St Stephen Parish Council Payments March 24

27Mar2024	B/P to: Brown	DEPOSIT REFUND	-100
27Mar2024	B/P to: Choudhury	DEPOSIT REFUND	-250
13Mar2024	B/P to: A1 Security	ST STEPHEN PC	-1290.38
27Mar2024	B/P to: AC & JM Ruffhead	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-72
27Mar2024	B/P to: B R Boatwright	INV. 1552	-960
07Mar2024	B/P to: Benchmark Design	INV. BQ1737	-14509.2
27Mar2024	B/P to: Bourne Amenity Ltd	INV. 230684	-1998
27Mar2024	B/P to: Caprin Ltd	INV. 57864	-115.2
13Mar2024	B/P to: Castle Water Ltd	TECB00009019	-213.57
07Mar2024	B/P to: CGRA	AC2727A6-0012	-360
27Mar2024	B/P to: Complete Fire Prot	INV-278808	-96
27Mar2024	B/P to: Complete Fire Prot	INV-278809	-48
27Mar2024	B/P to: Complete Fire Prot	INV-278810	-126
27Mar2024	B/P to: Complete Fire Prot	INV-278807	-48
27Mar2024	B/P to: Complete Fire Prot	INV-278806	-180
27Mar2024	B/P to: D KERRY	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-72
27Mar2024	B/P to: DAVID YATES	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-72
07Mar2024	B/P to: DC Payroll Service	INV. 1572	-48.56
07Mar2024	B/P to: DCA Security Syst	DCA-11936	-216
27Mar2024	B/P to: E WHITTAKER	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-72
07Mar2024	B/P to: EES	INV. 13159	-1847.47
27Mar2024	B/P to: F & R Cawley Ltd	ACC. 704492	-568.43
13Mar2024	B/P to: Fleet Line Markers	SI237132 C03630	-1354.34
07Mar2024	B/P to: Fry	DEPOSIT REFUND	-100
13Mar2024	B/P to: Glendale	INV. GC483-2014GC	-1708.44
07Mar2024	B/P to: Groundtrax	INV. 9820	-2988.24
13Mar2024	B/P to: HCC Debtors	H022407429	-863.96
27Mar2024	B/P to: HCC PENSIONS - LGP	85217	-5706.17
27Mar2024	B/P to: HMRC PAYE	951PB00104440	-5777.78
13Mar2024	B/P to: KOMPAN LIMITED	INV. 251696	-58.28
13Mar2024	B/P to: Legal & General	G 74283-122	-707.83
27Mar2024	B/P to: Mr Aaron S Jacob	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-54
27Mar2024	B/P to: Mrs Ajanta Hilton	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-90
27Mar2024	B/P to: N W TYNDALEÂ	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-54
27Mar2024	B/P to: Parish Online	26UG008-0008	-420
27Mar2024	B/P to: Posturite Limited	ACCOUNT NO:SSPC001	-1580.17
07Mar2024	B/P to: Pritchard	DEPOSIT REFUND	-250
27Mar2024	B/P to: PSRA	GRANT PAYMENT	-280
27Mar2024	B/P to: Rentokil InitialUK	K77/70015953/1520	-64.24
27Mar2024	B/P to: Richard Curthoys	CLLR ALLOWANCE	-72
13Mar2024	B/P to: Ricoh UK Ltd	INV.102426320	-82.94
13Mar2024	B/P to: Scott & Sons Ltd	STEPHEN	-3202.42
27Mar2024	B/P to: St Stephen PC L A	TRANS FROM UNITY	-10000
27Mar2024	B/P to: St Stephen PC L A	TRANS FROM UNITY	-10000
07Mar2024	B/P to: Substance	INV. 2024-495	-25
13Mar2024	B/P to: Substance	ST STEPHEN PC	-15
13Mar2024	B/P to: TEAM Safety Servic	INV. 007633	-600
13Mar2024	B/P to: Total SportsGround	INV-0922	-960
13Mar2024	B/P to: Trade LIK	6331640007673478	-101.61
101/1012024	D/T to. Haue on	0001040007070470	
27Mar2024	B/P to: Travis Perkins	3796 AKE359	-659.05
27Mar2024 27Mar2024 27Mar2024	B/P to: Travis Perkins B/P to: W E Berriman	3796 AKE359 CLLR ALLOWANCE	-659.05 -90
27Mar2024 27Mar2024 27Mar2024 27Mar2024	B/P to: Travis Perkins B/P to: W E Berriman B/P to: W PRYCE Â	3796 AKE359 CLLR ALLOWANCE CLLR ALLOWANCE	-659.05 -90 -72

St Stephen PC Card purchases Jan-Mar24

No	Date	Ref.	Details	Debit	Credit	R	Details
13266	30/03/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	15.38	3 R	iPhone 11 Cases, Tempered Glass Screen protector & shipping
13264	30/03/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	235.00) R	iPhone for Senior grounds person
13257	24/03/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	69.00) R	Cordless vacuum cleaner for PC
13254	22/03/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	333.19	9 R	Pressure Whirlaway 18" Rotary Flat Surface Cleaner-grounds
13262	19/03/2024	CC SolentTools Inv. 339238	Planer blades & sanding belts	0.00	26.8	5 R	Planer blades & sanding belts - Jasim
13191	18/03/2024	TRANS UT/Lloyds Corporate Card	TRANS UT/Lloyds Corporate Card	770.68	0.00) R	Balance payment DD
13261	13/03/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	33.00) R	Dehumidifier and refill tablets for SSS
13282	11/03/2024	T&A Architectural Ironmongery	Purchase Payment	0.00	80.76	3 R	Items for fire door instalation in PC Tennyson Hall
13269	11/03/2024	CC TSSC The Safety Supply Comp	Defibrillator adult pads for GWP	0.00	69.84	4 R	Defibrillator adult pads for GWP
13270	07/03/2024	CC HSDonline Order:4786058	Replacement strap for GW baby change unit	0.00	10.00) R	Replacement strap for GW baby change unit
12909	04/03/2024	Monthly fee AF	LLoyds Corporate Card Monthly fee AF	0.00	3.00) R	LLoyds Corporate Card Monthly fee AF
12908	04/03/2024	Monthly fee SH	LLoyds Corporate Card Monthly fee SH	0.00	3.00) R	LLoyds Corporate Card Monthly fee SH
12940	27/02/2024	SLCC	Purchase Payment	0.00	90.00) R	CC SLCC Introduction to CiLCA fee - AF
12918	27/02/2024	CC JT AtkinsonInv.#11045110789	Buckler Safety Boots for Jasim	0.00	66.49	ЭR	Buckler Safety Boots for Jasim
12935	26/02/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	6.98	3 R	Sugar sashets for PC (ordered 500, received 1000)
12933	25/02/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	17.28	3 R	Marking tape for trees - GWP woodland project
12902	16/02/2024	TRANS UT/Lloyds Corporate Card	TRANS UT/Lloyds Corporate Card	520.38	0.00) R	Balance payment DD
12938	15/02/2024	CC Granwax Shop Inv. 1809	Granwax Swift Low Foam floor cleaner for scrubber dryer	0.00	27.48	3 R	Granwax Swift Low Foam floor cleaner for scrubber dryer
12931	13/02/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	8.29	9 R	High power magnet for Jasim
12937	12/02/2024	SLCC	Purchase Payment	0.00	144.00) R	CC SLCC ILCA qualification fee JOB
12929	09/02/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	5.94	4 R	Milk pots for PC coffee machine
12920	09/02/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	4.2	5 R	Rustins Plastic Wood Teak - Orton Hall Floor
12960	08/02/2024	CC Metal Mania Inv. 29839	Alterations required to the new chair trolleys, Alteratio	0.00	170.27	7 R	Alterations required to the new chair trolleys, Alteratio
12949	06/02/2024	CC Flagmakers INV196528	CC Flagmakers INV196528 - 0.01 p overcharge to balance card	0.00	0.03	1 R	CC Flagmakers INV196528 - 0.01 p overcharge to balance card
12917	06/02/2024	CC Flagmakers INV196528	2 x Union flags 180 cm x 90 cm	0.00	223.69	9 R	2 x Union flags 180 cm x 90 cm
12694	02/02/2024	Monthly Fee AF	Lloyds Corporate Card Monthly Fee AF	0.00	3.00) R	Lloyds Corporate Card Monthly Fee AF
12693	02/02/2024	Monthly Fee SH	Lloyds Corporate Card Monthly Fee SH	0.00	3.00) R	Lloyds Corporate Card Monthly Fee SH
12692	31/01/2024	CC Argos Trans ID. 250750026	PC Electric Hob + delivery - Amanda's card	0.00	95.95	5 R	PC Electric Hob + delivery - Amanda's card
12696	22/01/2024	CC Amazon - Coffe cups	Paper cups for coffee machine PC for hirers	0.00	50.56	5 R	Paper cups for coffee machine PC for hirers
12695	22/01/2024	CC Amazon - White Vinegar	White vinegar for TMV, kettles - cleaning and descaling	0.00	12.99	9 R	White vinegar for TMV, kettles - cleaning and descaling
12688	18/01/2024	CCT&AArchitect	Door closer, draught exc, engraved signs PC	0.00	157.56	6 R	Door closer, draught exc, engraved signs PC
12671	16/01/2024	TRANS UT/Lloyds Corporate Card	TRANS UT/Lloyds Corporate Card	1096.00	0.00) R	Balance payment DD
12707	12/01/2024	Amazon discount applied	Purchase Payment	0.00	16.09	9 R	White board pens/ discount applied to this purchase by Amazon
12719	11/01/2024	Amazon	Purchase Payment	0.00	16.49	ЭR	Highlighters, staples for staple gun and Samsung charging cable
12715	11/01/2024	Amazon discount applied	Purchase Payment	0.00	6.64	4 R	iPhone charging cables/ discount applied to this purchase by Amazon
12691	04/01/2024	CC Instrotech Inv. 262634	Recalibration of PAT testing kit - Amanda's card	0.00	75.60) R	Recalibration of PAT testing kit - Amanda's card
12685	02/01/2024	CC StovoldConstBarnetWeld	Welding gas - Amanda's card	0.00	82.50) R	Welding gas - Amanda's card
12336	02/01/2024	Monthly fee AF/SH	LLoyds Corporate Card Mnthly fee SH/AF, LLoyds Corporate	0.00	6.00) R	LLoyds Corporate Card Mnthly fee SH/AF, LLoyds Corporate
	01/01/2024		B/Fwd Balance	0.00	1090.00)	

St Stephen-PC DD Payments Jan-Mar24 02Jan2024 Direct Debit (SADC COUNCIL TAX) 08Jan2024 Direct Debit (BRITISH GAS) E Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) S 08Jan2024 12Jan2024 Direct Debit (GOCARDLESS) ŀ Ś 15Jan2024 Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) 15Jan2024 Direct Debit (SADC COUNCIL TAX) 15Jan2024 Direct Debit (SADC COUNCIL TAX) Direct Debit (LLOYDS BANK PLC) Ę 16Jan2024 Z 16Jan2024 Direct Debit (SAGE SOFTWARE LTD) Direct Debit (CORONA ENERGY RETA) 17Jan2024 Ľ Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) 22Jan2024 Ś 23Jan2024 Direct Debit (SECOM PLC) Direct Debit (TOTALENERGIES G&P) 25Jan2024 Direct Debit (GOCARDLESS) 26Jan2024 ł Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) S 29Jan2024 29Jan2024 Direct Debit (GOCARDLESS) ŀ 01Feb2024 Direct Debit (H3G) ő Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) 05Feb2024 Ś 12Feb2024 Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) 9 16Feb2024 Direct Debit (LLOYDS BANK PLC) F 16Feb2024 Direct Debit (SAGE SOFTWARE LTD) 19Feb2024 Direct Debit (CORONA ENERGY RETA) Ľ 19Feb2024 Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) S 20Feb2024 Direct Debit (TOTALENERGIES G&P) 23Feb2024 Direct Debit (SECOM PLC) 26Feb2024 Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) S 28Feb2024 Direct Debit (GOCARDLESS) ł Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) 04Mar2024 Ś Direct Debit (H3G) 04Mar2024 ő 08Mar2024 Direct Debit (GOCARDLESS) H 18Mar2024 Direct Debit (CORONA ENERGY RETA) Ľ 18Mar2024 Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) Direct Debit (LLOYDS BANK PLC) 18Mar2024 Z 18Mar2024 Direct Debit (SAGE SOFTWARE LTD) 20Mar2024 Direct Debit (TOTALENERGIES G&P) 25Mar2024 Direct Debit (FUEL CARD SERVICES) S 25Mar2024 Direct Debit (SECOM PLC) Direct Debit (GOCARDLESS) ŀ 28Mar2024 28Mar2024 Manual Credit - Handling Charge Service Charge 31Mar2024

	7051089	-961
BGL0425915-0409010		-50.34
SHO331470		-14.4
HERTSCOM-26T6A79M0	2	-43.07
SHO331470		-89.53
	7021936	-404
	9135020	-152
5563140145418408		-1096
ZJVE5KQ		-289.2
D000091216C2401151		-1337.29
SHO331470		-44.8
	619077	-52.09
	1174013	-2268.4
HERTSCOM-26T6A79M0	2	-33.28
SHO331470		-113.98
HERTSCOM-26T6A79M	2	-1120.47
985630447301200029		-25
SHO331470		-32.92
SHO331470		-23.34
5563140145418408		-520.38
ZJVE5KQ		-289.2
D000091216C2402151		-1722.64
SHO331470		-100.87
	1174013	-2831.08
	619077	-52.09
SHO331470		-104.15
HERTSCOM-26T6A79M0	2	-1120.47
SHO331470		-109.91
985630447301200030		-45
HERTSCOM-26T6A79M0	2	-38.26
D000091216C2403141		-1320.19
SHO331470		-43.13
5563140145418408		-770.68
ZJVE5KQ		-289.2
	1174013	-2061.15
SHO331470		-200.8
	619077	-52.09
HERTSCOM-26T6A79M0	2	-1120.47
		-0.3
		-69.9

Item for Submission to: St Stephen Parish Council Full Council Date of Meeting:18 April 2024

Agenda Item	To consider and agree waiting list priority for allotment
2324/127 (c)	plot holders

1. Purpose

To consider and agree the waiting list priority for existing plotholders who request additional plots.

To consider and agree council directions for offering vacant plots on sites while awaiting the outcome of the options study.

2. Introduction

The council maintains a waiting list for plots at all three of our sites. Priority is given to parish residents. Several existing plotholders are on the waiting list for additional plots, these are usually for a specific plot.

3. Current Position

Park Street Lane

6 people on the waiting list, all from the Parish, 2 are on the list for other sites, 1 person is already a plot holder at the site.

Tippendell Lane

13 people on the waiting list, 8 from the Parish, 6 are on the list for other sites, 3 people are already plotholders at the site.

Watford Road

14 people on the waiting list, 3 from the Parish, 5 are on the list for other sites, 2 people are already plot holders at the site.

Overall

26 people are on the waiting lists, 13 are in the Parish of which 5 are already plotholders.

Item for Submission to: St Stephen Parish Council Full Council Date of Meeting: 18 April 2024

Agenda Item	To consider and agree the option for the purchase of
2324/127 (e)	the tractor

1. Purpose

To consider and agree new tractor options

2. Introduction

A new tractor has been budgeted for 2024/2025. Four quotes have been obtained and the Grounds Team have trialed three options.

3. Options Price Totals are Net plus VAT

Option 1 Kubota£32,990 plus flail £3,550 total Net £36,540Horsepower of 40 is a concern as might be too low for the workOption 2 Iseki£38,350 plus flail total £4,582 total Net £42,932Well known make, horsepower of 46 is enough for the workOption 3 Kioti£42,586 plus flail £4,048 total Net £46,634New to dealer, concern over availability of spare partsOption 4 John Deere£48,250 plus 1.6m flail £8,100 total Net £56,350Well known make, expensive

4. Financial and Legal Comments

Note: Trade in quotes received are between £6K to £7.5K but it is believed it may be possible to obtain a higher amount if sold privately

RECOMMENDED that the Council:

- i. Consider and agree to purchase option 2 as it offers the best value for money, quality and features for the work required.
- ii. Suspend standing orders and financial regulations to enable the purchase be made without going to tender if required

Report of Senior Grounds Person Date 15 April 2024



To be completed by the plan author:			
Woodland or Property name	St Stephen Parish Council woodlands		
Woodland Management Plan case reference	1694139		
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland Yes			
Plan author name Gilles Sauvestre – Maydencroft Ltd		d	

For FC Use only:				
Plan Period (dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)	Approval Date:		Approved until:	
Five Year Review Date				

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision



UK Forestry Standard 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.

	UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Author check ☑
1	Plan Objectives: Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, and environmental objectives will be achieved.	 Management plan objectives are stated. Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes
2	Forest context and important features in management strategy: 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.	 Management intentions communicated in Sect. 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) Sect. 2. Management intentions should take account of: Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (Sect. 4) Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (Sect. 5). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in Sect. 7. 	Yes
3	Identification of designations within and surrounding the site: For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	 Survey information (<i>Sect. 4</i>) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (<i>Sect. 6</i>) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes
4	Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re- assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.	 Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (<i>Sect. 4</i>). Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 	Yes
5	Consultation: Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.	 Stakeholder engagement is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in <i>Sect.</i> 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. 	Yes
6	Plan Update and Review: Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	 A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan. Sect. 8 is completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective. 	Yes



Section 1: Property Details

Woodland Property Name		St Stephen Parish Council woodlands		
Name	St Stephen Parish Council	Owner	Tenant	
Email	matt@ststephen-pc.gov.uk	Contact Number	01923 6814	443
Agent Name (if applicable)		-		
Email	-	Contact Number	-	
County	Hertfordshire	Local Authority	St Albans C District Cou	City and Incil
Grid	TL 133 026 (Blackgreen Wood)			
Reference (e.g. ST	TL 147 037 (Park Street Embankment)	Single Business Identifier	107145626	
625 /85)	TL 140 049 (St Julian's Wood)			
	1	Total: 11.55ha		
What is the	e total area of this woodland	Blackgreen Wood: 6.21ha		
manageme	ent plan? (In hectares)	Park Street Embankment: 1.17ha		
		St Julian's Wood: 4.17ha		
You have included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this woodland management plan?		Yes		
		Map 1: Location of the woodlands		
You have line this woodla	isted the maps associated with and management plan? (PLEASE	Map 2: Designations and habitats		
NOTE: Google Maps/ images of maps will not be accepted because they are copyright protected and should not be used commercially without the appropriate licencing from Google).		Map 3: Hazards, constraints and public access		
		Map 4: Stand types		
		Map 5: Management		
Do you inte	end to use the information within	Felling Licence Yes		Yes
associated	Inventory and Plan of Operations	Thinning Licence Yes		Yes
to apply fo	r the following?	Woodland Regeneration Grant No		

Forestry Commission	
You declare that there is management	
control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?	Yes
You agree to make the woodland management plan publicly available?	Yes

Section 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). (Suggest 300 words max)

The long term vision for St Stephen Parish Council woodlands is:

- Three woodlands with diverse tree and shrub species, ages and stand structures, providing good resilience to climate change, pests, diseases and any disturbance likely to occur in the future, supporting a thriving and rich biodiversity,
- Three woodlands with extensive public access where pleasant landscapes and safe footpaths are maintained for the enjoyment of the local community,
- Three woodlands where the ancient semi-natural features (such as veteran trees, woodbanks, flora) and traditional management techniques (such as coppicing and pollarding) are preserved.

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	To enhance the woodlands' environmental value and their resilience to climate	
	change, pests, diseases and other disturbances.	
2	To maintain and preserve the ancient semi-natural woodland, historic and	
	archaeological features (veteran trees, woodbanks, flora, etc.), and traditional	
	management techniques (such as pollarding and coppicing).	

СY,	Forestry Commission
No	. Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
3	To maintain and improve the attractiveness of the woodland for public recreation
	and enjoyment
4	To keep native and non-native invasive species under control
5	To achieve early diagnosis of potential threats such as diseases, invasive species
	and other pests and to take appropriate measures to mitigate them.



Section 3: Plan Review – Achievements

Use this section to identify achievements made against previous plan objectives. This section should be completed at the 5 year review and could be informed through monitoring activities undertaken.

Not applicable

Section 4: Woodland Survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints i.e. designations.

4.1 Description

Brief description of the woodland property:

Blackgreen Wood (near Bricket Wood, Herts):

The woodland is now a 6.2ha isolated relic of a former larger wooded area (Blackgreen Wood, Blackboy Wood, Bricket Wood, etc.) which used to cover hundreds of acres. The woodland is now surrounded by residential areas, urban fringe landuse and roads (including the M25 motorway). The wood has been under the parish council ownership since 2006 and has open public access. It is crisscrossed by public and permissive footpaths, and is a Local Wildlife Site. It is also covered by a blanket TPO.

The ancient semi-natural woodland is dominated by sessile oak standards (mixed with pedunculate oak, ash, wild cherry, etc.) and hornbeam coppice (mixed with hazel). In the past fifteen years, the overstorey has been thinned and the coppice progressively brought back into rotation over approximately one third of the woodland, after decades of no management. Areas of overmature coppice and dense overstorey are still present. Thick and tall holly also covers extensive areas of the woodland, suppressing the coppice species and the ground flora. This is a real threat to the conservation of a biodiverse woodland. Other invasive species (rhododendron, laurel, variegated archangel) are also found scattered in the woodland. Ancient woodland flora, historic woodbanks and old coppice stools can be found throughout the woodland.

St Julian's Wood (near Chiswell Green, Herts):

The woodland is a 2.5ha wood, isolated from other woodlands for more than a hundred years. It is under the parish council ownership. It sits at the top of a gentle hill in the angle between two major highways (A414 and North Orbital Road). The woodland is now surrounded by popular and busy recreational areas (football grounds, grassland and semi-improved grassland managed as hay meadow, a community centre, a large car park). The landscape is largely suburban with some arable, recreational and urban fringe land use. The wood has open public access, and is crisscrossed by permissive footpaths. A cycle



Forestry Commission

western boundary. St Julian's Wood is a Local Wildlife Site.

In this ancient semi-natural woodland, the overstorey is dominated by pedunculate oak, beech, ash and wild cherry. The hornbeam and hazel coppice makes up most of the understorey, alongside elder, holly, field maple and hawthorn. In the past twenty years, limited areas of overstorey and coppice have been managed. Much of the woodland is still quite dense and mostly managed to keep it safe for the public, with overmature coppice and a simplified structure. Holly is less frequent than in Blackgreen Wood, but could still be of concern in the years to come. Heavy laurel control has been carried out in the past but this invasive species can still be found scattered in the woodland. Ancient woodland flora, historic woodbanks, an ancient Holloway, veteran trees and old boundary coppice stools can be found throughout the woodland. An important marl pit can be found at the northern tip of the woodland.

Several small blocks of broadleaved plantations (ash, oak, wild cherry, field maple, sweet chestnut) are scattered in the vicinity of the main block of ancient semi-natural woodland and are included in this management plan. Some of them have been recently thinned and coppiced.

Park Street Embankment (near Park Street, Herts):

This block covers an approx. 250m-long stretch of the embankment of the disused Midland Railway Park Street branch, from its junction with the Abbey Line railway at its south-eastern end, to the A5183 at its north-eastern end. Used to carry building materials during the construction of the Midland Main Line in the 1860s, this branch was closed between 1883 and 1898. Rising several metres above the surrounding residential areas and playground, the embankment is crossed in the middle by a public footpath, and an intermittent footpath runs along its top. The embankment is currently owned by the St Albans City and District Council, with a long-term lease benefiting the St Stephen Parish Council (with full management). Efforts are underway to transfer ownership of the embankment to the St Stephen Parish Council, a process that is currently in progress. Most of the block is located within Park Street and Frogmore Conservation Area.

The embankment is densely covered with large hawthorns, as well as scattered holly, yew, wild cherry and mature oaks (especially in its western part). It is likely that the current vegetation results from the progressive natural colonisation of the embankment following closure of the railway line. Ground flora is rather scarce.



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 <u>Magic website</u> and the <u>Forestry Commission Land Information</u> <u>Search</u>.

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
Biodiversity - Designations				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	No	-	No	-
Special Area of Conservation	No	-	No	-
Tree Preservation Order	Yes	1a	Yes	2
Conservation Area	Yes	3a	Yes	2
Special Protection Area	No	-	No	-
Ramsar Site	No	-	No	-
National Nature Reserve	No	-	No	-
Local Nature Reserve	No	-	No	-
Other (please Specify):	Yes	1a,2a	No	2
Notes	 SSSI: Moor Mill Quarry, West and Bricket Wood Common are the closest SSSI, 350 north and 530m south of Blackgreen Wood. Tree Preservation Order: The entirety of Blackgreen Wood is under a blanket TPO. Park Street embankment is adjacent to another area covered by a TPO, but is not under the TPO. Conservation area: Park Street embankment is located within the Park Street and Frogmore Conservation Area Other: Blackgreen Wood and St Julian's Wood are 			

I	Feature	Within Woodlan d(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiv	/ersity - <mark>Europ</mark>	<u>ean Protecte</u>	d Species		
Bat	Species (if known)	Likely	all	-	The presence of bats has been recorded in the area. Woodland Wildlife Toolkit refers to Barbastelle, Noctule, Soprano Pip- istrelle, Brown Long-eared bat. Prior to any felling work, the area should be surveyed from the ground for potential bat roosting sites. If any are seen, the tree, together with its neighbours,



					Should be excluded from the
					work area. The timing of the work in areas of high bat roost potential should be kept to late Summer/early Autumn to minimise the risk of disturbance. The 'European Protected Species in Woodland' field guide gives useful recommendations regarding woodland management and bats.
Dormouse	2	Νο	-	-	Record from 1985 for a 2km grid area, but not since. Presence unlikely given the size of the woodlands, although possible given the presence of
					coppice, including hazel coppice. A protocol for undertaking woodland management in England where dormice are present: https://assets.publishing.service. gov.uk/government/uploads/syst em/uploads/attachment_data/file /806960/PROTOCOL_Dormouse_ May_2019_v4.0_FINAL.pdf The dormouse conservation handbook: https://ptes.org/wpcontent/uploa ds/2014/06/Dormouse- Conservation-Handbook pdf
Great Cre	sted	No	-	-	Record from 1998 for a 1km grid
Newt					area, but not known for site. Presence unlikely (no ponds in the woodlands).
Otter		No	-	-	
Sand Liza	rd	No	-	-	
Smooth S	inake	No	-	-	
Natterjac	k Toad	No	-	-	
Biodiversi	ty – <u>Prior</u>	ity Species			
<u>Schedule</u> <u>1 Birds</u>	Specie s:	Yes	all	_	Raptors possibly use these woods for nest sites. A ground-based survey of raptor nests should be done before any felling takes and if any nests are noted the tree, together with its neighbours will be excluded from the work area. For most bird species, the timing of the works should be confined to post nesting season, i.e. September to February.



					Woodland Wildlife Toolkit refers to: Garden Warbler (breeding),
					Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (breeding), Spotted Flycatcher
					(breeding), Willow Warbler
					(breeding), Woodcock
					(breeding), Lesser Reapoli (wintering) Lesser Spotted
					Woodpecker (wintering),
					Woodcock (wintering).
Mammals (Red	Not	-	-	Not surveyed
Squirrel, W	/ater	surveyed			
vole, Pine	Marten				
Reptiles (a	rass	Not	_	_	Not surveyed
snake, add	er,	surveyed			,
common liz	zard				
etc)					
Plants		Not	-	-	Bluebells (<i>Hyacinthoides non-</i>
		surveyed			woodland indicators such as
					Anemones (Anemone nemorosa)
					are present in St Julian's Wood
					and Blackgreen Wood.
					Woodland Wildlife Toolkit refers
					to Lily of the Valley in St Julian's
					Wood.
Fungi/Liche	ens	Not	-	-	Not surveyed
,		surveyed			
Invertebra	tes	Not	-	-	Not surveyed - Woodland Wildlife
(butterflies	,	surveyed			loolkit refers to:
moths, bee	etles				- St Julian Wood = Stag Beetle, White Admiral White-letter
etc)					Hairstreak
					 Park Street Embankment =
					Grizzled Skipper, White
					Admiral, White-letter
					Hairstreak
					- Blackgreen Wood = Purple
					Emperor, while Admiral, White-letter Hairstreak
Amphibian	s (pool	Not	-	-	White letter Hunstreak
frog, comm	non	surveyed			
toad)		-			
Other (plea	ase	Not	-	-	
Specity):		surveyed			
Historic En	vironmer	It			



Forestry Commission

Scheduled	No	-	-	
<u>Monuments</u>				
<u>Unscheduled</u>	No	-	-	
<u>Monuments</u>				
Registered Parks	No	-	-	
and Gardens				
Boundaries and	Yes	all	-	Boundary trees (often old coppice
<u>Veteran Trees</u>				stools) can be found in
				Blackgreen Wood and St Julian's
				Woou. Veteran trees are present but
				rather rare in the three
				woodlands.
Listed Buildings	No	-	-	Several listed buildings are
				located in the vicinity of the
				woodlands (especially Park Street
				embankment), but none will be
				management activities.
Burial Grounds	No	-	-	
Other (please	Yes	all	3	St Julian's Wood: possible
Specify):				trackway of Roman origin, old
				pits, woodbanks.
				Blackgreen Wood: earthworks
				including difficiles and ballks.
				Park Street Embankment is an
				approx. 250m-long stretch of the
				embankment of the disused
				Midland Railway Park Street
Landssano				branch, built in the 19th century.
National Character	Area (please	Snecify):	111 – Nor	thern Thames Basin
National Park	No	-	-	
Area of	No	-	_	
Outstanding				
Natural Beauty				
Other (please	Yes	all	-	The woodlands fall within Watling
Specify):				Chase Community Forest area.
				Small scale grants may be
				available.
	No		2	Pricket Wood Common line at the
CROW Access	NO	_	Z	western and southern edges of
				Blackgreen Wood (but outside
				the woodland)
Public Rights of	Yes	all	3	Public footpaths cross both
<u>Way (any)</u>				Blackgreen Wood and Park Street
				Embankment



Forestry Commission

Other Access	Yes	all	3	Permissive footpaths and open
Provision				access in Blackgreen Wood and
				St Julian's Wood.
				Cycle path adjacent to St Julian's
				Network.
				Large car park near St Julian's
				Wood.
				The open grounds surrounding St
				Julian's Wood and bordering Park
				Street Embankment to the north
				public access.
Public	Yes	1a, 2a	-	Volunteers (Friends) groups used
Involvement				to be involved in Blackgreen
				Wood and St Julian's Wood
				management (access
				activities recently ceased but
				could resume soon.
				Public events used to be regularly
				held to promote wood and its
				management and could resume
				operations being carried out
Visitor	Yes	1a, 2a	3	Several interpretation boards
Information		,		have been set up in Blackgreen
				Wood and St Julian's Wood.
Public Recreation	Yes	all	3	Public and permissive footpaths,
Facilities		-		benches.
Provision of	Yes	2a	-	A school holidays project is being
Learning				St Julian's Wood
Opportunities	Vac			Compfired littering deg fouling
Anti-social Rehewieur	res	dll	-	Campines, intering, dog fouring,
Benaviour				marl pits, etc.
Other (please	No			
Specify):				
Water				
Watercourses	No	-	-	
Lakes	NO	-	-	
Ponds	INO No -	-	-	
Other (please	res	Ta	3	Ditches can be found around
Specify).	1	1	1	Diackyreen wood.



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	1a,2a	2	St Julian's Wood and Blackgreen Wood are both Ancient Semi- Natural Woodlands (ASNW)
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	No	-	-	
Semi-natural features in PAWS	No	-	-	
Lowland beech and yew woodland	No	-	-	
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes	1a,2a , 2b, 2c	-	
Upland mixed ash woods	No	-	-	
Upland Oakwood	No	-	-	
Wet woodland	No	-	-	
Wood-pasture and parkland	No	-	-	
Other (please Specify):	No	-	-	
Non Woodland Habitat Types		1	1	1
Blanket bog	No	-	-	
Fenland	No	-	-	
Lowland calcareous grassland	No	-	-	
Lowland dry acid grassland	No	-	-	
Lowland heath land	No	-	-	
Lowland meadows	No	-	-	
Lowland raised bog	No	-	-	
Rush pasture	No	-	-	
Reed bed	No	-	-	
Wood pasture	No	-	-	
Upland hay meadows	No	-	-	
Upland heath land	No	-	-	
Unimproved grassland	No	-	-	
Peat lands	No	-	-	
Wetland habitats	No	-	-	



Other (please Specify):	Yes	3a	-	Park Street
				Embankment is a dense shrubby habitat resulting from the recent natural colonization of the former railway embankment



4.4 Structure

branches

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 (Broadleaf, Conifer, Coppice, Intimate Mix)	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure (even/uneven)	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Coppice with standards – broadleaved species	77%	Uneven	Blackgreen Wood and St Julian's Wood
Even-aged plantations – broadleaved species	13%	Even	St Julian's Wood (progressively transformed in coppice with standards)
Shrubs with scattered standards – broadleaved species	8%	Even	Park Street Embankment
Open areas or scattered trees	3%	-	Park Street Embankment

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



Even-aged woodland - tidy but of low diversity



15 | Management Plan Template | I&R Team | 05.10.2022

V3.2



Section 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). Use the simple Risk Assessment process below to consider any potential threats to their woodland(s) and whether there is a need to take action to protect their woodlands. **Note:** To add more tables, Copy the table and Paste below.

5.1 Risk Matrix

5 2 Dlant Hoalth

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.

	High	Plan for Action	Action	Action
Impact	Medium	Monitor	Plan for Action	Action
	Low Monitor		Monitor	Plan for Action
		Low	Medium	High
		Li	ikelihood of Presence	2

Threat	Ash dieback (Chalara fraxinea)			
Likelihood of High				
presence				
Impact	Medium			
Response	Ash is present in Blackgreen Wood and St Julian's Wood, but is always mixed with other species and never makes up the majority of the stands. The dieback of most ash trees in the woodlands will definitely reduce the woodlands diversity, but will not have dramatic impacts on the landscape or the woodland structure.			
	However, ash trees are present along public and permissive footpaths, as well as woodland boundaries. These trees could cause safety problems in case of dieback. Ash trees will be monitored near footpaths and boundaries, in order to proactively take appropriate measures to protect the safety of workers and the public frequenting the area.			
	The proportion of non-ash species should also be increased in ash- rich stands, by favouring the retention of other species during thinning operations and/or by restocking.			



Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	High
Response	Acute Oak Decline has been confirmed in the woodlands, and has been reported to the Forestry Commission. Survey, record, monitor and manage accordingly, e.g. by taking declining trees into consideration when marking up for thinning operations, by managing safety issues, and by maintaining a diverse mix of species in the woodland. Resources to manage acute oak decline, especially guidance on how to fell and process infected trees, are available online (forestresearch.gov.uk).

Threat	Oak Processionary Moth
Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	Medium
Response	OPM has not been identified in St Stephen Parish Council woodlands, but has been observed in the surrounding area (including around the council's office buildings) and is likely to colonize the woodlands in the next few years given its current trend of expansion. Oaks will be monitored and any sightings will be reported via Tree Alert. Appropriate safety work will be carried out where needed and possible. Temporary closure of some footpaths or woodlands can also be considered in case of danger for the public.

5.3 <u>Deer</u>	
Species - Likelihood of	Muntjac – high Roe – medium Other species – low
Impact	Medium
Response	Even if Muntjac is present (at least at Blackgreen Wood), deer presence seems to be rather moderate in the woodlands due to their location in a rather dense suburban area. The successful coppice regeneration in the woodlands as well as the presence of young saplings (including oak) tends to show that deer impact is rather low (at least until recently). However, given the importance of bringing more coppice back into rotation and diversifying the ages and structures in the stands in the years to come, coppice regrowth and natural regeneration should be monitored and appropriate measures taken in case their growth is not satisfactory.



Considering the difficulty of controlling deer in such heavily frequented
woodlands, mitigation measures could be temporary deer fencing and
brash baskets in the newly coppiced areas, and individual shelters
around saplings/seedlings (naturally regenerated or planted).

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	Medium
Response	Grey squirrel damage (to bark) can be observed in all the woodlands, however the lack of trees in the diameter/age range targeted by squirrels makes it hard to assess their potential impact when the regenerating coppice and saplings reach these diameters and ages. Grey squirrel is also likely to have an impact on the regeneration of nut producing species. Given the importance of increasing the species diversity, age range and structural diversity in the woodlands, grey squirrel impact must be kept low so as not to jeopardize the management efforts. Grey squirrel impacts should be monitored and control measures such as culling and trapping should be carried out if necessary

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat	Rabbit
Likelihood of	Medium
presence	
Impact	Medium
Response	Monitor impact. Protect coppice regrowth and saplings/seedlings (cf
	5.3 – Deer). Consider rabbit control.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat	Wet and soft soils
Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	Medium
Response	The woodland soils can get very wet at certain times of the year. Works involving "heavy" machinery such as timber extraction should only be undertaken under drier conditions (usually from late Spring to early Autumn).



Threat	Pollution incidents
Likelihood of	Low
presence	
Impact	Low
Response	Ensure all fuels, oils and chemicals are stored in work vehicles at all times. Refuelling should be done at the vehicle and away from watercourses and water bodies. All machinery with hydraulic hoses should carry an oil spillage kit.

5.7 Environ	imental
Threat	Holly
Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	High
Response	 Holly is a native and common species in many English woodlands, providing dense cover, nesting and hibernation opportunities, and food for birds and small mammals. It can also act as a visual and noise barrier along residential boundaries and roads. However, in some woodlands, holly can sometimes be found at extreme densities and heights. In these areas, holly overgrows the coppice, compromises natural regeneration and suppresses ground for the second seco
	flora, jeopardising in time the species diversity, age range and structural diversity in the woodlands, and, as a result, their biodiversity and resilience. This situation can be found in extensive areas of St Stephen Parish Council woodlands, especially in Blackgreen Wood but also to a lesser extent in St Julian's Wood and in Park Street Embankment. In these areas, holly should be drastically reduced by cutting, root removal and/or chemical treatment to bring it back to a density and heights that do not compromise natural regeneration, coppice growth and the development of ground flora. Holly can be left at a higher density along the roads and residential boundaries as a visual and sound barrier, keeping in mind that from these areas, holly should be monitored and controlled areas. In other areas, holly should be monitored and controlled, keeping it at a density and a height that do not compromise natural regeneration, coppice growth and ground flora development.



Holly control should be carried out before any sylvicultural activity is
undertaken in a given area, considering the difficulty of doing it
afterwards (in the dense regrowth of target species, coppice, etc.).

Threat	Invasive species
Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	High
Response	The woodlands are located in a densely populated suburban area and are often bordered with private gardens. Garden escapes of invasive species are highly likely (e.g. presence of Variegated archangel, Rhododendron and Laurel in Blackgreen Wood). Their development can have severe impacts in time on the woodland diversity.
	Fly-tipping and the disposal of garden waste in the woods must be strongly discouraged by appropriate signage and communication with the local community.
	The presence of invasive species will be monitored and actions will be taken to urgently and permanently control these species (chemical treatment, uprooting, etc.).

Threat	Fire
Likelihood of	Medium
presence	
Impact	Medium
Response	The lighting of campfires should be discouraged in the woodlands (especially in Blackgreen Wood where an area seems to be regularly used for this purpose), given the risk that the fire will spread and damage the flora, coppice regrowth, seedlings, etc. The risk of fire spreading into the woodlands is increasing with the likelihood of prolonged periods of drought caused by climate change. Ensure the local fire brigade are given a map of the woodlands showing the best entrance points together with any areas of surface water that could be used if needed.

Threat	Plastic pollution
Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	Medium



Response O th w T a	Old plastic shelters and spirals are present in the woodlands. Some of them are deteriorating and are likely to cause plastic pollution in the woodlands.
	The shelters and spirals should be collected and disposed of
	appropriately as soon as they are redundant.

Threat	Wind	
Likelihood of	Medium	
presence		
Impact	Medium	
Response	Blackgreen Wood is rather flat with a low wind hazard risk. Park	
Wood Embankment vegetation is overall too low to suffer much fro		
	wind. However, St Julian's Wood seems more vulnerable to wind	
throw given its exposed location at the top of a hill.		
As a general rule when thinning stands, the side facing the pre		
	winds should be kept as windfirm as possible by retaining windfirm	
	trees and not opening too large gaps. Dense graded shrubby fringes	
	can also help reduce the risks of windblows.	

5.8 Social	
Threat	Public access
Likelihood of presence	High
Impact	Medium
Response	The woodlands (especially St Julian's Wood and Blackgreen Wood) are well used by local people as there many public and permissive footpaths crossing the woodlands.
	Along footpaths passing through or adjacent to the woodlands (especially where ash is present), trees will be regularly inspected for safety and dangerous trees or limbs will be removed.
	Appropriate measures (such as signage and labour resources) will be taken when any work is carried out to ensure the safety of the visitors.
	Trampling can have an important impact on soils (compaction), ground flora (including bluebells) and natural regeneration/planting, especially in St Julian's Wood where the muddy soils and high public usage result in widened footpaths, the multiplication of desire footpaths and widespread trampling by both walkers and dogs. Authorized footpaths should be clearly marked, and, where necessary and possible, should be made more accessible (drier and flatter surface,



clear delimitation). The public should be excluded from areas of natural
regeneration and planting, and should be informed about the impacts
of trampling and the guidance for conservation of the soils, flora and
regeneration.
Developing a denser understorey and ground flora (by coppicing,
thinning the overstorey, planting) can also dissuade people from
leaving the dedicated footpaths.

Threat	Anti-social behaviour
Likelihood of	High
presence	
Impact	Medium
Response	Anti-social behaviours are frequent in the woodlands: littering, dog fouling, unauthorized trail biking in the marl pits, campfires, etc. These behaviours should be monitored and adequate measures should be taken to mitigate them (for example maintenance and improvement of existing signage, maintenance of dog bins and bins for rubbish, organisation of litter-picking activities with the local community, etc.).

5.9 Economic	
Threat	Timber markets
Likelihood of	Medium
presence	
Impact	Low
Response	Generating revenue from timber is not the primary focus of the council's woodland management. Firewood is often offered to the local community, and a mobile sawmill is occasionally utilized to produce boards for internal purposes. While timber income would be appreciated to help offset management expenses, fluctuations in timber markets are not expected to significantly affect woodland management strategies.

Threat	Lack of species, structural and age diversity
Likelihood of	Medium
presence	
Impact	Medium
Response	Age and structural diversity have been improved by recent coppicing, thinning and planting operations, especially in Blackgreen Wood, but



some areas in the woodlands are still quite homogeneous with a lack of understorey and younger standard trees.
Coppicing and thinning operations should continue in Blackgreen Wood, should resume in St Julian's Wood and should be introduced in Park Street Embankment to maintain and improve age and structural
diversity. Where natural regeneration and coppice regrowth fail despite appropriate protection measures, and there is a risk of lasting loss of shrub and tree cover in the woodland, planting should be carried out before competing vegetation such as bramble takes over. Woodland edges should also be managed to maintain or create graded margins like the existing ecotone along the north-western edge of St Julian's wood.
Species diversity is rather good in all the woodlands. Coppicing and thinning operations will continue to promote the natural regeneration of diverse species by allowing more light to reach the ground.
Appropriate maintenance such as respacing will help encourage species diversity in the natural regeneration.
Where natural regeneration of standard species and coppice regrowth are not satisfactory in terms of species diversity, enrichment planting should be used to diversify the species mix.
When thinning the overstorey, tree selection should also aim to maintain or increase species diversity.



Section 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 Objective / Feature	Management Intention
To enhance the woodlands' environmental value and their	
resilience to climate change, pests, diseases and other disturbances.	The woodlands' environmental value and resilience will be improved by maintaining and developing the woodlands' species, ages and structural diversity. The main activities to carry out to achieve these objectives are to:
	 bring back coppice into rotation, coppicing small blocks at a time to mitigate visual impact, but large enough so that the levels of light and the temperature at ground level can promote a dynamic coppice regrowth: in Blackgreen Wood, up to 30% (1.2ha) of the remaining mature coppice (4ha) will be harvested in two or more stages during the management plan period. Areas where coppice crowns have grown into the standards' canopy should be harvested first. Prior any harvesting to be undertaken, holly control will be carried out to allow managers to make appropriate management decisions (coppicing, restocking, etc.). In St Julian's Wood, approx. 25% of the mature coppice will be harvested in one coupe during the management plan period, where the hornbeam coppice is densest and overmature.
	enough, retaining few coppice stems, so that the light levels are sufficient to promote a dynamic coppice regrowth.
	In the plantations surrounding the main block of woodland, coppiceable



 species such as field maple and sweet chestnut should be systematically cut to produce a dense understorey. In Park Street Embankment, approx. 30% of the hawthorn will be progressively coppiced during the management plan period to initiate a rotational regeneration cycle (e.g.: 10% every three years). Following the first cut, the regrowth should be monitored, before extending the operation. A few hawthorns should regularly be retained to progressively transform into older then veteran trees. When old coppice stools (and pollards) have not been managed for decades, graduated coppicing can be undertaken by retaining one or a couple of stems on the stool. The retained stems will then be removed a few years later, when the regrowth from the previously cut stems is satisfactory. This can help mitigate the "shock" undergone by the coppice stool, and make sure they survive the operation. However, this must not lead to retaining too many stems in the coppiced area, which would prevent sufficient levels of light to reach the ground and the stools, hindering the development of the ground flora and the regeneration of the stools.
 thin the overstorey above the coppiced areas so that enough light can reach the ground and promote the coppice regrowth as well as the natural regeneration of standard species: over approx. 75% of the working area, 30% maximum of the overstorey canopy will be removed to bring dappled light to the ground (thinning), over approx. 25% of the working area, small groups of overstorey trees will be felled to increase the light reaching the



ground and promote the regeneration of light demanding species (regeneration felling).

 the density of standards varies across the woodland, and dieback has been observed in all species (including oak). This must be taken into account so as not to deplete the overstorey excessively. Where coppice is dense, no thinning or regeneration felling will be required.

In the plantations at St Julian's Wood, the overstorey should also be thinned for the benefit of the coppiced trees, as well as to promote a better air flow in the canopy, limiting the risk of spreading fungal diseases such as ash dieback. However, given the small size of the plantation blocks, regeneration felling should not be carried out in these areas.

increase species diversity, for example by appropriate respacing operations allowing species-diverse seedlings and saplings to thrive in the regenerating areas. Where natural regeneration and coppice regrowth are not sufficient in terms of density and species diversity despite appropriate protection measures, and could lead to a lasting loss of shrub and tree cover in the woodland or a reduction in species diversity, planting should be carried out before competing vegetation such as bramble takes over. This should allow the introduction of more diverse broadleaved native species such as Small leaved lime and Wild service tree, and increase the frequency of existing species such as Field maple. maintain and create more graded woodland

edges such as the one along the northwestern edge of St Julian's Wood. This is particularly relevant for the eastern and southern edges of St Julian's Wood main



	block, and around the broadleaved plantations. These shrubby ecotones (which should be approx. 10m wide) should be cut in rotation to avoid their development into a more mature and more homogeneous woodland. Deer and grey squirrel impacts should be monitored, implementing control activities if
	the levels of impact begin to affect the woodlands' successful regeneration and growth.
	Whenever possible considering public safety, both standing and fallen deadwood will be retained during harvesting and safety operations. Monoliths can be created.
To maintain and preserve the ancient semi-natural woodland, historic and archaeological features (veteran trees, woodbanks, flora, etc.), and traditional management techniques (such as pollarding and coppicing)	Archaeological features (woodbanks, ditches), veteran trees and important landscape features will be mapped and their presence as well as appropriate protection measures will be notified to any contractor working in their vicinity.
	Necessary management activities, such as haloing of veteran trees, pollarding, or removing vegetation putting these features at risk will be undertaken.
	Coppicing operations (and pollarding where relevant) will continue to be carried out to maintain these traditional management techniques.
	The ancient woodland boundaries with their banks and their old and remarkable coppice stools and pollards will be maintained or restored by laying, coppicing, pollarding the existing features, and replanting with native species where required.
To maintain and improve the attractiveness of the woodland for the public recreation and enjoyment	Using CCF (Continuous Cover Forestry) principles will reduce the visual impact of harvesting upon the landscape, avoiding over- large openings and sudden, large-scale changes. The appropriate and gradual management of edges will also contribute to the diversity and attractiveness of the landscape.



	Appropriate signage and additional labour resources will be used to ensure the safety of the visitors and neighbouring residents when sylvicultural and management operations are undertaken.
	Regular safety inspections will be carried out, especially along footpaths, boundaries and in areas with ash, and appropriate safety works will be undertaken in order to minimize risks for woodland visitors and neighbouring residents from diseased and dangerous trees.
	In St Julian's Wood, an accessible footpath with a laid surface, limiting the widening of the existing footpaths by walkers who try to avoid muddy areas, should be built to mitigate the impacts of trampling on soil and flora. Restricting access for people off the designated should also be considered.
To keep native and non-native invasive species under control	<u>Holly:</u> in the areas where holly is most invasive, it should be drastically reduced by cutting, root removal and/or chemical treatment to bring it back to a density and height that do not compromise natural regeneration, coppice growth and ground flora development. Holly can be left at a higher density along the roads and residential boundaries as a visual and sound barrier, bearing in mind that from these areas, holly will rather quickly re- colonise the controlled areas. In these areas, it is also possible to cut holly without removing its roots or treat it chemically, so that the dense multi-stems regrowth acts as a better low-height barrier.
	In other areas, holly should be monitored and similarly controlled. Holly control should be carried out before any sylvicultural activity is undertaken in a given area
	Other invasive species: the presence of invasive species such as rhododendron, laurel or variegated archangel will be monitored and



	immediate action will be taken to permanently remove them from the woodland before they can spread. This can be done by mechanical (cutting, uprooting) and/or chemical (herbicide spraying or capsules) operations.
	Fly-tipping and the disposal of garden waste in the woods must be strongly discouraged by appropriate signage and communication with the local community.
To achieve early diagnosis of potential threats such as diseases, and pests, to take appropriate measures to mitigate them.	Diseases and pests will be regularly monitored, and appropriate measures will be taken to limit their spread where possible (removal of diseased trees, chemical or mechanical control, etc.).



Section 7: Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to <u>Operations</u> <u>Note 35</u> 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
All	St Stephen				
	Parish Council				
All (CA and TPO)	St Albans City				
	and District				
	Council				
All	Neighbours				
All (Local Wildlife Site)	Herts and				
	Middlesex				
	Wildlife Trust				
All	Herts Historic				
	Environment				
	Unit				
All	Herts Ecological				
	Record Centre				



Section 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	Indicator of	Method of	Frequency of	Responsibility	Assessment Results
To enhance the woodlands' environmental value and their resilience to climate change, pests, diseases and other disturbances.	Area of woodland coppiced and thinned Length of shrubby ecotone managed or created	Assessment Data collated in annual management report	Annually	Forest manager	
	Number of trees and species replanted / number of seedlings/saplings and species respaced Deer and Grey	Deer and	Every three	Forest manager	
	squirrel impact and activity levels	Grey squirrel Habitat Impact and	years		



		Activity Assessment			
To maintain and preserve the ancient semi-natural woodland, historic and archaeological features (veteran trees, woodbanks, flora, etc.), and traditional management techniques (such as pollarding and coppicing).	Number of veteran trees released from competing vegetation Area of woodland coppiced, number of pollards re- pollarded Length of restored woodland boundaries (coppiced, laid, etc.) Number of incidents involving	Data collated in annual management report	Annually	Forest manager	
	the degradation of ancient semi- natural woodland, historic and archaeological features				
To maintain and improve the attractiveness of the woodland for the public recreation and enjoyment	Average area of coppice harvested annually (CCF principles)	Data collated in annual management report	Annually	Forest manager	



	Number of safety inspections carried out, and subsequent safety work undertaken. Number of accessible footpaths built in St Julian's Wood				
To keep native and non- native invasive species under control	Area of invasive vegetation control work carried out (or number of days spent when scattered vegetation)	Data collated in annual management report	Annually	Forest manager	
To achieve early diagnosis of potential threats such as diseases, invasive species and other pests, to take appropriate measures to mitigate them.	Number of surveys for diseases, pests and invasive species carried out in the woodlands (and result) Mitigation actions undertaken	Data collated in annual management report	Annually	Forest manager	



UK Forestry Standard woodland plan assessment For FC office use and approval only:

UKFS management plan criteria	Minimum approval requirements	Achieved	Review notes
Plan Objectives: Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, environmental objectives will be achieved.	 Management plan objectives are stated. Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes/No	
Forest context and important features in management strategy: 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.	 Management intentions communicated in Sect.6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) in Sect. 2. Management intentions should take account of: Relevant features and issues identified in the woodland survey (Sect. 4). Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (Sect. 5). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement are documented in Sect. 7. 	Yes/No	
Identification of designations within and surrounding the woodland site: For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account is taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.	 Survey information (<i>Sect. 4</i>) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (<i>Sect. 6</i>) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes/No	
Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity:	• Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency).	Yes/No	



When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re- assessed and any necessary changes made to meet UKFS requirements. Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and age range of trees, appropriate to the scale and context. Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.	 Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (<i>Sect. 4</i>). Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 		
Consultation: Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) Regulations.	 Stakeholder consultation is in line with current FC guidance, and recorded in <i>Sect. 7</i>. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. 	Yes/No	
Plan update and review: Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.	 A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan Sect. 8 is completed with 1 indicator of success identified per management objective 	Yes/No	

Approved in Principle	Name (WO or FM):	Date:
This means the FC is happy with your plan; it meets UKFS requirements.		
a) You can use it to support a CS-HT or other grant application.		
b) You do not yet have a licence to undertake any tree felling in the plan.		
Approved	Name (AO, WO or FM):	Date:

35 | Management Plan Template | I&R Team | 05.10.2022



This means FC is happy with your plan; it meets UKFS requirements, and we have
also approved a felling licence for any tree felling in the plan (where required).

Hedgerow Plan Key Twice a year Annually Ecotone 1 Ecotone 2 Ectone 3 Hedgelaying

Implementation Plan

Location

Annually

2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034

Greenwood Park															
Play Area															
Tippendell Lane Allotments															
Top car park field side															
Watford Road allotment															
Tennis court fence															
Top car park cycle track side															
A405 Boundary play area															
North close															
A405 boundary ecotone 1															
St Julians wood spinney side ecotone 1															
Cycle path to allotment ecotone 1															
St Julians wood allotment side ecotone 2															
Cycle path to allotment ecotone 2															
Watford Road Boundary ecotone 2															
Cycle path to allotment ecotone 3															
Watford Road Boundary ecotone 3															
A405 boundary meadow ecotone 3															
Hedge Laying phased installation															
Woodbury Field															
Annually															
New Hedge planting															
Park Street Lane Allotments															
Twice a Year															
Park Street Recreation Ground															
Annually															
Printally	1		I	I											
Cherry Hill															

Map 3 - Blackgreen Wood - Hazards, constraints and public access MAYDENCROft



Map 3 - St Julian's Wood - Hazards, constraints and public access MayDencroft





Map 5 - Blackgreen Wood - Management





Map 5 - St Julian's Wood - Management

MAYDENCROft



Map 5 - Park Street Embankment - Management





Task And Finish Group

Woodland Management Plan

11 April 2024

Terms of Reference:

Purpose: To agree the woodland management plan for 2024-2034.
Structure: Councillors David Yates, Bill Pryce, David Brannen and Richard Curthoys.
Assistant Clerk Amanda Feron, Senior Grounds Person Matthew Huddleston
Attended: Councillors David Yates, Bill Pryce and David Brannen.
Assistant Clerk Amanda Feron and Senior Grounds Person Matthew Huddleston.

Project Plan:

1. Background:

Full council meeting 21 March 2024:

2324/118 9(d) To nominate councillors to create a task and finish group to support the progress of the completion of the woodland management plan **Resolved:** Cllrs Brannen, Curthoys, Pryce and Yates from the Planning and Environment Committee were confirmed to form the task and finish group to support the progress of the completion of the woodland management plan 2324/118 9(e) To agree a meeting date for the woodland management plan task and finish group

Resolved: To agree the woodland management plan task and finish group meet as part of the next Planning and Environment Committee meeting

2. Review:

Discuss, amend and agree:

- Woodland management plan
- Plan of operations and plan of operations work programme

3. Considerations

- To clarify the council's vision for the future of the woodlands we manage and maintain.
- To agree the woodland plan management objectives.
- To agree the woodland plan management strategy.
- To agree stakeholders. See appendix i
- To agree communication plan with stakeholders
- To agree communication plan for the community
- To make a recommendation to Full Council to agree the woodland management plan 2024-2034.
- To make a recommendation to Full Council to amend the wording of the strategic plan in relation to green spaces.

Appendix i

Stakeholders Hertfordshire County Council

Assistant Clerk April 24

St Albans District Council Herts Wildlife Trust Residents' Associations Primary Schools Forestry Commission

Outcomes:

1)To clarify the council's vision for the future of the woodlands we manage and maintain. woodland management plan 2.1, agreed.

2) To agree the woodland plan management objectives. woodland management plan 2.2, agreed.

3) To agree the woodland plan management strategy, S6 agreed.

- 4) To add hedgerow plan to the woodland management plan, agreed.
- 5) To agree stakeholders. See appendix I, agreed.

6) To agree communication plan with stakeholders, agreed.

Actions:

- Maydencroft as part of its contract will to liaise with the Forestry Commission about grant funding opportunities.
- Email to be sent with woodland management plan to St Albans District Council, Herts Wildlife Trust, Hertfordshire County Council.

7) To agree communication plan for the community, agreed.

Actions:

- Publish woodland management plan and hedgerow plan on website
- Promote on Facebook with a link to website
- Contact residents' associations with briefing and link to further information on website
- Contact schools to discuss future projects at Park Street Rec with How Wood and Park Street Schools and Black Green Wood with Mount Pleasant School. Current project with Killigrew School in progress.
- Explore using community engagement options study event at Greenwood Park to share woodland management and play areas plans.

8) To make a recommendation to Full Council to agree and adopt the hedgerow plan, agreed.

9) To make a recommendation to Full Council to agree and adopt the woodland management Plan 2024-2034, agreed

Action:

To amend wording of the strategic plan in relation to green spaces. To be agreed.

Review:

Assistant Clerk and Senior Grounds Person to regularly review the woodland and hedgerow management plan and make an annual report to Full Council