



THE WITHEY BEDS
LOCAL NATURE RESERVE
GREENSPACE ACTION PLAN
2019 - 2024

DRAFT

Produced by:

On behalf of:



OVERVIEW

Greenspace Action Plans

Greenspace Actions Plans (GAPs) are map-based management plans which specify activities that should take place on a site over a stated period of time; these activities will help to deliver the agreed aspirations which the site managers and stakeholders have identified for that site.

Public Engagement

Engagement with stakeholders is at the centre of effective management planning on any site. An initial engagement period was held for 4 weeks in July 2018, to establish core aims and objectives for the site; these are reflected in Section 4. A second stage of engagement completed in February 2019 enabled stakeholders to comment on the proposed management actions for the site. An associated engagement response document, published online as an appendix to this plan, summarises comments received and any amendments made to the plan as a result.

Version Control

Version	Issue Date	Details	Author	Reviewed	Approved

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Site Summary

Site Name: The Withey Beds Local Nature Reserve

Site Address: Moor Lane, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, WD3 1LJ

Grid Reference: TQ 07903 94069

Size: 7.6 hectares (18.78 acres)

Designations: Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
Local Wildlife Site – Withey Beds 89/006
Invertebrate Site Register
Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) Scheme Agreement AG00573792
(part of Croxley Common Moor Agreement)

Owner: Three Rivers District Council

1.2 Vision Statement

The vision for The Withey Beds Local Nature Reserve over the next five years is to continue to maintain and enhance the wide range of habitats and wildlife found here, while allowing for the local community to explore, learn about and enjoy this very special wetland.

This document sets out the management, maintenance and development framework for The Withey Beds Local Nature Reserve to work towards during 2019-24. It is recognised that the systems in place to manage The Withey Beds are already very well established and described in previous plans. As such the GAP seeks to identify subtle improvements and further refinement to the established systems.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

The Withey Beds is a 7.6ha (18.78 acre) wetland site owned and managed by Three Rivers District Council (TRDC). The site is adjacent to the River Colne and consists of areas of wet grassland, tall herb fen/swamp, wet woodland, ponds, a scrape, a backwater and ditches. The Withey Beds provides a mixture of relatively undisturbed habitats for wildlife and has been designated a Local Wildlife Site and Local Nature Reserve (LNR). The site also provides opportunities for informal recreation. Although these opportunities are limited by its location, The Withey Beds is highly valued by the local community.

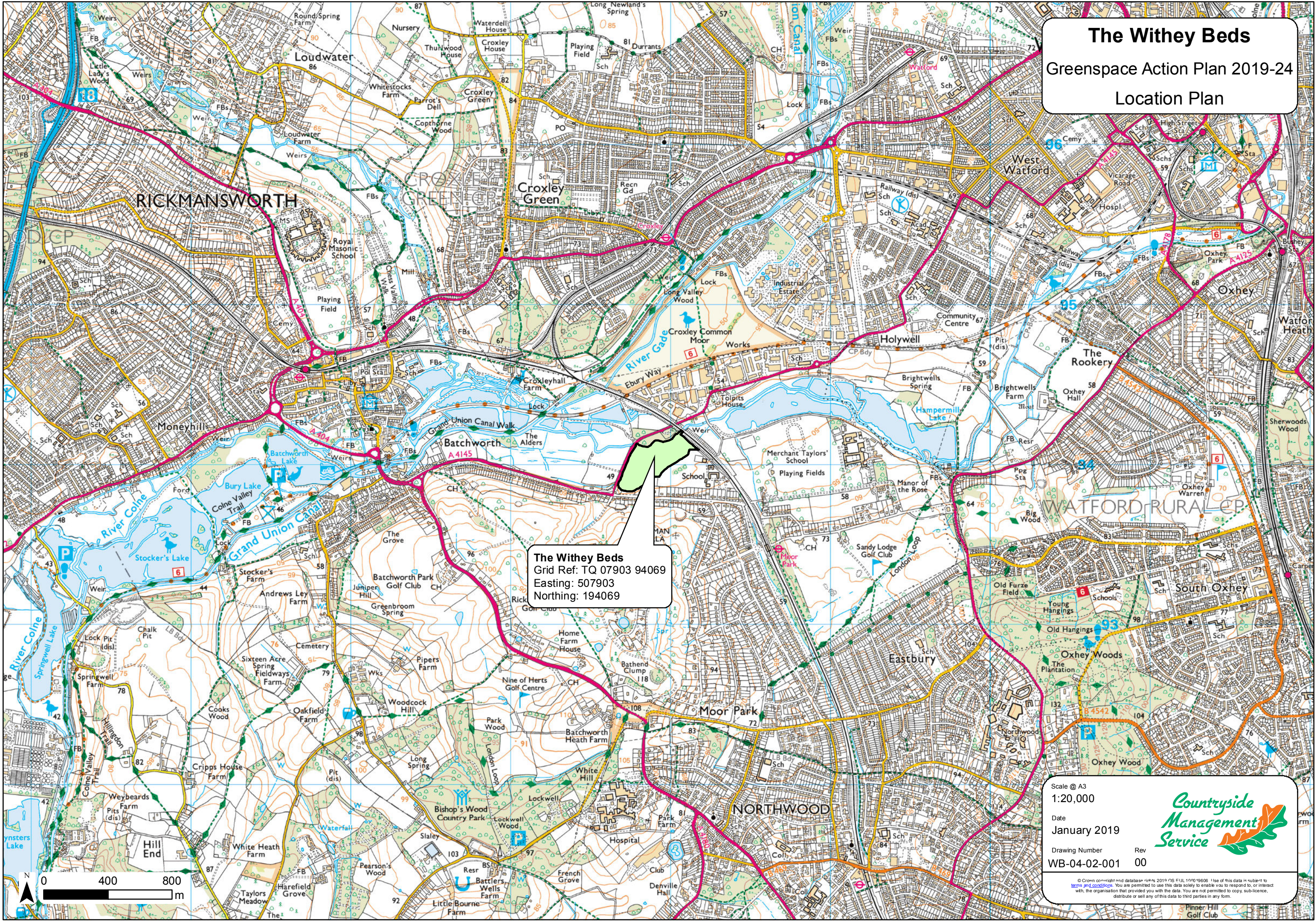
Other features found on site include an old pill box in the grazing meadow now a bat hibernaculum, two footbridges leading from the grazing meadow to the boardwalk taking you through wet woodland and tall herb fen/swamp, grazing infrastructure including fencing, gates and a pasture pump, a bench overlooking the grazing meadow and an interpretation panel and notice board.

The Withey Beds GAP 2014-19 has helped to guide the Council's management over the last five years. This plan included expanding and enhancing the wetland habitats on site by: digging five wetland ponds around the boardwalk; creation of a wetland scrape at the northern end of the grazing meadow; creating a large backwater off the River Colne to act as a fish refuge and installing gravel riffles. Other works included removing old interpretation panels, fencing the grazing meadow, fixing the pasture pump and reintroducing grazing to the grassland. Volunteers have played a key role in implementing the previous plan and the woody debris workshop training sessions run by the Environment Agency and Wild Trout Trust saw volunteers involved with the installation of brush buildouts and flow deflectors along the river, helping to improve the flow and wildlife habitats.

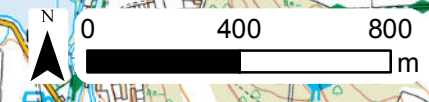
Current maintenance operations at The Withey Beds included annual cut and lift of the meadow in August/September, until grazing started; strimming the boardwalk to keep it free of vegetation; cutting a footpath through the main field throughout the growing season; litter collection; tree surveys and any remedial works; and annually maintaining the willow structure undertaken by the willow craft worker.

The new GAP will look to further develop the habitats and biodiversity found on the site while retaining its wildlife and recreational value.

The Withey Beds
 Greenspace Action Plan 2019-24
 Location Plan



The Withey Beds
 Grid Ref: TQ 07903 94069
 Easting: 507903
 Northing: 194069



Scale @ A3
 1:20,000
 Date
 January 2019
 Drawing Number
 WB-04-02-001
 Rev
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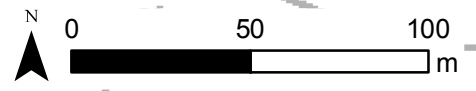
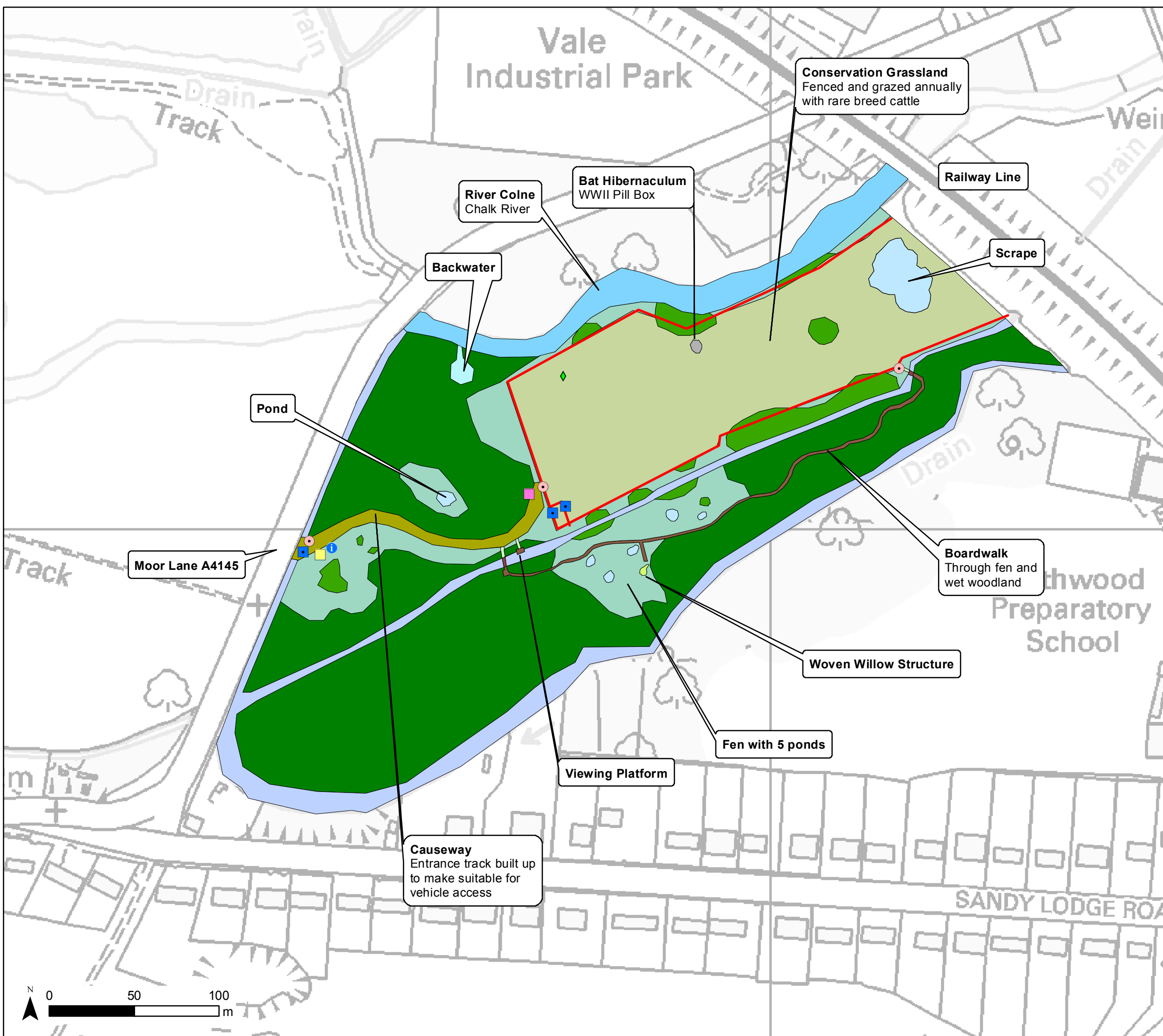
The Withey Beds

Greenspace Action Plan 2019-24

Site Description

Legend

- Bench
- Interpretation Panel
- Kissing Gate
- Notice Board
- Vehicle Gate
- ◆ Pasture Pump
- Fencing
- Amenity Grass
- Backwater
- Bat Hibernaculum
- Boardwalk
- Bridge
- Causeway
- Conservation Grassland
- Ditch
- Fen Vegetation
- Pond
- River
- Scrape
- Tree/Scrub
- Willow Structure
- Woodland



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Date
January 2019

Drawing Number
WB-04-02-02

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Countryside Management Service

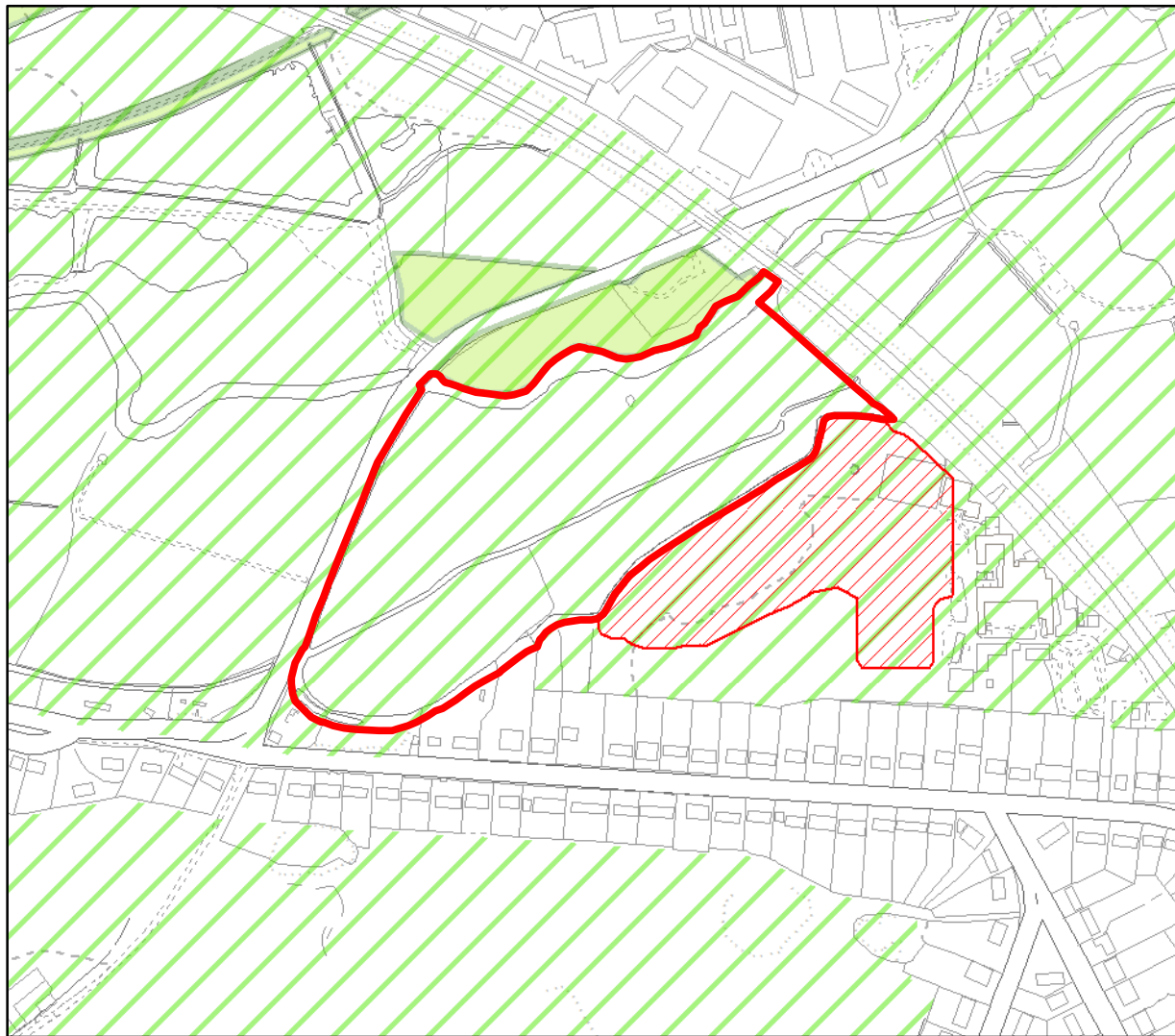
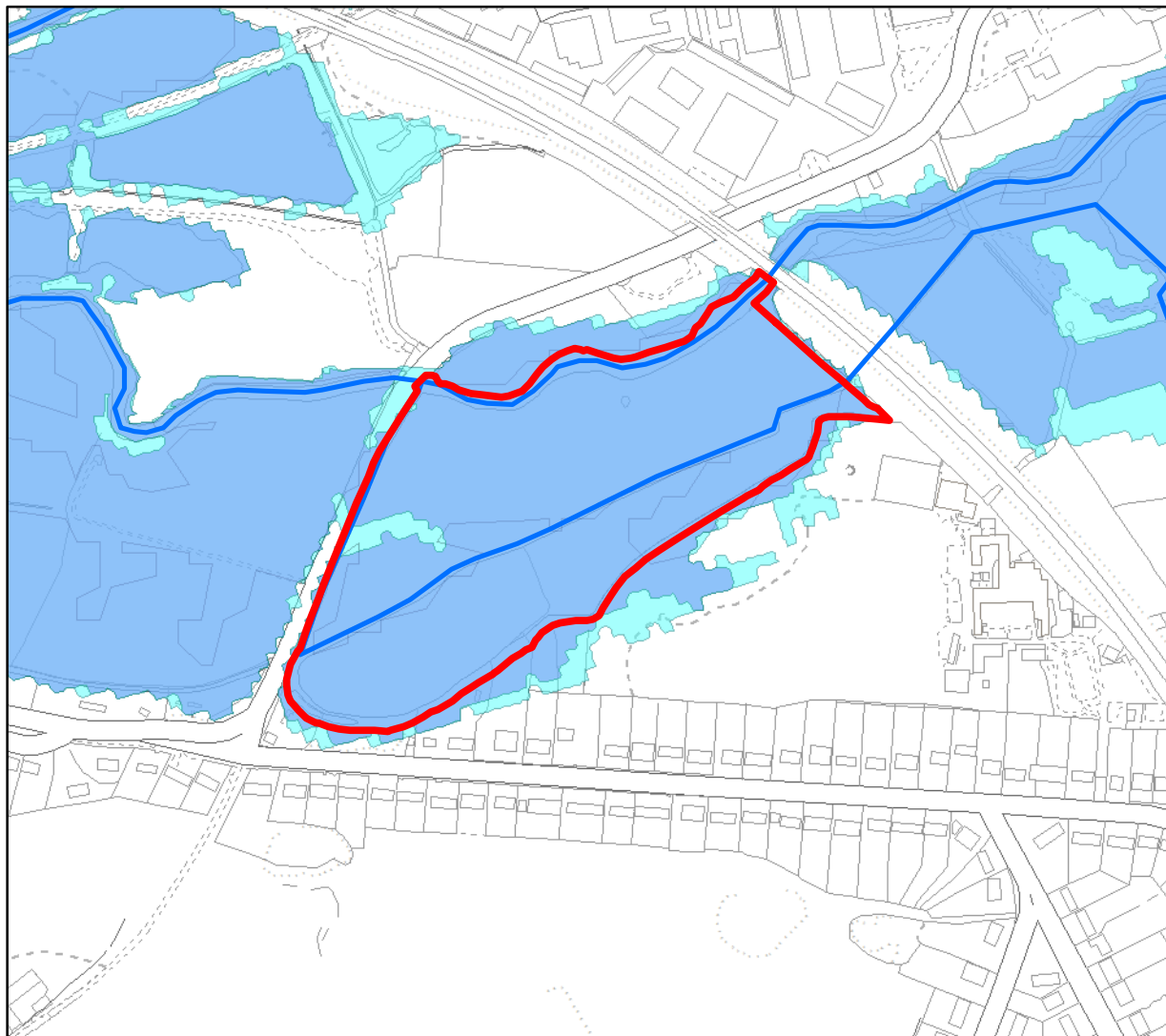
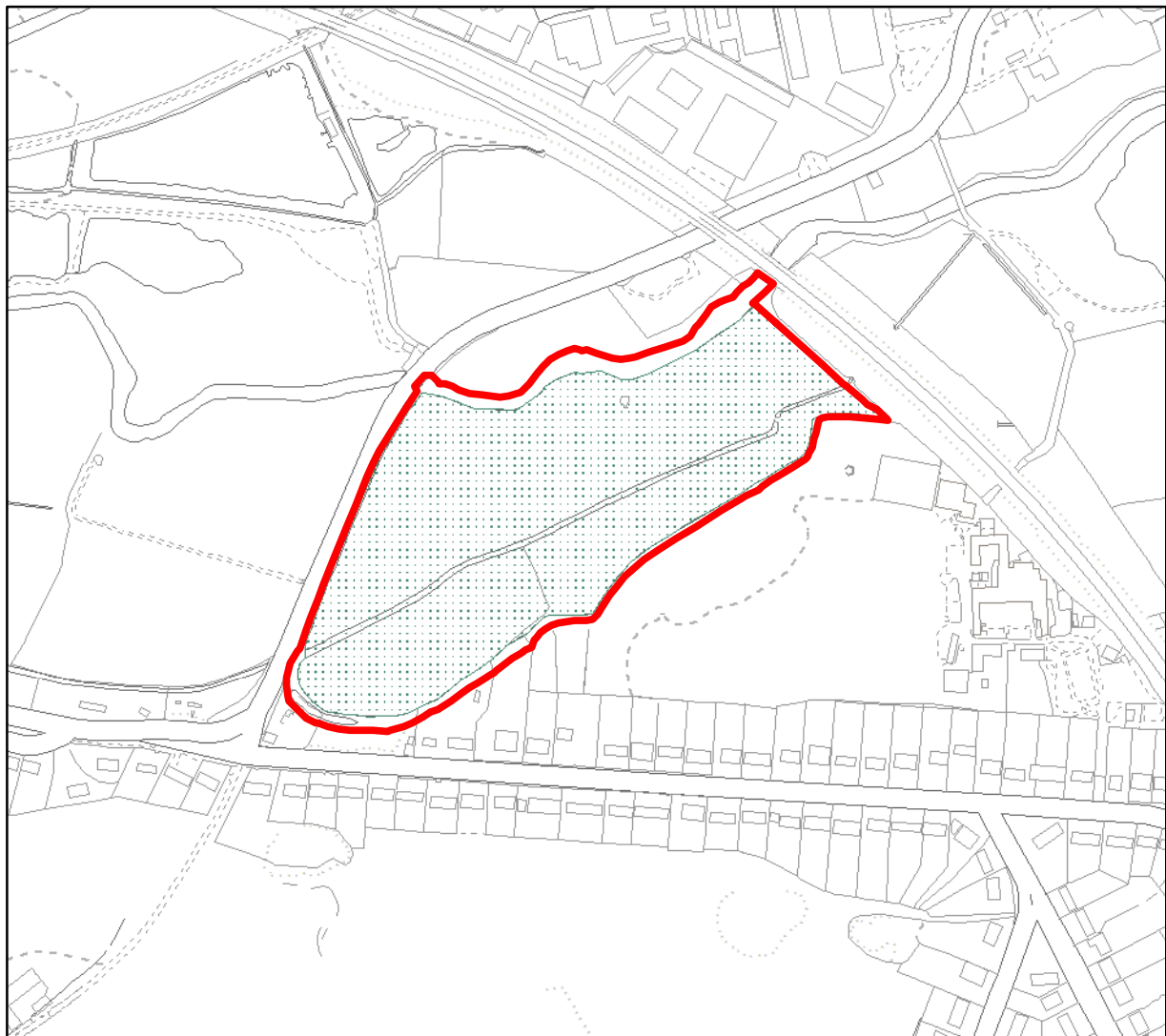
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The Withey Beds

Greenspace Action Plan 2019-24

Constraints Plan

- Legend**
-  The Withey Beds Site Boundary
 - Flood Zone Categories:**
 -  Main River
 -  Flood Zone 2
 -  Flood Zone 3
 - Heritage Protection:**
 -  Scheduled Monument
 - Environmental Designations:**
 -  Ecosite
 -  Local Nature Reserve
 -  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 -  Wildlife Site
 -  Greenbelt



Scale @ A3
1:6,000

Date
January 2019

Drawing Number Rev
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2.2 Geography and Landscape

The Withey Beds is situated east of Rickmansworth on the River Colne near the confluence of the Rivers Gade, Chess and Colne; close to the Grand Union Canal. It lies within an extensive network of unimproved grassland and wetland habitats in the Upper Colne River Valley floodplain adjacent to Hampermill Lake, Hampton Hall Meadows and Croxley Common Moor. The geology comprises river alluvium overlaid by stoneless clay, fine silty and fine loamy soils, affected by groundwater (Fladbury 3 series).

The site is covered by [Landscape Character Area 5 \(Croxy Moor\)](#), the key characteristics include level river valley between 0.6 and 1km wide, extensive and numerous waterbodies following restoration of sand and gravel workings, areas of remnant and restored pasture, semi-natural habitats, recreational opportunities associated with waterways, rights of way and wetlands, restricted access to areas, creating a tranquil character and strong vegetated character to some boundaries hiding the extent of adjoining settlements. The Withey Beds is an area of old osier beds with some old oaks. There is also extensive secondary tree cover in the form of linear belts which follow lakesides, railways and local roads, combining to create an enclosed character.

The Withey Beds is bordered by the River Colne to the north, the railway embankment to the north-east, Moor Lane A4145 to the west and a residential area and school to the south.

2.3 History and Archaeology

The Withey Beds are situated within a designated 'Area of Archaeological Significance' that includes a string of major, and in some cases nationally important, sites of Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval date, that lie along the River Colne. Prehistoric flintwork has been discovered towards Sandy Lodge Road. Finds of Roman building material indicate that the site of a Roman building must also exist in the immediate vicinity and the nationally important medieval site of Manor of the More (Scheduled Monument No 29381) is located adjacent to the site.

The history, landscape and hydrology of the area have been strongly affected by the construction of canals and railways. These constructions and World War Two remnants such as a pill box and tank traps are a visible reminder of the site's more recent history.

The name of the site, 'The Withey Beds' is an old English term used to describe the growing of different species of willows for coppicing. They once formed an important part of the local village economy; supplying poles for basketwork, thatching, firewood and many other uses. Parts of the site were traditionally coppiced to provide such products and this form of management has resulted in the varied habitats that have established today.

Three Rivers District Council (TRDC) compulsory purchased the site in 2001. This was followed by a considerable programme of refurbishments including the construction of the causeway (hard standing track into the site), the installation of entrance structures, ponds, scrapes, two footbridges, a boardwalk and the conversion of the pill box into a bat hibernaculum.

The site declared a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in 2003 by TRDC under section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. LNR's are places where people can come into contact with their local wildlife. The site has also been designated a Local Wildlife Site (89/006) for its tall herb fen and swamps, wet woodland and mosaic habitat of wet and drier woodland, tall fen and grassland (appendix 6.1).

2.4 Habitats and Wildlife

This alluvial site in the River Colne valley supports a range of habitats including tall herb alluvial swamp, damp grassland, some dry grassland areas, scrub, scattered mature trees, wet woodland, ponds, ditches, backwater and a scrape.

There are a range of habitats and variety of wildlife that can be found across the site.

2.4.1 Grassland

The wet grassland/floodplain grazing meadow is annually grazed by 5 Dexter cattle, which are a native breed at risk; grazing is from April to October. It is fenced with stock netting, with two kissing gates installed in the fence line, one at the western side of the meadow the other near the eastern end where the boardwalk comes out. There is a corral with two field gates located at the end of the causeway for loading and unloading cattle. Towards the river is a pasture pump which is operated by the animals providing them water when required.

Works to install the fencing infrastructure were undertaken during the last plan as capital works as part of the Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) scheme agreement with Natural England. This agreement is a joint one with Croxley Common Moor (AG00573792) which runs for 10 years from 2014 to 2024. In addition, the HLS scheme contributes to the annual management costs of the site including grazing the meadow extensively with cattle; and maintaining areas of fen.

The main entrance, a path to the boardwalk and grazing meadow, access onto the boardwalk and around the kissing gate and bench are maintained by regular cutting to keep the sward low, suitable for pedestrian access.

2.4.2 Trees and Scrub

The wet woodland, developed on the former withey beds, is dominated by crack willow with osier and other willows species. There are scattered mature trees of pedunculate oak and ash. All dead wood, including standing dead wood, is left in situ where it is safe to do so. Trees which have to be reduced or removed for safety reasons are stacked in habitat piles on ground of low vegetation diversity e.g. nettles or brambles or chipped and removed from site.

Friends of The Withey Beds manage a small willow area to provide suitable material (withies) for basket weaving. There is a willow structure near the boardwalk which has been woven over the years by a willow weaver.

2.4.3 Wetlands

There are a variety of wetland habitats found across the site including open water in the form of ditches, a large pond, five smaller ponds by the boardwalk, a backwater and the river

Colne bordering the site to the north. As well as the open water there is a seasonal scrape in the wet grassland which is wet in the winter/spring and there are areas of wet woodland and fen habitats too.

During the last plan period several of these features were created – the five ponds and the scrape were funded through the HLS agreement. While along the River Colne adjacent to the site an Environment Agency funded project saw a backwater created along with gravel riffles and flow deflectors/brush buildouts. The Environment Agency and Wild Trout Trust held training days for the Watford Piscators (the local fishing club who fish this stretch of river) and other local volunteers to learn how to install the in channel structures.

A wide range of wetland plants have been recorded on site including wild angelica, meadowsweet, purple loosestrife, lesser pond-sedge and common comfrey (appendix 6.2). The fen areas are typically dominated by rushes, sedges and wetland grasses, the management of which is under the HLS agreement.

In the winter months The Withey Beds regularly floods to an extent that the scrape, backwater, the whole of the grazing meadow and even parts of the boardwalk though the fen are completely submerged in water. The construction of canals and railway embankments has disrupted the natural hydrology of the floodplain. Nevertheless, The Withey Beds habitats function as a natural ‘wetland sponge’ which can help manage both flooding and drought problems. Flood water can be stored in soils or retained as surface water in ponds, scrapes and fen which reduces the volume of floodwater downstream. In dry periods river flows are maintained for longer periods as stored water is slowly released from these wetland habitats.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the existing River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2015 – 2021 for the Thames Catchment, sets out aims and objectives for the area. All works carried out on the river and interlinking wetlands should look to consider/implement the RBMP and WFD requirements. The new RBMP 2021 – 2027, will be written during the life of this plan, actions may need to be updated or amended in accordance with the new plan.

2.4.4 Wildlife

The site provides an important habitat for wetland birds including occasional barn owl and snipe (both Herts BAP species), other bird species recorded include kingfisher, Cetti’s warbler, little egret, heron, moorhen, green sandpiper, water rail; mammals including six species of bat, fox, Muntjac and Roe deer; invertebrates including butterflies, dragonflies and damselflies and four nationally notable diptera species: the oak jewel beetle, a soldier fly, a solitary bee and Roesel’s bush cricket (appendix 6.2).

There is an old pill box left over from the Second World War in the grazing meadow that has been converted into a bat hibernaculum. The local bat group monitors the hibernaculum and reports any repairs that are required.

Amphibians and reptiles have also been recorded on site including smooth newts, grass snake and slow worm. There are 3 reptile felts located along the edges of the causeway to monitor reptile populations.

Fish species recorded in the River Colne include bullhead, brown trout, common bream, bleak, gudgeon, dace, roach, chub, pike, and perch; large numbers of fry have been seen to use the backwater in the summer months. There is an interest in setting up riverfly monitoring on the site as well.

In 2018 a population of water voles were discovered on the River Chess/Colne at Croxley Hall Fisheries, this is close to the River Gade on Croxley Common. Due to the exceptionally dry summer in 2018 no signs were found at The Withey Beds as a lot of the ditches and ponds had dried out. Habitats on site are suitable for water voles to expand into in the future. There was a mink raft installed on the river on the Watford Piscators land in 2015 near to The Withey Beds, which is checked by the fishery. No mink have been reported from site. Otters are also known to frequent the local rivers in Rickmansworth area but as yet there have been no sightings recorded for the site.

2.4.5 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

There are currently no invasive non-native species (INNS) on site but with the river corridor there is always the possibility that some will appear on site such as Himalayan Balsam. The site should continue to be monitored for INNS.

2.5 Access, Facilities and Infrastructure

The pedestrian and vehicular entrance to the site is from the busy A4145 Moor Lane. Access is difficult on foot as there is no paved footpath from the residential area to the south of the site or the industrial area to the north, access is along an informal narrow overgrown path along the grass verge. Pedestrians then need to cross the busy road to access the site. Walking from the industrial area past the Watford Piscators Fishery club and crossing the bridge over the River Colne, gives good views of the river habitats and backwater which are hard to see on site in the summer months.

There is a small area for parking for two cars in an un-surfaced lay-by on the opposite side of the A4145. Unfortunately, this informal lay-by has no dropped kerb and is subject to occasional fly tipping. Maintenance and contractors' vehicles enter through a locked metal barrier onto a causeway (hard standing roadway covered with grass and vegetation) which allows access to the pond and wet meadow. Visitors on foot gain access to the causeway through a kissing gate.

There is a 0.6 mile (1km) circular walking trail that can be followed and takes in a variety of habitats found on site. Crossing the 300m boardwalk through tall herb fen/swamp and wet woodland also gives views of some of the wetland ponds and a woven willow structure, the route returns via a kissing gate into the wet grassland/grazing meadow. A dipping platform was installed along the ditch between the grazing meadow and tall herb fen/swamp area, due to the fluctuating water table this was never suitable for dipping from and is better used as a viewing area. There is one bench which provides views into the grazing meadow.

At the entrance there is a small notice board which the Friends of The Withey Beds keep up to date with information about forthcoming events and a copy of the latest Friends' newsletter; there is also an interpretation panel covering the site's history and wildlife.

The site is a fifteen to twenty minute walk from Moor Park tube station. Nearby are two popular recreational walking and cycling routes: less than half a mile away (0.5km) is the

Ebury Way a 3.5 mile traffic-free path for walkers and cyclists along the route of a former railway line linking Rickmansworth and Watford; the Colne Valley Trail a long distance walking route starts at Rickmansworth about half a mile (0.7km) away from The Withey Beds and follows the River Colne and Grand Union Canal towpath. There is no direct, easy access to either of these paths from The Withey Beds.

2.6 Community and Events

The Withey Beds is fortunate in having an enthusiastic and knowledgeable Friends group who organise activities, keep wildlife records and produce a regular newsletter.

There is a site leaflet in the style of other Council leaflets which describe how to get to The Withey Beds, what can be found on the site and how to get involved. When a reprint is required the leaflet can be updated.

A number of public events are organised at The Withey Beds by the Friends. In May an annual guided walk around the site is held as part of the Ricky Week celebrations and they man a stand to publicise the reserve at the Rickmansworth Festival.

The Friends of The Withey Beds along with the local community are consulted during the management planning process and take the opportunity of contributing to the plan.

Countryside Management Service (CMS) mid-week conservation volunteers perform practical tasks on the reserve which help to maintain the habitats and facilities. Tasks include cutting back vegetation from the boardwalk, extension and repairs to the boardwalk, installing the interpretation panel and notice board.

Practical habitat management training courses have been held back in 2016 on the River Colne. The habitat course managing woody debris was led by the Wild Trout Trust (WTT), in partnership with the local Environment Agency team, Herts & Middlesex wildlife Trust (HMWT) and Watford Piscators. Participants from these and other environmental and river groups were taught how to install brush build-outs, flow deflectors and gravels into the channel to speed up the flow of water through the channel improving the water for fish. Short talks were held on relevant issues such as land use, water quality, managing floods and droughts as well as an invertebrate kick sample to look at the bugs in the river and introduce the Anglers Riverfly Monitoring Initiative (ARMI) www.riverflies.org.

Watford Piscators manage the adjacent fishery and fish along the section of the River Colne which runs the length of The Withey Beds. They report any water quality or fish issues to the EA.

TRDC has a dedicated webpage for [The Withey Beds](#), here you can view the current management plan and download the dedicated site leaflet.

The Withey Beds is part of the River Colne Catchment Action Network (www.colnecan.org.uk/) as it is in the Upper Colne and tributaries. The partnership website provides details of the aims and objectives of the catchment partnership and provides a place to record details of all projects that are going on in the catchment.

3.0 AIM & OBJECTIVES

The aim and objectives of the GAP are as follows:

Aim

To protect and conserve the important wildlife and habitats that are found in The Withey Beds, whilst making it a beautiful, tranquil, diverse and welcoming green space for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors.

Objectives

A To protect and conserve the habitats and species that can be found at The Withey Beds.

- A1 Maintain and improve the diversity and wildlife value of habitats on site to protect specialist species and biodiversity.
- A2 Continue to monitor, record and learn about the wildlife of The Withey Beds (including otters, water voles, riverflies, amphibians and reptiles, dragonflies and damselflies, bats and flora).
- A3 Undertake monitoring and repairs to the bat hibernaculum.

B To enhance the river corridor and wetland areas for the benefit of its wildlife and aesthetic appeal.

- B1 Monitor existing river structures and assess potential for further in channel and morphological improvements.
- B2 Pollard large willows on rotation along the river bank.
- B3 Improve access for surveyors to river.
- B4 Manage ponds, scrape and backwater by removal of encroaching vegetation.
- B5 Undertake a Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index Survey of the large pond, to enable management works to be carried out.
- B6 Manage the fen habitats by maintaining scrub at no more than 20%, cutting areas of fen on rotation, cleaning ditches and cutting bank edges on rotation.
- B7 Maintain wet woodland as non-intervention.
- B8 Undertake a survey of all the ditches.
- B9 Monitor for any Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) across the site such as Himalayan Balsam and remove if found.
- B10 Carry out maintenance to the willow structure.
- B 11 Friends of The Withey beds to continue to manage the small area of willows for basket weaving.

C To conserve the grassland and fulfil the HLS agreement by annual grazing.

- C1 Continue to graze the grassland with rare breed cattle as per the requirements of the HLS agreement.
- C2 Maintain all fencing infrastructure including gates, corral and pasture pump to a high standard.
- C3 Improve views across the grazing meadow.
- C4 Organise training for volunteers as stock checkers.
- C5 Reapply for Countryside Stewardship or new Environmental Scheme at end of agreement.

D To promote The Withey Beds as a very special wetland site, which provides local residents and visitors with the opportunity to experience high quality habitats and close encounters with a diversity of wildlife.

- D1 Promote the natural environment found at The Withey Beds while strengthening support from visitors to protect and conserve the site.
- D2 Support volunteer activity on the site and ensure all involved operate towards achievement of the GAP.
- D3 Encourage community and volunteer involvement with practical conservation tasks, ecological surveys, activities and events.
- D4 Support and promote Friends of The Withey Beds (FoTWB).
- D5 Continue to offer all visitors and local residents a variety of events and activities at The Withey Beds.
- D6 Maintain regular contact with key stakeholders and community groups and consult on decision making where appropriate.
- D7 Annually review action plans taking into account anything that the community has brought to light during the last year.
- D8 Review and update site websites, the site leaflet and interpretation as and when required.

E To ensure all furniture at The Withey Beds are in safe and serviceable condition and, where appropriate, of uniform design.

- E1 Monitor the grounds maintenance regimes (including grass cutting, litter collection) to ensure they comply with the contracted standard.
- E2 Maintain a standard, uniform design of furniture if replacing or installing benches and other structures, in keeping with their surroundings.
- E3 Undertake annual checks of the boardwalk, scheduling in repairs as required.

F To provide an area of open space that is well-maintained, safe and welcoming for local residents and visitors to enjoy.

F1 Improve access to, from and around The Withey Beds; linking to local greenspaces, businesses, schools, residential areas, public transport, shops and local amenities.

F2 Maintain all signage by regular cleaning and inspections.

F3 Undertake proactive response to the misuse of the site.

F4 Carry out regular risk assessments of the facilities, natural features and general environment found at The Withey Beds and undertake any repairs.

F5 Carry out programmed tree works to address safety issues.

G To maintain an inviting but low-key and appropriate entrance into The Withey Beds.

G1 Maintain the entrance to The Withey Beds keeping it low key but inviting; including maintaining the gates, signage and providing good sightlines along the road to improve access.

G2 Maintain the on-site information panel interpreting history, wildlife and management and keep the notice board updated for visitors.

H To ensure ongoing costs are sustainable and secure external funding for capital works.

H1 Ensure the costs of ongoing maintenance proposed in the GAP are financially sustainable and achievable with the resources available.

H2 Seek external funding from grant bodies and development funds, to deliver proposed activities beyond annual maintenance.

H3 Ensure all management is carried out according to environmental best practice, including on herbicide use, plant biosecurity to minimise tree disease, and sustainable woodland management practices.

H4 Identify approaches which will deliver multiple benefits, such as combining habitat and tree risk management.

4.0 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

All projects and improvements carried out on The Withey Beds will take into account the landscape character of the area along with any designations and restrictions imposed on the site, while continuing to enhance the site for people while protecting and conserving its wildlife.

4.1 Habitats and Wildlife

Where possible a wider landscape scale approach should be taken with local landowners to see what options there are for improved management of land immediately upstream and downstream of the site.

4.1.1 Grassland

Continue to manage the access and entrance points onto site and into the grazing meadow and boardwalk area by regular cutting. Vegetation around the signs and bench also needs to be managed to stop it from encroaching.

Grazing should continue on site as per the requirements of the HLS agreement, checks need to be undertaken to make sure this happens and that the type of grazing animals used and number of animals do not exceed the recommended amounts. There has been a slight increase in thistles since grazing commenced but that is being managed by topping before the cattle return each year. To help the grazier volunteers from the friends group or local people should be trained up as stock checkers, so that the grazier only needs to visit the site a couple of times a week or if there are any issues. Volunteer stock checkers can also check the fencing, gates and pasture pump at the start of every season before the cattle arrive. CMS could organise a volunteer stock checking course for volunteers from The Withey Beds and other TRDC sites which have grazing.

4.1.2 Trees and Scrub

In accordance with the HLS agreement the fen is to be maintained in an open condition with scattered trees and scrub covering no more than 20% of the fen area. Scrub can be cut by volunteers and stacked on site as habitat piles around the edges of the fen or burnt in designated areas away from the fen and wetland areas. Burning must only be carried out when the wind is low so the smoke does not blow towards properties, the road or railway – the fire brigade needs to be informed of a controlled burn and an exemption to burn waste material from the Environment Agency may be required. Where possible stumps are to be treated using an appropriate herbicide to prevent regrowth.

The wet woodland areas, primarily around the boardwalk are to be maintained mainly as non-intervention woodland only cutting vegetation as it grows over the boardwalk. Wet woodland species can be encouraged to extend in this area as long it is not into the fen areas.

Larger more prominent willows along the river bank can be pollarded on 7 year rotation to allow more light into the channel.

The willow structure needs annual maintenance to weave in any new growth stopping it from growing into mature trees; this is done by the willow weaver. Friends of The Withey Beds should continue to manage the small willow area to provide suitable material (withies) for basket weaving.

Tree risk management surveys are undertaken across the site every three years, with resultant works being prioritised.

4.1.3 Wetlands

The HLS agreement (appendix 7.3) also requires maintenance of the fen habitat by cutting of small areas of fen vegetation (<20% of fen area) on rotation every two years during the winter months, the cut material must be removed. Water levels must be raised to previous levels straight after cutting. Or small areas (<20% of fen area) of fen can be cut on rotation every two years between mid-July (if no breeding birds are present) and the end of September. If following the second method it should be cut at the end of September, this again can be done by volunteers.

Ditches in the fen are to be cleaned on rotation no more than once every 5 years between 15 September and 31 January, spoil to be spread thinly away from the bank, as required by the HLS agreement. To protect the aquatic and marginal vegetation, ditch banks should be cut on rotation between 15 September and 28 February, so that each bank is not cut more than once in two years (appendix 7.3). A survey of all ditches should be undertaken to see if there are any potential works that can be carried out to improve the habitat and wildlife of the area; any required management can then be programmed in.

Monitor existing river channel structures and assess the potential for further in channel and morphological improvements. Work closely with Watford Piscators to review the need for any bankside tree works along this section of the River Colne.

Manage the ponds by the boardwalk on rotation by the removal of encroaching vegetation especially typha to maintain open water. Vegetation can be hand pulled or dug from the ponds by volunteers and stacked as habitat piles away from the edge of the ponds. Monitor the scrape for signs of it being overtaken by rank vegetation that has not been grazed or flooded out. If this seems to be occurring look to cut and clear the vegetation at the end of September/early October before the grassland floods in winter.

The large pond to the north of the causeway has become over shaded and is silting up. Before works to improve the pond can be undertaken a Great Crested Newt (GCN) Habitat Suitability Index survey should be undertaken, to find out if GCN are using the pond this may then lead to an eDNA test being required. The results will then help to guide the best timing to undertake the improvements to the pond over the next two years. Firstly over shading vegetation will be removed to get much needed light back into the pond, followed by the scraping of vegetation to remove some of the silt to create open water areas again and opening up a viewing area from the path.

4.1.4 Wildlife

Access will be improved for monitoring along the river by installing a small discrete stile in the fence line. This will allow for the regular otter and water vole surveys organised by

HMWT to continue along with riverfly monitoring. Wildlife Site surveys should also continue to be carried out across the site every 10 years. Other species should be recorded during onsite visits such as butterflies and dragonflies. If there is sufficient interest from the friends group seasonal butterfly surveys could be started. Monitoring for slow worms and grass snakes should continue by regular checking and recording of species using the reptile felts, when the felts reach the end of their life they should be replaced so monitoring can continue.

The old Second World War pill box in the grazing meadow, now a bat hibernaculum is in need of some attention. A bat survey should be carried out by the local bat group to see if the hibernaculum is being used (this can be combined with one around the site), then an assessment of what needs to be done in order to repair and improve the pill box as a hibernaculum needs to be undertaken. TRDC will need guidance and expertise from the bat group to guide any improvements.

4.1.5 Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

There are currently no Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) present at The Withey Beds, but with recreational use of the site species could easily be spread from other areas. Education is key in preventing the spread of INNS, it is important that people using the site and local landowners especially those upstream are communicated with about the importance of prevention. With regular monitoring of the site for INNS then any potential outbreak can be caught early on and dealt with quickly, any additional control measures can then be added into the annual action plan.

4.2 Access, Facilities and Infrastructure

Cutting back is required around the entrance onto the site to improve the sightlines along the busy A4145 when trying to leave the site by foot or with a vehicle. Lifting the vegetation around the kissing gate will not only help with visibility but also make the site signage noticeable. A brown tourist sign could be installed opposite the entrance to mark the site for visitors; permission would need to be sought from Highways.

Cutting back is also required around the kissing gates and along the boardwalk – this may involve some slightly larger trees and scrub to stop them encroaching into the path. Around the bench the vegetation should be kept low so as not to encroach onto the seating and the small hawthorn next to the bench should be removed. Vegetation can be cut down along the grazing meadow fence line opposite the bench to improve the views across the grazing meadow. These items can be done by volunteers then maintained by the grounds maintenance team.

A feasibility study has been undertaken prior to this plan by Highways looking at creating a footway along Moor Lane and Tolpits Lane from Sandy Lodge Road junction to Dwight Road East. The primary driver of their study is to make a safe walking route for employees of the Tolpits Lane businesses to/from Moor Park Station. They are looking into negotiating a permissive footpath across land, just east of the rail line to avoid the dog leg if you follow the edge of the road. Some new footway would still be needed on Tolpits Lane, as well as a suitable crossing facility, which is still to be looked by engineers. This is only the early stages of any plans and external funding would be required to undertake any improvements such as S106 funding. There are a couple of parking bays almost opposite the entrance to The

Withey Beds which may be able to be surfaced as part of the works to make the area as safe as possible for visitors.

The access to the boardwalk is via two small bridges, these should be painted and the chicken wire replaced with weldmesh once it reaches the end of its life. At each end of the boardwalk is a wider passing area, with two rails all the way round and a half round rail on the top. The half round rails are beginning to become rotten and need removing, at the same time any damaged boards or edging should be replaced. This can be something that volunteers can be involved with. Over time the boardwalk will reach the end of its life and need replacing, this can be done in sections by volunteers. Plastic legs and bearers should be used when replacing the boardwalk as it stands in water for long periods of the year and this would prolong its life, then either plastic or wooden boards can be used. If using wooden boards then weldmesh should be added, while plastic boards can be brought with an anti-slip coating.

The old set of steps half way along the boardwalk should be removed and be replaced by a kick rail. A new set of steps should be added to the side of the boardwalk leading to the entrance to the willow structure. Volunteers will be able to undertake this work when they are doing other boardwalk repairs.

The former dipping area near to the bridge off the causeway is not suitable for dipping from due to the fluctuating water levels; it should be repurposed and used as a wildlife viewing area. The vegetation needs to be cleared away from it to expose the boards, which should be checked regularly, the boards have grooves in so should not become slippery if they do weldmesh can be added. Volunteers can be involved with the initial clearance then the ongoing maintenance can be passed to the grounds maintenance team.

The interpretation panel and notice board should be regularly cleaned by the friends group. The notice board should be kept up to date with relevant information. The interpretation panel needs to be dug out and lowered as it has been set to high, this can be done by volunteers. Every few years the entrance sign should be re-oiled and the letters repainted. This can also be done by the friends group/volunteers but care needs to be taken when working near to the road.

4.3 Community and Events

TRDC has a web page for The Withey Beds (www.threerivers.gov.uk/egcl-page/local-nature-reserves#witheybeds), it has details of the site, its location, management plan and leaflet; the page needs to be kept up to date. It would be worth including a link to the Friends group website www.thewitheybeds.org.uk which has details of their newsletter and events. The site is also listed on ParksHerts (www.parksherts.co.uk) and the CMS website (www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/placestovisit). The Friends could also be set up on Herts Directory and added to the CMS website list of 'groups that they endorse' which would also help in getting new members and publicising the activities of the friends group.

Promote and develop FoTWB via the websites, press releases, events and activities. Provide new and continuing volunteer opportunities such as practical tasks, stock checking, riverfly monitoring and species surveying. Continue to run at least 2 events/activities at/about The Withey Beds such as guided walks a year to engage with the local community.

Continue close liaising with local landowners especially Watford Piscators and organisations such as the Environment Agency and Wild Trout Trust. Keep up to date with work across the River Colne Catchment Action Network (ColneCAN www.colnecan.org.uk/) and the more local Upper Colne and Tributaries Catchment Partnership. New projects across the catchment can be added to the project website, this is a good way to draw in additional funding (www.colnecan.org.uk/index.php/the-action-plans/upper-colne-and-tributaries/upper-colne-and-tributaries-projects).

The site leaflet should be reviewed periodically and updated to include any new site features such as ponds, scrapes and fencing; the new leaflet needs to be uploaded to the websites. The interpretation panel should also be reviewed.

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5.0 ACTION PLANS AND MAPS

5.1 ANNUAL AND REGULAR ACTIONS

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
0.1	Cut around signs, furniture and entrances (including kissing gates, boardwalk and viewing platform).	E1, F1, G1	Apr-Oct	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	GM Contract		
0.2	Improve views across the grazing meadow.	C3	Apr-Oct	TRDC	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Volunteer time		
0.3	Continue conservation grazing following HLS requirements.	C1	Apr-Oct	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	£250.00		
0.4	Continue species and habitat monitoring across the site included otter, water vole, riverfly, reptiles and amphibians, dragonflies and damselflies, bats and flora.	A1-3, B5	Ongoing	TRDC	TRDC CMS Vols FoTWB	TRDC Budget	Volunteer time		
0.5	Replace reptile felts when they reach the end of their life.	A1-2	When required	TRDC	FoTWB	TRDC Budget FoTWB	Materials Volunteer time		
0.6	Carry out a bat survey of the hibernaculum. Undertake any repairs required to the hibernaculum working with the local bat group.	A1, A3	Survey Jul Works Dec-Jan	TRDC	TRDC Local Bat Group	TRDC Budget	Materials		
0.7	Monitor for Invasive Non-Native Species and undertake any required control needed.	B9	Ongoing	TRDC	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
0.8	Maintain wet woodland as non-intervention; allow expansion in this area only.	B7	Ongoing	TRDC	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		

Ref no.	Action		When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
0.9	Remove rubbish and fly tip.	E1, F3	When required	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	GM Contract		
0.10	Clean interpretation panel and notice board.	F2	Quarterly	TRDC	TRDC FoTWB	TRDC Budget	GM Contract		
0.11	Keep notice board content up to date.	G2	Ongoing	TRDC	FoTWB	TRDC Budget	Volunteer time		
0.12	Tree risk management inspections and undertaking of works.	F5	Every 3 years	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	TBC		
0.13	Health and Safety inspections and undertaking of any works.	F4	Ongoing	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	TBC		
0.14	Undertake annual checks of the boardwalk, bridges, grazing infrastructure and other furniture and undertake any immediate repairs.	C2, E2-3, F4	April	TRDC	TRDC CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	TBC		
0.15	Replace the boardwalk in sections, when required.	E2-3	Ongoing from Sep	CMS	Vols	TRDC Budget	TBC		
0.16	Promote Friends group.	D2, D4	Ongoing	TRDC CMS	TRDC CMS FoTWB	TRDC Budget FoTWB	TBC		
0.17	Promote volunteer activity and community events (including practical tasks and surveying).	D1, D3	Ongoing	TRDC CMS	CMS	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
0.18	Promote and run 2 events/activities a year at/about The Withey Beds.	D1, D5	Summer, Autumn	TRDC	TRDC CMS FoTWB	TRDC Budget FoTWB	Staff/Vol time		
0.19	Liaise/work with neighbouring landowners including WP, NR, Environment Agency and The Wild Trout Trust.	D6	Ongoing	TRDC	TRDC CMS	TRDC Budget	TBC		

Ref no.	Action		When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
0.20	Attend catchment partnership meetings and keep up to date with developments across the catchment, add projects to catchment website.	D6	When required	CMS	CMS	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
0.21	Update TRDC 'The Withey Beds' web page and all other websites when required; add details of the Friends groups to all websites.	D8	Ongoing	TRDC	TRDC CMS FoTWB	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
0.22	Ensure ongoing maintenance costs are financially sustainable.	H1	Ongoing	TRDC	n/a	n/a	n/a		
0.23	Secure external funding to ensure viability of capital works.	H2	Ongoing	TRDC CMS	TRDC CMS	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
0.24	Carry out maintenance to the willow structure.	B10	Oct-Feb	TRDC	Willow Weaver	TRDC Budget	£1000.00		
0.25	FoTWB to continue to manage the small area of willows for basket weaving.	B11	Oct-Feb	TRDC	FoTWB	N/A	Volunteer time		
0.26	Review and update annual action plans.	D7	Yearly	TRDC CMS	ALL	TRDC Budget	Staff time		

Abbreviations: TRDC – Three Rivers District Council; CMS – Countryside Management Service; FoTWB – Friends of The Withey Beds; GM – Grounds Maintenance; Vols – Volunteers; NR – Network Rail; WP – Watford Piscators

5.2 YEAR 1 2019-20

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
1.1	Organise training for volunteer stock checkers.	C4	Apr	CMS	CMS	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
1.2	Install discrete stile in fence line to allow surveyors to access the river.	B3	Apr	CMS	Vols	TRDC Budget	Materials Staff/Vol time		
1.3	Check and replace post on kissing gate at end of boardwalk if required.	C2	Apr	CMS	Vols	TRDC Budget	Materials Staff/Vol time		
1.4	Remove the small hawthorn from beside the bench and establish views of the grazing meadow.	C3	Sep	CMS	Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.5	Pollard large willows on rotation along the river bank.	B2, H4	Oct-Feb	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	TBC		
1.6	Maintain scrub coverage in the fen to no more than 20%, stack material at edges of fen as habitat piles, away from ponds and ditches.	B6	Oct-Feb	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.7	Cut small areas of fen (<20%) removing arisings.	B6	Oct-Feb	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.8	Clean ditches in fen (Sep-Jan) and cut bank edges on rotation (Sep-Feb).	B6	Sep-Feb	CMS	TRDC CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.9	Survey all ditches and record any potential works.	B8	Sep-Dec	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
1.10	Monitor existing river structures and assess potential for further in channel and morphological improvements.	B1, H3, H4	Oct-Dec	TRDC	TRDC CMS WP, EA Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.11	Manage ponds by boardwalk.	B4	Oct-Feb	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.12	Monitor scrape for growth of rank vegetation.	B4	Sep-Oct	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
1.13	Undertake a Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index Survey of the large pond, eDNA test may be required.	B5	Apr/May	TRDC	TRDC CMS	TRDC Budget	TBC		
1.14	Remove over shading vegetation from around the large pond.	B5	Sep-Feb	TRDC	TRDC CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.15	Work with Highways to secure funding to create a new path along Moor Lane.	F1	Ongoing	TRDC	TRDC Highways CMS	S106?	TBC		
1.16	Install brown tourist sign opposite site entrance.	F1	Apr-May	TRDC	TRDC Highways	TRDC Budget	TBC		
1.19	Remove the top rails from the wider platforms and carryout any repairs required to the rest of the boardwalk (including checking staples).	E3, F1, F4	Apr	TRDC	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Materials Staff/Vol time		
1.20	Remove the old boardwalk steps, replace with kick rail. Install a new set of steps from the end of the boardwalk to the willow structure.	E3, F1, F4	Apr	TRDC	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Materials Staff/Vol time		
1.21	Cut around the wildlife viewing platform and check structure.	E1	Sep	TRDC	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
1.22	Dig out and reset the interpretation panel as it has been installed too high.	G2	Apr	TRDC	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.23	Re-oil entrance sign and repaint the letters.	G1	Summer	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
1.24	Add Friends group to Herts Directory and to CMS website under groups we endorse.	D4	Apr	CMS	CMS FoTWB	n/a	Staff time		
1.25	Review the site leaflet and interpretation panel, make amendments if a reprint is required. Check that the most up to date versions are on the website.	D8	When required	TRDC	CMS FoTWB	TRDC Budget	Staff time		

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The Withey Beds

Greenspace Action Plan 2019-24

Year 1 2019-20

Task Responsibility

<input type="checkbox"/> District led	} Officer/Contractor delivered
<input type="checkbox"/> CMS led	
<input type="checkbox"/> District led	} Friends Group/Volunteer delivered
<input type="checkbox"/> CMS led	

Annual Management

Cut around signs, furniture and entrances	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve views across the grazing meadow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continue conservation grazing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continue species and habitat monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>
Replace reptile felts when required	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carry out bat survey of hibernaculum and any repairs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitor for Invasive Non-Native Species	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintain wet woodland as non-intervention	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remove rubbish and flytip	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clean signs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Update notice board	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tree risk management inspections and undertaking of works	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and Safety inspections and undertaking of works	<input type="checkbox"/>
Undertake annual checks of boardwalk, bridges, grazing infrastructure and furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>
Replace boardwalk in sections	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote Friends group	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote volunteer and community events	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote and run 2 events/activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Liaise with neighbouring landowners	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attend catchment meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>
Update websites	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensure ongoing costs are financially sustainable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secure external funding for capital works	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintain willow structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
FoTWB manage small area of willows	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review and update annual action plans	<input type="checkbox"/>

One Off Items

Organise stock checker training	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work with Highways to secure funding for new path along Moor Lane	<input type="checkbox"/>
Add Friends group to Herts Directory and link to CMS website	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review site leaflet and interpretation, make amendments and reprint when required, check websites are displaying the most up to date version	<input type="checkbox"/>

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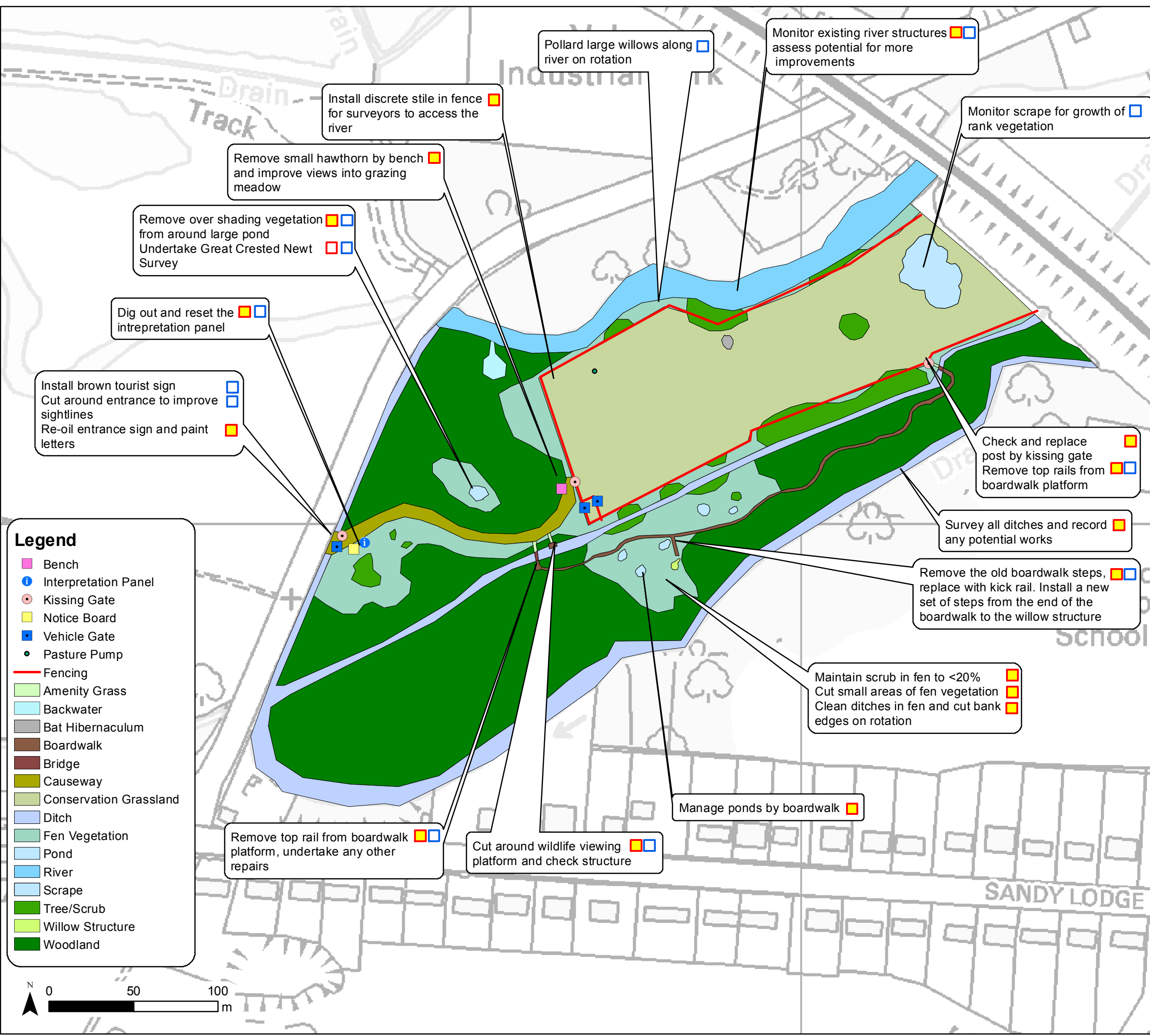
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January 2019

Drawing Number
WB-04-02-04

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- Legend**
- Bench
 - Interpretation Panel
 - Kissing Gate
 - Notice Board
 - Vehicle Gate
 - Pasture Pump
 - Fencing
 - Amenity Grass
 - Backwater
 - Bat Hibernaculum
 - Boardwalk
 - Bridge
 - Causeway
 - Conservation Grassland
 - Ditch
 - Fen Vegetation
 - Pond
 - River
 - Scrape
 - Tree/Scrub
 - Willow Structure
 - Woodland



Install discrete stile in fence for surveyors to access the river

Remove small hawthorn by bench and improve views into grazing meadow

Remove over shading vegetation from around large pond
Undertake Great Crested Newt Survey

Dig out and reset the interpretation panel

Install brown tourist sign
Cut around entrance to improve sightlines
Re-oil entrance sign and paint letters

Pollard large willows along river on rotation

Monitor existing river structures assess potential for more improvements

Monitor scrape for growth of rank vegetation

Check and replace post by kissing gate
Remove top rails from boardwalk platform

Survey all ditches and record any potential works

Remove the old boardwalk steps, replace with kick rail. Install a new set of steps from the end of the boardwalk to the willow structure

Maintain scrub in fen to <20%
Cut small areas of fen vegetation
Clean ditches in fen and cut bank edges on rotation

Manage ponds by boardwalk

Remove top rail from boardwalk platform, undertake any other repairs

Cut around wildlife viewing platform and check structure

5.3 YEAR 2-5 2020-24

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
2.1	Work with Highways to secure funding to create a new path along Moor Lane and implement works.	F1, H1, H2	Yrs 2-5 Ongoing	TRDC	TRDC Highways CMS	TBC	TBC		
2.2	Remove some vegetation and silt from the large pond and open up a viewing area from the path.	B5	Yr 2 Oct-Feb	TRDC	TRDC CMS	TRDC Budget	TBC		
2.3	Undertake any actions that have come out of the ditch survey.	B8	Yrs 2 and 3 Sep-Dec	TRDC	TRDC CMS	TRDC Budget	TBC		
2.4	Paint bridges; replace chicken wire with weld mesh as required.	F4	Yr 3 When required	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	TBC		
2.5	Review management in accordance with any new actions in the Environment Agency's new River Basin Management Plans 2021-27.	D6	Yr 3 When required	TRDC	TRDC CMS	TRDC Budget	TBC		
2.6	Maintain scrub coverage in the fen to no more than 20%, stack material at edges of fen as habitat piles, away from ponds and ditches.	B6	Yr 3 Oct-Feb	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
2.7	Cut small areas of fen (<20%) removing arisings.	B6	Yrs 3 and 5 Oct-Feb	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
2.8	Monitor existing river structures and assess potential for further in channel and morphological improvements.	B1, H3, H4	Yrs 3 and 5 Oct-Feb	TRDC	TRDC CMS WP, EA Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
2.9	Manage ponds by boardwalk.	B4	Yrs 3 and 5 Oct-Feb	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
2.10	Monitor scrape for growth of rank vegetation.	B4	Yrs 3 and 5 Sep-Oct	TRDC	TRDC	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
2.11	Re-oil entrance sign and repaint the letters, if required.	G1	Yr 4 Summer	CMS	CMS Vols	TRDC Budget	Staff/Vol time		
2.12	Reapply for Countryside Stewardship or new Environmental Scheme.	C5	Yr 5 Apr	TRDC	TRDC CMS	TRDC Budget	Staff time		
2.13	Write new 5 year GAP and engage with all interested parties.	D7	Yr 5 Apr	TRDC CMS	ALL	TRDC Budget	Staff time		

The Withey Beds

Greenspace Action Plan 2019-24

Year 2-5 2020-24

Task Responsibility

<input type="checkbox"/> District led	} Officer/Contractor delivered
<input type="checkbox"/> CMS led	
<input type="checkbox"/> District led	} Friends Group/Volunteer delivered
<input type="checkbox"/> CMS led	

Annual Management

Cut around signs, furniture and entrances	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve views across the grazing meadow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continue conservation grazing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Continue species and habitat monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>
Replace reptile felts when required	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carry out bat survey of hibernaculum and any repairs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitor for Invasive Non-Native Species	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintain wet woodland as non-intervention	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remove rubbish and flytip	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clean signs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Update notice board	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tree risk management inspections and undertaking of works	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health and Safety inspections and undertaking of works	<input type="checkbox"/>
Undertake annual checks of boardwalk, bridges, grazing infrastructure and furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>
Replace boardwalk in sections	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote Friends group	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote volunteer and community events	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote and run 2 events/activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Liaise with neighbouring landowners	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attend catchment meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>
Update websites	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensure ongoing costs are financially sustainable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Secure external funding for capital works	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintain willow structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
FoTWB manage small area of willows	<input type="checkbox"/>
Review and update annual action plans	<input type="checkbox"/>

One Off Items


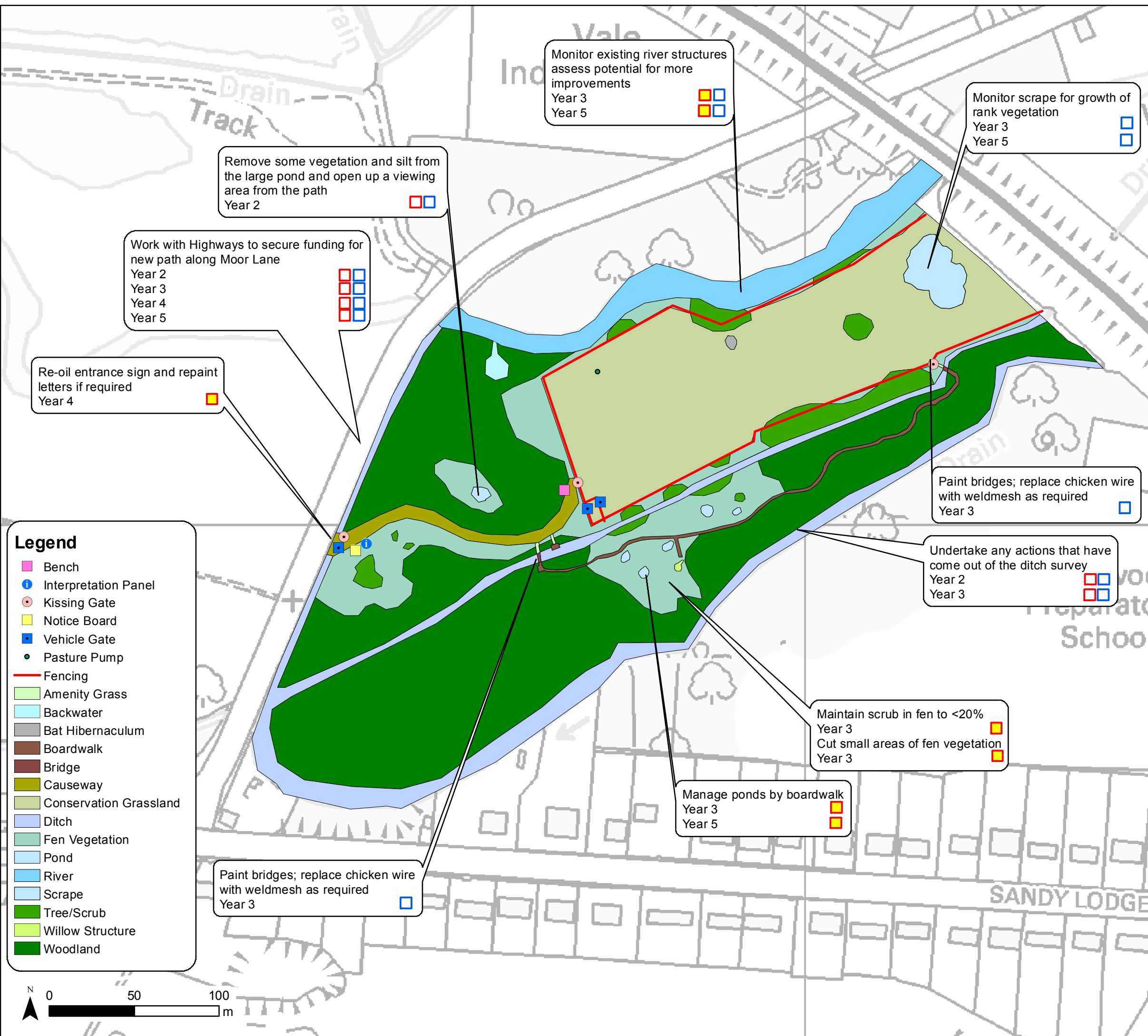
Review management in accordance with EA River Basin Management Plan 2021-27	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reapply for Countryside Stewardship	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write new 5 year GAP including engagement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year 5	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Date
January 2019

Drawing Number
WB-04-02-05

Rev
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6.0 APPENDICES

6.1 Local Wildlife Site Citation

Site Code:	89/006
Site Name:	Withey Beds
Grid Reference:	TQ079940
Area:	7.6ha
District:	Three Rivers
Wildlife Site Criteria Habitat:	Fens, Mires, Swamp and Marshes
Designation:	Invertebrate Site Register, Wildlife Site, LNR (100%)
Habitat:	Grassland: neutral, semi-improved, Marshy grassland, Swamp, Scrub, Woodland: broadleaved, semi-natural, Open water: river, ditch, Open water: standing
Site Interest:	Alluvial site in the River Colne valley that supports a range of habitats including tall herb alluvial swamp, damp grassland, some dry grassland areas, scrub, scattered mature trees, wet woodland and a wide drainage ditch. The wet woodland, developed on the former withey beds, is dominated by Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>) with Osier (<i>S. viminalis</i>) and other willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.). There are scattered mature trees of Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>). A wide range of wetland plants have been recorded including Wild Angelica (<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>), Meadowsweet (<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>), Purple Loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>), Lesser Pond-sedge (<i>Carex acutiformis</i>) and Common Comfrey (<i>Symphytum officinale</i>). The site is also important for birds and invertebrates with numerous dragonflies recorded from the site plus nationally notable diptera. Wildlife Site criteria: Fen and swamp indicators.

6.2 Species Records

Herts Environmental Records Centre – Summary of records available for The Withey Beds (1984-2016) that have been sent into the records centre over the years.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Bullhead	<i>Cottus gobio</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	terrestrial mammal
Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	terrestrial mammal
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	bird
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	bird
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	bird
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	bird
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	bird
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	bird
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	bird
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	bird
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	reptile
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	reptile
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	bird
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	bird
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	bird
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	bird
Brown/Sea Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Cinnabar	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	insect - moth
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	bird
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	bird
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	bird
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	bird
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	bird
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	bird
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	bird
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	bird
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	bird
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	bird
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	bird
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	bird
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	bird
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	bird
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	bird
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bird
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	bird
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	bird
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	bird

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	bird
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	bird
Round-leaved Mint	<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	flowering plant
Scarce Orange Legionnaire	<i>Beris clavipes</i>	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	bird
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	bird
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	bird
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	bird
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	bird
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	bird
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	bird
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	bird
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	bird
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	bird
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	bird
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	bird
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	bird
Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>	bird
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	bird
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	bird
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	bird
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	bird
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	bird
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	bird
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	bird
Ring-necked Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	bird
Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	flowering plant
Chinese Muntjac	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	terrestrial mammal
Wild Angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	flowering plant
Hairy-brome	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	flowering plant
Lesser Pond-sedge	<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	flowering plant
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>	flowering plant
Remote Sedge	<i>Carex remota</i>	flowering plant
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	flowering plant
Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	flowering plant
Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	flowering plant
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	flowering plant
Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	flowering plant
Creeping-Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	flowering plant
Purple-loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	flowering plant
Reed Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	flowering plant

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Common Fleabane	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	flowering plant
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	flowering plant
Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	flowering plant
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	flowering plant
Common Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	flowering plant
Trifolium pratense var. pratense	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> var. <i>pratense</i>	flowering plant
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	flowering plant
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	flowering plant
Marsh Horsetail	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	horsetail
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	bird
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	bird
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	bird
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	bird
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	bird
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	bird
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	bird
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	bird
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	bird
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	bird
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	bird
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	bird
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	bird
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	bird
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	bird
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	bird
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	bird
Common Bream	<i>Abramis brama</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Bleak	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Bleak x Roach	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> x <i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Gudgeon	<i>Gobio gobio</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Dace	<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Roach	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Chub	<i>Squalius cephalus</i>	bony fish (Actinopterygii)
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	conifer
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	flowering plant
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	flowering plant
Ground-elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	flowering plant
Horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	flowering plant
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	flowering plant
Water-plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	flowering plant
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	flowering plant

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	flowering plant
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	flowering plant
Fool's-water-cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	flowering plant
Greater Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>	flowering plant
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	flowering plant
Horse-radish	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	flowering plant
False Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	flowering plant
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	flowering plant
Common Orache	<i>Atriplex patula</i>	flowering plant
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	flowering plant
Nodding Bur-marigold	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	flowering plant
Lesser Soft-Brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	flowering plant
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	flowering plant
Water-Starwort	<i>Callitriche</i>	flowering plant
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	flowering plant
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	flowering plant
Wetted Thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>	flowering plant
Sedge	<i>Carex</i>	flowering plant
False Fox-sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>	flowering plant
Greater Pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>	flowering plant
Spiked Sedge	<i>Carex spicata</i>	flowering plant
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	flowering plant
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	flowering plant
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	flowering plant
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	flowering plant
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	flowering plant
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	flowering plant
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	flowering plant
Tufted Hair-Grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	flowering plant
Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	flowering plant
Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	flowering plant
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	flowering plant
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	flowering plant
Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	flowering plant
Square-stalked Willowherb	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	flowering plant
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i> agg.	flowering plant
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	flowering plant
Goat's-rue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	flowering plant
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	flowering plant
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	flowering plant
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	flowering plant
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>	flowering plant
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	flowering plant

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	flowering plant
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	flowering plant
Sweet-Grass	<i>Glyceria</i>	flowering plant
Reed Sweet-grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	flowering plant
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	flowering plant
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	flowering plant
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	flowering plant
Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	flowering plant
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	flowering plant
Orange Balsam	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	flowering plant
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	flowering plant
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	flowering plant
Toad Rush	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	flowering plant
Soft-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	flowering plant
Hard Rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	flowering plant
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	flowering plant
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>	flowering plant
Common Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	flowering plant
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	flowering plant
Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	flowering plant
Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	flowering plant
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	flowering plant
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	flowering plant
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	flowering plant
Mercurialis	<i>Mercurialis</i>	flowering plant
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	flowering plant
Water Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	flowering plant
Water Chickweed	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	flowering plant
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	flowering plant
Common Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	flowering plant
Opium Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	flowering plant
Green Alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	flowering plant
Knotweed	<i>Persicaria</i>	flowering plant
Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	flowering plant
Smaller Cat's-tail	<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	flowering plant
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	flowering plant
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	flowering plant
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	flowering plant
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	flowering plant
Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>	flowering plant
Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>	flowering plant
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	flowering plant
Hybrid Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla anglica</i> x <i>reptans</i> = <i>P. x mixta</i>	flowering plant

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Creeping Cinquefoil	Potentilla reptans	flowering plant
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris	flowering plant
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa	flowering plant
Pedunculate Oak	Quercus robur	flowering plant
Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculus repens	flowering plant
Celery-leaved Buttercup	Ranunculus sceleratus	flowering plant
Buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica	flowering plant
Marsh Yellow-cress	Rorippa palustris	flowering plant
Dog Rose	Rosa canina agg.	flowering plant
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus agg.	flowering plant
Raspberry	Rubus idaeus	flowering plant
Clustered Dock	Rumex conglomeratus	flowering plant
Curled Dock	Rumex crispus	flowering plant
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolius	flowering plant
Willow	Salix	flowering plant
White Willow	Salix alba	flowering plant
Goat Willow	Salix caprea	flowering plant
Hybrid Crack-willow	Salix euxina x alba = S. x fragilis	flowering plant
Shining Willow	Salix lucida	flowering plant
Osier	Salix viminalis	flowering plant
Elder	Sambucus nigra	flowering plant
Water Figwort	Scrophularia auriculata	flowering plant
Common Ragwort	Senecio jacobaea	flowering plant
Campion	Silene	flowering plant
Red Campion	Silene dioica	flowering plant
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	flowering plant
Prickly Sow-thistle	Sonchus asper	flowering plant
Smooth Sow-thistle	Sonchus oleraceus	flowering plant
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	flowering plant
Marsh Woundwort	Stachys palustris	flowering plant
Hedge Woundwort	Stachys sylvatica	flowering plant
Russian Comfrey	Symphytum officinale x asperum = S. x uplandicum	flowering plant
White Comfrey	Symphytum orientale	flowering plant
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg.	flowering plant
Upright Hedge-parsley	Torilis japonica	flowering plant
Lesser Trefoil	Trifolium dubium	flowering plant
White Clover	Trifolium repens	flowering plant
Scentless Mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum	flowering plant
Colt's-foot	Tussilago farfara	flowering plant
Bulrush	Typha latifolia	flowering plant
Common Nettle	Urtica dioica	flowering plant
Urtica dioica subsp. galeopsifolia	Urtica dioica subsp. galeopsifolia	flowering plant

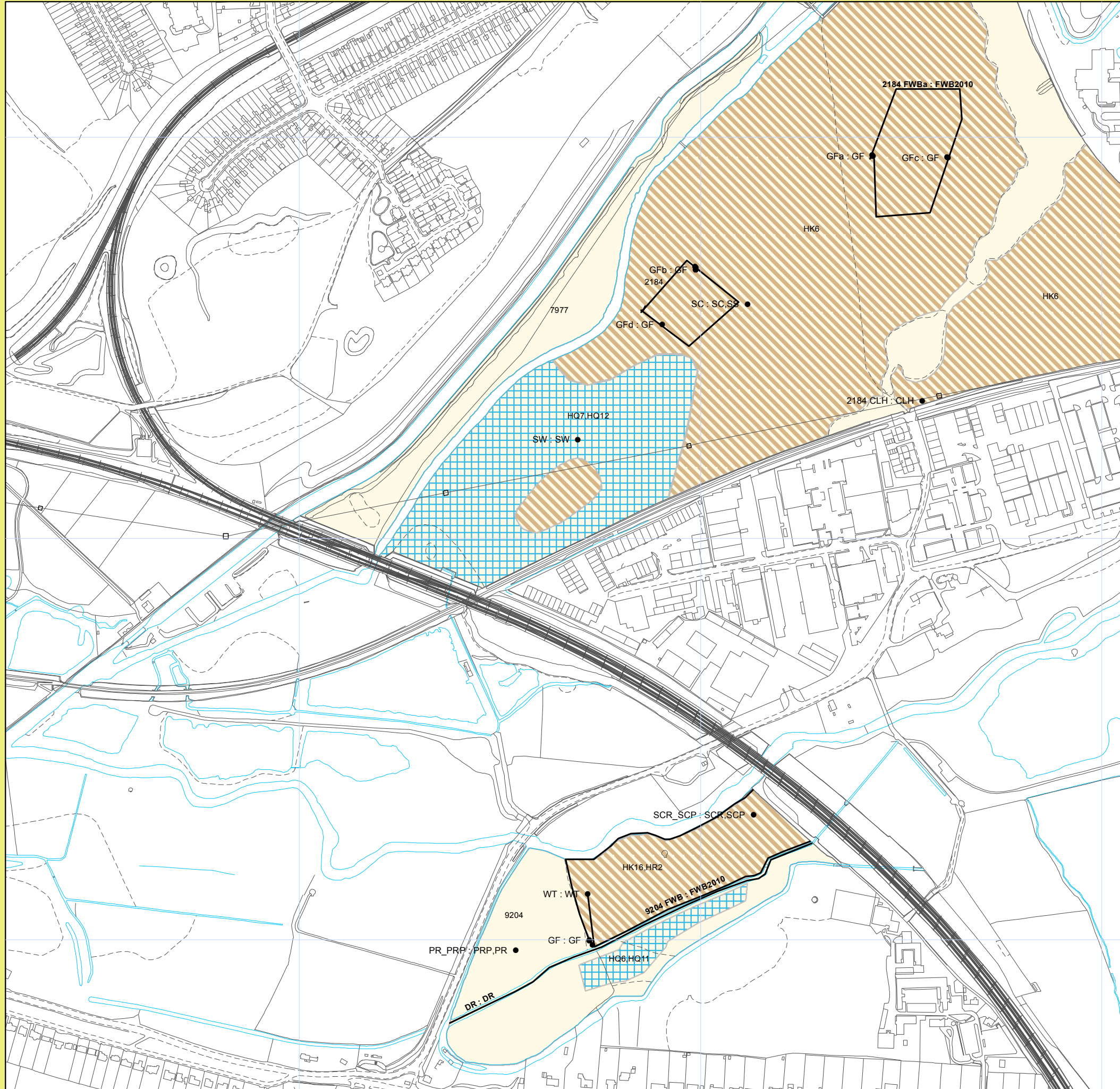
Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Blue Water-Speedwell	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	flowering plant
Pink Water-Speedwell	<i>Veronica catenata</i>	flowering plant
Hairy Tare	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	flowering plant
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	flowering plant
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>	flowering plant
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	horsetail
Anacaena globulus	<i>Anacaena globulus</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Anacaena limbata	<i>Anacaena limbata</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Cream-spot Ladybird	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Cercyon (Cercyon) melanocephalus	<i>Cercyon (Cercyon) melanocephalus</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Cryptopleurum minutum	<i>Cryptopleurum minutum</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Haliphus (Haliplinus) heydeni	<i>Haliphus (Haliplinus) heydeni</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Haliphus (Neohaliphus) lineatocollis	<i>Haliphus (Neohaliphus) lineatocollis</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Ilybius ater	<i>Ilybius ater</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Megasternum concinnum	<i>Megasternum concinnum</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Ochthebius (Homalochthebius) minimus	<i>Ochthebius (Homalochthebius) minimus</i>	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)
Peacock	<i>Aglais io</i>	insect - butterfly
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>	insect - butterfly
Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	insect - butterfly
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina insularis</i>	insect - butterfly
Marbled White	<i>Melanargia galathea serena</i>	insect - butterfly
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	insect - butterfly
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria tircis</i>	insect - butterfly
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	insect - butterfly
Comma	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	insect - butterfly
Hedge Brown	<i>Pyronia tithonus britanniae</i>	insect - butterfly
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	insect - butterfly
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus (Thoracombus) pascuorum</i>	insect - hymenopteran
Common Nettle-tap	<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	insect - moth
Small China-mark	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>	insect - moth
Rosy Conch	<i>Cochyliis roseana</i>	insect - moth
Bordered Carl	<i>Coptotriche marginea</i>	insect - moth
Pinch-barred Pigmy	<i>Ectoedemia atricollis</i>	insect - moth

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxon Group
Spotted Black Pigmy	<i>Ectoedemia subbimaculella</i>	insect - moth
Common Plume	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>	insect - moth
Teasel Marble	<i>Endothenia gentianaeana</i>	insect - moth
Common Carpet	<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	insect - moth
Common Cloaked Shoot	<i>Gypsonoma dealbana</i>	insect - moth
Apple Leaf Miner	<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	insect - moth
Hawthorn Slender	<i>Parornix anglicella</i>	insect - moth
Pointed Slender	<i>Parornix finitimella</i>	insect - moth
Sycamore Midget	<i>Phyllonorycter geniculella</i>	insect - moth
White Oak Midget	<i>Phyllonorycter harrisella</i>	insect - moth
Garden Midget	<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>	insect - moth
Common Thorn Midget	<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i>	insect - moth
Common Oak Midget	<i>Phyllonorycter quercifoliella</i>	insect - moth
Common Alder Midget	<i>Phyllonorycter rajella</i>	insect - moth
Sloe Midget	<i>Phyllonorycter spinicolella</i>	insect - moth
Mother of Pearl	<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	insect - moth
Golden Pigmy	<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	insect - moth
Base-spotted Pigmy	<i>Stigmella basiguttella</i>	insect - moth
Greenish Thorn Pigmy	<i>Stigmella hybnerella</i>	insect - moth
Nut-tree Pigmy	<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>	insect - moth
Common Fruit-tree Pigmy	<i>Stigmella oxyacanthella</i>	insect - moth
Least Thorn Pigmy	<i>Stigmella perpygmaeella</i>	insect - moth
Scrubland Pigmy	<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>	insect - moth
Sallow Pigmy	<i>Stigmella salicis</i>	insect - moth
Oak Carl	<i>Tischeria ekebladella</i>	insect - moth
Chalcosyrphus nemorum	<i>Chalcosyrphus nemorum</i>	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Dasysyrphus friuliensis	<i>Dasysyrphus friuliensis</i>	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Erioptera squalida	<i>Erioptera squalida</i>	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Melieria omissa	<i>Melieria omissa</i>	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Four-barred Major	<i>Oxycera rara</i>	insect - true fly (Diptera)
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	terrestrial mammal
Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex minutus</i>	terrestrial mammal
European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>	terrestrial mammal
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	terrestrial mammal

6.3 HLS Agreement Summary and Map

**The Withey Beds
Part 2A
Parcel based options Summary**

RLR field number	Field name	RLR field size (ha)	OPTIONS					
			Code	Description	Quantity (ha/100m/no.)	Start date	End date	Duration (years/months)
TQ07949204		7.47	A13	Non payment option - permanent grassland for Article 13	2.50	01/11/14	31/10/24	10 Years
			HK16	Restoration of grassland for target features	2.50	01/11/14	31/10/24	10 Years
			HQ6	Maintenance of fen	0.70	01/11/14	31/10/24	10 Years
			HQ11	Wetland cutting supplement	0.70	01/11/14	31/10/24	10 Years
			HR2	Grazing supplement for native breeds at risk	2.50	01/11/14	31/10/24	10 Years



HIGHER LEVEL STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENT MAP

- Options**
- HB** Maintenance of hedgerows/ditches of very high environmental value
 - HC/OHC** Management of woodland edges/hedgerow buffer strips
 - HC/OHC** Protection of trees
*Number within circle represents number of trees in parcel
 - HC/UHC/UOHC** Woodland and orchards
 - UHD/UOHD** Visibility of archaeological features on moorland
 - HD/OHD** Historic and landscape
 - HE/OHE** Buffer strips and grass margins
 - HF/OHF** Arable land
 - HG/OHG** Encourage a range of crop type
 - HJ/OHJ** Maintenance of watercourse fencing
 - HJ/OHJ/UHJ/UOHJ** Resource protection
 - HK/OHK** Grassland
 - HL/OHL/UHL/UOHL** Upland grassland and moorland
 - HN** Linear access (agreements to October 2010 only)
 - HN** Permissive open access (agreements to October 2010 only)
 - HO** Lowland heathland
 - HP** Inter-tidal and coastal
 - HQ** Wetland

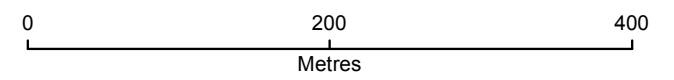
Option codes are annotated on the map. Please see scheme handbooks for detailed explanation of each option code.

Supplement options are annotated where present e.g. HL13, HR4

CA1:PC CP1:GF CL1:WS Capital item

Positions of capital items are indicative and for identification purposes only

1234 RLR field number
 Remaining land comprising agreement area



Map provided for the sole purpose of supporting ES Scheme Applications and Agreements.

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Application Ref: AG00573792

