DORSET LOCAL NATURE RECOVERY STRATEGY HABITAT ASSEMBLAGES

Habitat assemblage:	Species of open woodland, glades, rides and early-stage coppice
Broad Habitat type:	Woodlands
S41 and	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland
Priority	Wood-pasture and Parkland
Habitat type:	Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland
Composite	Invertebrates of open woodland, glades, rides and early-stage coppice
species	Butterflies and day-flying moths of open woodland and early-stage coppice
assemblages:	Plants of open woodland, glades, rides and early-stage coppice

Habitat assemblage description:	In Dorset many woodlands, both large and small, were managed as coppice- with-standards the underwood (typically Hazel) cut on a regular cycle creating open areas within woodland. The warm and sheltered micro-climate created by this management is favoured by invertebrates particularly a small suite of butterflies and moths, plus several specialist bees. The first years following coppicing resulting in an abundance of flowers particularly in the spring and early summer.
	With the widespread cessation of coppicing which is now only carried out at a small scale, open areas within woodland are now mainly confined to rides and glades. Widening rides and coppicing small scallops along the margins can create habitat similar to coppice coups, and allow species to move through the woodland. Woodland bats use open areas and rides for feeding. The thicket stage three to seven years after cutting are important for woodland birds.

Species of ancient and long-established woodland Species of veteran and ancient trees and deadwood features of old growth woodland Species of wet woodland

Pressures and Threats	
PB04	Abandonment of traditional forest management
	Traditional small-scale woodland management has ceased in the majority of woods particularly those small 'farm-woods' that are difficult to access by large machinery. This has led to a change in woodland structure and micro-climate with many sites becoming shadier and cooler resulting in the decline of some species particularly those associated with open habitats within woods and the early stage of coppice (see other guidance).
	Through the efforts of the Dorset Coppice Group there has been a slight increase in coppicing in recent years, and small-scale coppicing is often carried by conservation organisations on nature reserves.

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PB15	Wood transport
	The conversion of naturally surfaced tracks to extraction route by using gravel, hogging etc. Reduces the diversity of plants along rides, depending on the type of stone in can also enrich the soils favouring more robust and competitive plants. Importing soils to surface tracks can import non-woodland and non- native plants which can colonise the ride margins to detriment of native species.
PI02	Other invasive alien species
	High populations of sike deer are locally having on impact on woodlands by grazing reducing or even eliminating the field layer of species such as Bramble which is a very important nectar source and larval foodplant in woodland and provides important cover for nesting birds. They can also reduce the diversity of flowering herbs in the ground flora which leads to an increase in grasses.
PI03	Problematic native species
	Deer numbers are historically high at present and grazing and browsing at high levels within woodland damages coppice-regrowth and also reduce the diversity of flowers in the ground flora and encourage more grasses. Along woodland rides deer can graze out patches of Bramble which are important nectar and pollen resources for many insects.
PK04	Atmospheric N-deposition
	Prolonged low-level deposition of nitrogen compounds can encourage quicker growing more competitive species over the woodland specialists that generally require nutrient poor soils, many are slow-growing and poor competitors.

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Micro-habitat assemblage:
Invertebrates of
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glades,
rides and ea
arly-stage co
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Bees	dinoio	Crow	
Andrena helvola	opecies	Spooloo	
Coppice Mining Bee			
	GB	IUCN	
n/a	Eng	IUCN	
LC	other	IUCN	
4	CILEIIA	Critoria	
PB04			
-			
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•	lessules	rocellroc	
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Micro-habitat assemblage: Butterflies and day-flying moths of open woodland and early-stage coppice

Group	Species	Common Name	IUCN GB	IUCN Eng	IUCN other	Criteria				Threats / I	^o ressures			
Butterflies	Clossiana eupbrosyne	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	VU	n/a	n/a	6	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Moths	Minoa murinata	Drab Looper		n/a	n/a	3	-		-	-	•	-		-
Moths	Synanthedon	Red-belted Clearwing				4		•						•
Moths	Lobesia occidentis	Spurge Marble	pRDB	n/a	n/a	4	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	•
Moths	Olethreutes arcuella	Coppice Beauty; Arched Marble		n/a	n/a	5		•						
Moths	Phalonidia gilvicomana	Wall Lettuce Straw; Wall Lettuce Conch	pRDB	n/a	n/a	4	•						-	

Micro-habitat assemblage: Plants of open woodland, glades, rides and early-stage coppice

 Group	Species	Common Name	GB	Eng	other	Criteria				Threats / F	ressures	
Plants	Lathyrus linifolius	Bitter-vetch	•	NT	n/a	2	PA05	PA08	PK04	•	•	•
Plants	Melampyrum pratense	Common Cow-wheat	•	NT	n/a	2	PB04	PB15	•	•	-	•
Plants	Melittis melissophyllum	Bastard Balm	VU	۷V	n/a	1	PB04	PB15	•	•	•	•
Plants	Pulmonaria longifolia	Narrow-leaved Lungwort	LC	LC	n/a	3	PB04	PI03	PK04	-	-	•
Plants	Solidago virgaurea	Goldenrod	•	NT	n/a	2	PA08	PB04	PK04	•	•	•