



# Cannon Hill Common

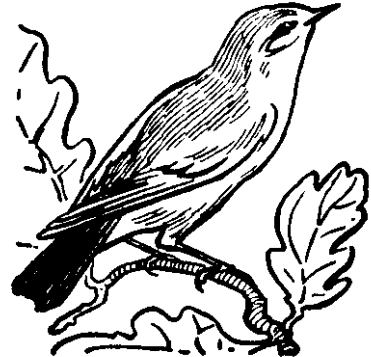
*London Wildlife Trust Reserve*

London Borough of Merton

## Management Plan

2001 – 2010

February 2001



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**Contents**

- Contents..... 2
- Part 1: General Information ..... 3
- Part 2: Description ..... 4
  - History ..... 4
  - Cannon Hill Common ..... 4
  - Vegetation..... 4
  - Fauna ..... 5
  - Natural Trends..... 5
- Part 3: Principles and Policy ..... 6
  - Site Potential ..... 6
  - Objectives ..... 6
  - General Guidelines..... 6
- Part 4: Prescription and Action..... 9
  - Compartments..... 9
    - General..... 9
    - Compartment 1 ..... 10
    - Compartment 2 ..... 10
    - Compartment 3 ..... 11
    - Compartment 4 ..... 12
  - Regular Tasks ..... 12
- Part 5: Responsibilities ..... 14
  - Management Committee ..... 14
- Appendix 1: Location..... 15
- Appendix 2: Sketch Map of Reserve ..... 16
- Appendix 3: Licence for Cannon Hill Common Nature Reserve ..... 17
- Appendix 4: Non-floristic Species Observed..... 19

This document has been re-written by Pete Guest, based on the original by Des Sussex.

## Part 1: General Information

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Name:                | Cannon Hill Common London Wildlife Trust Reserve  |
| Location:            | The Cannon Hill Common London Wildlife Trust Reserve is in the centre of Cannon Hill Common public open space in the London Borough of Merton. The Common lies to the south of Bushey Mead and east of Raynes Park and is bounded to the south-east by Cannon Hill Lane, to the south-west by Parkway, to the north-east by the Joseph Hood Recreation Ground and the north-west by Messines Playing Fields |
| Grid Ref:            | TQ 238 683  |
| Area:                | Reserve approx. 0.5ha (1.25 acres). Cannon Hill Common is 17ha (42.5 acres)   |
| Access:              | Normally closed. Access via a locked gate on the eastern boundary of the reserve  |
| Vice County:         | Surrey, 17  |
| Maps:                | BGS 1:50,000 sheet 270 South London<br>OS 1:50,000 sheet 176<br>1:25,000 sheet TQ26/36<br>1:10,000 sheet TQ26NW<br>1:1,250 sheet TQ2368SE   |
| Tenure:              | Owned by the London Borough of Merton. Licensed to LWT to manage as a nature reserve  |
| Legal Factors:       | see conditions of lease (appendix)  |
| Status:              | Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation (Grade 1)<br>Metropolitan Open Land, Local Nature Reserve<br>(in all cases as part of Cannon Hill Common)  |
| Public Right of Way: | None  |
| Information:         | LWT central office and local group  |
| Services:            | None known  |

This management plan when agreed by all parties will form an update of the licence agreement for the reserve.

## Part 2: Description

### History

The reserve lies in the centre of a wider area of public open space known as Cannon Hill Common. This site was formally opened in 1927 after public pressure against the loss of all open land in the area caused the developer, Mr Blay, to offer the land for sale to the local council. The land had been the site of an 18th Century house and grounds, which had been demolished in the late 19th Century. The site of the house was then known as the plantation and was designated as a bird sanctuary in 1929 and it is this area that is the present LWT reserve. The sanctuary was used as an adventure playground in the early 1970's but this use seems to have lasted a few years only, and resulted in the clearance of the centre of the reserve area, now designated as compartment 4. In the early 1980's Eric Flint campaigned for improvements to the lake and the reserve area, which was adopted by the LWT by licence agreement in 1986.

### Sources

Jowett, E.M. (date). *Raynes Park – A Social History*.

Denbigh, K. (date). *History & Heroes of Old Merton*.

Daly, Frances (1984). *A Management Plan for Cannon Hill Common* - unpublished.

### Cannon Hill Common

The site was named a common by the District Council when opening the site to demonstrate their intentions to maintain the land as a natural unfenced open space, but is not registered as common land. The meadow adjacent to Parkway has been managed as a hay meadow since 1976, and a further area to the north of the reserve has been similarly managed since c1990. The site includes areas of secondary woodland and a number of ancient oaks, including pollards, some of which are along the eastern boundary of the common and probably indicate the presence of ancient field boundaries. A strip of land between the Parkway meadow and the woodland has been planted with a variety of native trees and shrubs. The lake is a permanent water body that has breeding birds such as coot and moorhen, and also frogs, toads and dragonflies.

### Vegetation

The London Wildlife Trust Reserve includes three main habitat types; the pond, woodland and meadow/herb vegetation. The pond tends to become overgrown with filamentous algae and grass during the summer, with celery-leaved buttercup being notable. A number of willows (some coppiced or pollarded) are present in the pond area.

Stands of tall herbs are dominated by stinging nettles, great willowherb, thistles, greater burdock, docks and garlic mustard, but a large number of other herbs are present in lesser amounts. The flora of the clearing appears quite rich with poppy, mallow, oxeye daisy, meadow cranesbill, vetches and speedwells among the course grasses. In spring a number of cowslips appear, having been introduced in the early stages of the Trust's management.

The woodland includes mature ash, sycamore, horse chestnut, large-leaved lime and hawthorn, with areas of suckering elm, much of which is dead or dying from Dutch elm disease. Elder and willows are numerous in the understorey, and cherry trees are present in some parts of the woodland. A carpet of ivy largely dominates the ground vegetation, but other ground flora includes lords and ladies, snowdrop and garden daffodils (probably planted), lesser celandine, ground ivy and bramble.

The problem species giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed were in the reserve and have now been largely eliminated; the site should be monitored for re-invasion.

## **Fauna**

The pond currently supports breeding populations of common frog, toad and smooth newt. Aquatic invertebrates include damselflies, dragonflies, diving beetle, water boatman and pond skater. The pond was surveyed by Keith Corbett of the British Herpetological Society in March and June 1983, when high numbers of common newt and low numbers of palmate newt (100 and 24 respectively), frogs and toads were recorded (Daly 1984). Great crested newts were “*definitely present in recent years*” according to the survey report. However, neither palmate nor great crested newts have been recorded since then.

A number of animals have been seen on the reserve, including voles, wood mice (of ten longworth traps set on one night in 1998, four contained wood mice), grey squirrels, foxes and pipistrelle bats. Birds using the site include the common tits, wrens, robins, wood pigeons, thrushes, and blackcaps; tawny owls are present and regularly roost and breed in or near to the reserve. The site appears reasonably rich in invertebrates, with many of the commoner butterflies and moths, true flies, beetles, spiders and snails living in the herb and woodland areas. The abundance of rotting dead wood supports additional invertebrates as well as a variety of commoner fungi.

## **Natural Trends**

In the last ten years the pond has become extremely variable in the amount of water held, and usually dries out by late July to August, sometimes earlier.

Coarse vegetation such as thistles, nettles and rosebay and great willowherb are likely to encroach onto new areas if not managed.

Within the woodland areas the elm suckers repeatedly fall victim to the Dutch elm disease which must have killed the previous standards. Sycamore is typically regenerating more rapidly than other tree species, potentially creating an imbalance in the woodland species structure.

## **Part 3: Principles and Policy**

### ***Site Potential***

Cannon Hill Common is a public open space with areas of woodland, summer cut hay meadows, amenity grassland and a small lake. An interpretative panel for the common has been installed near to the reserve entrance and a leaflet produced to increase awareness of conservation and wildlife on the common. The London Wildlife Trust has erected two name boards, but additional interpretation would be desirable to explain the reserve's contribution by providing a refuge for wildlife within Cannon Hill Common. The Friends of Cannon Hill Common are active in promoting and protecting the Common and are regularly kept in touch with events on the reserve by the honorary warden. Much of the wider site, including the LWT reserve, was declared a Local Nature Reserve in 2000.

### ***Objectives***

#### **Long Term Aims:**

1. to maintain and enhance the reserve for nature conservation
2. to improve the pond as a freshwater ecosystem and habitat
3. to encourage floral diversity where appropriate, e.g. meadow area
4. to manage a mature woodland habitat
5. to use the nature reserve as a means of increasing local awareness of wildlife conservation issues
6. to increase the opportunities for controlled visits

#### **Short Term Aims:**

1. to maintain and improve the footpaths
2. to manage the grassland as a summer meadow
3. to maintain the pond
4. to improve the site by general maintenance / litter clearance etc.
5. to produce interpretative material for the reserve

### ***General Guidelines***

#### **Public Access**

The reserve has been maintained as a closed refuge for wildlife within the larger area of Cannon Hill Common since 1929, with the exception of a period in the early 1970's when it was used as an adventure playground. This policy, and how it relates to the wider context of the rest of Cannon Hill Common needs to be explained by interpretation sign(s) and/or leaflet. A hedge should be maintained around the boundary of the reserve to deter unofficial access in a less artificial manner than the present fence, as well as providing additional valuable scrub habitat. An annual open day, ideally in early spring, is desirable as well as visits arranged for groups such as the Friends of Cannon Hill Common.

#### **Litter**

Regular checks should be made and any litter found removed from the site.

#### **Recording / Monitoring**

Management work carried out should be monitored with respect to the objectives within this management plan. Biological records, including specific survey data,

should be maintained and where practical the responses of the wildlife to management should be evaluated.

### **Tree Management**

There have been several incidents of trees falling within the reserve recently including some which have fallen across the paths both inside and outside. For public safety reasons it is therefore important that arboricultural inspections are arranged in co-operation with Merton Council at a suitable interval.

### **Dead Wood**

Both standing and fallen dead timber are important habitats for invertebrates in particular and should ideally be retained on site as a matter of policy. Where a dead or dying tree is considered likely to pose a safety hazard, such as when above a designated path or close to the fence, height reduction should be considered to leave as much standing timber as is possible. Cut timber should be scattered through the site and left in direct contact with the soil in both shaded and more open locations.

### **Burning**

There is a presumption against the use of fires to dispose of cut material in the reserve. Material from meadow cutting and other work should be piled in fixed locations to decompose naturally.

### **Health and Safety**

All work should be carried out with due regard for health and safety, both of the operatives and of the general public, in accordance with the London Wildlife Trust Health and Safety Policy and the guidelines set out in the London Wildlife Trust *Reserve Management Handbook*.

### **Introductions**

On occasions it may be necessary to introduce some new plant material to the site. Care should be taken to ensure that such material is native to the London area and of local provenance. Uncommon or rare species should be avoided. No introductions of fauna should be undertaken.

### **Herbicides**

There is a general presumption against any use of herbicides and other chemicals on the reserve. If the use of herbicides becomes necessary to control invasive or undesirable species, then their application should conform to local authority and London Wildlife Trust policies and guidelines and should only be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel. Consultation with the relevant London Wildlife Trust Conservation Officer and the L B Merton must take place before any such proposed use.

### **Interpretation**

The London Wildlife Trust Reserve could have a separate interpretation sign and/or leaflet, but the latter is not an urgent priority given these have recently been provided for the wider LNR.

### **Management plan review**

This plan should be briefly reviewed annually by the Honorary Warden and / or London Wildlife Trust Merton Group, in the annual report to ensure that the work is being carried out and that it is having the desired effect. This management plan should be fully reviewed towards the end of this plan, i.e. in 2010.



## **Part 4: Prescription and Action**

### ***Compartments***

For management purposes the reserve has been divided into four compartments.

1. pond and surrounds
2. woodland
3. scrub
4. clearing

### ***General***

#### **Boundary**

A hedge has been planted outside the reserve along sections of the perimeter fence to improve and complete the boundary vegetation and security. This should be maintained and enhanced as necessary as a mixed hedge of hawthorn, blackthorn, holly, wild rose, and hazel etc. in appropriate areas.

#### **Boundary Fence**

The boundary fence is occasionally breached, mainly by children, and has been repaired by Merton Council as necessary. In time the hedge planting may reduce the importance of fencing in some areas. As the Trust receives no funding from Merton Council to maintain this site, it is proposed that clause c (fencing) in the licence is formally cancelled with effect from the date of acceptance of this plan.

#### **Undesirable Vegetation**

Giant hogweed and Japanese knotweed have now been largely eliminated from the site. The giant hogweed was mainly in compartment 2 (northern end) but was also present outside the boundary fence. Any reoccurrence must be immediately treated with an appropriate herbicide. Japanese knotweed has reoccurred in 2000 in compartment 3, and will need to be monitored.

#### **Paths**

The existing path system (see Appendix 2) should be maintained, with overhanging branches and encroaching vegetation (nettles, thistles) cleared from the paths as necessary.

#### **Bird & Bat boxes**

A number of hole type nest boxes are present and have been regularly used by blue and great tits. Nest boxes should be cleared out at the end of each breeding season to prevent the accumulation of parasites and disease, and repaired or replaced as necessary. A single large bat box was erected in 1997 but has been attacked by a woodpecker; so consideration should be given to erecting more on suitable trees, preferably of woodcrete construction, which should all be checked and cleaned as necessary in late summer / autumn.

#### **Open Day**

It is expected that one open day will be arranged annually in springtime, when bird song is likely to be at its best.

## **Compartment 1**

This compartment includes the pond, which has a varied depth profile to a maximum of over 1m. The water source for the pond appears to be mainly surface flow from rainfall in the higher areas of the reserve with possibly a small ground water component. The level fluctuates widely through the year, and the pond usually dries out during late summer, as well as often being heavily overgrown with blanket weed (filamentous alga), duckweed and grasses. During 1992/3 some deepening of part of the pond was carried out in an attempt to lengthen the water-holding period with only limited success. Trees around the pond include willows (pollarded on southern side), elm, hawthorn and horse chestnut, with a stand of tall herbs on the southern bank including great willowherb, bittersweet, stinging nettles and hedge woundwort amongst others.

### **Objectives**

- To improve and maintain the pond as a seasonal wildlife habitat.
- To manage the surrounding trees and tall herb vegetation in a manner suited to the pond habitat, preventing excessive shading and leaf infill.

### **Management**

The shallower areas of the pond have been suffering from dense grass growth as a result of the frequent low water, but the wetter summer in 2000 has reduced this considerably. In future dry years it may be necessary to scrape clear approximately 33-50% annually in rotation outside of the amphibian breeding season, preferably in the autumn. No further deepening of the pond should be attempted, but leaf infill may make desilting necessary in the future and the situation must be monitored.

If other aquatic vegetation is slow to colonise/spread following removal of the grass growth, some aquatic plant introductions such as yellow iris, water mint and purple loosestrife (from local sources) may be considered.

The trees on the northern side of the pond will require some management including periodic pollarding (10-15 years) of the willows, ensuring that a screen is maintained. The willows on the southern side should also be coppiced or pollarded as appropriate to reduce shading on the pond.

The tall herb vegetation on the slope beside the pond must be prevented from a progression to scrub by annual cutting and clearing. Should stinging nettles begin to dominate the whole area some areas could be cut and raked off in June.

## **Compartment 2**

The woodland area comprising compartment 2 is dominated by mature ash, sycamore, horse chestnut and holm oak standards, with saplings of ash, sycamore, elm (suckers), cherry, hawthorn, elder forming an understorey. The ground flora is dominated by ivy, but includes lords and ladies, bluebell (principally Spanish), daffodil and snowdrop (planted), garlic mustard, lesser celandine, bramble and cow parsley.

A reasonable amount of leaf litter and dead wood is present and should be maintained. A circular path runs through the compartment from the entrance at the eastern end, linking in the meadow area and the scrub (compartment 3). There is a

derelict ditch at the northern end and the concrete floor remains of an old garage. A few exotics such as Norway spruce are present in the wood.

### **Objectives**

1. To promote and maintain a mixed broad-leaved woodland.
2. To maintain the paths.

### **Management**

No major woodland management is necessary at present but occasional thinning of some elder and sycamore may be desirable to encourage the ground flora. In such case some clearance of ivy may also be needed, but this should not involve excessive amounts as the ground cover of ivy is important to the fauna of this site. Regeneration of sycamore must be controlled within the woodland by removal of seedlings and thinning of saplings as necessary. It would be worth considering the planting of some English oak acorns sourced from the ancient trees on Cannon Hill Common to provide future canopy trees. In such case some thinning of sycamore, elder, ash and elm saplings in localised areas should allow enough light for the seedlings to develop.

Large dead logs should remain within the woodland, with smaller logs and branches formed into habitat piles or left scattered in contact with the soil. The concrete garage base makes a suitable site for the formation of a woodpile.

The paths must be kept open, providing wheelchair access where possible. This requires clearance of overhanging branches within the woodland, and keeping nettles and thistles clear from the path edges where appropriate during the growing season.

Bird and bat boxes erected in the woodland should be cleaned out and repaired as necessary annually. If giant hogweed reoccurs it must again be controlled with applications of appropriate herbicide.

The restoration of the derelict ditch may help in providing an improved water supply to the pond, by channelling water from a wider area. This will probably require some limited tree removal and should initially be tested by the clearance of about 10m adjacent to the pond.

### **Compartment 3**

This area is mainly scrub woodland, which includes saplings and suckers of ash, willow, sycamore, elder and elm. Bramble is present and the ground vegetation is again dominated by ivy, with ground ivy, cleavers and a small number of other herbs also present. The south-west section is denser, with elm suckers dominating. Dead tree trunks within the scrub provide an important habitat resource.

### **Objectives**

- To maintain this area primarily as scrub woodland with minimum intervention
- To promote in the longer term a more diverse vegetation in both species composition and structure

## **Management**

The scrub should be managed to provide a suitable nesting area for locally significant birds such as dunnock, blackcap and song thrush. If a significant area becomes dominated by dead stems then this should be considered for clearing and replanting with a mixture of scrub species such as hawthorn, blackthorn and wild rose to provide dense nesting areas. Dead wood should otherwise be retained, except where it might threaten the fence or public safety near the path.

The path should be kept clear of low overhanging branches and encroaching vegetation.

The Japanese knotweed continues to persist and will require further treatment with a suitable herbicide and should then be monitored and any future regrowth dealt with immediately.

## ***Compartment 4***

This open area was apparently cleared in the early 1970's when the reserve was used for a few years as an adventure playground. A wide variety of flora has already colonised or been introduced. The perimeters of the clearing are dominated by bramble and tall herbs such as thistles, stinging nettles and rosebay willowherb fringing the woodland and scrub. Numerous herbs have developed within the grassland including species of poppy, campion, vetch, buttercup, plantain, mallow, cowslips (planted), meadow cranesbill and oxeye daisy. A footpath linking the woodland to the pond passes across the northern side of the clearing.

In 2000 it was agreed that two beehives could be placed here by the Wimbledon Beekeepers who retain full responsibility for their management.

## **Objectives**

- To encourage floral richness in the meadow area, thereby increasing its potential as a habitat for the fauna of the site.
- To maintain a path along the edge of the meadow.

## **Management**

The floral richness of the meadow will benefit by being annually cut and raked off (to form a fixed position compost heap on the edge of the scrub and which will be relatively inconspicuous after a short time) in late summer or autumn each year. The vegetation bounding the meadow is mainly bramble and this must be retained but cut back to prevent further encroachment annually.

If the coarse vegetation is felt to be becoming too dominant, the area could be cut and raked off in early summer (June) but with no more than 50% cut in any one year.

## ***Regular Tasks***

Providing sufficient volunteers are present one scheduled workday in the autumn is expected to be sufficient for most of the routine maintenance tasks on the reserve. The Friends of Cannon Hill Common should be encouraged to become involved in this.

**Tasks to be undertaken annually are:**

1. Cut and clear the meadow and control the surrounding bramble and tall herb vegetation in Compartment 4.
2. Reduce excessive grass growth from the pond and cut and clear surrounding vegetation in Compartment 1.
3. Pollard and coppice as necessary willows in Compartment 1.
4. Clear the path network.
5. Clean out and check bird and bat boxes.
6. Carry out any necessary general tree and scrub maintenance - control of sycamore / felling a proportion of dead elms / planting of replacements etc.

**Regular Tasks**

1. Litter clearance
2. Keeping paths clear
3. Monitoring of wildlife on the reserve
4. Monitor for reoccurrence of invasive plants

**Occasional tasks:**

1. Enhanced planting around perimeter of reserve
2. Repairs to fence as necessary
3. Early summer cutting and clearing of tall herbs in meadow to reduce the amount of coarse vegetation and increase diversity.

**Projects**

1. Trial clearance of 10m of ditch to see if it improves water supply to the pond. (Schedule for Autumn 2001 if agreed).

## **Part 5: Responsibilities**

### ***Management Committee***

The regular business meetings of the LWT Merton Borough Group will undertake the function of the management committee of Cannon Hill Common reserve, with day to day decisions being made by the honorary warden in consultation with LWT conservation staff and the LB Merton. The honorary warden should prepare an annual report, detailing work done, the results of any monitoring and proposing works needed for the following year. This will be submitted to both LWT central office and to the relevant L. B. Merton officers for approval and comments as well as to the local group.

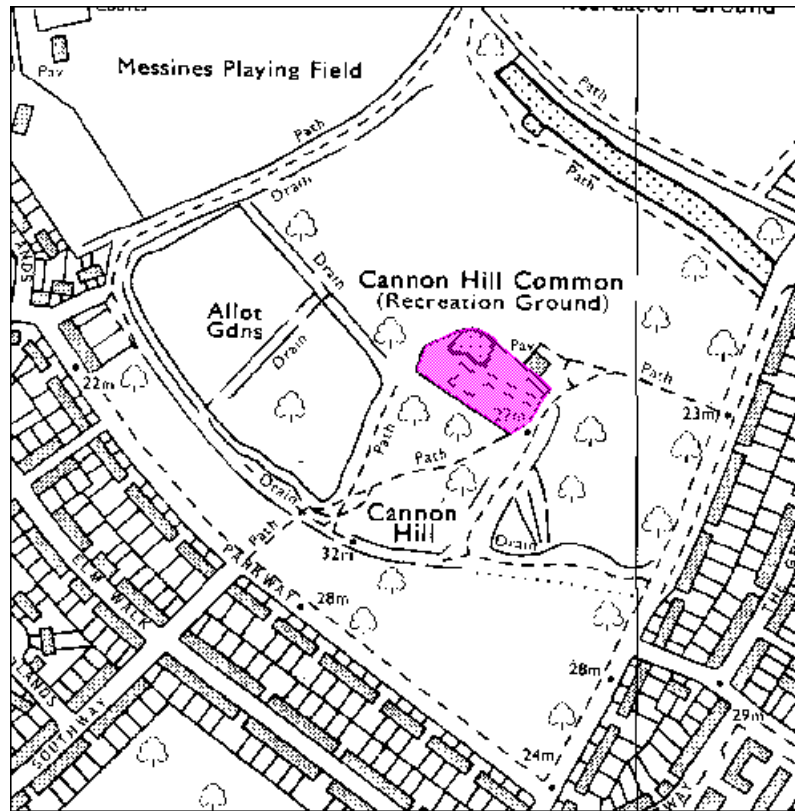
### **Wardening / Management work**

The LWT Merton Borough Group will assume responsibility for the wardening and most routine management work on the reserve, except for large tree works and maintenance of the boundary fence. A record of all events (work days, surveys, open days, vandalism etc.) should be included in the reserve annual report maintained by the honorary warden.

### **The Honorary Warden is:**

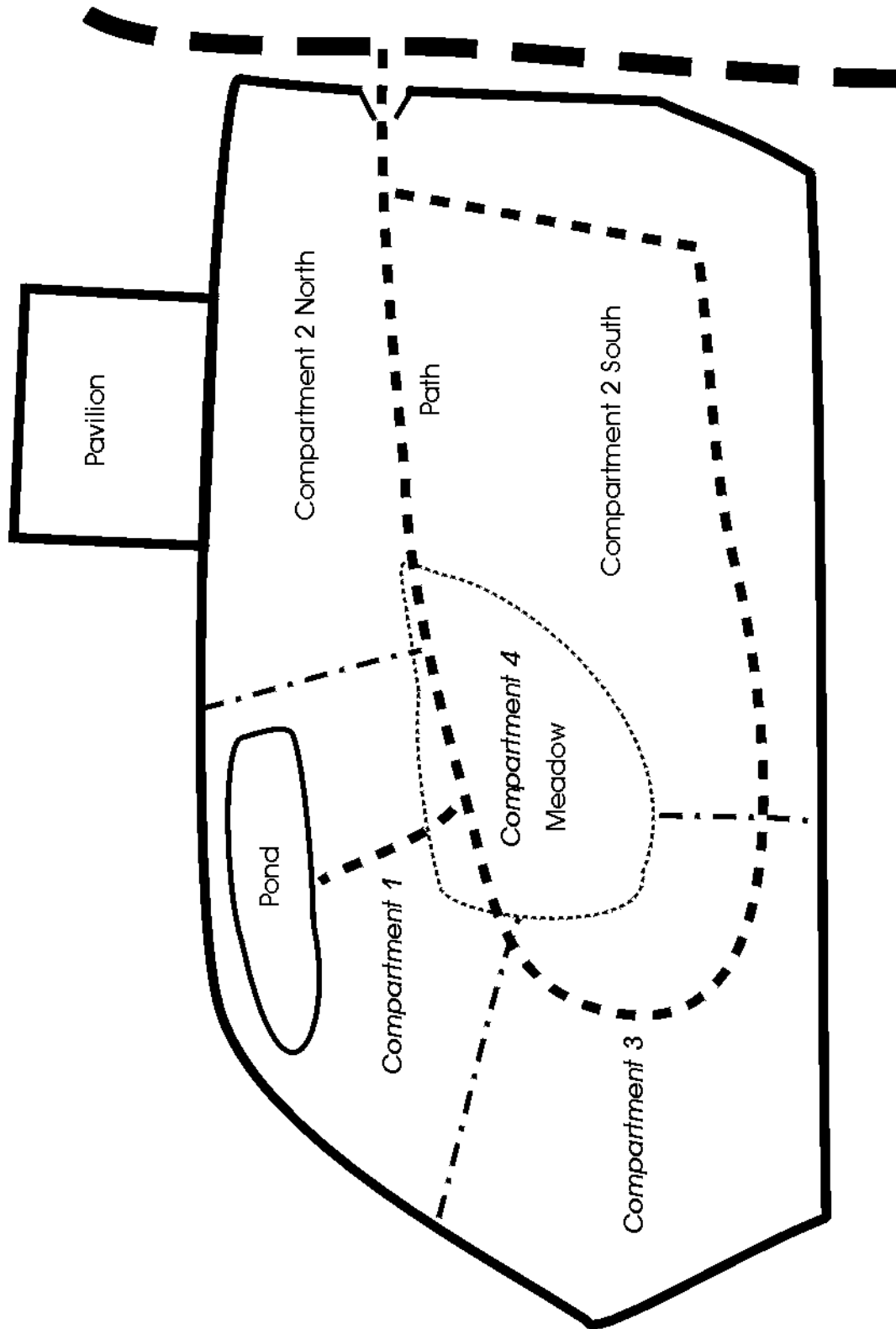
Mr R Kettle, 75 Dupont Rd, London SW20 8EH. Tel: 020 8540 0042.

## Appendix 1: Location



Based upon the Ordnance Survey 1: 10 000 map with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
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Produced by the London Wildlife Trust's Biological Recording Project.

## Appendix 2: Sketch Map of Reserve



Not drawn to scale - illustrative only



### Appendix 3: Licence for Cannon Hill Common Nature Reserve

THIS LICENCE is made the first day of September One thousand nine hundred and eighty-six BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF MERTON ("the Council") of Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, SM4 5DX acting by PETER GEORGE MAYES their Assistant Chief Executive (Legal Services) and Solicitor of the one part and THE LONDON WILDLIFE TRUST ("the Trust") of 80, York Way, London, N1 9AG acting by HAZEL PHILLIPS their Honorary Secretary of the other part.

#### WHEREAS

The Council is the freehold owner of land ("the land") forming part of Cannon Hill, Cannon Hill Lane, Raynes Park in the London Borough of Merton Shown coloured pink on the attached plan ("the Plan") and the Trust wishes to manage the Land as a nature conservation site such land to be known as the Cannon Hill Common Nature Reserve

#### IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS

1. The Council grants to the Trust licence to manage the Land as a nature conservation site in accordance with the provision of a Management Plan a copy of which is annexed hereto and for such purpose permits the Trust to enter onto the Land with all necessary and reasonable equipment for the clearance of rubbish the cutting and clearing of scrub and pernicious weeds and grasses and to remove or introduce specimens of plant life and animal life in accordance with the provisions of the Management Plan.
2. This Licence is for a period of one year certain commencing on the first day of September One thousand nine hundred and eighty-six and thereafter from year to year until this Licence shall be determined on the thirtyfirst day of August 1987 or the thirtyfirst day of August in any year by six months prior notice in writing to quit being given by either party to the other

The Trust undertakes as follows:-

- (a) To pay a annual peppercorn licence fee of one pound (£1) (if demanded) payable in advance in each year on the first day of September.
- (b) To use the Land as a nature conservation site only in accordance with the provisions of the Management Plan and to undertake the works detailed in the Management Plan and to make no variations to the provisions of the Management Plan without the prior written approval of the Council
- (c) To maintain to the reasonable satisfaction of the Council fences and gates of a height and type to be first approved in writing by the Council round the perimeter of the Land
- (d) Not to create or permit any obstruction to the Land or any part of parts thereof and not to erect modify repair or remove any building or structure on the Land without the prior written consent of the Council
- (e) To allow reasonable access to the land for any persons so authorised by the Council and not to cause or permit to be caused any nuisance or annoyance or inconvenience to any person using the surrounding land and to keep the Land free and clear of hazardous or dangerous objects or materials
- (f) To be responsible for and to indemnify and keep indemnified the Council against all claim costs demands expenses or damage and injuries whatsoever whether to person or property which may arise through the grant of this Licence or directly or indirectly through the use and management of the Land by the Trust or its members and at all times to maintain public liability insurance cover of one million pounds in respect of such risks and such other risks as the Council way from time to time reasonably require and to produce the current policy and premium receipt to the Council for inspection on demand

(g) On the expiry or earlier determination of this Licence howsoever caused to forthwith vacate the Land after first making good any damage caused thereto by the Trust's use and management of the Land and to leave the Land safe and in a good and wholesome condition and to remove any building or structure erected thereon pursuant to the provisions hereof other than the fencing constructed pursuant to the provisions of Clause 3(c) hereof. In the event of a failure to comply with the provisions of this sub-clause to the reasonable satisfaction of the Council the Council may do all works required in default and the cost thereof will be a debt due to the Council by the Trust

4 THE COUNCIL shall allow the Trust (in common with all others entitled to the like right) vehicular access to the Land over the roadway marked in blue on the plan

5. It is hereby further agreed as follows:-

(a) This Licence is not capable of assignment and is personal to the Trust

(b) The Council may determine this Licence immediately in the event of any breach of the Trust of any of its terms

(c) The Council does not intend to grant nor the Trust to take a tenancy of the Land

AS WITNESS the hands of the parties hereto

#### MANAGEMENT PLAN

*(The original licence includes a copy of much of the original management plan for the site. It is understood that acceptance by Merton Council of the updated management plan will be deemed as acceptance that this clause in the licence is replaced by the most recent Management Plan at any time).*

#### 8. ACCESS

Access should be restricted to the main gate only, all other unofficial points being blocked off with fencing materials and, if possible, hedgerow plants. The gate should be kept locked except during daylight hours at weekends and when special requests for access during the week were received by the warden. Consideration should be given to creating a route suitable for wheelchair access, to lead to a hard area on platform overlooking the pond.

#### 9. MANAGEMENT

It is proposed that the London Wildlife Trust undertake the management of this site from the London Borough of Merton on the basis of a licence for 1 year certain and thereafter from year to year until determined.

The Trust would provide expertise and manpower to manage the site as outlined above from within its staff and membership. The local community would be encouraged to assist and become involved with the project - practical work in particular

#### 10. WARDENING

The Management Committee will appoint an honorary warden who will be responsible for the day to day management of the site and who will be the principal keyholder. Ideally this person would be a member of the Trust living in close proximity to the site and with an active interest in its management.

## Appendix 4: Non-floristic Species Observed

Cannon Hill Common London Wildlife Trust Reserve

### BIRDS

Grey Heron  
Mallard  
Sparrowhawk  
Kestrel  
Moorhen  
Wood Pigeon\*  
Tawny Owl\*  
Green Woodpecker  
Great Spotted Woodpecker  
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker  
Wren\*  
Dunnock\*  
Robin\*  
Blackbird\*  
Song Thrush\*  
Mistle Thrush\*  
Blackcap\*  
Chiffchaff\*  
Goldcrest  
Long-tailed Tit  
Blue Tit\*  
Great Tit\*  
Jay\*  
Magpie\*  
Carrion Crow  
Starling  
Greenfinch  
Bullfinch

### BUTTERFLIES

Peacock  
Painted Lady  
Comma  
Small Tortoiseshell  
Brimstone  
Speckled Wood  
Holly Blue  
Small White

### AMPHIBIANS

Common Frog  
Common Toad  
Smooth Newt

### MAMMALS

Red Fox

### MISCELLANEOUS

Pond Skater  
Banded Snail

\*Breed or probably breed

Ron Kettle    October, 1996



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Registered office: Harling House, 47-51 Great Suffolk Street, London SE1 0BS