

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DAFOR
PLANTS continued		
wood melick	<i>Melica uniflora</i>	R
wych elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	O
yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	R
yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	R
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	O

KEY TO DAFOR

(An estimate of relative abundance at a site)

D	Dominant
A	Abundant
F	Frequent
O	Occasional
R	Rare

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SITE	ADJACENT LAND
BIRDS			
buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓
kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓
stock dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>		✓
woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓
collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓
swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓
green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓	✓
skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	✓	✓
swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓
wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	✓	
dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	✓	✓
robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	
blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓
song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓
blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓
lesser whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	✓	✓
whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	✓	✓
chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓
willow warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓
long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	
blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓
great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓
coal tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	✓	
magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓
carrion crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓
starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓
house sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓
chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	
greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	✓	✓
bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	✓	✓
yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	✓	✓
MAMMALS			
grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	✓	✓
fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	✓
badger	<i>Meles meles</i>	✓	✓

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SITE	ADJACENT LAND
fallow deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	✓	✓
BUTTERFLIES			
brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	✓	✓
large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	
green veined white	<i>Pieris napi</i>	✓	
orange tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	✓	
BUTTERFLIES continued			
common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	✓	
holly blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	✓	
speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	
OTHER INVERTEBRATES			
St Marks fly	<i>Bibio marci</i>	✓	
common carder bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	✓	
red-tailed bumble bee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	✓	
Merveille du Jour moth (caterpillar)	<i>Dichonia aprilina</i>	✓	
mother shipton moth	<i>Callistege mi</i>	✓	
cinnabar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	✓	
forest bug	<i>Pentatoma fufipes</i>	✓	

APPENDIX 2
Summary of Statutory Protection for Selected Species

SUMMARY OF STATUTORY PROTECTION FOR SELECTED SPECIES

1 REPTILES

- 1.1 All four of the more widespread species of native reptiles, that is common lizard *Lacerta vivipara*, grass snake *Natrix natrix*, slow worm *Anguis fragilis* and adder *Vipera berus*, are given partial protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 and as amended) which prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any of these species. There is no provision in the Act for licensing works which could give rise to an offence, but it does provide a defence where the otherwise unlawful act can be shown to be the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not reasonably have been avoided. Permitted development or a development which has received planning permission is clearly a lawful activity but the law thus requires that a reasonable effort be made to avoid killing or injuring protected animals in the course of implementing this permission.
- 1.2 The habitats of rare reptile species are also protected under this Act, but those of the common species listed above are not, and these animals are also not protected from disturbance whilst occupying their habitat.

2 BATS

- 2.1 In England, Scotland and Wales, all species of bats are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and as amended, including by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000. They are also protected by European legislation, being included on Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. Taken together, this legislation makes it illegal, *inter alia* to:
- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture a bat
 - deliberately disturb a bat when it is occupying a roost
 - damage, destroy or obstruct access to a bat roost
- 2.2 A bat roost is defined as being any structure or place that is used for shelter or protection, and since it may be in use only occasionally or at specific times of year, a roost retains such designation whether the bats are present or not

3 BADGERS

- 3.1 Badgers are fully protected by the Protection of Badger Act 1992, which subsumed all previous legislation covering this species. This Act makes it an offence *inter alia* to:

- wilfully kill, injure or take, or attempt to kill, injure or take, a badger
- interfere with a badger sett by doing any of the following things, intending to do any of these things or being reckless as to whether one's actions would have any of these consequences:
 - damaging a badger sett or any part of it;
 - destroying a badger sett;
 - obstructing access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett;
 - disturbing a badger when it is occupying a badger sett.

3.2 A badger sett is defined in the Act as any structure or place which displays signs indicating use by a badger. Although a sett may be empty at a certain time, it may be used as part of a regular cycle throughout the year, and may therefore be considered to be in use. Under certain conditions, activities which could otherwise give rise to an offence may be licensed by Natural England. A sett which can be shown to be obviously disused is considered to fall outside the Act.

4 DORMICE

4.1 Dormice are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and as amended). They are also protected by European legislation, being included on Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. Taken together, this legislation makes it illegal, *inter alia* to:

- intentionally or recklessly kill, injure or capture a dormouse
- deliberately disturb a dormouse when it is occupying a nest
- damage, destroy or obstruct access to a dormouse nest

4.2 A dormouse nest is defined as being any structure or place that is used for shelter or protection.

5 BIRDS

5.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 and as amended) protects all wild birds and their nests and eggs. Under this Act it is an offence to:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built
- take or destroy the egg of any wild bird.

5.2 Bird nesting sites are not themselves protected when not in use and the common species are not protected from disturbance whilst occupying their nest-sites. However, certain rare

breeding birds, listed on Schedule 1 of the Act (e.g. barn owls), are also protected against disturbance whilst building a nest or on or near a nest containing eggs or young.

APPENDIX 3

Data Search Results for Locally Valued Sites and Protected Species

Wildlife Sites Report

SITE REFERENCE	NAME	GRID REFERENCE	AREA(ha)	RATIFIED	DESCRIPTION
65/003	Shrub Hill Common	TL036072	6.84	1997	The site is situated in a gently undulating chalk dry valley and comprises several old pastures, an area of old secondary woodland and a length of ancient green lane. The grasslands support large areas of unimproved chalk grassland with species such as Salad Burnet (<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>), Greater Knapweed (<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>), Slender Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>), Fairy Flax (<i>Linum catharticum</i>), Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>), Rough Hawkbit (<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>) and Wild Strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>). These communities grade into more neutral grassland on the lower valley floor and flatter slopes, which include grasses such as Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>) and Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and herbs such as Creeping Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), Yarrow (<i>Achillea millefolium</i>) and Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>). The woodland has a mixed canopy of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), but most notably includes large areas of Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), which are probably native on this site. Old pits in the north corner of the woodland support dense Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). The ancient green lane is dominated by Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) with some Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and Pedunculate Oak. Thick mixed species hedgerows border the site on the southern and western edges and divide the two main grasslands. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland inventory; grassland indicators.
65/004	Harrison's Moor, Boxmoor Common	TL040061	51.18	1997	Series of ancient grazing pastures, on alluvial soils alongside the River Bulbourne, which support dry to marshy, mostly semi-improved, neutral grassland. The site supports an interesting flora which is generally associated with the numerous watercourses that cross the site. Harrison's Moor is perhaps the most diverse area of grassland within the site and supports a mosaic of neutral, dry to marshy grassland. The drier grass supports species such as Crested Dog's-tail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>), Creeping Bent (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Meadow Vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>), Hairy Sedge (<i>Carex hirta</i>), Lesser Stitchwort (<i>Stellaria graminea</i>), Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratensis</i>) and Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>) plus Yellow-rattle (<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>) and Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>) with less common Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>). Wet/marshy grassland has Hard Rush (<i>Juncus inflexus</i>) and much Hairy Sedge with

Wildlife Sites Report

SITE REFERENCE	NAME	GRID REFERENCE	AREA(ha)	RATIFIED	DESCRIPTION
					locally abundant Common Spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>). Other species in the community include Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Glaucous Sedge (<i>Carex flacca</i>), Marsh Horsetail (<i>Equisetum palustre</i>), Brown Sedge (<i>Carex disticha</i>), Oval Sedge (<i>Carex leporina</i>) and Marsh Thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>). Water Whorl-grass (<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>) and the rare Ivy-leaved Crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>) occur along a small drain. Water Voles (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>) have been recorded along the River Bulbourne. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland criteria; species.
65/005	Cress Farm Watercress Beds, Bourne End	TL017065	6.07	1997	A stretch of the River Bulbourne and adjacent land supporting, grassland, old watercress beds and several small lakes/ponds. Varied marginal and aquatic vegetation is recorded with some wider areas of swamp. Species recorded include Reed Sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>), Reed Canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), Bulrush (<i>Typha latifolia</i>), Lesser Pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), Floating Sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>), Water-cress (<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>), Water-crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.) and Water Starwort (<i>Callitriche</i> sp.). Other wetland species include Gypsywort (<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>) and Wild Angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>). The surrounding, drier habitat is generally of low species diversity but species such as Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>) and Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>) have been recorded. A more ruderal type of vegetation has developed on areas of disturbed ground. Scrub around the margins of the site includes willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) scrub with some mature willow, Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) trees (some as old pollards) and Alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) lining the watercourse. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.
65/008	Little Heath & Roseheath Wood	TL017083	10.18	1997	An area of common land comprising Roseheath Wood in the south and the larger Little Heath to the north. Roseheath Wood is old secondary woodland with a canopy of dense Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) with frequent Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>). Some of the Beech has been coppiced in the past. The understorey is mainly Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) and the ground flora is sparse, with Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) dominant and Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) occasional. Roseheath Wood is a mature secondary woodland, predominantly of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) developed on old clay and gravel pits. Beech, Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Birch

Wildlife Sites Report

SITE REFERENCE	NAME	GRID REFERENCE	AREA(ha)	RATIFIED	DESCRIPTION
					(<i>Betula</i> sp.) are also present in the canopy. The shrub layer is mainly Holly, Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>). Other woody species include Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>). The ground flora supports a number of woodland indicators including Common Dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>) and Enchanter's Nightshade (<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Old secondary woodland with semi-natural canopy and varied structure; >2 ha.
65/009	Potten End Green and Pond	TL017088	1.4	1997	A village green of semi-improved neutral grassland with a central acid pond. The grassland supports a good diversity of species with several indicator species recorded such as Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Field Wood-rush (<i>Luzula campestris</i>), Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>) and Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>). A variety of marginal and aquatic species (some introduced) have been recorded from the pond including Rigid Hornwort (<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>), Lesser Spearwort (<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>), Trifid Bur-marigold (<i>Bidens tripartita</i>), Water-plantain (<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>), Canadian Waterweed (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>), Yellow Iris (<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>) and White Water Lily (<i>Nymphaea alba</i>). Fauna recorded from the pond includes several amphibians and numerous invertebrates, including uncommon species. A very rare fungus (nationally) has been recorded from the green. Scrub along the southern boundary adds to the habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators; species.
65/013	Gutteridge Wood	TL012082	8.18	1997	Ancient Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppiced woodland with much Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) and some Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>). Other prominent species include Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) coppice and Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>). The ground flora supports woodland indicators such as Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), Wood Sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>) and Common Dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>). Areas with Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), Bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.) and

Wildlife Sites Report

SITE REFERENCE	NAME	GRID REFERENCE	AREA(ha)	RATIFIED	DESCRIPTION
					Common Nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>) are present. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.
65/015	Brown's Spring and Hollybush Wood	TL025094	7.09	1997	Remnants of ancient semi-natural woodland with varied stand types including Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)/Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)/Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)/Ash woodland on variable soils. Ancient Hazel, Dogwood (<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>) and Guelder-rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>) form part of the canopy in long neglected coppice. Other species present include Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) and Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>). The woodland groundflora is diverse with many woodland indicators recorded including Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>), Wood Spurge (<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>), Giant Fescue (<i>Festuca gigantea</i>), Woodruff (<i>Galium odoratum</i>), Hairy Wood-rush (<i>Luzula pilosa</i>), Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), Wood Sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), Primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>) and Early Dog-violet (<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.
65/017	Dell Wood	TL039090	4.09	1997	Ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/ Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppice-with-standards woodland with Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) coppice and some elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.), plus Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) and Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) at the western end. The southern part of the wood is probably old secondary woodland comprising Pedunculate Oak and Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) with Wild Cherry, Hazel and Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>). Many woodland indicators are present in the ground flora including Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Hairy-brome (<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>), Broad Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>), Woodruff (<i>Galium odoratum</i>), Wood Melick (<i>Melica uniflora</i>), Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>) Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>) and Goldilocks Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>). Common Twayblade (<i>Neottia ovata</i>) has also been recorded. A ditch and pit add habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site and old secondary woodland with a semi-natural canopy and varied structure; woodland indicators.
65/031	Warners End	TL044088	3.05	1997	Ancient semi-natural woodland of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>

Wildlife Sites Report

SITE REFERENCE	NAME	GRID REFERENCE	AREA(ha)	RATIFIED	DESCRIPTION
	Wood				<p>excelsior), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), including some very large specimens, and coppiced Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>); with mostly secondary woodland to the east of European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>) plantation and more recent planting of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>). The understorey includes Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) and Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>). The ground flora supports a good woodland ground flora dominated by Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) with additional species recorded including Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>), Wood Melick (<i>Melica uniflora</i>), Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>), Ramsons (<i>Allium ursinum</i>) and Broad Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Part ancient/part secondary woodland with some semi-natural canopy and field evidence suggesting an ancient origin; part present on Bryant (1822); >1 ha; woodland indicators.</p>
65/038	Gravel Hill Spring Wood	TL045074	1.79	1997	<p>An area of broadleaved woodland bisected by Gravel Hill lane; a sunken green lane with ancient laid hedge remnants. Ancient woodland is present to the south of the lane and old secondary woodland in the north. The ancient semi-natural woodland is composed of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), and remnant Hornbeam coppice with some Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) and Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) coppice is also present. There is a well established ground flora with many woodland indicator species recorded such as Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>), Wood Melick (<i>Melica uniflora</i>), Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), Remote Sedge (<i>Carex remota</i>), Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>), Goldilocks Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>) and Common Dog-violet (<i>Viola riviniana</i>). Moschatel (<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>) has also been recorded. A spring and old pits add habitat diversity. The secondary woodland in the north is composed of mainly Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>), Ash, Wild Cherry, Elm, Sycamore and Horse-chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Part ancient/part secondary broadleaved woodland with a semi-natural canopy and features suggesting an ancient origin; part shown on Bryant (1822); >1 ha; woodland indicators.</p>

Wildlife Sites Report


SITE REFERENCE	NAME	GRID REFERENCE	AREA(ha)	RATIFIED	DESCRIPTION
65/074	Lower Little Heath Farm Grassland	TL021081	2.84	1997	Neutral grassland dominated by grasses, mainly Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) and Red Fescue (<i>Festuca rubra</i>). Herbs recorded include Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>) and Red Bartsia (<i>Odontites vernus</i>). The site supports many anthills and scattered scrub. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.
65/079	Bourne End Churchyard	TL016065	0.35	1997	Churchyard with neutral grassland supporting a species-rich sward. Species recorded include Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Pignut (<i>Conopodium majus</i>), Lady's Bedstraw (<i>Galium verum</i>), Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Meadow Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris</i>), Bulbous Buttercup (<i>R. bulbosus</i>), Burnet-saxifraga (<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>), Field Scabious (<i>Knautia arvensis</i>) and Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>). Gravestones, paths and surrounding hedgerows add habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.
65/084	Bovingdon Reach, Three Crofts, Barnfield	TL029054	21.66	2003	Secondary grassland developed on set-aside arable. A good diversity of grasses and herbs have been recorded from the site, including a number of ruderal and field weed species, such as Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), Sweet Vernal-grass (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), Common Bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>), Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>), Common Knapweed (<i>Centaurea nigra</i>), Common Centaury (<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>), Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), Common Rest-harrow (<i>Ononis repens</i>) and the uncommon Thorn-apple (<i>Datura stramonium</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.
65/088	Moor End Farm	TL03-05-	0	2000	Building and environs important for protected species. Wildlife Site criteria: Species.
65/098	Former Halsey School Playing Field	TL042088	10.61	2009	Site comprising three main areas of habitat. To the west is a large area of uniform species-poor semi-improved grass dominated by False Oat-grass (<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>) and Cock's-foot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>) with some Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>) and Common Couch (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>) with herbs generally uncommon. Further to the east is a lower lying area enclosed to the south and west by steep inward-facing slopes with unimproved neutral to somewhat calcareous grassland which supports a moderately species-rich community of grasses and herbs plus abundant invading shrub and tree species. The sward is dominated by False Oat-grass, Cock's-foot and Yorkshire Fog and herbs recorded include Oxeye Daisy


Wildlife Sites Report

SITE REFERENCE	NAME	GRID REFERENCE	AREA(ha)	RATIFIED	DESCRIPTION
					<p>(Leucanthemum vulgare), Meadow Vetchling (Lathyrus pratensis), Red Clover (Trifolium pratense), Grass Vetchling (Lathyrus nissolia) and Common Spotted-orchid (Pyramidal Orchid (Anacamptis pyramidalis). To the north the third, smaller, area lies on a north-facing slope and is dominated by blocks of broadleaved plantation. The site is important for Roman Snail (Helix pomatia), a protected species. Wildlife Sites Criteria: Species.</p>







HERTFORDSHIRE SPECIES RECORDS

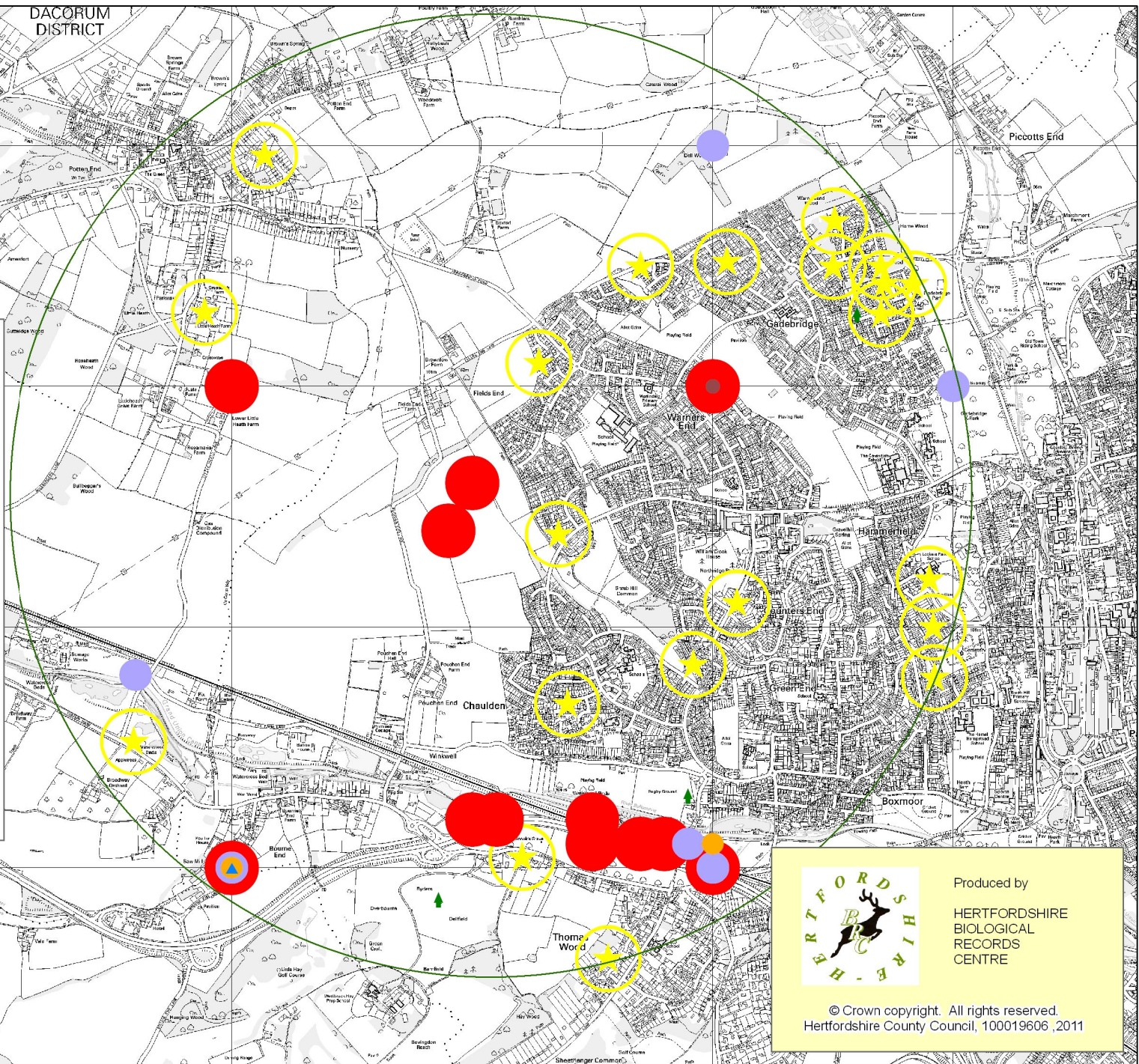
DACORUM DISTRICT

 Search area

 Veteran & mature tree

Species

-  Otter
-  Palmate Newt
-  Great Crested Newt
-  Water Vole
-  Badger
-  Bat



It should be noted that the species dots do not represent the exact location but general area of the species recorded. Many of these records have been exported from a 1km, 2km or even 10km data source. These plans have been supplied for information purposes only. No copying, in whole or part, is permitted. Please observe copyright restrictions.



Produced by
HERTFORDSHIRE
BIOLOGICAL
RECORDS
CENTRE

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved.
Hertfordshire County Council, 100019606 .2011

Species records

SPECIES	YEAR	GRID	1 Km	SITE	PROTECTED	BAP	LBAP
Brown Long-Eared Bat	1991		TL0108	Little Heath Farm	1	1	0
Brown Long-Eared Bat	2001		TL0208	Potten End, Rambling Way	1	1	0
Brown Long-Eared Bat	1999		TL0306	Moor End Farm	1	1	0
Brown Long-Eared Bat	1992		TL0408	Home Wood	1	1	0
Brown Long-Eared Bat	2004		TL0407	Lockers Park School	1	1	0
Chiroptera (Bat)	1997		TL0106	Bourne End Churchyard	1	0	0
Chiroptera (Bat)	2002		TL0305	Hemel, Haywood Drive	1	0	0
Chiroptera (Bat)	1995		TL0306	Hemel, Shrub Hill Road	1	0	0
Chiroptera (Bat)	2001		TL0406	Boxmoor, The Cornfields	1	0	0
Natterer's Bat	1999		TL0306	Moor End Farm	1	0	1
Pipistrelle 45 Khz Bat	2002		TL0308	Hemel, Polehanger Lane	1	1	0
Pipistrelle 45 Khz Bat	2004		TL0408	Galley Hill	1	1	0
Pipistrelle 45 Khz Bat	2003		TL0408	Pescott Hill, Hemel Hempstead	1	1	0
Pipistrelle 45 Khz Bat	2003		TL0306	Hemel, Lindlings	1	1	0
Pipistrelle 45 Khz Bat	2004		TL0408	Hemel, Woodview	1	1	0
Pipistrelle Bat	1999		TL0306	Moor End Farm	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	2004		TL0308	Hemel, The Copse	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	1989		TL0307	Newlands Road, Hemel Hempstead.	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	1988		TL0408	Marlins Turn	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	1988		TL0408	Marlins Turn	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	1990		TL0407	Hemel Hempstead	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	1989		TL0408	Middle Knights Mill, Hemel Hempstead	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	2004		TL0408	Manscroft Road	1	0	0
Pipistrelle Bat	1996		TL0407	Boxmoor, Park Hill Road	1	0	0
Badger	1985		TL0206	TL00I	1	0	0
Badger	1985		TL0208	TL00J	1	0	0
Badger	2000		TL0207	Hedgerow east of Pouchen End Lane	1	0	0
Badger	2004		TL0306	A41 west	1	0	0
Badger	2000		TL0307	Hedgerow west of Shrub Hill	1	0	0
Badger	2000		TL0306	A41 east Boxmoor area	1	0	0
Badger	1998		TL0306	A41 east (Boxmoor)	1	0	0
Badger	2001		TL0306	A41	1	0	0
Badger	2004		TL0306	A41 east	1	0	0
Badger	2004		TL0306	A41 east	1	0	0
Badger	2004		TL0306	A41east	1	0	0
Badger	1985		TL0406	TL00N	1	0	0
Badger	1985		TL0408	TL00P	1	0	0
Water Vole	1987	TL020060	TL0206	TL00I	1	1	1
Water Vole	1987	TL040060	TL0406	TL00N	1	1	1
Water Vole	1988	TL0409	TL0409	Meadow by River Gade S. of Grist House Farm	1	1	1
Water Vole	1988	TL0508	TL0508	River Gade, Piccotts End	1	1	1
Water Vole	1997	TL016068	TL0106	Grand Union Canal, River Bulbourne	1	1	1
Water Vole	1998	TL039061	TL0306	Boxmoor Common	1	1	1
Water Vole	2000	TL0508	TL0508	Gadebridge Park	1	1	1
Great Crested Newt	1982	TL020060	TL0206	TL00I	1	1	1
Great Crested Newt	1982	TL040061	TL0406	Boxmoor Common	1	1	1
Palmate Newt	1987	TL020060	TL0206	Pix Farm, Bourne End	0	0	0
Otter	1974	TL040080	TL0408		1	1	1

Ancient Woodland Inventory sites

NAME	WOOD TYPE	AREA (ha)
Brown's Spring	Ancient Semi-natural Woodland	6.40
Bullbeggars Wood	Ancient Semi-natural Woodland	1.99
Dell Wood	Ancient Semi-natural Woodland	4.08
Gutteridge Wood	Ancient Semi-natural Woodland	8.61
Hollybush Wood	Ancient Semi-natural Woodland	0.94

Veteran & Mature Tree records

SPECIES	SURVEY DATE	GIRTH (cm)	SITE	ADDRESS	CONTEXT	EASTING	NORTHING	RECORD NUMBER
Lime species	15/02/1999		400 West Brook Way		PL, Parkland	502860	205870	35
Oak	17/07/2000		481 Outside 1 Pescot Hill	Hemel Hempstead	UT, Urban Tree	504600	208300	719
Oak	03/12/2000		495 Chaulden Lane	Hemel Hempstead	HR, Hedgerow	503900	206300	785