

# Monken Hadley Common

## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

2016

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## INTRODUCTION

1. This plan has been approved by the Management Committee and the Trustees of the Common and provides a guide for the management and maintenance of the woodland areas of Monken Hadley Common over the next decade. It includes a number of initiatives to preserve and enhance both the essential character of the Common and its value as a community amenity.
2. The Management Committee are indebted to Mr Simon Levy, an arboriculturalist recommended by the Forestry Commission, for his work in producing the original draft plan and his subsequent advice, and to all those who made comments and suggestions in the process of preparing this document.

## VISION AND OBJECTIVES

3. Our overall aim is to preserve the Common as a local amenity which is valued by people of different ages and interests for its essential character – a varied and semi-natural woodland with areas of open grassland, ponds and a lake - for future generations. As some 75% is tree-covered, priority must be given to ensuring a sustainable and diverse woodland of predominately native species. This will necessarily involve:
  - a) retaining and enhancing its existing character by maintaining a varied path network and avoiding the characteristics of a country park eg. metalled surfaces, excessive signage and park benches;
  - b) removing unwanted invasive species and thinning some densely wooded areas and thickets of saplings to protect ancient trees and foster the successful development of younger trees;
  - c) planting or replanting to ensure the woodland has “resilience”; conscious of the increasing threat of disease affecting various trees, priority in any planting will be given to species that have proved disease resistant;
  - d) maintaining a regular and effective health and safety regime.
4. Conscious that the woodland is only one part, albeit the major part, of The Common other broader objectives for the whole Common include:
  - a) To protect and enhance the natural habitats for a wide range of flora and fauna by maintaining the heathlands, grasslands, lake and ponds, taking due cognisance of the aims of the London Biodiversity Action Plan.
  - b) To maintain and improve the amenity value of the Common and encourage its use for recreational and educational purposes.

## DESCRIPTION

5. Monken Hadley Common is one of the few surviving remnants of Enfield Chase, an historic royal hunting forest, which would have been comprised of a mix of woodland and open areas that contained a number of pollards ie. trees cut on a regular basis above the browsing height of deer and cattle (similar to the landscape at Richmond Park).
6. Enfield Chase was broken up in 1777 with Monken Hadley being the only section of un-enclosed Common remaining. Commoners exercised their grazing rights over its 72 hectares until the Second World War. Since then, the use of the Common has largely been recreational with small scale management by volunteers the norm.
7. The Common forms a large wedge of land running from its broadest in the west and tapering to the east. Sloping down from its highest point (some 130 metres above sea level) near Monken Hadley Church to its lowest (some 60 metres) at Pymmes Brook, it rises back to 100m at its eastern end and is bisected by the east coast main railway line.
8. Although much of Monken Hadley Common is bordered by housing it does not feel enclosed as it is also bordered by other open spaces, such as Hadley Wood Golf Course, and Covert Way Nature Reserve to the north and sports grounds and school playing fields to the south.
9. The Common lies largely on a bedrock of London Clay but to the west, beneath the open more heathy area, sand and gravels form the soil as they also do at the extreme east of the site. Small occasional pockets of sand and gravel occur elsewhere. In 2015 the London Geodiversity Partnership carried out an assessment<sup>1</sup> of the Common, with a view to recommending it be designated as a Locally Important Geological Site (LIGS); though they are non-statutory, LIGS, if ultimately adopted by a Borough, are equivalent to Sites of Borough or Local Importance for Nature Conservation, and are accorded equivalent protection.

*Description by Compartment (See sketch maps of compartments in Appendix 4.)*

10. For the purposes of this plan the compartments are the same as those referred to in the current overall Monken Hadley Common Management Plan<sup>2</sup> but Compartment A, the War Memorial area on the north side of Camlet Way, is excluded as it is separate from the main woodland areas.

### *Compartment B. The Cricket Pitch Area*

11. Covers the western tip of the Common and is largely level and open being flanked by Camlet Way to the west and woodland to the east. Of particular significance is the remaining lowland heath and acid grassland as can be seen by the few remaining clumps of heather, gorse, red fescue and wavy hair grass. Parts of this area also contain a cricket pitch and less interesting grassed areas. As is typical of such areas formerly maintained by grazing, the area is being gradually encroached on by trees in particular birch as well as poplar and oak; a group of Austrian pine is also present. Grass and clumps of bramble form the ground layer. As can be seen by the stumps, efforts are being made to remove some of the saplings and tree cover. Nearer Hadley Common road there is also quite a large pond.

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<sup>1</sup> A copy of the LIGS assessment can be found on the website

<sup>2</sup> Monken Hadley Common Management Plan 2010/2011 – 2015/2016

*Compartment C. The West Wood*

12. Covers the area east from compartment B to the main rail line. The land here slopes down to the east and is comprised of broad leaved woodland. Most of the woodland is dominated by large mature veteran trees, typically beech and oak with some ash. Some of the veterans are now senescent and here and there mature trees have fallen creating light clearings which are already regenerating well, typically with ash, hornbeam and sycamore. To the south west, ash is more dominant both in the canopy and understorey along with sycamore, both of which are spreading in an uncontrolled fashion. Ground flora also includes bramble and nettle with dog's mercury and bluebell. With the ash dominant, this part of the wood tends to be lighter.
13. To the north and east of this area, except where trees have fallen, the wood tends to be darker with much less ground flora. More beech, oak, hornbeam, sycamore and occasionally Norway maple are present. A line of senescent horse chestnut can be seen on the northern boundary. Holly has become very significant underneath the canopy, creating a dense dark layer under which there is little or no regeneration. Bramble is present where there is light, as is the occasional invasive laurel. In the north of the compartment near Camlet Way there is also a large patch of the invasive garden escape variegated yellow archangel. In the north east of the compartment, in the area where the stream exits the wood, dog violets and male fern, both indicators of old woods, have been noted as have forget-me-nots. Himalayan balsam, another invasive plant, has also been found here close to the boundary fence and efforts have been made to remove it.
14. A stream flows eastward through the centre of the woods between Bournewell Hill to the north and Priddeon's Hill to the south. It is joined by a ditch near the site of an old cattle pond. The stream exits the wood near the north-eastern boundary.
15. The London Loop footpath runs close to southern perimeter of the compartment and there are other main paths including an established ride through the middle of the wood, one principally following the main stream, as well as a path hugging the wood's northern edge.
16. There is a certain amount of garden dumping into the wood from the houses on the wood's northern edge.

*Compartment D. Bakers Hill*

17. On the south side of Bakers Hill this small compartment covers an area of grassland and a narrow belt of trees, the car park, and further east woodland which is dominated by oak. Although this woodland is well-developed it is younger than that in compartment C and not yet smothered in holly.
18. To the north of Bakers Hill is a well-used, open grassy area (known as the "Picnic Area").

*Compartment E. Newman's Hill*

19. Immediately east of the rail line the ground rises slightly to the north and is covered with mature oak and beech with a dense understorey of holly. There is little ground flora here in the shade. Of particular interest is the remains of a boundary bank between the Common and Covert Way Local Nature Reserve which also had a hornbeam stubb (a boundary marker coppiced at high level) - a classic feature of Hertfordshire hornbeam woods.

20. To the south of the bridleway, which is deeply incised in this area, the woodland is less smothered by holly. Whilst dominated by oak, including some veterans, it has ash, oak and hornbeam, and thorn and elder in the under-storey with more willow further east.

*Compartment F. The East Wood*

21. Located between Newman's Hill and Jacks Lake this compartment contains some areas of mature trees (oak and some beech) with the typical understorey of holly. It also contains areas of young drawn up oak as well as pockets of ash. Sycamore is also present as is willow and there is good ash regeneration. At the foot of Jacks Lake the woodland has a slightly different character with cherry in the canopy as well as ash and oak, although again holly is widespread. This area of the wood lies wet and its internal footpaths get very muddy in winter. A gas main runs north-south through this compartment and there is a central track with north and south spurs as well as the bridleway. The boundary bank and ditch continue down from Newman's Hill to the north of the compartment, although not easily visible in some places. Just to the north of this area, Brian Wurzell in his 2010 study of the Common<sup>3</sup> identified wood mellick and wood sorrel in addition to other old woodland indicators such as dog's mercury and dog violet.

*Compartment G. The Plantation*

22. To the north of the bridleway there is a crescent of grassland bordered by an area of young, oaks of broadly the same age. This oak has a very open grown aspect with numerous side branches and there is no understorey of ground flora other than grass. The south side of the bridleway contains hornbeam and oak, some of which was apparently planted as a screen.

*Compartment H. Jack's Lake*

23. This compartment comprises the larger part of the lake, some grassland to the east and west and a small area of mixed woodland between the lake and the bridle path.

*Compartment I. Games Road Wood.*

24. Running from the east of Jacks Lake to the eastern end of the Common, much of this compartment consists of veteran trees including some very fine oak pollards with hornbeam, ash and beech. There is a dense understorey of holly and the occasional laurel. Immediately east of Jacks Lake there is a stand of mature oak, some in poor condition, with grass underneath. To the east of this area is a stand of much younger drawn-up oak. The Compartment also contains a small pond alongside the central path.

*Compartment J. Games Road Grassland*

25. A grassy area opposite the housing on Games Road with the occasional tree.

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<sup>3</sup> "The Woodland of Hadley Common", Brian Wurzell, 2010

**MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

*Note: Certain Management Objectives below suggest action in specific areas of the Common; these areas are shown on the maps in Appendix 5.*

<b>Management Objective</b>	<b>Management Intention</b>
<p>1. To retain and enhance aspects of the historic wood pasture by freeing ancient and other healthy established trees from competition and carrying out selective pollarding; this will also involve clearing the under-storey in several areas.</p>	<p>Two areas of roughly 1 hectare in size, one at the eastern end of the Common, the other in the West Wood between the Picnic Area and the railway line. These to be worked with a three year gap between them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- holly to be cleared, ideally removing root plates to create space around veterans and other trees.</li> <li>- trees impinging on the veterans to be gradually felled over a three year period starting on the north side of each tree so as to slowly release them.</li> </ul> <p>Also consider thinning to the north of the "Picnic Area" (in compartment D) to form a larger area of open woodland/wood pasture.</p>
<p>2. To maintain a varied and healthy woodland by planting species of trees that have so far proved resistant to disease.</p>	<p>Wherever planting or replanting of trees is desirable or necessary, first priority will be given to species that have proved disease resistant and those which can thrive on the soil type of the area.</p>
<p>3. (a) To create a ride at the eastern end of the Common. (b) To extend the existing ride in the West Wood.</p> <p><i>Note: A "ride" is a wide path. Although rides were historically associated with horse riding, the woodland rides on the Common are for walkers only.</i></p>	<p>(i) The new ride would be created by widening the main east-west path in the Games Road Wood that runs some 30 – 50 metres from the northern boundary. The aim is to create a similar ride to the one that exists at the western end of the Common which provides a different woodland experience from narrower woodland paths. Holly would be retained on the southern edge of the woods where it serves to screen the houses in Fairgreen from view. The path would be widened to an average of 5 – 10 metres by creating "scallops" and could encompass areas like the small pond. Veteran trees would be retained (see 1 above).</p> <p>(ii) The ride through the West Wood will be extended eastward to link up with the wide path on the south side of the main stream. This will be achieved by clearing holly and brambles to create a more open woodland. The brambles at the western edge of the woodland will also be cleared to improve access to the ride.</p> <p>If these projects prove successful/popular, consideration could be given to creating a similar broad ride through the central part of the woods in Compartment E.</p>

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<p>4. To reduce the impact of holly and bramble and other invasive species.</p>	<p>See above and elsewhere where woodland paths are enclosed by holly and have created a dark and potentially unsafe environment. The main path along the north side of the stream in the West Wood is one that would benefit from Holly clearance.</p> <p>Clear/control the spread of other invasive plants found in the woodland such as laurel, sedge, Himalayan balsam, yellow archangel and bamboo.</p>
<p>5. To thin dense stands of younger trees to create quality stands, eliminate dense thickets of sycamore and ash saplings and investigate planting disease-resistant elm.</p>	<p>Two principal areas to be thinned in conjunction with the holly clearance. Priority will be given to the Plantation area (compartment G).</p> <p>Secondly, the area to the north of the central path to the east of Jacks Lake (compartment I), whilst retaining a screen of saplings/shrubs along the boundary fence. Elsewhere poorer quality trees to be felled where overcrowding prevents healthy tree development.</p> <p>To establish appropriate sites for planting elm after taking arboricultural advice.</p>
<p>6. To maintain and improve heathland and grassland areas.</p>	<p>To establish boundaries of the desired heathland and grassland areas and to remove saplings, poorer quality trees and brambles which impinge on their open character, leaving occasional specimen trees.</p>
<p>7. To maintain and improve ponds.</p>	<p>(i) To continue to carry out regular maintenance of the pond south of the cricket field at the western end of the Common, removing invasive plants to give diversity of habitat.</p> <p>(ii) To investigate the feasibility of maintaining/restoring other small ponds.</p> <p>(iii) To have a programme of tree removal around the woodland ponds to increase light levels.</p>
<p>8. To keep several areas as non-intervention zones</p>	<p>To keep selected sizeable areas of the wood free from intervention, other than maintaining established paths, where nature can take its course to allow a variety of habitats to develop.</p> <p>A little-used and neglected area to the north-west of the Plantation (compartment F) suggests itself as do the area south of the bridle path and a couple of areas in the West Wood (compartment C).</p>



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<p>9. To maintain an appropriate and effective health and safety regime</p>	<p>(i) A regular, recorded system of tree health and safety checks should be maintained with the Common divided into zones</p> <p>i.e. zone 1 - high risk areas such as the car park - annual inspection;</p> <p>zone 2 - main paths and areas bordering on housing – every three years;</p> <p>zone 3 - limited access areas – no inspection to reflect good industry practice.</p> <p>(ii) Southern end of Jacks Lake: In accordance with the Reservoir Engineer’s Report of 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- clear trees from the immediate vicinity of the weir where roots may damage the structure</li> <li>- clear the south slope of the dam of vegetation and foster grass growth</li> </ul> <p>(iii) Inspect the brick bridges and surrounding walls for structural soundness and repair or replace where necessary.</p> <p>(iv) Inspect and keep repaired all wooden “sleeper” bridges ensuring wire mesh is in good order.</p>
<p>10. To maintain and improve the amenity value of the area.</p>	<p>Build on existing notice boards with a nature trail supported by on-line information that could be developed in conjunction with local schools.</p> <p>Maintain paths, picnic areas, car park and benches.</p>
<p>11. Continue to encourage the use of the Common for recreational and educational purposes.</p>	<p>See nature trail (10, above).</p> <p>Continue to work with the cricket club and local schools to enable use of the western end of the Common for sporting purposes</p> <p>Encourage the use of the Common as a resource for field work and nature projects by local schools</p>

## DELIVERING THE PLAN AND MONITORING ITS SUCCESS

- (i) The aim is to implement the plan over the next five to ten years. However, the timescale will very much depend on the resources available as well as other challenges and threats that may need a response, for instance, the impact of Ash Dieback and the Oak Processionary Moth. A full review will be carried out after five years and the plan adjusted to take account of these factors.
- (ii) It is envisaged that some of the work will be undertaken by the Conservation Volunteers. Certain projects will require the use of contractors with specialist equipment and it is intended to obtain funding for these from the Forestry Commission and where feasible from the sale of timber felled in furtherance of the objectives set out above. Financial support will also be sought from The Friends of Hadley Common. In addition, the scope for involving other community groups or not-for-profit organisations will be investigated.

<b>Management Objective/Activities</b>	<b>Indicator of Progress/Success</b>	<b>Method of Assessment</b>	<b>Frequency of Assessment</b>
1. To retain and enhance aspects of the historic wood pasture by freeing ancient and other healthy established trees from competition and carrying out selective pollarding; this will also involve clearing the understorey in several areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas cleared and thinned</li> <li>• Health of veteran and other established trees</li> </ul>	Measurement  Visual inspection	Annually after works completed, for a minimum of five years.
2. To maintain a varied and healthy woodland by planting species of trees that have so far proved resistant to disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several new species of trees evident</li> </ul>	Visual inspection	Every five years
3. To (a) create a ride at the eastern end of the Common and (b) extend the existing ride in the West Wood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas cleared and thinned alongside the path</li> <li>• Extent of flora and fauna</li> </ul>	Visual inspection	Annually as work progresses, with an overall review every five years.
4. To reduce the impact of holly, bramble and other invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified areas cleared</li> </ul>	Measurement  Visual inspection	Annually after works completed, for a minimum of five years.

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<b>Management Objective/Activities</b>	<b>Indicator of Progress/Success</b>	<b>Method of Assessment</b>	<b>Frequency of Assessment</b>
5. To thin dense stands of younger trees to create quality stands, eliminate dense thickets of sycamore and ash saplings and investigate planting disease-resistant elm.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem areas cleared</li> <li>• Selected healthy saplings and young trees protected</li> <li>• Successful elm re-generation</li> </ul>	<p>Measurement</p> <p>Visual inspection</p> <p>Recording and monitoring</p>	Annually after works completed, for a minimum of five years. Thereafter five yearly.
6. To maintain and improve heathland and grassland areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new saplings allowed to develop</li> </ul>	Visual inspection	Annually
7. To maintain and improve ponds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearance of invasive species</li> <li>• Small ponds opened up to light</li> </ul>		Review after works completed
8. To keep several areas as intended non-intervention zones.	n/a	Visual inspection	Three yearly
9. To maintain an appropriate and effective health and safety regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records of woodland inspections (see above)</li> <li>• Periodic reports of Reservoirs' Panel Engineer</li> <li>• Condition of bridges</li> </ul>	Visual inspection	See Management Intentions 9 (above)
10. To maintain and improve the amenity value of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of nature trail</li> <li>• Condition of infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observation/requests for leaflets</li> <li>• Visual inspection</li> </ul>	Annually
11. Continue to encourage the use of the Common for recreational and educational purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use by local schools, cricket and local athletic clubs</li> </ul>	<p>Contacts with schools and local organisations</p> <p>Informal User feedback</p>	Annually

## FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about the Plan or other aspects of the management of the Common can be obtained from –

**The Curators**                      E-mail address: [curator@monkenhadleycommon.net](mailto:curator@monkenhadleycommon.net)  
   Telephone: 0701 426 6096

or from our

**Website**                              [www.monkenhadleycommon.net](http://www.monkenhadleycommon.net)

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## APPENDICES

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### APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY TABLE OF FEATURES

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
<b>Biodiversity- Designations</b>				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No		No	
Special Area of Conservation	No		No	
Tree Preservation Order	Yes (West Wood only)		Yes	
Conservation Area	Yes		Yes	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	No		No	
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Other	Yes		No	
<b>Notes : Site of Nature Conservation Importance - Borough Importance – Grade I”</b> This is the highest designation under SSSI developed by the London Ecology Unit				

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
<b>Biodiversity - European Protected Species</b>				
Bat Species (if known)	Yes	All		Noctules, Daubentons, Pip-istrelle (Source London Bat Group)
Dormouse	No			
Great Crested Newt	Yes			NBN record data.nbn.org.uk
Otter	No			
Sand Lizard	No			
Smooth Snake	No			
Natterjack Toad	No			

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Biodiversity – Priority Species					
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	No			Tawny Owl, Cuckoo, Nuthatch, Sparrowhawk, Treecreeper recorded
Mammals		Yes			
Reptiles		Grass Snake			Common Lizard likely
Plants		Yes			Numerous plant species recorded including ancient woodland indicators
Fungi/Lichens		Yes			53 species of fungi recorded NBN survey. Wurzell study identifies Bryophytes on trees and on the Weir walls
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc.)		Yes			38 species of butterfly recorded, 20 damsel fly/dragonfly, 25 beetle
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		Yes			Smooth Newt, Common Toad and Common Frog NBN Record
Other		No			
Note: <b>The London Biodiversity Action Plan:</b> identifies <i>Priority Species</i> that are under particular threat in London.					
Historic Environment					
Scheduled Monuments		No			
Unscheduled Monuments		Yes			Local Area of Special Archaeological Significance either side of the railway line. Some evidence of early settlement, including Bronze Age artefacts.
Registered Parks and Gardens		No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees		Yes	Yes		Good ancient pollards and wood banks are present. Veteran trees in the adjacent St George's Fields
Listed Buildings			Yes		The five white gates to the Common are all included on the statutory list of buildings of historic or architectural merit (Grade II).
Other					

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<b>Landscape</b>				
National Character Area :				
National Park	No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	No			
Other :	Yes			Remnant of Enfield Chase and an important open space in a largely urban context.
<b>People</b>				
Public Rights of Way	Yes			Bridleway in eastern part of the wood. Pymmes Brook Trail and the London Loop also use the Bridleway.
Other Access Provision	Yes			Free access throughout the site via a system of paths and desire lines. The London Loop section 16 runs through the south of the site.
Public Involvement	Yes			Monken Hadley Conservation Volunteers carry out practical tasks. The Friends of Hadley Common raises money to support the upkeep of the Common.
Visitor Information	Yes			Notice boards and finger posts.
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes			Picnic area with 2 benches. Small public car park in Bakers Hill. Cricket field and surrounding grassland at the west end of the Common are used by local schools. Jacks Lake and surrounding grassland around used by a fishing club.
Provision of Learning Opportunities	No			Plan to encourage.
Anti-social Behaviour	Minor			Litter, occasional fly tipping and fires, large groups of dogs not under effective control
Other				

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Water				
Watercourses	Yes			Pymmes Brook runs out of Jacks Lake and there are two drains and a stream running through the western part of the wood.
Lakes	Yes			Jacks Lake is 70% on the common the remainder being in Hadley Wood Golf Club.
Ponds	Yes			Three ponds currently hold water
Other	No			



## APPENDIX 2: HABITATS

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
<b>Woodland Habitat Types</b>				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	No			Not Included in the NCC Inventory of Ancient Woodland 1985
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	N/A			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes			Developed character from wood pasture
Upland mixed ash woods	No			
Upland Oakwood	No			
Wet woodland	No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes			Formerly wood pasture as part of Enfield Chase. Maps of 1865 show a more open landscape
Other	No			
<b>Non Woodland Habitat Types</b>				
Blanket bog	No			
Fenland	No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	Yes			
Lowland heath land	Yes			
Lowland meadows	No			
Lowland raised bog	No			
Rush pasture	No			
Reed bed	No			
Wood pasture	Yes			
Upland hay meadows	No			
Upland heath land	No			
Unimproved grassland	No			
Peat lands	No			
Wetland habitats	No			
Other				

## APPENDIX 3: RISKS TO THE WOODLAND

**Plant Health**

Threat	ASH DIEBACK
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	High risk - Possible loss of much of the site's ash
Response	<p>Little can be done to prevent the disease but monitoring will be required in terms of the health and safety of affected trees. Ash is also a significant component of the Common and should large scale dieback occur other species need to be considered e.g. disease resistant trees generally and alder in wet areas.</p> <p><a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ashdieback">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ashdieback</a></p>

Threat	OAK PROCESSIONARY MOTH (OPM)
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	High – OPM can cause rashes and respiratory problems in humans and cause severe health problems in animals such as dogs
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Although not present as yet, it is inevitable it will reach the Common within the next couple of years. Infected public landholders such as Wimbledon Common are spraying and removing nests in high use areas but this is a significant financial burden.</p> <p><a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/OPM">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/OPM</a></p>

Threat	ACUTE OAK DECLINE
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Low - Loss of oak on site -Acute oak decline (AOD) is a condition known to be affecting several thousand oak trees, mostly in the southern half of the country.
Response	<p>Monitoring is important and sometimes removing infected trees can reduce the spread of disease.</p> <p><a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/acuteoakdecline">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/acuteoakdecline</a></p>

**Deer**

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Low - Muntjac and Roe deer have both been recorded but as yet their impact appears low. In higher numbers they can adversely impact on woods preventing regeneration.
Response	Protecting tree establishment if numbers grow is important. This can be done using tree tubes and or temporary deer fencing.

**Grey Squirrels**

Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	High- squirrel damage several tree species in particular sycamore and beech with severe impacts and both species struggle to remain undamaged in the south-east.
Response	Little can be done in public access woodland surrounded by housing

**Livestock and Other Mammals**

Threat	Livestock not a threat in this suburban woodland
Likelihood of presence	
Impact	
Response	

**Water & Soil**

Threat	POLLUTION
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	High
Response	(a) from vehicles passing adjacent to the west half of the Common. Contractors using machines should be required to carry spill kits.  (b) leakages from utility services, such as fractured sewer pipes, gas mains and oil- filled electricity cables

**Environmental**

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, Anti-social Behaviour etc.)	VARIEGATED YELLOW ARCHANGEL,  HIMALAYAN BALSAM
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium, it does not cover vast areas
Response)	Ongoing program of removal
Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, Anti-social Behaviour etc.)	HOLLY
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	High – stifles regeneration of trees and makes many parts of the wood inhospitable.
Response	Removal - a program of removal is scheduled for selected areas.

*Woodland Management Plan*

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, Anti-social Behaviour etc.)	FIRE
Likelihood of presence	Low – rare in broadleaved woodland
Impact	Low – unlikely to be widespread
Response	Call Fire Service

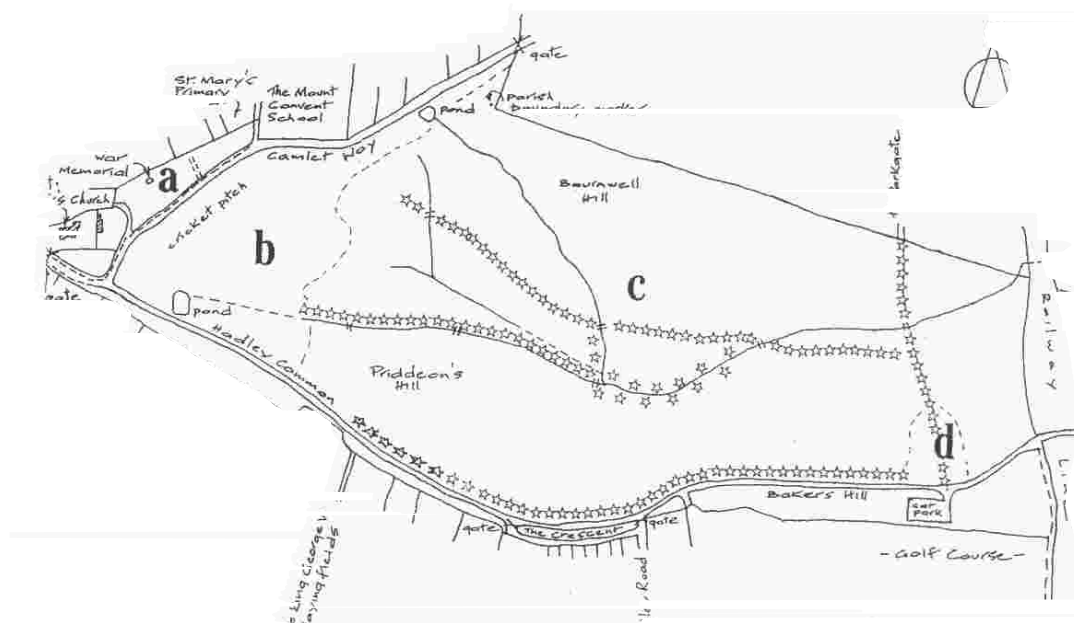
**Climate Change Resilience**

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc.)	The Common is dominated by oak much of which is over-mature. This may make it more vulnerable to climate change.
Likelihood of presence	Medium
Impact	Medium
Response	Monitor tree health, and increase the diversity of the woodland structure by promoting an increase in the number, variety and age range of existing native species present on site.

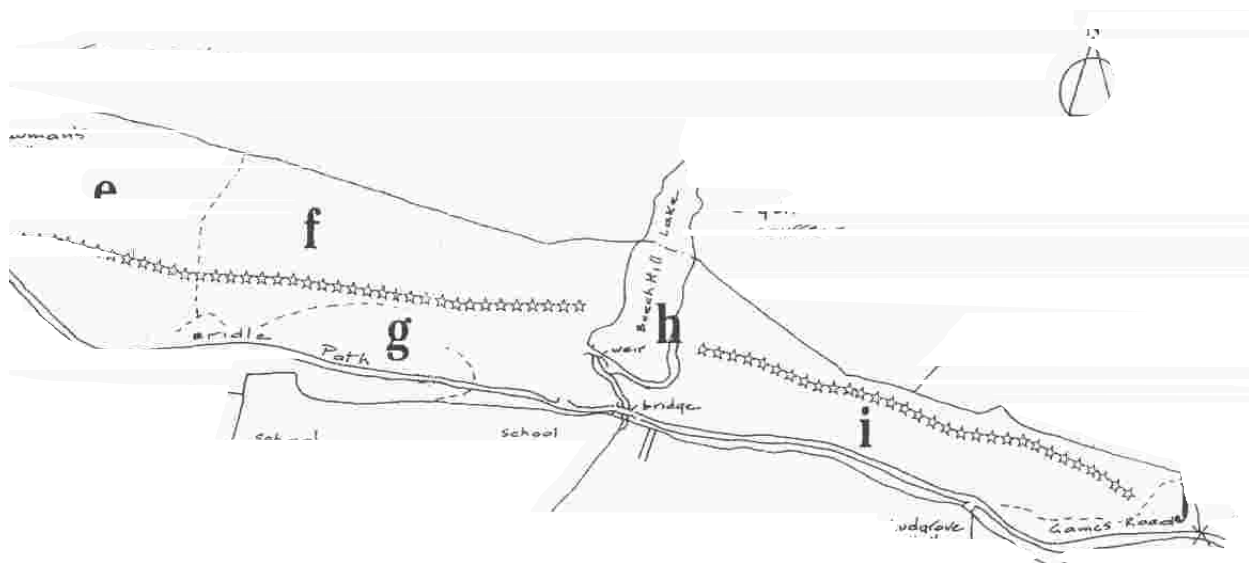
February 2016

APPENDIX 4: MANAGEMENT COMPARTMENTS

Map 1



Map 2

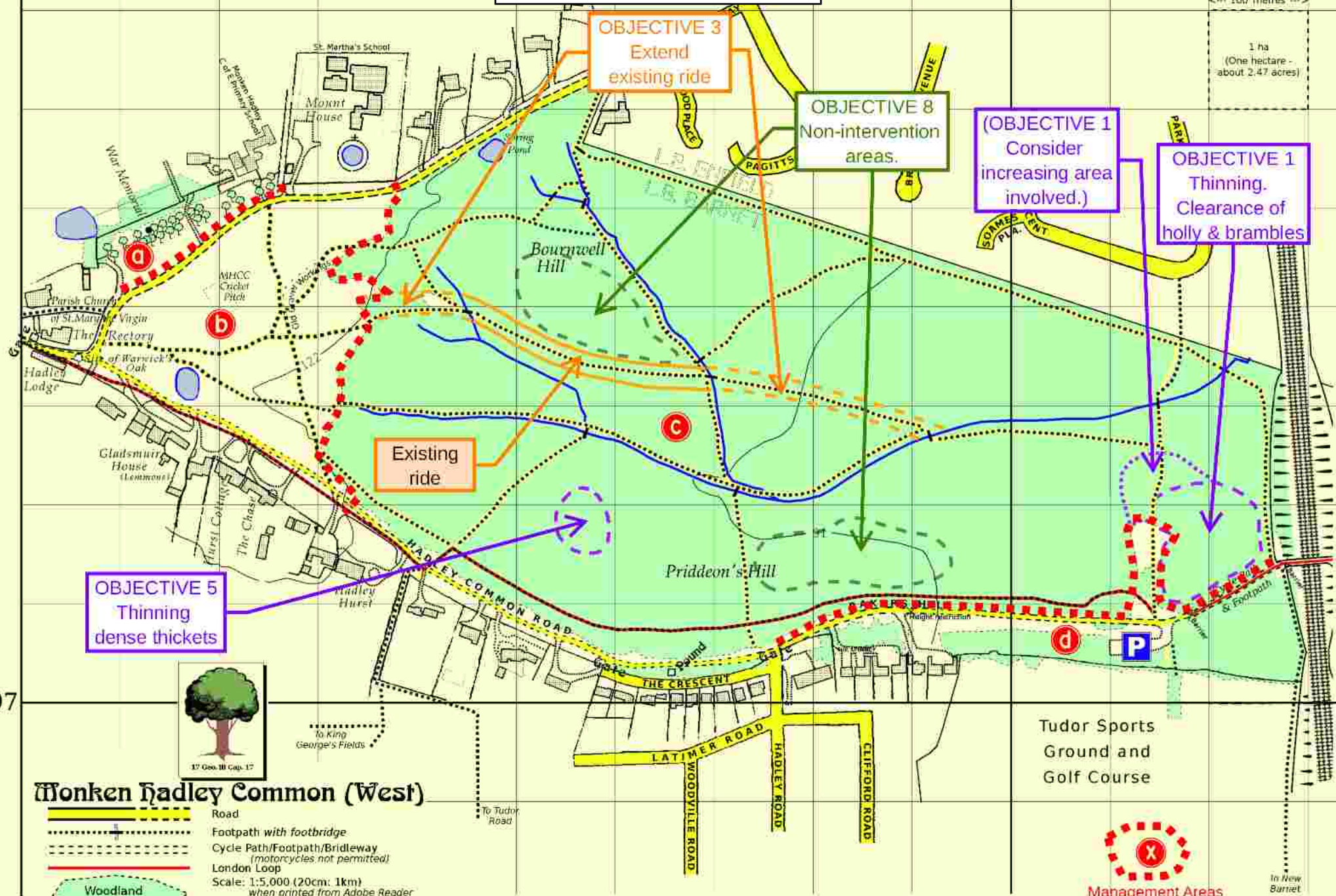


Key:

a.	The War Memorial Area	f.	The East Wood
b.	The Cricket Pitch Area	g.	The Plantation
c.	The West Wood	h.	Jacks Lake
d.	Bakers Hill	i.	Games Road Wood
e.	Newman's Hill	j.	Games Road Grassland

Note: These sketch maps are not to scale and do not purport to show precise locations or boundaries.

APPENDIX 5: OBJECTIVES (West)



OBJECTIVE 5  
Thinning  
dense thickets

OBJECTIVE 3  
Extend  
existing ride

OBJECTIVE 8  
Non-intervention  
areas.

(OBJECTIVE 1  
Consider  
increasing area  
involved.)

OBJECTIVE 1  
Thinning.  
Clearance of  
holly & brambles

Existing  
ride

Monken Hadley Common (West)

- Road
  - Footpath with footbridge
  - Cycle Path/Footpath/Bridleway (motorcycles not permitted)
  - London Loop
  - Woodland
- Scale: 1:5,000 (20cm: 1km)  
when printed from Adobe Reader  
using Page Scaling: None

This plan does not purport to show the legal boundaries of the Common



Management Areas



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### Monken Hadley Common (Central)

- Road
- Footpath with footbridge
- Cycle Path/Footpath/Bridleway (motorcycles not permitted)
- London Loop
- Pymme's Brook Trail
- Woodland



Livingstone Primary school



This plan does not purport to show the legal boundaries of the Common

APPENDIX 5: OBJECTIVES (East)



Monken Hadley Common (East)

- Road
- Footpath with footbridge
- Cycle Path/Footpath/Bridleway (motorcycles not permitted)
- London Loop
- Pymme's Brook Trail



Scale: 1:5,000 (20cm: 1km)  
 when printed from Adobe Reader  
 using Page Scaling: None

This plan does not purport to show the legal boundaries of the Common

