Management Plan:

Belmont Trail (The Rattler)

Local Wildlife Site

April 2011 – March 2016

London Borough of Harrow

May 2011

Harrow COUNCIL LONDON

Contents:

1. Description

The Belmont Trail marks part of the former route of the Harrow and Wealdstone to Stanmore branch line (opened in 1890) between which there was only one intermediate station, Belmont (opened in 1932). The train service, which was run as a shuttle, was operated by London and North Western Railway. After a steady decline in use, over a number of years, the railway was closed in 1964 and dismantled in 1966 under Beeching's Axe. The site of Belmont Station is now occupied by a car park.

For the purposes of this management plan the Belmont Trail stretches between Vernon Drive in the north and Christchurch Avenue in the south at national grid reference TQ 164, 903 (see Figure 1). As well as the two roads (mentioned above) it can be readily accessed from Kenton Lane, Dobbin Close and via footpaths from Byron Recreation Ground and Christchurch Gardens. The Belmont Trail Local Wildlife Site (LWS), recognised in Harrow's Unitary Development Plan as of Local Importance for Nature Conservation. Four distinct compartments characterise the site, these are described below:

Northern Section (Vernon Drive to Belmont Circle car park) 0.70 ha

1) The route here is lined with trees shrubs, tall herbs and narrow strips of semi-improved neutral grassland next to the path itself. As the Belmont Circle is approached less scrub is evident beneath a narrow band of (mostly young) scattered trees. The back gardens of houses back on to the site.

   Trees include frequent sycamore, ash and cherry. Oak, silver birch and holly are also present. Shrubs are abundant either as a defined shrub layer below the trees or as areas of scrub. The most frequent species encountered are English elm, elder, bramble and hawthorn. Other species include blackthorn and forsythia. Ground flora is dense and luxuriant. Amongst the composite species are abundant to dominant cow parsley, cleavers and stinging nettle. Other species include ivy, ground ivy, lords and ladies, red dead-nettle, lesser celandine, daffodil, Spanish bluebell, false oat-grass and cock's-foot.

Central Section (Belmont Circle, including car park, to Dobbin Close) 0.24 ha

2) The car park has narrow strip of semi-improved neutral grassland at its eastern and western edges within which are a few young trees and ornamental shrubs, together with a little scrub. Species include Norway maple, blackthorn, garden privet, forsythia and coralberry.

A subway passes below Kenton Lane onto a short length of path fringed with scattered trees. The route continues past St Joseph's Primary School which is marked by a rather austere stretch of palisade fencing at the western edge and scattered trees to the east. The metal fencing is replaced by closed board wooden fence (on both sides) as the now rather narrow, path becomes enclosed by housing. Young to mature specimens of sycamore, silver maple, common lime, hornbeam and false acacia are amongst the scattered trees present on this stretch of the route. Below are ill-defined somewhat irregular bands of scrub with elder, hawthorn and blackthorn as constituents. This is often punctuated with segregated stands of tall herbs, chiefly comprising stinging nettle, cow parsley and cleavers, and patches of semi-improved grassland.

Southern Section (Dobbin Close to Christchurch Avenue) 1.59 ha

3) This compartment is generally similar in nature and composition to the Northern Section. However, it begins with an area of short mown amenity grass immediately below Dobbin Close. Then it is flanked with trees shrubs, tall herbs and narrow strips of semi-improved neutral grassland aside the path. Back gardens abut the northern end of the route but a large part of the southern section (to the west) is bounded by the greenspace of Wealdstone Cemetery and a deserted driving centre. The route ends with a relatively steep grassy slope down to Christchurch Avenue.

A few additional plant species occur in this compartment (as opposed to 1 above) including grey willow, box-leaved honeysuckle and garden privet. There is also a single specimen of hybrid black poplar, on the Belmont Trail side of a fence, which separates the site from Wealdstone Cemetery. This is one of a line of similar poplars (continuing to either side) the rest of which fall within Wealdstone Cemetery. It is high up, near the crown of this poplar that a small solitary clump of mistletoe occurs.

The Triangle 0.23 ha

4) To the east (opposite the cemetery) is a triangular parcel of land which represents the corner of an old field, bisected by the railway, with other parts, long since developed (see Figure 2). The triangle is covered in roughland comprising semi-improved neutral grassland, tall herbs, scrub and a few young trees. Species include false oat-grass, cock's-foot, stinging nettle, bramble, hawthorn and ash.

2. Important features on site

A number of locally important features which are crucial to the management of this site have been identified:

Semi-improved Neutral Grassland and Tall Herbs:

a) A great deal of the grassland in Harrow is 'amenity grassland' associated with sports fields and town parks. It is frequently mown, usually dominated by rye-grass and contains relatively few wildflowers. In contrast the strips of grassland aside Belmont Trail path contains a relatively diverse range of grasses and forbs within its sward and as a result will support a wider range of invertebrate fauna. Between, the grassland, scrub and trees are bands of relatively diverse tall herbs of intermediate height. This produces a steadier graduation from shorter grassland vegetation to taller wooded areas which butterflies and many other invertebrates find so attractive.

Secondary woodland and scrub:

b) The flanks of the Belmont Trail are largely wooded either as scattered trees or in a structured association with other vegetation as woodland (i.e. with shrub and ground layers). Secondary woodland with its sycamore, ash, oak, elder, hawthorn and other trees and shrubs is of local significance in this part of Harrow and supports a variety of birds and invertebrates. Woodland is a London and Harrow LBAP habitat.

Dead wood:

c) Dead wood of all types, but particularly standing is a valuable habitat and asset for a variety of fauna. For example, woodpeckers, nuthatch and treecreeper are often dependent on this resource for foraging and nesting. Additionally, a variety of insects are associated with dead wood and many species of fungi are completely dependent upon it. Dead wood is a Harrow LBAP habitat. This habitat is often lost, particularly in urban areas, when sites are tidied up.

Ivy-clad trees:

e) Ivy is a valuable resource during the autumn and winter months providing a late source of nectar for insects and foraging and shelter for birds at a time of year when deciduous trees are leafless and dormant. It is a common misconception that a covering of ivy somehow physically harms the trunks and branches of trees (other than via the wind-sail factor) consequently it is sometimes cut-back or otherwise removed by well-meaning people.

Birds:

f) A variety of birds are known from the site. Included are a number of London/UK BAP Priority Species and Species of Conservation Concern e.g. dunnock, house sparrow, song thrush and starling.

Mistletoe:

g) This is a London BAP Priority Species for which there is a Species Action Plan. The plant is scattered and rather uncommon in Greater London where it is often found on lime, poplar and hawthorn.

3. Aims and Objectives

Management should:

- reflect species and habitat targets set in the UK and local BAPs
- maintain and enhance the general qualities of existing habitats whilst re-establishing others, appropriate to the site
- promote appreciation of site's biodiversity by the public

This should be achieved via:-

1) Maintenance of woodland, particularly the understorey (i.e. shrub to ground layers) to:

   - Introduce structural and habitat diversity to selected areas of woodland
   - Maintain/increase floral (and with it faunal) diversity of woodland

2) Maintaining health of trees

3) Ensuring an adequate quantity of dead wood microhabitats, both standing and fallen

4) Maintaining ivy-clad trees and banks wherever it is safe to do so

5) The control/eradication of invasive species (listed under Schedule 9 of the W&CA).

6) Deterring littering on site and removal of rubbish as and when required

7) Improving safety standards and interpretation, to encourage educational use and the biological recording on the site

8) Establish type and distribution of bat populations using the site - pipistrelle bats were recorded here during the 1980s[1] - and encourage greater numbers to use the site (if appropriate)

9) Establish type and distribution of bird populations using the site – and encourage (where appropriate) BAP species which are breeding or have the potential to breed

[1] London Ecology Unit, 1989. Nature Conservation in Harrow – Ecology Handbook 13

4. Management Prescription

Recommended Action

Compartments 1 and 3

a) Strim strips from either side of path back to woodland/shrub zone late in August or September each year or as required immediately next to the path. Cuttings from late summer cut should be left *in situ* for 2-3 days and removed from site.

b) Create small embayments, each of 15-25 m^2 area, in the woodland shrub zone at the path side by coppicing shrubs and young trees between November and February (inclusive). The total area should be no greater than 120 m^2 (this is about $1/100^{th}$ the area of the woodland on site!). Timber so removed should be stacked in habitat piles together with any natural debris. Remaining ground vegetation should be cleared, and if necessary treated with glyphosate herbicide, over the spring and summer. Soil should be seeded with a suitable wildflower seed mix during the autumn. A native hedgerow comprising hawthorn, blackthorn, dogwood, hazel and dog rose should be planted on the external edge of the embayment (i.e. away from the path). The new wildflower meadow should be cut once per year in late summer (late August to early September) and hedges trimmed back in January and February inclusive.

c) Cherry laurel should be cut-back to stumps to help diversify ground flora and prevent the plant from spreading. Timber so removed should be stacked in habitat piles together with any natural debris. If necessary the excess brashings should be chipped and used for any footpath work. To prevent regrowth, treatment of cherry laurel stumps with glyphosate herbicide should be considered.

d) Create small clearings, each of 10-15 m^2 area, in the woodland shrub layer by coppicing shrubs and young trees between November and February (inclusive). The total area should be no greater than 40 m^2 (this is about $1/300^{th}$ the area of the woodland on site!). Timber so removed should be stacked in habitat piles together with any natural debris. This should help to produce a more diverse structure within the woodland which will benefit birds and ground flora.

e) Dead wood should remain on site within wooded areas. Standing dead wood (e.g. monoliths) must be considered were safe to retain. Smaller logs should be chipped and

taken off site whilst larger trunks and branches can remain *in situ* providing they do not compromise access or health and safety of site users.

f) Ivy should not be cut-back or cleared from bank or trees unless it can be demonstrated that it is likely to cause instability during windy conditions which may lead to tree fall.

g) Smaller logs, produced on site, should be used to construct loggeries for stag beetles[2] and other invertebrates particularly at the wooded edges (x2in 5 years).

Compartments 1, 2 and 3

h) Generally, woodland and trees will be maintained via non-intervention over the period of the management plan except in the case of health and safety concerns.

i) Path maintenance should include (where applicable) cutting back protruding vegetation, removing obstructions, filling potholes and top-dressing. Although this should be conducted as required (particularly where health and safety is concerned) vegetation work and removal should be undertaken over the winter period wherever possible.

j) Replanting of trees and shrubs can be undertaken as and when the need arises as old trees die and require replacement. Only native replacement trees appropriate to the locality should be planted between November and February inclusive.

k) In the light of biodiversity surveys (paragraph 'o' below) opportunities to supplement bird nesting and bat roosting for BAP /local species may become apparent. Bird and bat boxes should be placed in suitable locations as indicated:

Birds:

- The height above ground is not critical to most species of bird, so long as the box is clear of inquisitive humans and prowling cats.
- It is best to mount a box facing somewhere between south-east and north, to avoid strong direct sunlight and the heaviest rain. The box should be tilted slightly forwards so that the roof may deflect the rain from the entrance.
- Ensure a direct flight-path to the entrance. Squirrels and woodpeckers are a serious threat if using wooden nestboxes; fix a metal plate around the entrance, so that it can not be enlarged.

[2] English Nature/London Wildlife Trust. Stag Beetle: An advice note for its conservation in London. http://www.wildlondon.org.uk/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=5mFAexmixeM%3D&tabid=176&mid=1207&language=en-GB

- Nails or wire may be used to secure boxes. Maintenance is easier if the box is wired and can thus be taken down easily for cleaning/repair.
- The number of nestboxes which can be used depends on the species you are catering for and how territorial it is. The RSPB Bird Guide[3] gives an indication of how territorial a species is. It is recommended here that the type of nestboxes used corresponds to species list in the London and UK BAPs

Bats:

- Boxes need to be mounted high enough on trees to prevent unscheduled disturbance, vandalism and theft (3-5 m)
- They should be located so as to provide clear approach that is free of overhanging vegetation, but also dark (away from any direct street lighting for example)
- They should be mounted in clusters of two or three, facing various directions (one of which should point due south)
- Bats use boxes externally painted or stained black more frequently than untreated boxes
- Further information of the placement of bat boxes can be obtained from the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT)[4]

The use Schwegler woodcrete bird and bat boxes are recommended here

Compartments 1, 2, 3 and 4

l) Litter should be cleared as and when required. This will make the site appear cared for and less likely to be vandalised or littered.

m) A 'Nip and Tuck' patrol by Council staff should be conducted on a weekly basis to pick up essential repairs and potential public safety issues

n) Interpretive signage explaining management, wildlife and other features of interest should be sited at strategic locations aside paths (subject to funding).

o) Local wildlife experts and groups should be encouraged to undertake regular biological survey and monitoring. This could be promoted at Greener Harrow and Harrow Heritage Trust meetings. Bats, reptiles, amphibians and breeding birds are of particular interest. Identification of some invertebrate groups can be particularly difficult; however, there is no reason why some groups which are more readily identified cannot be recorded. Groups to

[3] RSPB, Bird Guide. http://www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/
[4] BCT, http://www.bats.org.uk/

be involved could include Harrow Natural History Society, Herts. & Middlesex Bat Group, members of the Harrow Nature Conservation Forum and local RSPB. Records should be passed on to Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL). Results of the monitoring and surveys should be used to inform future management of biodiversity. Below is a survey calendar suggesting times of year when surveying could take place.

Table 1: Survey calendar:

	Plants	Bats	Reptiles	Amphibians	Birds
Jan					
Feb					
Mar					
Apr					
May					
Jun					
Jul					
Aug					
Sep					
Oct					
Nov					
Dec					

Compartment 3

p) The clump of mistletoe within this compartment is the only example of this species known so far to be growing wild in Harrow (and it is a regional BAP species). The location and value of this plant should be made known to officers within Public Realm Maintenance immediately to ensure it is not removed from the tree.

Compartment 4

q) An investigation into development of 'The Triangle' of land needs to be undertaken. This should include details of land status, condition, providing access and biodiversity. This should also include a feasibility study regarding the area's development as an accessibly nature reserve.

Five-Year Management Plan: Schedule and Summary of Projects

Project	Notes	Comp.	Priority	Frequency	Timing	Para
Grassland and tall herb management	Strim strips from either side of path to woodland/shrub zone	1, 3	1	yearly	Late Aug to early Sep or as required immediately next to path	4a
Create embayments in suitable existing vegetation (consult with Biodiversity Officer)	Sow with wildflower seed and plant with native shrubs aside perimeter fencing	1, 3	3	one off	■Clear land ASAP over winter period ■Sow in following autumn ■Plant with native shrubs Nov-Feb	4b
Management of newly created embayments	Maintain as wildflower meadows with perimeter hedging	1, 3	3	 yearly yearly	From first year after creation: ■Cut grassland late Aug to early Sep ■Trim hedges Jan to Feb	4b
Woodland maintenance	Trees/shrubs: Non-intervention except H&S	1, 2, 3	1	ongoing	a/r	4h
	Replanting of native trees and shrubs	1,2, 3	2	ongoing	a/r Nov-Feb inclusive	4j
	Staggered coppicing of native shrubs (as required) – cutting back non-native invasive spp. And treatment with herbicide	1, 3	2	Yearly	Nov-Feb	4c/d
	Retaining deadwood	1, 3	2	ongoing	–	4e/g
	Retaining ivy	1, 3	2	ongoing	–	4f
Conservation of mistletoe	Inform council relevant council officers as to its location - monitor	3	1	ongoing	ASAP	4p
Investigate development of triangle of land as an accessible nature reserve	Report on land status, condition, access biodiversity etc	4	3	one off	ASAP	4q
Improving pubic perception and usage	Path maintenance: Cutting back protruding vegetation Removing obstructions Top dressing	1, 2 & 3	1	ongoing	a/r (vegetation work preferably over winter period)	4i
	Removal of fly-tipping and litter	1, 2, 3 & 4	1	ongoing	a/r	4l
	Nip and Tuck' patrols and Minor Repairs	1, 2, 3 & 4	1	ongoing	Weekly	4m
	Minor repairs	1, 2, 3 & 4	2	ongoing	Monthly	4m
	Interpretation: highlighting the sites varied wildlife and history	1, 3 & 4	3	one off	a/r	4n
	Biological Survey: involve local wildlife experts & groups	1, 2, 3 & 4	2	ongoing	see Table 1 for suggested survey calendar	4o
Installation of bird and bat boxes	Species determined by BAP Targets and results of biological survey	1, 2 & 3	3	one off	Autumn/winter after biological surveys	4k

a/r=as required

Maps and plans

Figure 1: Belmont Trail Location and Management Compartments

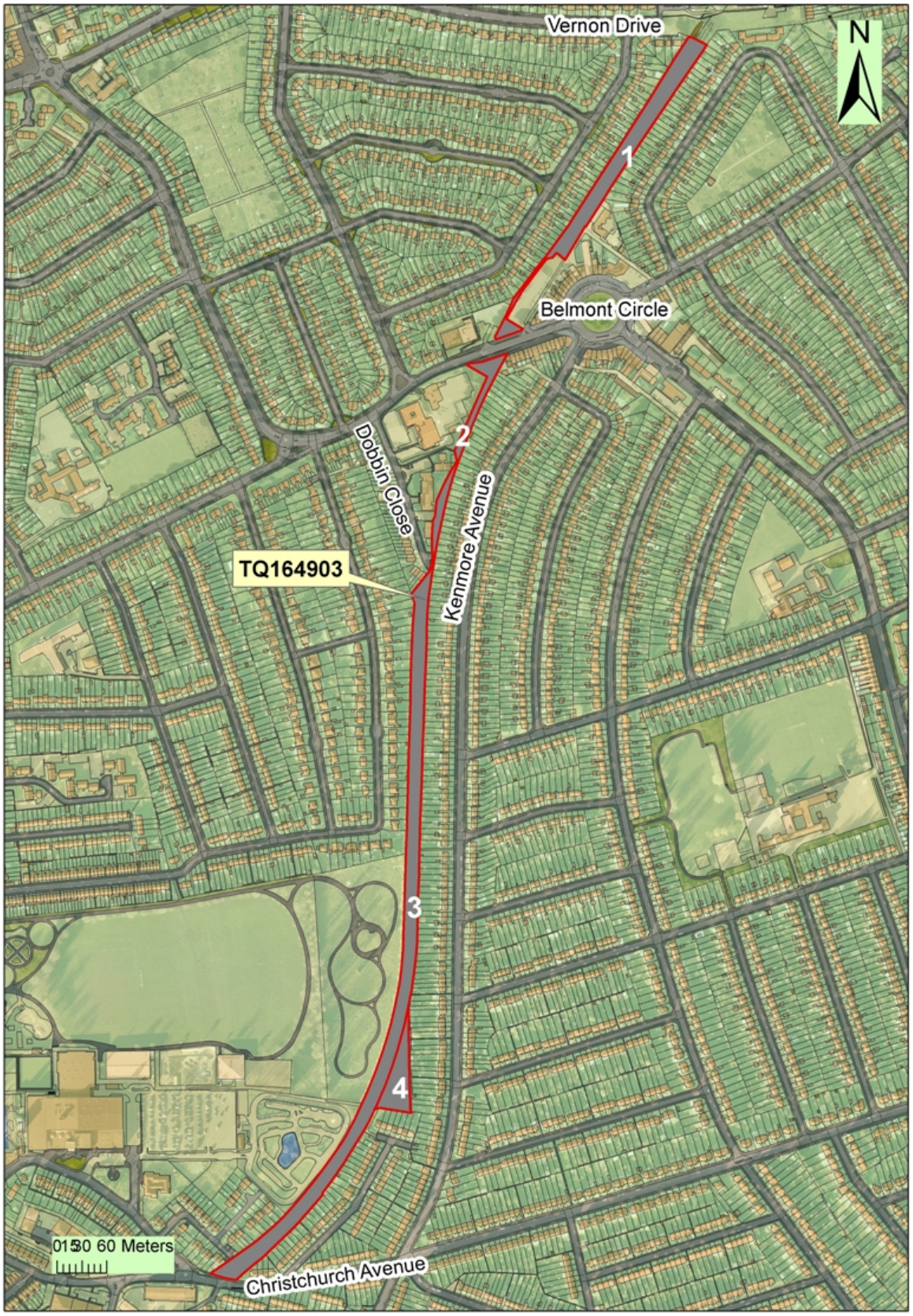

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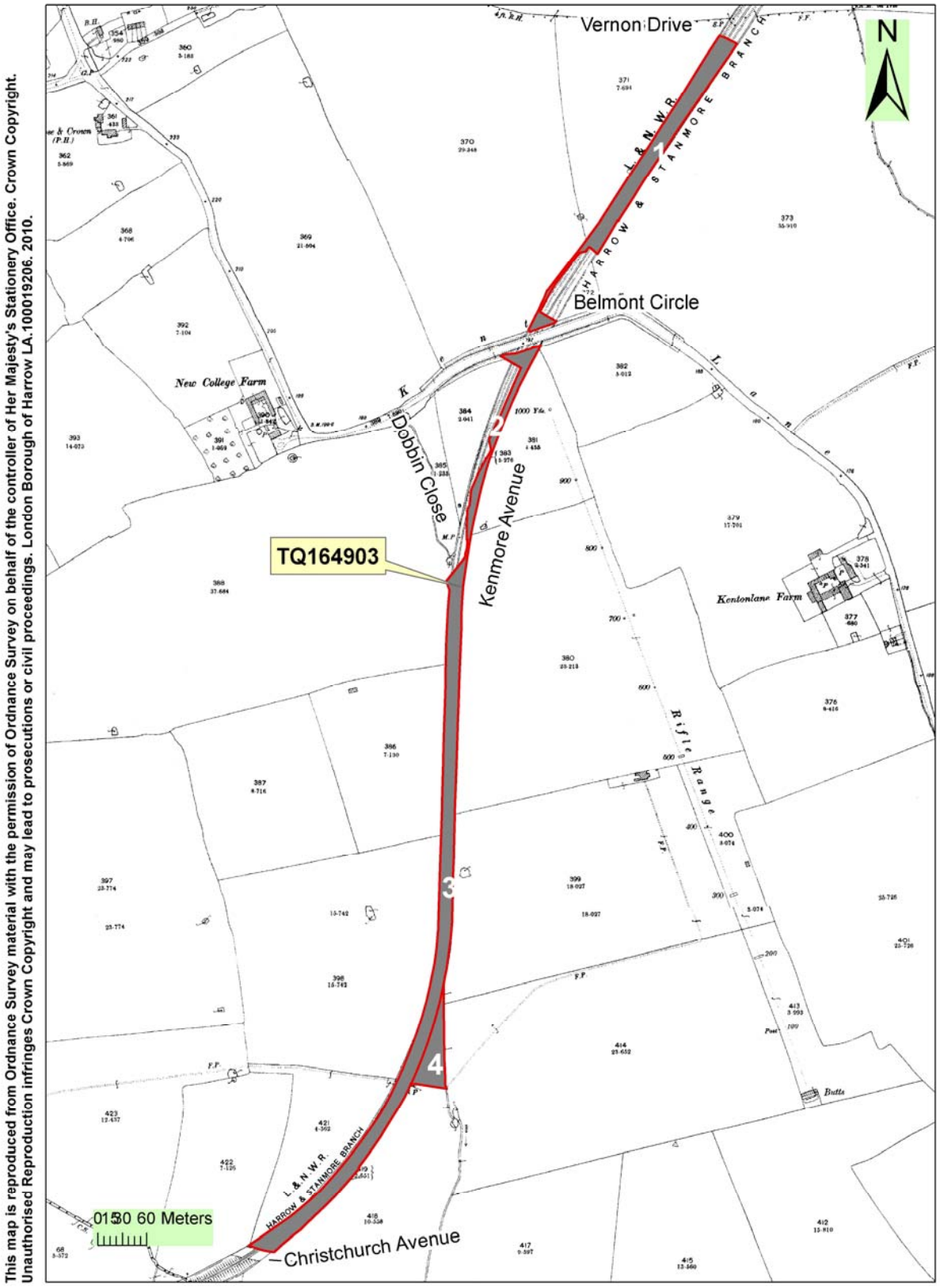
Figure 2: Belmont Trail Historical 1896



Appendices

Appendix 1: Vascular Plant List (Surveyed 2009-10)

Appendix 2: Management plan projects: labour and funding

Appendix 1: Vascular Plant List (Surveyed 2009/11)

Scientific Name	Common Name			Notes
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	O	YP	
Acer psuedoplatanus	Sycamore	A	SYT	
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple	R	T	St Josephs - Check
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	F		
Aegropodium podagraria	Ground Elder	O	C	
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	A		
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	F		
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	O		
Anisantha sterilis	Barren Brome	O		
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	D		
Armoracia rusticana	Horse-radish	O	C	Southern end
Arrhenatherum elatius	False-oat Grass	A		
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	F		
Arum maculatum	Lords and Ladies	O		
Aster sp.	Michaelmas Daisy	O		
Bellis perennis	Daisy	O		
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	O	TY	
Buddleja davidii	Buddleia	O		
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	O		
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	F		
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bittercress	O		
Carex pendula	Pendulous Sedge	R		
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	O	YT	St Josephs - Check
Centaurea nigra	Common Knapweed/Hardheads	O		
Chamerion angustifolia	Rosebay Willowherb	O		
Cirsium arvense	Creeping thistle	O		
Cirsium vulgare	Spear Thistle	O		
Conyza canadensis	Canadian Fleabane	O		
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	F		
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	A		
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	O	C	
Dipsacus fullonum	Teasel	O		
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male Fern	R		
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss	O	C	
Elytrigia repens	Couch-grass	R		
Endymion hispanicus	Spanish bluebell	O		
Epilobium cilliatum	American Willowherb	R		
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	O		
Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed	O	C	Treated with herbicide Comp. 3
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	O		
Forsythia sp.	Forsythia	O		
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	F	SYT	
Galium aparine	Cleavers	D		
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	O		
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens/Herb Bennet	F		

Glechoma hederacea	Ground Ivy	F		
Hedera colchica	Persian Ivy	R		
Hedera helix	Ivy	F		
Heracleum spondylium	Hogweed	O		
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	O		
Hordeum murinum	Wall Barley	F		
Hypochaeris radicator	Cat's-ear	O		
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	O	TYS	
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	O	C	
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	O		
Lamium maculatum	Spotted Dead-nettle	R		
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle	O		
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye-daisy	O		
Lychnis coronaria	Rose Campion	R		
Ligustrum ovalfolium	Garden Privet	R		inc Car Park
Ligustrum ovalfolium	Garden Privet	R		Southern end
Linaria vulgaris	Toadflax	O		
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	F	C	
Lonicera nitida	Boxleaf Honeysuckle	O	C	Southern end
Lonicera spp.	Honeysuckle	F		
Lotus corniculatus	Bird's-foot Trefoil	O		
Lunaria annua	Honesty	O	C	
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow	R		
Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow	O		
Magnolia sp.	Magnolia	R		Southern end
Malus sp.	Apple	O	Y	
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	O		
Narcissus sp.	Daffodil	O		
Phleum pratense	Timothy	O		
Picris echioides	Bristly Oxtongue	O		
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	F		
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	O		
Poa pratensis	Smooth Meadow-grass	F		
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	F		
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	O		
Prunella vulgaris	Self-heal	O		
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry/Gean	O		
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	O		
Prunus sp.	Cherry	O	TYS	
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	O		
Pteridium aquifolium	Bracken	O	C	
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	O	Y	
Ranunuculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	R		
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	F		
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine	O		
Robinia pseudoacacia	False Acacia	R		St Josephs
Rosa canina	Dog Rose	O		
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	A		
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	O		
Rumex objusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	O		
Salix cinerea	Grey Willow	R		Southern end

Sambucus nigra	Elder	F		
Senecio erucifolius	Hoary Ragwort	O		
Senecio jacobaea	Common Ragwort	O		
Senecio squalidus	Oxford Ragwort	O		
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	R		
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	O		
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	O		
Stellaria media	Chickweed	O		
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry	R		Car park
Taraxacum sp.	Dandelion	O		
Tilia x *vulgaris*	Common Lime	O	TC	St Josephs - Check
Trifolium repens	White Clover	F		
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	O		
Ulmus procera	English Elm	F		
Urtica dioica	Stinging Nettle	A		
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch	R		
Viola sp.	Violet	R	C	
Viscum alba	Mistletoe	R		Southern end
Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle	R		
Vinca minor	Lesser Periwinkle	R	C	

FAUNA				
Birds	Blackbird	X		
	Blackcap	X		
	Blue Tit	X		
	Carrion Crow	X		
	Chiffchaff	X		
	Goldfinch	X		
	Great Tit	X		
	Greenfinch	X		
	House Sparrow	X		
	Magpie	X		
	Robin	X		
	Song Thrush	X		
	Woodpigeon	X		
	Wren	X		

DAFOR Scale:
D=Dominant
A=Abundant
F=Frequent
O=Occasional
R=Rare

Qualifiers:
E=Edge
M=Mature tree
S=Sapling
Y=Young tree
W=Wet area

Appendix 2: Management plan projects: labour and funding

Comp.	Project	Frequency	Notes	Delivery Agent	Cost (£)	Funding
1, 3	Grassland and tall herb management	yearly	Strim strips from either side of path to woodland/shrub zone	PRM	XXXX	LBH
1, 3	Create embayments in suitable existing vegetation (inc. treatment with herbicide (consult with Biodiversity Officer)	one off (ist year)	PRM x1 day BTCV x2 days plus herbicide	PRM BTCV	1,500 1,500	LBH
	Sow with wildflower seed and plant with native shrubs aside perimeter fencing	one off (2nd year)	BTCV x3 days plus whips & seed mix	BTCV	2,000 2,000	LBH
1, 3	Management of newly created embayments	Yearly (for x3 years)	Maintain as wildflower meadows with perimeter hedging	BTCV	350 1,150	LBH
1, 2, 3	Woodland maintenance	ongoing	Trees/shrubs: Non-intervention except H&S	PRM	500 2,500	LBH
1,2, 3		ongoing (as required)	Replanting of native trees and shrubs	BTCV	1,500 1,500	LBH
		Yearly	Staggered coppicing of native shrubs (as required)	BTCV	350 1,750	LBH
1, 3		Yearly (for x2 years)	Cutting back non-native invasive spp. And treatment with herbicide	BTCV PRM	700 1,400	LBH
1, 3	Retention of deadwood: monoliths, habitats piles & loggeries	ongoing	For stag beetles & other inverts, birds & fungi	PRM, BTCV & Volunteers	Cost included in other woodland tasks	LBH
1, 3	Retention of ivy except on H&S grounds (where a tree is becoming unstable in the wind)	ongoing	Ivy is a late source of food & cover for insects & birds	PRM, BTCV & Volunteers	Cost included in other woodland tasks	LBH
3	Conservation of mistletoe	ongoing	Inform council relevant council officers as to its location - monitor	PRM	Cost included in other woodland tasks	LBH

4	Investigate development of triangle of land as an accessible nature reserve	one off	Report on land status, condition, access biodiversity etc	Biodiversity Officer	1,500 1,500	LBH
1, 2 & 3	Improving pubic perception and usage	ongoing	Path maintenance: Cutting back protruding vegetation Removing obstructions Top dressing	PRM Contractor	5,000 5,000	LBH
1, 2, 3 & 4	Removal of fly-tipping and litter	ongoing		PRM	XXXX	LBH
1, 2, 3 & 4	Nip and Tuck' patrols and Minor Repairs	Weekly (1 hour/week)	Regular patrols to identify potential problems and maintain a reassuring presence for the public	PRM	1,152 5,760	LBH
1, 2, 3 & 4		Monthly (1 hour/month up to 6 hours/year)	Minor repairs	PRM (playground/handyman team)	300 1,500	LBH
1, 3 & 4	Interpretation	one off	Interpretation: highlighting the sites varied wildlife and history 3 x signs	Biodiversity Officer Contractor	1,500 1,500	$
1, 2, 3 & 4	Biological Survey	One off input from Biodiversity Officer, otherwise ongoing	Promotion at Greener Harrow/HHT/HNCF meetings	Biodiversity Officer/GH/HHT/HNCF/HNHS/H&MBG/RSPB	200 200	LBH
1, 2 & 3	Installation of bird boxes	one off	Species determined by BAP Targets and results of biological survey (9 x boxes)	PRM	622 622	$
1, 2 & 3	Installation of bat boxes	one off	Species determined by BAP Targets and results of biological survey (6 x boxes)	PRM	473 473	$

Total (£) over 5 Management Plan period	XXXXX

£xxxxx (black type) = one off or cost/year

Cost included in other woodland tasks= e.g. included in woodland/tree maintenance £4,800 contingency fund or BTCV tree works (coppicing & planting)

XXXX = To be filled in by PRM

£xxxxx over the five years period of the Management Plan including £4,800 contingency for tree work and £5,000 and £15,000 and £1,500 subject to gaining external funding ($)

PRM=Public Realm Maintenance

BTCV=British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

GH=Greener Harrow

HHT=Harrow Heritage Trust

HNCF=Harrow Nature Conservation Forum

LBH=London Borough of Harrow

HNHS=Harrow Natural History Society

H&MBG=Herts. and Middlesex Bat Group

RSPB=Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

NB Some LBH funding might be possible under the Medium Term Financial Strategy as Green Grid/Heritage projects