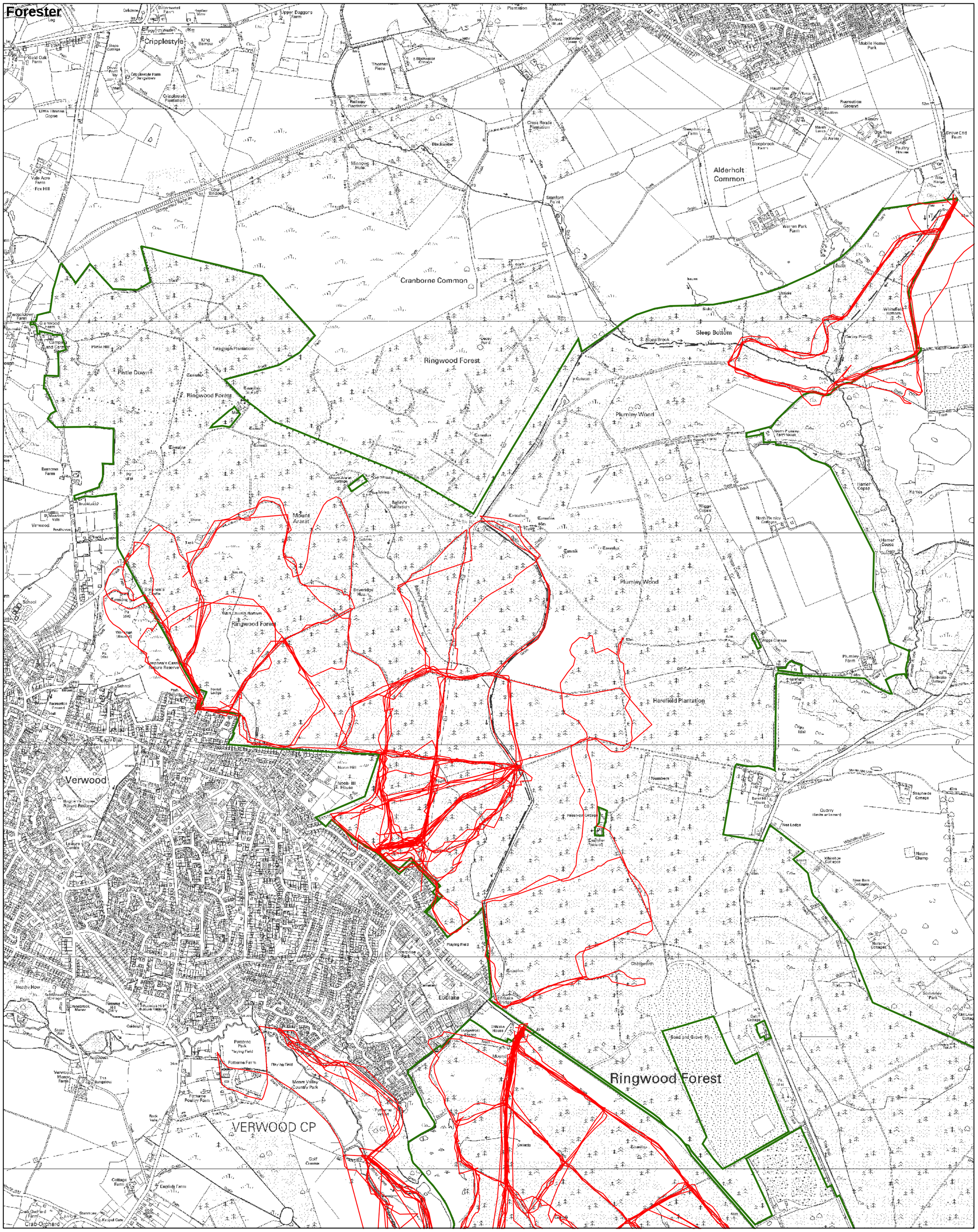


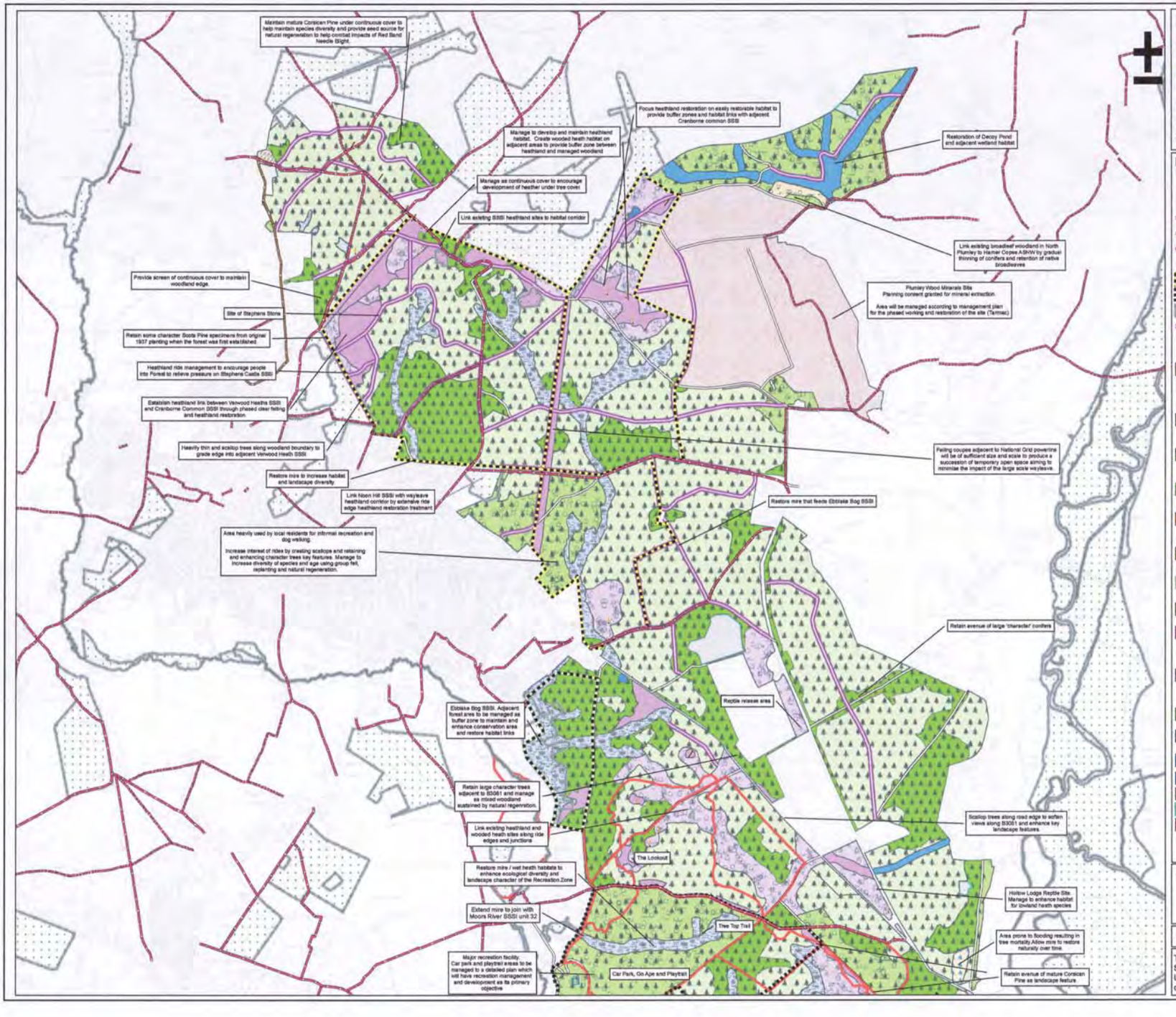
Forest District: New Forest
Title: GPS Tracks Dorset
Type of Map **Stock**
Scale: **1:12,500**
Date: April 2010

GPS Tracks

Management area
Compartment Bdy
Compartment No, and Area (ha) 2032 32
Sub-compartment Bdy
Sub-compartment, Species & Planting Year a SS/DF 56
FC Road:
Class A (Main road)
Class B (Spur road)
Class C (Other road)
Transfer Point

Unclassified
Unassigned
All other values
Rides
O/H Powerline
U/G Powerline
Ancient Monuments (Scheduled/Unscheduled) H J
Recreation: Camp Site 9
Car Park j
Bench 5
Other k

Appendix 4: Design Concept – taken from East Dorset Forest Design Plan



New Forest District
NEW 201

Forestry Commission England

Design Concept

Ringwood North and Somerley

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term

Legend

- Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) managed according to approved SAM Plan
- Unscheduled Ancient Monument - protect during forest operations
- Bridleway
- Byway open to all traffic
- Footpath
- Grazing units
- Proposed grazing unit
- Recreation Zone
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Heathland ride management
- Broadleaf woodland to be sustained mainly by natural regeneration to provide a permanent tree cover but at the same time providing a variety of different age and canopy heights. Some small scale felling and replanting may take place where conditions are unsuitable for natural regeneration. Any conifers will be removed over time through thinning or group felling
- Conifer woodland sustained by a cycle of clear felling, replanting and thinning. Woodland will contain a mosaic of open spaces and a diversity of species and age classes to enhance the visual quality.
- Continuous cover mixed woodland sustained by thinning and natural regeneration to produce a permanent tree cover but at the sarne time providing a variety of different age and canopy heights.
- Continuous cover conifer woodland sustained by thinning and natural regeneration to produce a permanent tree cover but at the same time providing a variety of different age and canopy heights.
- Existing Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW). Woodland that contains greater than 80% site native species.
- PAWS restoration sites - areas where ancient woodland sites have historically been replanted with non-native species. The intention is to restore these sites over time to contain greater than 80% native species through thinning and natural regeneration.
- Coppice stands maintained using traditional rotational coppice techniques
- Wet woodland sustained by minimum intervention. The removal of non-native species or interventions in accordance with SSSI management plans will be accepted.
- Heathland - areas managed and maintained as open heathland.
- Wooded Heath - areas managed as heathland but with up to 20% tree cover in either isolated groups or individual character trees. Areas have been designated as wooded heath either for landscape purposes or because the area contains a high conifer seed bank that would be difficult to eradicate in the medium to long term and hence meet the criteria for pure heathland.
- Grassland - area maintained as open grassland
- Mire (marsh/bog) habitats that will be kept clear of trees and scrub. Hydrological regimes restored and grazing introduced where practical.
- Streamside corridors that will be managed in accordance with the Forests and Water Guidelines.
- Pond
- Agricultural land
- Felled / unplanted areas
- Minerals site

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor: Conservator:

Date: Date:

Date: 6 May 2009 Scale: 1:12,000

Appendix 5: Surface Water Drainage Solution

ANDREW MALCOLM ASSOCIATES Ltd.
15 Wild Rose Crescent
Locks Heath
Southampton
SO31 6TG
Tel/fax 01489 605526
Email amassoc@ntlworld.com

23 October 2012

Drainage Assessment for Proposed Development
Land at rear of 217-241 Ringwood Road, Verwood, Dorset, BH31 7AG

Please note the following comments regarding the proposed drainage strategy at the above site. Copies of relevant correspondence and reports are attached at the end of the report.

Foul Drainage
(To be read in conjunction with Drainage Strategy dwg.no.LIND37-sk1revA).

Wessex Water have provided details of their existing sewers in the vicinity of the site. These confirm that there is an existing foul sewer running along Ringwood Road to the Ebblake Sewage Pumping Station located to the south of the site next to 253 Ringwood Road. Connected to the sewer in Ringwood Road, there is a 150mm diameter sewer laid to the boundary of the site, in the driveway fronting no`s 219-223 Ringwood Road.

An enquiry has been made to Wessex Water and they have confirmed that the existing sewers and pumping station have sufficient capacity to serve the development. See E-mail from Wessex Water dated 01-06-12.

With respect to the existing sewer laid to the boundary of the site, the site falls gently away to the east from this boundary and as such the sewer does not have sufficient depth to serve the whole of the proposed development by gravity. To develop the site it will therefore be necessary to provide a new foul pumping station to serve at least 12 of the proposed units, even if the existing sewer in the driveway fronting no`s 219-223 Ringwood Road is re-laid at a flatter gradient.

It should be noted that in accordance with new drainage legislation, the proposed pumping station will need to be constructed to adoptable standards, which could have an impact on the site layout.

An alternative foul drainage solution for these 12 units is to provide a new gravity sewer to the existing foul sewer in Parklands Close. To implement this option it will be necessary to negotiate an easement with the owners of 3rd Party Land or to requisition the sewer from Wessex Water.

Storm Drainage
(To be read in conjunction with Drainage Strategy dwg.no.LIND37-sk1revA).

Wessex Water have provided details of their existing sewers, which confirm there are no surface water sewers in the vicinity of the site.

In accordance with current planning policies, the surface water run-off from the proposed development should be disposed of using SUDS. This involves a surface water drainage system that should replicate as near as possible the existing green field run-off.

The western half of the existing site is open farm land and gently falls eastwards through a heavily wooded area to the Ebblake Stream on the Eastern Boundary. The wooded area is the lowest part of the site and in some areas is very wet, often with standing water. The surface water run-off from the open land soaks into the ground or in the event of an exceptional storm, flows overland to the wooded area. There is no direct connection from the woodland area to the Ebblake Stream, and so it has permanently wet areas which do not dry up unless there is a prolonged dry spell.

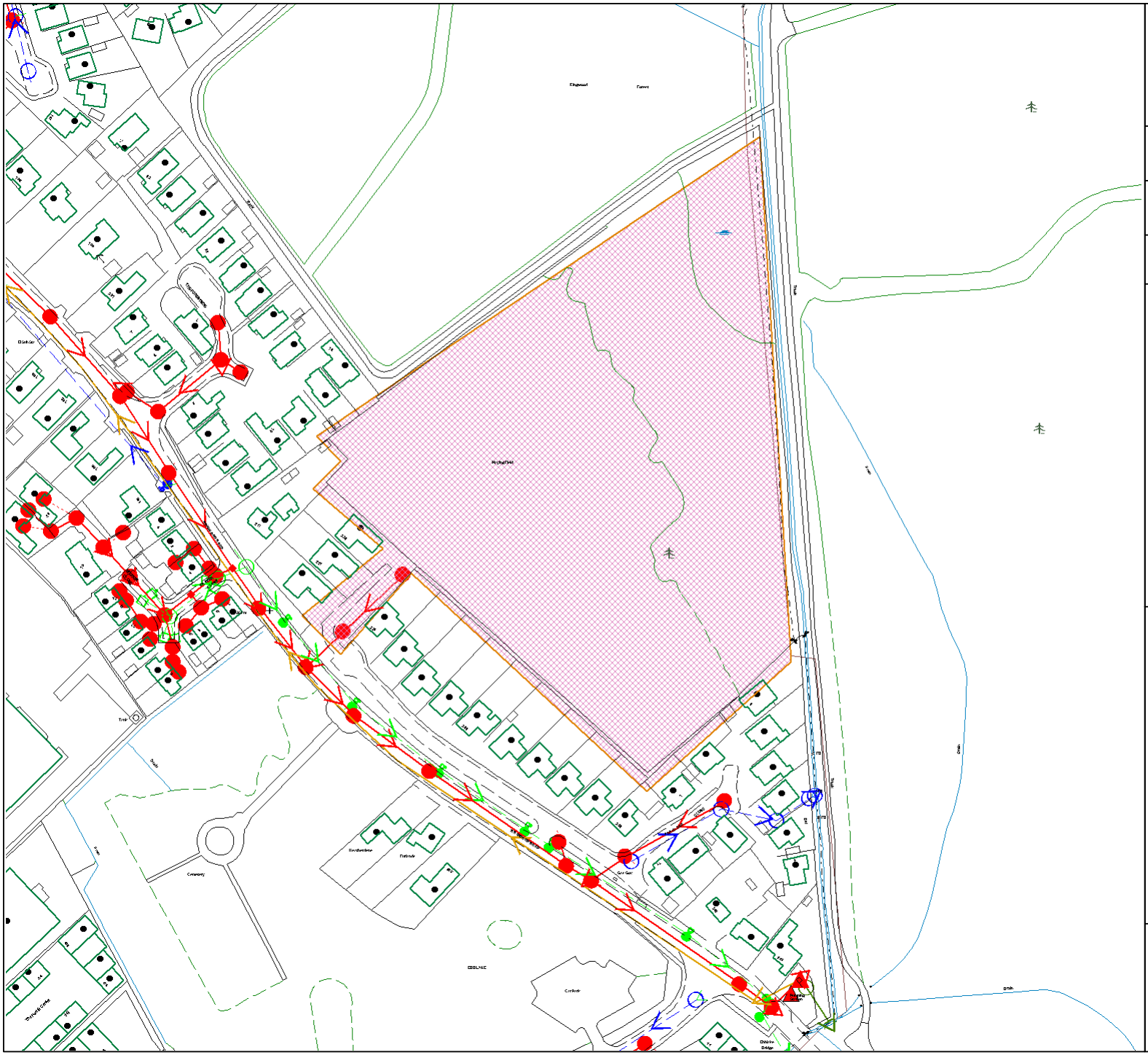
GESL have carried out a site investigation, including soakage tests. These details have been attached to this report and confirm that although soakaways can be used for the disposal of surface water run-off, they are only viable to a depth of 1.0m. Below this depth ground water and running sand is encountered.

Taking into account these issues, a SUDS scheme has been developed using shallow trench/cellular soakways and porous paving. These infiltration features should be designed to cater for a 1in100yr storm +30% allowance for climate change in accordance with PPS25 and the code for sustainable homes.

This method of surface water run-off disposal, ensures that the proposed drainage system replicates as near as possible the existing green field run-off, so that there will be no discharge to the Ebblake Stream. Consequently there will be no affect on the quality of water in the stream, as any pollutants in the form of debris and sediments washed from hard surfaces on the proposed development will be discharged to the infiltration features already described.

The use of porous paving is often promoted as a Suds solution, even for sites where it is evidently not suitable because of ground conditions or the topography. In this instance the site is relatively flat and the ground conditions provide adequate soakage potential at shallow depths, so the proposed development lends itself to the use of porous paving wherever possible. However, its use is not recommended on those carriageways that are more heavily trafficked and these should be of a more traditional blacktop construction, with soakaways used for the disposal of surface water run-off.

It should be noted that using this strategy the proposed estate roads could not be offered for adoption. However, if the Water and Flood Management Act is implemented (currently scheduled for October 2013), Dorset County Council will be responsible for the approval and future maintenance of all SUDS and consequently the roads could be adopted, as the highway drainage will discharge to SUDS features maintained by themselves.



WW Map SU10NW_6

WATER MAINS Public Private

- Public
- Raw Water
- Abandoned
- Valve, Hydrant, PRV, Meter

SEWERS Public - Section 104 - Private

- Foul
- Combined
- Surface
- Abandoned sewers

OTHER WESSEX PIPES

- Rising Mains
- Effluent Disposal Main
- Overflow

NON-WESSEX PIPES

- Private Rising Mains
- Culverted Water Course
- Highway Drain

Information in this plan is provided for identification purposes only. No warranty as to accuracy is given or implied. The precise route of pipe work may not exactly match that shown. Wessex Water does not accept liability for inaccuracies.
Sewers and lateral drains adopted by Wessex Water under the Water Industry (Schemes for Adoption of Private Sewers) Regulations 2011 are to be plotted over time and may not yet be shown.
In carrying out any works, you accept liability for the cost of any repairs to Wessex Water apparatus damaged as a result of your works. You are advised to commence excavations using hand tools only. Mechanical digging equipment should not be used until pipe work has been precisely located.
If you are considering any form of building works and pipe work is shown within the boundary of your property or a property to be purchased (or very close by) a surveyor should plot its exact position prior to commencing works or purchase. Building over or near Wessex Water's apparatus is not normally permitted.

Printed on: 16/05/2012 13:52

Centre: 410680.44 , 108029.33

Scale = 1:2500

Metres 50 100

Mail

Malcolm Andrew <amassoc@ntlworld.com>

WW Resp Ebblake PS SU10NW/ 6

2 messages

Gillian Sanders <Gillian.Sanders@wessexwater.co.uk> 1 June 2012 11:00
To: Andrew Malcolm <amassoc@ntlworld.com>
Cc: Dave Cherrett <Dave.Cherrett@wessexwater.co.uk>

Dear Andrew,

I refer to our email correspondence below.

Further to investigation it has been confirmed that Ebblake Pumping Station is included within a Wessex Water upgrade program. Apologies that this fact was not discovered earlier. I have been advised by the project manager that the upgraded pumping station will be able to accomodate flows from an additional 50 dwellings. If further development proceeds within the catchment; additional storage may be required.

I note from the proposed East Dorset Core Strategy that the other "major" proposed sites at Verwood (North Western Neighbourhood and Upper School at Howe Lane) are outside of the Ebblake Pumping Station catchment.

Connection to the public sewerage system for the Ringwood Road Site should not precede the necessary improvements. It would be helpful if you could advise, if you plan to proceed with the site; your proposed construction date / build rates.

Many thanks.

Gillian Sanders
Planning Liaison
Phone: **01225 526303**
Fax: 01225 528000
e-mail: gillian.sanders@wessexwater.co.uk
Web: www.wessexwater.co.uk

-----Original Message-----
From: Gillian Sanders
Sent: 22 May 2012 16:14
To: 'Andrew Malcolm'
Subject: RE: WW Resp SU10NW/6 Proposed Development, Land at rear of 217-241 Ringwood Road, Verwood. BH31 7AG

Thanks Andrew - trying to program in for next week - will drop you a line then.

Regards

Gillian Sanders
Planning Liaison
Phone: **01225 526303**
Fax: 01225 528000
e-mail: gillian.sanders@wessexwater.co.uk
Web: www.wessexwater.co.uk

-----Original Message-----
From: Andrew Malcolm [mailto:amassoc@ntlworld.com]
Sent: 21 May 2012 11:49
To: Gillian Sanders
Cc: Michael.Obrien@lindenhomes.co.uk; Richard Ayre (Linden Homes)
Subject: Re: WW Resp SU10NW/6 Proposed Development, Land at rear of 217-241

Andrew Malcolm

From: "Richard Ayre (Linden Homes)" <Richard.Ayre@lindenhomes.co.uk>
Date: 04 May 2012 13:56
To: "Andrew Malcolm" <amassoc@ntlworld.com>
Attach: GE8715 TP LOGS.PDF; GE8715 Figs.pdf; GE8715 soakage test calc sheet.pdf
Subject: FW: GE8715 Ringwood Road, Verwood - Preliminary Information

As discussed.

Richard Ayre
-Strategic Land and Planning Director
Linden South
richard.ayre@lindenhomes.co.uk
Mob: 07866 571761
Tel: 01626 357 670

Linden Homes Strategic Land
Homeside House
Silverhills Road
Newton Abbot
Devon TQ12 5YZ
http://www.gallifordtry.co.uk

From: Gavin Roberts [mailto:gavin.roberts@gesl.net]
Sent: 04 May 2012 13:35
To: Richard Ayre (Linden Homes)
Subject: GE8715 Ringwood Road, Verwood - Preliminary Information

Richard

Further to the ground investigation undertaken on this site yesterday, please find draft logs, soakage test results and plans attached.

The ground conditions generally comprised sand and groundwater was present at varying depths, generally as a steady seepage at c. 1m and a more rapid ingress at c. 2.5m bgl. These water inflows resulted in running sand at shallow depth and rapid collapse of the pits at depth. However, this could be mitigated during any possible development by keeping foundations shallow and allowing for support and groundwater control for any deep excavations.

It is likely that shallow foundations would be suitable with a minimum founding depth of 0.75m (assuming non-shrinkable soils). This could need to increase at the southern and western portion of the site where clays and clayey sands were present as distinct layers.

Trial pit soakage testing failed in TP1, where the test was undertaken in a 3m deep pit, but the test undertaken at shallow depth in TP2 did see water levels fall sufficiently for permeability values to be calculated. Thus, it is probable that shallow trench soakaways would function better than deep chambers, or attenuation tanks.

In-situ probing recorded CBR values of 5-7% and thus adoptable roads are likely to be constructible without any special measures other than removal or compaction of any 'soft' spots in the formation.

There was a fair amount of interest from neighbouring residents although due to poor weather none actually engaged us in conversation.

Lab testing is in hand and the ground investigation report is on target for issue in approximately 3 weeks time.

In the meantime if I can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to come back to me.

kind regards

Gavin

Gavin Roberts
Technical Director
M: 07789 907670
www.gesl.net

Geo-Environmental	28 Crescent Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN2 3RP Tel : 01273 699 399 Fax : 01273 699 388	**Soakaway Test Results (after BRE Digest 365)**

Project Name :	Ringwood Road, Verwood	**Job No. :**	GE8715
Client :	Linden Homes Strategic Land	**Date :**	03/05/2012

Pit reference	**TP2**
Pit depth (m)	1.00
Pit width (m)	0.60
Pit length (m)	1.50
Depth to standing water (m)	

Test 1

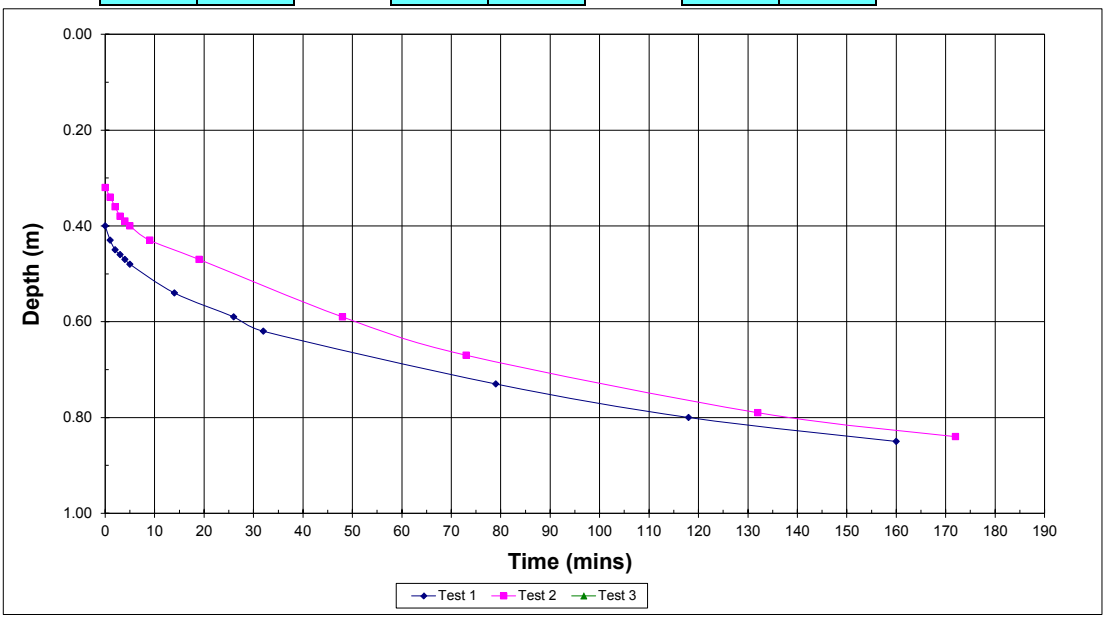
Time (min)	Depth (m)
0.0	0.40
1.0	0.43
2.0	0.45
3.0	0.46
4.0	0.47
5.0	0.48
14.0	0.54
26.0	0.59
32.0	0.62
79.0	0.73
118.0	0.80
160.0	0.85

Test 2

Time (min)	Depth (m)
0.0	0.32
1.0	0.34
2.0	0.36
3.0	0.38
4.0	0.39
5.0	0.40
9.0	0.43
19.0	0.47
48.0	0.59
73.0	0.67
132.0	0.79
172.0	0.84

Test 3

Time (min)	Depth (m)



Max. depth (m)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Effective depth (m)	0.60	0.68	
75% effective depth (m)	0.55	0.49	0.25
50% effective depth (m)	0.70	0.66	0.50
25% effective depth (m)	0.85	0.83	0.75
t75 (min)	16.00	28.00	
t50 (min)	65.00	71.00	
t25 (min)	160.00	170.00	
Vp 75-25	0.27	0.31	0.45
ap 50	2.16	2.328	0.9
tp 75-25	144.00	142.00	0.00

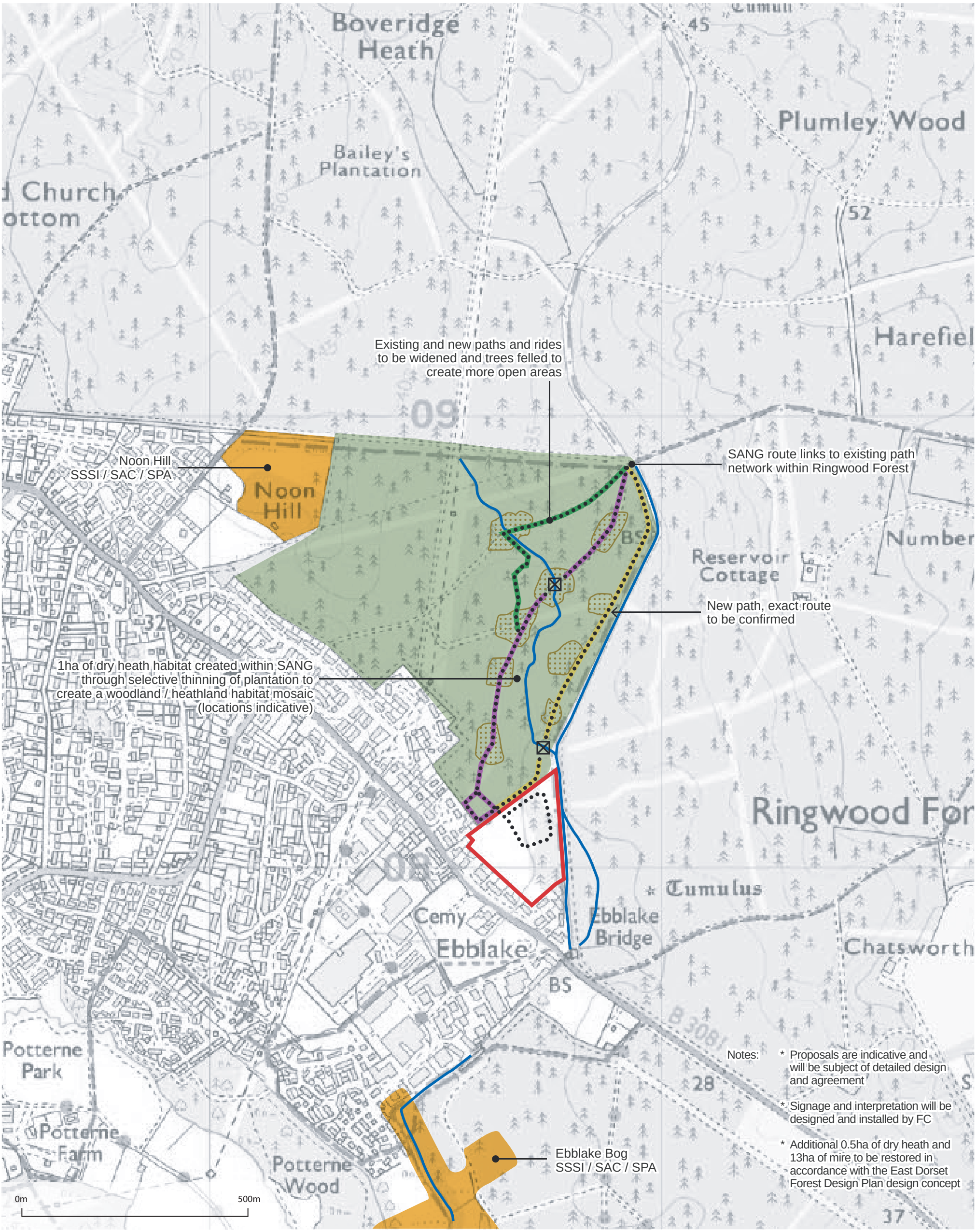
Soil infiltration rate (m/s)	**1.4E-05**	**1.5E-05**	**#DIV/0!**
Soil infiltration rate (mm/hr)	**5.21E+01**	**5.55E+01**	**#DIV/0!**

Notes:

1	Blue cells require input data
2	Infiltration calculated to method in 'BRE Digest 365 (1991) - Soakaway Design'
3	First line of table must be depth at time = 0

Plan

SANG and Habitat Mitigation / Enhancement Proposals
(1522/P13 February 2013 JSA/JTF)



Site Boundary

Walking Route (Permitted Right of Way)

- Route A
- Route B
- Route C

Approximate route of Ebblake Stream

Special Protection Areas / Special Areas of Conservation / Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Open Access Land (Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000)

Dry Heath Restoration

Passageway

Project	Land at North East Verwood, East Dorset
Drawing Title	**SANG and Habitat Mitigation / Enhancement Proposals**
Scale	As Shown (approximate)
Drawing No.	1522/P13
Date	February 2013
Checked	JSA/JTF

Tyler Grange
Stroud House, Russell Street, Stroud, Gloucestershire, GL5 3AN
T: 01453 765 500 E: info@tylergrange.co.uk W: www.tylergrange.co.uk

21 May 2013

Land off Ringwood Road, Verwood, East Dorset

Ecological Assessment

Report Number: 1522_R11a_LW_RW

Author: Lauren West

Checked by: Julian Arthur MCIEEM CENV

Contents

Appendices

Plans

Appendix 8: Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspace (SANG) Proposal – February 2013 (1522_R10a)

Addendum Addressing Increase in Size of Development

10 April 2013

Land at North East Verwood, East Dorset

Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspace (SANG) Proposal – February 2013

Addendum Addressing Proposed Increase in Size of Development

Report Number: 1522_R10a_JA_RW

Author: Julian Arthur

Checked:

Contents

Section 1: Addendum Addressing Proposed Increase in Size of Development

1.1. A SANG strategy has been agreed with Natural England to address potential adverse effects to the Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA) as a result of proposed development at Land North East of Verwood (Tyler Grange Report ref. 1522_R05i_JSA_JTF).

1.2. The strategy relies upon the enhancement and diversification of habitats to encourage public access and enjoyment of conifer forestry/woodland owned by the Forestry Commission within the adjacent Ringwood Forest. The Forestry Commission and the developer have agreed the strategy and the principles of a mechanism to secure its delivery. Natural England has confirmed that this provides confidence that the SANG strategy will be implemented and mitigation secured to the standards required by the Habitats Regulations.

1.3. In accordance with published best practice, the SANG would provide an attractive area for recreation through provision of walkways and enhancement of Ringwood Forest.

1.4. The agreed strategy relates to a development of approximately 50 units, which has been identified in the Joint East Dorset and Christchurch Core Strategy. This quantum of development was dictated by a now deleted policy in the draft Core Strategy. Consequently, and in response to technical work that indicates the capacity of the site is larger, the developer is now seeking to promote a development of approximately 65 units.

1.5. This increase in potential development size does not alter the SANG requirements.

1.6. However, Ringwood Forest is of inherent ecological value, supporting populations of birds that are found in the SPA, as well as strictly protected reptile species. To address potential adverse effects associated with increased use of the forest as a result of the SANG, there is a need for habitat restoration to improve the opportunities in the forest for these species.

1.7. In respect of a 50 unit development, the agreed strategy is for the developer to fund the creation of 1.5ha of dry heath habitat through plantation felling and management, and restoration of 13ha of mire habitat, in accordance with the Forestry Commission's East Dorset Forest Design Plan Design Concept. As well as mitigating potential adverse effects, this would have delivered significant benefits as a result of development, creating UK BAP priority habitats.

1.8. It has been agreed with Forestry Commission and Natural England that by increasing the area of heath created by 0.5ha (a total of 2.0ha) then the potential impact relating to an additional approximately 15 units would be mitigated.

1.9. The increase in development size would not require modification to the existing drainage strategy to avoid impacts to Ebblake Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar.

Appendix 9: Woodland Transition Zone Strategy (1522_R08b)

Land at Northeast Verwood
Woodland Transition Zone Strategy

Purpose

1.1. The objectives of the Woodland Transition Zone Strategy are to:

- Retain a woodland backdrop to development, providing a level of amenity consistent with the existing TPO over time;
- Screen views from outside of the site; and
- Retain existing ecology interest in the wetter areas, whilst enhancing woodland outside of these.

Strategy

1.2. The objectives will be achieved by softening and enhancing the existing woodland edge to the new development, replicating local character and providing improved habitat than that which currently exists. The design response will also ensure that the amenity of the woodland block is retained and the remaining woodland compartment managed to improve its long-term vitality and contribution as a development backdrop. The rationale for the design of the transition zone is illustrated on Plan 1522/P10d supported by a more detailed illustrative plan and cross section (1522/P14 and 1522/P15).

1.2 The transition zones are as follows:

1. New grassland / dry heath mosaic

A mosaic of acid grassland with dry heath species will be created resulting from the felling of existing trees. The sward will be managed twice a year to encourage / maintain diversity. Occasional conifer and deciduous trees will be planted in amongst the grassland to add interest and structure.

A pond will be created here, as part of the SANG strategy, primarily for pet dogs, in order to discourage them from using more valuable habitats off-site. A dog bin will also be provided.

Additional new hedgerow and tree planting will be introduced throughout the development. New planting will include locally sourced native species to respect and complement the existing species.

- New hedge planting will be locally sourced bare root native species including holly, beech and hawthorn. Hedgerows will be planted in a double staggered row at 400mm apart and 500 centres to encourage wildlife.
- Native and locally sourced hedgerow trees will be planted at the same time as the hedgerow in the form of whips which will be 1 to 1.5m tall. Species will include oak, birch and beech.
- Remaining trees will be a mix of standards, feathered and whips. Suggested species include bird cherry and rowan.

Prior to commencement of construction, tree protection measures will be implemented to ensure that the trees to be retained do not suffer direction damage through operations on site or indirect damage from spillage within the root protection zone or storage causing root compaction in accordance with BS 5837.

Maintenance measures will include the following:

- Trees will be supported by tree stakes and ties and understorey planting/hedging with shrub shelters, which shall be checked at regular intervals.
- Hedgerows, trees and shrubs shall be irrigated regularly during the establishment of new plants.
- Weed growth shall be controlled through a combination of mulching and herbicides.
- Any failed planting shall be replaced.

2. Woodland/grassland interface:

A gradual transition zone ('ecotone') between existing woodland and then new areas of scrub, rough grassland and more amenity grassland will be created. A 'scalloped' edge to this zone will provide visual variety, as well as sheltered locations for lizards, slow-worms and insects, particularly butterflies. New tree species within the woodland /grassland interface will be a mix of oak, Scots pine and birch of varying ages and heights (standards, feathers and whips), whilst scrub understorey will consist of holly, hawthorn, gorse and broom reflecting local native species identified on site.

Tree planting will at 5-10m spacings, in groups and within specific locations agreed on site. The objectives of the planting will be:

- To retain a visual screen in select locations creating depth to the existing planting;
- Provide new and replacement habitat for reptiles and other fauna; and
- Introduce a softer deciduous woodland edge to existing conifer planting which will be thinned.

3. Wet mixed woodland /poor fen/marshy grassland:

Selective thinning of overcrowded existing trees will occur to create open glades for new understorey species consisting of a mix of birch, oak, hawthorn, holly and gorse. This will increase the diversity and improve the structure of the woodland, and over time will create a visual screen from along the edge of the existing forestry track to the east, and neighbouring properties.

A 10-15m woodland transition zone will also be implemented along the eastern boundary to replace the poor quality woodland core and overcrowded trees. The design will provide a scalloped edge to the development, with similar characteristics to the woodland/grassland interface (as per zone 2). As the planting matures, it will offer a more diverse structure and the visual enclosure of the site.

4. Retained scrub and trees

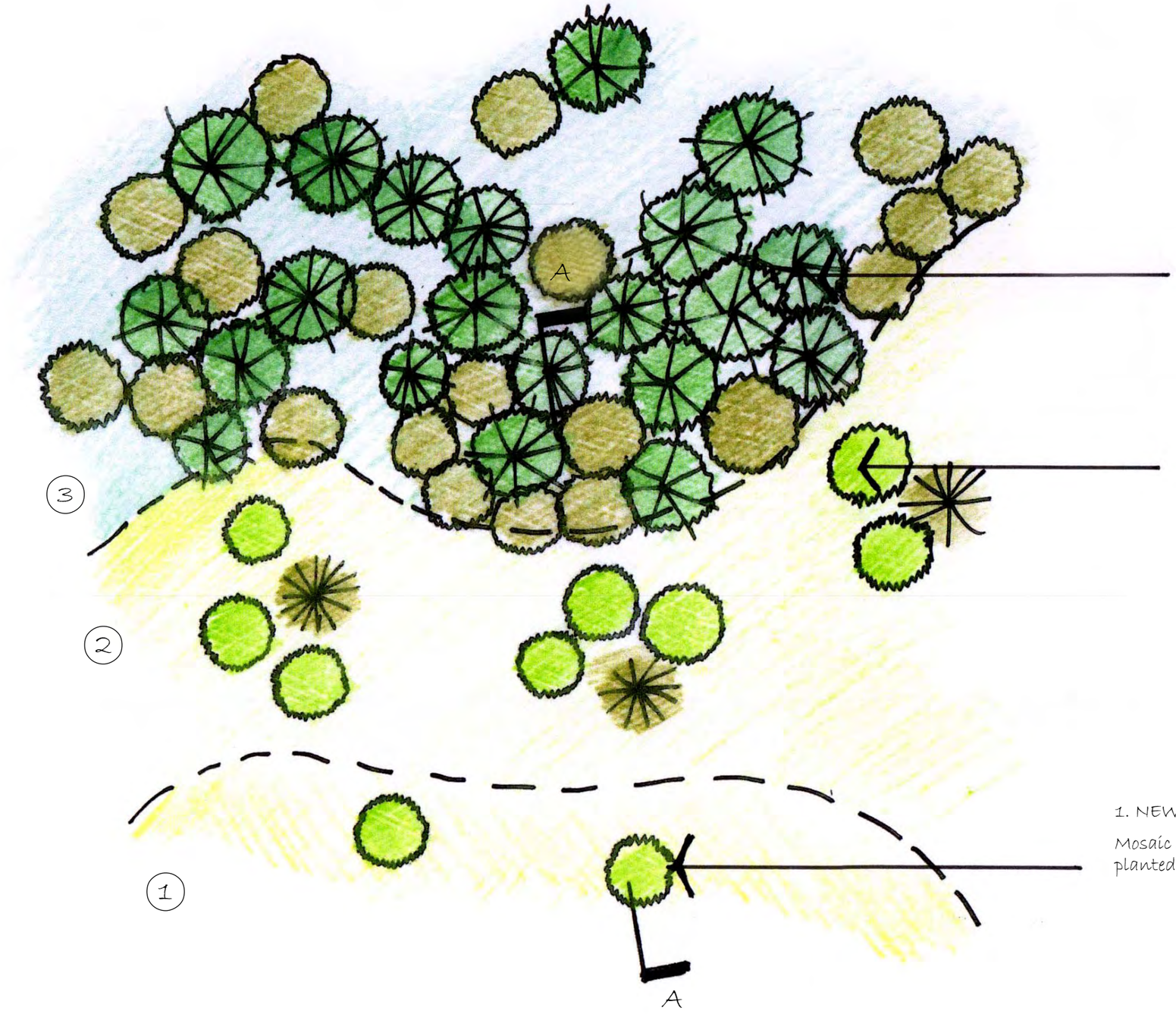
This contains dwarf gorse, a notable species, and support reptiles, and will be subject of minimal management to retain its interest.

RATIONALE FOR ON-SITE OPEN SPACE DESIGN

Number	Management Compartment	Interest Features	Objective	Prescription
1	New grassland / dry and wet heath mosaic	n/a	• Multi-functional open space: biodiversity, open space	• Model existing ground to provide diverse micro-habitats; lower areas to form pond • Seed with native acid grassland species • Manage (cut) to establish sward, then to maintain habitat mosaic
2	Woodland / Grassland interface	• Notable invertebrates • Common reptiles	• Improve opportunities for notable species • Provide replacement habitat for displaced common reptiles • Control access to sensitive wetland / woodland	• Create woodland 'ecotone', by relaxing management at woodland edge to create transition from grassland to scrub to woodland
3	Wet mixed woodland / poor fen / marshy grassland	• BAP habitat • Notable diving beetle in ephemeral pools	• Restore Mire community • Retain and improve opportunities for notable wetland beetle • Decrease shading of poor fen and marshy grassland to increase species richness improve health of retained stock	• Thin overcrowded trees to create open glades and to increase insolation of ground flora • Thin trees to improve health of retained stock • Avoid footpaths to minimise disturbance to wetland flora
4	Retained trees and scrub	• Dwarf gorse (Dorset notable species) • Common reptiles	• Minimal management, unless required for health and safety reasons. Maximise health of stock	• Manage scrub to promote dense, bushy growth • Retain standing and fallen dead wood, unless removal required for health and safety reasons

Project Details	Land at North East Verwood, East Dorset
Title	Open Space Proposals
Scale	NTS
Drawing Ref	1522/P10d
Date	April 2013
Checked	JSA/JTF

Tyler Grange
Stroud House, Russell Street, Stroud, Gloucestershire. GL5 3AN
T: 01453 765500 E: info@tylergrange.co.uk W: www.tylergrange.co.uk



3. WET MIXED WOODLAND / POOR FEN / MARSHY GRASSLAND

Existing trees selectively thinned to create new glades and encourage understorey growth

2. WOODLAND / GRASSLAND INTERFACE

Mix of deciduous and coniferous trees in groups reducing in density away from the edge of '3' with some understorey planting, rough and amenity grassland

1. NEW GRASSLAND / DRY HEATH MOSAIC

Mosaic of acid grassland / dry heath with occasional deciduous / coniferous trees planted in amongst grassland to add interest

Project	Land at North East Verwood, East Dorset
Drawing Title	**Woodland Transition Zone Strategy: Illustrative Masterplan**
Scale	Not to Scale
Drawing No.	1522/P14
Date	March 2013
Checked	MB/JTF

Tyler Grange

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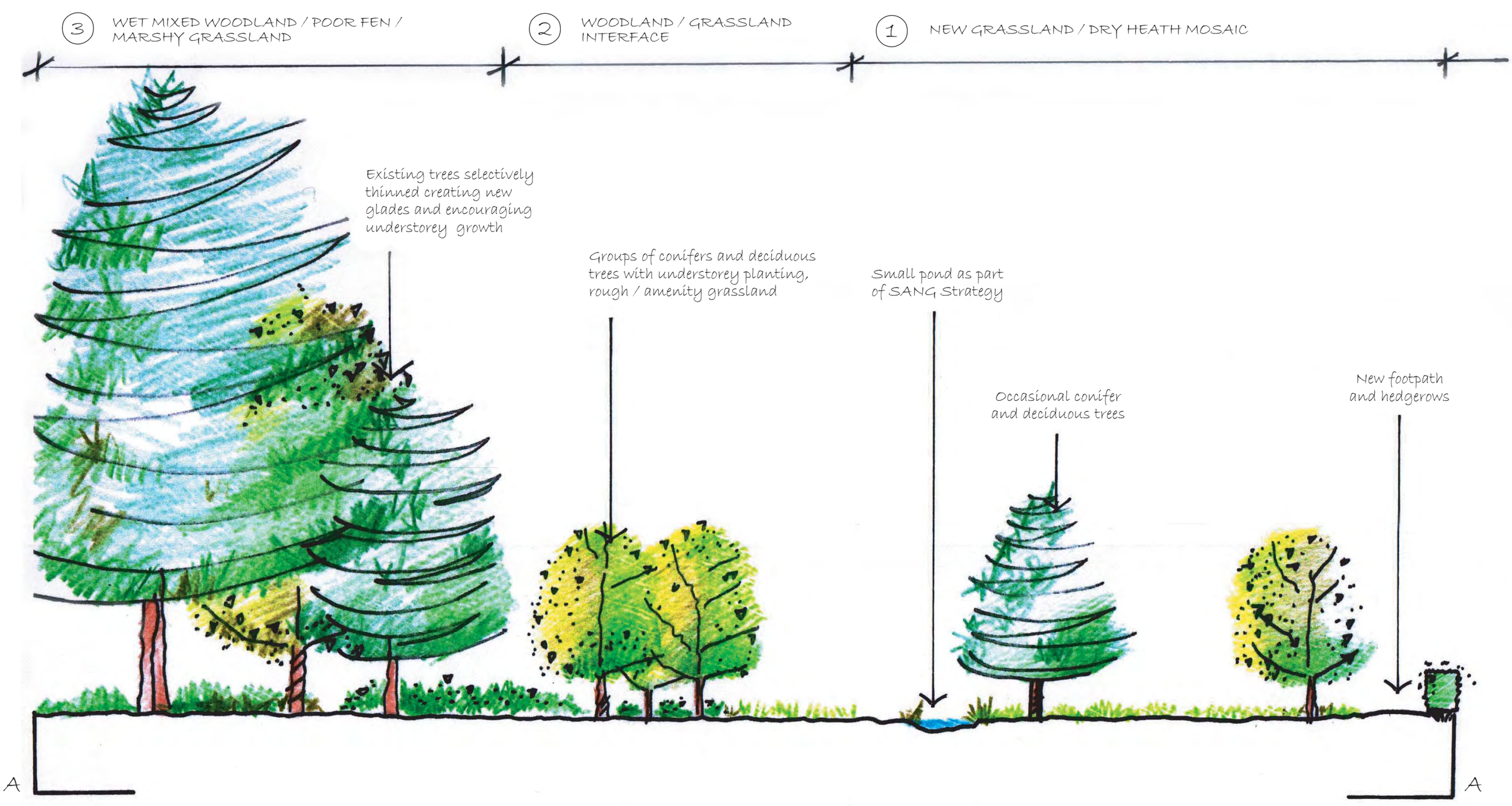

Project	Land at North East Verwood, East Dorset
Drawing Title	**Woodland Transition Zone Strategy: Illustrative Cross Section**
Scale	Not to Scale
Drawing No.	1522/P15
Date	March 2013
Checked	MB/JTF

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21 May 2013

Land off Ringwood Road, Verwood, East Dorset

Ecological Assessment

Report Number: 1522_R11a_LW_RW

Author: Lauren West

Checked by: Julian Arthur MCIEEM CENV

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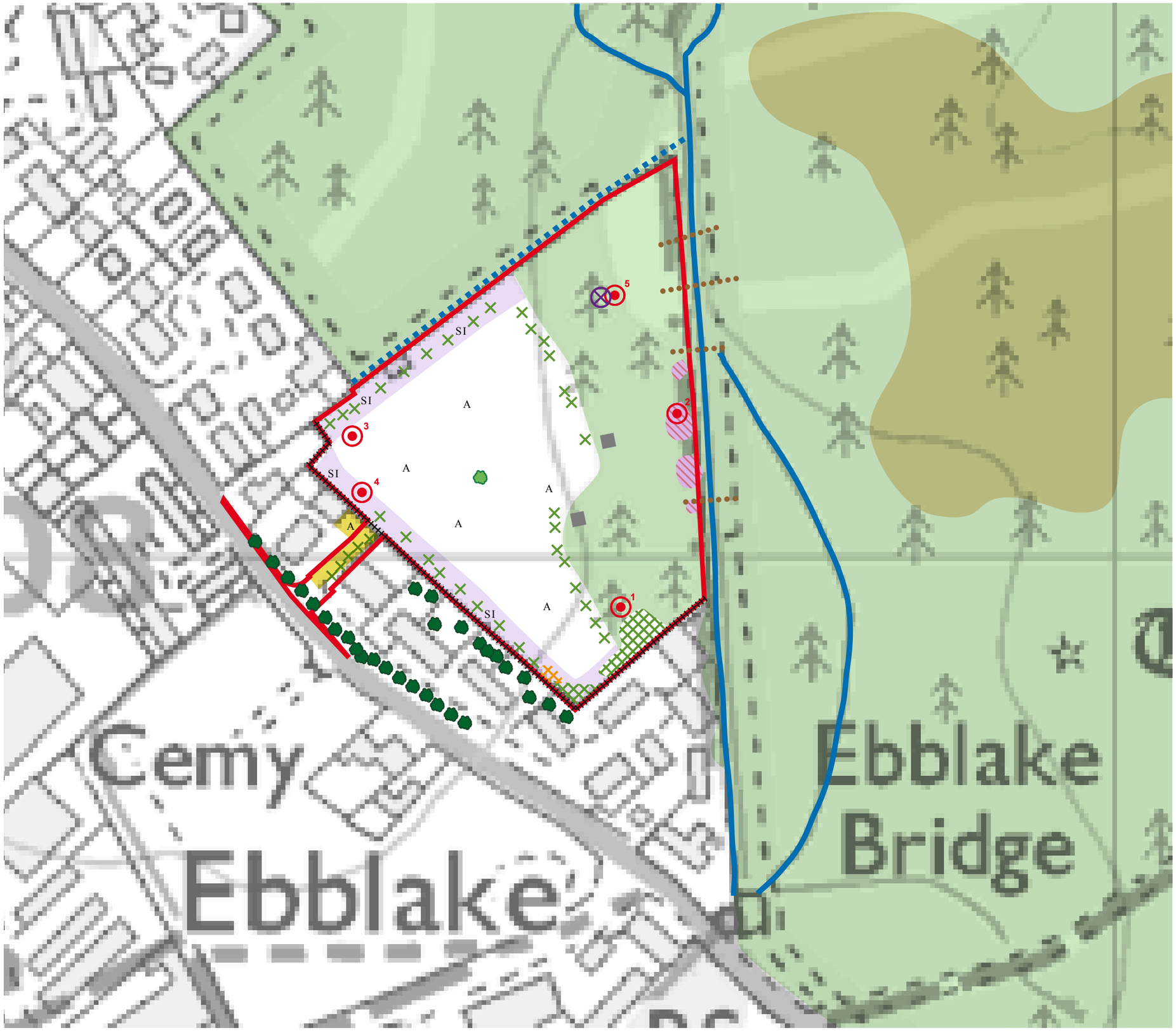
Plans

Habitat Features
(1522/P08c May 2013 LW/JTF)

Fauna Survey Results
(1522/P11b May 2013 LW/JTF)



- Application Boundary
- Target Note
- Coniferous Plantation Woodland
- Dry Heath
- Continuous Scrub
- Scattered Scrub
- Scattered Coniferous Trees
- Scattered Broad-leaved Trees
- SI — Poor Semi-improved Grassland
- Poor fen
- Running Water
- Dry Ditch
- A — Amenity Grassland
- A — Arable / Disc-harrowed Land
- Introduced Shrub (rhododendron)
- Fence
- Mammal Path
- Shed

N

Project	Land off Ringwood Road, Verwood, East Dorset
Drawing Title	**Habitat Features**
Scale	Not to Scale
Drawing No.	1522/P08c
Date	May 2013
Checked	LW/JTF

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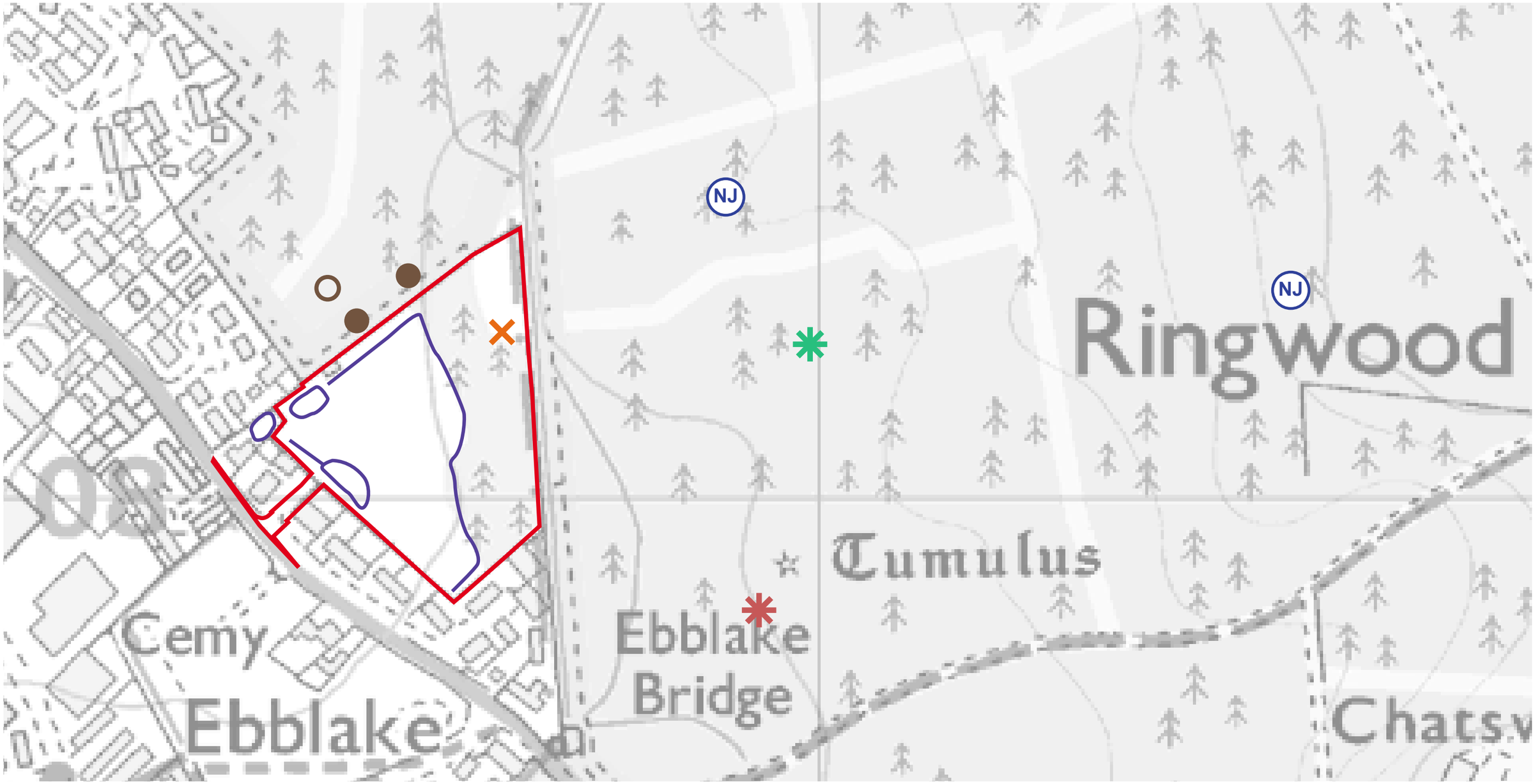

Application Boundary

Birds - Annex I Species

NJ Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus*

Badger - *Meles meles*

Active / Partially Used Sett

Disused Sett

Invertebrates RDB - EN

Diving Beetle *Hydroporus necopinatus*

Reptiles - Annex II Species

Smooth Snake *Coronella austriaca*

Sand Lizard *Lacerta agilis*

Reptiles - Common Species

Slow Worm *Anguis fragilis* and
Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*

0m 250m

Project	Land off Ringwood Road, Verwood, East Dorset
Drawing Title	**Fauna Survey Results**
Scale	As Shown (approximate)
Drawing No.	1522/P11b
Date	May 2013
Checked	LW/JTF

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