





AONB

Ampney Park sits just to the South of the Cotswolds AONB, an outstanding landscape that has a distinctive character and natural beauty, the largest of the thirty-eight 'Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty' in England and Wales.

SSSI

An area that's of particular interest to science due to the rare species of fauna or flora it contains - or even important geological or physiological features that may lie in its boundaries.

- Barnsley Warren, 3.5km to the north,
- Winson Meadows, 7km to the north
- Whelford Meadow, 8.5km to the east
- Cotswold Water Park,12km to the east
- Wildmoorway Meadows, 4.5km to south
- Elmlea Meadows, 7km to south
- Upper Waterhay Meadows, 8km to south
- North Meadow Criclade, 8km to south west
- Clattinger Farm, 10km to south west

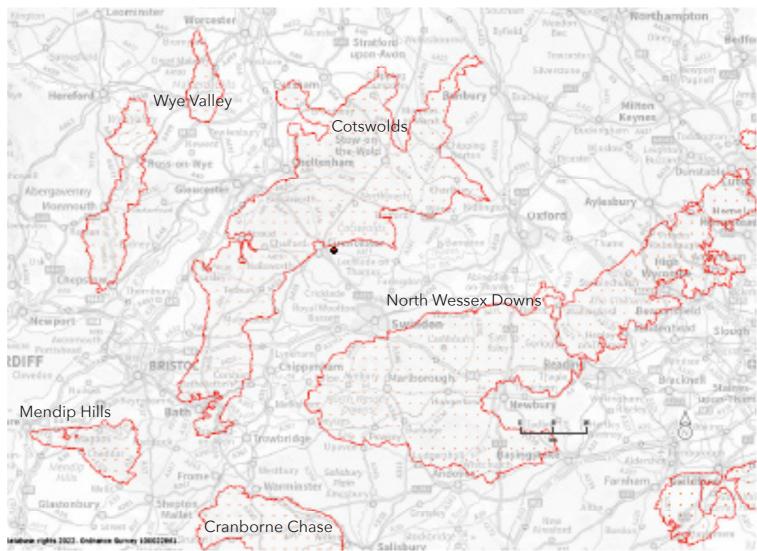
SAC

Special areas of conservation designated by the EU's habitat directive

- North Meadow & Clattinger Farm, 8-10km to south west

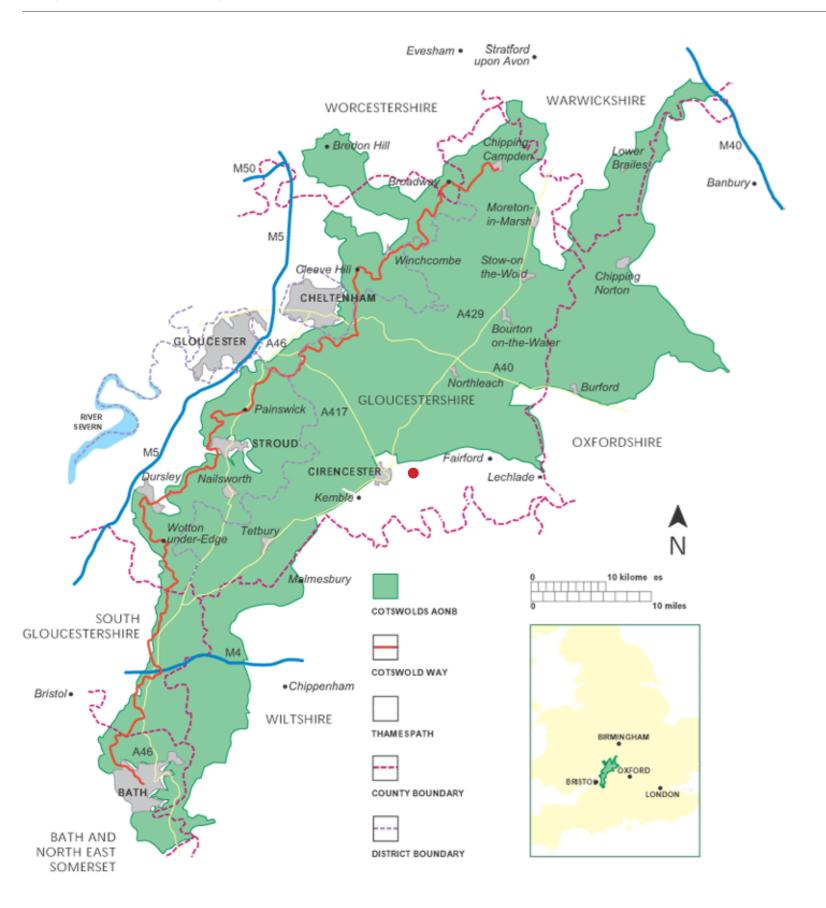
Please see appendices 1.3/1.6/1.7/1.9/1.10 and 1.11 for more detailed maps and documents of these designations.





A map showing the AONBs surrounding Ampney Park





Cotswolds AONB ~ Ampney Park marked with red dot

Ampney Brook





Length & catchment area of Ampney Brook - Rises west of Barnsley, runs 16km south before joining

The upper reach of the brook, from its source to Ampney Park is situated on a section of unconfined Great Oolite (GO) limestone. However a fault dissects the valley, creating a spring connection with the Inferior Oolite (IO). This section of river is and has been historically, a winterbourne. This fact is reflected in the local name for this section, the Winterwell.

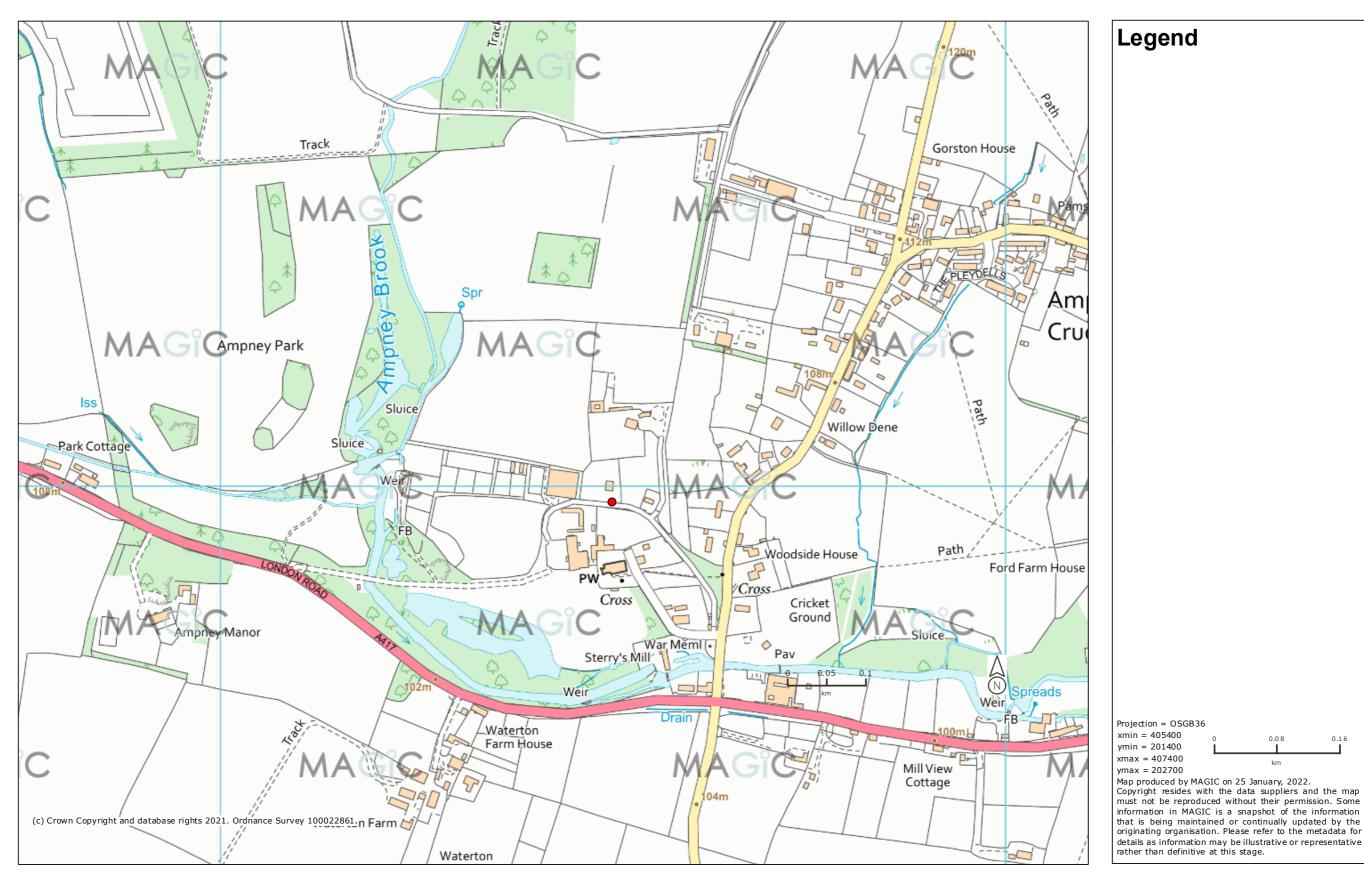
The Winterwell is primarily fed by a system of large, IO springs. Its groundwater catchment is markedly larger than its surface water catchment. As a consequence, during the winter recharge period, the Winterwell receives large volumes of water from the IO aquifer into its relatively small channel; in effect, the Winterwell acts as a "valve" for an extensive section of the I.O. Channel flows during this period are often relatively peaky and can match those seen in the much larger channel of the River Coln. During summer, the Winterwell section loses water to the GO until Ampney Park is reached. By this location, the river is usually dry.

At Ampney Park, the river traditionally accretes flow from a series of dip slope GO springs. The next section downstream, between Ampney Park and Ampney St.Peter, may have connections with the underlying GO. Consequently groundwater is believed to break through the underlying clay cover to feed the brook. However, groundwater levels are believed to be affected by abstraction from the confined GO at both Latton and Meysey Hampton.

Extract from 'HABITAT ADVISORY VISIT, 2004, VAUGHAN LEWIS, WINDRUSH AEC'



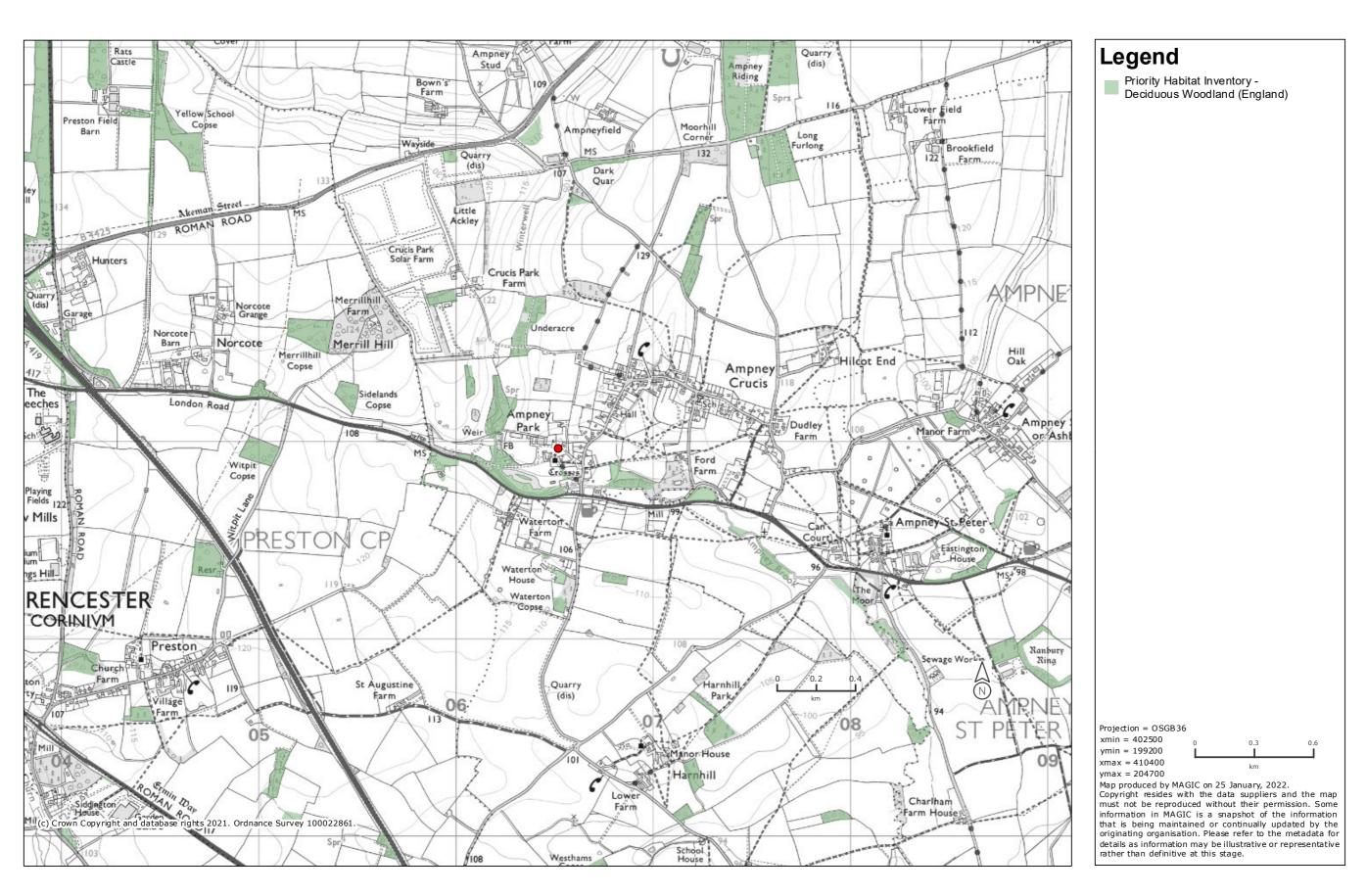
Ampney Park - OS Map (Footpaths)



Legend Projection = OSGB36 xmin = 405400 ymin = 201400 xmax = 407400ymax = 202700



Ampney Park - Woodland



Habitat Network Definitions



Network Enhancement Zone 1: Land connecting existing patches of primary and associated habitats which is likely to be suitable for creation of the primary habitat. Factors affecting suitability include: proximity to primary habitat, land use (urban/rural), soil type, slope and proximity to coast. Action in this zone to expand and join up existing habitat patches and improve the connections between them can be targeted here.

Network Enhancement Zone 2: Land connecting existing patches of primary and associated habitats which is less likely to be suitable for creation of the primary habitat. Action in this zone that improves the biodiversity value through land management changes and/or green infrastructure provision can be targeted here.

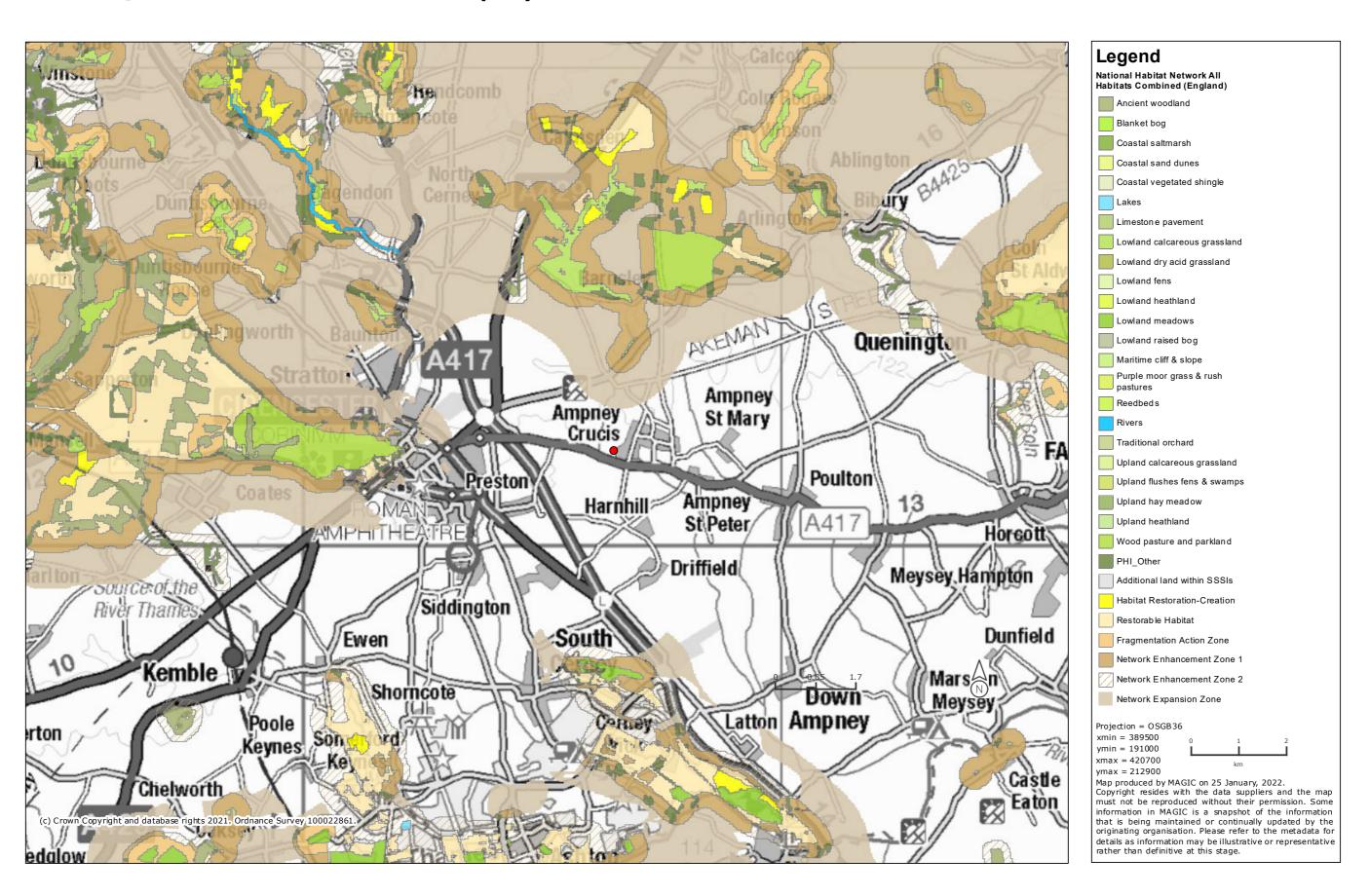
Network Expansion Zone: Land beyond the Network Enhancement Zones with potential for expanding, linking/joining networks across the landscape i.e. conditions such as soils are potentially suitable for habitat creation for the specific habitat in addition to Enhancement Zone 1. Action in this zone to improve connections between existing habitat networks can be targeted here.

Associated habitats - these are not identified on the combined map as the vast majority of habitats listed as associated habitat on the individual habitat network maps will be identified on the combined map as a primary habitat. Any associated habitat that does not have an individual habitat network map plus all other priority habitat is shown on the combined map as 'PHI_Other'.

Habitat Creation/Restoration: Areas where work is underway to either create or restore the primary habitat.



Ampney Park - Habitat Network



SAC - Designated Speical Area of Conservation



General site character

Habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site

Habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for selection of this site

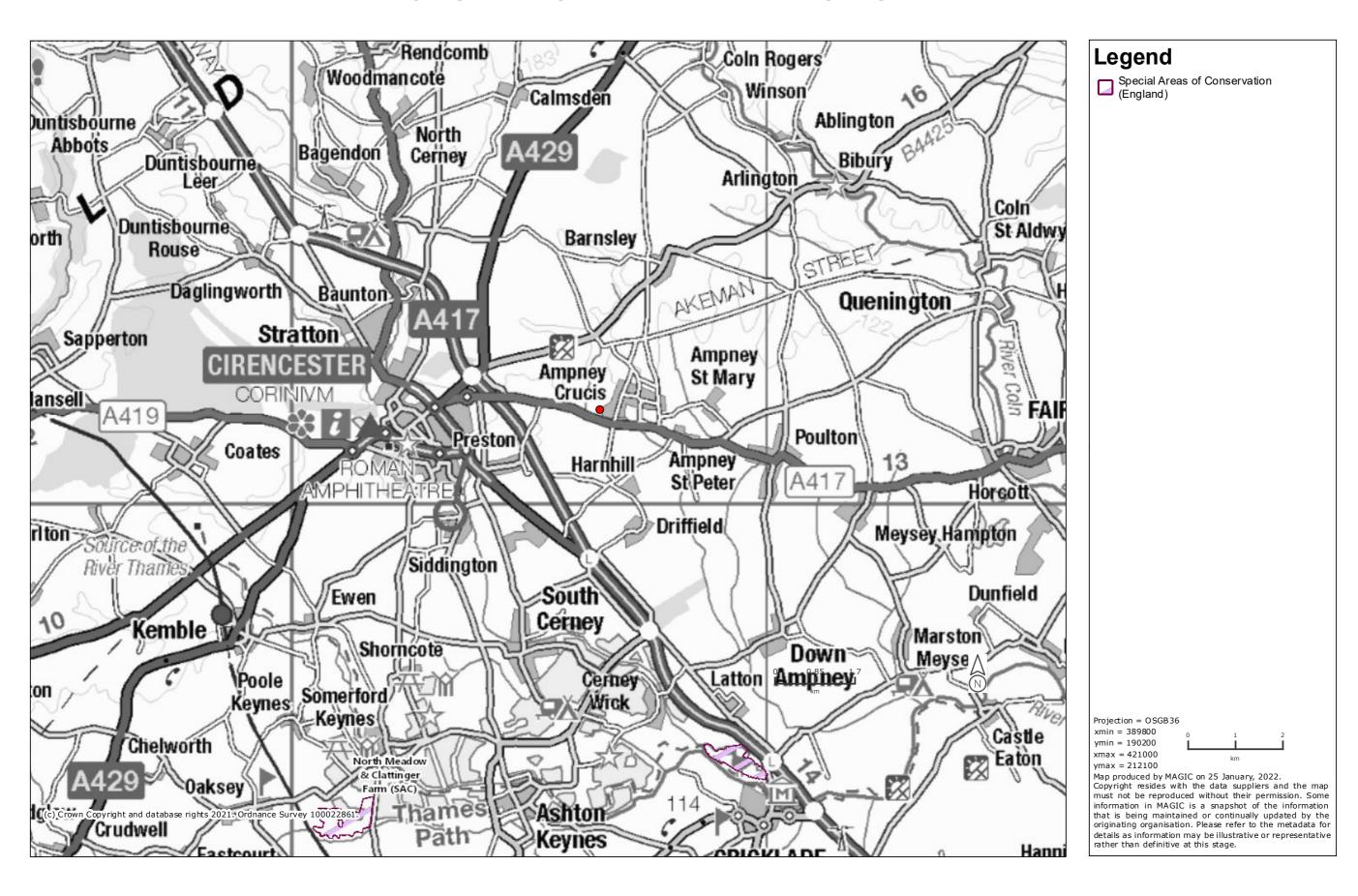
Species that are a primary reason for selection of this site

Species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection

Many designated sites are on private land: the listing of a site in these pages does not imply any right of public access.



Ampney Park Special Protection Area (SAC)



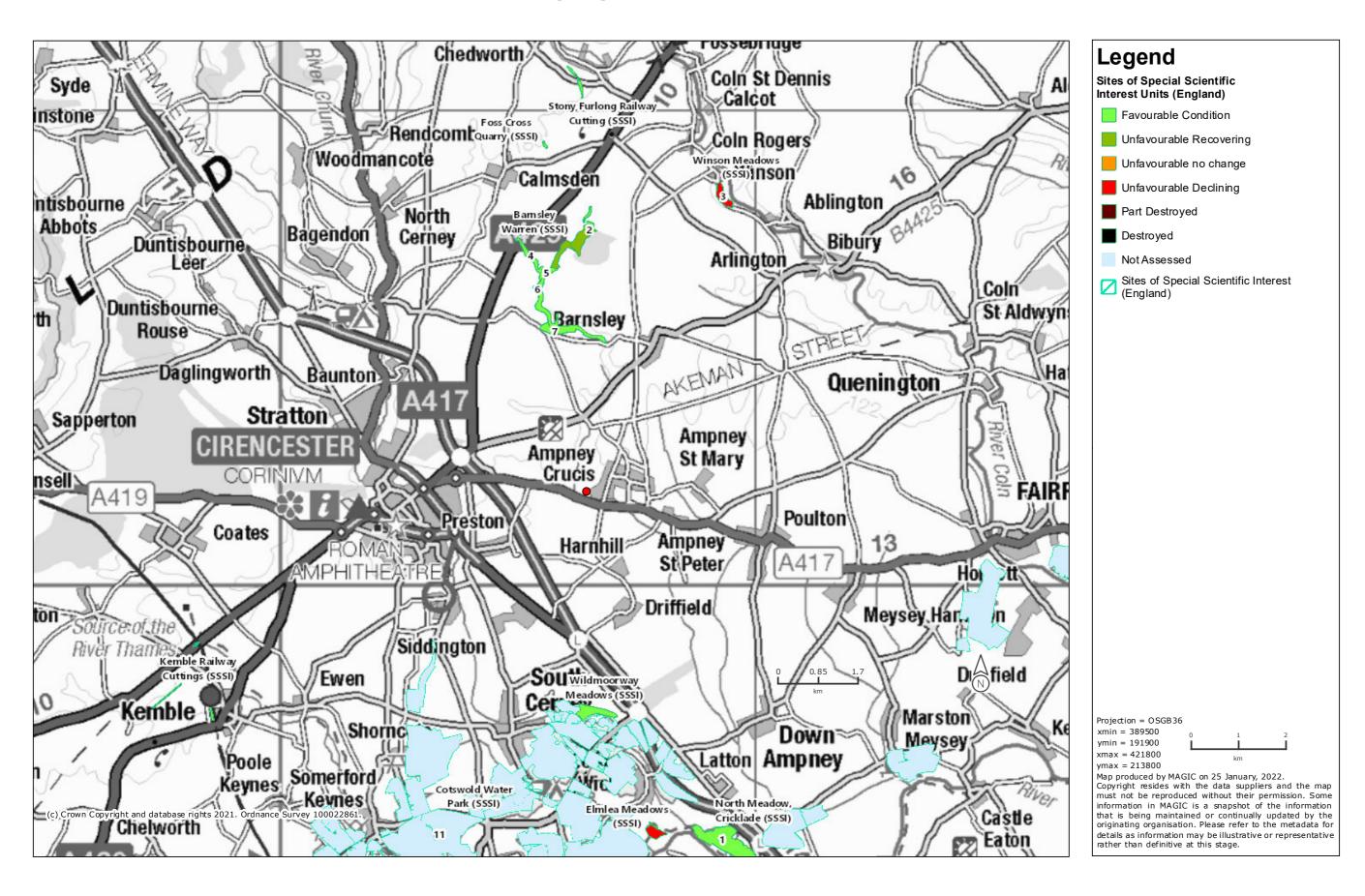


Ampney Park - Parkland



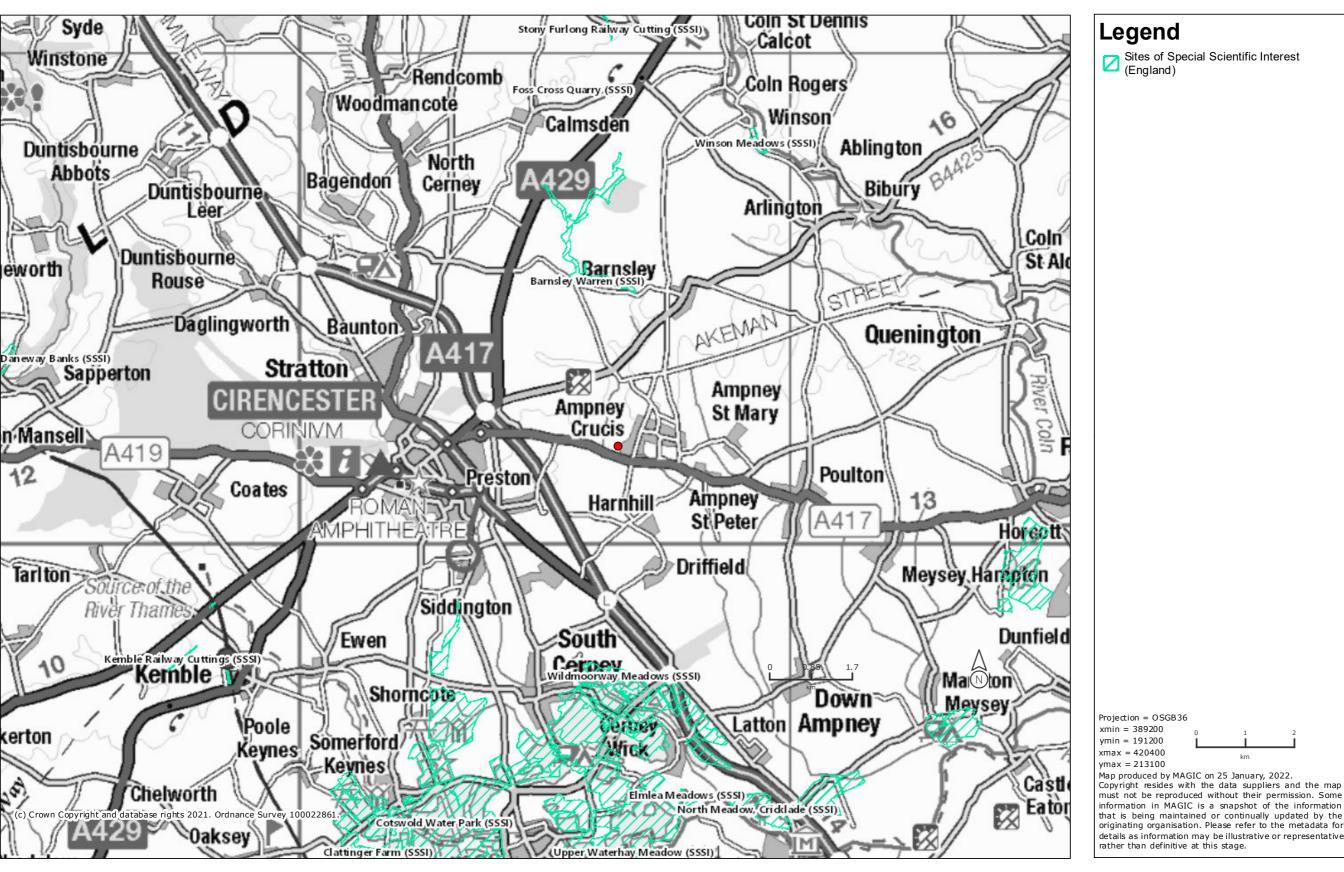


Ampney Park - SSSI





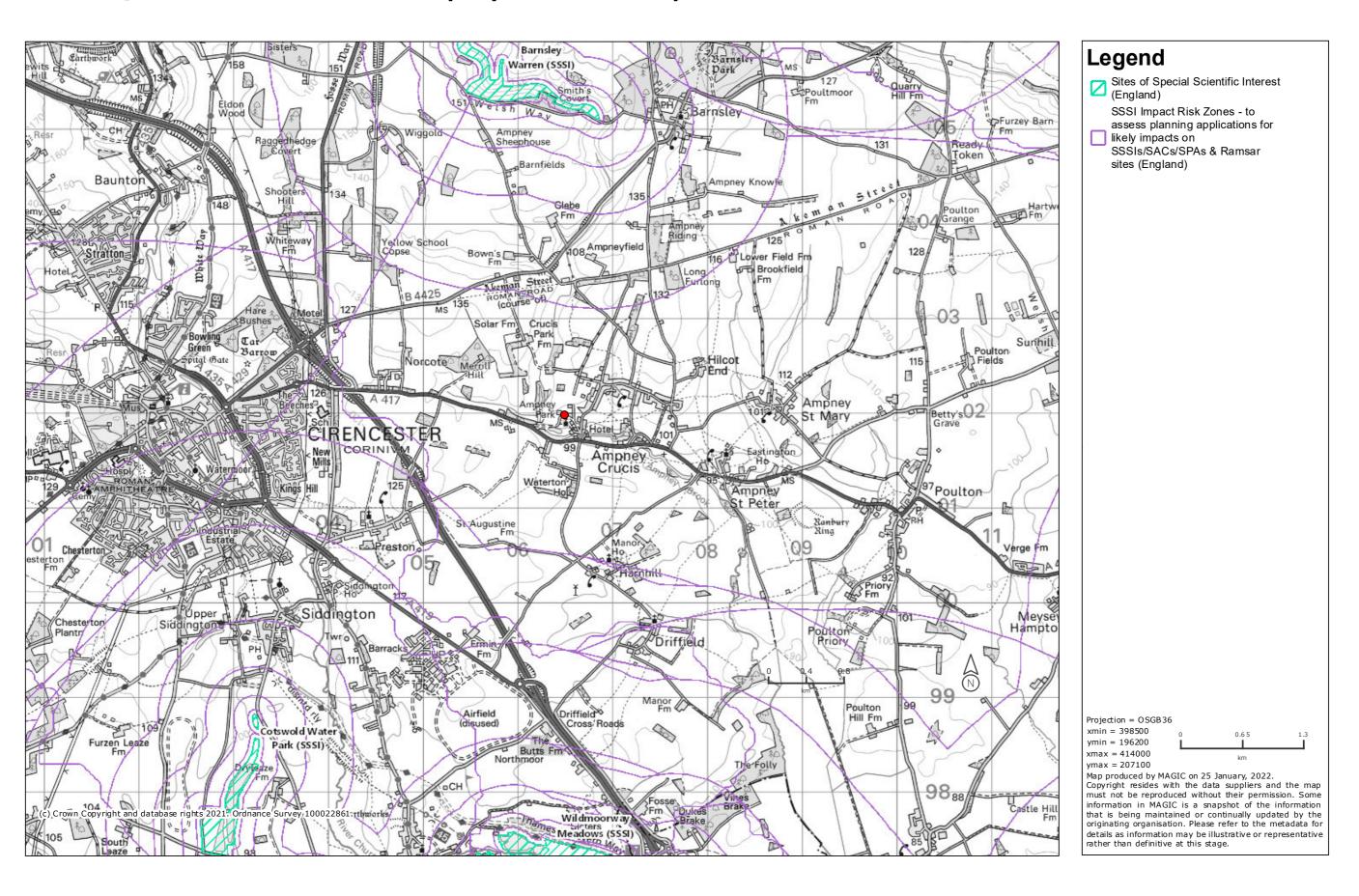
Ampney Park SSSI's Wider





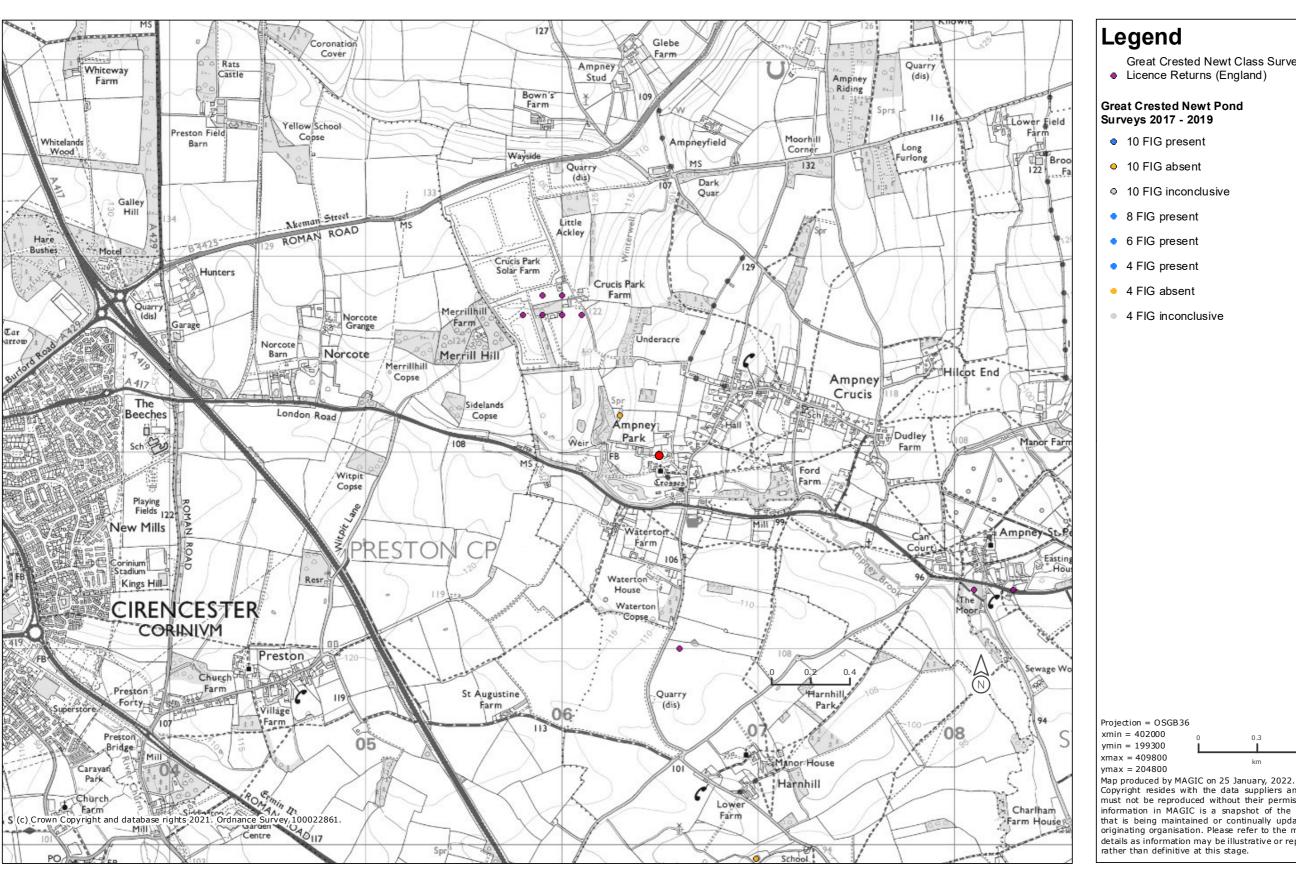


Ampney Park SSSI Impact Risk Zone





Ampney Park - Newt Survey



Great Crested Newt Class Survey

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Ampney Park - Parks and Garden

