

# Management Plan: Stanmore Marsh

## *Local Wildlife Site*

April 2010 – March 2015

**London Borough of Harrow**



March 2010

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## 1. Description

The site lies on the eastern side of the A4140 (with the exception of Green Verges), where Marsh Lane becomes Honeypot Lane at national grid coordinates TQ 177 910 (Figure 1). It is divided into northern and southern sections by Whitchurch Lane. The whole site is adopted in the Harrow UDP as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) of Borough Importance (Grade II) for Nature Conservation. Nine composite compartments are recognised (Figure 2). These are described below:

### ***Northern Section:***

#### *Grassland – Compartment 1*

- a) This compartment covers about 40% of the Northern Section and comprises close mown grassland with a few scattered trees and shrubs. Poor drainage means the area becomes quite wet in mid-winter (but cannot be considered marshland). More than 80 species of plants have been recorded here.

The area is not dominated by any one species of grass; common bent, red fescue and perennial rye-grass are all abundant as is creeping buttercup. A few other grasses and forbs are frequent finds. This includes meadow foxtail, rough meadow-grass, yarrow, daisy, autumnal hawkbit, creeping cinquefoil, common sorrel and white clover. Occasional field woodrush and marsh foxtail bear testimony to the poorly drained nature of the grassland.

Scattered trees and shrubs include pedunculate oak, sessile oak, willow, hawthorn, English elm and elder. There is a strip of tall herbs and scrub aside a wet ditch which marks the eastern boundary. Here bramble and nettle are common.

#### *Woodland – Compartment 2*

- b) This compartment, of chiefly native woodland and scrub, covers about 50% of the Northern Section. More than 120 species of plant have been recorded here of which 33 are different types of trees and shrubs.

The woodland is established on and around a central mound. The edges of the mound are dominated by a variety of trees including pedunculate oak, ash and wild cherry. Norway maple is also present. An understorey including English elm, rowan, field maple, elder and goat willow is present. There are also patches of blackthorn and apple (*Malus domestica* and *M.sylvestris*). The woodland floor is vegetated with a variety of plants e.g. bramble, nettle, cow parsley, hedge woundwort, honeysuckle and lesser celandine. Ivy not only covers considerable areas of woodland floor but reaches high into the canopy of some trees. Native and Spanish bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *H. hispanica*) occur. The former example has its stronghold in British woodlands. The central mound is covered in hawthorn the dense canopy of which is quite shady and consequently, the ground flora is sparse. Immediately east of the mound is an ancient shady ditch which contains clumps of male fern and broad buckler-fern. East of this is a strip of more open woodland (situated over a gas wayleave) - this was once a sunny glade but it is succumbing to succession and becoming contiguous with the rest of the woodland. At the eastern side of the compartment there is an overgrown hedge largely comprising suckering elm and hawthorn.

### *Copse – Compartment 3*

- c) Overall 57 types of plant are recorded from this compartment although the vegetation chiefly comprises pedunculate oak and ash with some large crack willows where the soil is wetter. Much of the shrub layer has been cut down or removed but no doubt will regenerate. It is known to include bramble, blackthorn, elder, rowan and hawthorn. Common nettle and cow parsley are abundant components of the ground flora. Other frequent finds are garlic mustard, ground ivy and common ivy. Other than native bluebell no species of particular note are recorded.

### *Pond – Compartment 4*

- d) This small pond is partly enclosed by the Copse (to the south) which it adjoins. For a number of years it has been drying out and has become seasonal only retaining water in the winter months. In 1989 the London Ecology Unit (LEU) reported wetland species to be maintaining a “precarious foothold”. A rather sparse covering of a few species are still evident including water starwort, pendulous sedge, soft rush and floating sweet-grass. There is also a little great willowherb and bittersweet present. Scrub is encroaching at the compartment margins with some species making an appearance in the pond itself e.g. ash, hazel, blackthorn and grey willow

- e) *Marsh Lane Green Verges – Compartment 5*

No less than 55 types of plant have been recorded in these old rather loose and gappy hedges but most notable are some pedunculate oaks of antiquity and coppiced hazel. Other woody species include field maple, hawthorn, ash, holly, blackthorn, dog rose, elder and English elm. A number of grasses and herbs are growing at the base of the hedge e.g. rough meadow-grass, garlic mustard, herb Robert, ground ivy, common ivy and common sorrel.

- f) *North End – Compartment 6*

This Compartment is characterised by a number of scattered trees over amenity grassland/semi-improved neutral grassland. There are also several small areas of planted shrubbery. This area is not species rich with only 22 types of plant recorded – none can be considered notable.

Mature specimens of pedunculate oak, ash and willow *Salix* sp. are present. There is one young holm oak and to the south a small specimen of yew and suckering false acacia. No one species of grass dominates the grassland beneath and between the trees although perennial rye-grass is abundant and red fescue frequent. A number of forbs occur within the rather light somewhat disturbed grassland sward e.g. daisy and common chickweed are abundant. There are occasional cow parsley, black horehound, selfheal, groundsel and dandelion present. Planted shrubbery includes garden privet, Oregon-grape, cherry laurel and coralberry.



### **Southern Section:**

#### **g) Formal Area – Compartment 7**

This compartment comprises amenity grassland with a belt of scattered trees to the south-east enclosing the northern end of the Stanburn as it emerges from below Honeypot Lane. Overall, 44 types of plant have been recorded here – none are of any particular note. The wet boundary ditch flows southwards from Compartment 1 at the eastern edge of the area and empties into the Stanburn. In addition to pendulous sedge a number of tall herbs line its bank

Scattered trees include specimens of hawthorn, ash, sessile oak and large willows (*Salix* sp.) aside the stream. Grassland is dominated by perennial rye-grass. A number of other grasses are present including the occasional common bent, meadow foxtail, false oat-grass, cock's-foot, red fescue and Yorkshire fog. Forbs are plentiful: daisy is abundant. Other frequent finds include yarrow, cow parsley smooth hawk's-beard, autumnal hawkbit creeping cinquefoil, common chickweed and white clover

#### **h) Stanburn and Surrounds – Compartment 8**

This area consists of the Stanburn brook and the scattered trees, scrub, roughland and rough grassland which line its route. 45 taxa of plants are recorded here. None of the plants recorded so far are rare although stone parsley is a species with a marked southerly distribution nationally.

A number of trees and shrubs are present including frequent hawthorn. Occasional to rare finds include beech, ash, holly, cherry *Prunus* spp., sessile oak, crack willow, field maple, sycamore, hornbeam, apple and elder. Common ivy and bramble are abundant as ground flora with the former example sometimes reaching high into the branches of trees. A number of tall herbs and grasses are occasional to frequent e.g. cow parsley, rosebay willowherb, nipplewort, common nettle, meadow foxtail, false oat-grass and Yorkshire fog. Other species include lesser burdock, hogweed, prickly lettuce and redshank.

The Stanburn stream flows through a concrete channel in its northern extremity but as it flows southwards its route is contained with timber boards. Mostly young to semi-mature shrubs and trees line the stream banks e.g. oak, ash, hawthorn and elm. Additionally, a few marginal or aquatic species are to be found including water plantain, water starworts, pendulous sedge, branched bur-reed and curled pondweed. The latter example is an uncommon plant in Greater London.

#### **i) Honeypot Lane Bramble Close – Compartment 9**

This is an area of scattered trees over amenity grassland. There is a little scrub to the north of the site. The area is species poor with only 12 types of plant recorded. All are common and well distributed throughout most of the UK.

To the north (near Bramble Close) there is an area of blackthorn scrub with mature hybrid black poplar. Beneath there is a sparse covering of tall herbs such as cow parsley, cleavers and wood avens. Additionally, there is some common ivy present, mostly as ground cover. The majority of the area however, is covered in very species poor amenity grassland. Perennial rye-grass dominates; cow parsley is breaking through from the underlying seed bank. The paucity of species is quite understandable as the area has been recently returfed (as part of the adjacent Stanmore Place development).

***Birds and other fauna:***

- j) Wooded areas are frequented by a host of garden and woodland birds e.g. woodpigeon, blue tit, great tit, long-tailed tit, robin, magpie, green woodpecker, blackbird, goldfinch, wren, carrion crow, house sparrow, song thrush and starling. Nine species of common butterfly are recorded including speckled wood, holly blue and brimstone (Appendix 2). Additionally, a number of regionally/Nationally rare invertebrates have been noted in the past (Appendix 4) – a good number of which reflect the wetland origins of the site (Appendix 3)

***Specific problems:***

- k) The site suffers from some misuse. Parts of the Woodland (Compartment 2) present loafing points for some children from the local school. Some dog walkers allow their animals to defecate aside paths. Additionally, litter and other rubbish blown in or dumped detract from what is a potentially attractive area. There appears little management of footpaths and glades which in places are succumbing to succession – the site appears uncared for.

## 2. Important features on site

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

### *Secondary woodland*

- a) The secondary woodland of the site with its oak, ash, hawthorn and other trees and shrubs is of borough significance in Harrow and supports a variety of birds and invertebrates. Woodland is a London and Harrow LBAP habitat.

### *Dead wood*

- b) Dead wood of all types, but particularly standing is a valuable habitat and asset for a variety of fauna. For example, woodpeckers 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*

- c) 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 dormant. It is a common misconception that a covering of ivy somehow harms the trunks and branches of trees consequently it is sometimes cut-back or otherwise removed by well-meaning people.

### *Birds*

- d) 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. house sparrow, song thrush and starling.

### *Common toad*

- e) This is included under the Harrow BAP Species Action Plan (SAP) for Reptiles and Amphibians.

- f) *The Stanburn stream, pond and ditches*

These features represent priority habitats under the Harrow BAP Habitat Action Plan (HAP) for Standing and Running Water. A number of the Stanmore Marsh's regionally scarce or rare invertebrates and plants reflect the wetland origins of the site.

- g) *Native Bluebell*

Is a UK Species of Conservation Concern, has its stronghold in the UK within ancient woodland.

- h) *Amenity Grassland*

This is included in the Harrow BAP under Park and Amenity Grassland HAP not for nature conservation value, but for its potential to provide a more biodiverse habitat if sympathetically maintained.



### 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 the site's biodiversity by the public

This should be achieved via:-

- a) Maintaining a well-structured, biodiverse (but more accessible) woodland by staggered coppicing, selective thinning of canopy and reinstating glade (which follows gas wayleave) to the east.
- b) Ensuring an adequate quantity of dead wood microhabitats, both standing and fallen
- c) Maintaining ivy-clad trees and banks
- d) Provision of suitable woodland and grassland habitats for a variety of birds including existing BAP species
- e) Increasing and enhancing all suitable wetland habitats for invertebrates and amphibians including common toad
- f) Staggered removal of non-native bluebells and replacement with native species of local provenance
- g) Maintenance of grassland areas to:
  - Arrest succession and prevent the area(s) from eventually becoming wooded
  - Maintain/increase floral (and with it faunal) diversity of grassland and associated areas
- h) Improving public perception of the site and its usage via:
  - Removal of litter and fly-tipped materials as and when required
  - Dissuading dog owners from toileting their pets without cleaning up
  - Improving site safety standards (e.g. access, slips and trips)
  - Reducing undesirable loafing by local youths
  - Encouraging educational use
  - Encouraging biological recording

## 4. Management Prescriptions

### *Recommended Action*

#### *Compartment 1: Grassland*

- a) A zone of roughland (i.e. an intimate mix of rough grassland, tall herbs and scrub) up to 5 m wide will be encouraged along the north-eastern edge of Compartment 1 abutting the woodland (Figure 3). About one third of its length (in staggered rotation) will be cut each year over a three year period in late August-early September. Between this roughland zone and the amenity grassland of the site a parallel zone of semi-improved neutral grassland (at least 5 m wide) should be established which will be cut in its entirety in late August-early September. This will form a graduated edge to the woodland which will attract a variety of birds and butterflies (and other invertebrates) and generally improve the floral composition of the grassland.

A late spring cut (early June) shall be adopted for the site's grassland aside Honeypot Lane (Figure 3). This will allow plants in family Asteraceae to flourish which will attract insect fauna including uncommon Hymenoptera.

In both cases arisings should be left on the ground for 3-5 days and then gathered up and taken off site. This mowing regime will remove invading scrub and trees and encourage floral diversity by lowering the organic matter returning to the soil and allowing for seed/invertebrate dispersal pre and post mowing.

Other grassland (Figure 3) is to be maintained formally as amenity grassland cutting as and when required.

#### *Compartment 2: Woodland*

- b) Generally, woodland, trees will be maintained via non-intervention over the period of the management plan except in the case of health and safety concerns. However, staggered coppicing of understorey shrubs should proceed as required. Additionally non-native invasive trees and shrubs should be cut-back and if necessary the stumps treated with 'Timbrel' herbicide. This will improve woodland composition and structure and ameliorate ground flora conditions.

The glade which was situated over gas wayleave (Figure 3) should be opened up again via cutting back invading scrub and trees and treating stumps with Timbrel. The canopies of larger overhanging trees can be thinned by selected lopping of limbs. The end product should be a somewhat sinuous glade with two wider nodes along its length to maximise habitat diversity and associated wildlife.

The burning of brushings must not be conducted on site. All tree and scrub removal/remedial work should be undertaken between November and February.

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 stacked in habitat piles whilst larger trunks and branches can remain in situ providing they do not compromise access or health and safety of site users.

Spanish bluebells and hybrids should be removed as a matter of course and replaced with native bluebells of local provenance. Bluebells are best identified when in flower (April-May). Bluebells should be planted in full leaf (i.e. in the green). What this means is that the bulbs must be lifted by the supplier in February and March, whilst in full growth and planted

as soon as possible. Although a little help might be required in identifying the type of bluebell, removal and planting are excellent projects in which volunteers can participate.

Ivy should not be cut-back or cleared from banks or trees unless there is a fair probability it cause instability during windy conditions which may lead to tree fall and it is located immediately next to path or road.

The main footpath through the wood requires maintenance; vegetation needs to be cutback and the path widened to 1.2 m to facilitate access. Deadwood which might pose a trip hazard requires removal. The installation of steps/handrails over the central mound should be investigated, prioritised and undertaken as appropriate in line with the funding available.

### *Compartment 3: Copse*

- c) Generally, trees will be maintained via non-intervention over the period of the management plan except in the case of health and safety concerns. Some thinning of overhanging branches is required in the immediate vicinity of the Pond (Compartment 4) to reduce leaf fall and increase light penetration. The Copse has been cleared of underlying shrub and field layers. Native species of shrubs and trees should be allowed to regenerate and subsequently maintained by staggered coppicing. This will improve the structure of the vegetation and encourage birds and other fauna.

Dead wood and ivy-clad trees to be retained as 4b

All tree and scrub removal/remedial work should be undertaken between November and February.

### *Compartment 4: Pond*

- d) Scrub colonising the Pond needs to be removed via pulling/cutting back and the stumps treated with Timbrel (November to February). The Pond has become shallower as it has been filled with soil washed in from the surrounds and leaf litter. The pond should be dredged to deepen it and increase the likelihood of water being retained throughout the seasons. Central area of the pond should be scalloped out and deepened by up to 1 metre (Figure 4). This will result in approximately 75 m<sup>3</sup> of spoil which is equivalent to 5.6 cm depth of soil distributed over the 1,350 m<sup>2</sup> of the surface area of the copse. This is not enough to damage existing trees and shrubs if spread out and disposed of here. Ground works should be conducted in late autumn or early winter

The margins of the pond should be planted in mid-spring to early summer with marginal species, indigenous to the area, including:

Branched Bur-reed  
Pendulous Sedge  
Soft Rush  
Water-plantain  
Yellow Iris

### *Compartment 5: Marsh Lane Green Verges*

- e) Trees and shrubs will be maintained via non-intervention over the period of the management plan except in the case of health and safety concerns. Dead wood - large logs and monoliths to stay on site where safe/applicable; ivy clad trees should be treated as under section 4b above.

#### *Compartment 6: North End*

- f) Trees will be maintained via non-intervention over the period of the management plan except in the case of health and safety concerns.

Planted shrubbery to be formally maintained within planting beds via cutting back and clipping as and when required.

Grass is to be maintained formally as amenity grassland cutting as and when required.

#### *Compartment 7: Formal Area*

- g) Trees and shrubs will be maintained via non-intervention over the period of the management plan except in the case of health and safety concerns. Dead wood should be removed from this area and placed in Compartment 8 (Stanburn and surrounds). Smaller branches should be stacked in habitat piles and larger logs placed in suitable locations. Ivy clad trees should be treated as under section 4b above.

A relaxed mowing regime is to be introduced for grassland below trees (to the south-east – Figure 3) to improve the area's biodiversity. The area will be mowed twice per year with the first cut in May and subsequent cut in late-August to early-September. Arisings should be left on the ground for 3-5 days and then gathered up and taken off site.

Grassland to the north-west is to be maintained formally as amenity grassland cutting as and when required.

#### *Compartment 8: Stanburn and surrounds*

- h) Woodland trees and shrubs, deadwood and ivy-clad trees should be treated as 4b (excepting paragraph 2 – the glade).

It is proposed that two berms be created on the north-east bank of the Stanburn (Figure 5) subject to consultation with the Environment Agency. The banks of the stream in this location are currently retained via timber boarding. There are no mature trees and the area is chiefly covered in bramble. Each berm will be between 50 and 100m<sup>2</sup> in area with the shelf level between -10 and +10cm above the mean level of the water (gently rising away from the stream). Earthworks should be conducted between October and December.

These shelves will be planted with the same marginal species listed above under 4d with the addition of common reed *Phragmites australis*. Earth removed during the construction can be used to form low bunds at the landward edges of the berms and graded into the area of tall herbs and scrub beyond. This will widen the range and number of species attracted to the site. Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies), amphibians (particularly frogs and toads) and possibly birds such as the reed warbler could be expected. Planting should be undertaken between May and June.

*Compartment 9: Honeypot Lane Bramble Close*

- i) Trees will be maintained via non-intervention over the period of the management plan except in the case of health and safety concerns.

Blackthorn scrub requires rotational (staggered) coppicing to rejuvenate its growth. As the scrub is not extensive this could easily be achieved by cutting one third each year over a three-year period. This work should be conducted between January and February to give time for birds to harvest any sloes.

Grass is to be maintained formally as amenity grassland cutting as and when required.

*All Compartments – Improving public perception and usage*

- j) Litter should be cleared as and when required. The placing of interpretive signage and dog waste bins in selected locations will be used to dissuade people from toileting their dogs on site. This will make the site appear cared for and less likely to be vandalised or littered and will appear a safer and more attractive environment for visitors.

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. Records should be passed on to Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL).

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. Additionally, a reassuring presence for the public will be maintained.

Working with the Metropolitan Police (on a regular basis), opening up of woodland paths and glades and generally better use of the site by the public will make it a less desirable place for local youths to congregate and loaf.

**Five-Year Management Plan: Schedule and Summary of Projects (April 2010-March 2015)**

Grassland management	Woodland edge - zone of roughland	1	1	1,2,3,4,5	Staggered cut 1/3 of length each year Late Aug to early Sep	4a
	Zone of Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	1	1	1,2,3,4,5	Late Aug to early Sep	4a
	Grassland maintenance (aside Honeypot Lane)	1	2	1,2,3,4,5	Early Jun	4a
	Amenity grassland	1, 6, 7, 9	2	1,2,3,4,5	Mowing a/r	4a,f,g,i
	Amenity grassland improvements (Misc.)	7	2	1,2,3,4,5	2/year cut: 1) May; 2) late Aug-early Sep	4g
Woodland maintenance	Trees/shrubs: Non-intervention except H&S	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	2	1,2,3,4,5	Ongoing	4b,c,e,f,g,h,i
	Staggered coppicing of native shrubs (as required) – cutting back non-native invasive spp. And treatment with herbicide	2, 3	2	1,2,3,4,5	Nov-Feb	4b
	reopening glade situated over gas wayleave	2	1	1,2,3,4,5	Nov-Feb	4b
	Retaining deadwood	2, 3, 5, 7, 8	2	1,2,3,4,5	Ongoing	4b,c,e,g,h
	Retaining ivy-clad trees	2, 3, 5, 7, 8	2	1,2,3,4,5	Ongoing	4b,c,e,g,h
	Path widening	2	3	1,2,3,4,5	Nov-Feb	4b
	Thinning of branches overhanging the pond	3	1	1 to 2	Nov-Feb	4c
	Blackthorn scrub rotational, staggered coppicing	9	2	2 onwards	Jan-Feb	4i
Replacement of Spanish bluebells with native species	Identification and removal of non-native species	2	3	2,3	Apr-May	4b

	Planting of native species	2	3	4,5	Feb-Mar	4b
Maintenance of Planted shrubery	Cutting back and clipping	6		1,2,3,4,5	Ongoing	4f
Pond Maintenance	Pond dredging	4	1	2	Oct-Dec	4d
	Scrub removal	4	2	3	Nov-Feb (a/r)	4d
	Marginal planting	4	2	3	May-Jun	4d
Softening banks of Stanburn	Removing wooden retaining wall	8	3	2	Oct-Dec	4h
	Planting marginal species	8	3	3	May-Jun	4h
Improving public perception and usage	Removal of fly-tipping and litter	All	1	1,2,3,4,5	a/r	4j
	Access, recreation and interpretation	All	2	1, 2	a/r	4j
	Encourage biological recording	All	3	1,2,3,4,5	a/r	4j
	Nip and Tuck' patrols and Minor Repairs	All	1	1,2,3,4,5	Weekly	4j
	Minor repairs	All	2	1,2,3,4,5	Monthly	4j
	Cooperation with Metropolitan Police	All	1	1,2,3,4,5	a/r	4j

a/r=as required



## **Maps and plans**

Figure 1: Location

Figure 2: Compartments

Figure 3: Management Prescriptions

Figure 4: Pond Management

Figure 5: New Berms

Figure 1: Location



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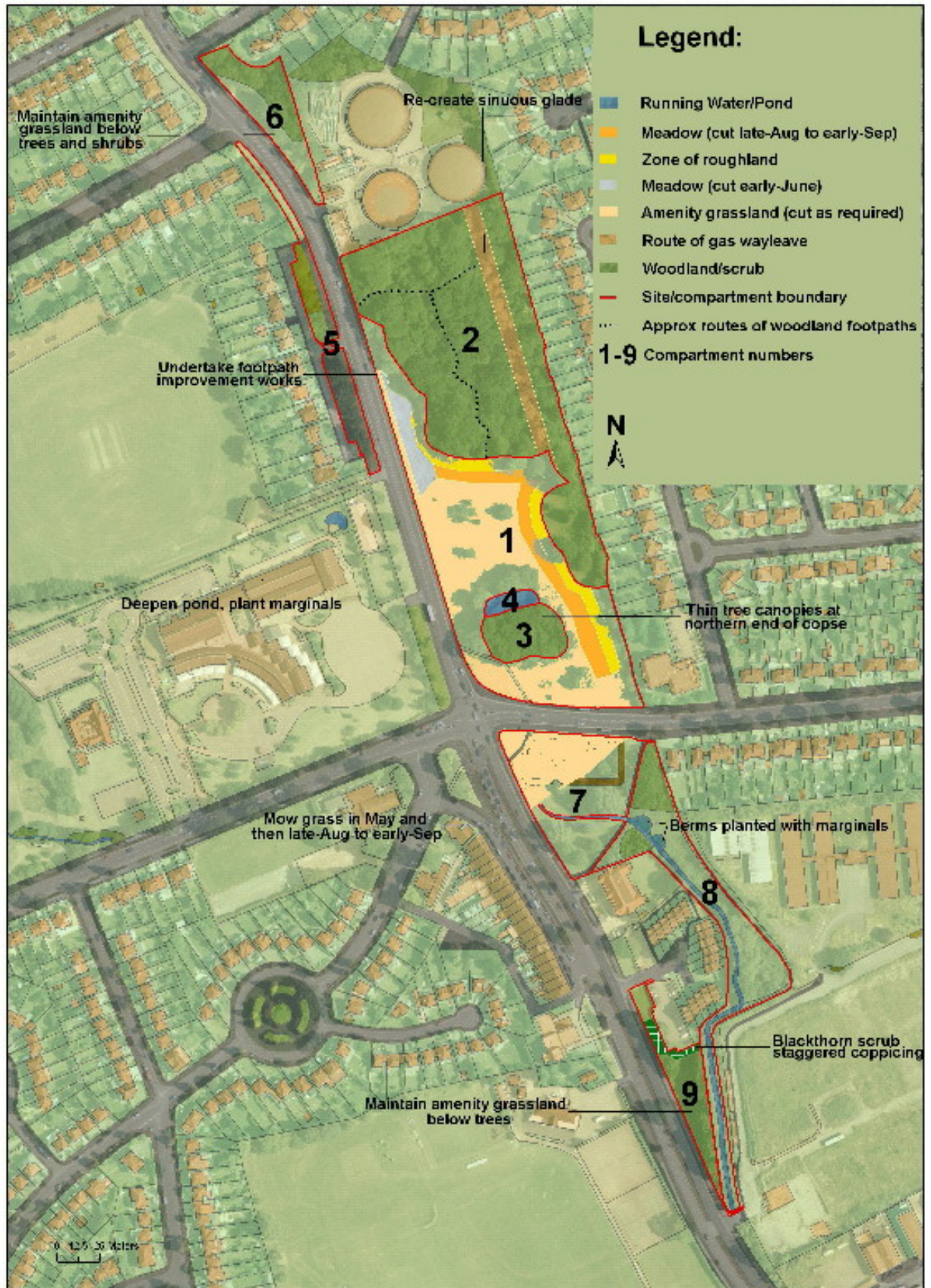
Figure 2: Compartments



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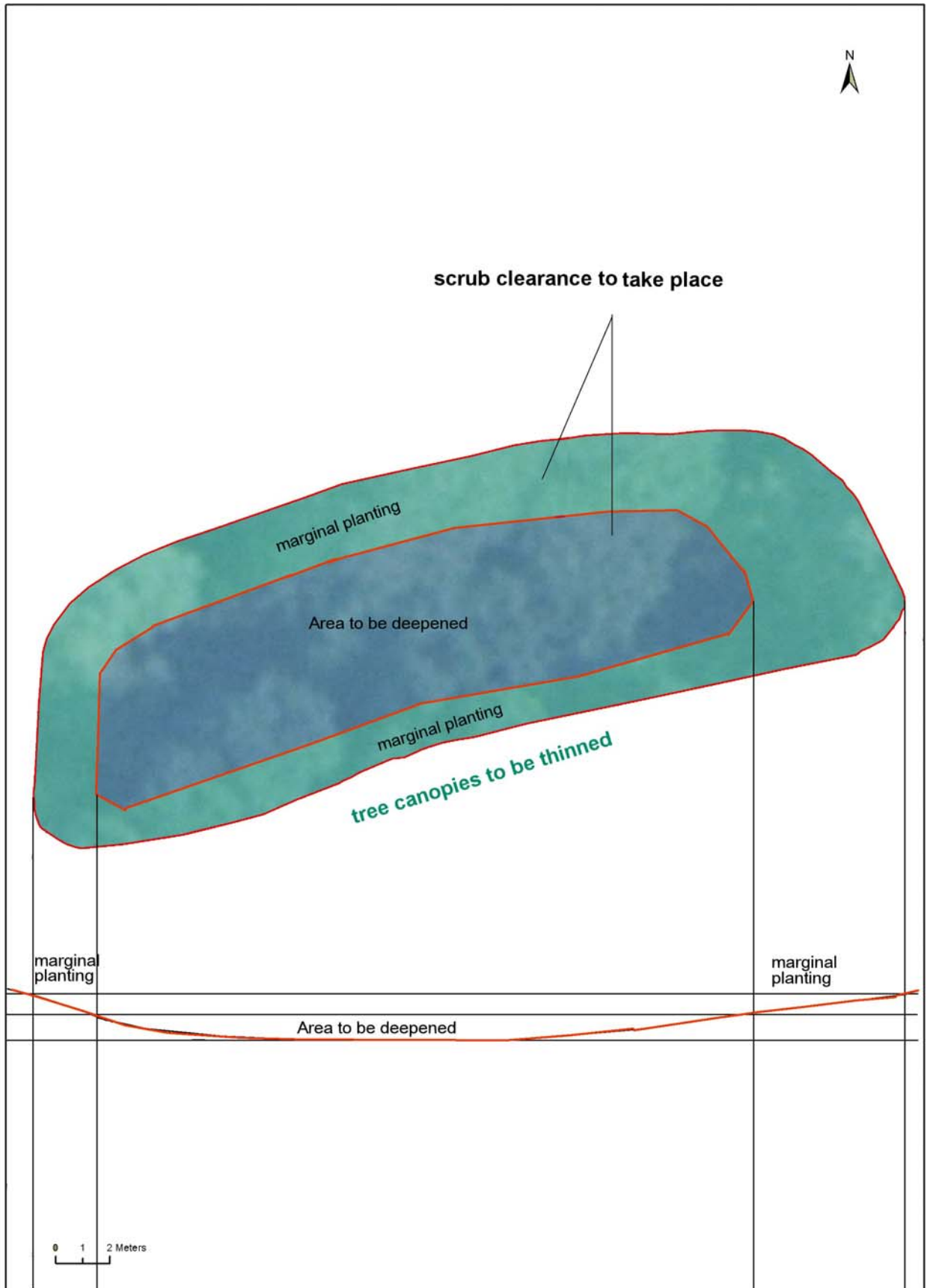
Figure 3: Management prescriptions



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**Figure 4: Pond Management**



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**Figure 5: New berms**



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## **Appendices:**

Appendix 1: Vascular Plant List (Past and Present)

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## Appendix 1: Vascular Plant List (Past and Present)

Scientific Name	English Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Ex
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple		o	o		o			r		
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple		o								
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore		o	o					r		
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Maple sp.		r								
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	f	r	r		o		f			
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder		r								
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut		r	r					r		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent	a						f			
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	Bent-grass		o	o		o					
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass										e
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain								r		
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard		f	f	o	f		r			
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	Chives		r								
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion										e
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder		r								
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	o									
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	f		o		o		f	o		
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome							r			
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>	Yellow Chamomile										e
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	r	f	a		f	o	f	f	f	
<i>Apium inundatum</i>	Lesser Marshwort										e
<i>Aquilegia</i> sp.	Columbine sp.		r								
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock		r					r	o		e
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	o	o	f		o		f	o		
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	r	r	r		o					
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-ladies		r								
<i>Attriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	r									
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black horehound		o	r			o	r	r		
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	f					a	a		o	
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome		o	o	.						
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Hairy Brome		r								
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush								r		
<i>Callitriche obtusangula</i>	Blue-fruited Water-starwort										
<i>Callitriche platycarpa</i>	Various-leaved Water-starwort								r		
<i>Callitriche</i> sp.	Water-starwort			r	o				r		
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed		o								
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed										e
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	o									
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress			r							e
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge										
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge								r		
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge		r		o						
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge										e
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge		r		o				o		
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus Sedge				o						
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge		o								
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam								r		
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass										e
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed		r								
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	o									

<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear																	
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis / leylandii</i>	Nootka/Leyland Cypress	r																
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb		f	r		f		f										
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen		r			r	r											
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade		o					o										
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle	o	o			o	o		o	o								
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	o	r	r		r												
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	f																
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane	r				r	r											
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swine-crest	o					r											
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		f			f												
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster																e	
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster		r			r												
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	o	f	f		a	o	f										
<i>Crataegus x media</i>	Midland Hawthorn cross		r															
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	f					f											
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom		r															
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	o	r	r		o	f		o									
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass	r						r										
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male Fern		r														e	
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern		o															
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern		o					r										
<i>Eleogiton fluitans</i>	Floating Club-rush																e	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb		o	o	r			o										
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	r	o			o	r											
<i>Equesetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	o																
<i>Equesetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail		o														e	
<i>Equesetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail																	
<i>Erophila verna</i>	Common Whitlowgrass																e	
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech		r					o										
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed					o												
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue		o														e	
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	Sheep's-fescue	r																
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	a				r	f			f								
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		f	o		f	o	o		o								
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop		o															
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	o	o	o		r	r		r									
<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin																e	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	f	r			r	r											
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	o				r	r		o									
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	r	f	o		o												
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	r	f	r		o		r	o									
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy		f	f		r												
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass		r			o												
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	r																
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy	r	a	f		f	r	a	f	o								
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	r	r	r		o		o										
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary mustard					r												
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	f	o			o	o	o										
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	o	r			r												
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell		o															
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell		f	o														
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort																e	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	o	r				r											

<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly		f	o		r													
<i>Ilex</i> sp.	Holly cultivar		r																
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris		r																
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush																		e
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush		r																
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush					r													
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce		r	r		r													o
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	o		r															
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	o	r	r															
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	o	o	o															f
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling							r						r					
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed																		
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed																		e
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumnal hawkbit	f																	e
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit																		f
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit																		e
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye daisy	r																	e
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet		o						r										
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	a	r	r						r	a								d r d
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle		f	o															
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	f		r															
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	o																	
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged Robin																		e
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon-grape									r									
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple		o																r
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple		o																
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow		f																r
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	o	r	o															
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Blinks																		e
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not																		e
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not																		e
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not		r																
<i>Narcissus x incomparabilis</i>	Nonesuch Daffodil	o	r																
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	Mat-grass																		e
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia																		e
<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	Common Bistort																		e
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank		r	o			r												o
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass		r																
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	r																	
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern		r																
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	o	r																r
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	o	r	o															r
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	f	r	r															o
<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London Plane	r	o																
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	o																	f
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	f																	r
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass		r																
<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black Poplar		r																r
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed																		o
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	f		r															f
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	o		r															o
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry (Gean)		o																r
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel		o																r
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry		o																o

<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		a	f	o	f		r		f	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken								r		
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane										e
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak		r								
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Sessile Oak	r						o	o		
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	r	a	a		d	o				
<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Oak sp.	r									
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	o									
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	o	f								
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	a	o	r		o			r		
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn										e
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant		o								
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia						r				
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose		f			o			r		
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rose cultivar	r									
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	r	a	a		a		r	a		
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry		o								
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	f		o		r					
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's-sorrel	r									
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock		o	o							
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	o	f	o		o		r	r		
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort										e
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow or Sallow		o								
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow		o	o	o	r					
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack Willow		r	o					o		
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow (exotic)	r	r				o	o	r		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	r	f	o		r			r	o	
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle										e
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	o		r		r					
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	r	r				o				
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion		o								
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley								r		e
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	r						r			
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet			r	r						
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	r						r			
<i>Sorbus aria</i> agg.	Common Whitebeam		r								
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan		o	r							
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed								o		e
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort		f								
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort		f								
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	r					a	f			
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry		o								
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coralberry						r				
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony		o								
<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>	Dandelion	o	o				o				
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew		f				r				
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	r	r								
<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>	Lime		r							a	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	r	r								
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	f	r	r				f			
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse										e
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	o	f				r				
<i>Ulmus sp</i>	Elm	r	a	o					r		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	r	a	a		f		r	f		

<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell	r																	
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell																		e
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	r	r																
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet																		e
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet		r																

**Northern Marsh:**

- C1=Grassland
- C2=Woodland
- C3=Copse
- C4=Pond
- C5= Marsh Lane Green Verges
- C6=North End

**Southern Marsh:**

- C7=Formal Area
- C8=Stanburn and surrounds
- C9=Honeypot Lane Bramble Close

e= now extinct (ex)

**DAFOR Scale:**

- D=Dominant
- A=Abundant
- F=Frequent
- O=Occasional
- R=Rare

## Appendix 2: Butterflies

Holly blue ( <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> )
Small tortoiseshell ( <i>Aglais urticae</i> )
Peacock ( <i>Inachis io</i> )
Comma ( <i>Polygonia c-album</i> )
Red Admiral ( <i>Vanessa Atlanta</i> )
Brimstone ( <i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i> )
Large White ( <i>Pieris brassicae</i> )
Green-veined white ( <i>Pieris napi</i> )
Speckled Wood ( <i>Pararge aegeria</i> )

## Appendix 3: Regionally Scarce and Rare Species recorded since 1984 which reflect the wetland origin of the site

Invertebrates		
<i>Bembidion dentellum</i>	A Ground beetle	
<i>Pterostichus minor</i>	A Ground beetle	
<i>Cyphon hilaris</i>	A 'Scirtid' beetle	
<i>Cyphon ochraceus</i>	A 'Scirtid' beetle	
<i>Platypalpus cothurnatus</i>	A predatory fly	
<i>Platypalpus exilis</i>	A predatory fly	
<i>Platypalpus stabilis</i>	A predatory fly	
<i>Dolichocephala irrorata</i>	An Empid fly	
<i>Campsicnemus picticornis</i>	A Doliochopodid fly	
<i>Chrysotimus concinnus</i>	A Doliochopodid fly	
<i>Dolichopus simplex</i>	A Doliochopodid fly	
<i>Hercostomus nanus</i>	A Doliochopodid fly	
<i>Eumerus ornatus</i>	A Hoverfly	
<i>Elachiptera megaspis</i>	A fly associated with water-cress	
Vascular Plants		
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail	
<i>Montia fontana</i> ssp. <i>minor</i>	Blinks	
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great willowherb	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush	
<i>Carex nigra</i>	False fox-sedge	
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge	
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus sedge	
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating sweet-grass	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed canary-grass	
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched bur-reed	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag	

## Appendix 4: Species of insect recorded during the 2002-3 baseline survey which are nationally designated for rarity

<i>Agrilus angustulus</i>	A Jewel Beetle	NS	Beetle
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<i>Chrysolina oricalcia</i>	A Leaf beetle	NS	Beetle
<i>Mycomya parva</i>	A Fungus gnat	NS	Fly
<i>Platypalpus cothurnatus</i>	A predatory fly	NS	Fly
[ <i>Platypalpus stabilis</i> ]	A predatory fly	NS	Fly
<i>Chrysotimus concinnus</i>	A Dolichopodid fly	NS	Fly
<i>Didea fasciata</i>	A Hoverfly	NS	Fly
<i>Eumerus ornatus</i>	A Hoverfly	NS	Fly
[ <i>Chlorops laetus</i> ]	A grass stem-miner	NS	Fly
<i>Wagneria gagatea</i>	A Tachinid fly	NS	Fly
<i>Lasius brunneus</i>	The Brown tree-ant	NS	Ant
<i>Passaloecus eremita</i>	A solitary wasp	NR	Wasp

NS=Nationally Scarce, NR=Nationally Rare

### Appendix 5: Species which are scarce or rare in Harrow which have been recorded at Stanmore Marsh since 1984

Plant Species		London	Harrow
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water horsetail	S	R
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue fern	S	R
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	W	R
<i>Montia fontana</i> ssp. <i>minor</i>	Blinks	R	R
<i>Persicaria bistorta</i>	Common Bistort	R	R
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet	R	R
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	unknown	S
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	unknown	S
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	W	S
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn	R	R
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	W	S?
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell	R	R
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	W	S
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge	S	R
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	W	R
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	W	R
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus Sedge	R	R
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	W	S
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	W	R
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	W	S
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	W	S

R=Rare, S=Scarce and W=Widespread



## Appendix 6: Management plan projects: labour and funding

Money agreed by The Harrow Chief Executive Group for managing Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) for biodiversity and improved visitor experience with regards to the requirements of the seven National Indicators (NI) within the Local Area Agreement (LAA). Colours relate to projects listed under the *Schedule and Summary of Projects* (below) funded/part funded by LAA money.

*Chief Executive Group money:*

<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>

These NI have been chosen by the group as priorities including NI 197 (to be used to increase the number of local sites in Harrow that are actively managed to improve biodiversity).

## Appendix 7: Five-Year Management Plan: Schedule and Summary of Projects (April 2010-March 2015)

Grassland management	Woodland edge - zone of roughland	1	Staggered cut 1/3 of length each year Late Aug to early Sep		PRM/Contract	200 pa	LBH
	Zone of Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	1	Late Aug to early Sep		PRM/Contract	600 pa	LBH
	Grassland maintenance (aside Honeypot Lane)	1	Early Jun		PRM/Contract	200 pa	LBH
	Amenity grassland	6	Mowing as required		PRM/Contract	?	LBH
	Amenity grassland improvements	7, 9	2/year cut: 1) May; 2) late Aug-early Sep		PRM/Contract	600 pa	LBH
Woodland maintenance	Trees/shrubs: Non-intervention except H&S	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Ongoing	Tree risk assessment £150, Making safe (tree surgery etc) £1,750	PRM/Contract	2,000 pa	LBH

	Staggered coppicing of native shrubs, removal of invasive species (as required)	2, 3	Ongoing Nov-Feb	2 person days	BTCV/Complete Ecology	350 pa	
	reopening glade situated over gas wayleave	2	Nov-Feb	6 x person days at £175/day	Complete Ecology	1,050	
	Retaining deadwood	2, 3, 5, 7, 8	Ongoing		PRM	-	-
	Retaining ivy-clad trees	2, 3, 5, 7, 8	Ongoing		All	-	-
	Path widening and steps across central mound path	2	Nov-Feb	4 person days plus materials	Complete Ecology	1,350	
	Thinning of branches overhanging the pond	3	Occasional Nov-Feb		PRM	600	LBH
	Blackthorn scrub rotational, staggered coppicing	9	Jan-Feb		PRM/contract	150	LBH
Replacement of Spanish bluebells with native species	Identification and removal of non-native species	2	Apr-May	Biodiversity Officer's time	Biodiversity Officer/Volunteers	100	
	Planting of native species	2	Feb-Mar	Biodiversity Officer's time and native bulbs (£270 for 2,000)	Biodiversity Officer/Volunteers	370	
Maintenance of Planted shrubbery	Cutting back and clipping	6	Ongoing		PRM	300	LBH
Pond Maintenance	Pond dredging	4	One off, Oct-Dec	4 person days at £175/day plus hire of mini digger for a week at £300/w (shared with project below)	Complete Ecology	850	
	Scrub removal	4	Nov-Feb (as required)	Biodiversity Officer's time	Volunteers	100	LBH
	Marginal planting	4	One off, May-Jun	2 days at £175/day (using plants from local area)	Complete Ecology	350	1,000 LAA shared with 2 other projects
Softening banks of Stanburn	Removing wooden retaining wall/creating berms	8	One off, Oct-Dec	4 person days at £175/day plus hire of mini digger for a week at £300/w (shared with project above)	Complete Ecology	850	2,000 LAA shared with project above

	Planting marginal species	8	One off, May-Jun	2 days at £175/day (using plants from local area)	Complete Ecology	350	1,000 LAA shared with 2 other projects
Improving public perception and usage	Removal of fly-tipping and litter	All	Ongoing		PRM	?	LBH
	Access, recreation and interpretation	All	One off	New signage and dog waste bins	PRM/Contract Signs	1,500	1,000 LAA
	Encourage biological recording	All	a/r	Promotion at Greener Harrow/HHT meetings	Biodiversity Officer/GH/HHT	200 pa	LBH
	Nip and Tuck' patrols and Minor Repairs	All	Weekly (1 hour/week)	Regular patrols to identify potential problems and maintain a reassuring presence for the public	PRM	1,152 pa	LBH
	Minor repairs	All	Monthly (1 hour/month up to 12 hours/year)	Minor repairs e.g. handrails, steps interpretive signs	PRM (playground/handyman team)	564 pa	LBH
	Working with Metropolitan Police	All	a/r		PRM	-	LBH

LBH = London Borough Harrow - regular maintenance

LAA - Funding already acquired for Local Area Agreements via Chief Executive Group

PRM = Public Realm Maintenance

BTCV = British Trust for Conservation Volunteers

GH = Greener Harrow

HHT = Harrow Heritage Trust

a/r = as required