed of native trees and shrubs and is semi-natural in character.

Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* dominates the canopy with rare Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, there are a number of Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* at the margins. The shrub layer has abundant Holly *Ilex aquifolium* which is beginning to form quite a dense thicket, with Hazel *Corylus avellana* present locally and rare Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. The ground layer is patchy due the shade cast by the dense canopy and Holly shrub layer. Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* is locally abundant with Ivy *Hedera helix*, Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, and near the edges Lesser Celandine *Ficaria verna* and Pignut *Conopodium majus*.

Hedgerows / Line of trees

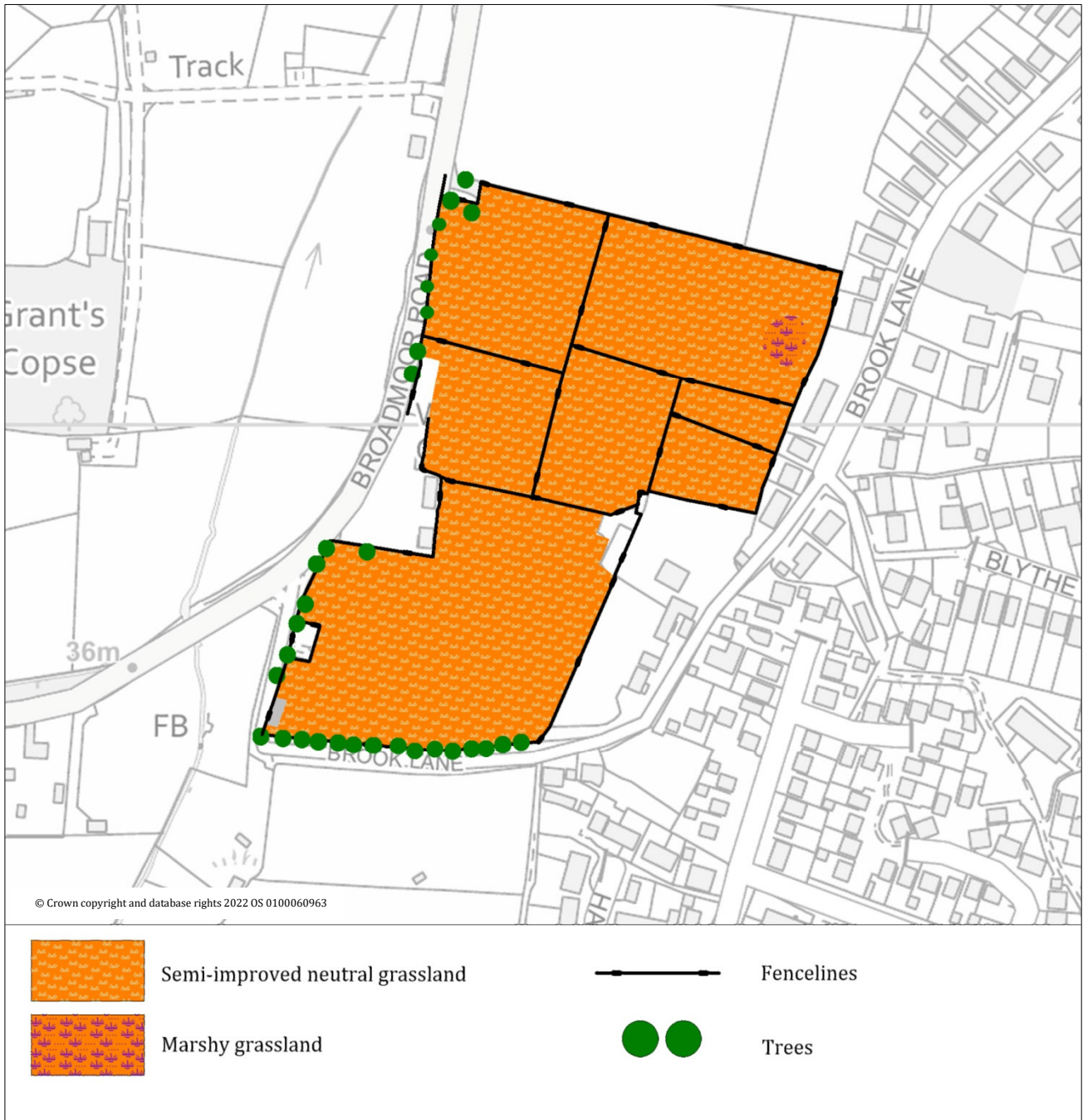
The western boundary adjoining Broadmoor Road is no longer a hedgerow but a line of mature trees over shrubs, there are gaps in places. Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* is the most frequent tree with rare Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* over Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Holly *Ilex aquifolium*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and Blackthorn *Prunus spinosa*, with Field Rose *Rosa arvensis* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*. Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* is present in some of the shrubs. The ground layer has abundant Ivy *Hedera helix* with Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* locally abundant, and on the adjacent verge Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Cleavers *Galium aparine* and Cow Parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris* are all locally abundant. Other species noted include Broad Buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, Soft Shield-fern *Polystichum setiferum*, Hart's-tongue *Asplenium scolopendrium*, Lesser Celandine *Ficaria verna*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Wood Dock *Rumex sanguineus*, Remote Sedge *Carex remota* and Rough Meadow-grass *Poa trivialis*. In one area (SY9828 9734) there is a large patch of daffodils that show the characteristics of Wild Daffodil *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* which is known from nearby woodlands including Joiner's Copse.

Scrub

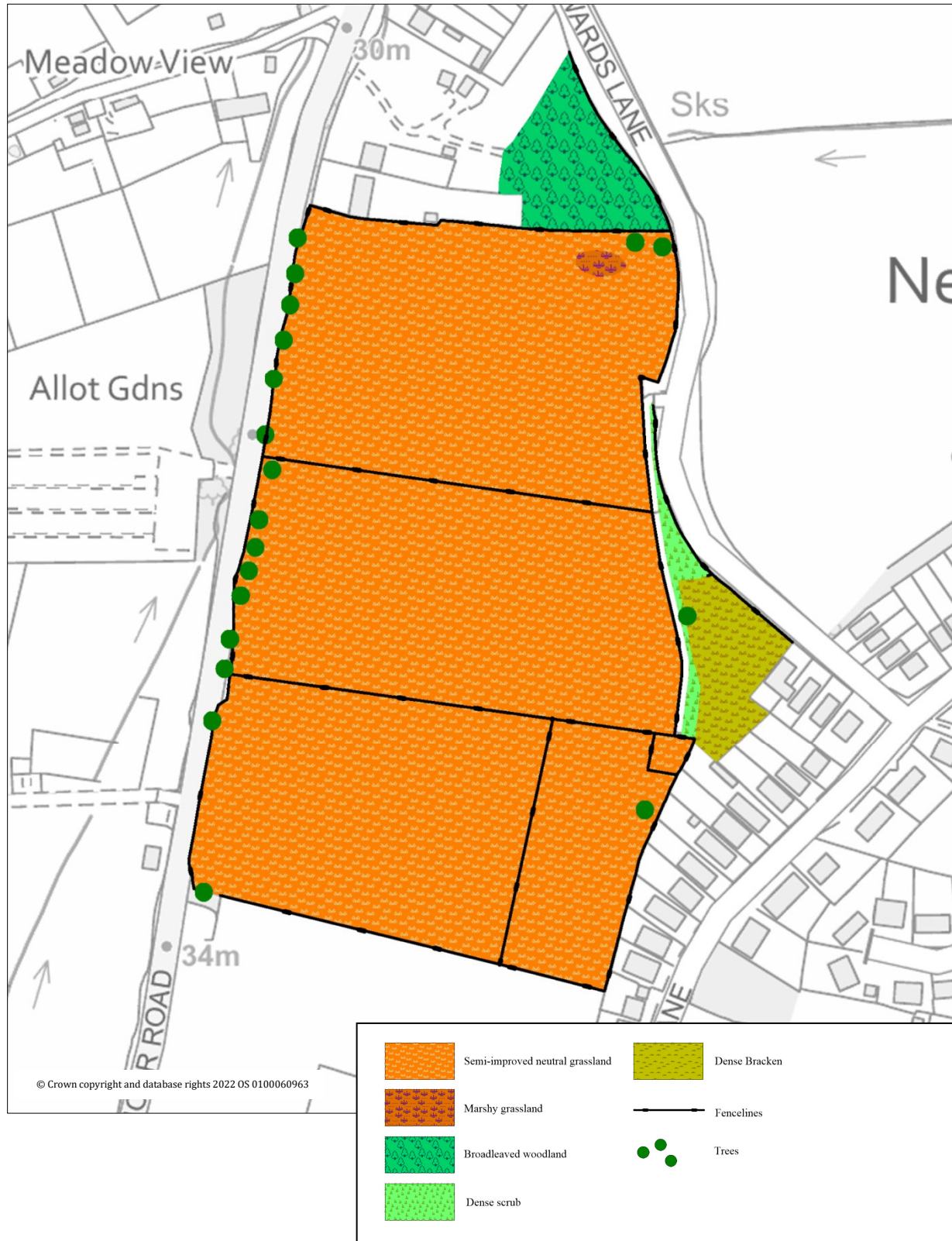
In the northeast of the site is a small area of scrub with abundant Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. and Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* plus patches of Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica* and scattered Cuckoo Pint *Arum maculatum*. There are two old oak trees (one recently blown over) on a former hedgebank which also has

locally abundant Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, plus Red Campion *Silene dioica* and Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*.

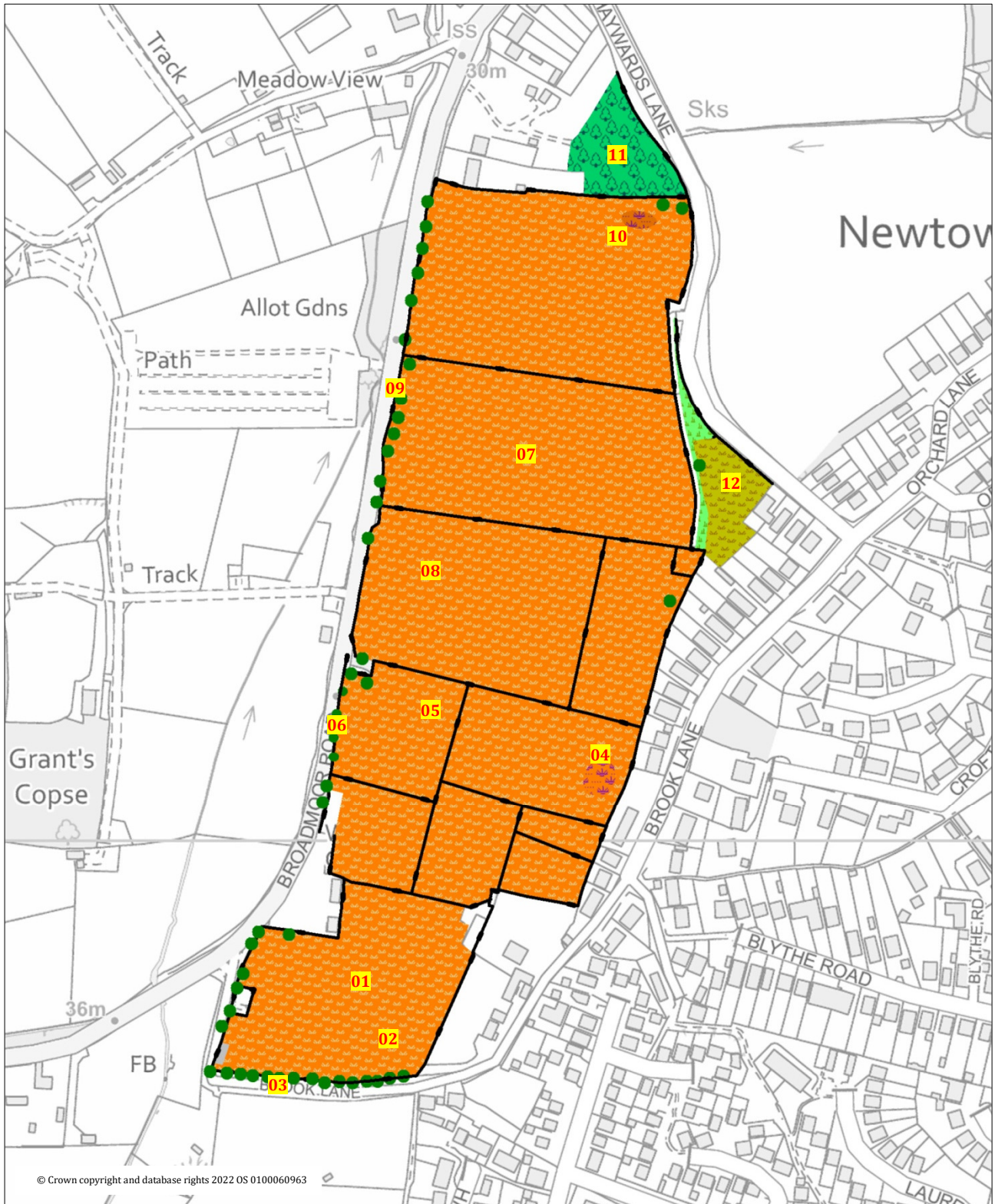
5.2.1 Habitat map (Central Section)



5.2.2 Habitat map (Northern Section)



5.2.2 Target notes



No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
01	SY9824 9691	Horse grazed field with a flora generally typical of the grassland present on the site. Common Bent and Yorkshire Fog dominate the sward with smaller quantities of Perennial Rye-grass, Cock's-foot, Crested Dog's-tail and Red Fescue. Herbs include frequent to abundant Ribwort Plantain, White Clover and Yarrow, plus Creeping Buttercup, Creeping Cinquefoil and Dandelion, with Common Cat's-ear present locally.
02	SY9828 9687	Herbs are more prominent in this part of the field with abundant Yarrow, plus Red clover, Meadow Buttercup, Selfheal, Autumn Hawkbit and Smooth Hawk's-beard. A few plants of Common Knapweed* and Bird's-foot-trefoil* were noted.
03	SY9820 9684	Brook Lane is an un-metalled tree lined road with wide verges. Pedunculate Oak dominates over a sparse shrub layer of Holly, Hawthorn and Hazel with rare Wild Privet and Blackthorn. There is a distinct field layer of abundant Bramble. Herbs include a number of woodland species including Bluebell, Greater Stitchwort and Broad buckler-fern, plus Male Fern, Garlic Mustard, Hedge Woundwort and Pendulous Sedge.
04	SY9841 9704	A small damp area with scattered tussocks of Soft Rush with scattered Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil; a few plants of Common Knapweed* were noted in the nearby drier grassland.
05	SY9828 9709	This area was ungrazed at the time of the survey (21/10/2021) with Common Bent dominating the sward and Yarrow particularly abundant with Common Cat's-ear locally prominent.
06	SY9823 9703	The road boundary along Broadmoor Lane is essentially a line of trees with sparse shrubs beneath rather than a hedgerow. Ash, Oak and suckering Elm are present over Hawthorn, Hazel and Holly. Bramble is locally abundant, particularly in the gaps between the shrubs with Bracken present locally. The verge and bank has Soft Shield-fern, Hart's-tongue Fern, Garlic Mustard, Stinging Nettle, Cow Parsley, Rough Meadow-grass and False-brome.
07	SY9837 9726	Typical grassland of the northern three paddocks Common Bent and Yorkshire Fog are the most abundant with Perennial Rye-grass, Crested Dog's-tail, Sweet Vernal Grass, Cock's-foot and Rough Meadow-grass. Herbs are present throughout with Creeping Buttercup, Meadow Buttercup, White Clover and Ribwort Plantain the most abundant species with Red Clover, Yarrow, Dandelion agg. and Common Cat's-ear all locally prominent. Common Knapweed* was noted in small quantity in three areas.
08	SY9831 9718	Area with scattered anthills developing in the grassland, the local Yellow Bartsia* is scattered through the area.
09	SY9827 9729	Western boundary along Broadmoor Lane is effectively a line of mature trees with shrubs beneath, sparse in places with some gaps. Oak is frequent with rare Ash and Grey Willow over Hazel with Hawthorn, Holly and Blackthorn,

No.	Grid Ref	Target Note
		plus Field Rose and Bramble. The ground flora includes frequent Ivy with patches of Bluebell and four species of ferns were noted. In one area a large area of what appeared to Wild Daffodil* was noted.
10	SY9844 9742	Small wet area with frequent Lesser Spearwort and several clumps of Bristle Club-rush*.
11	SY9843 9747	Small broadleaved woodland in the north of the site dominated by even-aged Pedunculate Oak with rare Ash and Grey Willow along the margins. There are some older trees on the boundary banks. Holly forms a dense understorey with more scattered Hazel. The ground flora is patchy due to heavy shading with Bluebell and locally abundant Ivy, Bramble, Bracken, Cuckoo Pint, plus Lesser Celandine.
12	SY9850 9723	Dense scrub in the northeast of the site, mainly Bramble and Bracken with patches of Stinging Nettle and scattered Cuckoo Pint. There is an old hedgeline with two old Oaks, one had recently blown over, plus scattered Hazel and rare Holly and Hawthorn. Bluebell is locally abundant on the bank.

* = Dorset Notable grassland plants

6.0 ASSESSMENT

The grassland is semi-improved with Perennial Rye-grass found throughout and locally frequent. Herb diversity varies and in some areas herbs make up a significant percentage of the sward. Only three Dorset Notable grassland plants were recorded, two of these Common Knapweed and Bird's-foot-trefoil are only rare to occasional, the third Yellow Bartsia is scattered through the northern section. A very wet area in the north of the area has the local Bristle Club-rush and frequent Lesser Spearwort. The latter is listed as Vulnerable on the England Plant Red List (Stroh et al, 2014), this is still a relatively frequent species in Dorset but has declined elsewhere in England. The grassland is currently considered to be of **Low to Moderate Ecological Interest**.

The western and southern boundaries are lines of trees over sparse shrubs rather than defined hedgerows. The double tree-lined Brook Lane is a distinctive feature of the area and acts as an ecological network particularly for birds and mammals such as bats. The ground flora includes 'woodland' species such as Broad Buckler-fern, Greater Stitchwort and Bluebell. These features are judged to be of **Moderate Ecological Interest**. The small area of woodland in the north of the site is secondary in origin but is in a fairly semi-natural state with a good structure and species such as Bluebell and Pignut, and qualifies as **Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat** type.

6.1 PROTECTED SPECIES ASSESSMENT

Species	Status	Habitat Potential	Future surveys
Badger	WCA	No latrines or setts noted on the site, several mammal tracks seem around the margins.	
Bats	EPS; WCA	The mature trees along the western and southern boundaries, particularly along Brook Lane provides good flight lines and foraging habitat for bats.	Survey required
Dormouse	S41; EPS; WCA	Habitat around the margins is sub-optimal for this species.	
Otter	EPS; WCA	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Water Vole	S41; WCA	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Brown Hare	S41	The habitat is sub-optimal for this species.	
Hedgehog	S41	Suitable habitat is present around the margins, particularly along Brook Lane.	
Great Crested Newt	EPS; S41	No suitable habitat present on the site.	
Reptiles	S41; WCA	Suitable habitat is present for Slow Worm especially in the scrub area in the northeast	

REFERENCES

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Stroh, P.A., Leach, S.J., August, T.A., Walker, K.J., Pearman, D.A., Rumsey, F.J., Harrower, C.A., Fay, M.F., Martin, J.P., Pankhurst, T., Preston, C.D. & Taylor, I. 2014 *A Vascular Plant Red List for England*. Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland, Bristol.

APPENDIX I:

Plant species recorded 27th October 2021 & March 22nd 2022

Species	Common Name	Status ²	Frequency ¹
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		O-LA
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent		A
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent		O
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		O
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley		R
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass		O
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern		R
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy		R-O
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		R
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		R-O
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge		R
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	DN-NG	R-O
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear		R-O
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear		R
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle		O
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	DN-W	R
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		R-O
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		O-LF
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard		O
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail		O-LF
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot		O-LF
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern		R
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern		R
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue		R-O
<i>Ficaria verna</i>	Lesser Celandine		R-O
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet		R
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		R
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers		O-LF
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert		R
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		O-LA
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed		R
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog		F-A
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell		O-LF
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Common Cat's-ear		R-O
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly		O
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle Club-rush	DN-F	R
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet		R
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass		O-LF
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle		R-O
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	DN-NG	R-O
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Marsh Bird's-foot-trefoil		R-O

Species	Common Name	Status ²	Frequency ¹
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Wild Daffodil	DN-W	R
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort		R
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	DN-AG	O
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine species		R (pl)
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain		F-A
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain		R-O
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass		O-LF
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass		O
<i>Polytrichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern		R
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil		O-LF
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal		O-LF
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		O
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken		R-LF
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak		O-LA
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup		O-LF
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	VU (Eng)	R-LF
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup		O-LF
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose		R
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose		O
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble		O-LA
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock		O
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock		R
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow		R
<i>Scorzonerooides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit		O-LF
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort		R
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort		R-O
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort		R
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort		R-O
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion		O
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover		O-LF
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover		F-LA
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm		R
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle		R-O

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

Pl = Planted

² DN – AG = Dorset Notable plant Acid Grassland

DN – NG = Dorset Notable plant Neutral Grassland

DN – F = Dorset Notable plant Fen, Fen-meadow & Rush-pasture

DN – W = Dorset Notable plant Woodland

VU (Eng) = Vulnerable on the England Red List (Stroh *et al*, 2014)



FIG 1. Central section, view across the larger southern section showing typical grassland with shorter heavily grazed areas and slightly taller more tussocky patches.



FIG 2. Central section, view across the upper eastern part of the southern field where the sward has more diversity of herbs which make up a significant percentage of the sward. A few plants of Common Knapweed and Bird's-foot-trefoil were present.



FIG 3. Brook Lane in the south of the area. A double line of mature Oaks with wide verges and several woodland plants present. This habitat is important as an ecological corridor.



FIG 4. Northern section, general view of horse-grazed grassland looking north-northwest.



FIG 5. Northern section, southern paddock with developing anthills in the grassland.



FIG 6. Northern section, scrub area in northeast with Bramble, Bracken and Stinging Nettle.



FIG 7. Western boundary along Broadmoor Road with large patch of what appears to be Wild Daffodil at SY9828 9734 on the old hedgebank.