

## (Nomansland Common Woodlands)

Date (from/to)	2014 - 2034
Date of last review [UKWAS 2.1.3]	N/A
Owner/tenant	St Albans City & District Council (SADC)
Agent/contact	Nick Sherriff- SADC
Signed declaration of tenure rights and agreements to public availability of the plan [UKWAS 1.1.3/1.1.5/2.1.2]	

### 1 Background information

#### 1.1 Location

Nearest town, village or feature	Wheathampstead
Grid reference	
Total area (ha)	

#### 1.2 Description of the woodland(s) in the landscape

Nomansland Common is situated within the parishes of Wheathampstead and Sandridge, approximately 2 miles north of the City of St Albans, Hertfordshire. The common is divided by the B561 St Albans Road, Ferrers Lane, Down Green Lane and Drovers Lane.

The common comprises of a dry valley of semi-open common land of heath and broadleaved woodland, which surrounds the farmstead of Nomansland. The Common is bounded by ancient hedgerows and small woods, with a network of ancient green lanes and tracks that run into and across the common.

(Much of the farmland to the south and east of the common is currently being converted to broad-leaved woodland by the Woodland Trust's Heartwood Forest project)

## 1.3 History of Management

Up until the Second World War, Nomansland Common was dominated by heath and acid grassland, with small amounts of scrub and occasional scrub Oaks. Post-war, grazing of the Common declined and trees and scrub began to invade large areas. Today approximately 50% of the Common is covered by W10 Oak woodland / W21 Scrub.

Management of the woodland over the last ten to fifteen years has primarily involved ride management along the main footpaths, a small amount of selective thinning of Oak and halo thinning around mature, open grown oaks.

## 2 Woodland Information

### 2.1 Areas and features

Designated Areas	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Special areas for conservation (SACs)			
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)			
Ramsar Sites (see note on Guidance)			
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)			
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)			
Other designations (e.g. National Park (NP) / World Heritage Site)			
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)			
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)			
TPO / Conservation Area (CA)			
Details			
Rare and important species	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Red Data Book or BAP species			X
Rare, threatened, EPS or SAP species			X
Details See Appendix 1			
Habitats	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)			
Other semi-natural woodland	1.	X	
Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS)			X
Semi-natural features in PAWS			
Woodland margins and hedges	1.	X	X

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Veteran and other notable trees			
Breeding sites			
Habitats of notable species	1.		X
Unimproved grasslands	1.		X
Rides and open ground	1.	X	X
Valuable wildlife communities		X	X
Feeding area			
Lowland heath	1.		X
Peatlands			
Others			
<p>Details</p> <p>W10 Oak Woodland / W21 Scrub</p> <p>Lowland Acid Grassland - UK &amp; Hertfordshire BAP habitat</p> <p>Lowland Heathland - UK &amp; Hertfordshire BAP habitat</p>			

<b>Water</b>	<b>Map No.</b>	<b>In Woodland</b>	<b>Adjacent to woodland</b>
Watercourses			
Lakes			
Ponds			
Wetland habitats			
<p>Details</p> <p>There are no aquatic habitats on site</p>			
<b>Landscape</b>	<b>Map No.</b>	<b>In Woodland</b>	<b>Adjacent to woodland</b>
Landscape designated areas			
Landscape features			
Rock exposures			
Historic landscapes	2.		
Areas of the woodland prominent from roads	2.	X	
Areas of the woodland prominent from settlements			
<p>Details</p> <p>The woodland is prominent from the numerous roads that dissect the common. Nomansland Common is a historic landscape</p>			
<b>Cultural features</b>	<b>Map No.</b>	<b>In Woodland</b>	<b>Adjacent to woodland</b>
Public rights of way	2.	X	X
Prominent viewing points	2.		X
Existing permissive footpaths			
Proposed permissive footpaths			

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Areas managed with traditional management systems			
<p>Details</p> <p>There are numerous Rights of Way that lead to the common but none that actually cross it, however as registered common, Nomansland is Open Access land and there are numerous permissive paths across the common. From the southern side of the Common there are panoramic views across the wooded areas to the north.</p>			
Archaeological Features	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Scheduled monument			
Historical feature (Inc. designed landscapes, registered parks and gardens)			
Other			
<p>Details</p> <p>There are no scheduled ancient monuments at Nomansland Common, though there are a number of ditches, banks and hollows across the site that have never been fully investigated.</p> <p>There have also been a number of archaeological finds, such as coins and flint tools, from a variety of historical periods.</p>			

### 2.2 Woodland resource characteristics

**Amenity:** Nomansland Common is a very popular recreational area for leisure, family & dog walking, horse riding and flying kites & model aeroplanes.

**Biodiversity:** The Common is a haven for wildlife and the heathland to the north of Ferrers Lane is some of the best in south Hertfordshire. The site continues to support a wealth of distinctive plants, including Dwarf Gorse and Heather.

Rare insects associated with heathland can still be found at Nomansland, including rare Grasshoppers, Butterflies and Bees. The lowland dry acid grassland and lowland heathland habitats found at Nomansland Common are priority habitats in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and in the Hertfordshire BAP Nomansland Common is cited as a key heathland site in the county for restoration.

**Timber:** The woodland has never been managed intensively for the production of timber and hence there is a little diversity in the age structure of the woodland and little or no natural regeneration. Volumes are hard to estimate and there is little point in mensuration as the difficulties and costs make it un-economic.

*Hardwood Firewood:* The majority of produce from any thinning work would be hardwood firewood.

*Chip wood:* A certain amount of hardwood chip maybe produced from brash / lop and top.

*Saw logs:* Some saw logs may be produced from removing occasional mature trees, however the absence of management for timber has resulted in large numbers of small, poor quality trees, but a lack of large, good quality stems.

### 2.3 Site description

The woodland of Nomansland Common is concentrated to the northern half of the site, with small amounts to the western and eastern edges.

The woods are predominately of Oak, with small amounts of Birch and Sycamore and occasional Wild Cherry & Ash.

The shrub layer is dominated by Hawthorn, with occasional patches of Blackthorn and small amounts of Crab Apple, Hazel, Holly, Gorse, and Sallow in the wetter areas.

The ground flora is dominated by Bramble with occasional patches of Honeysuckle, Nettle, Male Fern and Bluebell.

### 2.4 Significant hazards, constraints and threats

#### Hazards

Several of the woodland areas border housing of the hamlet of Nomansland and its associated services. See map 1.

The common is also dissected by several roads that run through the woodland areas and which require regular monitoring for health and safety issues.

#### Constraints

The site is popular with the public for recreation, so clear felling of compartments would not be appropriate.

Access to some of the woodland areas to extract timber safely and efficiently is limited.

#### Threats

The main threat to the woodland is a continued lack of management, leading to further decline in the quality of the timber; a lack of natural regeneration and replanting to restock compartments and large numbers of dangerous and hung up trees

## 3 Long term vision, management objectives and strategy

### 3.1 Long term vision

The long term vision for this woodland is to manage it as visually attractive high forest using continuous cover principles.

### 3.2 Management Objectives

1. Maintain the existing extent of woodland at Nomansland Common
2. Enhance the biodiversity value of the developing woodland
3. Promote access by visitors to the wooded parts of the Common
4. Enable the long term development of high quality timber and woodland products

### 3.3 Strategy

- Selectively thin Oak to favour the best quality stems
- Halo thin around occasional open grown Oaks
- Group fell stands of Sycamore and remove any other non native trees and shrubs, such as Cherry Laurel
- Promote natural regeneration of Oak and the shrub layer, replant gaps in the canopy if natural regeneration is not successful.

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- Widen existing rides and footpaths by thinning and group felling of large trees, coppicing scrub on a 5-10 year rotation and annual flailing of rough grass strips alongside paths.

## 3.4 Woodfuel Initiative

Would you be interested in receiving information on funding opportunities for the purchase of harvesting machinery or wood fuel boilers, or for grants that support timber production from your woodlands?

**No**

## 4 Management prescriptions/operations

### 4.1 Silvicultural systems

#### 4.1.1 Harvesting

Oak will be thinned selectively to retain and favour the best quality stems. The aim would be to carry out thinning around every 5- 10 years and conjunction with group felling of Sycamore to create openings in the canopy to enable natural regeneration of Oak and native shrub species.

#### 4.1.2 Phased felling and restructuring of plantations

No clear felling is planned.

#### 4.1.3 Establishment, restocking and regeneration

Restocking will be by natural regeneration, supplemented by planting of Oak and other native broadleaves, if necessary to attain target density of 1100 stems per ha.

New planting to be protected by 1.2m tree shelters; hand weeding will be carried out annually around the base until trees are fully established.

### 4.2 New planting

Any restocking planting will use material from Local provenance Region 40, Seed Zone 5.

Trees will be bare root whips 40-60, protected by 1.2m tree shelters; hand weeding will be carried out annually around the base until trees are fully established.

## 4.3 Other operations

Proposed additions to guidance to clarify consideration of design impacts etc. [UKWAS 3.2.1/3.2.2], to add reference to local native seed zones and FRM regulations [UKWAS 6.3.3].

## 4.4 Protection and maintenance

### 4.4.1 Pest and disease management

There are known to be large numbers of rabbits on the Common, these are kept under control by regular ferreting.

Anecdotal evidence suggests damage by deer and squirrels is not a major problem in the woodland. However, any planting will be protected and natural regeneration will be closely monitored and action taken if damage occurs.

New planting would be relatively small amounts and weed control would be by use of mulch mats & mulch and regular hand weeding. It is anticipated that no pesticide use will be required, other than stump treatment of non-native species.

### 4.4.2 Fire plan

Due to the broadleaf nature of the woodland the risk of fire is thought to be low, however the neighbouring heath and acid grassland are occasionally subject to minor fires from campfires and vandals.

In the event of a fire being reported the Fire Service will be contacted immediately.

Bottles, broken glass, burnt out cars and illegal fly tipping all add to the risk that a fire can be started accidentally. Site cleansing, litter picking and fly tipping removal are carried out on a regular basis.

All parts of the wood are close enough to roads and tracks for the fire Service to reach. There are no watercourses or supplies within the woodlands suitable for fire fighting, though a water supply is available in the hamlet of Nomansland, at West End Farm and at the cricket Club.

Rendezvous points for staff and contractors will be at the nearest entrance to the site of the fire, or if it is obvious, at the fire site. In the event of the Fire Service being called out it must be borne in mind that they will not have a detailed knowledge of the wood



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and the various woodland areas, so a well known location should be used. In addition, someone with up to date knowledge of the quickest, and best, route to the fire through the effected woodland should meet them.

The rendezvous points to meet the Fire Service are: the main woodland access points nearest the fires. (See maps).

### 4.4.3 Waste disposal and pollution

Specifications for contractors stipulate that waste must be removed and disposed of in accordance with current legislation and best practice. Contractors are also supplied with guidance on waste disposal and Oil & fuel spillage, including the carrying of spillage kits on all vehicles.

Only legally approved herbicides will be used on site and will be stored according to best practice and AFAG guidelines, such as away from watercourses and sensitive sites.

### 4.4.4 Protection from unauthorised activities

All entrances to the site are secured with bollards and or barriers to prevent unauthorised access. Regular patrolling is also carried out by a site ranger and local authority parks managers.

### 4.4.5 Protection of other identified services and values

N/A

## 4.5 Game management

N/A

## 4.6 Protecting and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and special features

### 4.6.1 Management of designated areas

N/A

### 4.6.2 Measures to enhance biodiversity and other special features [UKWAS 2.1.1/6.1.1]

The entire woodland is to be managed primarily for biodiversity. Silviculture will utilise gradual thinning and use continuous cover principles to maintain the ecosystem whilst encouraging increased natural regeneration.

#### Provision of Deadwood Habitat

It is recognised that deadwood provides an important habitat and that its provision is important for maintaining biodiversity within the forest. Management will allow for the retention of both standing and fallen deadwood where it does not pose a hazard. Deadwood volumes will aim to be increased to a minimum of 20m<sup>3</sup>/ha or 5-10% of stand volume (50% standing / 50% fallen).

In areas used by public, a proportion of trees felled as part of harvesting or tree safety works will be retained as monoliths at a safe height. In areas outside public usage, standing deadwood will be left. Small scale wind throw will not be removed from the woodland.

#### Protection of important habitats

Habitats of notable species, such as birds, bats and badgers, will be protected during operations. Badger setts will be identified on hazard maps and clearly marked on site and left undisturbed. The woodland will be surveyed prior to operations for habitats of important species, protection measures implemented and briefed to operators.

### 4.6.3 Special measures for ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and semi-natural woodland (SNW)

Areas of SNW are shown on map 4. Management will be low impact, utilising a continuous cover silvicultural system to maintain a diverse stand structure, restocked via natural regeneration.

All management operations carried out in the SNW areas will be in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard and Forest Practice Guides for semi-natural woodlands.

The whole woodland will be managed using continuous cover principles. Non-native species, such as Sycamore regeneration will be controlled through selective felling during operations.

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### 4.6.4 Special measures for plantation on ancient woodland site (PAWS)

N/A

### 4.6.5 Measures to mitigate impacts on landscape and neighbouring land [UKWAS 3.1.2]

The local landscape of the Common will be protected by employing low impact silvacultural systems to promote structural diversity. The composition of tree species will not be changed unless significantly affected by pests, disease or climate change, in which case they will be gradually replaced through selective felling of affected specimens during harvesting operations.

No clear felling will be carried out, which might otherwise have negative impacts on the local landscape.

## 4.7 Management of social and cultural values

### 4.7.1 Archaeology and sites of cultural interest

There are no scheduled ancient monuments at Nomansland Common, though there are a number of ditches, banks and hollows across the site that have never been fully investigated.

There have also been a number of archeological finds, such as coins and flint tools, from a variety of historical periods.

### 4.7.2 Public access and impacts on local people

Rides will be maintained by annual cutting for public access.

Restrictions to public access are expected during tree felling works. Contractors will be made aware of the risks to public safety and take added precautions, to be detailed in risk assessments. Signs should be used to notify public of operations and associated dangers. Footpaths may be temporarily closed at these times, however should not be relied on to prevent access.

Regular tree safety inspections and appropriate remedial works will be undertaken along all Public Rights of Way, car parks and paths heavily used by the public. These will be undertaken every 1-3 years depending on the likelihood of failure and perceived risk to the public.

## 5 Consultation

Organisation/individual	Date received	Comment	Response/action
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Joint Nomansland Common Committee			
Wheathampstead Parish Council, via the JNCC			
SADC Open Spaces Committee			
Althorp Estate			
Sandridge Parish Council, via the JNCC			
Forestry Commission			

## 6 Monitoring plan summary

Objective number, issue or UKWAS Requirement	Indicator	Method of assessment	Monitoring period	Responsibility	How will information be used
1.	Extent of Woodland	Remapping of habitats	Every 5 years	SADC/CMS	
2.	Woodland management works	Record keeping of works carried out	Annual	SADC	
3.	Grounds maintenance contract	Contract monitoring	Monthly	SADC	
4.	Sufficient natural regeneration of desirable species	Visual inspection of managed areas	Every 5 years	SADC	

## 7 Work programmes

### 7.1 Outline long-term work programme (2014 - 2034)

(Use this table to outline medium to long term areas of work)

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Cpt. Ref or Name	Activity	Year ( <i>tick</i> )	
		6-10	11-20
	Selective felling	✓	
	Selective felling		✓
	Halo thinning	✓	
	Halo thinning		✓
	Group Felling	✓	
	Group Felling		✓
	Removal of non native species (Cherry laurel & Knotweed)	✓	
	Removal of non native species(Cherry laurel & Knotweed)		✓

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## 7.2 Short-term work programme (2014 - 2019)

(Use this table to collect basic inventory data for the woodland areas you propose to work during the next 5 years)

Cpt. Ref / Name	Area (ha)	Main Species	P. Year	Yield Class	Activity	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
1a	2.7	Oak			Selective felling, group felling, & removal of non-native species	✓				
3a	1.1	Oak			Selective felling, group felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species		✓			
3b	0.8	Oak			Selective felling, group felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species		✓			
3c	0.3	Oak			Selective felling, group felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species		✓			
4a	1.9	Oak			Selective felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species		✓			
4b	0.3	Oak			Halo thinning & removal of non-native species		✓			
5a	0.5	Oak			Selective felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species		✓			
5b	0.8	Oak			Selective felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species		✓			
1b	5.9	Oak			Selective felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species			✓		
1c	0.6	Oak			Selective felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species			✓		
2b	4.6	Oak			Selective felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species				✓	
2c	2.5	Oak			Selective felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species				✓	
2a	3.2	Oak			Selective felling, group felling, Halo thinning & removal of non-native species					✓



## 8 Costing Operations

Outline projected costs and income over plan period. Please read guidance note for further information.

## 9 Maps

It is recommended that you show as much information on subject based maps as possible. For example, a map showing site constraints or a concept map showing the main proposals.

List all maps here and append to plan:

Map no./Title	Description

## 10 Thinning, felling and restocking proposals

The template and guidance should be carefully followed to aid production of a good management plan, and ensure that we can pay the grant.

Most of the template will need to be completed by everyone, but the following sections are not compulsory, unless you wish to apply for woodfuel grants or Category B approval.

- You must complete **Section 10, Table A** if you want to use the plan to gain Wood Fuel WIG support or seek funding through other wood fuel initiatives.
- You must complete **Section 10, Table B** if you want to gain 10 year thinning and felling approval and / or meet the requirements of Category B.

This section **should not be completed** for any other applications.





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### 10.2 Table B

This section must be fully completed by the applicant if they wish to gain felling licence approval from the Forestry Commission. The work detailed below must match the proposals set out in the plan. For details on how to complete this table, please refer to **EWGS4 – Woodland Regeneration** for guidance and Tree Felling guidance.

4. Cpt. / Sub Cpt.	5. Area (ha)	6. % area to be worked	7. Type of felling	8.		9. Felling licence type	10.		11. Preferred claim year	13.		14. % Estab. by natural regen	Standard proposals	12. Notes / Details
				% of felled area comprising:			Change in woodland type			Restock mixture				
				BL	CON		From	To		Species	%			
1a	2.7	30%	SF	-	100	C	PAWS	Nat	11/12	POK	40%	10%	1(i)	example
1a	2.7	100%		100					15/16			100		
3a	1.1	100%		100					16/17					
3b	0.8	100%		100					16/17					
3c	0.3	100%		100					16/17					
4a	1.9	100%		100					16/17					
4b	0.3	100%		100					16/17					
5a	0.5	100%		100					16/17					
5b	0.8	100%		100					16/17					
1b	5.9	100%		100					17/18					
1c	0.6	100%		100					17/18					
2b	4.6	100%		100					18/19					
2c	2.5	100%		100					18/19					

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2a	3.2	100%		100					19/20				
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# Woodland Management Plan

## Appendix 1.

### Protected and / or notable habitats recorded at Nomansland Common

(Adapted from the Herts BAP, Herts & Middlesex Wildlife Trust, April 1998)

Habitat	UK priority	Extent Criteria				Quality criteria			
		Local decline	Proportion in local area	Local rarity	Local threat	Fragmented / restoration	Important for key species	Viability	Local distinctiveness
Lowland acid grassland	Key	Declining		Rare	Direct	Fragmented (extendable)	Key species	Potentially viable	
Lowland heathland	Key	Declining		Rare	Direct and Indirect	Fragmented (extendable)		Potentially viable with acid grassland	

#### Key

##### Extent criteria,

**UK BAP**, Key habitat as identified in UK Steering Group Report,

**Local decline**, Local decline rate; rapid = 50 - 100% decline in habitat extent over the past 25 years, Declining = 24 - 49% decline in past 25 years; Stable = 24% decline or 24% increase over previous 25 years, Increase = 24 - 49% over previous 25 years, Rapidly Increasing = 50- 100% increase over previous 25 years.

**Proportion in local area**, Significant = Local habitat forms 10 -19% of total UK resource, Isolated = Local habitat is isolated from other areas of the same habitat.

**Local Rarity**, Rare = Habitat currently covers less than 0.6% of total BAP area, Scarce = Habitat currently covers 0.6 - 4% of total BAP area, Common = Habitat covers more than 4% of the total BAP area.

**Local threat**, Directly threatened = Habitat directly threatened by lack of or inappropriate management, indirectly threatened = Habitat indirectly threatened by generic factors (e.g. recreation and pollution)

##### Quality criteria,

**Fragmented / restoration**, Continuous (extendable) Habitat continuous with potential for in increase in area; Continuous (fixed area) - Habitat continuous with no potential for increase in area; Fragmented (extendable) Habitat fragmented with potential for increase in area; Fragmented (fixed area) Habitat fragmented with no potential for increase in area.

**Important for key species**, Habitat important for local BAP priority species

**Viability**, Viable = Habitat above minimum viable size, potentially viable = Habitat currently below minimum viable size but with potential for increase, Non-viable = Habitat below minimum viable size with no potential for increase.

**Local distinctiveness**, Habitat which is particularly associated with the local area this may be a characteristic habitat or one of special historical or cultural importance.

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### Protected and / or notable species recorded at Nomansland Common

(Table based on the Herts BAP, Herts & Middlesex Wildlife Trust (April 1998), data provided by the County Recorders of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society)

Taxon	Vernacular	Red Data	National status	Legally protected	Herts BAP	Uk priority	Local decline	Local rarity	Local threat	Position in range	Local distinctiveness	Herts acid grassland Indicator Species
<b>Plants</b>												
<i>Galeopsis Speciosa</i>	Large Hemp-nettle	Vulnerable										
<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin	Near threatened			X		Decline	Scarce	Direct			X
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell			WCA 1981	X	Long list	Stable	Common			Flagship	
<i>Leptodontium gemmacens</i>	Thatch Moss	Vulnerable	Nationally rare		X	Middle list		Scarce		Localised		
<i>Ulex gallii</i>	Western Gorse							Rare (only site in Herts)				
<i>Ulex minor</i>	Dwarf Gorse							Scarce	Direct		Typical	
<i>Rubus hylocharis</i>	Bramble micro-species							Scarce				
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass											X
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent											X
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather											X
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge											X
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath-grass											X
<i>Festuca filiformis</i>	Fine-leaved											X

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Taxon	Vernacular	Red Data	National status	Legally protected	Herts BAP	Uk priority	Local decline	Local rarity	Local threat	Position in range	Local distinctiveness	Herts acid grassland Indicator Species
	Sheep's fescue											
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw											X
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw											X
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass											X
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush											X
<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>	Bird's-foot / Common Birds foot											X
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil											X
<i>Potentilla x mixta (P. anglica or erecta x reptans)</i>	Hybrid Cinqfoil											X
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel											X
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony											X
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse / Furze											X
<b>Invertebrates</b>												
<i>Myrmeleo tetricus</i>	Mottled grasshopper							Rare				
<i>Euheptaulacus villosus</i>	a dung beetle		Nationally scarce									
<i>Lissodema cursor</i>	a false weevil		Nationally scarce									
<i>Bembidion stephensi</i>	a ground beetle											
<i>Myrmica schencki</i>	a species of ant		Nationally					Rare (1 of				

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Taxon	Vernacular	Red Data	National status	Legally protected	Herts BAP	Uk priority	Local decline	Local rarity	Local threat	Position in range	Local distinctiveness	Herts acid grassland Indicator Species
			scarce					only 2 sites in Herts)				
<i>Myrmica lobicornis</i>	a species of ant							Rare (1 of only 7 sites in Herts)				
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath butterfly					Long list						
<b>Reptiles / Amphibians</b>												
<i>Lacert vivipara</i>	Common Lizard			WCA 1981								
<b>Mammals</b>												
<i>Myotis nattereri.</i>	Natterer's			WCA 1981	X							
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle			WCA 1981								
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-Eared			WCA 1981								
<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger			Badgers Act 1992 WCA 1981								
<b>Birds</b>												
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch		Red List			Priority species						
<i>Alauda arvensis subsp. arvensis/scotica</i>	Skylark		Red List			Priority species						
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge		Red List			Priority						

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Taxon	Vernacular	Red Data	National status	Legally protected	Herts BAP	Uk priority species	Local decline	Local rarity	Local threat	Position in range	Local distinctiveness	Herts acid grassland Indicator Species
						species						
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow		Red List			Priority species						
<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Linnet		Red List			Priority species						
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush		Red List		X	Priority species						
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling		Red List			Priority species						
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer		Red List			Priority species						
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull		Amber List									
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo		Amber List			Priority species						
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock		Amber List									
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare		Amber List									
<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	Firecrest		Amber List									
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest		Amber List									
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker		Amber List									
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull		Amber List									
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush		Amber List									
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing		Amber List									
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove		Amber List									



## Woodland Management Plan

Taxon	Vernacular	Red Data	National status	Legally protected	Herts BAP	Uk priority	Local decline	Local rarity	Local threat	Position in range	Local distinctiveness	Herts acid grassland Indicator Species
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow		Amber List									
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler		Amber List									

### Key

**Red Data**, A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium term future.

**National status**, Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria. Red / Amber lists – Birds of Conservation Concern

**Legally protected**, WCA 1981 = Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

**Herts BAP**, A species with an action plan within the Hertfordshire Biodiversity action Plan.

**UK priority**, This list, a result of the most comprehensive analysis ever undertaken in the UK, contains 1149 species and 65 habitats that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). The habitats and species have been prioritised into a series of lists; Short, Middle, Long and Additional.

**Local decline**, Local decline rate; rapid = 50 - 100% of number/range over previous 25 years, Decline = 24 - 49%; Stable 24% decline or 24 % increase over previous 25 years, Increase = 24 - 49% increase in number/range over previous 25 years, Rapid Increase 50- 100% increase over previous 25 years.

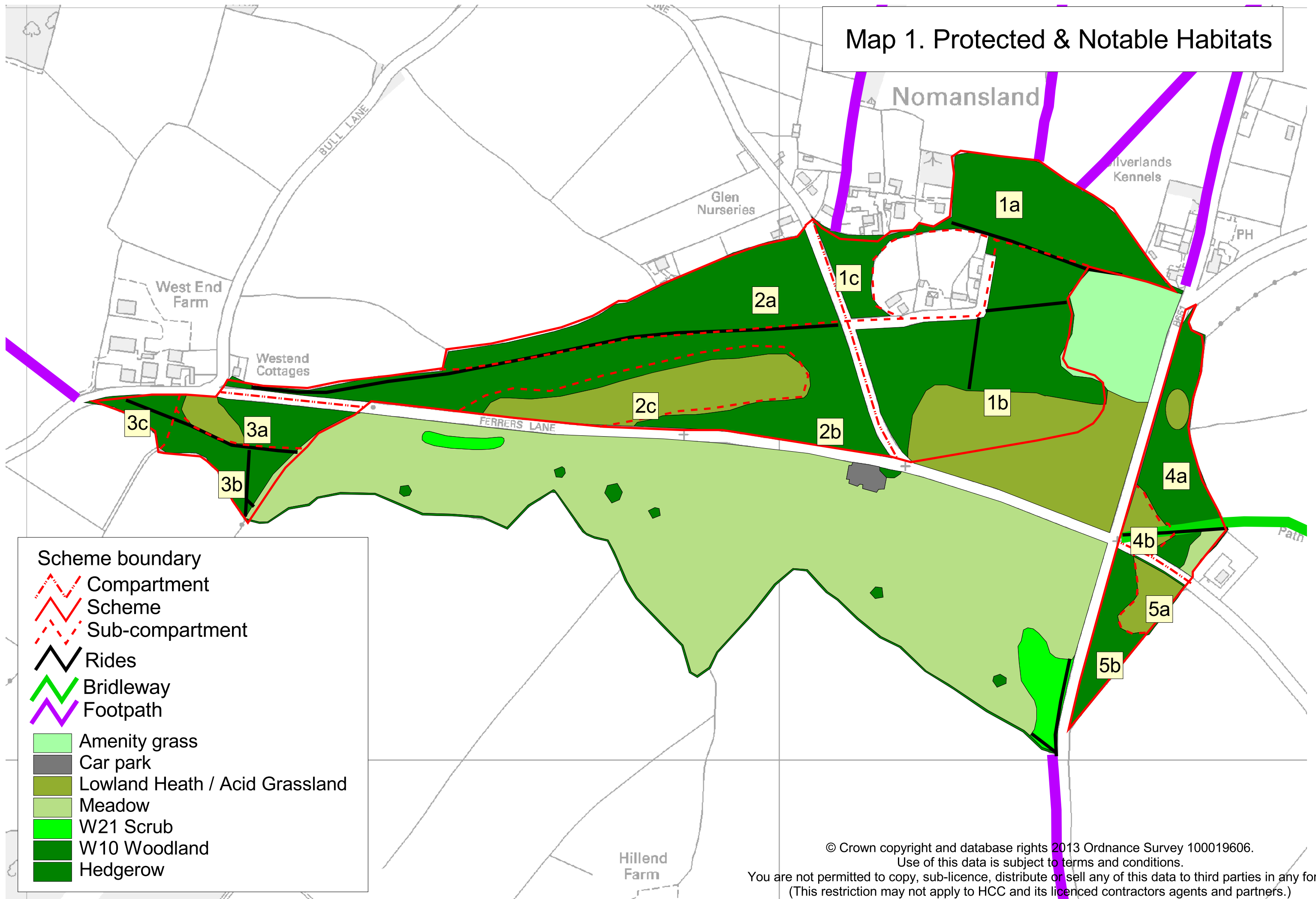
**Local rarity**, Rare; occurs in 0.6% or fewer tetrads, Scarce occurs in 0.6-4% of tetrads, Common occurs in 4% + of tetrads, Extinct 0% tetrads.

**Local threat**, Direct - Species with specific habitats requirements which are directly threatened by lack of or inappropriate management, Indirect - Species threatened indirectly by human activities at the local level.

**Position in range**, Position in geographic range; Localised - local population forms 10-19% of the species uk population, Isolated - Local population is isolated from other populations and is likely to contribute to genetic diversity of the species, Outlying - Species is at the edge of its range in the BAP area.

**Local distinctiveness**, Flagship - High profile species used to illustrate wider environmental issues, Keystone - ecologically important species which can be used to indicate habitat quality, Typical - species not necessarily of conservation concern, but which are associated or characteristic of the locality.

# Map 1. Protected & Notable Habitats

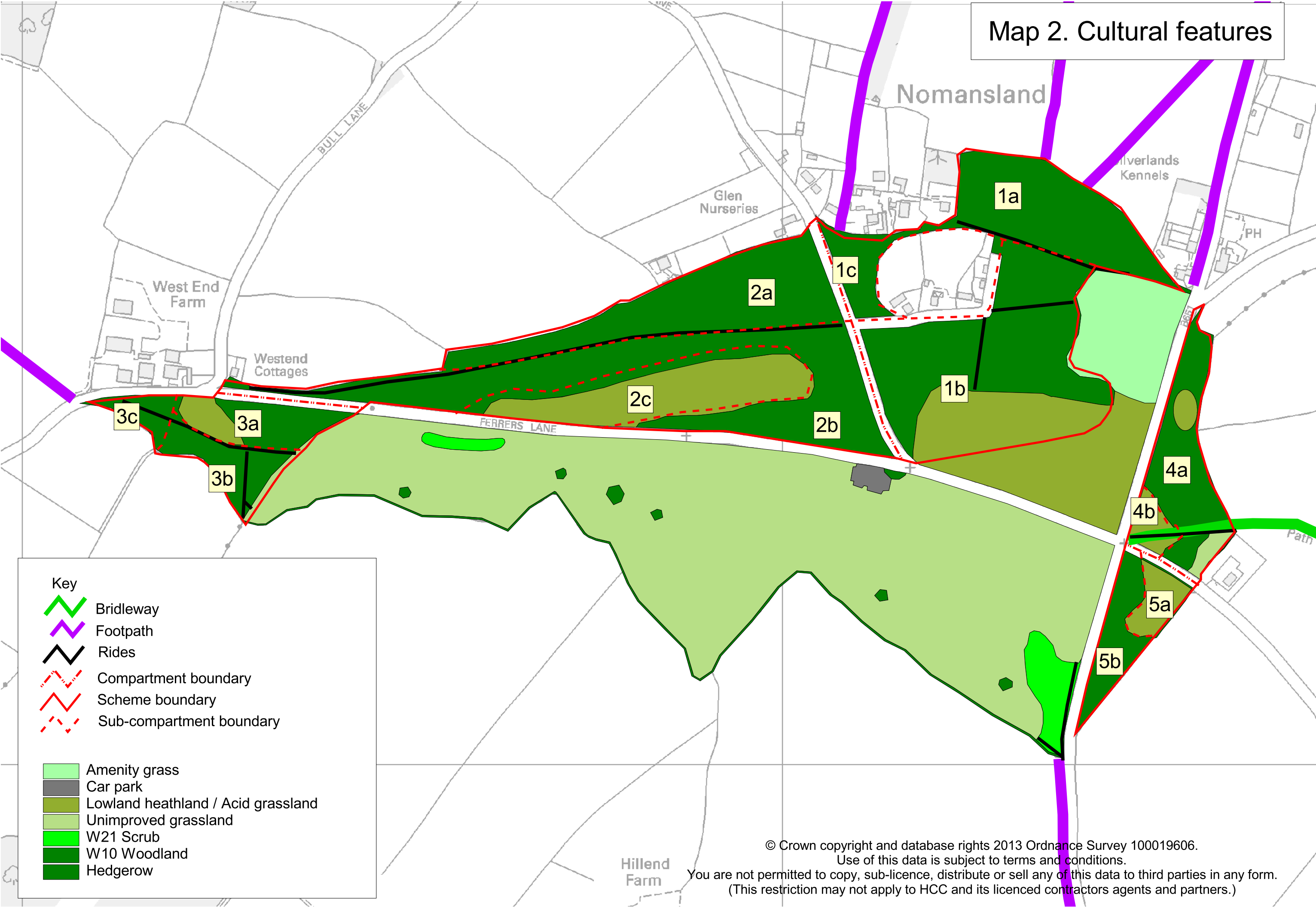


**Scheme boundary**

- Compartment
- Scheme
- Sub-compartment
- Rides
- Bridleway
- Footpath
- Amenity grass
- Car park
- Lowland Heath / Acid Grassland
- Meadow
- W21 Scrub
- W10 Woodland
- Hedgerow

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# Map 2. Cultural features



- Key**
- Bridleway
  - Footpath
  - Rides
  - Compartment boundary
  - Scheme boundary
  - Sub-compartment boundary

- Amenity grass
- Car park
- Lowland heathland / Acid grassland
- Unimproved grassland
- W21 Scrub
- W10 Woodland
- Hedgerow

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