

Site Management Plan

2020 - 2024

Home Mead Local Nature Reserve



Epping Forest
Countrycare

a service provided by Epping Forest District Council

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1.0 General Information

1.1 Location (See Appendix I 6.1)

Name: Home Mead Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Area: 1.82 Hectares, 4.9 Acres

Grid Reference: TQ 439 978

Local Planning Authority: Epping Forest District Council

County: Essex

District: Epping Forest

Parish: Loughton

Conservation Status: Local Nature Reserve (declared 12/2004) Local Wildlife Site EP66 (declared 2009)

Nature of Legal Interest: Freehold

1.2 Site Description

Home Mead lies to the north of Loughton. It is roughly square in area and contains a mixture of developing woodland, scrub and acid grassland. A small pond was created on the site's southern boundary in October 2004.

Areas of scrub form an interface between the open grassland areas and woodland, these are composed of a mixture of shrubby type species (see 2.2.1). The main areas of scrub are in the middle of the site and around the perimeter.

Floral communities compose an interesting mix. These range from those commonly associated with woodland composed of plants such as Wood Dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), Wood Avens (*Geum urbanum*) and Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) to those associated with open meadows with plants such as Red Clover (*Trifolium pratense*), Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*) and Common Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).

There is established housing bordering the site to the south and east. The North West corner is occupied by a private house and grounds (New Oak Lodge). To the north is the estate of Debden Hall, which comprises another area of woodland and scrub including a mound or folly. (See appendix 6.1). Debden Hall Estate is privately owned but has so far remained undeveloped. The site is reached from England's Lane, to the west, along an unmarked path. (See appendix I, map 6.2).

1.3 Owners

The land is owned freehold by Epping Forest District Council.

Home Mead LNR: Leisure Services or Epping Forest Countrycare
Planning Services
Civic Offices
High Street, Epping
Essex
CM16 4BZ
(01992) 564224

Grass verge at entrance: Corporation of London
The Warren
Loughton
Essex
IG10 4RW
(020) 8532 1010

1.4 Rights of Access (See Appendix I 6.2)

There is unrestricted public access over the whole site. In 2004, a circular hardened pathway was created which now forms the main pathway.

1.5 Boundaries (See Appendix I 6.1)

The boundaries to the west, east and south are clearly demarcated by the road and housing respectively. Concrete fence posts and a post and rail fence erected in 2011 mark the boundary to the north where the site joins onto Debden Hall Estate.

1.6 Maps and Photographic Coverage

The following are available from Epping Forest District Council, Planning Services, Epping, (EFDC): 1920 OS Map Scale 25 inches to the mile (EFDC) 1880 - <http://www.oldmaps.co.uk>.

2.0 Environmental Information

2.1 Physical Information

2.1.1 Climate

The closest records available are of Hampstead (averages from 1981 to 2010), which is approximately 26km south east of Home Mead.

Month	Max. temp.	Min. Temp.	Days of air frost (days)	Sunshine (Hours)	Rainfall (mm)	Days of rainfall >1mm(days)
Jan	7.1	2.0	8.6	57.5	64.7	12.0
Feb	7.4	1.7	9.5	76.4	46.6	9.7
Mar	10.5	3.5	4.0	107.1	48.9	10.2
Apr	13.3	5.0	1.5	151.6	51.5	9.9
May	16.8	8.0	0.1	192.2	58.0	9.5
Jun	19.9	10.9	0.0	191.0	54.2	9.0
Jul	22.4	13.2	0.0	199.9	50.4	8.5
Aug	22.0	13.1	0.0	193.0	64.4	8.9
Sep	18.8	11.0	0.0	140.8	56.9	8.8
Oct	14.6	8.1	0.3	109.9	77.7	11.0
Nov	10.3	4.8	2.9	69.4	68.3	11.4
Dec	7.4	2.5	7.7	51.6	62.9	11.4
Annual	14.3	7.0	34.6	1540.4	704.5	120.1

Source: <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/climate/gcpv7fnqu>

2.1.2 Geology, Soils, Hydrology

The site is located within the catchment of the River Roding. The surface geology consists of head soil. These are soliflucted deposits with pockets of glacial sands and gravels. Soils are cambisols with thick mull layers in the wooded areas. The site has a slight camber running north to south, combined with the alluvial sands and gravels this allows free drainage. This is generally accepted to be the norm for this area.

2.2 Biological Information

2.2.1 Flora

Past records of flora for the site are incomplete, but in June and September 1999 a full survey of the site was undertaken with 103 species recorded (Ford 1999) (See Appendix II 7.1). The open grassland areas have the greatest floral diversity whereas the wooded areas are composed of typical acid woodland communities. For the purpose of this report it is possible to divide the site into the main constituent plant communities.

Woodland - All the woodland is secondary natural regeneration. Aerial photographic evidence suggests the majority of this woodland has developed in the last 45 years.

The more mature areas of woodland around the northern perimeter of the site are composed predominantly of Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Birch (*Betula spp.*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with scattered Oaks (*Quercus robur*), Hybrid Black-poplar (*Populus spp.*), a number of Common Lime (*Tilia x vulgaris*) and a Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*). Most of the trees here are over 45 years old. Moving further south, this gradually merges with Blackthorn scrub (*Prunus spinosa*) with a number of Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) and Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*) interspersed.

There is a relatively large area of regenerated Oak between 25 and 65 years old on the Southern side of the reserve. These were all protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) until Home Mead was designated as a Local Nature Reserve. They are now managed by Countrycare. Adjacent to this is an area composed of a mixture of regenerating Oak, Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) and Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), with scattered Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*) between 15 and 25 years old.

There is one Wild Service Tree (*Sorbus torminalis*) in compartment G2 (See appendix I 6.2) which is of great conservation value in this location.

Ground flora for the woodland areas is fairly sparse as is to be expected. The only notable difference is in the area at the entrance to the site that was cleared of Ash in 1999. This contains species that might typically be associated with woodland, for example Bugle, Soft Rush (*Juncus effusus*) and Wood Speedwell (*Veronica montana*).

When the pond was dug in 2004, the earth dug from the pond was spread over the woodland floor, which would likely suppress a significant amount of woodland flora. Photos from the following year show that very little ground flora had returned. The reason for this is unclear and no Countrycare Staff remain from that period. Grasses have begun growing on this area and was cut in September 2020 with the intention of trying to establish a woodland glade.

Scrub - The areas of scrub form an interface between the woodland and the grassland around the perimeter of the site. There are also two areas of scrub in the middle of the site. The scrub consists of common species such as Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Some of this scrub is now periodically cut back as part of the management since it is encroaching onto the valuable open grassland habitat.

Grassland - Areas of grassland form clearings within the woodland and are notable for their distinct changes in ground flora. The diversity of plant species to be found here appears to be strongly influenced by the acid substrate and even a history of managing the encroaching scrub. There are a number of sedges including Glaucous sedge (*Carex flacca*) indicative of a grassland/heathland environment. There are also a number of meadow flowers for example Yarrow (*Achillea millifolium*), Ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) and fine grasses such as Red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and Timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*) associated with established grassland/heathland communities.

In 2006 there was a patch of *Calluna vulgaris* (Ling heather) in compartment S4 (see Appendix 1 6.2), indicating that at least part of this site was at one time a remnant of Essex heathland. Unfortunately this has now disappeared from the area. Attempts were made in 2020 to re-establish this area of heather, but it will likely not a short process.

2.2.2 Fauna

A formal survey of fauna has not been undertaken on this site; therefore information on this is limited at present. Common species of butterfly reported by officers are Speckled Wood (*Pararge aegeria*), Small White (*Artogeia rapae*) and orange tip (*Anthocaris cardamines*). Gatekeepers (*Pyronia tithonus*) have also been reported at the site in the past. One species of dragonfly has been reported, Ruddy Darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*) and one species of damselfly, Common Blue (*Enallagma cyathigerum*). There is great potential for further biological monitoring work to be carried out.

Newts, probably Common Spotted, were found under logs near the pond.

Reptile surveys were carried out for the first time in 2020 with 10 sheets of roofing felt placed around the meadow areas. Although 3 mats went missing and no.5 was moved, the findings were that there a population of breeding Slow-worms on Home Mead. Locals also reported that a large Grass Snake (*Natrix sp.*) was found in the Debden Hall extension land in August 2020.

2.2.3 Communities

Home Mead comprises a surprising number of different vegetation communities. One major habitat type is rough unimproved acid grassland and scrub, which makes up about 80% of the site. Some areas are quite open and free from scrub, whilst other areas of grassland are more enclosed. It is these grassland/scrub areas that contain the highest diversity of plants and potentially invertebrates. It is also worthwhile pointing out that these types of communities are now relatively rare within Essex. The remaining 20% of the site comprises young woodland that is described in 2.2.1 and ranges from secondary woodland through to scrub.

3.0 Cultural Information

3.1 Historical

Chapman & Andre 1777 show that the land once belonged to Debden Hall Estate (see Appendix I, map 6.3). The Loughton Tithe map for 1830 shows the current boundaries to the site already in place, marked by a hedge (see Appendix I, map 6.4). The 5.25 acres of 'Home Mead', as it was then called, was then under the ownership of Mr J. Bills and used purely as grassland. As the land is peripheral to Epping Forest, it is possible it was at one time 'forest waste'.

Top soil was removed from the surface of the site in the 1950's in preparation for building. Anecdotal evidence suggests a ridge of soil was left down the middle of the site. The land was never built on and in 1955 fell into the ownership of Chigwell Urban District Council (CUDC). In 1976 CUDC merged with a few other councils to form Epping Forest District Council. In 1999 Epping Forest Countrycare took over the management of Home Mead. In 2004 it became a Local Nature Reserve and in 2009 it was selected as a Local Wildlife Site.

3.2 Land use

Current land use is for amenity and nature conservation. Today the site is mainly used by local dog walkers and recreationists

3.3 Obligations

3.3.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

The Act protects all wild birds from nest destruction, killing (except in certain cases) and injuring. Schedule 1 listed birds are given special protection in these respects and additional protection in that such birds may not be disturbed whilst building a nest or whilst in, or near a nest, nor any dependant young be disturbed. A licence is also required by Natural England for photography of nesting birds.

The Act also makes it an offence to kill, injure, or take any bat etc.... A number of other animals listed in section 5

of the Act are also given special protection and include the Great Crested Newt. Schedule 8 refers to protection of plants.

3.3.2 The Control of Weeds Act 1959

The Act requires the following plants are controlled:

Creeping Thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Curled Dock (*Rumex crispus*), Ragwort (*Senecio jacobea*) and Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*).

3.3.3 Occupiers Liability Act 1957

The Act requires that the occupier take all responsible measures to protect any persons visiting the site, including trespassers. In practice this will mean that parts of the site that are accessible are made reasonably safe, and that unsafe areas i.e. the deep water are made inaccessible or assigned as unsafe. Potentially dangerous man-made features are considered to engender a greater duty of care than natural features.

3.4 Past Management

The past management history of the site before it was acquired by CUDC is unclear. Countrycare first became involved with the management of Home Mead in 1999 and clearance work took place around the entrance and along the pathways.

Volunteers took out Birch, Hawthorn and Blackthorn from more open areas on the north east of the site to maintain the grassland area. Patches of scrub were left immediately adjacent to the main central scrub area. Scrub was also removed from existing pathways around the site. Contractors took out poles of Ash mainly from around the entrance on the western side, leaving some Oak to grow on.

Between 2006 and 2011 the grasslands were managed by cutting once a year. Selective scrub clearance took place over the whole site. Oak were thinned in compartments G1, S3, W1 and W2. A hardened path was constructed around the site in 2008 and interpretation boards were installed in 2009.

Since the last management plan the work carried out on Home Mead has mainly been grassland and scrub maintenance. A fence was installed along the Boundary between Home Mead and the Debden Hall Estate in 2012. For a full list of tasks since 2011 please see Appendix II 7.2.

4.0 Aims and Operations

4.1 Aims

- 4.1.1 Maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the woodland.
- 4.1.2 Maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the grassland.
- 4.1.3 Maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the scrub.
- 4.1.4 Promote the regeneration of Ling Heather.
- 4.1.5 Maintain and improve access to Home Mead LNR for all the community and Promote educational value and public awareness of Home Mead LNR.

4.2 Operations (Refer to compartment map in Appendix I 6.2)

4.2.1 Maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the woodland

- 4.2.1.1 Selective thinning of Oak in compartments W1 and W2 will allow more light through the canopy

facilitating the growth of ground flora. It will also reduce competition between trees allowing for healthier trees to thrive. No more than 5 trees per year will be felled. Leave cut material as deadwood habitat.

4.2.1.2 Monitor pond in compartment W1 and carry out clearance work around pond edge when necessary.

4.2.1.3 The hedgerow trees planted in approximately 2005 should be cleared around to give a better chance to grow.

4.2.1.4 Hedgerow H2 was laid during this period.

4.2.2 Maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the grassland

4.2.2.1 The grassland in G1 and G2 will be managed by cutting once a year in July. The arising's will be left to drop seed and then raked up and removed to a compost pile on-site. Select areas will be left as refuge strips for invertebrates. These areas will be cut the following year and different areas left un-cut. The arising's will be removed to prevent nutrients leaching back into the soils. If left they create a layer of thatch which reduces light levels to the ground and prevents germination of the less competitive wildflower species.

4.2.3 Maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the scrub.

Scrub is a much-underrated habitat for birds and invertebrates alike. It is therefore important to keep partial coverage of scrub on the site.

4.2.3.1 The scrub in S1 will be cut back leaving a barrier along the boundary to New Oak Lodge. Opening up this area will make the entrance more inviting and discourage fly tipping of garden waste. Select trees will be left in this area.

4.2.3.2 H1 in compartment S1 will be laid in the winter of 2016/17.

4.2.3.3 The central area of scrub (compartment S2) will be coppiced on a 5 year rotation. One fifth of this section will be cut every 5 years. Where necessary, fencing will be installed to protect regrowth from browsing fauna. This was trialled in 2012 with success.

4.2.3.4 The scrub in compartment S3 will be maintained as a woodland edge habitat and cut back where necessary to prevent scrub encroachment onto the grassland.

4.2.3.5 The scrub in Compartment S5 will also be removed to extend the grassland habitat. Select trees will be left in this area.

4.2.4 Promote the regeneration of Ling Heather.

4.2.4.1 The scrub in compartment S4 will be removed completely and the top soil scraped off. Historically this area had Ling Heather growing. This is a rare plant in West Essex and as such should be encouraged where found. If this operation is successful more scrub will be removed to in W2 to facilitate its spread.

4.2.5 Maintain and improve access to Home Mead LNR for all the community and Promote the educational value and public awareness of Home Mead LNR.

4.2.5.1 The hardened path around the site provides access all year round to the site. This path frequently suffers from encroachment by rough grasses. The path will be sprayed when necessary to kill off the encroaching vegetation. The vegetation will then be removed from the path.

4.2.5.2 Countryside furniture will be checked and maintained regularly. This includes the 2 benches in compartment G1 and the kissing gate and field gate in S1. A new bench was installed in G2 in September 2020 with the thought that this bench would be more easily accessible for all users than the 2 benches at the top of G1.

4.2.5.3 Where practical, events will be held on the nature reserve with local groups and schools. This is not

always possible due to lack of parking but small groups or school parties where a mini bus has been arranged would be appropriate.

4.2.5.4 The Nature Reserve is promoted on the Epping Forest District Council website and will continue to be so. Volunteer days will continue to be run at the site both to raise awareness for it and to get practical management completed.

5.0 Work Schedule

5.1 Key

Key			
1	Jan, Feb, Mar	S	Staff
2	Apr, May, Jun	V	Volunteers
3	Jul, Aug, Sep		
4	Oct, Nov, Dec		

5.2 Work Programme: Five Year Period

Projects	2020				2021				2022				2023				2025			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.2.1.1	S			S	S			S	S			S	S			S	S			S
4.2.1.2	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4.2.1.3	V				V				V				V				V			
4.2.1.4								V												
4.2.2.1			V				V				V			V					V	
4.2.3.1				V																
4.2.3.2				V																
4.2.3.3												V								
4.2.3.4								V								V				
4.2.3.5																V				
4.2.4.1	V																			
4.2.5.1		S				S				S				S				S		
4.2.5.2	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4.2.5.3	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
4.2.5.4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

Appendix 1 – Map Coverage

- 6.1 Site Location and Boundary
- 6.2 Compartment Map
- 6.3 Chapman and Andre
- 6.4 Tithe map

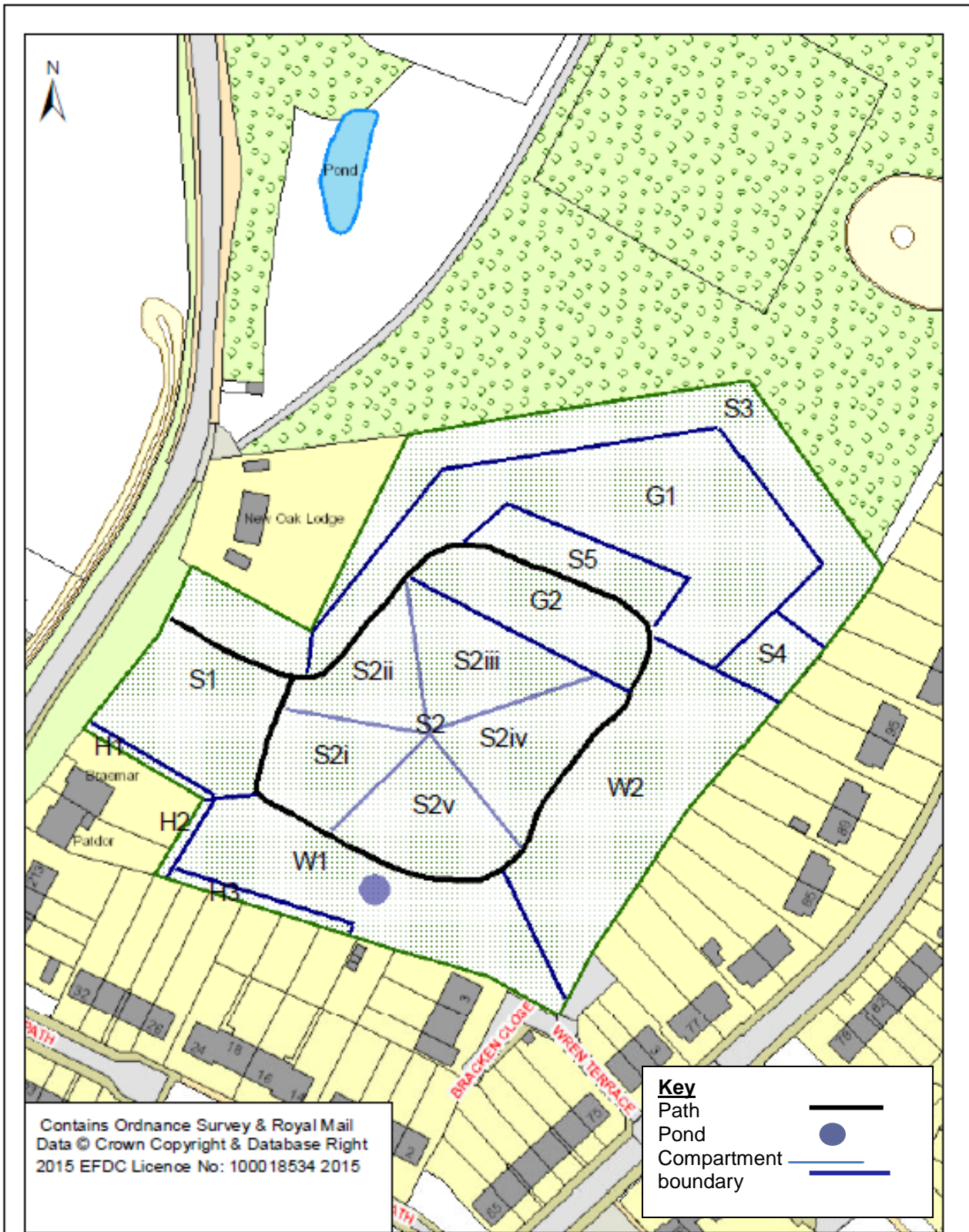


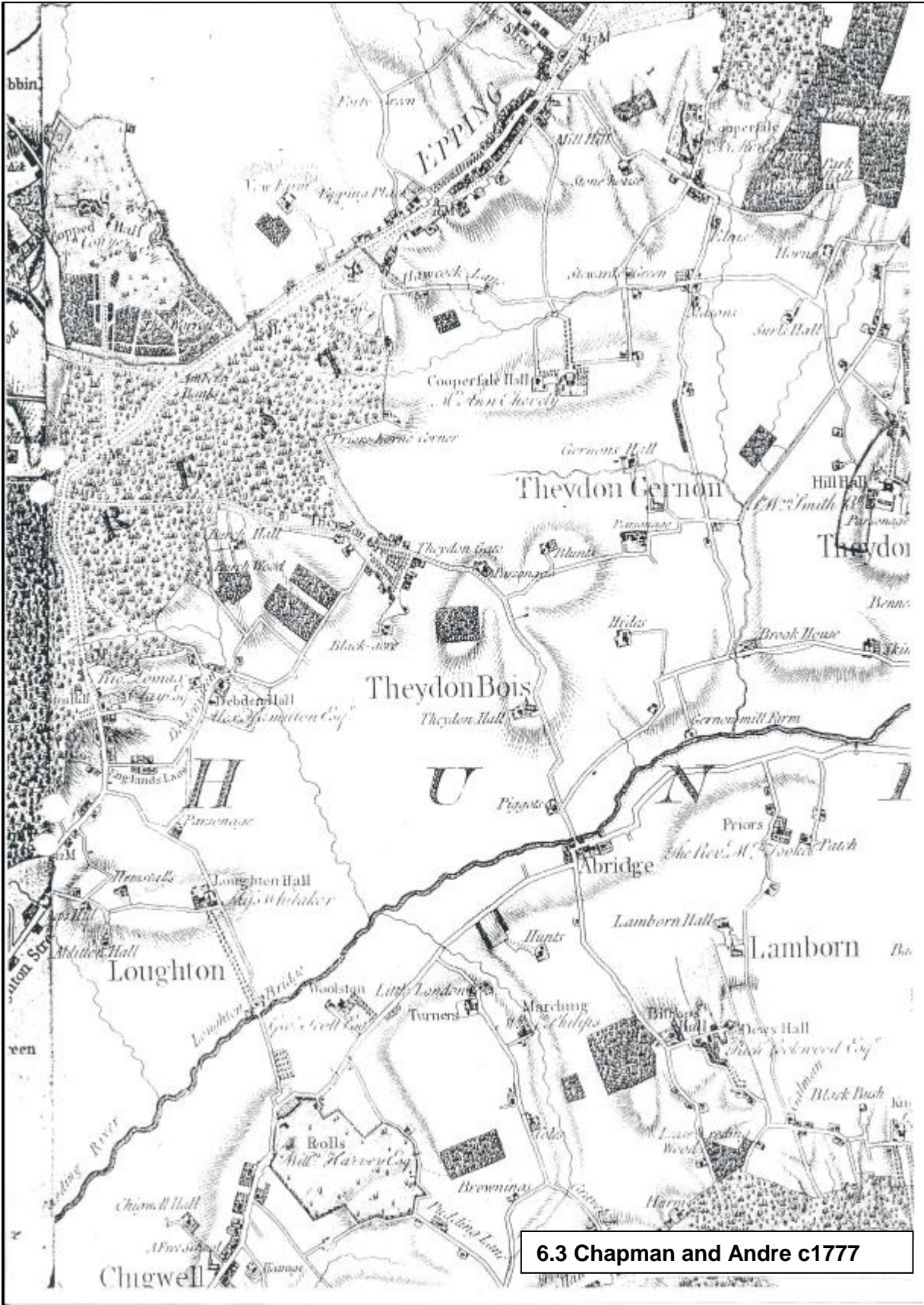
6.1 Site Location and Boundary

Date: 22/12/2015

Scale: 1:2,500

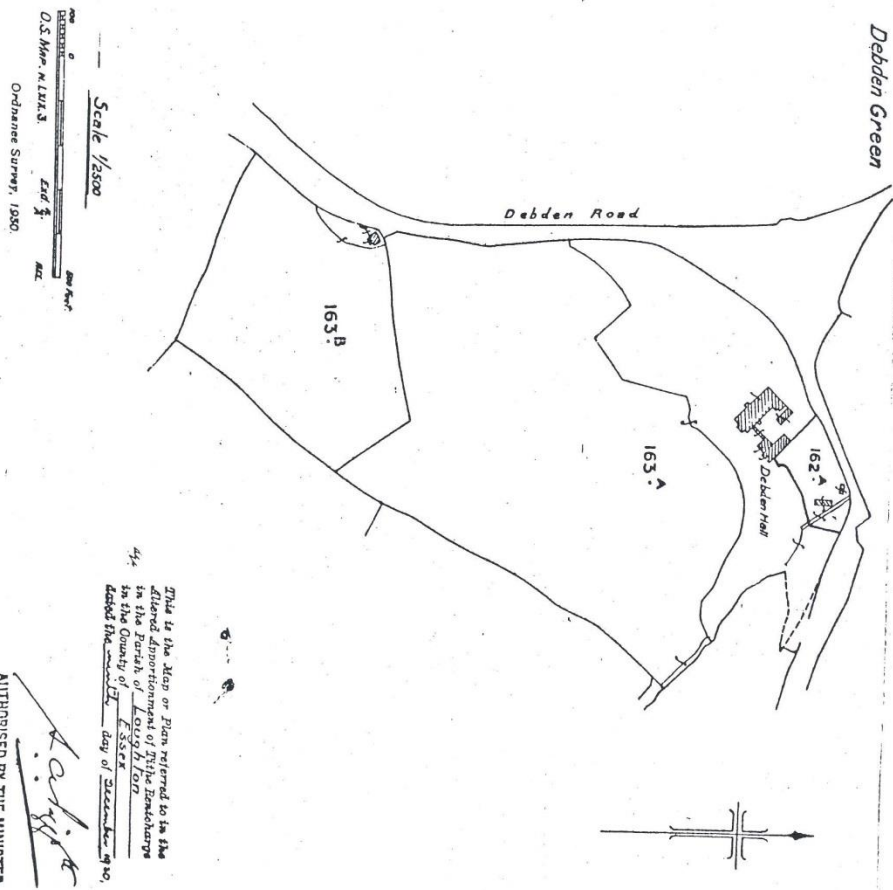
Name: arcgis





6.3 Chapman and Andre c1777

6.4 Tithe Map



THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Landowners	-Numbers referring to of Allotment	Quantities in Statute Measure.	Altered amount of Pendings apportioned upon the several lands and to whom payable				-Prychick-	-Prychick-	Remarks.
			Payable to Queen Anne's Bounty	A.	B.	C.			
Austin, John Giles	163A	16 1 5	8	4	21	33074			
Bills, J.	163B	5 - 25	2	12	6	NOA1.			
Roberts, C. and Roberts, - (Married Woman)	163A	- 2 7	-	5	3	Necessity			
	TOTALS	21 3 37	11	1	11			Revised quantity.	

Noted in Alaska Appointments 10.12.30. Compared

Appendix II – Other information

7.1 Species List

7.2 Task list for 2011-2015

7.1 Species List

Wildflowers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
Butcher's-broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Common Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Creeping Cinqufoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> agg
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieraceum</i> agg.
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Himalayan Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>
Hoary Ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>
Lesser Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ling Heather	<i>Calluna Vulgaris</i>
Lords and Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Marsh Thistle	<i>Cirsium palustre</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Orpine	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Perforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Smooth Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Smooth Tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>
Spanish Bluebell	<i>Scilla hispanica</i>
Square Stalked St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Three Nerved Sandwort	<i>Moehringia trinerva</i>
Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolium</i>
Tormentil	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
White Dead Nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>
Wood Avens	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Wood Dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>
Wood Speedwell	<i>Veronica montana</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millifolium</i>

Grasses, Sedges, Rushes and Ferns

Common Name	Scientific Name
Annual Meadowgrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barren Brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>
Broad Buckler Fern	<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common Bent	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>
Common Woodrush	<i>Luzula cf multiflora</i>
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Creeping Soft-grass	<i>Holcus mollis</i>
Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>
False Brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
False Oatgrass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>
Hairy Brome	<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>
Kentucky Bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonium aviculare</i>
Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Meadow Fescue	<i>Festuca pratensis</i>
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perene</i>
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>
Rough Meadowgrass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>
Sheep's Fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Timothy Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Trees and Shrubs

Common Name	Scientific Name
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Atlantic Ivy	<i>Hedera helix hibernica</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleija davidii</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Common Ivy	<i>Hedera helix helix</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus agg</i>
Evergreen Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Field Rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Heather (Ling)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Hybrid Black-poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Wild Cherry (Gean)	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

7.2 Task List 2011-2015

Date	Activity
06/01/11	Clearing compartment S2iii
21/03/11	Cleared area in preparation for fence
04/04/11	Putting down mats for wildlife
11/04/11	Prepare fence for volunteer day
14/04/11	Volunteer day: Erecting fence
28/04/11	Volunteer day: Fencing, clearing hardened path and around tree guards and hedgerow
19/05/11	Installed 10 posts and cut back hawthorn in compartment G1 and S3
27/06/11	Wiring fence
28/06/11	Wiring fence
18/08/11	Grass cutting, raking and fence construction
20/10/11	Scrub Clearance
01/11/11	Tree felling in compartment 2
17/11/11	Fence construction & scrub clearance opposite pond.
12/01/12	Finished Fence and cleared blackthorn.
15/08/12	Pre cut meadow for volunteer day
16/08/12	Volunteer day: installed new deer fence chestnut pailing, cut and raked off
12/09/12	Finish off installation of chestnut pailing fence
21/08/13	Cut Meadow.
22/08/13	Raked off grass installed new sign
13/11/13	Pre cut meadow for volunteer day
14/11/13	Volunteer day: Cleared bramble from hedge planting raked grass cleared pond
09/01/14	Volunteer day: Cleared area near pond burnt brash from previous task
01/09/14	Pre-cut for volunteer day
02/09/14	Volunteer day: raking grass from mowing
15/01/15	Volunteer day: knocked back scrub encroaching onto meadow area
05/03/15	Volunteer day: Cleared blackthorn left of kissing gate entrance and between meadow and hardened path
19/08/15	Volunteer day: raking meadow

11/04/2019	Volunteer Day: Digging up Pendulous Sedge and Laurel, fixing deer fence
16/07/2019	Paths and some meadows strimmed. Much of G1 left for insects and flowering plants.
18/07/2019	Volunteer Day: Raking meadows, digging up pendulous sedge (W1/W2), digging up Variegated Archangel
23/07/2019	Police remove Cannabis plants from reserve boundary with houses of Grosvenor Drive/Bracken Close/Wren Terrace
13/02/2020	Volunteer Day: Installing 2 new bins, clearing area of S4 for heather regen, replacing 1 bench top, cleaning both noticeboards, installing small fenced off area, putting out reptile mats.
24/09/2020	Volunteer Day: Installed new bench on lower meadow, opened new glade opposite to the pond, cut and raked lower meadow, cleared a small area of Conservation Area.