

Version of 13th December 2017


Woodland Management Plan

Woodland Property Name	Stanmore Country Park	
Case Reference		
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	Approval Date: 2018	To: 2028
Five Year Review Date	2023	

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

User Support

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UKFS Management Planning Criteria

Approval of this plan will be considered against the following UKFS criteria, prior to submission review your plan against the criteria using the check list below.

No.	UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Applicant Check
1	Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.	Does the management strategy (section 6) take into account the forest context and any special features identified within the woodland survey (section 4)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Have appropriate designations been identified (section 4.2) if so are these reflected through the work proposals in the management strategy (Section 6)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.	Felling and restocking are consistent with UKFS forest design principles (Section 5 of the UKFS)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Has consultation happened in line with current FC guidance and recorded as appropriate in section 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve structural diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve age class diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a 5 year review period been stated (1st page) and where relevant achievements recorded in section 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	New forests and woodlands should be located and designed to maintain or enhance the visual, cultural and ecological value and character of the landscape.	When new planting is being proposed under this plan is it consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Property Details

Woodland Property Name			
Name	Stanmore Country Park	Owner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tenant <input type="checkbox"/>
Email	admin@harrowncof.org	Contact Number	0779 483 7302
Agent Name (if applicable)			
Email		Contact Number	
County		Local Authority	London Borough of Harrow
Grid Reference 	TQ 173 929	Single Business Identifier 	120454968
Management Plan Area (Hectares)		33.6	
Have you included a Plan of Operations with this management plan?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
List the maps associated with this management plan		Appendix 1: 1: Location and compartments 2: Tree preservation orders 3: Green belt and conservation areas 4: Ancient woodland 5: Habitat types 6: Paths and woodland rides 7: Relict field boundaries and veteran oaks 8: Proposed clearance to widen links between open grassland areas	
Do you intend to use the information within the management plan and associated plan of operations to apply for the following		Felling Licence	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Thinning Licence	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Woodland Regeneration Grant	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick to declare management control and agreement to public availability of the plan



2. Vision and Objectives

To develop your long term vision, you need to express as clearly as possible the overall direction of management for the woodland(s) and how you envisage it will be in the future. This covers the duration of the plan and beyond.

2.1 Vision

Describe your long term vision for the woodland(s).

Improve the woodland age structure and increase flora and fauna; ensure survival of veteran oaks; maintain open grasslands and wildflower meadows and increase their floral diversity; improve and expand habitats to increase biodiversity; maintain linking habitat wildlife corridors within site and to the adjacent Wood Farm

2.2 Management Objectives

State the objectives of management demonstrating how sustainable forest management is to be achieved. Objectives are a set of specific, quantifiable statements that represent what needs to happen to achieve the long term vision.

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	Manage secondary woodland with the aim of creating uneven aged woodland with varying habitats and improved woodland layers
2	Halo veteran oaks within secondary woodland to ensure their continued health
3	Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or introduce from local sources where not already present: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Dipteran <i>Eupeodes nitens</i> > Bluebells and other ancient woodland indicators > Common lizard and slow worm > Southern wood ant > Shrub and tree species supporting rare lepidoptera > Bats
4	Maintain paths and rides-specifically the Nature Trail & London Loop paths
5	Recruit volunteer warden and dedicated volunteer worker team


Add Box

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
6	Maintain and extend areas of open grassland and increase their floral diversity
7	
8	
9	
10	

Stanmore Country Park is a Site of Metropolitan Importance for nature conservation (Nature Conservation in Harrow, London Ecology Unit, 1989 ISBN 1-87-1045-09-6). Woodland area mainly populated with mature pendunculate oak with many young regenerated oak, ash, birch and sycamore, with sporadic occurrences of rowan, holly, english elm, hawthorn and elder in the shrub layer. The wild service tree is also found. Other areas of woodland are more open and contain mature beech, hornbeam and oak, with an understorey of holly, birch, elder and hawthorn. Hornbeam, in particular, is more characteristic of ancient woodland, so these sections have probably been wooded for many centuries. Blackthorn is common throughout the reserve, especially in wet areas along the streams. The Soft Shield fern is found, and bluebells are present, amongst other woodland flora- ramsons, wood anemone. Occasional sightings of wood sorrel can be seen. There are yellow meadow anthills in a central area of acid grassland with sheeps sorrel and some gorse. Bracken and bramble are the main ground layer, and need regular containment, but are part of the habitat for nesting birds. The site is undulating, and on a hilly site looking over London. On the lower parts are areas of lowland meadow. Grasslands are cut annually, with arisings removed, although this may no longer be necessary in compartment 1, which is now grazed by a small herd of Red Devon cattle. White-letter hairstreak butterfly has been sighted on English elm trees. There is a wide range of mammals, birds, and insects supported on site. There are ponds which support water species.

4.2 Information

Use this section to identify features that are both present in your woodland(s) and where required, on land adjacent to your woodland. It may be useful to identify known features on an accompanying map. Woodland information for your property can be found on the '[Magic](#)' website or the Forestry Commission [Land Information Search](#).

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)		Map No
Biodiversity - Designations						
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Special Area of Conservation	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tree Preservation Order	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	2, 6, 7, 9	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	2
Conservation Area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	3
Special Protection Area	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ramsar Site 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
National Nature Reserve	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Local Nature Reserve	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Pear Wood: map 1
Other (please Specify): London Green Belt and Site of Metropolitan Interest for Nature Conservation	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	3
Notes						

Feature		Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - <u>European Protected Species</u>						
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		Common pipistrelle, Daubentons, Noctule
Dormouse		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Great Crested Newt		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Otter		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Sand Lizard		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Smooth Snake		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Natterjack Toad		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Biodiversity - <u>Priority Species</u>						
<u>Schedule 1 Birds</u>	Species	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	7		Barn owl
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		Grass snake
Plants		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Fungi/Lichens		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	not recorded		Diptera: Eupeodes nitens Lepidoptera: Ecliptopera silaceata, Leucania comma, Litologia literosa, Satyrium w-album, Scotopteryx chenopodiata, Spilosoma lubricipeda, Tyria jacobaeae, Watsonalla binaria
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	4		Common toad
Other (please Specify):		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Historic Environment</u>						
Scheduled Monuments		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Unscheduled Monuments		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	6		Reservoir created in 18th century to supply Cannons house in Stanmore

Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		Map 7
Listed Buildings	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Landscape					
<u>National Character Area</u> (please Specify):					
National Park	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
People					
CROW Access	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other Access Provision	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		Open to public at all times
Public Involvement	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		Active volunteer group
Visitor Information	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		Nature trail with information panel, numbered posts and leaflets
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		The Old Dairy visitor centre in adjacent Wood farm is host to school, scout and other groups
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	all		Minor littering, dog fouling
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Water					
Watercourses	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	2, 3, 8, 9		
Lakes	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Ponds	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	9		
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

4.3 Habitat Types

This section is to consider the habitat types within your woodland(s) that might impact/inform your management decisions. Larger non-wooded areas within your woodland should be classified according to broad habitat type where relevant this information should also help inform your management decisions. Woodlands should be

designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context of the woodland.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)		Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types					
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	2	4	
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	1-11	1, 5	
Upland mixed ash woods	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Upland Oakwood	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Wet woodland	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	3, 8	1	
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	1, 11	1	
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Non Woodland Habitat Types					
Blanket bog	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Fenland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland calcareous grassland	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland dry acid grassland	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	4, 5	5	
Lowland heath land	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Lowland meadows	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	1, 9	5	
Lowland raised bog	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Rush pasture	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Reed bed	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Wood pasture	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Upland hay meadows	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Upland heath land	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Unimproved grassland	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	11, 12	5	
Peat lands	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Wetland habitats	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	9	5	Small ponds
Other (please Specify):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

4.4 Structure

This section should provide a snapshot of the current structure of your woodland as a whole. A full inventory for your woodland(s) can be included in the separate Plan of Operations spreadsheet. Ensuring woodland has a varied structure in terms of age, species, origin and open space will provide a range of benefits for the biodiversity of the woodland and its resilience. The diagrams below show an example of both uneven and even aged woodland.

Woodland Type	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Native Broadleaves	70%	Even Aged	Occasional much older veteran oaks. Natural regeneration of younger ash etc.
Native Broadleaves	4%	Uneven Aged	Ancient woodland in compartment 2
Native Broadleaves	2%	Uneven Aged	Compartment 8
Please Select....		Please Select...	
Please Select....		Please Select...	

Uneven-aged woodland – many wildlife habitats because of high diversity



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



5. Woodland Protection





Woodlands in England face a range of threats; this section allows you to consider the potential threats that could be facing your woodland(s). Using the simple Risk Assessment process below woodland owners and managers can consider any potential threats to their woodland(s) and whether there is a need to take action to protect their woodlands.

5.1 Risk Matrix

The matrix below provides a system for scoring risk. The matrix also indicates the advised level of action to take to help manage the threat.

Impact	High	Plan for Action	Action	Action
	Medium	Monitor	Plan for Action	Action
	Low	Monitor	Monitor	Plan for Action
		Low	Medium	High
Likelihood of Presence				

5.2 Plant Health

Threat 	Acute Oak Decline
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence 	Medium
Impact 	Medium
Response (inc protection measures) 	Monitor and report

Add Box

Threat	Oak Processionary Moth
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	If oak processionary moth (OPM) is found on the site an assessment as to the nest's risk to the public, volunteer wardens and other volunteers will be undertaken. If there is a perceived unacceptable risk then the nest will be euthanized/eradicated using a prescribed/licenced insecticide. Either way, the find will be submitted to the Forestry Commission henceforth. At present there are no records of OPM on this site though OPM is found within Harrow Borough.

Add Box

Threat	Ash Dieback (<i>Chalara fraxinea</i>)
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	The majority of the ash saplings in the understorey (e.g. image 2, appendix 2) show clear signs of ash dieback and are likely to die in a few years. We will monitor the impact of the disease, if disease resistant ash becomes available we will add this to our planting mix in the cleared and restocked areas.

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.3 [Deer](#)

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Planted whips will need to be protected with guards for the first few years. This applies to the selective felling and restocking areas in compartments 4, 5, 7 and 10 and the hedge to be created on the north boundary of compartment 11.

5.4 [Grey Squirrels](#)

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	We will monitor the extent of damage to trees; all the trees in a selected area will be examined for bark stripping at heights above that reachable by deer.

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat	Rabbit
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	High

Impact	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Rabbits are beneficial as grazers of the grassland areas

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat	Acidification of Water
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	annual review of p.H levels

Add Box

Threat	Point Pollution
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Regular testing by volunteers; report problems to Environment Agency

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.7 Environmental

Threat	Invasive Species
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Sycamore (common on site): Regular cut back and herbicide treatment of stumps. Goats Rue and Hoary Cress (common on Wood Farm to the north): dig out whenever detected.

Add Box

Threat	Anti-social Behaviour
--------	-----------------------

(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Volunteer wardens will challenge littering and dog fouling when they feel it is safe to do so. Police will be called if necessary. Wardens will be members of the local Safer Neighbourhood committee

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

5.8 [Climate Change](#) Resilience

Threat	Uniform Structure
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Create and maintain a varied structure by selective felling - see 6 below

Add Box

Threat	Other
(Other Please Specify)	Site is likely to be come overall more dry, while flash floods, including in summer, will increase in frequency.
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	High
Response (inc protection measures)	We will create small ponds along watercourses to store water and release it slowly in subsequent dry periods

Add Box

Threat	Please Select....
(Other Please Specify)	
Likelihood of presence	Please Select....
Impact	Please Select....
Response (inc protection measures)	

6. Management Strategy

This section requires a statement of intent, setting out how you intend to achieve your management objectives and manage important features identified within the previous sections of the plan. A detailed work programme by sub-compartment can be added to the Plan of Operations.

Management Obj/Feature	Management Intention
Manage secondary woodland with the aim of creating uneven aged woodland with varying habitats and improved woodland layers	We will carry out selective felling within the areas of woodland that have a relatively even age distribution. Circular plots of approximately 20 m diameter, spaced 60 m apart, will be clear felled and the stumps treated with herbicide. The areas will then be replanted at high density with a mix of oak, field maple, hazel and birch. As the saplings grow the weaker saplings will be thinned out so as to maintain the ratio of planted species. Felled trees will usually be left where they fall although occasional trees will be logged to create habitat piles. The location of the circles to be cleared will be selected by a team comprising the Harrow Council tree officer, the Harrow Council biodiversity officer, and the volunteer warden. During the period covered by this plan felling and replanting will take place in compartments 4, 5, 7 and 10, beginning in year 2. A felling licence is not required since all the land is a designated open space. The work will be done by a contractor and is contingent on us being awarded Countryside Stewardship or similar funding.
Halo veteran oaks within secondary woodland to ensure their continued health	Understorey saplings and scrub will be removed up to the extent of the veteran tree crown. Cut stumps will be treated with herbicide to prevent regrowth. 25% of the total area under the crown will be cleared every year. In the first four years we will complete work on trees 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 23, 59, 60 and 69 (see map 7) since these are particularly fine, prominent and/or thickly overgrown.
Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or introduce from local sources where not already present >Eupeodes nitens	This nationally scarce woodland hoverfly was recorded in Stanmore Country Park in 1996. There have been no more recent professional or expert surveys. If we gain Countryside Stewardship funding we will professionally survey the site for diptera to assess whether this species is still present. In the meantime management of the woodland as above will maintain and improve the environment for this and similar woodland specialists.
Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or	Since recording began in 1977 a total of 33 ancient woodland indicator plant species have been recorded at Stanmore Country Park, however the last dedicated

<p>introduce from local sources where not already present > Bluebells and other ancient woodland indicators</p>	<p>survey was in 1999. Over the first three years we will survey for the presence of these and other species in all compartments. Where populations are found, we will liaise with Harrow Council's biodiversity officer to create management strategies to support the plants. In particular, areas in compartments 6, 8 and 10 that presently support impressive carpets of English bluebell will be cleared of sycamore and other saplings that threaten to shade out the forest floor vegetation. In the case or area 10, the bluebell populations coincide with the line of veteran oaks: the proposed haloing of oaks 8, 9 10, 11 and 12 will improve the environment for the bluebells. Where species known to have been present in the past can no longer be found, we will seek to re-introduce them from nearby locations such as Stanmore Common and Harrow Weald Common.</p> <p>We will perform selective clearance of saplings, particularly ash and sycamore, together with holly. For the first five years we will concentrate on compartments 6 and 10 where ash and sycamore saplings are particularly thick and significant populations of English bluebell remain.</p>
<p>Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or introduce from local sources where not already present > Common lizard and slow worm</p>	<p>We are liaising with the London Essex and Hertfordshire Amphibian and Reptile Trust to monitor and improve reptile populations on Stanmore Country Park. Grass snakes are common on the site. Although we have received a number of second hand reports of adders in Scout's Field to the northeast (see map 1) we have no first hand reports or photographic evidence. There have been no sightings or records of other reptiles. Our first step will be to survey the site to check what reptiles are indeed present. We will then work with the Trust to, subject to the approval of Natural England, introduce common lizard and slow worm when a source becomes available. This might form part of a permitted resettlement of a population from outside the borough. Clive Herbert of the Trust confirms that John Hall's Field in compartment 4 is suitable for common lizard, and we will work to improve it by (1) maintaining open basking sites (2) encouraging the development of scrubby woodland edges as a marginal zone between open grassland areas and high woodland (3) improving the connectivity of the open areas and of the woodland edges.</p>
<p>Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or introduce from local sources where not already present</p>	<p>Until 1975 several nests of Southern Wood Ant <i>Formica rufa</i> existed in Pear Wood, which adjoins Stanmore Country Park to the northeast, with more colonies on the other side of Wood Lane in the grounds of the Royal</p>

<p>> Southern Wood Ant</p>	<p>National Orthopaedic Hospital. This represents one of only two populations in Greater London. In 1975 the Pear Wood colonies began to decline dramatically, until by 2005 Pear Wood contained only one moribund nest. The nests in the RNOH site remain healthy but are threatened by the proposed redevelopment of the site. In 2007, Philip Attewell and volunteer wardens began to harvest from the colonies in the RNOH site to establish new nests in Pear Wood. This has been highly successful and there is now a large and self-sustaining population of wood ants in Pear Wood. Several sites in compartments 4 and 5 of Stanmore Country Park are highly suitable for <i>Formica rufa</i>, with southern facing wood edges and very similar acid grassland to that found on Grimsdyke in Pear Wood where the ants are thriving. We will therefore transfer any nests that are threatened by the ongoing development at the RNOH to these suitable sites. Increasing the area colonized by the ants will improve their chances of survival in the long term.</p>
<p>Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or introduce from local sources where not already present: > Shrub and tree species supporting rare lepidoptera</p>	<p>White letter hairstreak butterflies are regularly seen at various locations in Stanmore Country Park. The caterpillar's food plant, elm, has declined dramatically over the last 100 years as a result of Dutch elm disease. Trees and bush-sized suckers of English elm are still widespread over the site. We will remove shading trees and other scrub to give these elm suckers the maximum chance of survival. Where suitable sites become available we will plant the disease-resistant variety of <i>Ulmus japonica</i>, Sapporo Autumn Gold, which has been shown to be a suitable food for the caterpillars. One of the first sites where we will plant this tree is the southwest corner of compartment 1, since white letter hairstreaks are seen here regularly due to the presence of a significant group of English Elm in the immediately adjacent section of compartment 6.</p> <p>We will plant trees and shrubs to form a traditional hedge along the northern boundary of compartment 11. This will include alder buckthorn, the food plant for caterpillars of the brimstone butterfly, lime, the food plant for caterpillars of the lime hawkmoth, and <i>Ulmus japonica</i> Sapporo Autumn Gold for white letter hairstreak. The hedge will also include spindle tree as well as wild service tree, dog rose, aspen and dogwood - in the case of the last four, using seeds and/or cuttings from existing plants on the reserve.</p>

	Black poplar is the foodplant for the caterpillars of many moths including the hornet, wood leopard, poplar hawk and figure of eighty, while the catkins provide an early source of pollen and nectar for bees and other insects. We will plant black poplar around the ponds in compartment 9. Only saplings that are genetically pure will be used.
Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or introduce from local sources where not already present: > Bats	A comprehensive bat survey will be carried out in year 1, managed by the Harrow council biodiversity officer. In subsequent years the volunteer warden will work with the Herts and Middx bat group to improve the site for any species found
Maintain paths and rides- specifically the Nature Trail & London Loop paths	Volunteer groups will remove tree branches that fall across the paths and cut back encroaching bramble and other vegetation.

Add Box

Recruit volunteer warden and dedicated volunteer worker team	John Hollingdale, the present volunteer warden, maintains a keen knowledge of and interest in the site but needs to step back from active physical involvement. At present an active volunteer group from the Harrow Nature Conservation Forum works in rotation on a number of sites in Stanmore including Stanmore Country Park. We will advertise at the site and use social media to begin to build up a group of volunteers specific to Stanmore Country Park. We hope that a new volunteer warden can be recruited from this group, although we will also advertise for one or more volunteer wardens on sites such as Countryside Jobs .
Maintain and extend areas of open grassland	<p>Native breeds of cattle will be used to graze compartment 1. A phase 2 survey was performed in 2013 and the quadrat markers left in place; we will resurvey these quadrats in the third year after grazing has begun to assess the effect on species composition and diversity.</p> <p>All remaining areas of open grassland (see map 5) will be cut as necessary to maintain their open habit. The majority of the area will be cut by tractor-mounted flail and arisings collected and removed from the site. We will cut by hand using brush cutters and/or scythes where appropriate to increase the grassland biodiversity, or where the presence of ant hills (particularly dense on John Hall's Field in compartment 4) precludes the use of a flail. In these areas arisings will be raked by hand and used to form reptile hibernacula in the adjoining woodland.</p>

	<p>We will carry out small scale tree felling to gradually increase the area of open grassland and to improve the connectivity of the open areas (see map 8). In particular, we will widen Gas Main Ride to improve connections with the open space of Wood Farm to the north, and will widen the narrow connection between Upper Blue Pond Field and John Hall's Field. We estimate that this will reduce the woodland area of the site by 0.09 ha only and will leave a wooded area that remains greater than the 23.21 ha for which we will claim Countryside Stewardship support.</p> <p>The suitability of open areas for reptiles will be enhanced by (1) maintaining open basking sites (2) encouraging the development of scrubby woodland edges as a marginal zone between open grassland areas and high woodland (3) improving the connectivity of the open areas and of the woodland edges.</p>

7. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to [Operations Note 35](#) for further information. Use this section to identify people or organisations with an interest in your woodland and also to record any engagement that you have undertaken, relative to activities identified within the plan.

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Essentially the present plan	Greater Stanmore Country Park management committee	11 th May 2017	28 th May 2017	Minor corrections suggested, otherwise the committee gives the proposals its full support.	Corrections made in document.
Essentially the present plan	Harrow Natural History Society	11 th May 2017	16 th May 2017	"The proposals offer a positive way forward for the site and have our full support. The efforts to enhance the Biodiversity of the site are commended."	none

Work Proposal	Individual/ Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action

Add Box

8. Monitoring

Indicators of progress/success should be defined for each management objective and then checked at regular intervals. Other management activities could also be considered within this monitoring section. The data collected will help to evaluate progress.

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
Manage secondary woodland with the aim of creating uneven aged woodland with varying habitats and improved woodland layers	20 metre circles of even aged woodland clear felled and sapling mix planted	Reporting of areas clear felled and replanted; visual assessment of saplings	Annual	Volunteer Warden, Volunteers and Harrow Council	
Halo veteran oaks within secondary woodland to ensure their continued health	Meeting aim of 25% of total area under ten trees cleared every year	Direct reporting	Annual	Volunteer Warden, Volunteers and Harrow Council	
Nurture existing populations of rare/threatened species or introduce from local sources where not already present: > Dipteran <i>Eupeodes nitens</i> > Bluebells and other ancient woodland indicators	<i>Eupeodes nitens</i> found regularly Area of bluebells increases. Populations of other ancient woodland indicators stable or increasing	Professional survey Phase 1 survey Survey	Biennial Annual Year 1	Professional entomologist Volunteer botanists and Harrow Council biodiversity officer Volunteer Warden, Volunteers and Harrow Council	

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
> Common lizard and slow worm > Southern wood ant > Shrub and tree species supporting rare lepidoptera > Bats	Common lizard and slow worm presence surveyed	Surveys and direct reporting of introductions	Annual	Volunteer Warden, Volunteers and Harrow Council	
	Common lizard and slow worm reintroduced if appropriate				
	Southern Wood Ant reintroduced if appropriate	Direct reporting as performed followed by surveys	Annual	Philip Attewell, volunteer warden and local volunteers	
	English elm population stable	Survey	Biennial	Volunteer warden and Harrow Council biodiversity officer	
	Hedge planted at north edge of compartment 11	Direct reporting followed by surveys	Biennial	Volunteer warden and Harrow Council biodiversity officer	
	Bat population stable or increasing	Survey	Biennial	Herts and Middx bat group	

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
Maintain paths and rides- specifically the Nature Trail & London Loop paths	Paths remain clear of branches and encroaching vegetation	Visual/surveying	Monthly	Volunteer Warden, Volunteers and Harrow Council	
Recruit volunteer warden and dedicated volunteer worker team	Recruitment and retention of a new volunteer warden; regular attendance of a volunteer team at working parties	Direct reporting	Annual	Chairman, Greater Stanmore Country Park Management Committee	
Maintain and extend areas of open grassland	Grassland areas remain open and show an increase in plant diversity	Phase 1 and 2 surveys	Phase 1 of all grassland areas: Annual Phase 2: each year one of the five grassland areas (compartments 1, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 12) will be surveyed	Volunteer Warden; we hope to recruit student groups for this task	

Add Box

FC Approval – FC Office Use Only

UKFS Management Plan Criteria	Approval Criteria	Yes	No	Notes
Forest management plans should state the objectives of management, and set out how the appropriate balance between economic, environmental and social objectives will be achieved.	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential, and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.	Does the management strategy (section 6) take into account the forest context and any special features identified within the woodland survey (section 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
In designated areas, for example national parks, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	Have appropriate designations been identified (section 4.2) if so are these reflected through the work proposals in the management strategy (Section 6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
At the time of felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS Requirements.	Felling and restocking are consistent with UKFS forest design principles (Section 5 of the UKFS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	Has consultation happened in line with current FC guidance and recorded as appropriate in section 7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve structural diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Forests characterised by a lack of diversity due to extensive areas of even-aged trees should be progressively restructured to achieve a range of age classes.	Do the felling and restocking proposals create or improve age class diversity (refer to the plan of operations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	Has a 5 year review period been stated (1st page) and where relevant achievements recorded in section 3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
New forests and woodlands should be located and designed to maintain or enhance the visual, cultural and ecological value and character of the landscape.	When new planting is being proposed under this plan is consistent with UKFS and FC guidance on woodland creation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Approving Officer Name		Plan approved		<input type="checkbox"/>