

Data Search Results 02/05/2018

HERC Ref: 201805_003

RAMSAR

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Wetlands are designated, protected and promoted in order to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands, which are broadly defined to include marsh, fen, peatland and water.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation are sites designated by Member States under the EC Habitats Directive. The aim is to establish a European network of important high quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving habitats and species considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level.

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Special Protection Areas are designated under the EC Birds Directive, to conserve the habitat of certain rare or vulnerable birds and regularly occurring migratory birds. Any significant pollution or disturbance to or deterioration of these sites has to be avoided.

National Nature Reserves (NNR)

National Nature Reserves are statutory reserves established for the nation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. NNRs may be owned by relevant national body (e.g. Natural England in England) or established by agreement; a few are owned and managed by non-statutory bodies. NNRs cover a selection of the most important sites for nature conservation in the UK.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are areas notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981, as being of 'special interest for nature conservation'. They represent the finest sites for wildlife and natural features in Great Britain supporting many characteristic, rare and endangered species, habitats and natural features. Notification as a SSSI is primarily a legal mechanism organised by Natural England and selected according to specific criteria. The *Guidelines for the Selection of Biological SSSIs*, published in 1989 by the Joint Nature Conservancy Council, set down the selection criteria for both biological and geological SSSIs.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Land owned, leased or managed by Local Authorities and designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. A site of some nature conservation value managed for educational objectives - no need for SSSI status. Some reserves are managed by a non-statutory body. Local authorities have the power to pass bylaws controlling (e.g.) access, special protection measures.

Statutory Sites

Site Name	Status	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Area (ha) in Parish	Distance (m)
Lee Valley	RAMSAR	TQ351888	451.30	60.29	0
Lee Valley	SPA	TQ351888	451.30	60.29	0
Rye Meads	SSSI	TL387102	60.29	60.29	0
Amwell Quarry	SSSI	TL377128	37.08	0	0

Ancient woodland

Ancient Woodland is land that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD and has only been cleared for underwood or timber production. It can be placed in two categories:

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland (ASNW) – woodland that retains a native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally. This covers all stands of ancient woodland which do not obviously originate from planting.

Ancient replanted Woodland (AWS - ancient woodland site or PAWS - plantation on ancient woodland site) – woodland where the original tree cover has been felled and replaced by planting, often with conifers and usually this century.

Ancient Woodland Inventory Sites

Site Name (where known)	Grid Reference	Category	Area (ha)	Area (ha) in Parish	Distance (m)
	TL383136	ASNW	24.48	21.21	0
	TL379132	PAWS	4.63	4.63	0
	TL382134	PAWS	2.16	2.16	0

	TL386137	PAWS	8.62	8.31	0
Goldings Wood	TL359114	ASNW	18.64	0	30
Hailey Wood	TL363109	ASNW	6.85	0	40
Stanstead Lodge Wood	TL407112	ASNW	1.56	1.56	0
Stanstead Lodge Wood	TL407113	PAWS	0.65	0.65	0

Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust Nature Reserves

File Code	Site Name	Area (ha)	Area (ha) in Parish	Distance (m)
60/004	Amwell	40.67	0	0
60/005x	Rye Meads	31.23	31.23	0

Local Wildlife Site / Wildlife Sites

Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory sites designated at a county level as being of conservation importance and often recognised in Local authority development plans. The aim of this identification is to protect such sites from land management changes, which may lessen their nature conservation interest, and to encourage sensitive management to maintain and enhance their importance. Although WS have no statutory protection they need to be considered in the planning process through Planning Policy Guidance like PPG9 which refers to the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 Section 30. This states that nature conservation issues should be included in the surveys of local authority areas to ensure that the plans are based on fully adequate information about local species, habitats, geology and landform. Plans should be concerned not only with designated areas but also with other land of conservation value and the possible provision of new habitats.

Local Wildlife Sites

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Area (ha) in Parish	Ratified	Description	Distance (m)
60/008	Stanstead Abbots Gravel Pit	TL388111	48.47	48.47	1997	Flooded former gravel pit consisting of a large lake with rough grassland, marshy areas and willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) scrub/carr. There are extensive fringes of wet grassland, swamp and reed species along the lake margin. Species recorded include Ragged Robin (<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>), Common Valerian (<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>), Skullcap (<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>), Fen Bedstraw (<i>Galium uliginosum</i>), Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>), Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Lesser Pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), Greater Pond-sedge (<i>Carex riparia</i>) and the uncommon Meadow Rue (<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>). Aquatic weeds include Water-violet (<i>Hottonia palustris</i>) and Spiked Water-milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>). The site is good for dragonflies and is also an important bird site for wintering waterfowl, Cetti's Warbler (<i>Cettia cetti</i>),	0

						Water Rail (<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>) and occasional wintering Bittern (<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Mosaic; fen and swamp indicators; species.	
60/009	Rye Meads Gravel Pit	TL397104	18.85	18.85	1997	Flooded former gravel pit, part infilled, supporting a mosaic of habitats including several small lakes, rough grassland, tall herb and areas with adventive communities. The lakes support a range of aquatic, marginal and marsh plants. Plants recorded include Rigid Hornwort (<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>), Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Lesser Pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), Common Club-rush (<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>), Unbranched Bur-reed (<i>Sparganium erectum</i>), Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) and Gypsywort (<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>). A small area of old grassland on the western side of the site has records for Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>), Bugle (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>), Common Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i>), Meadow Vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>), Oxeye Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>), Goat's-beard (<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>), Glaucous Sedge (<i>Carex flacca</i>) and Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>). The site is good for invertebrates, including records for Brown Argus (<i>Aricia agestis</i>), and Grass Snakes (<i>Natrix natrix</i>). The hedgerow along the northern boundary contains a variety of trees and shrubs including Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>), elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.), Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>). Wildlife Site criteria: Mosaic; standing water; fen and swamp indicators.	0
60/017	Golding's Wood (Hertford Heath)	TL359113	30.34	0	1997	Ancient Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppice-with-standards woodland with some Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>). In the north-east an area has been felled and	30

						replanted with oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.) and conifers, and Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) is common here. Elsewhere there has been some interplanting with conifers and broadleaved species, including poplar (<i>Populus</i> sp.). The shrub layer includes Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) with Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>). The ground flora supports ancient woodland indicators with much Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>) plus ferns, including Broad Buckler-fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>), sedges such as Remote Sedge (<i>Carex remota</i>) and Wood Sedge (<i>C. sylvatica</i>), Wood Sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>), Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), Three-nerved Sandwort (<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>) and Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>). Common Cow-wheat (<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>) has also been recorded. The wood is mostly bordered by old woodbanks with layered Hornbeam hedge remnants. Wide rides and a partly deeply incised woodland stream add habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.	
60/019	Hailey Wood	TL363109	6.83	0	1997	Ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) woodland composed of uniform dense Hornbeam coppice throughout with a few scattered standards of Pedunculate Oak, Hornbeam, Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>). The sparse shrub layer beneath includes Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Ash and Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>). The ground flora is quite rich and variable with species such as Wood Anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), Hairy-brome (<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>), Remote Sedge (<i>Carex remota</i>), Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>), Wood Spurge (<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>), Wood Melick	40

						(<i>Melica uniflora</i>) Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>), Primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>) and Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>) recorded. Damp areas and boundary hedges add habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site; woodland indicators.	
60/022	Easney Wood	TL383136	47.56	39.36	1997	Ancient semi-natural woodland consisting of Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) coppice with Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) coppiced Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>). Much of the woodland has been planted with a diversity of coniferous and broadleaved species. Despite the replanting the ground flora supports a wide diversity of species including woodland indicators such as Bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), Ramsons (<i>Allium ursinum</i>), Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>), Wood Millet (<i>Milium effusum</i>), Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>), Goldilocks Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>) and Yellow Archangel (<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>). There are several ancient features remaining such as large coppice stools, pollards and wood banks and a deeply incised stream in the eastern end of the wood adds habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site with restorable elements of its previous semi-natural character including some semi-natural canopy and ancient features; woodland indicators.	0
60/028	Newgate Wood	TL399134	14.99	14.99	1997	Ancient semi-natural woodland with stand types of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)/Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)/Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) plus Small-leaved Elm (<i>Ulmus minor</i>). Hornbeam is dominant in the western half of the wood, with the ground becoming more acid to the south-	0

						west with some birch (<i>Betula</i> spp.) and Bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) and a few Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>) and Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). Ash, Field Maple and Hazel occur to the east. In the south-east there is a cleared scrub area where there was formerly elm woodland. The ground flora supports species such as Scaly Male-fern (<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>), Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>), Giant Fescue (<i>Festuca gigantea</i>), Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>) and Wood Speedwell (<i>Veronica montana</i>). A wide ride and a small pond add to the habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient woodland with a semi-natural canopy and field evidence suggesting an ancient origin; shown on Bryant's map (1822); woodland indicators.	
60/031	Newlands Meadow (Stanstead Abbots)	TL396124	3.66	3.66	1997	Old streamside grassland with a good diversity of flora, particularly alongside the stream and a field ditch where there is a range of fine grasses and herbs in the damper ground, such as Fool's Water-cress (<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>), Reed Canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>), Hard Rush (<i>Juncus inflexus</i>), Floating Sweet-grass (<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>), Glaucous Sedge (<i>Carex flacca</i>), Hairy Sedge (<i>Carex hirta</i>), Ragged Robin (<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>), Marsh Marigold (<i>Caltha palustris</i>), Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>), Marsh Thistle (<i>Cirsium palustre</i>) and a variety of rushes (<i>Juncus</i> spp.). A hedge with trees borders the northern boundary. Wildlife Site criteria: Grassland indicators.	0
60/057	Durham Close	TL379120	0	0	1997	Building and environs important for protected species. Wildlife Site criteria: Species.	0
60/062	Lake S. of the Maltings	TL385115	3.49	3.49	1997	Flooded gravel pit and surrounding habitat which includes wet willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) scrub/carr, drier broadleaved woodland, scrub and semi-improved neutral grassland. The	0

						lake supports a good marginal community including sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.), Common Meadow-rue (<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>) and other remnant s old wet meadow species. Wildlife Site criteria: Mosaic; fen and swamp indicators.	
60/064	River Ash, Waterplace Farm	TL385142	0.24	0	1997	Stretch of the River Ash with records of Water Vole (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>). This stretch is also good for the aquatic River Water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>), a species with a restricted distribution in the county. Wildlife Site criteria: Species.	0
60/068	Senior's Lake	TL382108	7.23	2.44	1997	Former gravel pit restored to a large lake which supports extensive emergent marginal stands which grade gradually into the adjacent land. There are remnant reed-swamp/fen areas to the north, some along the south-east side and an extensive area in the west dominated by Hard Rush (<i>Juncus inflexus</i>), sedges (<i>Carex</i> spp.) and Reed Canary-grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>) becoming dominated by tall herb vegetation. Additional wetland species recorded include Great Willowherb (<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>), Wild Angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), Lesser Pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Marsh Bedstraw (<i>Galium palustre</i>), Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), Common Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Common Comfrey (<i>Symphytum officinale</i>) and Meadow Vetchling (<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>). There are areas of rough grassland and wet tall herbs, planted willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.) and Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) and willow scrub/carr. Water Vole (<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>), Common Lizard (<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>) and Grass Snake (<i>Natrix natrix</i>) have been recorded from the site. Wildlife Site criteria: Fen and swamp indicators.	0

61/002	Bonningtons	TL410131	3.91	1.35	1997	A large lake adjacent to the Wilderness, which is an area of broadleaved woodland. There is a reed bed at its northern end. A wide range of birds including Water Rail (<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>) have been recorded. Wildlife Site criteria: Species.	0
61/006	Black Bushes	TL402131	3.92	3.92	1997	Ancient semi-natural woodland with Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)/Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)/Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) stand types. There is also some Sweet Chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>), Horse-chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>) and Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>). Thickets of Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) are present plus a cleared area with rough grassland. The ground flora includes Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Wood Anemone (<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>), Remote Sedge (<i>Carex remota</i>) and Primrose (<i>Primula vulgaris</i>). Early Purple Orchid (<i>Orchis mascula</i>) has been recorded. Boundary and internal woodbanks are present. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient woodland with a semi-natural canopy and field evidence suggesting an ancient origin; shown on Bryant's map (1822); >1 ha; woodland indicators.	0
61/025	Moat Wood	TL402139	9.54	9.54	1997	Part ancient semi-natural Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)/Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)/Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)/Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) coppice-with-standards woodland with some Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>). To the east is a larger area planted with Ash and Pedunculate Oak. The ground flora within the ancient woodland is not particularly diverse but supports several indicator species including Dog's Mercury (<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>), Wood Sedge (<i>Carex sylvatica</i>) and Wood Meadow-grass (<i>Poa nemoralis</i>). Spurge Laurel (<i>Daphne laureola</i>) has been recorded. The	0

						ground flora of the plantation is typically sparse with species such as Dog's Mercury and Ground-ivy (<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>). Wide rides, earthworks and a moat add habitat diversity. Wildlife Site criteria: Part ancient semi-natural woodland with a semi-natural canopy and features suggesting an ancient origin; possibly incorporates a small wood shown on Bryant's map (1822).	
61/031	Stanstead Bury Wood	TL407112	2.17	2.17	1997	Ancient semi-natural broadleaved woodland with approx. 50% replanted with mixed plantation. Wildlife Site criteria: Ancient Woodland Inventory site.	0

Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Site (RIGS)

Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites are non-statutory earth science sites. The RIGS networks are locally based voluntary groups drawing on both professional and interest groups identifying sites using a methodical and rational approach. RIGS are analogous to non-statutory biological sites - they are not a second tier but sites of regional or local importance in their own right.

RIGS

File Code	Site Name	Grid Reference	Area (ha)	Distance (m)
None				

Veteran & Mature Trees from HERC database

Record No	Survey Date	Tree Species	Girth (cm)	Site Name	Site Address	Context	Eastings	Northings	Distance (m)
874	2000/08/11	Oak species	408	Hertford Rd	Gt. Amwell	HR, Hedgerow	536900	211700	0