

**Ecological Survey  
For  
Dinah's Hollow  
And  
Church slopes,  
Melbury Abbas, Dorset**

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**November 2014**



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## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

This ecological survey report relates to the proposed work to stabilise the steeply sloping road verges at Dinah's Hollow and below the church, in Melbury Abbas, Dorset.

The work is deemed necessary as the slopes have been found to be unstable and in danger of possible collapse onto passing traffic

At the time of survey it was understood that the work was most likely to be achieved through a combination of approaches such as ground pinning (as used at Beaminster Tunnel in 2013), control of surface-water runoff to prevent erosion and careful management of the trees which currently cover much of the site.

Any work carried out must be designed with the Dorset County Council Rural Roads Protocol in mind. This document states that DCC will: 'consider the landscape adjacent to the road and address ecological and historical needs and interests' on site.

### **1.2 Aims**

The survey aims are:

- to assess the site in its wider context and look at the historical and landscape significance of Dinah's Hollow (addressed in section 3.1 below)
- to identify protected species and assess the impact on wildlife as a result of the proposed work,
- to provide recommendations which will mitigate the impact of these works and reduce the likelihood of harm to any species, thus avoiding a breach of the law protecting them.

## **2.0 Methods**

An initial survey of the site was conducted on the 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2014, with additional site visits in July. During these surveys a list of all plant species found was compiled (see Appendices 5 and 6) and prominent features of the site (such as badger setts) were noted. Other wildlife such as birds, small mammals and reptiles were also searched for, using binoculars, manual searches and observation of field signs such as feeding damage/burrows/droppings. This information was also recorded spatially using distance measurements marked on the road (in metres) by other surveyors.

A survey of trees with potential as bat roosts was also conducted with help from Danny Alder, Senior Ecologist at DCC. Trees with high potential were then searched more closely from a MEWP with the help of an endoscope, torch and binoculars, and then by a tree climber where this was deemed necessary (see Appendix 4)

Advice and additional information about the historic management of the site was sought from adjacent landowners where possible. The importance of the site from a landscape and historic viewpoint was also sought by consulting the West Wiltshire Downs and Cranborne Chase AONB, as well as historic literature about the area.

### **2.1 Constraints to survey**

This ecological report is based on three visits to the site during the day, in May and July 2014. This places a time constraint on the survey results as flora and fauna present on the site outside these times, or active in the evening or at night may not be detected. The survey can only provide a snap shot of the site at these dates.

In addition the survey was severely constrained by the gradient of the road verges in question which were so steep that accessing much of the site was not possible. The survey was conducted on those parts of the site which could be safely reached and a MEWP was used to get close enough to the trees to search for bat roosts.

## **3.0 Results and Mitigation**

### **3.1 The historical and landscape significance of Dinah's Hollow**

Dinah's Hollow is one of several holloways which are a well known feature of Dorset's landscape. These sunken roads occur when the surface is eroded over the years by, for example, pedestrians, horses' hooves, cart wheels and (latterly) cars, tractors and lorries. A well developed holloway (such as this one) can take up to 300 years to form and those of the Lower Greensand in Dorset are mentioned as a distinct type in Oliver Rackham's seminal work; 'The History of the Countryside' (1986). In this book they are described as 'lanes mysteriously sunk in deep ravines, lined with great trees, their cavernous shade the home of delicate plants like harts-tongue fern, shining cranesbill and moschatel'. It can be seen from this that Dinah's Hollow is an excellent example of a Dorset holloway, and it does indeed contain at least two of the three plants mentioned.

The historic significance of Dinah's Hollow also becomes clear when one looks at the road network around Shaftesbury. Shaftesbury's historic importance is reflected in the fact that it has more roads radiating from it than any other town in Dorset and Dinah's Hollow was the route followed by all traffic south to Blandford until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century (Good, 1940). In the time when road traffic was increasing but roads were unmetalled, a decision was taken to raise money for their upkeep by creating Turnpike Trusts, each covering part of the road network. Dinah's Hollow is mentioned as part of the first Turnpike Trust ever created in Dorset, in 1752, and it can be seen from this that the road was already an important part of the landscape at this time.

In more modern times the significance of holloways in the north Dorset landscape has been identified by the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB when they carried out their Landscape Character Assessment of the area. Within Type 1: Chalk Escarpments; 'hanging woodland and sunken lanes are features of the steep, enclosing chalk combes' which characterise the Melbury to Blandford section. The soils at Dinah's Hollow are greensand rather than clay with flint which is more typical of the chalk landscape.

### **3.2 Bats**

All bats species are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and by the EC Directive 92/43/EEC, which is enforced in the UK by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (known as the Habitats Regulations).

The Wildlife and Countryside 1981 Act states that 'it is an offence to 'intentionally' or 'recklessly' damage or destroy any structure or place which a bat uses for shelter or protection. It is also an offence to intentionally disturb a bat whilst it is occupying such a structure or place and/or obstruct the access or entrance to such a place. However, if there is evidence that a place has been used by a bat, it is protected regardless of whether it is currently occupied or not.

Under the Conservation and Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 it is an offence to damage or destroy the breeding place or resting site of a bat, or to deliberately capture, kill or disturb a bat.

### ***Dinah's Hollow:***

A survey for trees with high and medium potential for bat roosts was carried out on the 20<sup>th</sup> May. This survey identified eleven trees along the banks of the Holloway which were then checked for evidence of bat roosts from a MEWP on the 8<sup>th</sup> July.

It should be noted that although this search was carried out as thoroughly as possible it was limited by the fact that the MEWP was unable to extend as far as was needed for some of the taller trees and was also unable to get close to the trunks of some trees where branches/other trees blocked the way. The survey results should therefore be taken as an indicator of bat populations in the Holloway but are not conclusive.

The results of the survey are contained in a table in Appendix 4 but can be summarized as follows:

- No bats or bat roosts were found during the survey
- Six trees were downgraded to Low bat potential
- Four trees remain at Medium potential
- One tree (a sycamore on the west bank adjacent to the 285m road marking) was upgraded from Medium to High potential for roosting bats as it contained several areas with dead wood and rot holes which could not be reached with the endoscope. This tree was also searched by tree climbing but it was still not possible to completely investigate the suitable crevices and rot holes.

There are several known bat roosts in the properties at either end of the Holloway; at the northern end there are records for Long-eared (*Plecotus* spp) and Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) bats. At the southern end of the Holloway there are records for Long-Eared (*Plecotus* spp) and Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) bats. The Natural England Bat Mitigation Guidelines (2004) state that Pipistrelle and Long-eared bats commonly use tree crevices and holes as roost sites and it must therefore be assumed likely that these species do roost in the trees which line the Holloway.

**Recommendations:** All trees with medium or high potential for bats (see Appendix 2) should be left in situ where possible. Where this is not possible the trees should be 'soft felled' only after a further survey has confirmed no bat roosts are present. Best practice felling techniques should be used and involves felling the tree in sections and lowering each to the ground gently so that in the unlikely event of bats being present they are unharmed. The sections of tree are then left in place overnight to allow any bats to leave and find an alternative roost.

If any bats are found in trees which are being felled/pollarded/coppiced then work should stop and a member of the DCC Natural Environment Team should be contacted for advice on how to proceed as a bat licence may be required.

### ***Church Slopes:***

An assessment of the rock outcrop and vegetation on the church slopes was carried out on the 20<sup>th</sup> May.

The trees growing on these slopes were not considered to provide any suitable habitat for bats as they were all relatively small, with smooth trunks and very little ivy or dead wood.

The rock outcrop contained crevices which may be suitable for bats but these were all searched and no bats were found.

Buildings nearby (including the church) contain Long-eared (*Plecotus* sp) and Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) bat roosts.

**Recommendations:** If any bats are found in rock crevices or trees which are being felled/pollarded/coppiced then work should stop and a member of the DCC Natural Environment Team should be contacted for advice on how to proceed as a licence may be required.

### **3.3 Badgers**

Badgers are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. It is illegal to willfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or attempt to do so; to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a badger sett by damaging or destroying it; to obstruct access, or any entrance of, a badger sett and to disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett.

Licences are granted by Natural England for work which will interfere with a badger sett. However these are not normally issued during the breeding season which is between December and June.

#### ***Dinah's Hollow***

An active badger sett was found on the west verge of Dinahs Hollow, roughly between road distance markings 320m and 340m (See Appendix 1). The exact location of the sett was difficult to determine although measurements were made from edge of carriageway to the holes. Several badger runs were found on both the east and west verges and a badger latrine was found at the top of the east verge opposite the sett (see Appendix 3 for photos). A satellite sett was also found in a small area of sycamore woodland to the north of the vineyard at Parham's Farm to the west of Dinah's Hollow. A single inactive outlying hole was identified 1m off the fence-line at the top of the slope at a distance between approximately 290-300m road markings. A disused sett was found between 220 and 240m road markings.

#### ***Church Slopes***

Two tunnel entrances were found at the base of the rocky outcrop on the church slopes. These did look as though they had been used by badgers but did not look as though they were in current use as there were no footprints or excavated bedding and the tunnel entrances contained windblown leaves. There were however several badger runs through the vegetation on the church slopes and there was also a dead badger on the road below when the site was visited in May – all showing that the church slopes are widely used by badgers even if the tunnels below the rock outcrop are not in current use. Continuous monitoring since 26<sup>th</sup> August 2014, of the sett using camera traps has not shown any evidence of signs of current use by badgers.

**Recommendations:** Badger setts can be extensive and are often comprised of interconnected tunnels covering a wide area with each tunnel extending up to 20 metres and at depths starting from 0.4metre below ground. Wherever possible, alternatives to working close to a sett should be considered to avoid any risks of harm.

Guidance from Natural England suggests badgers are tolerant of certain levels of disturbance. These can include routine vegetation maintenance or using heavy machinery on existing roads or trackways adjacent to a sett. Similarly tree felling may not pose a problem as long as work avoids felling heavy timber on to setts where there would be an increased risk of damage. Mitigation would be to use controlled felling methods; to section fell large trees away from a sett or on to protective matting or brushwood piles, and to use lowering equipment to remove any branches carefully. Work close to a sett which involves drilling or digging must assess the risk of damage prior to work beginning, the risk of disturbance and obstruction to a sett as well as considering whether direct harm to the badgers may result e.g. through pile driving. Appropriate buffers surrounding the sett can be established to mitigate for any harm. Because tunnels are known to extend for up to 20 metres it is important that heavy machinery or plant should be kept well away from sett entrances to avoid the risk of tunnel collapse.

The proposed work methods for Dinah's Hollow will need to be evaluated for their impact on the badger sett. For the time being a buffer zone of 20m around the identified extent of the sett is suggested.

Under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992 a badger sett is defined as '*any structure or place, which displays signs indicating current use, by a badger.*' This can include culverts, pipes and holes under sheds, piles of boulders, old mines and quarries, etc. 'Current use' does not simply mean 'current occupation' and for licensing purposes it is defined as 'any sett within an occupied badger territory regardless of when it may have last been used'. Natural England has confirmed in an email to DCC (7<sup>th</sup> October 2014) that a sett currently unoccupied which is not showing signs of current use will not require a licence to close it down.

Therefore, if the proposed work includes obstructing or destroying these tunnels then it is important that the absence of badgers is proven beforehand. This can be done by using camera traps over a period of time, or other methods in line with Natural England's guidance. The Natural Environment Team at DCC has experience of carrying out this type of work.

If it becomes necessary to close down a sett (partially or completely) or temporarily exclude badgers while work is undertaken then it will require a licence from Natural England Wildlife Licensing. As the proposed work at Dinah's Hollow relates to maintaining highway safety the licence would likely be granted to prevent damage to the stabilised slopes under the licensing provisions of the 1992 Protection of Badgers Act. Natural England aim to process applications for sett closures within 30 working days and licences relating to planning applications are usually only granted once permission has been given by the planning authority. Dorset County Council will be obliged to meet the conditions set out by Natural England in the licence issued to interfere with a badger sett.

The Natural Environment Team at DCC has experience of applying for and working with badger licences.



### **3.4 Nesting Birds**

All wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, whilst they are actively nesting or roosting (defined as between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 31<sup>st</sup> July). Section 1 of this Act makes it an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird, and to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built.

The maximum penalty for each offence in the magistrates court is a £5000 fine and/or six months imprisonment and a £5000 fine and two years imprisonment in the Crown Court.

#### ***Dinah's Hollow***

The trees and scrub along both verges of Dinah's Hollow provide ideal habitat for nesting birds and several different species were seen/heard during the survey, including Song thrush, *Turdus philomelos* (song heard), Greater-spotted woodpecker, *Dendrocopos major* (feeding damage found) and Buzzard, *Buteo buteo*, (nesting in the top of a large Scots Pine on the west verge of Dinah's Hollow).

**Recommendations:** No trees or scrub should be cut back within the bird nesting season (1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> July). If vegetation needs to be cleared then the ideal time to do this is between late September and mid February. If work within the bird nesting season cannot be avoided then a nesting bird survey should be carried out before any work commences.

It would also be possible to discourage birds from nesting in the area by removing vegetation during the autumn/winter before to discourage birds from nesting in the spring. However many birds of prey, including the Buzzard, have been found to demonstrate nest site fidelity year on year (Batten et al) and for this reason the Scots Pine containing the Buzzard nest should be retained if possible.

#### ***Church Slopes***

The predominant arboreal vegetation on the slopes below the church is Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplanatus*) and English Elm (*Ulmus procera*). This provides good habitat for nesting birds.

**Recommendations:** No trees or scrub should be cleared within the bird nesting season (1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> July). The ideal time for vegetation clearance is from late September to mid February. If work within bird nesting season cannot be avoided then a nesting bird survey should be carried out within the area in question before any work commences.

It would also be possible to discourage birds from nesting in the area by removing vegetation during the autumn/winter before to discourage birds from nesting in the spring

### **3.5 Trees**

#### ***Dinah's Hollow***

Dinah's Hollow contains fine examples of mature trees such as Oak (*Quercus robur*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), some of which were

planted during the Victorian era (Mr Phillips pers.comm). These provide ideal habitat for bats and nesting birds, but are also important as part of the wider landscape.

The trees on the west side of the holloway have been actively managed by Mr Phillips (the owner of Parham's Farm) to prevent dead wood accumulation and reduce the risk of limbs dropping onto the road.

Any further comment on the trees within the survey area lies outside the scope of this survey and is covered by the separate tree survey.

### **Church Slopes**

Species in this area include Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplanatus*) and English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) and are indicative of secondary woodland which has grown up in recent years due to lack of active management on the site. Although the ground flora reflects the fact that the site has probably been wooded for centuries none of the trees present today are of any great age or significance. The only exception to this is a yew tree (*Taxus baccata*) present in the church yard which is listed as a veteran tree and is unaffected by this project.

## **3.6 Ground flora**

### **Dinah's Hollow**

See Appendix 5 for a list of all species found during the site survey. This is not a complete species list as parts of the site were inaccessible and the site was only visited on three occasions.

Historical evidence and a literature search show that Dinah's Hollow has been in existence as a vegetated Holloway for several hundred years. In that time the ground flora has developed into that typical of ancient broadleaved woodland, containing several different fern species and also at least two Dorset Notable species (Moschatel and Bluebell) which are ancient woodland indicators.

### **Church Slopes**

See Appendix 6 for a list of all species found during the site survey. This is not a complete species list as parts of the site were inaccessible (for example directly below and above the rock outcrop) and the site was only visited on three occasions.

The ground flora on the church slopes is typical of that found on sites which have been continuously wooded through recent history. The dense secondary woodland which now covers the site has shaded out almost all vegetation except for Ramsons (*Allium ursinum*) which were in evidence throughout the site when it was surveyed in May.

## **3.7 Other species**

### **Dormice**

Dormice are protected under European law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regs (2010) and under UK law by the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981.

Site suitability for dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) was assessed at Dinah's Hollow and the Church Slopes on the first visit. It was concluded that the uniformity

of tree cover and lack of scrub understorey (which provides most of the food resource for a dormouse population) on the Church Slopes would probably result in the site being unsuitable for dormouse. Therefore presence/absence searches were only conducted at Dinah's Hollow. Anecdotal evidence from residents at the south end of this Holloway suggests that dormouse are present in the area as they are occasionally caught by the local cat!

A search for dormouse feeding damage to hazel nuts was carried out on two occasions in July on the accessible parts of the Dinah's Hollow road verges and adjacent hedgerows. At each visit all hazel nuts were gathered and examined for feeding damage using a hand lens.

It was found that the vast majority (over 80%) of feeding damage was from grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), with the remaining nuts showing evidence of having been eaten by wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) and bank vole (*Myodes glareolus*). No evidence of feeding damage by dormouse was discovered.

There does appear to be a sizeable population of grey squirrel at Dinah's Hollow; they were seen at each site visit and feeding damage (to hazel nuts and pine cones) was extensive throughout the site. Grey squirrel compete with dormouse for available food resource and the healthy squirrel population may partly account for what appears to be a low population/absence of dormouse within the holloway.

In addition, it has been shown that dormouse only ever exist in low numbers on any one site and instead rely on a network of sites connected across the landscape (Bright *et al* 2006). When Dinah's Hollow is examined in terms of its connectivity to the wider landscape it can be seen that the northern end of the site has no connection to the wider network of hedges and woodland (Bright *et al*, 2006).

Therefore it is concluded that if dormice are present at Dinah's Hollow they are only occasional visitors and that the site has low importance for the species.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Avoid clearing areas of scrub/hedge within the Holloway and, if this does prove necessary, avoid carrying out this work during the breeding season (April – August).
- If bank profiles are to be altered (possibly affecting dormouse hibernation nests which are at ground level) then this should be carried out in the presence of a qualified ecologist who will survey for hibernation nests before the work starts.
- Retain connectivity within the canopy to allow dormouse passage.
- Provide habitat enhancements after work is complete by installing dormouse nest boxes and replanting trees to reconnect isolated areas of woodland and scrub, as recommended in the Dormouse Conservation Handbook (2006).

#### **Reptiles**

Of the reptiles found in the UK, it is most likely that grass snake and slow worm will be resident within Dinah's Hollow and the Church Slopes. These species are protected from killing and injuring under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

However, neither Dinah's Hollow nor the Church Slopes are considered to provide ideal habitat for reptiles due to the gradient (Dinah's Hollow) and lack of habitat diversity (Church Slopes). For this reason it is advised that no special consideration needs to be given to reptiles during any work carried out. However, as a precaution it is recommended that any tree and scrub removal should be carried out within the reptile hibernation season (November to March). Such work should avoid soil scraping which might harm any hibernating reptiles below ground and should be undertaken using hand tools such as chainsaws and brushcutters.

If the road verge banks are to be reprofiled then it is recommended that an ecologist carries out a survey of the site just before the work commences to ensure that no reptiles are in the area. Prior to this, habitat should be degraded to encourage reptiles to leave the area.

## **4.0 Enhancements**

The following enhancements are recommended:

- Installation of bat boxes in suitable trees. These should be of the type used by Pipistrelle and Long-eared bats eg tree crevice-type boxes with 25-35mm crevices and tree hollow-type boxes providing a void in which bats can cluster (Mitchell-Jones, 2004). Bat boxes should only be installed in locations where there is no risk to passing traffic should the box come loose.

The Natural Environment Team can provide further advice on nest box type and installation at the appropriate time.

## **5.0 Summary**

It is recommended that this report be included as a section in the Method Statement for Dinah's Hollow. The advice outlined in the above sections will be guided by an ecologist from Dorset County Council's Natural Environment Team during each phase of work. Further information on protected species guidance can be found at <http://www.dorsetforyou.com/351345>

## **6.0 Contacts**

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## **7.0 Bibliography**

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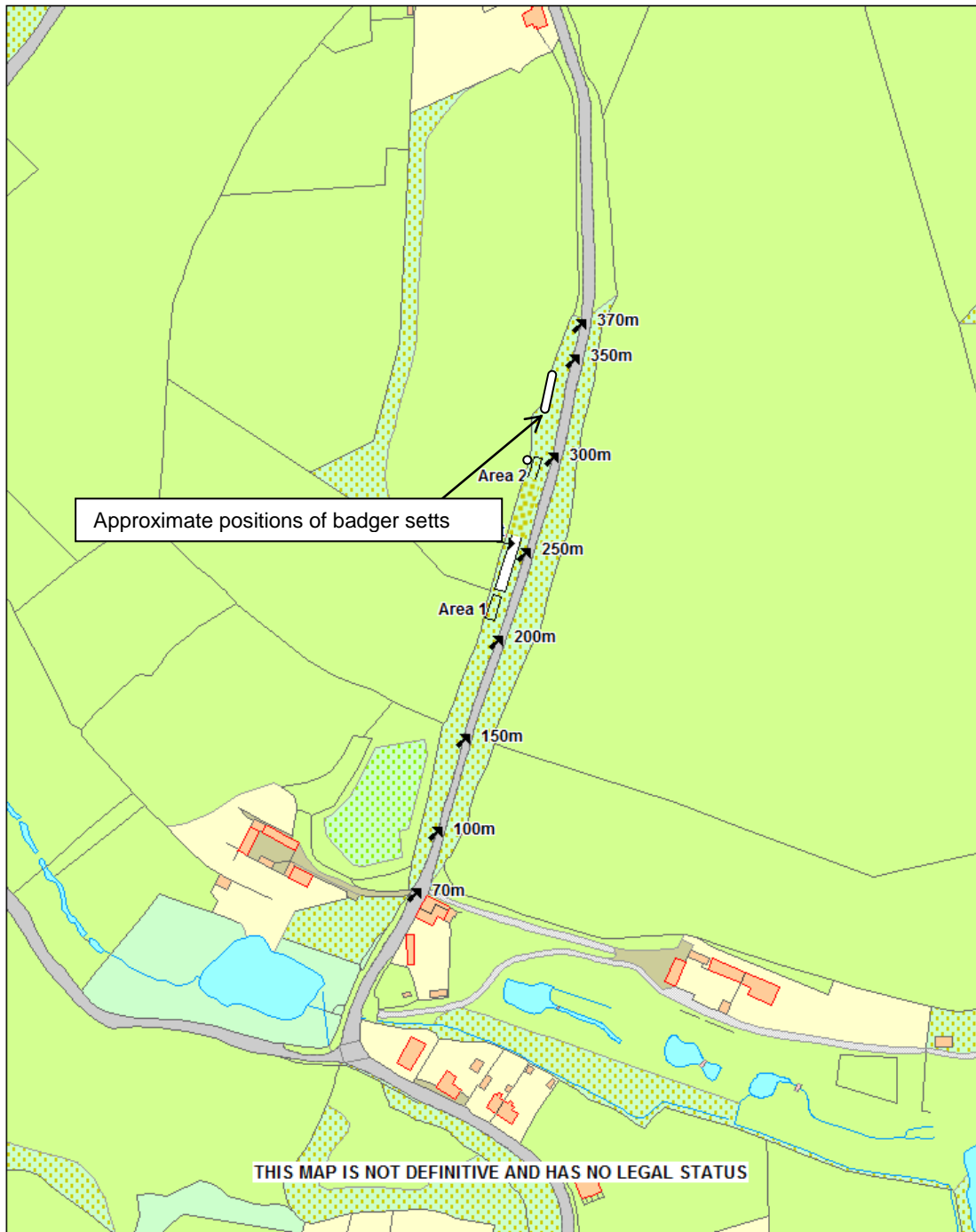
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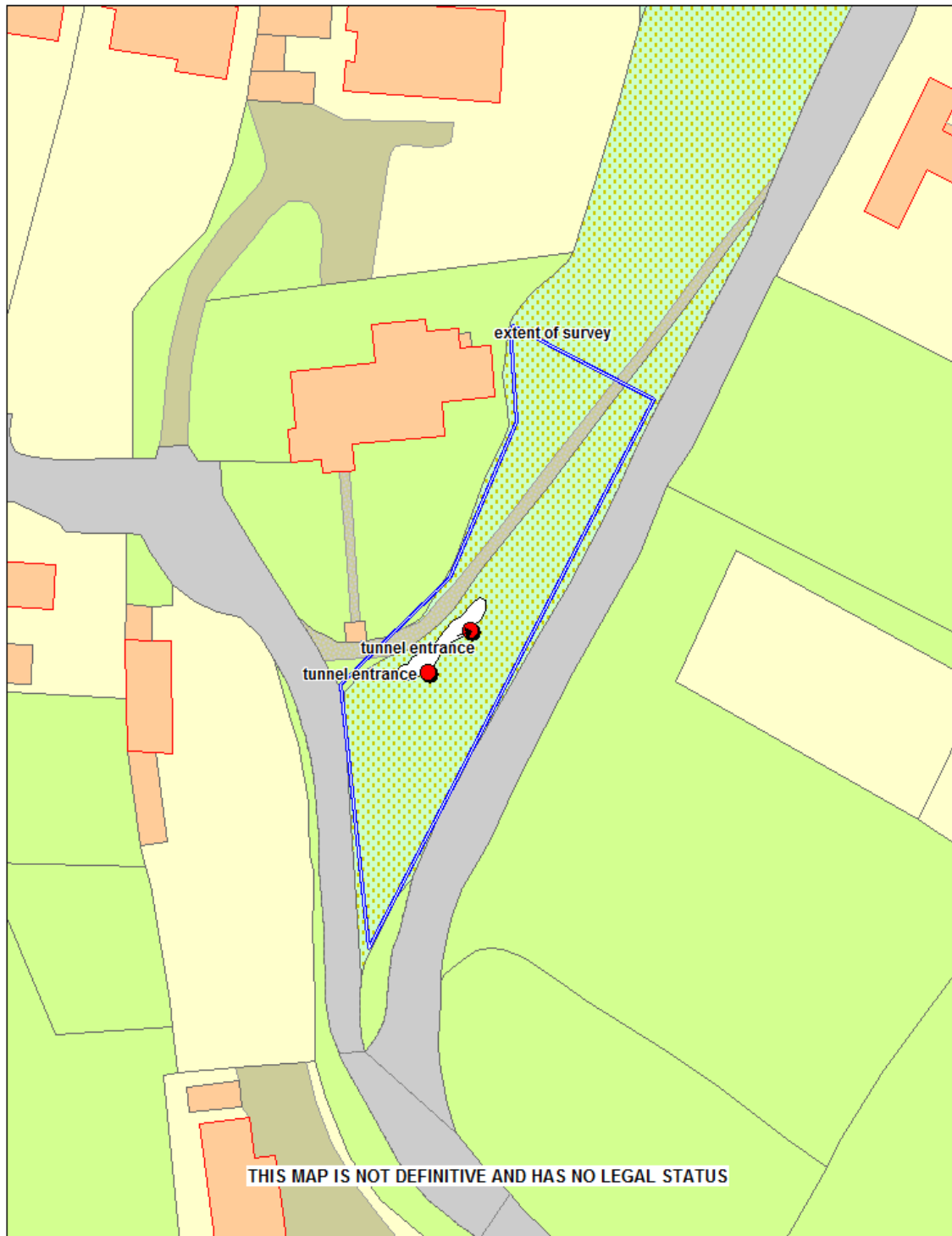
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**Appendix 1: Map of Dinah's Hollow showing location of badger sett, botanical survey areas and road distance markings (in metres).**



<p><b>Dinah's Hollow:</b> Location of badger sett and of botanical survey areas 1 and 2 in relation to road distance markings (in metres).</p>	<p><b>Ref:</b> Date: 15/07/2014 Scale 1:2448 Drawn By: Cent X: 388252 Cent Y: 120474</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS</p>  <p><b>Dorset County Council</b></p> <p><small>© UK Perspectives 2002 &amp; © Cell mapping 2005 &amp; 2009 © Crown Copyright 2011. OS Licence Number: 100019790</small></p>
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**Appendix 2: Map of the church slopes showing the location of badger tunnels.**



<p><b>Church slopes at Dinah's Hollow</b> Location of badger sett entrances and extent of survey</p>	<p><b>Ref:</b> Date: 15/07/2014 Scale 1:635 Drawn By: Cent X: 388221 Cent Y: 120048</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS</p>  <p><b>Dorset County Council</b></p> <p><small>© UKPersee, see 2002 &amp; © Cell mapping 2005 &amp; 2009 © Crown Copyright 2014. OS Licence Number: 100019760</small></p>
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### Appendix 3: Site Photos



Example of tree with bat roost potential



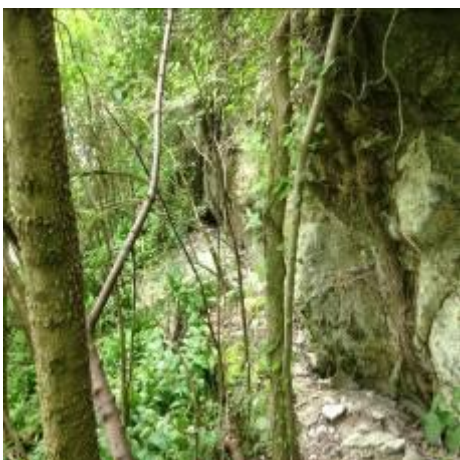
Searching the Sycamore with High bat roost potential



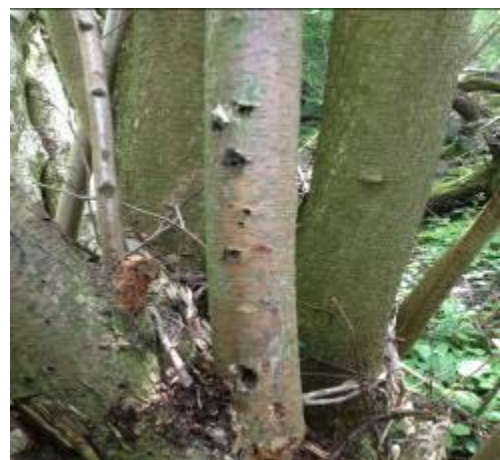
A badger run on the west verge of Dinah's Hollow below the sett



Badger latrine at the top of the east verge of Dinah's Hollow



Location of badger sett entrances below the rock outcrop on the church slopes



Greater-spotted woodpecker feeding damage at Dinah's Hollow



**Appendix 4: Location of trees with potential for bat roosts, and results of bat roost search**

<b>Tree location (in relation to road distance markings and on East or West verge)</b>	<b>Tree species</b>	<b>Potential as bat roost (after initial assessment)</b>	<b>Bat roost or signs of roost found?</b>	<b>Revised bat roost potential (after MEWP search)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
175m, East	Ash	Medium	No	Low	No crevices or rot holes – old dead ivy but no roost signs
175m, East	Sycamore	Medium	No	Low	Lots of ivy, few crevices. No roost signs.
205m, East	Sycamore	High	No	Low	One rot hole half way up main trunk but only small. No ivy, no roost signs.
210m, East	Large hollow Sycamore stump	Medium	No	Low	No roost signs. Obvious regular use by badgers and rabbits.
210m, West	Sycamore	Medium	No	Medium	Both trees covered in ivy with good potential for temporary roosts. No rot holes/crevices.
210m, West	Sycamore	Medium	No	Medium	
255m, West	Beech	Medium	No	Low	No ivy or obvious rot holes. Some shallow splits in bark but no roost signs
285m, West	Sycamore	High	No	High	Multi-stemmed from base. Dead wood and rot holes/crevices half way up trunk nearest the road but unable to access fully even when searched by a tree climber.
290m, East	Oak	Medium	No	Medium	Dense honeysuckle growth at top of main trunk where it branches. Unable to search thoroughly.
295m, East	Sycamore	Medium	No	Medium	Two stems growing together all covered with ivy and forming deep crevices. No roosts found but unable to search all possible area
365m, West	Ash	High	No	Low	Good ivy cover on main trunk only. No splits/crevices or dead wood. No roost signs.

## Appendix 5: Plant species list for Dinah's Hollow

Species		National or Dorset Status
Common Name	Scientific Name	
<b>Flowering plants</b>		
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Dorset Notable
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg	
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	
Celandine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	
Common Figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg	
Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	
Enchanters Nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	
Ground Elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	
Moschatel	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Dorset Notable
Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>	
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	
Wild Currant	<i>Ribes</i> sp	
<b>Ferns</b>		
Broad Buckler Fern	<i>Dryopteris dilitata</i>	
Golden Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	
Hart's Tongue Fern	<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	
Lady Fern	<i>Athyrium felix-femina</i>	
Soft Shield Fern	<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	
Western Polypody	<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	
<b>Trees</b>		
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	
Oak	<i>Quercus robus</i>	
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplanatus</i>	

## Appendix 6: Plant species list for Church Slopes

Plant species		Designation
Common name	Scientific name	
<b>Flowering Plants</b>		
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Dorset Notable
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	
Lords and Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>	
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	
<b>Trees</b>		
English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	
Laurel	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplanatus</i>	