



## RESTORING NATURE



## WELCOME

## Alice Favre Chettle Estate



## Imogen Davenport Dorset Wildlife Trust



## Amy Smith Dorset Local Nature Recovery Strategy



## Prof. Rick Stafford Bournemouth Uni



# Julie Leah The Great Big Dorset Hedge (DCAN)

#### **GBDH Surveys**

A LEAP in the right direction

#### **Dorset CAN**

**Climate Action Network** 



**GBDH** 

The Great Big Dorset Hedge

We want to facilitate the restoration and extension of hedgerows the length and breadth of Dorset.

We have been surveying hedgerows along the major trails and then (when invited to do so) we have started across-farm surveys.

We want to help those considering the three SFI
Hedgerow Actions to take a leap in the right direction

#### **Hedgerows in SFI**

A STEP in the right direction

- Up to £1000 SFI management payment annually
- ☐ Up to £360 per km per eligible hedge annually
- Stackable with other schemes
- Amendable every year
- ☐ Flexible access to CS capital grant options for laying, coppicing and planting including gapping up

There are MANY disappointments, but it is still a step in the right direction





## Hedgerow Ecological Services:

- Carbon Capture: particularly in the roots and soil around the roots, especially in the very ancient hedgerows.
- Flood Prevention: ditch systems around hedgerows, the root systems and the physical presence of hedgerows
- Soil Erosion Prevention: through water holding and wind reduction
- Reservoirs of Biological Control: 30 % reduction in the need for pesticides in farms with "wildlife" hedgerows.



#### **HEDGEROW WILDLIFE SERVICES**

Mixed native species hedgerows left to flower and fruit and managed to grow thickly provide the following:

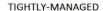
- Act as a wildlife corridor linking otherwise fragmented habitats of woodland, gardens, ponds and rivers.
   Animals of all species can move relatively safely along hedges accessing food, shelter and mates from different habitats.
- Thick hedging provides the ideal habitat for nesting; birds are protected and near food sources.
- The larger the surface area of the hedge the greater its capacity for supporting insects
- Insects are the lifeblood of our food chains and pollinate over 87 % of our crops. Removal of habitat by increased urbanisation and industrialisation and extensive use of pesticides and other harsh chemicals in all aspects of life means many insects and invertebrates are endangered with many declined by more than 50% in number in the last 30 years.



#### **PUBLIC BENEFITS**

- These ecological and wildlife services have the potential to significantly adapt to and mitigate against effects of climate change.
- Hedgerows provide visual landscape enjoyment and a sense of wellbeing.
- Community engagement in hedge planting and stewardship projects brings people closer together as communities and closer to nature.
- Correctly managed hedging can provide timber for tools, furniture, and fuel, plus jobs planting and managing hedgerows.
- In season, hedgerows provide nuts and berries for all animals, including humans

## **Hedgerow Condition - Adams Codes plus '11'**









**RE-JUVENATED** 







WELL-MANAGED







**RUNNING UP** 











NOTE: These illustrations set out to show the distinct stages of the life cycle of a hedgerow. There are regional variations in style that we need to accept but are not addressed in them.

These illustrations do not show ditches, earth banks, or protective wire fencing - all of which could be noted.



## **GBDH Surveys – A Leap in the right direction**



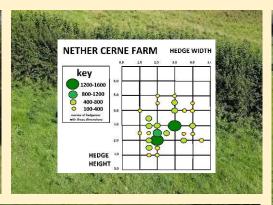


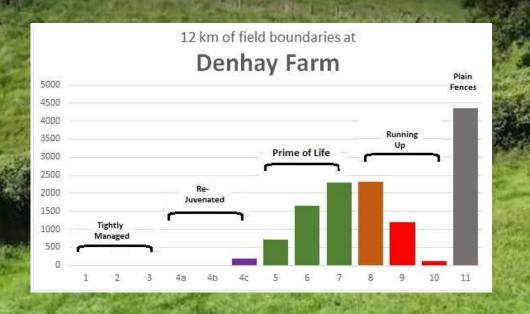
Date 13/1/23		Trai	il N	am	ie =	Ju	bil	ee	Tra	ail	Pai	risi	h r	nan	ne	= \	Ny	nfo	orc	d Ea	igle	2								rd de Peyer, Stuart Boichot, Simon Arthy, Pippa Lausen
Hedge	Avge height	Avge width	Ash	Blackthorn	Beech	Bracken	Dogrose	Dogwood	Elder	Field maple	Gorse	Hawthorn	Hazel	Holly	Honeysuckle	Oak	Silver hirch	Caindle	Spindle	Sycamore	ОТНЕВ		In hedge trees.	land use each side	Fenced	Ditched	banked	double-planted	Adams Condition Score	Additional Comments
#32A etc	(excl. trees / bramble)	(exclover- hanging growth)																					Number and species	(arable / pasture etc)					Adams	
132a	1.5	2.5						#			1	#												pasture / pasture			1.5 metres	у	4a	perhaps layed one or two years ago
133a	2	3	#	#						#			#	#										arable / track	у		1.25 m	у	3	ivy plus some ash escapeees
134a																								arable / track					11	
135a																								arable / track					11	
136c	1	1.5				#		#	#												#	19		arable / arable			m 5.0		2	nettles, ivy
137a	3	3		#		#				#	1	#												arable / arable	#		1.0 m	#	5	ash escapees from the hedge - almost trees now
138a	5	5		#		#				#			#								#			arable / arable		у	1.0 m		8	possible plub?
138b	2	3	#	#		#			#	#		1	#	#										arable /	У		).5 m	у	3	ash escapees from the



### **GBDH Surveys – A Leap in the right direction**

The average distance between in-hedge trees at Clandon Farm is 99 metres







#### **GBDH Surveys – Developing the Volunteers' roles**

Become a LEAD SURVEYOR

Get some SURVEY training

Sign up as a volunteer

LOCAL CORE TEAM **Role-Sharing** Volunteer Engagement **Tech Support** Routines + Needs + Interests / skills Maps - Creation **Survey Results** & Modification Input = Hardware + Transfer from hard Scheduling Dates + Locations + Software + Time! copy to electronic Parking + Toilets + Car-sharing

Update Results database

Load Results to the MapApp COMMUNITY & FARMER ENGAGEMENT

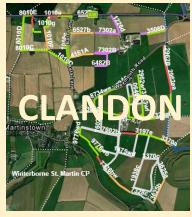
Analyse results & show implications

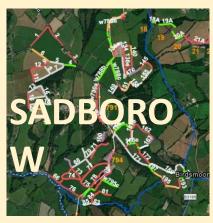
Package & present conclusions

Ask for funding as appropriate

### **GBDH Across Farm Surveys in West Dorset**

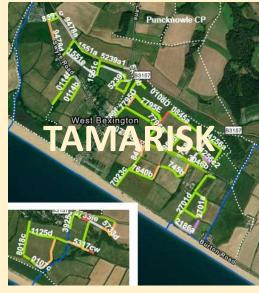


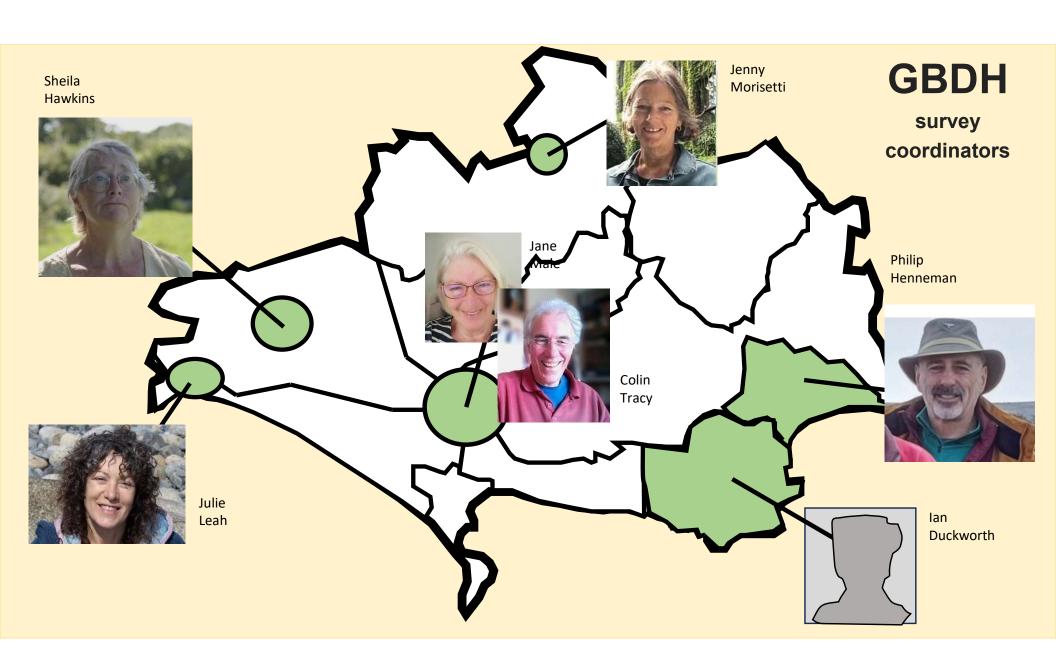


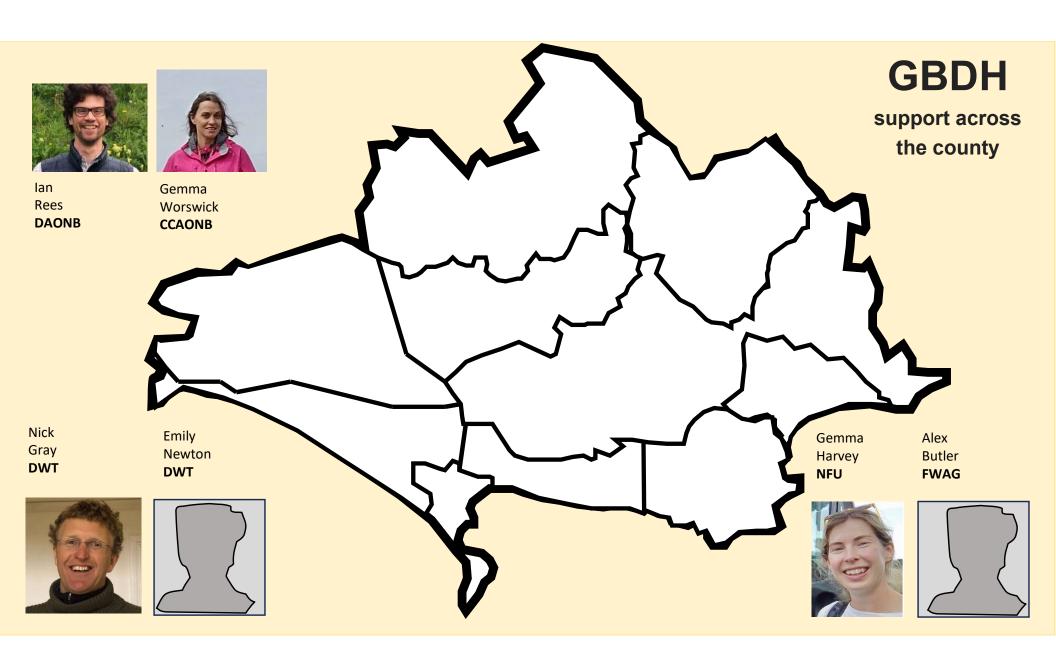


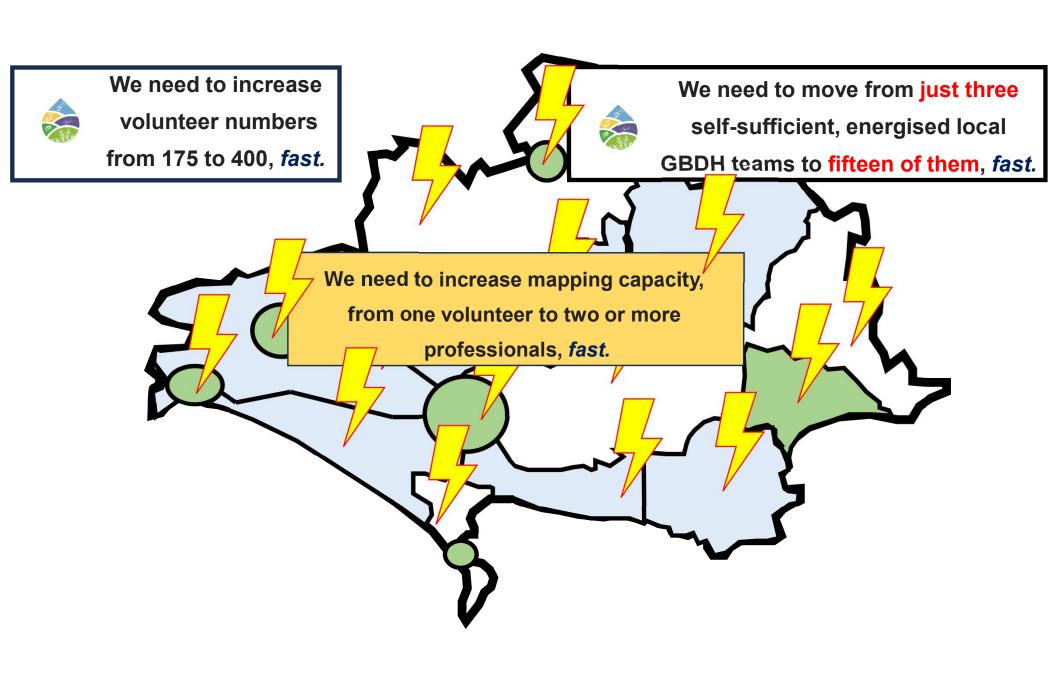














## **COMING UP**

Main Hall Panel Presentations	Magistrates Room Workshops	COP Café / Speakers Corner	Council Chamber Workshops
16.30 – 17.00		16.30 – 17.00	
Closing Session	Closed	Closing Session Live Stream	Closed