Appendix M - Species Target Areas

Ref no	Target area name	Broad LNRS zone	Website pop-up summary	Description of target area	Actions suggested
1	***Wolverton and Little Lindford***	MK & North Bucks	Wetland complex of ponds, pools and lakes	Wetland complex with lakes, rivers and canal. Intimately mixed wet and dry habitats with excellent corridor connectivity and extensive edge habitats and draw down zones.	Sizable complex of water and waterside habitats. Unusually featuring good draw down zone vascular and lower plants, as well as breeding and over wintering birds, fish, bats, odonata, other aquatic inverts and amphibians.
2	***Blue Lagoon and west Bletchley***	MK & North Bucks	Wetland complex of ponds, pools and lakes	Wetland complex with lakes, pools and ponds many ex gravel workings. Grasslands, reedbed and various dry grassland and scrub.	Important for Odonata, other freshwater aquatic inverts and macrophytes, fish, birds, other inverts and bats.
3	***Stockgrove, Rushmere, Rammamere and Bragenham***	Aylesbury Vale	Wet / dry heaths, and mires	Extensive landscape of old heathlands, acid grasslands and commonly grazed areas with intermingled broadleaved woodlands, and many wet valley areas of flush, mire or fen like vegetation as well as pools and landscaped lake features.	Increase area of conservation grazing on grass and dwarf shrub heaths as well as acid grasslands, expanding existing areas back out onto former habitats. Old fashioned low intensity grazing regimes are optimal, even on occasion as woodpasture. Reduce gorse / pine / rhododendron dominance; increase heather and other dwarf heath species as well as both locally stable and mobile extremely short hot sandy turf and broken ground habitats often utilised by annual plants, various bee and wasp species and basking reptiles. Re-wet previously drained valley mire / flush features, discourage additional drainage or further losses to open water ponds, lakes or new tree planting. Create new oak open grown standards on parcel boundaries and in open fields as ecological and time based stepping zones for saproxylic species. Promote health and wellbeing of all existing veteran or notable trees and species dependant on them. Reinforce existing orchards with new plantings of local fruit varieties on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks.
4	***Cheddington Orchards***	MK & North Bucks	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Extensive area of traditional orchards on slightly lighter local soils; primarily extensive Aylesbury Prune plantings, as well as assorted apple varieties and occasional pears often as standards nearer gardens.	No further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and other deadwood feeding insects, birds, bees and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local varieties and representative tree forms to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stop gap for Noble Chafer and other similar species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
5	***Burcott***	MK & North Bucks	Small mixed use fields, damp areas and local streams	Small damp fields mixed in with dryer often slightly acid fields in locally rolling landscape. Semi-improved grasslands of varied PH's, cut through by local clay streams (which can be PH neutral) and associated damp / flush and wet features. Occasional small spring feeds also characteristic although all wet habitats are under substantial drainage / loss pressures.	Promote conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands. Discourage further losses of these and any local wet features (grassland and woodland) to tree planting , drainage or translation to larger pool features and ornamental ponds.
6	***Wider Liscombe Park and Valley Farm***	MK & North Bucks	Parkland landscape with old trees	Extensive old parkland with widely scattered old trees, occasional ridge and furrow and historic land features. Valley Farm comprises older semi improved grasslands, dry species rich grassland, small areas of fen and wet grassland, ridge a furrow and other historic land features.	Retain all mature -veteran trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood retention both standing and fallen. Plant next generation of oaks. Avoid draining wetter areas to form ponds, managing them as wet areas and increasing their area occupied. Promote low intensity farming, preferably with cattle grazing for all grassland wet - dry. Limit pollution to water bodies from outfalls, road drains, dogs and stock wormers; promote sensitive management of old land features. Leave areas of longer grasses around headlands and infield trees to limit compaction and provide invertebrate, mammal and fungal habitats.
7	***Wider Swanbourne area, Canada and East West Rail***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Extensive mixed traditional farming and woodland landscape	Extensive estate with semi- improved grasslands, field coverts,/ woodlands, wet areas and extensive hedge networks; steep embankments along East - West railway	Promote conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands. Discourage further losses of these and any local wet features (grassland and woodland) to tree planting , drainage or translation to larger pool features and ornamental ponds. Bolster hedgerow tree network and other bat / invertebrate corridors with new plantings of mixed broadleaved species, biannual hedge cutting and leaving long grass margins alongside hedges and streams. Leave areas of winter stubbles / cover crops where possible for farmland birds; rotate around estate as needed. Reinforce any existing orchards / fruit trees in domestic spaces, and plant new areas with local varieties.
8	***Thornborough Community Woodland - Pilch***	MK & North Bucks	Rich grasslands, woodpasture and river	Extensive semi-natural grassland(mixed PHs) , substantial hedgerow mosaic with hedgerow trees, damp flushes, fruit trees and scattered ridge & furrow	Manage existing Local Wildlife Site and other semi improved grasslands as traditional meadows, resisting further losses to agricultural or horse based improvement or losses to blanket woodland or other improved habitats. Manage Community Woodland largely as woodpasture integrating grazing with surrounding farmland to retain open sward and tree / scrub / grass mosaic for birds such as tree sparrow and barn owl, and various invertebrates including teneral dragonflies and damselflies, and small mammals. Encourage better understanding of veteran ash trees and other older specimens as significant local hedgerow trees , leaving long grass beneath to limit footfall pressures where needed. Carry out limited management to wet woodland area, allowing natural recycling of alder and other wet tree species. Encourage less damaging stock worming on fields fronting onto river and semi improved pastures. Manage and expand traditional orchard stands, and prevent stock / fertiliser damage to stand alone trees. Manage all open rock surfaces in quarry of geological study and as resource for moss and lichen species.
9	***Horwood and Singleborough fens and damp grasslands***	MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small areas of acid flush and fen, damp grasslands and semi-improved grasslands along clay stream	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
10	***Water Stratford Ouse and disused railway***	MK & North Bucks	Clay river with damp grassland and old railway	Clay river with riverside damp grassland and old railway line	For bats, small mammals, birds and invertebrates retain and expand open habitats and your scrub growth along old railway line and embankments as well as some open sun baked ballast for reptiles and insects. Manage wet riverside meadows in traditional manner, with conservation cattle grazing, and cut to reduce heavy overgrowth of more weedy species. Encourage better water quality by careful management of non-point source pollution, overspills and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission. Carry out traditional pollarding where needed and establish new ones in natural gaps.
11	***Stowe***	MK & North Bucks	Extensive parkland, ancient woodland, and wet features	Extensive landscaped parklands, wood pasture, veteran trees, broad leaved woodlands, damp grasslands, lake and ponds, wet woodland and localised flushes. Sits between Whittlewood and Bernwood Ancient Hunting Forests	Extensive parkland and wood pasture grazing. Avoid drainage of any wet features both in grassland and woodland. Enhance ride networks and open glades in larger woodland. Proactively manage ancient and veteran trees and establish replacement cohorts. Avoid blanket woodland planting, instead promoting maidens in open parkland and hedgerows. Increase areas brought into conservation grazing using no fence technology. Key for bats, raptors, farmland birds, vascular plants, lepidoptera, saproxylic, old orchard trees, fungi and many invertebrate groups.
12	***Dadford, Stowe and Akeley woodlands***	MK & North Bucks	Extensive parkland, ancient woodland, and wet features	Extensive area of Woodpasture and Parkland, with ASNW and PAWs woodland and farmland matrix, ponds and damp grasslands. Ancient landscapes and features, veteran and notable trees and semi-improved grasslands some damp, wet woodland, fen and open water. Linked to Whittlewood Ancient Hunting Forest and outer edges of Bernwood Ancient Hunting Forest.	Avoid drainage of any wet features both in grassland and woodland. Enhance ride networks and open glades in larger woodland. Proactively manage ancient and veteran trees and establish replacement cohorts. Avoid blanket woodland planting, instead promoting maidens in open parkland and hedgerows. Key for bats, raptors, farmland birds, vascular plants, lepidoptera, saproxylic, old orchard trees, fungi and many invertebrate groups. Use low input extensive parkland and wood pasture grazing to manage grassland habitats twinned with hay meadow cutting where appropriate.
13	***Great Brickhill***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Acid landscape of small heaths, woods, grassland and arable	Expanse of small fields and woodlands with substantial old hedge / lane networks which cover quite rolling and occasionally steep hills of the greensand ridge, often with acid soils. Acidic to neutral grasslands with occasional true heath vegetation, old orchards , occasional veteran trees (often oak) and various wet flushes, damp fields and woodlands. Extensive use of local greensand in local walls and buildings.	Promote local stone as unusual habitat for lichens, mosses, spiders and other specialist invertebrates. Avoid further losses of damp areas, flushes, wet woodland and generally wetter features including various PH springs, to drainage, improvement, over planting with trees or conversion to other habitats or development. Promote low intensity conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands. Encourage area of shorter or skeletal turf where soil is solid brash/sand/ gravels for annual species and hot ground specialist invertebrates. Consider all areas of low intensity grasslands, especially in church and graveyards as unusual and highly valuable waxcap grasslands; avoid all additional nutrients in these places.
14	***Little and Bow Brickhills***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Acid landscape of small heaths, woods, grassland and arable	Expanse of small fields and woodlands with substantial old hedge / lane networks which cover quite rolling and occasionally steep hills of the greensand ridge, often with acid soils. Acidic to neutral grasslands with occasional true heath vegetation, old orchards , occasional veteran trees (often oak) and various wet flushes, damp fields and woodlands. Extensive use of local greensand in local walls and buildings.	Manage and expand traditional orchard stands, and prevent stock / fertiliser damage to stand alone trees. Avoid further losses of damp areas, flushes, wet woodland and generally wetter features including various PH springs, to drainage, improvement, over planting with trees or conversion to other habitats or development. Promote low intensity conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands. Encourage area of shorter or skeletal turf where soil is solid brash/sand/ gravels for annual species and hot ground specialist invertebrates. Consider all areas of low intensity grasslands, especially in church and graveyards as unusual and highly valuable waxcap grasslands; avoid all additional nutrients in these places. Promote local stone as unusual habitat for lichens, mosses, spiders and other specialist invertebrates.
15	***Leckhampstead and Wicken Woods and surrounding verges***	MK & North Bucks	Ex hunting forest ancient woodlands and grasslands	Extensive ASNW and PAWS Woodland, adjacent to Whittlewood Ancient Hunting Forest, which in turn is sat in a wider landscape of Ancient Hunting Forests and veteran / noble trees, large species rich hedgerows and semi improved species rich grasslands along wide road verges and field margins this ancient relic of broadleaf woodland is part of a chain of similar sites running right across Northants, Bucks and Oxfordshire.	Retain all mature /veteran / ancient trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood. Plant next generation of oaks. Encourage ride management within woodland on all orientations to retain open sunny aspects with fringes of various native scrub species so valuable for specialist butterflies, small mammals and plants. Avoid draining wetter areas to form ponds, managing them as wet areas and increasing their area occupied. Open up new field / wood margin ponds to increase permeability of landscape to dragonflies , other aquatic invertebrates and amphibian / reptile species. Leave areas of longer grasses around substantial trees to limit compaction and provide invertebrate, mammal and fungal habitats.
16	***Leckhamstead grasslands and wetlands***	MK & North Bucks	Old grasslands, small fields and small streams	Small streams, damp grasslands, dry grasslands and hedgerow matrix	River corridor improvements, rewetting former damp grasslands and flushes, promote extensive grazing and ridge and furrow retention
17	***Clifton Reynes flats***	MK & North Bucks	Floodplain grasslands and hedgerows	Floodplain meadows and other low lying grasslands on primarily alluvial soils, intermixed with arable and hedgerows, form good matrix for skylark, waders and other farmland birds. Also good macrophyte vegetation in main river back channels and bankside vegetation supports diverse dragonfly and damselfly communities and other aquatic inverts.	Promote clean water management practices such as controls on point and non point source pollution and discharges, fertiliser application close to water bodies and soil flushing into water bodies. Use wider field margins alongside all watercourse to limit soil and pollutant creep. Promote slow water management practices for areas with standing water in the winter. Add margins along hedgerows / old railway to create overwintering nesting and feeding habitat for birds and insects and to provide better connectivity across area. Insert occasionally skylark plots in field centres away from bridleways or boundary features for nesting.
18	***Salcey, Whittlewood, Linford***	MK & North Bucks	Ex hunting forest ancient woodland, hedgerows and old trees	Corridor between three areas of ancient Forests, Parks and Woodpasture containing numerous old tree features, semi-natural grasslands and substantive hedgerow complexes. The various veteran/ ancient trees and old hedgerows and grasslands forming living link or stepping stones across a much wider zone of relic woodpasture and ancient Forest / Chase.	Retain all mature -veteran trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood. Plant next generations of all native tree species widely as maiden hedgerow or in-field trees to ensure succession of live and deadwood habitats. Avoid draining wetter areas to form ponds, managing them as wet areas and increasing their area occupied. Leave areas of longer grasses around headlands and infield trees to limit compaction and provide invertebrate, bat, small mammal and fungal habitats.
19	***Emberton, Olney,Turvey***	MK & North Bucks	River corridor with many local channels, ponds and wet features	River great Ouse and various back channels, weirs and water features lie at the heart of this very wet landscape with extensive ex-gravel lakes, pools and ponds, wet and damp grassland (some limestone, other neutral), water margins and mixed woodland / scrub areas.	Good area for bats, amphibians, dragonflies and damselflies, fish and aquatic invertebrates and barn owls. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Promote good water / marginal and wetland quality, encouraging more diverse waterside margins and wet grasslands. Promote low intensity conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands on flatter areas as well as on steep northern river plateaus "river cliff" calcareous grassland area. Install small localised back channels off man rivers to act as fish refugia in spate. Encourage better water quality by careful management of non-point source pollution, overspills and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls.
20	***Great Ouse floodplain Lathbury***	MK & North Bucks	River corridor with extensive grasslands	Great Ouse and its floodplain, surrounding grasslands, and mixed broadleaf copses	Good farmland bird and wader habitat with seasonally inundated grasslands and backwater features, bankside vegetation, main river habitats and small woodlands in wider farmland matrix. Needs concentrated efforts of farmland bird support including promotion of non free running dogs, as well as wet grassland and river feature restoration and retention of seasonally inundated features. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows.

21	***Moulsoe***	MK & North Bucks	Open farmed landscape of mixed crops and grassland	More open landscape, traditionally arable or arable grassland mix, with regular late parliamentary enclosure hedges and occasional tree belts.	Area has some farmland bird interest and would make good strategic stronghold for them if additional long and short term habitats and features are added such as wider hedgerows in places, field corners and marginal long grass / uncultivated areas, and blocks of winter cover crops. Winter stubbles as part of regular rotation would be ideal. A couple of small ponds, even if temporal, each year would also be beneficial as watering points.
22	***Buckingham old canal and Ouse corridor***	MK & North Bucks	River / canal corridor grasslands and wet margins	Area of small seasonally damp fields and occasional woodland belts and historic land features, running in corridor roughly mirroring ex Buckingham Canal and River Ouse	Increase area of wet / damp vegetation and slow water promoted temporal pools, promote traditional hay cutting/mowing and cattle grazing. Allow occasional poached areas. Create cattle drinking points down to river, encourage bankside vegetation and rough field margins; discourage non-point source pollution. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows.
23a	***North Bucks Fen - Turweston Manor***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23b	***North Bucks Fen - Radclive***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23c	***North Bucks Fen - Barton Hartshorn***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23d	***North Bucks Fen - Tingewick***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23e	***North Bucks Fen - Pilch Fields***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23f	***North Bucks Fen - Singleborough***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23g	***North Bucks Fen - Nash***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23h	***North Bucks Fen - Bledlow***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23i	***North Bucks Fen - Longwick Bog***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fen/bog and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23j	***North Bucks Fen - Cublington Marsh***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23k	***North Bucks Fen - Clack Fen***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23l	***North Bucks Fen - Drayton Parslow***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23 m	***North Bucks Fen - Drayton Parslow North***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23n	***North Bucks Fen - Blackend Spinney***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23o	***North Bucks Fen - Hollingdon***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23p	***North Bucks Fen - Spring Grove***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
23q	***North Bucks Fen - Valley Farm***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Fens and damp grasslands	Small very localised areas of rare north Bucks fen habitat, often under substantive pressure from drainage, lack of cattle grazing, scrubbing over and conversion to open water ponds.	Increase area and condition of fens; encourage landowners and managers to better understand their unique character and management requirements. Encourage local considerations of water sources to prevent accidental / deliberate drying up. Resist conversion to ponds and pools for "conservation" or landscape improvements and over shadowing by tree and scrub growth.
24	***Oakhill green lane***	MK & North Bucks	Greenlane network with old trees and hedges	Ancient trackway / green lane with extensive old hedgerows, ancient / veteran trees, semi improved grasslands and damp ditches	Retain feature; promote careful restoration management and haloing to prevent older trees becoming swamped by other vegetation (need haloing) encourage damp ditches, traditional hedgerow management and grassland hay cuts
25	***Tattenhoe floodplain meadows***	MK & North Bucks	Floodplain meadows, pools and other grasslands	Floodplain meadows and series of various sized ponds, pools and other water features with good marginal vegetation, neutral grasslands and scattered woodland belts on margins.	Promote good wet and damp meadow management through traditional and rotational cutting or grazing. Promote small mammal, amphibian, bat and owl habitat throughout site.
26	***Passenham and the Wealds***	MK & North Bucks	Floodplain grasslands, river and stream features	The eastern half of this area comprises flat floodplain grasslands along the River Great Ouse, which regularly flood; mineral rich they are often exploited for shallow gravels. These gently segue into a tighter side valley alongside the Calverton / Weald brook, flanked on either side by smaller sometimes damp fields and neutral or calcareous grasslands, especially on limestone river bluffs. Small localised spring heads and flushes. Relic ridge and furrow a key feature of the whole valley as is extensive pasture and the use of local limestone as a building material.	Promote better conservation management of flood meadows by extensive cattle grazing and hay cutting where appropriate. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Manage winter flood waters as slow water areas to limit flash flooding and to provide bird habitat. Ex mineral working sites would make very good additional acid grassland reclamation sites, with seasonal flooding for birds and amphibians and reptiles. More eastern areas of grassland again would benefit from conservation grazing, lack of nutrient additions and retention of ridge and furrow features. Discourage further losses of springheads and locally wet flushes and features (grassland and woodland) to tree planting , drainage or translation to larger pool features and ornamental ponds. New ponds would be a benefit in the wider landscape where not conflicting with biodiversity or archaeology.
27	***Tathall End to Tyringham***	MK & North Bucks	Mixed arable, grassland, hedgerows and woods complex	Mixed arable and grassland, hedgerows and small woodlands complex	Focus effort on farmland bird conservation (especially tree sparrow and skylark) with advice, management plans and environmental grants
28	***Greater Burnham Littleworth***	Thames Valley	Extensive woodpasture, heathland and mires. Mapped species measures: Noble Chafer and	Large complex of existing and ex extensive heath, farmland, woodpasture, acid woodland, wet flushes and mires and pond / pool scatters largely from gravel or peat extraction	Expand open woodpasture and various wet habitats including wet flushes and mires, pools and larger water bodies both temporal and permanent landscape wide across heathy habitats.
29	***Gorelands area***	Chilterns / Thames Valley	Mixed grasslands, woodland and ponds	Highly modified landscape of mixed broadleaved woodlands, some very heathy in nature where they sit on the clay with flint hill tops, parklands and small open fields, those on the steeper slopes tending to chalk grassland and occasional tiny heath relics.	Resist any further losses of species rich grasslands be they acidic, neutral or calcareous on whatever scale as they form an important resource for invertebrates, small mammals, reptiles and amphibians and bats and create diverse link in wider landscape. Promote conservation friendly management of these grasslands to stop transition to secondary woodland. Retain all mature -veteran trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood retention both standing and fallen. Plant next generation of trees to create future cohort of veterans. Reinforce existing orchards with new plantings of local fruit varieties on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks. Retain all existing ponds as open water habitats, and add new ones where not on other high value habitats. Consider all built structures in parkland setting as potential high value habitat for bats and reptiles. Consider dwarf shrub heathland restoration in woodland glades and as open parcels.

30	***Dorney, Thames Valley and Jubilee River***	Thames Valley	Main river / small channels, floodplain grasslands and arable	Acidic sand and gravel Thames terraces , River Thames and Jubilee River as well as chalk river cliff. Extensive common land, informal pastures, wet and dry grasslands as well as two main river habitats, back channels, feeders and ditches; occasional arable land plant interest.	Increase localised areas of open habitats and bare soils; temporal and permanent water bodies of all sizes, including specific profiles to create large drawdown zones and shallow channel complexes; seasonally flooded scrub and grasslands; and dry heathy habitats with conservation grazing other means to keep them open.
31	***Stoke Common to Langley Park***	Thames Valley	Ex extensive woodpasture / parkland of heaths and grassland	Acidic sand and gravel upper Thames terraces with extensive existing and remnant heath and heathy grasslands, grazed commons, woodpasture, pools, acid flushes, wet woodlands and grasslands.	Promote expansion of heathland and acid grasslands, wet woodland, mire as enlarged and healthy habitats. Avoid drainage or activities creating de-wetting. Encourage small temporal pools and wet sumps in wider landscape as well as good management of existing open water. No losses of existing veteran and ancient trees; carry out haloing and restorative work on others to ensure good condition going forward; carry out veteranisation of others to create next cohort. No replacement of existing biodiverse grassland with blanket tree planting, additional open grown trees to be encouraged.
32	***Burnham Toplow Hedgerley Woodpecker zone***	Thames Valley	Damp woodlands, woodland edges and small streams	Specific set of intermixed woodland and woodland edge habitats many with damper profiles needed for the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker to live and breed.	Promote mature / overmature Oaks (inside and outside woodland), open woodland/wood pasture habitat structure, woodland ponds and watercourses, damp woodland soils and high woodland cover 30%+ per 400ha.
33	***Rush Green to Thorney***	Thames Valley	Chalk stream, riverside grasslands, woodlands and brownfield	Rivers Colne and Alderbourne chalk streams lie at the heart of this extensive valley with complex mosaic of wet woodland, grasslands, cress beds, canal, large lakes, small pools and various dryer grasslands as well as significant areas of Open Mosaic Habitat. Important contiguous corridor habitats for bats, reptiles, fish, birds and all groups of invertebrates terrestrial and freshwater.	Expand Open Mosaic Habitats in combination with others. Improve water quality in all water bodies; more natural channel profiles and biodiversity features; retention of existing features and habitats as well as the creation of new wetter grasslands, wet and dry woodlands and temporal water bodies, old cress beds as well as open habitat mosaics.
34a	***Disused railway High Wycombe - Bourne End***		Mixed grasslands, woodlands and scrub	Extensive areas of semi improved grassland, open habitat mosaic scrub and occasional secondary woodland. Key linkage feature in landscape for all species between other suitable habitats.	Could be improved as meta habitat for common lizards and slow worms, and other hot substrate and refuge requiring species if twinned with better hibernacula features. Localised scattered scrub is valuable, but should be kept in very limited extents with rotational management. Longa and short grass habitats also best managed to regular but rotational system. Extant brick and stonework on bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc will be of use to bats, reptiles, lichens, vascular plants and mosses.
34b	***Disused railway Olney - Turvey***		Limestone grasslands, scrub and small woodlands	Extensive areas of semi improved grassland often limestone grassland, open habitat mosaic scrub and occasional secondary woodland. Key linkage feature in landscape for all species between other suitable habitats. Extant brick and stonework on bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc will be of use to bats, reptiles, lichens, vascular plants and mosses; many communities extremely rare elsewhere in the county for which these structures remain the most significant habitat.	Localised scattered scrub is valuable, but should be kept in very limited extents with rotational management. Long and short grass habitats also best managed to regular but rotational system; grazing would be ideal. Extant brick and stonework on bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc will be of use to bats, reptiles, lichens, vascular plants and mosses.
34c	***Disused railways Wolverton - Newport Pagnell***		Ex industrial features, scrub and brownfield	Mixed habitats where the line still remains, some of the old route has been developed. Consider as key corridor for many bat, other mammal, bird and invertebrate species.	Open Habitats Mosaics are important feature where they exist or can be encouraged. Complete conversion to naturally generated secondary woodland would lead to the loss of some key species and habitats so should be avoided. Localised scattered scrub is valuable, but should be kept in very limited extents with rotational management. Long and short grass habitats also best managed to regular but rotational system. Extant brick and stonework on bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc will be of use to bats, reptiles, lichens, vascular plants and mosses.
34d	***Disused railways Aylesbury - Cheddington***		Scrub, grasslands and brownfield	Mixed habitats where the line still remains, some of the old route has been developed especially at western extent Consider as key corridor for many bat, other mammal, bird, plant and invertebrate species. Where existing track bed materials remain they make unusual but valuable habitat for reptiles and invertebrates.	Open Habitats Mosaics are important feature where they exist or can be encouraged. Complete conversion to naturally generated secondary woodland would lead to the loss of some key species and habitats so should be avoided. Localised scattered scrub is valuable, but should be kept in very limited extents with rotational management. Long and short grass habitats also best managed to regular but again on rotational system; grazing is ideal.
34e	***Disused railways Quainton - Brackley (via Verney)***		Extensive mature / new scrub, grasslands and ex industrial features	Part of an interconnected group of old routes, this former line is extensive and links many high value habitats across much of the Vale and beyond, forming a valuable linkage feature. It includes extensive areas of semi improved grassland often neutral / marginally alkaline in nature, open habitat mosaic scrub, diverse scrub and thorn thickets, and occasional secondary woodland as well as many associated small pond and wet ditch features.	This line provides a very important refuge and linkage for both black and brown hairstreak species as well as many other butterflies and other insects, and Open Habitat Mosaic specialist plants and insects. Localised scattered scrub is valuable, especially blackthorn thickets but should be encouraged to form long term spatial cycle with a maximum stand age of 40 years; manage through coppicing, laying or cutting to keep rotation in place. Grazing along much of the line is ideal but challenging. but should be kept in very limited extents with rotational management. Long and short grass habitats also best managed to regular but rotational system. Extant brick and stonework on bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc will be of use to bats, reptiles, lichens, vascular plants and mosses; many communities extremely rare elsewhere in the county for which these structures remain the most significant habitat. Traditional mortars are key. Ponds and wet ditches in good condition provide additional habitat for amphibian and invertebrates.
34f	***Disused railways Quainton - Brackley***		Extensive mature/new scrub, grasslands and ex industrial features	Part of an interconnected group of old routes, this line in parts s still live rail network, or part of the feeder route to Greatmoor Energy from Waste plant. Extensive footprint, linking many high value habitats across much of the Vale and beyond. It includes extensive areas of semi improved grassland often neutral / mildly alkaline in nature, open habitat mosaic scrub, diverse scrub and thorn thickets, and occasional secondary woodland as well as many associated small pond and wet ditch features.	Extant brick and stonework on bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc will be of use to bats, reptiles, lichens, vascular plants and mosses (including at least one international rarity); many communities extremely rare elsewhere in the county for which these structures remain the most significant habitat; traditional mortars are key. This line provides a very important refuge and linkage for both black and brown hairstreak species as well as many other butterflies and other insects, and Open Habitat Mosaic specialist plants and insects. Localised scattered scrub is valuable, especially blackthorn thickets but should be encouraged to form long term spatial cycle with a maximum stand age of 40 years; manage through coppicing, laying or cutting to keep rotation in place. Grazing along much of the line is ideal but challenging. but should be kept in very limited extents with rotational management. Long and short grass habitats also best managed to regular but rotational system. Ponds and wet ditches in good condition provide additional habitat for amphibian and invertebrates.
34g	***Disused railways Dorton - Shipton Lee***		Extensive mature scrub, ponds grassland and ex industrial features	Part of an interconnected group of old routes, this line in parts is still live rail network, or part of the feeder route to Greatmoor Energy from Waste plant. Acts as link between many high value habitats across much of the Vale. It includes extensive areas of semi improved grassland often neutral / mildly alkaline in nature, open habitat mosaic scrub, diverse scrub and thorn thickets, and occasional secondary woodland as well as many associated small pond and wet ditch features.	This line provides a very important refuge and linkage for both black and brown hairstreak species as well as many other butterflies and other insects, and Open Habitat Mosaic specialist plants and insects. Localised scattered scrub is valuable, especially blackthorn thickets but should be encouraged to form long term spatial cycle with a maximum stand age of 40 years; manage through coppicing, laying or cutting to keep rotation in place. Ponds and wet ditches in good condition provide additional habitat for amphibian and invertebrates. Grazing along much of the line is ideal but challenging. but should be kept in very limited extents with rotational management. Long and short grass habitats also best managed to regular but rotational system. Extant brick and stonework on bridges, culverts, retaining walls etc will be of use to bats, reptiles, lichens, vascular plants and mosses; traditional mortars are key.
34h	***Disused Brill tramways***	Thames Valley	Mixed grasslands, ponds and woodland edge	Part of an interconnected group of old routes, this narrow gauge local line is now largely lost, although relics can bee seen in various places. At its northern end substantial grasslands remain on steep cutting sides (neutral / mildly alkaline in nature). Any associated wet ditches, pond and other water bodies act as important reservoirs for invertebrates, birds and amphibians in the wider landscape.	Important for woodland edge, assorted grassland species as well as those associated with wet ditches and small pools. Further loss of existing semi natural habitats should be avoided, as should drainage of wet features or widespread losses to new woodland plantings.
35	***Woodpecker extension area***	Chilterns / Thames Valley	Damp woodlands, woodland edges and small streams	Wider landscape includes intermixed woodland and woodland edge habitats many with damper profiles needed for the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker to live and breed.	Promote mature / overmature Oaks (inside and outside woodland), open woodland/wood pasture habitat structure, woodland ponds and watercourses, damp woodland soils and high woodland cover 30%+ per 400ha.
36	***Bernwood core***	Aylesbury Vale	Ex ancient Hunting Forest glades, grasslands, ponds and old trees	Core of ex Bernwood Ancient Hunting Forest. Intimate mix of woodpasture, substantial hedgerow trees, ancient meadows and neutral/calcareous grasslands, large hedgerows, field trees, broadleaved woodland, small ponds and water courses and a large landscaped wetland /lake complex	Retain and restore woodpasture elements including mature/ancient veteran trees and hedgerow trees network; manage for network of large thorn based hedgerows, mixed wet and dry woodlands, rich meadow and grasslands (including wide verges) and winter flooded grasslands. Promote varied and strategic local geologies and associated history and habitats i.e. tile industry at Brill and Muswell Hill limestone grasslands.
37	***Grendon Greatmoor***	Aylesbury Vale	Extensive ancient woodland and grassland comeples	Complex of SSSI broadleaved woodlands and ex-woodpasture (part of historic extent of Bernwood Ancient Hunting Forest); with interlaced grasslands and mixed farmland and hedgerow network.	Expand SSSI areas and manage areas linking primary sites for biodiversity; particularly bats, old trees, various neutral grasslands and damper areas.
38	***River Alderbourne corridor***	Thames Valley	Chalk stream, riverside grasslands, woodlands and old trees	Low-lying often quite broad floodplain of the Alderbourne Chalk stream, with many backwater and sub channel features as well as sizable temporal flooded areas.	Encourage better water quality by careful management of non-point source pollution, overspills and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission, including promotion of bankside buffer strips. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Retain all temporal flooded areas and use these as slow water zones to manage potential floodwaters. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Promote constricted river channel width in key areas by spiling or adding vegetative width adjustments to encourage oxygenation and bed gravel flushing. Use woody debris dams on feeder ditches / small streams to impede soil pollutant and to slow flushing effects in high rainfalls and potentially to create fry refugia. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows.
39	***River Thame floodplain***	Aylesbury Vale	Main river / backwaters, ponds, grasslands and pollards	Low-lying ground variously improved, and semi-improved grasslands and assorted other farmland, much of which seasonally inundates with small woodland blocks, ditch networks and long history of pollards as working trees.	Encourage low input management of floodplain grasslands, limiting fertiliser and insecticide inputs. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Promote value of seasonally inundated areas both grassland, arable and other to provide temporary habitats for many groups. Target both diffuse and point pollution, and in-channel / bankside rich vegetation communities. Install small local backwaters for fish and invertebrates when in spate. Add small new ponds and scrapes in less biodiverse spaces to increase complexity. Wet and seasonally inundated grassland to be managed by traditional cattle grazing, low artificial inputs, and where appropriate hay cutting. Traditional pollards and Black Poplars to be promoted. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds.
40	***Brill wider common***	Aylesbury Vale	Large common of acid / neutral grasslands and scrub	Extensive area of registered common and linked habitats include seem-improved neutral, calcareous and acid grasslands, green lanes, large hedgerow complexes with scattered wet runnels and small ponds.	Expand seasonal grazing and hay mowing programme to improve condition of grasslands across wider area (including road verges), retention of all wet runnels (without conversion to ponds) and ponds. Encourage small localised pockets of bare ground and thin vegetation for invertebrates, and extensive mature mixed thorn hedgerows.
41	***Howridge and Cholesbury Commons***		Large common of acid / neutral grasslands and scrub/woodland	Large area of traditional hilltop common once extensive grass and dwarf shrub heath and grass heath, of which significant relics remain but much has reverted to secondary woodland. Unusually almost one contiguous land unit (ignoring local roads).	Continue with mowing of more open heathier areas to control bracken, scrub and tree invasion, and to promote larger more open areas with finer and mixed heath vegetation stands. Continue to reduce areas of secondary woodland, scarifying soils if necessary to kick start heath regeneration. Prevent household and unlicenced incursions onto common. Reinstate conservation grazing of whole area with hardy native breeds.
42	***Coombe to Bacombe Warren***	Chilterns	Chalk / acid grasslands, scrub and woodpasture. Mapped species measure: Juniper	Section of the Chilterns scarp with steep chalky northwest facing chalky slopes topped by acid clay with flints. Behind which lies a geological mirror of chalk grassland slopes in a small valley, an acid influenced dipslope of broadleaved woodland, pollarded beech and hornbeam wood pasture, ex heathland and various intermixed woodland and small fields.	Reclaim key scarp areas of chalk grassland from 20th century losses to scrub and secondary woodland; maintain or install conservation grazing on all biodiverse grasslands. Promote sensitive management of semi-improved pasture areas, limiting pesticides to encourage improved invertebrate opportunities. Retain and carry out light conservation works as needed on existing veteran / ancient trees (maidens, pollards, coppards, coppice or previously lain boundary marker)s to encourage longevity and create next generation by careful management of younger trees; including new coppardings where possible. Use brash matts or dead hedges to limit unwanted access and compaction to more prone individuals. Reduce gorse and bracken dominance on existing heathy areas and promote mixed stand ages . Locate all existing juniper scrub and carefully release from woodland cover if over shaded. Create scrapes and regeneration areas for key local species such and juniper, gentians, horseshoe vetch and assorted invertebrates. Add buffer land to SSSI to land which can be used for stock management off the main SSSI holding to improve management processes and limit eutrophication..
44	***Bernwood Forest BBOWT / FC***	Aylesbury Vale	Ex Hunting Forest, extensive woodland, rides and various grasslands	Large relic of ex Bernwood Ancient Hunting Forest. Large area of conifer, mixed and broadleaved woodland, wide rides and unimproved neutral / damp meadows.	Increase natural distribution and population numbers of rare and unusual aquatic plants by encouraging sensitive management and discouragement of disturbance or low light levels around wet area margins.

45	***Lower Arncott***	Aylesbury Vale	Wet meadow/ hedgerow complex with old trees	Mixed landscape of wet meadows, neutral and lightly acid grasslands, small woods, scrub belts and scattered small water features much of which is retained within MOD land holding.	Widen scale of traditional grazing and hay cropping management; increase length and condition of wide thorn hedgerows and scattered scrub; encourage sympathetic management of wet and damp grasslands (not to be converted to ponds or de-wetted); insert new small pond and scrape complexes on less biodiverse ground and arable corners to increase features on very local basis ; encourage small areas of bare ground on rotational basis. Retain tumbledown walls, ex building remains and localised hardcore features for local lizard and other populations. Encourage Dyers Greenweed and other locally important species. Retain all mature -veteran trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood retention both standing and fallen. Plant next generation of oaks.
46	***Waddesdon common***	Aylesbury Vale	Lowlying damp grasslands	Complex of low-lying damp meadows , often on ridge and furrow; mostly neutral in character; often very wet over winter.	Expand area of biodiverse habitat alongside conservation grazing in relevant seasons with cattle, and traditional hay cuts. Manage using low input system. Avoid losses to scrub / trees, drainage, and agricultural improvements. Manage some large hedgerows specifically for hairstreaks.
47	***Kingsbrook Broughton Reserve***	Aylesbury Vale	Lowlying often damp grasslands, scrub and canal	Low-lying wet grassland complex either side of Grand Union Canal	Create new reserve to include all remaining areas of semi improved damp and wet grassland, ponds, ditch systems and canalside hedgerows. Habitats will be of significance for many bird, butterfly and moth, bee, reptile and amphibian, bat and other small mammals amongst others.
48	***Upper Ray reserves***	Aylesbury Vale	Lowlying damp grasslands and streams	Complex of low-lying damp meadows, often associated with small local water courses and historic hedgerow networks	Expand existing wet and hay meadow resources, increase area subject to appropriate winter flooding, decrease non point source pollution and avoid expansion of scrub / tree cover. Manage some large hedgerows specifically for hairstreak butterfly species.
49	***Quarrenden***	Aylesbury Vale	Floodplain grasslands, historic monuments and water features	Series of rolling grasslands (some regularly flooding) on River Thame valley floodplain, and slight rise adjacent. Largely Scheduled Ancient Monument for extensive ex water gardens, settlement and assorted other monuments, and ridge and furrow.	Discourage pollution. Remove extensive management, and move towards less intensive hay and light cattle (heavy breeds inappropriate for SAM areas) grazing management to improve sward diversity. Promote open tree free grasslands, and wetter grassy sumps for birds and invertebrates. Away from SAM install small backwaters off Thame and tributaries for fish when river in spate.
50	***Stone Orchards***	Aylesbury Vale	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Series of old and reliced orchards sat on the ridge at Stone Village	Encourage retention, reinstatement and expansion using only local varieties of trees on semi- dwarfing and non dwarfing rootstocks. Also encourage garden by garden retention and care for single or low numbers of trees now remaining in more formal garden settings. Promote mature and veteran tree retention for bats, bees, noble chafer and other beetles species and birds.
51	***Westcott Venture Park***	Aylesbury Vale	Old grassland, damp areas/ponds and brownfield	Areas of old, and often semi improved grasslands, open mosaic habitat, old hedgerows and damper areas conserved by accident within modern Venture Park (care of ex military base).	Promote conservation mowing regimes and ultimately base wide grazing and hay cutting where possible. Retain old ditch and ponds and temporal pools, and add new ones where there is no existing highly diverse habitat. Encourage roof water harvesting for pools. Plant occasion open grown maiden broadleaf and fruit trees in hedgerows. Retain some areas of longer grass not cut every year near hedgerows as small mammal , spider and beetle features. Add artificial bat hibernaculum as adjunct to existing buildings.
53	***College Wood and grasslands***	MK & North Bucks	Mixed old grasslands, damp features, old trees and woodland	Relic of once wider woodland and grassland complex of Whadden Chase. Veteran trees within mixed woodland (including coppice) and wider parkland like rolling landscape of various semi-improved grasslands, wet flushes and other biodiverse areas across a range of PH's for such a compact area.	Avoid agricultural improvements and drainage of grassland areas, promote extended areas of wet flush and more varied sward developments with conservation cattle grazing. Halo veteran trees where possible and manage younger cohort within woodland and wider landscape as natural replacements. Avoid area based tree planting on any grassland habitats, using open grown individual plantings instead.
54	***Hillesden wetlands and meadows***	Aylesbury Vale	Pond and open grassland complex	30+ year old complex of lakes, ponds and other wetlands with surrounding flowery grasslands and rich hedgerow complex. Important for breeding and overwintering birds, butterflies, dragonflies and damselflies, other invertebrates, arable weeds, bats and other small mammals.	Retain water features with mixed profiles and water depths and seasonal drawdown areas through mixture of permanent and temporal pools. Include cover crops, winter stubbles and rougher areas of grassland and semi arable areas a habitats for small bats and other mammals, invertebrates, nesting birds, lower plants and disturbed ground native plant species. Encourage diverse marginal vegetation, and light scattered scrub in corners of fields. Encourage hedgerow and habitat links out into wider agricultural landscape.
55	***Yardley Forest and environs***	MK & North Bucks	Ex Hunting Forest woodpasture grasslands, woodland and old trees	Complex of ancient hunting forests and lawns, large hedgerow networks and veteran / ancient trees previously extensively grazed and often managed as woodpasture and meadow systems with mobile woodland areas.	Proactively manage mature, veteran and ancient trees of all species for longevity and wildlife habitats, and establish replacement cohorts across whole landscape not just within woodlands. It is these trees and the associated hedgerows and wooded features in combination with less improved grasslands, verges and margins which form the backbone of the ecological linkage across this wide landscape. Avoid blanket woodland planting, instead promoting maidens / open grown clumps in open parkland and hedgerows. Key for bats, raptors, farmland birds, vascular plants, lepidoptera, saproxylic, old orchard trees, fungi and many invertebrate groups. Avoid drainage of any wet features both in grassland and woodland. Enhance ride networks and open glades in larger woodlands.
56	***Calvert Green***	Aylesbury Vale	Extensive brownfield with scrub, grassland and ponds	Three areas of ex industrial landscape from former clay and railway workings. Mixed Open Habitat Mosaic, open water, reedbed, mixed secondary woodland and scrub, various grasslands and seasonally inundated areas.	Continue rotational mosaic of habitats between three areas of wider site, create additional new pools (both seasonally inundated and permanently wet) to add to wet mosaic. Promote localised bare ground / open habitat mosaic, scrub edges as well as reed fringes. Limit expansion of secondary woodland at the expense of more open habitats.
57	***Moor, Bolter and Lane End Commons with Finings Wood***	Chilterns	Extensive heathy commonland and woodland	Rolling landscape of hilltops and side slopes comprising substantial areas of ex-commonly grazed open heathy habitats (both grass and dwarf shrub), mixed broadleaved woodland and interlocked meadows and grasslands.	Promote conservation grazing and mowing on all grassland areas (acid, alkaline and neutral) and reinstatement of grazing where possible on ex or current common areas. Encourage even very small-scale localised heathland regeneration through cutting, gorse / bracken and scrub clearance and scarification of soils. Retain all existing pond features, and add new ones into landscape where they are not damaging other high value habitats. Encourage more management of all woodlands to kick start more diverse tree stands, twinned with ride establishment and rotational cutting to provide more diverse edge communities key to bats small mammals and many invertebrates and birds. Avoid drainage or activities creating de-wetting of any habitats however small, expand wet woodland areas with mixed Salix and other stands throughout, especially where deeper darker soils still remain.
58	***Wider Hambledon Estate area***	Chilterns	Extensive chalk grassland interleaved with woodland and arable. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Very unusual landscape (the bulk in only one ownership) locally in the Chilterns of strongly rolling chalky landscapes with shallow sometimes alluvial valleys, chalk side slopes and acid clay with flint plateaus above. Valley floors and sides are a mix to intensive arable, semi improved grasslands and species rich chalk grassland and scrub communities. Higher valley slopes and tops normally dominated by mixed broadleaved woodland with occasional conifer stands. Stronghold for various unusual and rare species , especially those of long lived open woodland and species rich chalk grassland slopes. The size of the estate and limited access provides key refuge and internally connected spaces for bat species as well as many birds, butterflies and moths, amphibians as well as vascular plant species. Occasional areas or arable weed interest also on brashier chalk slopes.	Maintain matrix of largely interlinked areas of species rich chalk grassland , preferably with conservation grazing; , regular mowing where grazing isn't possible to prevent scrub ingress. Avoid loss of species rich grasslands to additional blanket woodland cover. Promote ride management to increase light levels at ground level and continuous cover forestry management to retain diverse stands and climate resilience going forward. Add additional woodland or field margin pond resources at the southern end of the estate to bolster those existing which are part of a wider landscape supporting a notably large population of common toads, some frogs and many dragonfly species. Bring arable margins on the steeper upper chalky field margins into rotational cropping / bird cover to maintain bare ground and arable weed / lower plant opportunities as well as farmland bird habitats; some may beneficially regenerate as chalk grassland as tumbledown if unwanted for permanent grass or arable. Proactively manage mature, veteran and ancient trees of all species for longevity and wildlife habitats, and establish replacement cohorts across whole landscape not just within woodlands.
59	***Thames corridor Henley to Marlow***	Chilterns	Main river / back channels, pools, woodland and grassland	Wide, largely flat Thames floodplain criss-crossed by complex of paleo river channels, backwaters and ex pool areas. Now largely a mix of extensive grasslands and arable, complexes of wet ditches, channels and wet woodlands and occasional open water bodies as well as the current River Thames itself.	Promote clean water management practices such as controls on point and non point source pollution and discharges, fertiliser application close to and soil flushing into all water bodies. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Where cultivated use wider field margins alongside all watercourse to limit soil and pollutant creep. Promote slow water management practices for areas with standing water in the winter to act as good habitat and to control flooding issues downstream. Maintain network of wet ditches and channels with occasional cleaning but retain substantial lengths with deep leaf litter for specialist dragonflies (including the near Threatened Club tailed Dragonfly), other invertebrates and amphibians. Promote extensive conservation grazing especially more species rich Thameside meadows. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Avoid any loss / drainage of wet woodlands or grasslands however small. Create quiet areas, away from public access as refugia for otters and wetland birds. Retain and manage backwaters and ditches intersecting man river as refugia for all fish species when river in spate. Manage substantial (and quiet) areas as temporal pools, seasonally inundated and often drying completely in the summer, as habitat for unusual invertebrates, plants, dragonflies and wading birds. Very busy National Trail follows the southern edge.
60	***Bradenham slopes***	Chilterns	Chalk grassland, scrub and arable mosaics. Mapped species measures: Arable weeds and Juniper	Low-lying often slightly acidic alluvial fields rising to steeper chalk dominated areas as they rise up sometimes steeply towards often wooded valley tops.	On more chalky soils promote rotational cropping and field margins to support locally significant rich arable weed floras and populations of farmland birds. Remaining species rich chalk grassland needs continued conservation grazing (ideally cattle) for butterflies, moths and many other invertebrates and plants, as do scattered Juniper populations. Areas of good grassland are starting to establish from ex arable area;, again these need similar conservation treatments. Resist additional hedgerow and woodland planting in a traditionally quite open landscape, focussing on existing woodland margins and scrub for edge species. Sizable numbers of sarsen and pudding stones in small side valley, as well as of geological interest provide rich a substrate for lichens and mosses, as do local walls and buildings.
61	***Waters Ash to Downley Commons***	Chilterns	Ex heatland /acid woodland, grassland rides and old trees. Mapped species measure: Juniper	Extensive old commonly grazed hilltop acid plateau. Once largely heathy habitats with occasional open grown trees and Juniper scrub, threaded by network of old trackways and paths, and scattered small scale mineral extraction pits. Now largely secondary woodland, occasional rank grassland and heathland relics. Junipers hang on.	Promote a more open woodland grassland mosaic through scrub and younger tree removal, the complete clearance of substantial dark holly thickets, and expansion of existing open areas. Ideally conservation grazing with cattle throughout, although very hard to achieve given levels of current public access. Retain older boundary and open grown veteran / mature trees but limit younger and rapidly expanding secondary stands. Leave extensive standing and fallen deadwood and fungi and invertebrate resource. Maintain ponds in an open aspect, disturbance will be needed of key bodies if the traditional and Critically Endangered Starfruit is to be retained.
62	***Thames corridor Marlow to Cores End***	Chilterns	Main river / back channels, pools, woodland and grassland	Part of a wider Thames corridor of wet and seasonally inundated landscapes this is a wide, largely flat Thames floodplain. Crossed by complex of paleo river channels, backwaters and ex pool areas, now largely a mix of ex and current gravel workings, riverside grasslands which regularly flood and small scattered fields divided by an extensive wet ditch network. Very busy National Trail follows the southern edge.	Promote retention and good condition of existing freshwater channel network, some arising from local springs. Consider creating new areas of acid grassland and temporally flooded grasslands from ex gravel workings and floodplain fields as a way of managing floodwater, and to provide key wildlife habitats. Waterbodies should, where possible, have some areas of undisturbed beach or every gently sloping margins (both sandy and gravelly) which will be seasonally inundated. These act as key habitats for feeding and breeding birds, and include a collection of often rare or scarce specialist species (including vascular and lower plants, birds, and various invertebrates) which need these draw down areas. Encourage better marginal vegetation and reedbeds in deeper water lakes for fish, birds and dragonfly / damselfly species. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows.
63	***Beaconsfield East***	Chilterns / Thames Valley	Small woodlands/ grassland complex of ex parkland and brownfield	Landscape of mixed acid and neutral soils comprising a large golf course with extensive fairways and tree belts, large and smaller woodlands and tree clumps, open parkland like settings, rough land, a mainline railway often in a steep cutting and development edge.	Avoid further extensification or losses of biodiverse habitats , or infilling to blanket woodland. Mixed, highly interspersed nature of landscape makes it very rich for bat species, reptiles and amphibians even around development edges. The railway acts as a good corridor for many species to move in, and provides unusually large harbours and refugia away from disturbance.
64	***River Chess corridor***	Chilterns / Thames Valley	Chalk stream with many small channels and marginal features	The River Chess arises from various chalk aquifer sources in the mid Chilterns around Chesham, flowing south and into the River Colne in Rickmansworth. Parts of the streams profile are more naturalistic, substantial stretches have been moved or otherwise amended for development, drainage, former industrial usage and flood security. In part it has a clean gravel bed and crystal-clear, oxygenated waters although these are often negatively affected by surrounding land use.	Encourage low input management of floodplain grasslands, limiting fertiliser and insecticide inputs. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Promote value of seasonally inundated areas both grassland, arable and other to provide temporary habitats for many groups. Target both diffuse and point pollution, and in-channel / bankside rich vegetation communities. Install small local backwaters for fish (especially salmonid species) and invertebrates when in spate. Add small new ponds and scrapes in less biodiverse spaces to increase complexity. Wet and seasonally inundated grassland to be managed by traditional cattle grazing, low artificial inputs, and where appropriate hay cutting. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls.

65	***River Misbourne corridor***	Chilterns / Thames Valley	Chalk stream with many small channels and marginal features	The River Misbourne is one of a small network of south running chalk rivers arising from the chalk aquifer lying under the Chilterns, the upper stretches of which are winterbourne. Arising in the Great Missenden area it meanders through a busy Chiltern Valley until it meets the Colne. Parts of the streams profile are more naturalistic with gravel beds and clear waters but much is impacted by land uses either side. Substantial stretches have been moved or otherwise amended for development, drainage, former industrial usage and flood security.	Encourage low input management of floodplain grasslands, limiting fertiliser and insecticide inputs. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Promote value of seasonally inundated areas both grassland, arable and other to provide temporary habitats for many groups. Target both diffuse and point pollution, and in-channel / bankside rich vegetation communities. Install small local backwaters for fish and invertebrates when in spate. Add small new ponds and scrapes in less biodiverse spaces to increase complexity. Wet and seasonally inundated grassland to be managed by traditional cattle grazing, low artificial inputs, and where appropriate hay cutting. Traditional pollards and Black Poplars to be promoted. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds.
66	***Gerrards Cross Common***	Thames Valley	Acid grassland, heath and woodland with pools	Area of open dwarf shrub heath and acid grassland with various large and small ponds; once managed by extensive grazing. Nearly all shrub heath has now reverted to secondary woodland due to lack of formal grazing, sizable areas of very short ,mown, acid grassland remain, as do two large waterbodies both sites for the Critically Endangered Starfruit plant.	Retain open nature of large water bodies with expansive summer draw down zones which needs occasional disturbance, avoid artificially topping up ponds as this prevents natural desilting through oxygenation and eliminates unusual habitats for marginal plant and invertebrate species. Avoid further introduction of invasive species. Encourage more open and mixed nature of now wooded areas by selective felling and removal of holly which is limiting ground flora extension.
67	***Christmas Gorse Granborough Common***	Aylesbury Vale	Scrub / damp grassland and pool mosaic	Partly once part of a wider Granborough Common, now a small area of damp fields, fox covert, green lane network and recently established substantial hawthorn / blackthorn scrub mosaic on neutral grassland. A small watercourse passes through the site and various small and larger ponds are within. Mixed scrub / wet grassland / green lane edge forms good habitat mosaic for several amphibians, bats, birds and butterflies. Much of site receives beneficial cattle grazing seasonally from adjacent farmland. The greenlane wrapping around the main woodland, and running east, links to a wider network of lanes running across adjacent parishes and hence provides good biodiversity linkage.	Continue conservation grazing where possible to keep wet grassland and scrub mosaic open and to prevent further scrub ingress into light rich species loved by invertebrates, plants and birds. Investigate possible source of pollution from nearby houses running into main pond. Keep large greenlane hedges trimmed on rotation to maintain height and heavy autumn fruiting.
68	***Stewkley, Mursley & Swanbourne Green Lanes***	Aylesbury Vale	Greenlane network with old trees and hedges	Network of ancient green lanes, often with substantial hedgerows and trees either side. Now largely used for farm traffic and as bridleways between villages. They form significant feeding and movement corridors for wildlife across the wider agricultural landscape.	Maintain high hedges, particularly if able to manage trimming on two year cycle to maximise hedgerow fruit and cover for birds, invertebrates and small mammals. Value all mature and over mature trees either as lone maidens or as relics of older hedge laying cycles which are now forming as standards as these retain many features valuable for wildlife. Re-laying hedge sections is ideal, but may only be possible on occasion when resources allow. Plant new trees and top them to form new pollards, to replace ash pollards now in decline or lost. Continue historic practice of planting large Pear trees at critical junctions of route as way markers.
69	***Weedon Ponds***	Aylesbury Vale	Pond complex	Complex of several small and large ponds in field / extended garden setting.	Keep open water habitat in all ponds, some or all of which may naturally dry up in some summers. Extend wider marginal areas and damp patches in-field, especially where rougher as additional habitats for reptiles and amphibians. Add new ponds if possible as part of cycle of new habitat creation , allowing older ones to mature to more complex vegetation stands and less open water features. Manage surrounding fields as conservation grasslands, avoiding any mowing in late spring - early autumn period. Avoid the introduction of aggressive pond and marginal plant species.
70	***Weston Turville Reservoirs***	Chilterns	Freshwater reservoir, reedbed and wet woodland	Large open water body established in the late 18th Century to provide topping up water for the nearby Grand Union Canal, now primarily a wildlife reserve with areas of marshy fen, extensive reedbeds and small wet woodland.	Retain all existing habitats on site; prevent total inundation by reedbed or wet woodland and carry out occasional coppice or pollard management on larger trees as needed to keep paths open and stands safe. Avoid additional expansions of access network to avoid bird populations whilst feeding, loafing or breeding. Increase understanding of summer draw down zones as key habitats for some invertebrates and annual specialist vascular and lower plants. A key site for resident and migrating birds, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals, otter, many bat species and fungi.
71	***GUC main canal***	MK & North Bucks / Chilterns	Canal with bankside hedgerows, and built structures	The Grand Union Canal is part of the extensive British canal system. Once a primary transportation network for goods countrywide, now largely used for pleasure boats and mobile residences, extensive bankside fishing and walking / recreational activities. The main canal in Bucks is relatively deep, usually with murky turbid waters from regular traffic and limited aquatic plant species. Occasional good stands of marginal vegetation, especially in backwaters or where canal widens but largely limited by extensive steel bank reinforcement. Often hedged and embanked on one or both sides it forms a key wildlife corridor for feeding and migrating birds, bats, mammals, aquatic invertebrates and fish. Large numbers of associated bridges, retaining walls and other historic brickwork provide extensive and locally rare habitats for some vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, lichens, ferns, spiders, bats etc.	Encourage better marginal vegetation stands as fish and invertebrate habitat. Submerged macrophytes will only increase if backwaters or areas with less traffic can be established. Widen understanding of the key nature of the canal as a wildlife corridor linking other often disparate habitats across the county as a whole and beyond. Retain all existing brick / stone structures and increase awareness of their value as a very rare habitat for often overlooked species groups. Encourage traditional lime mortaring techniques in all build structures to maintain this habitat. Continue traditional habit of occasional fruit tree planting in boundary hedgerows as wildlife and landscape resource. Avoid introductions of any non-native or invasive species.
72	***GUC Wendover Arm***	MK & North Bucks / Chilterns	Canal / chalk stream	A small side arm of the Grand Union the Wendover Arm, terminating in Wendover village itself. Largely with shallower draft than the GUC, some sections remain navigable, western stretches not so due to leakage (complete drying in places) and bridge issues. Where navigable, it normally has somewhat cloudy waters with limited in water vegetation, and occasional extensive stands of marginal plants. Much of the un-navigable western section utilises chalk fed water from a spring in Wendover and has with disuse, and lack of bed cleaning, become a shallow and clear water defacto chalk stream with abundant in-water and marginal growth. Often hedged and embanked on one or both sides it forms a key wildlife corridor for feeding and migrating birds, bats, mammals, aquatic invertebrates and fish. A number of associated bridges, retaining walls and other historic brickwork provide extensive and locally rare habitats for some vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, lichens, ferns, spiders, bats etc.	Avoid mechanical vegetation clearance in western extremity as this will bring sealed nutrient / pollution laden silts up from below chalk bed seal. Encourage better marginal vegetation stands as fish and invertebrate habitat. Focus on submerged macrophytes where backwaters or un-trafficked lengths exist. Avoid introductions of any non-native or invasive species. Retain all existing brick / stone structures and increase awareness of their value as a very rare habitat for often overlooked species groups. Encourage traditional lime mortaring techniques in all build structures to maintain this habitat. Widen understanding of the key nature of the canal as a wildlife corridor linking other often disparate habitats across the county as a whole and beyond.
73	***GUC Aylesbury Arm***	Aylesbury Vale / MK & North Bucks	Canal with bankside hedgerows, and built structures	Once a key local link in the primary transportation network for goods countrywide, now largely used for pleasure boats and mobile residences, extensive bankside fishing and walking / recreational activities. This section is relatively deep, usually with murky turbid waters from regular traffic and limited aquatic plant species (historically richer). Occasional good stands of marginal vegetation, especially in backwaters or where canal widens but largely limited by extensive steel bank reinforcement. Often hedged and embanked on one or both sides it forms a key wildlife corridor for feeding and migrating birds, bats, mammals, aquatic invertebrates and fish. Large numbers of associated bridges, retaining walls and other historic brickwork provide extensive and locally rare habitats for some vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, lichens, ferns, spiders, bats etc.	Encourage better marginal vegetation stands as fish and invertebrate habitat. Submerged macrophytes will only increase if backwaters or areas with less traffic can be established and where pollution from boats and litter can be limited further. Avoid introductions of any non-native or invasive species. Retain all existing brick / stone structures and increase awareness of their value as a very rare habitat for often overlooked species groups. Encourage traditional lime mortaring techniques in all build structures to maintain this habitat. Widen understanding of the key nature of the canal as a wildlife corridor linking other often disparate habitats across the county as a whole and beyond.
74	***GUC Slough Arm***	Thames Valley	Canal and built structures	A short side branch linking Slough to the main Grand Union Canal, once the primary transportation network for goods countrywide. Now largely used for pleasure activities boats and mobile residences, extensive bankside fishing and walking / recreational activities. The canal is Bucks is relatively deep, in places with murky turbid waters from regular traffic and limited aquatic plant species; but much richer where traffic is less. Occasional good stands of marginal vegetation, especially in backwaters or where canal widens but largely limited by extensive steel bank reinforcement. It forms a key wildlife corridor for feeding and migrating birds, bats, mammals, aquatic invertebrates and fish. A number of associated bridges, retaining walls and other historic brickwork provide extensive and locally rare habitats for some vascular plants, mosses, liverworts, lichens, ferns, spiders, bats etc.	Encourage better marginal vegetation stands as fish and invertebrate habitat. Submerged macrophytes will only increase if backwaters or areas with less traffic can be established and where pollution from boats and litter can be limited further. Avoid introductions of any non-native or invasive species. Retain all existing brick / stone structures and increase awareness of their value as a very rare habitat for often overlooked species groups. Encourage traditional lime mortaring techniques in all build structures to maintain this habitat. Widen understanding of the key nature of the canal as a wildlife corridor linking other often disparate habitats across the county as a whole and beyond.
75	***Stoke Poges Memorial Garden and St Pauls***	Thames Valley	Old grassland complex and brownfield/open gravels	Small but complex space comprising the local church and its graveyard and adjacent local memorial gardens. A cluster of interlocking un-improved and semi-improved acid grassland relics, both highly prized as refugia for many waxcap and other grassland fungi species and insects, old ornamental tree plantings and more modern landscaping. Brick and stone walls, memorial stones and other hard surfaces provide good habitat for lichens, mosses, ferns and other less well known plants. Open gravel / sandy paths are an important habitat for annual plants needing sun-baked disturbed ground.	Avoid any fertiliser, weedkiller or other turf treatments on any grassland areas as these decimate the now somewhat rare and colourful waxcap fungi communities which only survive in old unimproved turf. Similarly avoid activities to clean or scrub stone and brick surfaces as this damages species utilising them. Retain deadwood from existing mature trees within wider area as invertebrate, bird and reptile / amphibian resource. Keep gravel and stone chip areas free of perennial weeds by annual raking in late autumn - early spring. Consider use of bee and pollinator friendly species in plantings and providing nest boxes for them in suitable warm quiet corners.
76	***Ivinghoe Common***	Chilterns	Extensive ex woodpasture with open rides, glades, ponds and old trees	A distinct part of an extensive area of ex commonly grazed woodpasture and heathland running right across the acid hilltop plateau at Ringshall and Ashridge. Within Ashridge Common some open dwarf heath stands remain but much has transitioned to dense bracken or secondary woodland through the 20th Century with cessation of traditional grazing and woodcutting. Mature and veteran trees of multiple species existing scattered through this area, often associated with old wood banks of compartment boundaries. Occasional wet areas or temporal ponds can be found within.	Retain all mature -veteran trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood retention both in-situ standing and fallen materials, and where needed haloing to increase life expectancy. In older woodland areas avoid excessive ground or wood bank disturbance through forestry operations. Promote sporadic open grown individuals of local tree species as next age cohort, acting as future replacements and continuous habitat for bat, saproxylic insect and fungal communities. Continue mowing rides and cutting dense bracken stands (not rolling, to avoid potential damage to reptiles locally) in order to reduce vigour. Carry out rotational cutting and ground scarification in areas of dwarf shrub heath and ex heathy stands as a way of regenerating it and creating mosaic of stand ages. Ideally reinstate conservation throughout as wood-pasture system, or at least more open compartments to maintain rides and open glade structures.

77	***Turville and Summer Heaths***	Chilterns	Extensive ex woodpasture with open heath, glades, ponds and old trees	One of a series of large almost contiguous clay with flints plateau areas in the Chilterns historically managed as woodpasture and open heath through communal grazing With 20th century cessations of grazing and wood removal much has reverted to open birch stands, dense bracken and various ages of secondary woodlands with smaller remaining areas of grass and shrub heath. Occasional wet areas or temporal ponds can be found within; often in ex mineral borrow pits.	Continue regular mowing on more open areas to maintain invasive scrub and bracken free grass heath with occasional dwarf shrub communities. If possible carry out secondary woodland edge retrenchment through felling and ground scarification to promote local seed sources and restore larger open areas of heath. Retain all mature -veteran trees (often on old boundaries), promote sensitive management of them including deadwood retention both in-situ standing and fallen materials, and where needed haloing to increase life expectancy. Promote sporadic open grown individuals of local tree species as next age cohort, acting as future replacements and continuous habitat for bat, saproxylic insect and fungal communities. Avoid blanket tree planting in any open areas. Ideally reinstate conservation throughout as wood-pasture system, or at least more open compartments to maintain rides and open glade structures. Retain all existing temporal and permanent water bodies, where swamped by dense tree growth consider removing trees to allow light around 50% of perimeter. Control any problematic tree weed species such as holly, yew, rhoeidendron.
78	***Fingest west***	Chilterns	Mixed woodlands with old trees, chalk and neutral grasslands	Complex rolling landscape of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands, modern secondary woodlands, chalky and neutral grasslands often at least semi if not fully improved, and species rich chalk grasslands on steep slopes and wide road verges.	Retain all mature -veteran trees whatever size or form, these are often focussed on wood or internal boundaries and banks. Promote sensitive management of them including complete deadwood retention both standing and fallen as resource for fungi, bats, saproxylic invertebrates and birds. Avoid excessive ground or wood bank disturbance through forestry operations or draining wetter areas in woodland, leave damp pools and ponds in situ. More improved grasslands can have their biodiversity value increased through conservation mowing and grazing regimes, especially where stock can commute from more species rich grazing areas into less interesting swards. Avoid artificial fertilisers. Allow small areas of secondary scrub to develop in grassland field corners but manage on rotational basis to prevent dense less species rich blanket stands. Manage woodland boundaries and hedgerows where possible on two year cycle to promote hedgerow flowers and fruits for birds and small mammals. Richer chalk grassland areas require annual conservation grazing, weed topping to prevent expansion and rotational scrub clearance; again to keep open young scrub and grassland mosaics without large dense stands developing. Avoid any tree planting on good quality grasslands.
79a	***Penn and Penn Street (north)***		Mixed woodlands with old trees, orchard, chalk and neutral grasslands	The northern portion is a mixed landscape of large woodlands and wood pastures (relics on old common grazing systems) semi and improved grasslands/ meadows largely neutral or slightly acidic in nature and occasional traditional orchard plots on flatter or slightly rolling ground.	Continue conservation grazing with cattle throughout a large portion of this space, allowing more open habitats mosaics to develop which are ideal for butterflies and moths, dragonflies, birds and bats species and well as many larger plants, ferns and mosses. Retain all mature -veteran trees whatever size or form, these are often focussed on wood or internal boundaries and banks. Promote sensitive management of them including complete deadwood retention both standing and fallen as resource for fungi, bats, saproxylic invertebrates and birds. Avoid excessive ground or wood bank disturbance through forestry operations or draining wetter areas in woodland, leave damp pools and ponds in situ.
79b	***Penn and Penn Street (south)***	Chilterns	Extensive woodland, ride and open grassland complex	The southern area is a more complicated winding woodland with open scrubby and grassland compartments within; falling from the acid plateau hilltops down steep side slopes and localised small coombs into chalky ground below. Now largely enveloped in substantial urban development, it still forms a vital refuge for wildlife and link to species rich chalk grasslands and scrub areas in nearby in schools and amenity spaces, burial grounds, fields or road verges.	Continue rotational cutting larger scrub and tree saplings within more open areas on steeper slopes and coombe sides to keep open hotter, lighter grassland mosaics and rides within wider network of this woodland which benefit small mammals, butterflies and moths, dragonflies, birds and bats species. Seek joint management of grassland and light scrub with surrounding landowners. Retain all mature -veteran trees whatever size or form, these are often focussed on wood or internal boundaries and banks. Promote sensitive management of them including complete deadwood retention both standing and fallen as resource for fungi, bats, saproxylic invertebrates and birds. Avoid excessive ground or wood bank disturbance through forestry operations or draining wetter areas in woodland, leave damp pools and ponds in situ.
80	***Mop End***	Chilterns	Ex heathland, scrubby heath with tree blocks, grassland and pools	Sat high on a gravel and sand rich hilltop plateau of clay with flints much of this area was once open heathland and scrub, a significant portion of which has now been converted to either coniferous or broadleaved high forest. A complex space of denser wooded stands, older birch cohorts on open shrub heath, acid grasslands, occasional small pools and extensive bracken stands particularly under high tension power lines leading to the central. Small but locally significant areas of species rich grasslands sit around the core of the power station and adjacent field studies centre.	Consider reconverting much of the ex heathland back to more open scrub and grass heath and light tree cover mosaic using various forms of mechanical control and low intensity conservation grazing with cattle - mimicking a similar recovery on land nearby the other side of the A404. Substantial boundary fencing and a cattle grid would be needed, internal management could be achieved with no fence technologies. Retain all small ponds on site, particularly one adjacent to the sites access road which still retains a locally uncommon relic population of sphagnum species. Create new pond roughly 100m south of sphagnum pond in more open heath habitat as additional habitat opportunity; and potentially others scattered through the site. Carry out repeat mowing and potentially shallow ploughing (or pig grazing - ARG Group consideration dependant) to limit excessive growth of large central bracken area under power lines and to encourage dwarf shrubby heath regeneration. Continue to manage species rich grasslands around buildings by mowing. Avoid further heath losses to blanket woodland establishment.
81	***Lodge Hill (arable weed hotspot)***	Chilterns	Brashy ancient arable / grassland mix. Mapped species measures:arable weeds and Juniper	Ring of fields forming the lower washout slopes of the central and much steeper SSSI - Lodge Hill within. They often represent areas which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland.
82	***Chalk scarp Bledlow to Wendover***	Chilterns / Aylesbury Vale	Variously facing chalk / neutral grassland, scrub and woodland. Mapped species measure: Juniper	Steep primarily northwest facing chalky slopes topped in places by clay with flints cap on the hilltop plateau above. Various forms of chalk rock are represented in the slopes creating differing sub-communities over each. Often historically covered by extensive chalk and neutral grasslands managed by year round grazing with cattle, sheep and working horses; as well as distinct blocks of long established wooded areas particularly where soils were better. Occasional more acidic stands occur on the slope tops where clay layers are thicker forming intermixed chalk and neutral grassland and heath stands. Significant Juniper scrub populations were scattered along the length of this area historically, now very much reduced and under pressure. One dense Box stand, thought to be native, also occurs in the middle of this section; the native status of other Box stands is unknown. Many historic open grasslands were lost to scrub and secondary woodland with cessation of traditional open grazing in the mid 20th century.	Promote conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands, heath / acid grassland and mixed light rotational scrub; seek to expand existing areas back out onto former habitats. Discourage further losses of these to agricultural improvement, new arable cultivation, tree planting, intensive horsey culture or development. Avoid any further losses or damage to Juniper or Box scrub, carrying out site management to increase trees health and encourage regeneration of future cohorts. Allow light poaching one year in 5 on all grasslands to promote open soils and recruitment spaces for specialist plant species, and habitat niches for many insect groups. Where areas of good arable floras persist avoid applying herbicide to 6m headland or key areas of flora within fields but continue regular cultivation. Retain winter stubbles, rotationally if possible in tandem with conservation hedgerows and arable fields for farmland birds and arable bryophytes. Promote continuous cover forestry techniques on existing and well established semi natural woodland (not secondary) to increase canopy diversity, climate resilience and physical structure. Increase numbers and width of open rides and glades within. No further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees; carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future.
83	***Chalk scarp Wendover to Tring***	Chilterns / Aylesbury Vale	Variously facing chalk / neutral grassland and woodland	Steep primarily northwest and north east facing chalky slopes, with substantial side valleys, topped in places by clay with flints cap on the hilltop plateau above. This central bucks section of the scrap was surprisingly once richer in open grasslands, being heavily wooded on places today; many areas lost to planned afforestation and woodland development in the last 100 years. Grasslands were managed by year round grazing with cattle, sheep and working horses. Distinct blocks of long established wooded areas are more common where soils were richer. Localised significant Juniper scrub populations were known from this area historically, now almost entirely lost.	Promote conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands, heath / acid grassland and mixed light rotational scrub; seek to expand existing areas back out onto former habitats. Discourage further losses of these to agricultural improvement, new arable cultivation, tree planting, intensive horsey culture or development. Avoid any further losses or damage to Juniper scrub, carrying out site management to increase trees health and encourage regeneration of future cohorts. Allow light poaching one year in 5 on all grasslands to promote open soils and recruitment spaces for specialist plant species, and habitat niches for many insect groups. Where areas of good arable floras persist avoid applying herbicide to 6m headland or key areas of flora within fields but continue regular cultivation. Retain winter stubbles, rotationally if possible in tandem with conservation hedgerows and arable fields for farmland birds and arable bryophytes. Promote continuous cover forestry techniques on existing and well established semi natural woodland (not secondary) to increase canopy diversity, climate resilience and physical structure. Increase numbers and width of open rides and glades within. No further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees; carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future.
84	***Chalk scarp Pitstone to Ivinghoe***	Chilterns / Aylesbury Vale	Very open chalk grassland and scrub complex	Steep variously aligned chalky slopes primarily on two large ridges, with numerous side valleys and hill flanks topped in places by clay with flints cap on the hilltop plateau above. Various forms of chalk rock are represented in the slopes creating differing sub-communities over each. Often historically covered by extensive chalk and neutral grasslands managed by year round grazing with cattle, sheep and working horses; as well as distinct blocks of long established wooded areas particularly where soils were better. Occasional more acidic stands occur on the slope tops where clay layers are thicker forming intermixed chalk and neutral grassland and heath stands; segueing to more acidic woodpasture and woodland on the dip slope and larger plateau above. Occasional Juniper scrub populations were scattered along the length of this area historically, now very much reduced and under pressure. Many historic open grasslands were lost to scrub and secondary woodland with cessation of traditional open grazing in the mid 20th century.	Promote conservation management and grazing of all semi-improved grasslands, heath / acid grassland and mixed light rotational scrub; seek to expand existing areas back out onto former habitats. Discourage further losses of these to agricultural improvement, new arable cultivation, tree planting, intensive horsey culture or development. Allow light poaching one year in 5 on all grasslands to promote open soils and recruitment spaces for specialist plant species, and habitat niches for many insect groups. Where areas of good arable floras persist avoid applying herbicide to 6m headland or key areas of flora within fields but continue regular cultivation. Retain winter stubbles, rotationally if possible in tandem with conservation hedgerows and arable fields for farmland birds and arable bryophytes. Avoid any further losses or damage to Juniper scrub, carrying out site management to increase trees health and encourage regeneration of future cohorts. Promote continuous cover forestry techniques on existing and well established semi natural woodland (not secondary) to increase canopy diversity, climate resilience and physical structure. Increase numbers and width of open rides and glades within; restore grazing to former woodpasture areas.
85	***Holtspur Valley***	Chilterns / Thames Valley	Chalk / neutral grasslands, small fields, hedgerows and orchard	Small dry chalk valley, in part annexed by housing, rail and roads, with mix of chalk grassland, scrub and broadleaved woodland on side slopes and more neutral grasslands in areas of the valley floor. More acidic soils on slope tops house significant areas of traditional orchards and their relics.	Reclaim former chalk and neutral grasslands from species poor secondary woodland, improve quality of existing grassland and grass scrub mosaics particularly for lepidoptera and vascular pants. Encourage less extensive management of surrounding grasslands and occasional Open Habitat Mosaic. Survey, map and conserve all existing orchard areas, promote sensitive management, new planting of locally known replacement trees and encourage new orchards to be developed.
86	***Stampwell Farm***	Thames Valley	Extensive orchard, acid and neutral grassland /woodland. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Mixed rather intimate landscape of acid / neutral grasslands around a central old farmstead, a large percentage of which is within Traditional Orchard. All of which is bounded on several sides by woodland, or a large railway cutting. Many ancient or veteran trees can be found either within the orchard spaces themselves, or surrounding woodlands.	Avoid any agricultural improvements (fertilisers, herbicides, drainage, conversion to arable, drainage) of grasslands to promote very diverse fungi and insect populations in these semi improved habitats. No further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and other deadwood feeding insects, fungi, lichens, mosses and birds. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for Noble Chafer and other similar saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees (orchard or woodland) leaving material onsite in all cases. Consider old farmstead and all its ancillary buildings as key feature within this landscape for bats, lichens, mosses and birds.
87	***Dropmore Estate***	Thames Valley	Ex woodpasture landscaped acid parkland with ponds and old trees	Pinetum of national interest, extensive area of landscaped wood pasture and parkland on mainly acid soils with various small pond and damp features (temporal and permanent) scattered through, some old ponds, also widespread remains of mineral extraction works or larger ditches. Old trees or many forms occur through the area, either as standards, open grown trees, old hedgerows or boundaries or within wooded clumps and belts. Pockets of more open acid grasslands with occasional dwarf heath communities thread through the landscape.	Invasive non-native species such as Rhododendron are a substantial issue and should be removed, as in places should the native holly where it is excluding all other vegetation. Increase area of conservation grazing on grass and dwarf shrub heaths as well as acid grasslands, expanding existing areas back out onto former habitats to increase heather and other dwarf heath species as well as both locally stable and mobile extremely short hot sandy turf and broken ground habitats. Promote health and wellbeing of all existing mature, veteran or notable trees and species dependant on them; promote their sensitive management including deadwood retention both standing and fallen. Create new oak and beech open grown pollards, standards and bundle plantings on parcel boundaries and in open fields as ecological and time based stepping zones for saproxylic species.
88	***South Bucks linkage area***	Thames Valley	Ex woodpasture, old trees, wet flushes,acid grassland and heath	Open farmland mosaic of fields and woodlands, often with substantial boundary and open grown field trees, wood pasture, old grasslands, ancient lane network and substantial tree topped hedge banks. The area includes once commonly grazed spaces and ex / current dwarf shrub heath, mire, and acid grasslands and acts as an ecological and landscape buffer / link between Burnham Beeches SAC / SSSI and Littleworth Common SSSI .	Promote health and wellbeing of all existing mature, veteran or notable trees and species dependant on them; promote their sensitive management including deadwood retention both standing and fallen. Create new oak and beech open grown pollards, standards and bundle plantings on parcel boundaries and in open fields as ecological and time based stepping zones for saproxylic species. Increase area of conservation grazing on semi improved acid grasslands and wood pasture areas promoting more low intensity, open, roving grazing where possible. Expanding existing and previous areas occupied by ecologically rich habitats areas back out onto former areas. Discourage additional drainage or further losses of any wet / damp habitats to improved farmland, large open water bodies, tree planting, development or agricultural improvements. Invasive non-native species such as Rhododendron are a substantial issue and should be removed, as in places should the native holly where it is excluding all other vegetation.
89	***Little Burnt Coppice mire***	Thames Valley	Mire and wet flushes	Once sizable area of mire and wet heath habitat now sat within extensive woodland.	Re-wet previously drained valley mire / flush features, discourage additional drainage or further losses to open water ponds, lakes or new tree planting. Manage surviving peripheral mature / veteran trees for conservation not timber, especially where ex coppice / pollards. Avoid all new tree planting and works to further de-wet the wider area.

90	***Hedgerley Village fields and woods***	Thames Valley	Small fields, old hedges, grasslands and old orchard. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Intimately mixed landscape of small fields, large and often ancient hedgerows lining small roadways and tracks. Mixture of acid grass and more neutral grasslands and woodlands, some heathier relics. Old orchards locally important.	Buffer and reinforce old orchards with local varieties. Manage local networks of small and medium sized ponds as open water with seasonal drawdown zones. Take opportunities from ex mineral workings to create a diverse range of open habitats with differing soil profiles and aspects to include - acid grassland, heath, bare ground and temporal swards, and seasonally flooded sands and gravel features as well as wet woodland. Manage existing medium to high value grasslands for conservation benefit.
91	***Farnham Common east***	Thames Valley	Old trees, ancient routeways, wet areas, grasslands and heath	Collection of Ancient Woodlands, ancient routeways, old coppice, wet flushes, small local streams and wet ditch networks and assorted acid grasslands and dwarf shrub heath, much of which is within extensive golf course settings, which act as a buffer to Burnham Beeches. Part of a much wider working landscape and internationally significant old treescape stretching right across south Bucks and into the better known Windsor Great Forest.	Create more open woodland mosaics with heath and grassland components more prominent, through woodpasture or other management. Avoid drainage of existing wet features of all scales or blanket tree planting. New small water bodies (not on existing wet habitats) would add additional features for invertebrates, plants and amphibians. Restore older orchards sympathetically and encourage reinforcement planting and new establishment. Carry out conservation works on ancient and veteran trees in woods, parks, wider landscape and golf courses to retain these as habitats features, and plant replacement cohorts in all. Encourage understanding of this tree'd landscape as part of a much wider and ecologically unique landscape.
92	***Traditional Orchards Middle Green - Iver Heath***	Thames Valley	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafef	Historically area rich in orchards and fruit tree breeding for crops, including Allgrove's Superb (Plum/Gage) significant relics of which provide habitat for specialist species such as birds, and invertebrates i.e. Noble Chafer.	Manage orchard spaces like woodpasture where grasslands are beneath to improve biodiversity interest.
93	***Traditional Orchards Jordans - Chalfont***	Chilterns / Thames Valley	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
94	***Traditional Orchards Penn***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, birds, bees and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
95	***Traditional Orchards Coleshill - Winchmore Hill***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, birds, bees and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
96	***Traditional Orchards Little Chalfont***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, birds, bees and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
97	***Traditional Orchards Hughenden Valley***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, birds, bees and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
98	***Traditional Orchards Holmer Green***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
99	***Traditional Orchards Kings and Cryers Hills***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
100	***Traditional Orchards Prestwood***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost. Locally tall maiden cherries were the primary type of orchard, with apple, pear, damson and other species also.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
101	***Traditional Orchards Speen***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost. Locally tall maiden cherries were the primary type of orchard, with apple, pear, damson and other species also.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
102	***Traditional Orchards Askett and Lower Cadsden***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
103	***Traditional Orchards Meadle***	Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
104	***Traditional Orchards Nash Lee***	Aylesbury Vale / Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost. Locally plum / damson orchards were the primary type of orchard, with apple, pear, damson and other species also.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
105	***Traditional Orchards Western Turville***	Aylesbury Vale / Chilterns	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost. Traditionally largely part of the Aylesbury Prune belt, on thin greensand influenced soils along the base of the Chilterns Scarp; apple, pear, damson and other species also known locally.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
106	***Traditional Orchards Aston Clinton Buckland***	Chilterns / Milton Keynes & North Bucks	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost. Traditionally part of the Aylesbury Prune belt, on thin greensand influenced soils along the base of the Chilterns Scarp; apple, pear, damson and other species also known locally.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, birds, bees, and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
107	***Traditional Orchards Lower Icknield belt east***	Chilterns / Milton Keynes & North Bucks	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost. Traditionally part of the Aylesbury Prune belt, on thin greensand influenced soils along the base of the Chilterns Scarp; apple, pear, damson and other species also known locally.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
108	***Traditional Orchards Bierton and Hulcott***	Aylesbury Vale	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost. Traditionally much of this area was part of the Aylesbury Prune belt, on thin greensand influenced soils along the base of the Chilterns Scarp; apple, pear, damson and other species also known locally.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
109	***Traditional Orchards Weedon***	Aylesbury Vale	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
110	***Traditional Orchards Aston Abbots***	Aylesbury Vale	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
111	***Traditional Orchards Whitchurch***	Aylesbury Vale	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
112	***Traditional Orchards North Marston***	Aylesbury Vale	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
113	***Traditional Orchards Soulbury***	Milton Keynes & North Bucks	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, birds, bees and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
114	***Traditional Orchards Bledlow and Skittle Green***	Aylesbury Vale	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, birds , bees, and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.

115	***Traditional Orchards Stewkley***	Milton Keynes & North Bucks	Traditional Orchards. Mapped species measure: Noble Chafer	Local Landscape rich in Traditional Orchards and orchard fruit trees, many of which are now under substantial pressure, or have been recently lost.	Prevent any further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees to protect species such as Noble Chafer and Greater Stag Beetle and other deadwood feeding insects, bees, birds and fungi. Carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future. Install deadwood habitat boxes within and nearby existing orchards as temporary stopgap for saproxylic species to bridge generational gap of old wood / rot features. Avoid any removal of deadwood or dying trees, leaving material onsite in all cases.
116	***Arable Weed hotspot Ivinghoe west***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure :arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
117	***Arable Weed hotspot Down Farm west***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
118	***Arable Weed hotspot Down Farm***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
119	***Arable Weed hotspot Road farm***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
120	***Arable Weed hotspot Manor Farm***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
121	***Arable Weed hotspot Grangelands Farm***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
122	***Arable Weed hotspot Gallows Hill***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
123	***Arable Weed hotspot Hanghill and Spencers Green***	Chilterns	Cultivated margins, rich arable and tumbledown grassland. Mapped species measure: arable weeds	Fields which have been in and out of cultivation / grassland recolonisation for long periods of time. Where chalk rich or predominantly chalk brash these lower slopes contain significant populations of arable weed and bryophytes, and in combination with wider landscapes notable farmland birds.	Retain programme of regular ploughing / cultivation of fields avoiding the use of all herbicides in richest areas for arable weeds which largely sit in a 6m swathe along the highest point or chalkiest edge in each field. Areas of less regularly cultivated chalk rich field corners would be beneficial to the locally significant population of arable bryophytes as well as arable weed populations. If possible convert some or all fields to winter stubbles, in rotation, to support local farmland bird populations and arable bryophytes. Consider allowing some fields or parts of fields richest in chalk brash and with lowest fertility to tumbledown to chalk grassland. Include beetle bank or permanent thin buffer strip at field edge for bumblebee nesting.
124	***Ouzel Valley***	Milton Keynes & North Bucks	Main river and floodplain grasslands, historic features, pollards	Meandering low lying clay stream weaving through Milton Keynes and beyond. Much of this river in Bucks threads it s way through extensive parks and greenspaces within the City of Milton Keynes itself. Wide and variable floodplain with many historic settlements and archaeological features. In places heavily impacted by drainage, fertilisers, pesticides, road run off and various point source pollution from treatment plants and property outfalls. Some stone bedded areas, often slick scoured clays. Marginal vegetation areas can be rich but often impacted by straightening and regular cleaning programmes.	Encourage better water quality by careful management of non-point source pollution, overspills, and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission, including promotion of bankside buffer strips. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. Retain all temporal flooded areas and use these as slow water zones to manage potential floodwaters. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Promote constricted river channel width in key areas by spiling or adding vegetative width adjustments to encourage oxygenation and bed gravel flushing. Use woody debris dams on feeder ditches / small streams to impede soil pollutant and to slow flushing effects in high rainfalls and potentially to create fry refugia. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Control invasive weeds.
125	***Padbury and Claydon Brooks***	Milton Keynes & North Bucks, Aylesbury Vale	Main river, margins and bankside buffer zones	Slow running clay streams passing through extensive landscape of low lying acid and neutral clay fields; often with wide undifferentiated flood plain. Heavily impacted by drainage, fertilisers, pesticides, road run off and various point source pollution from treatment plants and property outfalls. Some stone bedded areas, often slick scoured clays. Marginal vegetation areas can be rich but often reduced by canalisation, straightening and regular cleaning programmes.	Encourage better water quality by careful management of non-point source pollution, overspills and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission, including promotion of bankside buffer strips. Retain all temporal flooded areas and use these as slow water zones to manage potential floodwaters. Use woody debris dams on feeder ditches / small streams to impede soil pollutant and to slow flushing effects in high rainfalls and potentially to create fry refugia. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Control invasive weeds.
126	***River Ouse***	Milton Keynes & North Bucks, Aylesbury Vale	Main river, margins and bankside buffer zones	Slow running largely clay and limestone river, with occasional sand and gravel sections passing through extensive landscape of low lying acid and neutral clay fields; often with wide undifferentiated flood plain. Heavily impacted by drainage, fertilisers, pesticides, road run off and various point source pollution from treatment plants and property outfalls. Some stone bedded areas, often slick scoured clays. Marginal vegetation areas can be rich but often reduced by canalisation, straightening and regular cleaning programmes.	Encourage better water quality by careful management of non-point source pollution, overspills and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission, including promotion of bankside buffer strips. Retain all temporal flooded areas and use these as slow water zones to manage potential floodwaters. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Promote constricted river channel width in key areas by spiling or adding vegetative width adjustments to encourage oxygenation and bed gravel flushing. Use woody debris dams on feeder ditches / small streams to impede soil pollutant and to slow flushing effects in high rainfalls and potentially to create fry refugia. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls.
127	***Radnage Valley***	Chilterns	Chalk / neutral grasslands, scrub, hedges and headlands. Mapped species measure: Juniper	Well hidden open rolling chalk valley system with numerous aspects and slopes, all largely alluvial dominated near base, chalky side slopes and more acid tops. Extensive hedge and old land networks with many mixed grass and arable fields. Substantial areas of semi improved grasslands and chalk scrub remain as well as occasional more neutral or slightly acid grasslands and heathy / ex-common elements. Rich in grassland and hedgerow elements forming large well connected habitat for species using these.	Discourage further losses of calcareous and neutral semi improved grasslands these to agricultural improvement, new arable cultivation, tree planting, intensive horsey culture or development. Avoid any further losses or damage to Juniper scrub, carrying out site management to increase bushes health and encourage regeneration of future cohorts. Remaining species rich chalk grassland needs continued conservation grazing (ideally cattle) for butterflies, moths and many other invertebrates and plants, as do scattered Juniper populations. All better at a larger scale using grazing stock which move naturally from one field to another spreading seed as they feed. Allow light poaching one year in 5 on all grasslands to promote open soils and recruitment spaces for specialist plant species, and habitat niches for many insect groups. Where areas of good arable floras persist avoid applying herbicide to 6m headland or key areas of flora within fields but continue regular cultivation. Retain winter stubbles, rotationally if possible in tandem with conservation hedgerows and arable fields for farmland birds and arable bryophytes. Promote continuous cover forestry techniques on existing and well established semi natural woodland (not secondary) to increase canopy diversity, climate resilience and physical structure. Increase numbers and width of open rides and glades within. No further losses or orchards or orchard/ fruit trees; carryout reinforcement plantings of existing stands with local fruit varieties and representative tree forms on unrestricted or semi- dwarfing rootstocks to create new cohort of habitat for the future Areas of good grassland are starting to establish from ex arable area;, again these need similar conservation treatments. Resist additional hedgerow and woodland planting in a traditionally quite open landscape, focussing on existing woodland margins and scrub for edge species.
128	***Thames Upper (Henley - Hurley)***	Chilterns	Main river, backwaters and channels, floodplain grasslands	Wide main river, cutting through the Chilterns scarp and forming the counties boundary along much of its western and southern flanks. Largely slow flowing, with broad alluvial floodplain often featuring numerous paleo-channels, back waters and man made culverts, leats and other engineering both in channel and affecting its flow. Sections of steep chalk river cliff dominate the Medmenham and Hurley section. Occasional islands or eyots. Originally chalk fed, now largely slightly neutral by transition through clay and alluvial plains in Oxfordshire. Largely now used for pleasure traffic with occasional commercial boats. Heavily accessed banksides for much of its length used for informal recreation. In places heavily impacted by drainage, fertilisers, pesticides, road run off and various point source pollution from treatment plants and property outfalls.	Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls as well as more effective management of non-point source pollution, overspills and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission, including promotion of bankside buffer strips. Retain all temporal flooded areas and use these as slow water zones to manage potential floodwaters. Stabiles eroding banks using natural spilling and vegetative barrier islands to encourage marginal vegetation for aquatic invertebrates, fish and birds. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage; limit pet access also. Retain small areas of non stock accessed very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Control invasive weeds. Avoid additional engineered features in river which prevent fish movement. Use woody debris dams on feeder ditches / small streams to impede soil pollutant and to slow flushing effects in high rainfalls and potentially to create fry refugia. Establish sizable bankside zones with limited or no public access to limit disturbance / erosion.
129	***Thames Lower (Hurley - Eaton)***	Thames Valley	Main river, backwaters and channels, floodplain grasslands	Wide, largely slow flowing main river, forming the counties boundary along much of its western and southern flanks; now split into an old Thames and new Jubilee River channels. With broad alluvial floodplain often featuring numerous paleo-channels, back waters and man made culverts, leats and other engineering both in channel and affecting its flow. Much of the floodplain and its steeper flanks are characterised by a series of sand and gravel terraces influencing much of the land use and habitats on each. Sections of chalk river cliff dominate the Hurley and Cliveden-Taplow sections. Occasional islands or eyots. Originally chalk fed, now largely more neutral by transition through clay, alluvial plains, sands and gravels locally in Oxfordshire and Bucks. Predominantly now used for pleasure traffic with occasional commercial boats. Heavily accessed banksides for much of its length used for informal recreation. In places heavily impacted by drainage, fertilisers, pesticides, road run off and various point source pollution from treatment plants and property outfalls.	Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls as well as more effective management of non-point source pollution, overspills and provision of slow water areas upstream to manage local flooding / soil transmission, including promotion of bankside buffer strips. Retain all temporal flooded areas and use these as slow water zones to manage potential floodwaters. Stabiles eroding banks using natural spilling and vegetative barrier islands to encourage marginal vegetation for aquatic invertebrates, fish and birds. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage; limit pet access also. Retain small areas of non stock accessed very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows. Control invasive weeds. Avoid additional engineered features in river which prevent fish movement. Use woody debris dams on feeder ditches / small streams to impede soil pollutant and to slow flushing effects in high rainfalls and potentially to create fry refugia. Establish sizable bankside zones with limited or no public access to limit disturbance / erosion. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls.

130	***Hamble Brook***	Chilterns	Chalk stream with bankside margins	Narrow chalk stream, acts as winterbourne with mobile head feed; often drying up entirely in summer. In places clean, washed gravel and chalk rubble base with good in channel clean water vegetation and associated invertebrate species although often cluttered with excessive terrestrial weeds, silt building up and other undesirable elements from old river course adjustment works and soil creep.	Remove old channel profiles and restore more natural route and profiles. Encourage low input management of floodplain grasslands, limiting fertiliser and insecticide inputs. Promote value of seasonally inundated areas both grassland, arable and other to provide temporary habitats for many groups. Target both diffuse and point pollution, and in-channel / bankside rich vegetation communities. Add small new ponds and scrapes in less biodiverse spaces to increase complexity. Wet and seasonally inundated grassland to be managed by traditional cattle grazing, low artificial inputs, and where appropriate hay cutting. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds.
131	***River Wye headwaters and north arm***	Chilterns	Chalk springs, chalk stream and bankside margins	A number of chalk springs above and through West Wycombe village and Park which are the sources of the River Wye. The upper stretch is a shallow, fast running gravel bottomed winterbourne. As the stream passes into the formal landscape of West Wycombe Park it gains water from more springs, several of which have been converted into ornamental structures within the wider park. A series of well oxygenated clean water channels flow through small ornamental lakes and rills, large lakes and a former mill leat exiting eth southern end of the park where it quickly becomes buried amongst development.	Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all point and non point source pollution and outfalls. Install small local backwaters for fish (especially salmonid species) and invertebrates when in spate. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Control invasive weeds.
132	***River Wye***	Chilterns	Chalk stream with many small channels and marginal features	Chalk stream rising from series of springs in West Wycombe village and park, running largely through heavily modified urban and urban edge environments. Substantial lengths of its mid section are completely culverted; the section through The Rye / Wycombe Marsh has been split into multiple channels to feed various manmade water features and a mill. Now heavily polluted for much of its flow by road general urban runoff, industrial use and water treatment plants.	Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls. by targeting both diffuse and point pollution. Install small local backwaters for fish (especially salmonid species) and invertebrates when in spate. Add small new ponds and scrapes in less biodiverse spaces to increase complexity. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Control invasive weeds. Use spilling, vegetated bunds and other more natural interventions to narrow the channel where it has been over widened to crease aeration and improve gravel flushing on bed. Use substantial marginal vegetation stands to limit areas over accessed.
133	***Hughenden Stream***	Chilterns	Chalk stream with bankside margins and old water features	Short length of chalk stream rising from various springheads in Hughenden Valley. Running as shallow winterbourne through Hughenden Park in open landscapes before becoming urbanised and dropping into the main river Wye in High Wycombe. In places fast flowing clearwater stream. gravel bedded with abundant floating vegetation rafts and good invertebrate fauna. Often reduced to slow, silt laden less rich sections due to parkland landscaping and weir impoundments, over widening and hard canalisation.	Encourage low input management of floodplain grasslands, limiting fertiliser and insecticide inputs. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all waste outfalls. Target both diffuse and point pollution, and in-channel / bankside rich vegetation communities. Install small local backwaters for fish (especially salmonid species) and invertebrates when in spate. Add small new ponds and scrapes in less biodiverse spaces to increase complexity. Wet and seasonally inundated grassland to be managed by traditional cattle grazing, low artificial inputs, and where appropriate hay cutting. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Consider channel course restoration on canalised or culverted sections. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls.
134	***Ouse, River Twins***	Milton Keynes & North Bucks, Aylesbury Vale	Main river, bankside vegetation and low lying grasslands	Slow running largely clay rivers, with occasional sand and gravel sections passing through extensive landscape of low lying acid and neutral clay fields; often with wide undifferentiated flood plain which eventually meets the Great Ouse. Heavily impacted by drainage, fertilisers, pesticides, road run off and various point source pollution from treatment plants and property outfalls. Some stone bedded areas, often slick scoured clays. Marginal vegetation areas can be rich but often reduced by canalisation, straightening and regular cleaning and bank profiling programmes.	Encourage low input management of floodplain grasslands, limiting fertiliser and insecticide inputs. Seek significant improvements in water quality from all water treatment plants and outfalls; target both diffuse and point pollution. Promote value of seasonally inundated areas both grassland, arable and other to provide temporary habitats for many groups. Install small local backwaters for fish (especially salmonid species) and invertebrates when in spate. Add small new ponds and scrapes in less biodiverse spaces to increase complexity. Wet and seasonally inundated grassland to be managed by traditional cattle grazing, low artificial inputs, and where appropriate hay cutting. Avoid additional engineered features in streams which prevent fish movement. Re-pollard bankside trees as needed; retaining larger (well anchored waste wood) as large habitat piles for various mammals. Allow stock access to drinking points at strategic locations but not all river frontage. Control invasive weeds. Retain small areas of very low level (usually 1.5m or less) river cliff and associated sand and beach features; don't prevent further undercutting if space allows.
135	***Bulstrode Park and Camp***	Thames Valley	Old trees and hedge habitat	At its western end lies a large Iron Age hillfort visible as a round open grassy central field surrounded by an extensive ring shaped bank topped with a number of veteran and unusually formed trees. The rest of the parkland rolls down hill from this higher acid plateau into a rolling form of small hills and valleys which have been variously landscaped in the past as woodpasture and parkland, occasional water features, woodlands and formal gardens.	Bulstrode camp - retain all existing trees and carry out sensitive management to promote individuals longevity in order to retain substantial landscape and biodiversity interest within. Consider long grass areas below all canopy lines to naturally limit compaction from local footfall. For the remaining parkland - Promote low intensity farming, preferably with cattle grazing for all grassland wet or dry and promote extensive woodpasture / parkland systems. Discourage additional drainage or further losses of wet grassland or flush stands to arable / grass leys open water ponds, lakes or new tree planting; managing them as wet areas and increasing their area occupied. Retain all mature -veteran trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood retention both standing and fallen. Plant next generation of locally dominant trees species to act as the next cohort hosts for rich saproxylic invertebrate, fungi, lichen and moss fauna as well as incumbent birds and bat species. Limit pollution to water bodies from outfalls, road drains, dogs and stock wormers; promote sensitive management of old land features. Leave areas of longer grasses around headlands and infield trees to limit compaction and provide invertebrate, mammal and fungal habitats.
136	***Widdenton Park and Wood***	Chilterns	Acid woodland, wet flushes, acid and neutral grasslands	Dominated by the extensive broadleaved largely acidic woodland itself, this local landscape has an informal parkland form with scattered old trees throughout the wood and adjacent semi-improved acid to neutral meadows or grasslands.	Promote low intensity woodland management using continuous cover models to ensure continuity of all valuable wildlife habitats particularly fungi , saproxylic species, bats and other small mammals. Seek to minimise any ground disturbance within main woodland, avoid damage to wood banks and other historic features. Across whole area retain all existing notable and veteran trees, carry out sensitive management (including haloing where needed) to promote individuals longevity in order to retain substantial landscape and biodiversity interest within. In the open parkland / field carry out low intensity farming, preferably with cattle grazing for all grassland wet or dry, if not regular hay cutting. Discourage any additional drainage or further losses of wet / damp grasslands however small, or reduction of wet woodland - which ideally should be allow to naturally spread. In more open areas plant new generation of locally dominant trees species to act as the next cohort hosts for rich saproxylic invertebrate, fungi, lichen and moss fauna as well as incumbent birds and bat species. Encourage active dog clear up in whole area to limit grassland degradation. Manage a number of light scrub communities in the wider area but cut on rotational basis to prevent substantial loss of open grassland cover.
137	***Huntsmoor Park***	Thames Valley	Old trees, historic features, main river and margins	Large area of ex-parkland and woodpasture with extensive archaeological remains still in permanent grassland areas. Significant in field and boundary stock of mature or veteran trees. River Colne forms much of southern boundary.	Carry out sensitive management of old land features; using extensive grazing where possible. Retain all areas of semi improved grassland, and those with historic or archaeological remains beneath. Avoid any new block planting of trees on these areas. Retain all mature -veteran trees, promote sensitive management of them including deadwood retention both standing and fallen; avoid ploughing under canopies or within 2 canopy widths of main trunk. Plant new generation of locally dominant trees species to act as the next cohort hosts for rich saproxylic invertebrate, fungi, lichen and moss fauna as well as incumbent birds and bat species. Leave areas of longer grasses around headlands and in-field trees to limit compaction and provide invertebrate, mammal and fungal habitats. Limit pollution to main river from outfalls, road drains, dogs and stock wormers; Target invasive species within Colne with irradiation programmes.
138	***Dromenagh and Southlands Parks***	Thames Valley	Old trees and tree habitats	Part of a much wider and internationally significant old treescape stretching right across south Bucks and into the better known Windsor Great Forest. This local historic landscape contains the visible relics of at least two parks and gardens settings including a significant number of mature and veteran trees.	Encourage understanding of this tree'd landscape as part of a much wider and ecologically unique landscape. Promote health and wellbeing of all existing veteran, mature and notable trees as habitat for species dependant on them such as saproxylic insects and fungi, butterflies and moths, small mammals, birds, mosses, lichens and bats. Plant new, open grown trees of all typical species on parcel boundaries and in open grassy spaces to act as the next cohort , both ecological and time based stepping zones for wildlife. Consider establishing longer grass areas below all canopy lines to naturally limit invisible but damaging compaction from local footfall and mowing. Make a feature of deadwood retention both standing and fallen.
139	***Stoke Place park and gardens***	Thames Valley	Old trees, landscape parklands and acid grasslands	Extensive area of wider landscaped parkland, one of many in the local area, with large formal sinuous lake, main house, equestrian centre and wider outer parkland of small acidic grassland fields. Large numbers of mature - veteran trees and scattered throughout, forming part of a much wider and ecologically unique landscape running right across south Bucks into the better known Royal Windsor Forest beyond.	Retain all existing areas of acid grassland, if possible managing them with low intensity grazing and mowing regimes to promote flowering species and the many butterflies and moths, bees, bats, fungi and small mammals which depend on them. Encourage understanding of this tree'd landscape as part of a much wider and ecologically unique landscape. Plant new, open grown trees of all typical species to act as the next cohort , both ecological and time based stepping zones for wildlife. Promote health and wellbeing of all existing veteran, mature and notable trees as habitat for species dependant on them such as saproxylic insects and fungi, butterflies and moths, small mammals, birds, mosses, lichens and bats. Consider establishing longer grass areas below all canopy lines to naturally limit invisible but damaging compaction from local footfall and mowing. Make a feature of deadwood retention both standing and fallen.
140	***Stoke Poges Fields***	Thames Valley	Acid grasslands, old trees and hedgelines	Collection of small local fields at the heart of Stoke Poges village with a substantial central and boundary treelines, and scattered open grown trees and scrub.	Retain all existing areas of acid grassland, managing them with low intensity grazing and mowing regimes to promote flowering species and the many butterflies and moths, bees, bats, fungi and small mammals which depend on them. Promote health and wellbeing of all existing veteran, mature and notable trees as habitat for species dependant on them such as saproxylic insects and fungi, butterflies and moths, small mammals, birds, mosses, lichens and bats. Plant new, open grown trees of all typical species to act as the next cohort , both ecological and time based stepping zones for wildlife. Make a feature of deadwood retention both standing and fallen.