



Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee

Tuesday 15 March 2016 at 7.00pm

Boardroom - Brent Civic Centre, Engineers Way,
Wembley, HA9 0FJ

Membership:

Members Councillors:	representing	first alternates Councillors:
Farah (Chair)	LB Brent	
Khatri (Vice-Chair)	LB Barnet	
Hart	LB Barnet	
Kay	LB Barnet	
Langleben	LB Barnet	
Ahmed	LB Brent	
Crane	LB Brent	
Mashari	LB Brent	Kabir

For further information contact: Joe Kwateng, Democratic Services Officer
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democracy.brent.gov.uk

The press and public are welcome to attend this meeting

Membership continued:**Member**

David Carter
Sam Thomas
Neale Hider
Neil Winter
A Jefferson
Dale Langdale
Clive Cohen
Dianne Murphy
Julie Johnson
Phil Atkinson
Jon Bell
Commander G F Beck MBE
Brian Turner
Roy Beddard
Harry Mackie

John Shepherd
Martin Hall
Judy Shepherd
Derrick Chung

Geoffrey Johnson

Organisation

Brent Sports Council
Canal and River Trust
Environment Agency
Environment Agency
Hendon Rifle Club
Hendon Rifle Club
London Wildlife Trust
London Wildlife Trust
Local Agenda 21
Phoenix Canoe
Princes Park Youth Football Club
Training Ship Broadsword
Training Ship Broadsword
Welsh Harp Conservation Group
Welsh Harp Environmental Education
Centre
Welsh Harp Sailing Association
West Hendon Allotment Society
West Hendon Community Forum
West Hendon Residents' Association /
Friends of York Park
Woolmead Residents' Association

Agenda

Introductions, if appropriate.

Apologies for absence and clarification of alternate members

Item	Page
1 Declarations of pecuniary interests	
Members are invited to declare at this stage of the meeting, any relevant financial or other interest in the items on this agenda.	
2 Deputations (if any)	
3 Matters arising	
4 Minutes of the previous meeting	1 - 4
5 Membership application - Friends of Welsh Harp	5 - 6
6 Management Plan (Barnet)	7 - 12
To update the committee regarding the on-going site management issues and report the position on the Local Nature Reserve (LNR).	
7 Management Plan (Brent)	13 - 62
This report presents progress on the Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp Management Plan since the last meeting of the Committee and during the 2015/16 year to date. The Management Plan is jointly managed by the three main land-holding organisations: Brent Council, the London Borough of Barnet, and the Canal and River Trust.	
8 Environment Agency - Verbal Report	
9 Presentation - Phoenix Canoe Club	
The committee will receive a Presentation from Phoenix Club and the future of the centre. <i>(presentation circulated separately).</i>	
10 Planning Issues (if any)	

11 Date of next meeting

The next scheduled meeting of the Welsh Harp is on

12 Any other urgent business

Notice of items to be raised under this heading must be given in writing to the Head of Executive and Member Services or his representative before the meeting in accordance with Standing Order 64.



Please remember to ***SWITCH OFF*** your mobile phone during the meeting.

- The meeting room is accessible by lift and seats will be provided for members of the public.



MINUTES OF THE WELSH HARP JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE **Thursday 19 November 2015 at 7.00 pm**

PRESENT: Councillor Farah (LB Brent) (Chair), Councillor Khatri (LB Barnet) (Vice-Chair) and Councillors Hart (LB Barnet) and Ahmed (LB Brent) and Dale Langdale (Hendon Rifle Club), Clive Cohen (London Wildlife Trust), Dianne Murphy (London Wildlife Trust), Phil Atkinson (Phoenix Canoe), Brian Turner (Training Ship Broadsword) and John Shepherd (Welsh Harp Sailing Association)

Also present: John Bryden (Thames 21), Daniella Levene (Friends of the Welsh Harp), Eric Holroyd (Barratts) and Nathan Smith (Barratts).

Apologies for absence were received from: Councillors Kay (LB Barnet), Langleben (LB Barnet), Crane (LB Brent) and Mashari (LB Brent) and Terry Garner (Barnet Planning, Sam Thomas (Canal and River Trust), Neale Hider (Environment Agency), Commander G Beck (Training Ship Broadsword), Roy Beddard (Welsh Harp Conservation Group), Judy Shepherd (West Hendon Community Forum), Derrick Chung (West Hendon Residents' Association / Friends of York Park) and Geoffrey Johnson (Woolmead Residents' Association)

1. Declarations of pecuniary interests

None made.

2. Deputations

None.

3. Minutes of the previous meeting

RESOLVED:-

that the minutes of the previous meeting held on 27 July 2015 be approved as an accurate record of the meeting. The Vice-Chair (Councillor Khatri) also thanked all concerned for the reports that were provided following the last meeting which was very much appreciated and which had been circulated to all committee members.

4. Matters arising

A query was raised regarding AWA Water patrol and where could they be obtained.

The committee asked for an update on the position regarding wardens in time for the next meeting. The committee heard that funding for the position had been delayed as part of a review of Section 106 funding in Barnet and Dianne Murphy agreed to ensure the relevant details were provided so that the Vice Chair could progress the matter.

Clive Cohen (London Wildlife Trust) advised that the white clawed cray fish were under threat in the London Area.

The committee noted the response on water quality and the difficulties involved in bringing about improvements due to agricultural pollution and combined sewers. It was suggested that comparisons be made with testing data before the Brent Cross development to establish the extent to which any new pollutants were present.

The committee reiterated disappointment over the removal of the swales and the lack of consultation with either the JCC or Natural England. It was agreed to ask for confirmation of plans for future consultation and that consideration be given to reintroducing the swales which provided a valuable function.

5. Management Plan (Barnet)

Councillor Khatri introduced the Barnet Welsh Harp Management Plan and referred to the update position on rough sleepers in particular those sheltering under bill boards on which discussions were taking place. It was reported that there was a permanent encampment by the water edge near the recreation area, which had been reported,.

6. Management Plan (Brent)

Leslie Williams (Strategy and Service Development Officer, LB Brent) introduced the Brent Management Plan report. He invited members to consider and send any further updates which he would circulate. Reference was made to the Welsh Harp Education Centre which the Brent Council's Cabinet had agreed to transfer to Thames21.

Leslie Williams commented on the rough sleepers occupying the Welsh Harp and Neasden recreation grounds, referred to earlier in the meeting. The position being monitored and he asked that the reporting continue. He thanked all for their contribution to the draft Physical Activity Strategy. The committee noted that a report on by-laws affecting the open spaces on the Brent side was in preparation to be reported in February and come into force in the summer. Finally Leslie Williams drew attention to the visitor risk assessment by the Canal and River Trust that was underway with the aim of deterring people from swimming as the water was considered toxic and not safe due to currents and weeds. It was noted that the Canal and River Trust were considering the use of lifebuoys but these would only be effective if correctly used.

The committee discussed the issue of water quality and the extent to which it should be considered unsafe drawing comparisons with its condition in previous years and agreed that any signage needed to be clear.

Dale Langdale (Hendon Rifle Club) drew attention to the weekly Welsh Harp walks programme referred to in the report and advised that 15 to 25 walkers were usually in attendance, more than the 10 to 15 stated in the report.

Leslie Williams agreed to give consideration and discuss the suggestion from Clive Cohen for the building of a Kingfisher bank on the Brent side, a soil bank in which Kingfishers could burrow to nest.

7. Environment Agency - verbal report

None.

8. Planning Issues

The committee received from Eric Holroyd and Nathan Smith (Barratt Homes) short presentations on the phases of the Barrett Homes project, ecology activities over the past and coming months including acoustic monitoring and sound monitoring which indicated that water fowl had not been affected by the construction. Members were referred to the Avon Life which had featured the West Hendon estate as an exemplar and proposals for a new pedestrian and cycle bridge planning permission for which had recently been granted. Also circulated was the construction newsletter containing information on the demolition including plans for asbestos removal.

Members were invited to submit feedback.

The Barratt representatives agreed to take back the suggestion that the bridge should be constructed so as to absorb noise external to the bridge. He agreed to send information on plans for the bridge which was still at design stage.

The committee noted that the project would hopefully start in March April 2016 however discussion with existing residents were on-going. Clive Cohen reminded of the need to bear in mind the hibernation season and bats and to make efforts to avoid disturbance.

Councillor Hart made representations on behalf of residents Woolmead regarding parking on their streets both during the construction and plans for afterwards once the development was complete when the ratio of cars per property was 0.8. Nathan Smith advised the contractors were not permitted to park on the estate or adjacent roads and would be fined. He encouraged residents to continue reporting. Nathan Smith agreed to speak to the Planning Department in Barnet and report back on plans for parking and also pavements which he assured would be disabled access compliant. He assured that the parking provision on the new estate would have considerable blue badge areas.

Concerns were also raised about any bat population and that investigation should initially be carried out before any demolition took place. Nathan Smith undertook to check the position and then revert to the Chair. Nathan Smith also agreed to confirm that the credentials of the bat consultant were properly licensed.

9. Date of next meeting

It was noted that the next meeting was scheduled to take place on 15 March 2016.

10. Any other urgent business

There was no urgent business but the committee considered the following items.

Training Ship Broadsword

Brian Turner (Training Ship Broadsword) made representations for his organisation to be able to sail on the reservoir, having not been able to so do for the past 20 years and asked members to intervene and assist in bringing the discussions to a conclusion. Phil Atkinson (Phoenix) advised that some talks had taken place to date and offers made and John Sheppard (WHSa) encouraged the TSB to join an existing association. Councillor Khatri offered to mediate.

Friends of the Welsh Harp

Daniella Levene (Friends of the Welsh Harp) addressed the committee and introduced the work of her organisation which would like be an associate member of the JCC. Friends of the Welsh Harp ran clean up campaigns staffed by volunteers and Phil Atkinson paid tribute to their work which was much valued. It was noted that a membership report would be submitted to the next meeting in accordance with the constitution.

Thames21

John Dryden, representing Thames21 advised that the organisation had been successful in tendering for the Welsh Harp Education Centre as a community asset, for a seven year renewable lease. Legal processes were still on-going. The organisation intended to work with young people within the catchment area and also use the premises as a community facility. Thames21 was part of the Rivers Trust and hoped to use the base to expand its profile and enable other groups to use the site to be balanced with nature conservation issues. John Dryden outlined work Thames21 had been involved in with the GLA and woodland management, Lea Valley, Stanmore Marshes and Queensbury, engaging with schools and he looked forward to getting children involved.

The committee welcomed the involvement of Thames21, the confirmation that the centre had been saved and suggested bird watching as an additional activity.

Future meetings

The committee agreed to receive a presentation from Phoenix Centre at the next meeting.

Clive Cohen repeated past requests for presentation documents to be circulated in advance of the meeting. He also sought clarification on the policy for skating in the event of severe weather and reminded members of advice from the Rivers Trust that boat bottoms should be cleansed and dried to help stop the spread of cray fish.

The meeting closed at 8.45 pm

H FARAH
Chair

Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Forum Application Form

Organisation:	<u>Friends of the Welsh Harp</u>
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Please outline your organisation's interest in the Welsh Harp:

The Welsh Harp needs help. This organisation's interest is purely motivated to benefit and improve the environment for all users and wildlife.

Since June 2015 we have so far removed 357 bags of rubbish which doesn't include a lot of larger items and needles; we've barely scratched the surface.

We will run regular monthly voluntary events across the whole site, engage the community and unite all users of the Harp to take an active part in its conservation.

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	<p>Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee</p> <p>15 March 2016</p>
<p>Title</p>	<p>Welsh Harp Management Plan</p>
<p>Report of</p>	<p>Street Scene Director</p>
<p>Wards</p>	<p>West Hendon</p>
<p>Status</p>	<p>Public</p>
<p>Enclosures</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Officer Contact Details</p>	<p>Tracy Sawyer, Parks and Open Spaces Officer, tracy.sawyer@barnet.gov.uk, 0208 359 7824.</p>

Summary

To update the committee regarding the on-going site management issues and report the position on the Local Nature Reserve (LNR).

Recommendations

That the committee consider and note the contents of this report and to invite the committee to make comments on the contents of the report.

1. WHY THIS REPORT IS NEEDED

- 1.1 The Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee comprises of British Waterways, Brent Council, Welsh Harp Conservation Group, Welsh Harp Sailing Association and Barnet Council. The committee is a consultative committee only and meets on a quarterly basis.
- 1.2 The committee is invited to note and make comments on the on-going site management issues during this quarter as follows:

1.3 Illegal encampments

The borough continues to be experiencing illegal encampments, especially with a particular location in the Welsh Harp. This area is located near the Business Park, Priestley Way off the Edgware Road A5. The area has been subjected to repeated incursions including an additional ten illegal encampments taking the total to thirty two encampments to date. Details of the encampments have been stated in the table below.

Name of Park	Month	Number of illegal encampments
Welsh Harp	July 2014	0
Welsh Harp	August 2014	3
Welsh Harp	September 2014	0
Welsh Harp	February 2015	6
Welsh Harp	May 2015	14
Welsh Harp	June 2015	0
Welsh Harp	July 2015	3
Welsh Harp	August 2015	3
Welsh Harp	September 2015	2
Welsh Harp	October 2015	2
Welsh Harp	November 2015	0
Welsh Harp	December 2015	0
Welsh Harp	January 2016	0
Welsh Harp	February 2016	0
Total to date		33

The Council continues to work closely with the local Safer Neighbourhood Team to move on illegal encampments which also includes wider authorities such as the UK Border Agency. The area is monitored regularly with swift action taken to remove the encampments. No further encampments have been found.

Possible options to prevent the number of encampments that are both costly to the Council and damaging to the local environment have been discussed at previous committees. It was decided that no further action was required.

The Committee requested that the ownership of the billboards around the Welsh Harp Reservoir be sought. Contact has now been made and discussions are still ongoing.

2. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The terms of reference of the Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee include that it considers and co-ordinates all the interests of recreation, leisure, maintenance and nature conservation with the object of protecting the Welsh Harp Reservoir and surrounding open land as a unique environment for both recreation and wildlife conservation.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND NOT RECOMMENDED

- 3.1 None

4. POST DECISION IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1 The committee note the actions being implemented as set out under section one.

5. IMPLICATIONS OF DECISION

5.1 Corporate Priorities and Performance

- 5.1.1 The Councils Corporate Plan 2013 – 2016 identifies as one of its Corporate Priorities the need to maintain a well-designed, attractive and accessible place, with sustainable infrastructure across the borough. We will continue to maintain and improve the borough's parks and green spaces for residents to enjoy.

But we are determined to do more than this. Encouraging residents to use parks and green spaces as a place for physical activity, entertainment, play and to enjoy nature will help them to improve their health, well-being and encourage a sense of community.

5.2 Resources (Finance & Value for Money, Procurement, Staffing, IT, Property, Sustainability)

- 5.2.1 Any costs incurred from the programmes and initiatives will be met within the existing Street Scene budget.

5.3 Legal and Constitutional References

- 5.3.1 The Local Authority has a statutory duty under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 to safeguard, protect and enhance sites of special scientific interest. The Local Authority has the power under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 to acquire, declare and manage nature reserves. However, English Nature must be consulted by the Authority in the use of the powers given by section 21. The 1949 Act states

that a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) must be managed in such a way to ensure that use of the site does not result in any damage to its natural features.

- 5.3.2 The Terms of Reference of the Joint Committee, as set out in its Constitution, include:

“to consider and co-ordinate all the interests of recreation / leisure / maintenance / nature conservation and statutory requirements of the British Waterways Board and the Environment Agency at the Welsh Harp; with the object of protecting the Welsh Harp and surrounding open land as a unique environment for both recreation and wildlife conservation”.

5.4 Risk Management

- 5.4.1 There are no risk management issues associated with this report.

5.5 Equalities and Diversity

- 5.5.1 Parks and Open Spaces benefit all sectors of the community by improving the local environment. Maintenance is carried out according to the management plan and takes into account requests from residents, users and Members. Improvements are made, wherever possible, to ensure equal access for all users.

5.6 Consultation and Engagement

- 5.6.1 The Consultative Committee continues to meet on a quarterly basis, the committee comprises of the land owners, legislative bodies, and third sector volunteer groups who work within the reserve to deliver positive outcomes.

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 6.1 The Welsh Harp Management Plan can be found on Brent Council’s website: www.brent.gov.uk/parks in the biodiversity section.

AUTHOR TO COMPLETE TABLE BELOW:

Who	Clearance Date	Name
Governance Champion		
Director / AD / Lead Commissioner		
Enabling Board / Delivery Board		
Commissioning and Policy		
Equalities & Diversity		
HR Business Partner		
Strategic Procurement		
HB Public Law		
Finance		
Governance		

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Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee 15 March 2016

Report from the Director of Regeneration and Environment

For Action

Wards Affected: ALL

Welsh Harp Management Plan

1.0 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report presents progress on the Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp Management Plan since the last meeting of the Committee and during the 2015/16 year to date. The Management Plan is jointly managed by the three main land-holding organisations: Brent Council, the London Borough of Barnet, and the Canal and River Trust.

2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Members are asked to note the Report.
- 2.2 Members are asked to note the revised Welsh Harp / Brent Reservoir Management Plan.

3.0 DETAILS

- 3.1 The current version (dated 13 November 2012) of the Welsh Harp / Brent Reservoir Management Plan is available on the Brent Council website at <https://www.brent.gov.uk/media/3207383/Brent-Reservoir-Management-Plan.pdf>
- 3.1.1 While the Management Plan is a long-term plan and does not require frequent revision, there have been several changes to organisations, management arrangements, and of contact details since 2012. A copy of the Management Plan has been updated to reflect those changes. The text of the management work has received minor editing to improve clarity but the plan is basically that that was approved in 2012. A copy of the draft update is attached to this report.
- 3.2 The Welsh Harp / Brent Reservoir Management Plan includes an Action Plan for the current

year; which for this committee report is updated as Appendix 1. The 'Progress' column summarises current progress.

- 3.3 The transfer process of the Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre to Thames 21 was completed in January 2016.
- 3.4 Byelaws: There have been recent changes in the national procedure for the approval of new park byelaws. However, it is still estimated that the byelaws will be implemented by 1 September 2016. .
- 3.5 Life Buoys: Following the reports at the last Committee meeting a replacement life buoy (ring) was installed at Neasden Recreation Ground in December 2015.
- 3.6 Brent Council's draft Physical Activity Strategy has completed the public consultation stage and the Strategy is due to be published by the end of April 2016.
- 3.7 Since 1 April 2015, the new Active Lifestyles Team have had a focus on encouraging physical activity rather than of sports in particular.
- 3.7.1 The weekly walks programme at the Welsh Harp continues into 2016. Walks generally attract 15-25 people and are led by a walk leader. These take place on Thursdays from 10-11am meeting at Birchen Grove Car Park, Kingsbury NW9. The walks are free of charge.
- 3.8 Crayfish
At the last WHJCC meeting comments were raised regarding Crayfish at the Brent reservoir. The following notes are provided for information. Crayfish are species of crustaceans. There is limited survey information available for the Brent Reservoir, though freshwater rivers in lowland England would be expected to be habitat for the White-clawed Crayfish. Unfortunately, several other species of crayfish have been released into UK waterbodies; and subsequently are at risk of being transferred between waterbodies. The most abundant of these is the North American Signal Crayfish. This competes directly with the White-clawed Crayfish; introduces a carried disease which reduces populations of the White-clawed Crayfish; and causes extensive burrowing into river banks leading to erosion and releasing sediment into rivers. Current control measures include import and legal controls; education of the risks; and guidance on the need to check, clean and dry equipment and watercraft that are being moved from one water body to another. The following link provides a brief summary:
<https://www.buglife.org.uk/sites/default/files/Crayfish%20in%20crisis%20FinalDoc2.pdf>
- 3.9 Kingfisher bank
A suggestion was raised at the last WHJCC meeting for including in the Management Plan the construction of a 'Kingfisher bank' at the Welsh Harp. Kingfisher banks provide an additional structure similar to the riverside banks that Kingfishers use for nesting. Discussion suggests that while desirable, the construction of artificial banks for Kingfishers is not a current priority. Kingfishers do already breed at or near to the Reservoir; and can occasionally be seen along the River Brent. An additional artificial bank would require the design to avoid other existing riverside habitat, be of sufficient strength given the alluvial soils of the reservoir, and would require riparian regulatory approval. There would be construction and maintenance costs. However, Kingfishers are amongst the species that should benefit from enhancements to water quality and habitat in general as part of the Welsh Harp / Brent Reservoir Management Plan. Note also that the River Brent Catchment

Partnership have a project aimed at the removal of timber toe-boarding from lengths of the River Brent. While that work is generally near to the water line and hence lower on the river bank than typical nesting heights, the work would help to restore local river banks to a more natural profile.

4.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp Management Plan is a long-term document and not all works are feasible in the short-term. Works listed in the management plan include the programmed operational works and longer-term works to maintain, restore and enhance the Welsh Harp area. Works are undertaken only where the budgets or resources are available. Programmed operational works are undertaken only within the existing budgets.
- 4.2 A significant amount of work is undertaken, or in kind, by the voluntary sector, and by the volunteers of the sailing clubs, conservation groups and other community organisations. In addition, the Council and partners, endeavour where feasible, to seek additional funding from grants and other sources.

5 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, land owners or occupiers, and also public bodies, are required to give notice to and consult with Natural England where they wish to carry out, or cause or permit to be carried out any operation in an area of land that is of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features (this requirement applies to operations within a site of special scientific interest ('SSSI'), and to operations outside the SSSI that may affect the features of interest); and Natural England will issue consent, issue consent with conditions or refuse consent. Failing to follow this process is a criminal offence which may result in a fine and a restoration order. CROW (and section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981) places a duty on all public bodies to take reasonable steps, consistent with the proper exercise of the authority's functions, to further the conservation and enhancement of the site.
- 5.2 It is good practice for land owners or occupiers to produce Management Plans for the SSSI, which when approved by Natural England, enable the carrying out of the works specified in the Management Plan. This can reduce the administrative work inherent in obtaining consent for individual items of management work.
- 5.3 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 requires that all public authorities in England and Wales have a general duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions.
- 5.4 The owner of land included in a SSSI has a legal duty to inform Natural England within 28 days of any changes in ownership or occupation of the site, including leases, easements and rights.

6 DIVERSITY IMPLICATIONS

- 6.0 The proposals in this report have been subject to screening and officers believe that there are no diversity implications.

7 STAFFING / ACCOMMODATION IMPLICATIONS (IF APPROPRIATE)

7.0 None specific.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 The Welsh Harp Management Plan co-ordinates environmental works in the Reservoir area.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Dated correspondence and other documents referred to in the Report include:
Welsh Harp / Brent Reservoir Management Plan (version 13 November 2012).

CONTACT OFFICERS

Leslie Williams, Strategy and Service Development Officer, Brent Council, Brent Civic Centre, Engineers Way, Wembley, HA9 0FJ. Tel: 020 8937 5628, Reception: 020 8937 1234.

Lorraine Langham
Interim Strategic Director

APPENDIX 1. WELSH HARP / BRENT RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT PLAN: ACTION PLAN FOR 2015-2016

The Management Plan outlines the management considered necessary to sustain the Welsh Harp for wildlife, recreation, landscape, flood-control, economic and other benefits of the reservoir. These are achievable over varying time-frames, though many are not affordable in the short term. This Action Plan tracks progress of current year priorities and projects.

Action	Lead	Budget	Approximate timetable	Progress: 2015-16 to 12 February 2016
Dam wall and reservoir: statutory responsibility to maintain dam wall, associated structures and the dam	Canal and River Trust (C&RT)	C&RT	Maintain. On-Going	Dam wall and mechanism maintained as required to operational and statutory standards.
Maintain open water for water sports	Welsh Harp Sailing Association (WHSA)	Undertaken by volunteers of the (WHSA)	On-Going	Monitoring and actions by Welsh Harp Sailing Association.
Sailing and sports development	WHSA: Welsh Harp Sailing Association and constituent clubs.	Undertaken by volunteers of WHSA.	On-Going	In operation: five year, 2013-2018, Water Sports Action Plan (copy available).
Clean up projects: including some control of invasive plants.	Thames 21 Environment Agency	Provided by Thames 21. Work on site by volunteers.	On-going.	Thames 21 clean-up projects on Brent and tributaries: summer 2015.
River trash traps: at inflows of Dollis Brook, and Silk Stream	Environment Agency	Budget provided by the Environment Agency	Maintain, On-going. Rubbish at the trash screen is cleared several times a year. Material disposed off-site.	Maintenance is on-going. Rubbish at the trash screen is cleared several times a year. Material disposed off-site.
Sailing Infrastructure: club houses, boats, and service areas.	Sailing Clubs	Maintained by the C&RT; and by the sailing clubs.	On-going	The Welsh Harp Sailing Association and clubs maintain the water sports infrastructure.

Bird rafts, islands. There are approximately 20 rafts.	Welsh Harp Conservation Group (WHCG)	Volunteer projects are held annually to maintain, repair or renew rafts. .	On-going. Autumn / winter.	WHCG have a programme in 2015-16 for maintenance of bird rafts. Works are outside of the bird breeding season of March to August inclusive.
Bird hides: maintenance of the hides; the surrounding vegetation (sightlines) and habitats.	Welsh Harp Conservation Group / others		On-going	The WHCG are expecting to organize up to three projects around the hides during the winter of 2015/16.
Reedbeds: remove young trees	WHCG	Volunteer projects are held annually to maintain the reedbeds.	Remove young trees. On-going. Autumn / winter.	Led by the WHCG. Autumn / winter works.
Reedbeds: increase	All	Natural growth is encouraged, so costs are low, but need to remove young trees.	Periodic reviews as part of Biodiversity Action Plans.	Habitat maintained.
Marshland: maintain	Brent Council, Welsh Harp Sailing Association, Canal and River Trust.	Increase the extent of the marshland around the shores of the Reservoir for nature conservation, landscape, and to increase wind for water sports (where trees are reduced).	Alternate years: reduce young tree growth on shores of Neasden Recreation Ground, Welsh Harp Open Space.	Willow growth appears to be exceeding management work on the shoreline. Works need to be programmed for the season between October and February. Particularly required on the shore-line of Neasden Recreation Ground and of the Welsh Harp Open Space.
Marshland	Barnet, Barratt PLC		Plans submitted for restoration of shore by Phase 1 of West Hendon redevelopment.	Refer to Barnet.

Marshland: increase	Brent, Barnet, Brent Catchment Partnership	Investigate sources of finance for long-term restoration of river catchment; and for flood alleviation.	Increase the extent of the marshland around the shores of the Reservoir for nature conservation, landscape, and to increase wind for water sports.	Marshland habitat at risk of scrub encroachment. Works need to be programmed for outside of the bird breeding season of March to August inclusive.
Marshland: orchids	WHCG, Brent	Marshland work by Brent Council. Volunteer work by WHCG.	WHCG to provide information.	Works need to be programmed for outside of the bird breeding season of March to August inclusive.
South-bank boardwalk	C&RT	Canal & Rivers Trust budget: periodic work possibly averages £500 / year.	As required.	Winter 2015/16: Damage reported to Canal and River Trust.
Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed	C&RT, Barnet Council, Brent Council	No budget: Works undertaken as part of other works; or with grant funding. Barnet have reduced Japanese Knotweed near to Cool Oak Lane bridge.	Barnet have reduced Japanese Knotweed near to Cool Oak Lane bridge. Brent have reduced Japanese Knotweed at Neasden Recreation Ground.	The Brent River Catchment Partnership are investigating how to improve control along the whole catchment. Operational knowledge is also shared via the River Brent Catchment Partnership.
Wet woodland	C&RT, Barnet, Brent	Largely self-managing.	On-going.	Largely self-managing.
Grasslands, paths cutting	Barnet, Brent	Maintenance: within existing resources. Restoration work is currently unfunded. Current path cutting estimated at £5,000/ year.	Spring to autumn.	Paths maintained.
Woodland	Brent, Barnet, WHCG, C&RT	Largely self-managing. Unfunded: management of woodland to increase diversity, but potential for creative use of material.		Largely self-managing, but control of willow and other scrub required in marshland at edge of Reservoir.

Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre	Thames 21, (Brent)	Thames 21 are managing the Centre following a Community Asset Transfer from Brent Council.	Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre re-opened from January 2016.	Thames 21 are managing the Centre from January 2016.
Allotments	Brent, West Hendon Allotment Society	Brent: refer to Allotments and Food Growing Strategy. Barnet: West Hendon Allotments are self-managed by the holders.	Allotments are maintained. Biodiversity improvements at Dors Close, 2013.	West Hendon Allotments: self-managed. Brent: Allotments Strategy: Birchen Grove Allotments and Dors Close Biodiversity improvements at Dors Close.
Open spaces, pitches, paths, Capital Ring, signage, interpretative signage, litter and dog bins,	Barnet, Brent	Existing maintenance resources. Barnet; and Brent public realm budgets.	On-going.	Maintained; and well-used. Rough sleepers: see Committee report for updates.
Feasibility of traffic analysis / signage for Wood Lane	Barnet Highways (leading) in consultation with Brent Highways.	.See the proposals as part of the West Hendon re-development.	See the proposals for the bridge.	Proposals have been circulated.
Monitoring: wildlife, and indicators	WHCG; and public authorities.	Mainly by volunteers of WHCG.	On-going	Programme of activities led by Welsh Harp Conservation Group for 2016. Included birds (weekly); butterflies (April to September).
Signage	Brent / Barnet.			Maintained.
Parks infrastructure	Brent / Barnet			Parks infrastructure is checked at appropriate frequencies.
River Brent Catchment Management Plan	All; led by Environment Agency / Thames 21.		2011 -	Action Plan published at: http://www.thames21.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/brent_river_corridor_improvement_plan_final_2014.pdf

WELSH HARP / BRENT RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Barnet Council
Brent Council
Canal & River Trust**

Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee

Version: Draft Update February 2016 (to that of 13.11.2012)



For contacts please refer to officers of Barnet Council, Brent Council, and of the Canal & River Trust (formerly British Waterways).

Grid reference near to centre of the Welsh Harp: TQ 215 870

Example post codes:

Welsh Harp Sailing Association / Birchen Grove Car Par: NW9 8SA

Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre: NW9 8RY

Contents	Page
Organisation of the Management Plan (and map)	3
The Brent Reservoir and Welsh Harp	6
• Geology	6
• History	7
• Water levels, flood control, and pollution	8
• Landscape	9
• Wildlife	9
• Conservation	11
• Boating	13
• Recreation	14
Management zones	17
• Eutrophic Open Water: the reservoir	18
• Reedbed	21
• Marshland	22
• Wet woodland	24
• Acid grassland	25
• Grasslands	25
• Woodland	27
• Green lane and parish boundary	28
• Dam wall and associated structures	28
• Allotments	28
• Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre	29
• Wider Welsh Harp area	29
Action Plan for 2015 – 2016	30
References	36
Appendix 1: Versions of the Management Plan	39
Appendix 2: Safety at the Brent Reservoir	40
Appendix 3: Emergency and other contacts	42

Organisation of the Management Plan

The Welsh Harp area is located around the Brent Reservoir and for the purposes of this Management Plan includes those open spaces surrounding the Reservoir. It extends to a green grid of recreational and other open spaces that radiate from the Welsh Harp.

This Management Plan is produced by three statutory organisations, the Canal & River Trust, the London Borough of Barnet and the London Borough of Brent who are the main land holders and land managers. Significant input is provided by the recreational, conservation, community groups and other organisations also represented on the Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee.

Ownership:

The Canal & River Trust own the reservoir and the immediately adjacent areas of land; while the London Boroughs of Barnet; and Brent own adjacent public open spaces. Each of the three organisations have statutory duties at the Welsh Harp and cooperate with regards to the management of the Welsh Harp. Often there is no demarcation of land ownership on the ground and the public are able to use the Welsh Harp as one site. There are numerous access points. Fencing and physical boundaries are provided as appropriate for safety reasons and to prevent unauthorised vehicular access. Some land is leased from the Canal & River Trust to the Welsh Harp Sailing Association (WHSA - the collective group for a number of separate clubs). Land is also leased by the London Borough of Barnet to the North Circular Sailing Club.

The Management Plan includes the Brent Reservoir Site of Special Scientific Interest. In that respect the currently approved version of the Management Plan satisfies the requirements under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, in terms of assenting nature conservation works on this site.

Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee:

The Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee (WHJCC) acts as a co-ordinating body for the land owners, statutory bodies and other interest groups at the West Harp. The conservation, recreation and other interests need to be considered in forming solutions. The Committee meets approximately three times a year, with the chair rotated annually between the two local authorities. Members are advised by officers. Its terms of reference are: "to consider and co-ordinate all the interests of recreation, leisure, nature conservation and the statutory requirements of British Waterways (now the Canal & River Trust) and to make recommendations to the appropriate committees of Barnet and Brent Councils (including Barnet's Hendon Area Environmental Sub-Committee) on the future development of the Welsh Harp area". The Committee sections of Barnet and Brent Councils hold a list of the organisations represented on the WHJCC including recreational, wildlife and residents' organisations using and managing the Welsh Harp.

The Welsh Harp Conservation Group (WHCG) is a volunteer group dedicated to the maintenance and enhancement of the conservation interest of the Welsh Harp. Its members undertake work in the areas of highest conservation value with support from the Boroughs and others. The Group also leads monthly walks focused on bird watching.

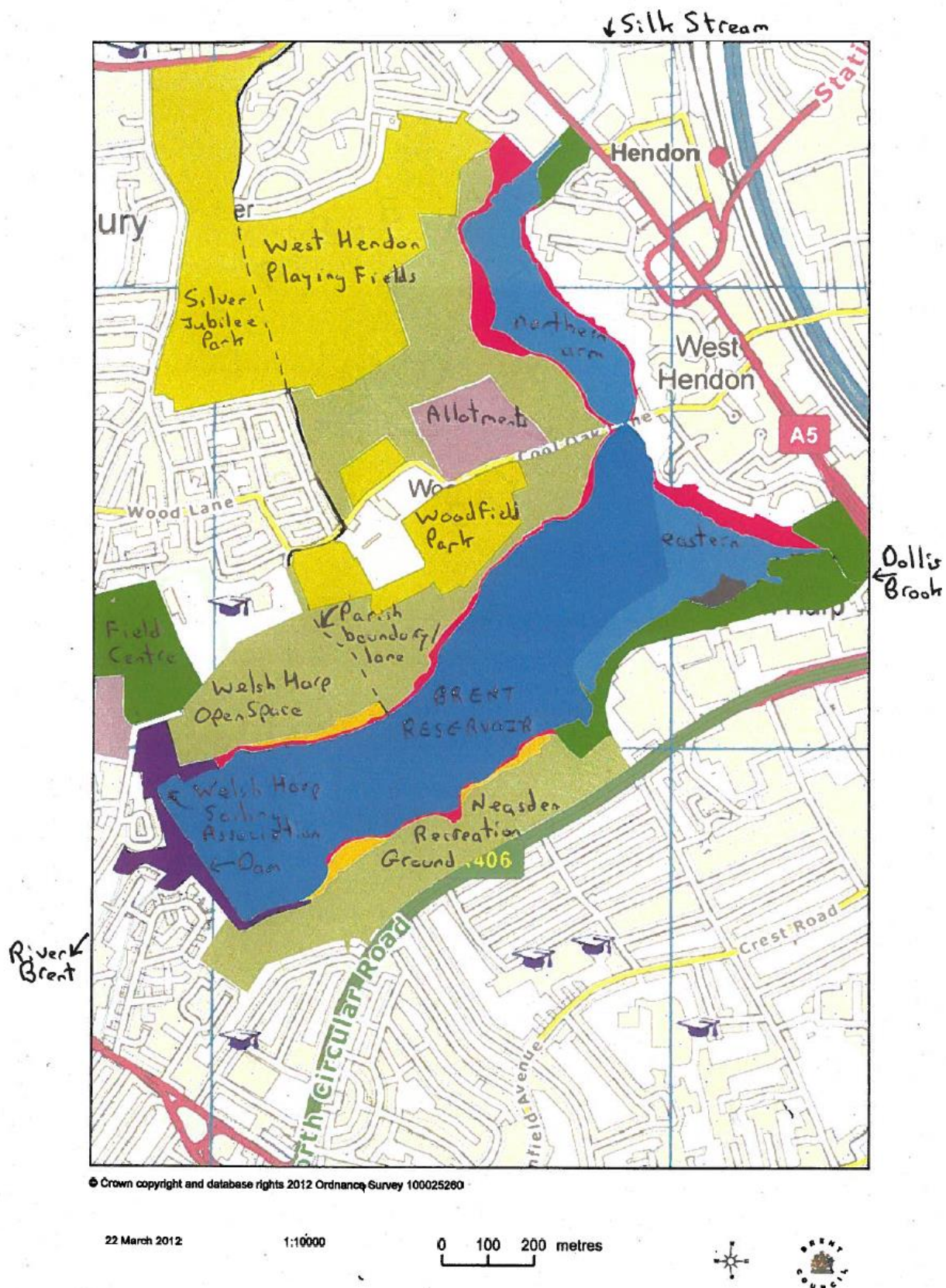


Figure 1. The Welsh Harp / Brent Reservoir, some features, and the management zones referred to in this Management Plan. For the key: see below.



A management plan for the Welsh Harp was first produced in September 1994 by consultants on behalf of Barnet and Brent Councils. Significant investment was made between 1998 and 2004 following grants firstly from 'New Leaf' / Guinness from their 'Water of Life' initiative, and which led to a successful grant application to the Heritage Lottery Fund, implemented between 1998 and 2000. A more detailed Management Plan was produced in 2003 based on a map of sub-zones prepared for the 1994 plan. Since 2003 the Management Plan has had several revisions. That was however a lengthy document. For the 2012 revision, the Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee took the view that the basis of the zones could be improved with an emphasis on physical, ecological and functional features to make a more compact and useable Management Plan.

The Management Plan is subject to approximately annual review by officers of the three organisations, and the review is submitted to the Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee for their comments and recommendation. Minor changes to the Management Plan and other actions are included in Committee Reports between the annual reviews.

This Management Plan outlines the short- to long-term management considered necessary to sustain the Welsh Harp: to increase and optimise the wildlife, recreation, landscape, flood-control, economic and other benefits of the reservoir. They are achievable over varying time-frames, though many are not affordable in the short term. It is a guide. The inclusion of any statement in this Management Plan does not necessarily imply that resources are immediately available to undertake that action. However, many actions will be programmed by their appropriate organisations; while others will form part of annual, medium-term and long-term action plans. There is evidence that the deposit of alluvium is continuing; and that at some stage in the future that the deposits will need to be removed to sustain the future of the water-body. That work is likely to require considerable financial resources.

The vision for the Welsh Harp is to:

‘Protect and enhance the special environment of the Welsh Harp for safe public access and enjoyment in a sustainable and sensitive manner for future generations.’

Management Objectives for the Welsh Harp Reservoir area as whole

- 1 To conserve and enhance the landscape and ecological diversity of the site
- 2 To provide for and encourage public enjoyment and understanding of the site and its heritage value
- 3 To improve access to the site – in particular for visitors with limited mobility
- 4 To involve existing users and the local community in the management and development of the site
- 5 To promote and pursue sustainable good practice
- 6 To promote appropriate recreation
- 7 To improve the value of the Reservoir in the river system and in its flood control function.

In terms of nature conservation and landscape enhancement, the main issues and challenges are:

- i) loss of habitats
- ii) reduction in species
- iii) damage to ecological heritage value
- iv) landscape: the Reservoir and its valley setting
- v) potential for habitat improvement
- vi) water pollution and water quality.

THE BRENT RESERVOIR AND WELSH HARP

The Welsh Harp or Brent Reservoir area covers 170 hectares including open water, marshes, woodland, grasslands and other features. It is less than 10 miles from the centre of London and only a few minutes from Wembley Stadium and Brent Cross Shopping Centre. The Brent Reservoir is designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest. It was declared a Local Nature Reserve in 2005. The Reservoir provides a habitat for wildlife and an attractive recreational centre. The zones upon which this Management Plan is based are illustrated on the attached map.

The Welsh Harp is surrounded by urban north-west London and in particular the residential areas of Kingsbury, West Hendon, Cricklewood and Neasden, which developed from villages particularly from the 1920s-1930s. The Staples Corner industrial estate backs onto the south-eastern edge of the reservoir at the junction of the Edgware Road and North Circular Road.

Geology

The underlying geology of the site is that of the London Clay, with Taplow Gravels around part of the edges of the Reservoir. The reservoir lies in a shallow sloping river valley; and is unusual in London in that the banks are not lined. The deepest part of the reservoir is about 30m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the dam outlet. The water level is generally maintained at 37.4m AOD. The highest point is at West Hendon off Cool Oak Lane where the ground rises to about 45m AOD.

The reservoir is fed from the Silk Stream to the north-east and the River Brent to the south-east. There are smaller inflows from drains and surface run-off streams. The

water leaves the reservoir from an outflow at the dam wall where it continues as the River Brent (and some via the Canal Feeder). In recent years some water extraction to the canal system has been resumed by the Canal & River Trust. The reservoir forms a major sub-system of the River Brent Flood Alleviation Scheme. Automatic sluices control the flow of water out, with manual override possible, while siphons, an overflow spillway, and outflanking are possible at times of progressively more major flooding. Nowadays a flood warning system is in operation to provide warning for residential and commercial areas downstream of the reservoir. The overall capacity of the reservoir is estimated at 1.6 million cubic metres.

The soils of the Welsh Harp area have been mapped by Hollis (1995). The West Hendon Playing Fields were created on a capped waste tip created during 1960-75 and upper layers of the tip are contaminated with heavy metals. There are a number of other tip areas and landfill sites within the Welsh Harp area. Some were created during earlier dredging of the reservoir and may also be contaminated with heavy metals and oil.

The alluvium deposits in the Reservoir are considerable and are probably increasing. At some point the alluvium will need to be removed in-order to maintain water for water sports and for wildlife. Some alluvium was removed during works in the 1980s and 1990s, using methods that created a soup within a volume of water that could be pumped to bunds on the shore, from where the water could drain off. Though large quantities were removed, and made local improvements, the quantities involved were probably insignificant compared with the total of alluvium within the reservoir. Issues of land availability, regulation of waste disposal (including the level of contaminants) and the relatively high costs could make problematic the future use of this method. More efficient methods could entail significant engineering works, in-situ decanting of the water content, and disposal off-site.

History

An illustrative history of the Welsh Harp has been prepared by Hewlett (2012) and see also Hewlett (1985).

The Edgware Road, formerly the Roman road Watling Street, runs to the east of the Welsh Harp. Evidence of human activity comes from finds made during work on the reservoir. Items discovered include Bronze Age ceramic cremation urns, a 13th century cooking pot, an Edward I silver penny and an Elizabeth I silver shilling. Nearby, 13th century pottery and building materials have been uncovered from the banks of the River Brent and fragments of Roman pottery were found in the grounds of the Hendon Hospital to the north. An original section of Wood Lane survives as a green lane on the boundary of the two Boroughs. There is evidence of relic pasture in the fields of Woodfield Park.

Prior to the construction of the reservoir the area was predominantly rural and of permanent pasture. Construction of the reservoir commenced in about 1834 to supply water to the Regents, now the Grand Union Canal via a Canal Feeder (in effect a narrow canal). A dam was constructed across the River Brent, flooding the pastureland on either side of the Silk Stream and the River Brent, which flow into the reservoir. The construction work comprised “the formation of an embankment or head with weirs, sluices, retaining walls and basins across the river”. The work included building up sections of Cool Oak Lane so that the road would be above the water level. Construction was completed in 1837, though the dam was breached in 1842 and the first

attendant's cottage built to allow the water levels to be monitored. The dam was deepened in 1851 and extended between 1853-1854 when the dam wall was increased in height and extended thus enlarging the reservoir. This necessitated works to raise the level of the Edgware Road to avoid flooding. In 2005, British Waterways (now the Canal & River Trust) undertook works to extend the height of the dam wall on the southern flank, to extend the dam into Neasden Recreation Ground as a clay bund; and to reconstruct the face of the dam wall. Today the water area is about 50 hectares set within surrounding open spaces of about 120 hectares

Social and recreational history:

At the time the reservoir was built the area was sparsely populated. However, it soon became a popular place to visit and an important part of London's 'social scene'. This mainly arose due to the efforts of the owner of the local inn, 'The Old Welsh Harp' (where the reservoir's popular name comes from) who introduced pleasure gardens, a museum, a shooting enclosure, horse and greyhound racing, sailing, boating and fishing, plus a range of other amusements and amenities, including the Welsh Harp Concert Hall where many famous contemporary artists performed. The inn was built in the early 18th century where the River Brent is crossed by the Edgware Road. All of these attractions drew crowds of people from London. Indeed, the Midland Railway opened the Welsh Harp station in 1870 to cater for the thousands arriving on Bank Holidays to visit the reservoir and its attendant attractions. For example, in 1881 on Easter Monday, trains delivered some 5,000 day trippers to the Welsh Harp station during the morning alone.

With the onset of urbanisation of the countryside around the reservoir, the recreational attractions of the area declined. The railway station closed in 1903 and the North Circular Road was built south of the reservoir in 1926, heralding much new housing and industrial development nearby. By 1945, some 60% of the surrounding area was urbanised. In 1971, the Old Welsh Harp Inn was demolished to make way for the Staples Corner fly-over near the start of the M1 motorway. The Reservoir hosted European Championships for rowing in the 1940s and 1950s; and annual Welsh Harp Regattas in the 1960s and 1970s.

Water, flood control and pollution

The level at which the water is maintained is subject to a long-standing agreement between the predecessor body to the Canal & River Trust and the Middlesex County Council (the predecessor land drainage body to the Environment Agency who now control this aspect). The agreed level is 3'6½" below cill level or c. 37.4m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). See the Water Level Management Plan (Andrews 1997).

The reservoir itself is subject to a number of legal statutes, including:

The Water Framework Directive; The Reservoirs Act 1975 (which requires periodic inspection of the structure by the Canal & River Trust); The Water Resources Act 1991 – under which the Environment Agency (EA) have permissive powers to undertake maintenance and improvement works for the purposes of flood alleviation; Thames Water Land Drainage Byelaws 1981 – which together with the Water Resources Act require all works within the reservoir and 8m landward to have the prior consent of the Environment Agency; and The Land Drainage Act 1991.

The amount of silt (technically, alluvium) and pollution entering the reservoir and the quality of the water are causes for concern. Alluvium has been accumulating over many

years, brought down by feeder rivers and water courses. Sailing suffers from the shallow water, particularly when the water level has been artificially reduced for safety reasons.

Although the Canal & River Trust own the reservoir and control the flow of water out via sluices at the dam, the area now forms an important element of the River Brent flood alleviation system which is the responsibility of the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency maintains rubbish and debris traps where the Silk Stream and River Brent flow into the reservoir. The Environment Agency maintain debris traps and a Hoyle boom at the river inflows. These need to be cleared periodically of entrapped materials.

Urban run-off accounts for 60% of the Silk Stream's flow which as a result is contaminated with heavy metals and other pollutants. There are problems with oil and sewage pollution from locations up-stream.

In recent years potentially hazardous blue-green algal blooms have developed which require recreational and other users of the water to be particularly careful. The sailing clubs have issued written instructions to water users and installed outside showers. There have also been problems with mats of floating weed communities, also considered to be due to eutrophication (excess nutrient pollution in the water) which causes growth particularly when sunlight is high.

Landscape

The Welsh Harp provides a contrast with the surrounding urban area. The visual amenity is available to those who visit the site and to a limited extent to those who pass it and those who live nearby. The main arm of the Reservoir is of a gradually sloping river valley, with the land rising from the Reservoir on either side. The vegetation of the habitats and their wildlife contributes to the amenity value of the site. The rather 'wild' character of some areas adds to the visual interest, creating a different feeling to a more traditional, highly managed urban park. A landscape appraisal was undertaken as part of the site survey for the first management plan (1994). Key elements of this appraisal are: the importance of the marginal woodlands in 'containing' the site by screening surrounding development; the contrast between areas of open ground and adjacent areas of woodland and the visual intrusion of certain elements such as club houses, exotic conifer trees and traffic on the North Circular Road.

Wildlife

Despite its urban location, the Welsh Harp Reservoir supports a range of habitats and species. Brief descriptions of the habitats and their wildlife are provided in sections of the Management Plan. These follow the priority habitats of the UK biodiversity Action Plan, and for the wider area, broader habitat descriptions to encompass features such as allotments and sports pitches. For the purposes of this Management Plan, these zones provide guidance to their boundaries; and in practice the Welsh Harp area is a much more intricate mosaic of habitats and features.

Bird Life:

Bird life is an important attraction, particularly over-wintering wildfowl, which migrate into this country in autumn from breeding grounds further north. The SSSI designation also relates to breeding waterfowl, Great Crested Grebes breed in good numbers and also several duck species. The site attracts both dabbling and diving ducks; dabbling ducks

are those that feed by straining the surface water or up-ending, whilst diving ducks dive right under the water to seek their food.

The numbers of individual species fluctuate from year to year. When the SSSI status was first granted in 1950, the reservoir was one of the best sites in the country for Smew - a small black and white diving duck from the Baltic area. The UK winter population of this species has declined markedly over recent years. Today the site is more important for dabbling ducks during the late summer and autumn when peak counts of Shoveler and Gadwall often exceed 200 which are nationally important counts. It is a good site for Teal with winter counts often peaking at over 100; teal has also bred at the site which is unusual for London. Amongst the diving ducks, Tufted Ducks regularly reach over 300 with Pochard peaking at 80 -100. The Reservoir is one of the few London breeding sites for Pochard, Shoveler, Gadwall and Teal with one or two pairs of each most summers.

Cormorant and Heron can be observed roosting on the rafts and islands. Large flocks of gulls (chiefly Black-headed Gull) congregate on the open water during the winter together with up to four other gull species. There is a regular winter flock of Snipe, usually over 30 in the Eastern Marsh. These areas also provide cover for the Water Rail, a curious, secretive species which is more often heard 'squealing' in the rushes than seen out in the open.

Over the past twenty-five years, this has been one of the best sites in London for breeding Great Crested Grebe, with up to 25 pairs in most years. However the nests are susceptible to flooding when the water level rises, with inevitable consequences for the young. A few pairs of Little Grebe breed most years, although numbers were higher a few years ago. Moorhen, Mute Swan, Mallard, Tufted Duck and Coot nest most years. Rafts, which were first constructed in the early 1980's to provide roosting platforms for wildfowl, were adopted by Common Terns, currently 20 -25 pairs breed each year. There are also 2-3 pairs of Lesser Black-backed Gulls nesting on the rafts which have been seen to predate on the Tern chicks. Extending the reed-beds has been a priority in recent years, where Reed Warblers, Sedge Warblers and Reed Bunting are regular breeders. This has occasionally attracted rare visitors such as Bittern.

Elsewhere in the Local Nature Reserve, Whitethroat, Lesser Whitethroat, Blackcap, Willow Warbler, Chiffchaff and Garden Warbler nest in the rough grassland, woodland and scrub. Grey Wagtail and Pied Wagtail breed on the site and Kingfishers have recently returned. Tawny Owl, Sparrowhawk and Kestrel also breed on the site. The oak and damp willow woodlands are especially good for woodpeckers and several pairs of Great Spotted and Green Woodpeckers nest at the site.

The site is also important for birds on passage, such as Blackcap, Grasshopper Warbler, Chiffchaff, Redstart and Flycatchers. Over 30 Blackcaps have been heard singing on a single day in the spring. The areas of scrub are especially important for these birds in both Spring and Autumn. Eight species of warbler regularly breed in the various habitats around the reservoir and on the Open Space.

Whilst high nesting or over-wintering numbers are important in assessing the site's importance for nature conservation, for the local birder the sheer range of species is a source of inspiration. In 2011, a total of 148 species was recorded and the Annual Spring Bird Count has recorded as many as 81 species in a single day. Many rarities have been seen, especially during the spring and autumn passage. Some of the more unusual

records included Slavonian Grebe, Bittern, Night Heron, Garganey, Smew, Blue-winged Teal, Ring Billed Gull, Long-eared Owl, Hen Harrier, Montagu's Harrier, Osprey, Cuckoo and Pied Flycatcher.

Bats: Commons Pipistrelle, Soprano Pipistrelle, Nathusius's Pipistrelle, Daubenton's Bat, Serotine, Leisler's and Noctule bats have been recorded at the reservoir.

Amphibians and reptiles: Smooth Newts and Frogs are regularly observed in the reservoir and nearby ponds, and there are a few isolated records of Common Toad. Lizards were observed on broken concrete near Cool Oak Lane bridge in the 1960s, although their survival is thought unlikely. A small number of Slow-Worms were introduced some years ago near the former Youth Sailing Base.

Invertebrates

The insect fauna of the site is of considerable interest, both for wetland species and those associated with old grassland, woodland and hedgerows. Over 40 species listed in the Red Data Book for Invertebrates (JNCC 1991) have been recorded here as well as other uncommon insects. Twenty-four species of butterfly have been recorded for the site including the White-letter Hairstreak and a Marbled White population. A population of the Ringlet was first recorded in 2009. Damselfly and dragonfly list totals 13 species including the nationally uncommon Ruddy Darter. Other notable records include the day flying chimney sweeper moth, the longhorn beetle *Phytoecia cylindrica*, hoverfly *Epistrophe diaphana* and brown lacewing *Symphorobius elegans*. The UK BAP Priority Species crane-fly *Lipsothrix nervosa* has been identified at the Reservoir.

Plants

The plants of the Brent Reservoir were listed by Williams, Warren and Hutchinson (1995). Five species of orchid have been recorded. Broad-leaved Helleborine grows in damp woodland near the eastern marsh, whilst Common Spotted-orchid occurs in grassland on the northern and southern shores. Southern Marsh-orchid can be found in the northern and southern marshes; a Pyramidal Orchid was discovered in the eastern marsh in the 1980s. Bee Orchid was discovered on rough ground in 1994. In total, several hundred species of plants have been recorded at the reservoir.

Biological recording: This is led at the Reservoir by the Welsh Harp Conservation Group; and records are deposited with local, regional (e.g. London Natural History Society; and Greenspace Information for Greater London) and national recording schemes. Records by other organisations, individuals and professionals are also made and disseminated through these systems. The Welsh Harp Conservation Group are part of several recording schemes for birds and for water-birds; and are also monitor butterflies as part of the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme.

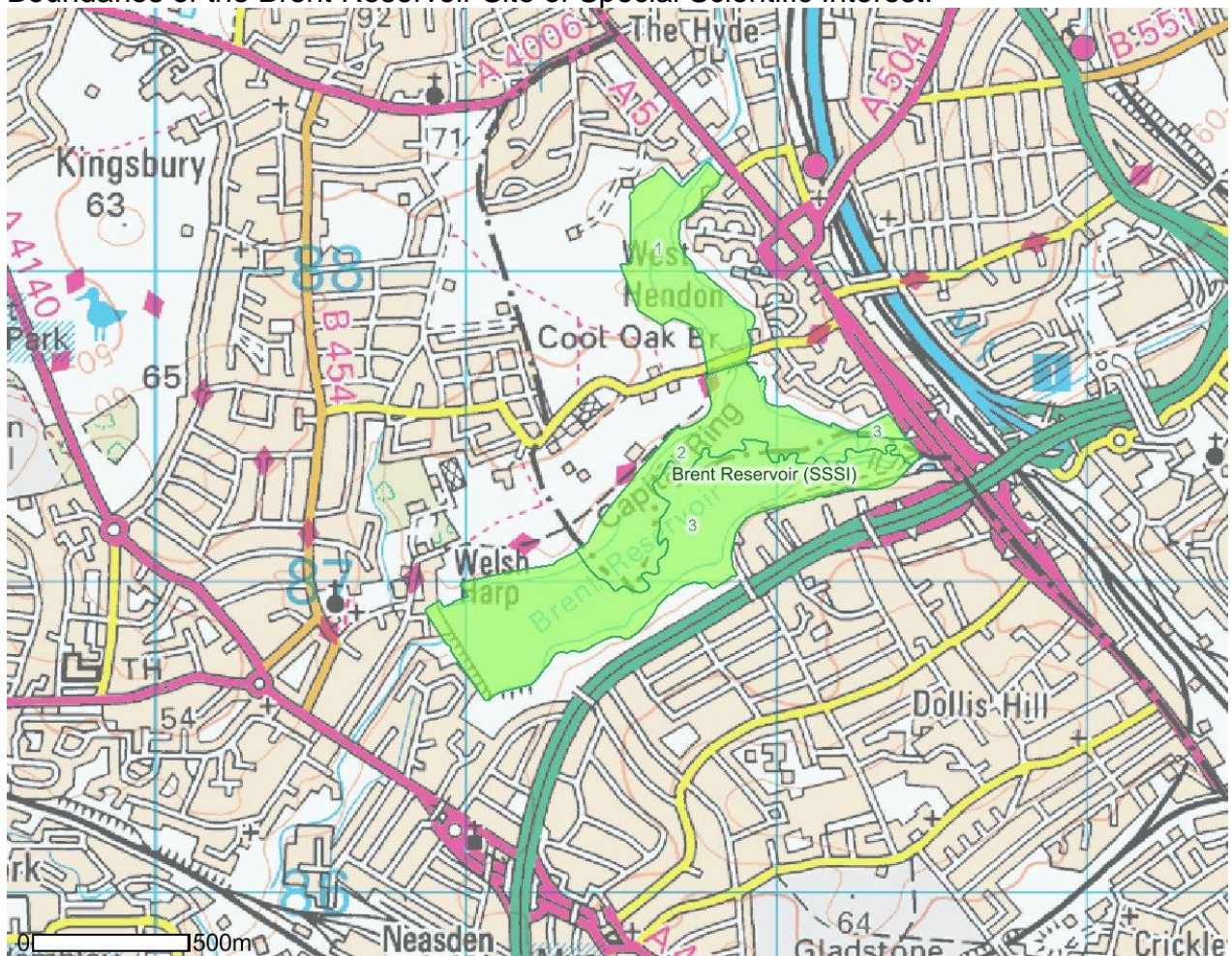
Conservation

Site of Special Scientific Interest

The reservoir and marginal habitats were designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in 1950 and subsequently re-notified in 1985 under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It was designated as an SSSI primarily on account of its interest for breeding wetland birds and in particular for significant numbers of nesting Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). The diversity of wintering waterfowl and the variety of plant species

growing along the water margin are also of special note for Greater London. The SSSI designation is significant in that it imposes restrictions on the management of the designated area by identifying a range of operations that are considered likely to damage the special interest of the site. Before any of these operations are undertaken written notice must be given to Natural England and written consent must be received (or 4 months have elapsed since notice was given). Alternatively, the operations will be permitted without specific consent provided they are in accordance with a management plan drawn up with Natural England under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. For the boundaries of the Site of Special Scientific Interest please refer to: <http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/map.aspx?m=sssi>

Boundaries of the Brent Reservoir Site of Special Scientific Interest:



Natural England; and Crown Copyright. Refer to Natural England website for details.

Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation

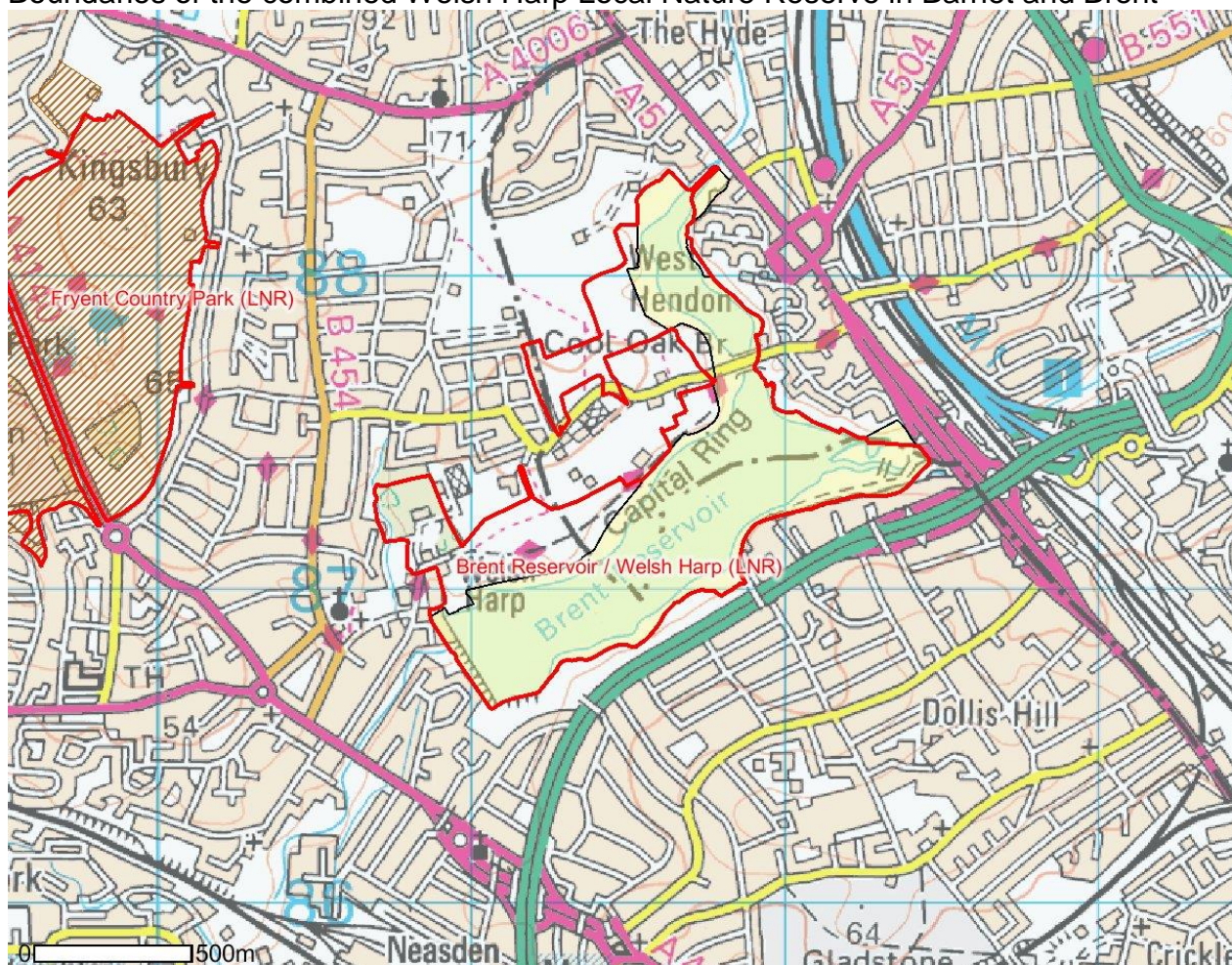
The Greater London Authority and the two local authorities recognise the Welsh Harp as a Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. This designation is used for planning purposes. In their other planning policies both Boroughs highlight the need to enhance both the recreational and nature conservation interest of the area. For the boundaries of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation please see the Planning websites of the respective Boroughs.

Local Nature Reserve

Much of the Reservoir and the surrounding area is a Local Nature Reserve. Brent Council's Executive Committee agreed the Declaration of the Brent Reservoir / Welsh Harp Local Nature Reserve on 20 June 2005, the Declaration was made on 21 July 2005; and the Public Notice was published on 1 September 2005. Barnet Council arranged the Declaration for their part of the Local Nature Reserve. For the boundaries of the Local Nature Reserve (in both Boroughs) see:

<http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk/map.aspx?m=nreserves>

Boundaries of the combined Welsh Harp Local Nature Reserve in Barnet and Brent



Natural England; and Crown Copyright. Refer to Natural England website for details.

Boating

A range of boats, largely wind- or hand powered use the Reservoir under the auspices of the Welsh Harp Sailing Association. The principal water sports on the Welsh Harp are sailing, windsurfing and canoeing. The reservoir area to the south of the Cool Oak Lane Bridge is leased by the Canal & River Trust to the Welsh Harp Sailing Association. The total number of water sport visits per year is estimated at 40,000.

The Welsh Harp Sailing Association represents all the water sports users of the reservoir (around 2,000). With an executive committee including delegates from all constituent bodies, it negotiates on their behalf with the landlord, and with all other organisations (such as the Environment Agency). It holds the head-lease on the majority of the site at

Birchen Grove and hosts a number of events each year. The constituent bodies of the WHSA are (subject to updated by the Welsh Harp Sailing Association):

- BTYC Sailsports
- Seahorse Sailing Club
- North Circular Road Sailing Club and Phoenix Sailing Club
- Sea Cadet Corps
- Wembley Sailing Club.

As part of the Health and Safety requirements covering the clubs, there is a need to provide powered rescue launches. The use of these craft is at times a source of conflict with conservation interests as the operation of the rescue craft can disturb waterfowl and other birds using the reservoir. To minimise disturbance there exist agreed limits beyond which sailing is not permitted. The boundaries of these areas are marked by floating buffer rafts. The representative organisations for the water-sports and nature conservation interests have negotiated an informal agreement for zoning of the water in parts of the reservoir. The arrangement is a pragmatic approach and dictated also by the depth of alluvium in different places. Whilst the WHSA lease is for the whole of the open water area, refuges for birds have been created at the eastern end of the main arm of the reservoir, and in the northern arm of the reservoir. During the last decades of the 20th century, the London Borough of Barnet had a Youth Sailing Base located off the north-east side of Cool Oak Lane bridge. This enabled access to the southern part of the northern arm of the Reservoir for water activities. The northern arm has since been a refuge for wildfowl; and any future base would more practically be served by accessing the main arm of the reservoir.

Both sailing and nature conservation benefit from limiting the tree growth along the edge of the reservoir.

Recreation

The open spaces around the Reservoir are much used for informal recreation, particularly walking, walking of dogs, and walking the Capital Ring around London which passes along the north side of the Reservoir. Other activities include cycling, picnics, participating in guided walks, visiting the bird hides, tending allotments, and team sports.

People's enjoyment, use of and recreation across the Welsh Harp can be facilitated by a range of generic issues including safety, access, facilities, interpretation, education, involvement and participation. These issues need to be addressed by the management of each organisation; and are outlined but not detailed in this Management Plan. The two local authorities are required to take economic, social and environmental issues into account and work towards sustainability.

Access to the Welsh Harp:

The majority of visits are probably by local people visiting the site from nearby residential areas. The Welsh Harp is well-served by bus routes. Several Underground and over-ground train lines serve the Welsh Harp within a thirty-minute walking distance or by bus. Car parking is provided at Birchen Grove car park; and at West Hendon Playing Fields. Two car parks, one at Neasden Recreation Ground off Aboyne Road, and one off Cool Oak Lane have been closed to vehicle parking for several years due to problems of anti-social behaviour. Parking is also available in some nearby roads. Whilst parking is

provided, the emphasis is on encouraging access for pedestrians and by public transport.

The safety implications of the narrow road bridge at the West Hendon end of Cool Oak Lane has long been a concern to local residents and visitors. The bridge was constructed in its present form in the 19th century. Issues here include the cost of improving the bridge, enabling safe access for pedestrians, cyclists and other users. The road is best reserved for local traffic only; and through traffic should be routed via more suitable nearby roads around the reservoir. There are pedestrian controlled traffic lights. Proposals are being considered as part of the West Hendon development (2015).

Access within the Welsh Harp:

Footpaths: In addition to statutory paths; and the Capital Ring (a 72-mile route around London) there are a large number of other paths, some hard-surfaced and some on grass, to facilitate access. All need maintaining; particular requirements are the need to manage encroaching vegetation, and to maintain surfaces. A path near to the reservoir edge at Neasden Recreation Ground was funded by the 'Water of Life' initiative and HLF award. A circular path around the whole of the Brent Reservoir has been suggested on several occasions, but is not practical due to the cost of bridging the River Brent downstream of the dam (the dam itself is not suitable for public access); and there are several other sections that would be problematic for access. The emphasis therefore has been to create a network of paths that provide as much access as practicable. Some paths are also accessible for cyclists. Disabled access needs to be considered in relation to all projects.

Signage:

On-site: signage is provided and updated by the local authorities and by the Canal & River Trust. **Off-site** signage includes heritage brown signs with 'Duck' logos on several of the approach roads in the vicinity.

Interpretation:

Focal points (two: Welsh Harp Open Space, and Neasden Recreation Ground) have a range of interpretative signs.

Websites: Website links are provided in the contacts section to this plan.

Park furniture:

The land owners maintain a range of furniture including seats, benches, litter bins, bins for dog waste. Each local authority, the Canal & River Trust and other organisations at the Welsh Harp generally have their own styles for public furniture, signage, bye-laws etc. and there does not appear to be any overall advantage in a separate 'Welsh Harp' image. Nevertheless materials should be in styles appropriate for the location and park furniture should be robust, fit for purpose, and of sustainable materials. There are viewing platforms at the south side promontory, and off West Hendon Playing Fields. There are bird hides in the eastern, and the northern marshes.

Visitor facilities and access

A number of buildings cater primarily for users rather than the general public, such as the Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre and the Sailing Clubs. The Greenhouse is a retail nursery with café and toilet facilities open during trading hours.

There are two bird hides on the site, maintained by the Welsh Harp Conservation Group. A new bird hide and two accessible viewing platforms have been built with Heritage Lottery Funding. Access to the hides requires a key, which can be purchased from the Welsh Harp Conservation Group. There are over 200 key holders. The hides can only be reached by foot along the eastern shore and northern arm of the reservoir. The hides are regularly used by local schools and on guided walks.

Events:

Kingsbury and Welsh Harp Reservoir Open Day – have been held in some past years.

Heritage Lottery Award:

The Heritage Lottery Fund grant award, and matched funding provided by partners, enabled the investment of over £700,000. The on-going maintenance and management needs arising from the Heritage Lottery Fund projects have been incorporated into the management plan sections above, but in general include:

- Marshland: Annual tree management covering in alternate years the shores of the Welsh Harp Open Space and Neasden Recreation Ground in Brent; and following the Barnet tree management programme in the eastern marsh. Other work in the northern marsh.
- South bank promontory
- Reed bed near to the North Circular Road.
- Hedgerow: now established along the boundary with the North Circular Road.
- Focus points: maintenance of the interpretation panels and the focus points.
- Car park at Birchen Grove.
- Capital Ring:
- Off-site signage:
- Footpath/s to bird hides.

Environmental education and interpretation

The Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre in the north-west of the site. From January 2016 the Centre is being managed by Thames 21. It provides an opportunity for children and others to experience and use the Welsh Harp for environmental education. On the Barnet side, a council officer has led regular day visits by primary school groups.

Staffing and Volunteering

The Parks, or Greenspace services of the two local authorities are involved in the management of the Welsh Harp; grounds maintenance of the open spaces; and there are varying Warden services provided on a mobile basis covering the respective Boroughs. For Brent, the grounds maintenance operations have been contracted to Veolia PLC since September 2014. The volunteers of the Welsh Harp Sailing Association manage the sailing base; and lead on managing floating vegetation within the Reservoir. The Welsh Harp Conservation Group is a volunteer organisation, originally formed to oppose development on the site, dedicated to maintaining and enhancing the conservation interest of the Welsh Harp.

Other initiatives of reference to the environment of the Welsh Harp are:

- Biodiversity Action Plans: Barnet; Brent; and London
- River Brent Catchment Management Plan
- Brent Cross Shopping Centre Development
- Local Agenda 21
- London Cycling Network

- Capital RING
- North Circular Road Improvement Programme
- West London Waterways Walks
- West Hendon regeneration. The redevelopment of the West Hendon housing estate (east of the northern arm of the reservoir) is a major re-development of the West Hendon estate adjacent to the northern arm of the reservoir

Services

Current information on utility and telecom services should be available from utility operators. Absence of a service from any plan should not be taken as indicating that services are not present and checks should always be undertaken.

MANAGEMENT ZONES

Zones are based, in part, on physical features and functional features, and the priority habitats of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan

General notes:

Works should be undertaken to best practice guidelines and in accordance with any necessary consents. Major works, and those not listed here that are within the SSSI boundary, require prior consent from Natural England.

- Major management works should be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season (i.e. not between March – August inclusive).
- Tree works should consider the possible presence of bats, invertebrates, birds, and fungi; the value of dead wood; and landscape issues.
- Trees at the water's edge: Natural England consider that it is important to sensitively cut back willows from the water's edge to encourage the growth of marginal vegetation in the marsh area for use by waterfowl and to maintain a screen to reduce disturbance, particularly where there are houses backing directly onto the Reservoir.
- Grassland: Conserve a variety of grassland types, both for the flora and for invertebrates. Natural England recommend that approximately 10% of any grassland should be left uncut in any year as invertebrate refuges. In practice the problem is more likely to be in obtaining resources to ensure that the cutting is undertaken. Where possible the grass cuttings should be removed to prevent a matt of dead material accumulating; however the grounds maintenance costs of cutting and collecting cuttings are several times that of the cutting operation on its own. Thus, where resources are limited, priority will generally be given to cutting. Conserve ant-hills where possible: periodic cutting will still be required to conserve the grassland and to control the spread of Bramble and scrub.
- Herbicides: In general herbicides are not used in the management of the Reservoir due to the proximity of the water and wildlife. Where herbicides are used, account will be taken of all statutory requirements; consultation with the landowner, Canal & River Trust, the Environment Agency and Natural England as appropriate, and with due regard to other policies.
- Monitoring: Detailed wildlife monitoring is undertaken by the Welsh Harp Conservation Group of the birds. They also walk a butterfly transect. Data from both are used to inform both site management, and is feed into regional and

national databases. For example the butterfly transect takes in a range of the habitats of the Reservoir and therefore the butterfly populations act as indicators of the effect of habitat management on the wildlife. The data is also pooled with in London to provide an index of regional trends and to provide comparative feedback for the Welsh Harp Reservoir. The two local authorities and the other public service organisations also have a statutory duty (the Biodiversity Duty) to further biodiversity at the Reservoir.

- Monitoring of the area of each habitat is currently available only as estimates. Changes could be estimated from historic records and maps, and from GIS systems.
- Monitoring of visitor numbers is not currently undertaken. The most recent estimates are from the Brent Council Parks Service Best Value Customer Survey last undertaken in 2010.

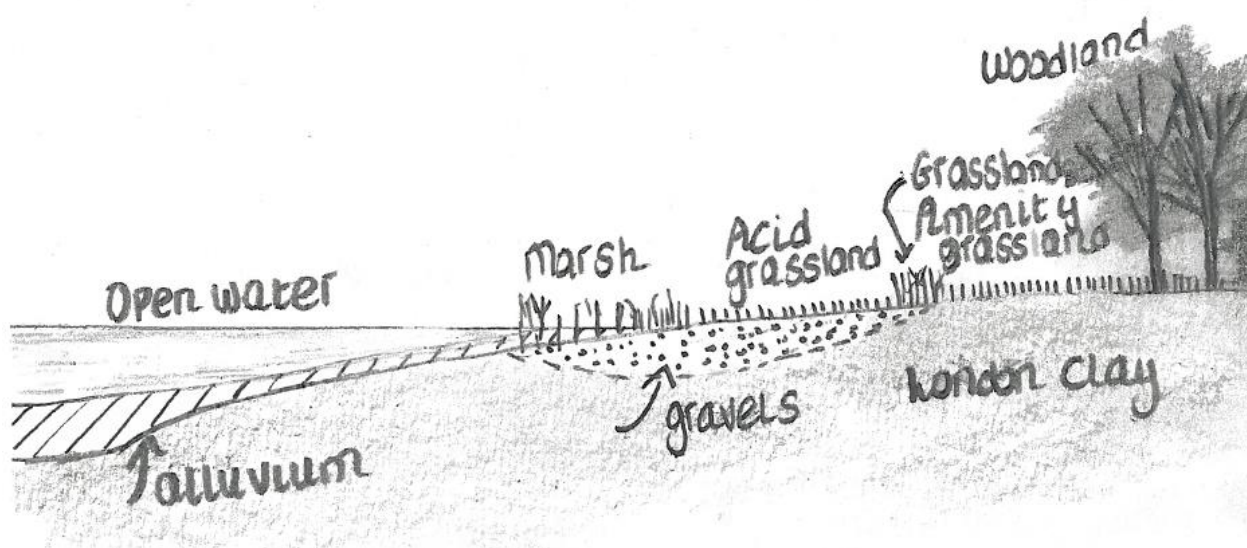


Figure 2. The mosaic and succession of habitats at the Brent Reservoir is particularly evident near to the shore. The Reservoir sits within a flooded London Clay valley, though deposits of alluvium of various depths have accumulated over the clay during the past 175 years since the reservoir was constructed. A narrow band of Taplow Gravels occurs, coincidentally at about the current water level, so the marshland vegetation can variously be growing on the gravel, London Clay or alluvium. The marshland extends from the shallow water to damp areas above the water line. Above that the well-drained, nutrient-poor vegetation is of acid grassland. Slightly higher up the slope, the London Clay is again apparent and provides a more neutral pH substrate, though less well drained during wet weather. Here the vegetation is of rough grassland, mown amenity grassland or of other features with some scrub and areas of woodland.

Eutrophic Open water: the reservoir

The open water of the Brent Reservoir at the centre of the Welsh Harp area. Primarily managed by the Canal & River Trust the water level is generally kept at a constant level.

The Reservoir is fed by the Dollis Brook from the east and the Silk Stream from the north.

The term 'eutrophic' refers to nutrient-rich water habitats, and while this may occur naturally, excessive nutrients lead to problems with blue-green algal blooms and communities of floating pondweed. Since construction in the 1830s, considerable quantities of alluvium have been deposited in the reservoir, together with quantities of litter and debris. Water from the urban areas has often been contaminated with nutrients, heavy metals and hydrocarbons. Oil booms and trash traps have been constructed across both the Silk Stream and the River Brent; these help to reduce oily surface films and unsightly litter, though oil and heavy metal deposits in the bottom mud remain a problem. The trash traps are maintained by the Environment Agency. There are petrol and oil interceptors on drains taking water from the North Circular Road to the reservoir.

Infilling has also occurred, and the Reservoir is significantly smaller than at its maximum, when for example it stretched beyond the viaduct at Staples Corner (see the images in Hewlett, Geoffrey. 2011. *Welsh Harp Reservoir Through Time*. Amberley Publishing).

Most of the main arm of the Reservoir is available for water sports, particularly sailing, canoeing and board sailing though the eastern end is devoted to birds. Some areas to the south are also too shallow for water sports.

The Welsh Harp is relatively shallow, with an average depth of about two metres, and maximum of seven metres (at the dam outlet). This represents potentially good feeding habitat for diving and dabbling ducks. However, as the reservoir also plays a role in flood storage, the water level can rise after heavy rain, threatening any waterside nests that are not attached to floating structures.

The area is important principally as a roosting and feeding area for wildfowl. The whole reservoir can be used for feeding, though while water sports are in progress, most birds will shy away. Terns however can withstand mild disturbance. Large numbers of birds also use the water for roosting, especially in winter and during eclipse/moulting. Up to 8,000 gulls (mainly Black-headed) can be present in August, and significant numbers of Teal, Tufted Duck, Gadwall, Pochard, Shoveler, Great Crested Grebe and Little Grebe. From August through to November, weed and algae in the water attract also dabbling ducks such as Wigeon with occasionally Garganey.

The refuge areas for birds in the eastern end and the northern arm of the reservoir are of national importance for breeding and wintering wildfowl (Natural England, 16.10.2002). Disturbance is reduced by a practical separation from water sports; and by the use of bird hides and screened paths to hide bird-watchers.

The main arm of the reservoir is used for sailing and wind-surfing, especially at weekends, with over 100 boats often out at once. This drives off all, but the most tolerant wildfowl such as Canada Goose and Coot, from the main body of the water. However a chain of rafts and islands cuts off a secluded refuge of undisturbed water along the eastern shore. This is valuable for shyer species, such as Shoveler and Gadwall. Its calmer, shallow water also provides feeding conditions for ducklings.

Eastern end: The eastern end of the Reservoir consists of areas of shallow water, deep alluvium, and an intricate boundary with adjacent habitats. The rafts help mark the conservation/recreation interface and reduce wave action, making the water between the rafts and the shore more sheltered, and protecting aquatic bird nests from inundation.

An island near the entry of the Brent River to the reservoir is capped with shingle and fringed with herbaceous vegetation. The deposition of further shingle on the island would improve the habitat for terns. The reservoir between the hides has re-silted since earlier dredging.

The Environment Agency maintains the trash traps where the Silk Stream and River Brent enter the reservoir. The sailing organisations help to remove rubbish and obstructions from the water, and through regular use of the water can check the site for potential problems. Japanese Knotweed and a small amount of Giant Hogweed grow on the river bank.

Northern arm: The northern arm of the Reservoir has similarities to the eastern end of the main arm of the Reservoir. It has areas of largely shallow water with large quantities of alluvium (often with more depth of alluvium than of overlying water). The northern arm is generally less disturbed by recreation than the main arm, and birds disturbed on the main arm often take refuge in the northern arm. Small islands, rafts and an intricate shoreline with other habitats provide additional interest. Most visitors can view the site from the west side. The new Welsh Hendon / York Park housing development will provide residents with good views from the east side. A trash screen located on the Silk Stream helps to prevent large debris from entering the Reservoir. This area is leased by Canal & River Trust to the London Borough of Barnet.

Welsh Harp Youth Sailing Base: Until about 2000, there was a Youth Sailing Base near to Cool Oak Lane bridge on the West Hendon side of Cool Oak Lane. Following closure, as part of the regeneration of the area, the northern arm is now an important area for birds.

The sailing clubs abide by the Code of Practice to cover the operation of safety craft by the sailing clubs in non-emergency situations to minimise disturbance to birds:

- Safety boats (powered craft) are used only to provide safety cover for users of the water and for operational needs for the sailing clubs (e.g. events and maintenance needs). Except in an emergency, no fast runs are made early in the morning.
- Powered craft are used only for operational use and not for recreational use.

Management works:

- Maintain suitable conditions for water sports - both the physical conditions such as the area, depth, quality of water, weed growth control, and the operational conditions such as provision of emergency/support craft. Carry out weed control of the open water.
- Provide suitable conditions for the maintenance and, where possible, an increase in bird populations.
- Monitor the code of practice (see the Code in the Appendices in Part B) to cover the operation of safety craft by the sailing clubs in non-emergency situations to minimise disturbance to birds.
- Ensure regular clearance of river trash traps.
- Reduce waterborne pollutants, especially oil, that are passed into the Silk Stream and River Brent. Investigate pollution incidents.

- Maintain bird rafts. Undertake maintenance of the bird rafts, including repairs to their anchorage, edging boards, and replacement of washed-out mud or shingle. Create new bird rafts as appropriate.
- Maintain pontoons and other infrastructure in the water.
- Clearance of annual growth on the shingle-capped island (for roosting and breeding birds).

Longer-term:

- Monitor rate of alluvium build-up.
- Investigate how to reduce; and to remove alluvium. There is evidence that the deposit of alluvium is continuing; and that at some stage in the future that the deposits will need to be removed to sustain the future of the water-body. That is currently un-costed but would be at a high cost.

Reedbed

Reedbeds are a habitat dominated by the grass, Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*), which typically grows to a height of two metres or more. Reedbeds can also be of economic importance: providing the long-lasting roofing material for thatched buildings ('Norfolk Reed') and removing pollution from water. Reedbeds occur in permanently shallow water to a depth of about 0.5 metres. They create an unusual local landscape and support wildlife species including birds that are adapted to nesting and roosting in this protective environment.

At the Brent Reservoir there are reedbeds on the southern shore of the eastern marsh; and smaller reedbeds towards the western end of the southern shore (off Neasden Recreation Ground); on the western side of the northern arm of the Reservoir; and in the run-off pool east of Neasden Recreation Ground constructed in about 2000.

Reedbeds are largely self-managing, though periodic harvesting of the grass helps to reduce succession to other habitats; and without periodic harvesting of the grass, removal of young willow trees may be necessary.

Management work:

- Manage and increase the reedbed habitats.
- Remove young willow trees from the reedbeds annually in winter.
- Maintain the new reedbed of approx. 2,000 square metres to the east of Neasden Recreation Ground. This channels the streams to remove pollutants from surface water flows from the North Circular Road and Dollis Hill, prior to discharging into the reservoir.

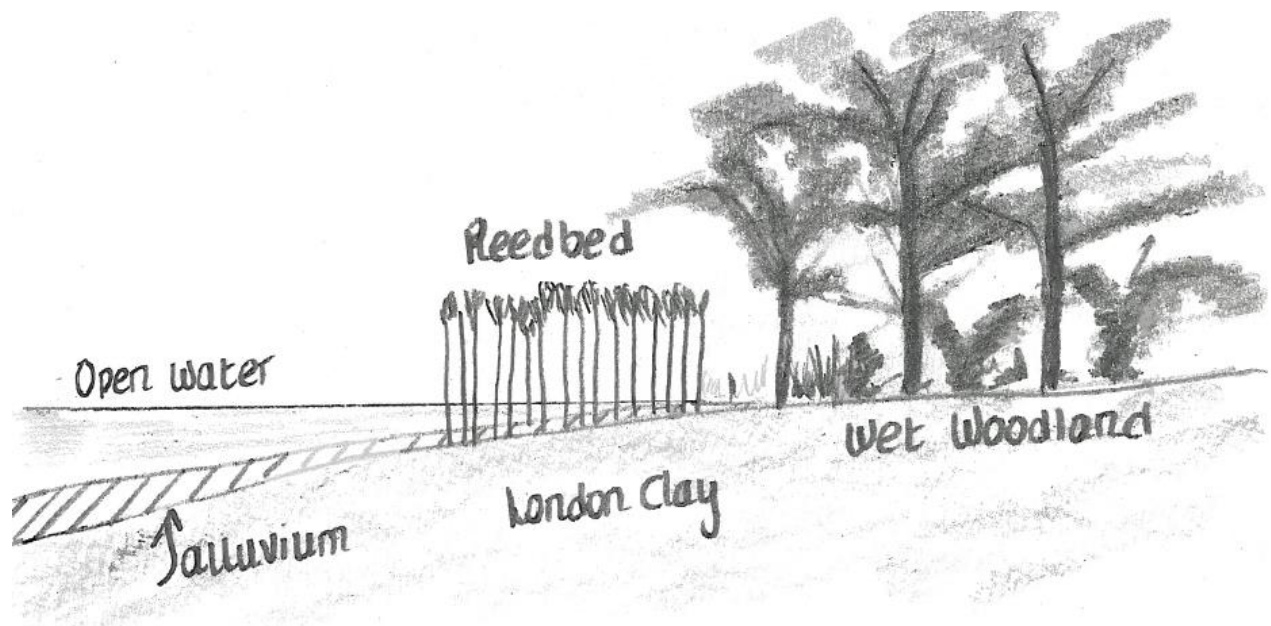


Figure 3. The largest reedbed at the Brent Reservoir grows in the eastern marsh from moderately deep water to shallow water at the edge of the wet woodland. Other reedbeds occupy more open situations on the southern shore of Neasden Recreation Ground and in the northern marsh. In all cases it is important to remove young willow trees that grow from seed or from floating cuttings.

Marshland

Marshland occurs around the edges of much of the Reservoir where there is more-or-less permanently water-logged areas, often inundated with shallow water. There may be occasional trees but the areas are not wooded or shaded.

The full name of the UK Priority habitat is 'Lowland and coastal grazing marsh'; and the definition of grazing marsh is defined as periodically inundated pasture, or meadow with ditches which maintain the water levels, containing standing brackish or fresh water. The ditches are especially rich in plants and invertebrates. Typically this habitat is grazed and / or cut for hay or silage. Sites may contain seasonal water-filled hollows and permanent ponds with emergent swamp communities. In the context of the Welsh Harp the water is freshwater rather than brackish. Grazing by livestock ceased in about the middle of the 20th century: indeed it is the absence of grazing or regular cutting, resulting in the growth of scrub and trees that is locally one of the main threats to the habitat.

Over the past twenty years, extensive areas of swamp and marsh have grown up on the alluvium deposits around the margins of the lake. This is well developed along the eastern shore and northern arm. Stands of a species of Sea Club-Rush, Common Club-rush and Great and Lesser Reedmace line the water's edge. The reed swamp grades into a tall marsh community of wetland herbs such as Great Willowherb, Purple Loosestrife, Yellow Iris, Amphibious Bistort, Water Pepper, Water Mint, Common Fleabane, Gypsywort, Meadowsweet, Wild Angelica, Indian Balsam and Reed Canary Grass. Others include Flowering Rush, Cyperus Sedge, Remote Sedge, Wood Sedge, Fringed Water-lily, Greater Spearwort, Marsh Bird's-Foot-Trefoil, Marsh Woundwort, Water Forget-Me-Not, Water Figwort, Marsh Thistle, Square-Stalked St John's-wort, and Ramsons. Great Burnet survives near to old grasslands. Orchid species present include

Southern Marsh Orchid. The marshland also contains some urban wasteland species including Canadian Goldenrod and vast clumps of Michaelmas Daisies. The marshland provides habitat for many invertebrate species including dragonflies, cover and food for birds, and a foraging area for bats.

Ponds are a UK priority habitat but are considered in this plan as part of the marshland. The Welsh Harp has few ponds though there is one near to the parish boundary on the northern side of the Reservoir. To help retain water in dry years, a liner was installed over the base of the pond and re-covered with the local clay to protect the fabric. Elsewhere scrapes have been created in the edges of the marshland, including one on the northern shore of the reservoir and are primarily filled by water from the reservoir.

Management work:

- Conserve, and where possible restore and extend marshland to create a ring of habitat around the margins of the Reservoir.
- Control tree growth within the marshland. Whilst in general trees and woodlands are to be encouraged at the Welsh Harp, the marshland needs to be kept largely clear of tree growth. There are three main reasons for this:
 - Trees and their shade will reduce the area of marshland habitat.
 - Trees create a wind-shadow of approximately twenty times their height and which at the water's edge would significantly reduce the areas of water available for wind-based water sports.
 - Landscape: a belt of trees at each edge of the Reservoir can block the views of the gently sloping valley. Visitors like to be able to see the view of the water of the Reservoir and continue that view as the ground slopes up from the edge on the far side of the reservoir. The occasional tree however can add to the scene; perhaps one tree every fifty metres or so, and preferably of a range of species.
- Maximise the scalloping of the shoreline to promote more edge, ditches, swamp, marshland and bays.
- On the main arm of the reservoir, the tree belts were largely removed from the shore along the Welsh Harp Open Space and Neasden Recreation Ground in the 1990s; and coppicing of new growth has continued since, focusing on alternate sides of the reservoir in consecutive years. Work is undertaken during the winter to avoid the bird breeding season.
- Control tree growth along other areas of marshland.
- Where possible, and safe, retain trees with a degree of dead wood and cavities which are of value to wildlife.
- Control shrub growth in front of the viewing hides.
- Maintain viewing platforms and observation bird hides.
- In the marshland between the rear of Woolmead Avenue and the shore of the Reservoir, Barnet Council have mapped the positions of willows and other trees and have an agreed management plan for the coordinate an annual programme of pollarding/coppicing on Crack Willows in the marshland and on the small island. This is undertaken on a five-year repeat pattern.
- Manage ponds and scrapes.
- Monitor the boundaries with adjacent properties.
- Monitor and remove fly-tipping.
- Control Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed.



Figure 3. Trees at the edge of the water can contribute to the landscape but the marshland is the more important habitat in this location. Too many trees can shade out the marshland vegetation, while also obscuring the view to, from and across the reservoir valley. Trees also create a wind-shadow, with a horizontal distance of about twenty-times the height, so can reduce the wind available for water sports. The illustration here from the Welsh Harp Open Space looking south towards Neasden Recreation Ground and Dollis Hill illustrates an objective: large areas of marshland with occasional trees several tens of metres apart.

Wet Woodland

Wet woodland (or carr), occurs at locations around the Reservoir. Crack Willow dominates the tree canopy together with White Willow; several of the shrubby willow species for example, Osier, Goat Willow, Grey Willow, Almond Willow and various hybrids are also present. Alder and Hawthorn are frequent in some areas. Small pools within the wood serve as further wildfowl retreats. Woodland probably developed on marshland where the growth of trees had not been managed. The ground is more or less permanently damp soils often inundated with shallow water. Wet woodland is particularly prominent on the south-eastern shore of the reservoir between the water and edges of the North Circular Road industrial estate, and continuing around the eastern end of the Reservoir. An area of planted and now mature Alder woodland occurs beyond the eastern end of Neasden Recreation Ground. Wet woodland is also present around the northern end of the north arm of the Reservoir and elsewhere.

As it is nearer to a climax community, there is less need for active management, as compared with for example the marshland that requires regular management.

Management work:

- Monitor the tree growth and vegetation.
- Japanese Knotweed needs to be controlled, and there are particularly large areas in the wet woodland at the eastern end of the Reservoir.
- Rubbish: continue the work by Canal & River Trust to prevent rubbish tipping; and where possible to remove material that has been deposited in the past.

Acid grassland

Above the extent of the water-line, the habitats of the Welsh Harp start with a band of acid grassland. A band of Taplow gravels occur approximately around the edge of part of the Reservoir, and some of this is covered by the water and by marshland. However, where the gravels extend above the edge of the marshland, acid grassland develops on the well-drained and nutrient-poor strata. There is also a small area of acid grassland on the high ground of West Hendon Playing Fields near to Cool Oak Lane; and a colony of Marbled White butterflies have become established there. Acid grasslands on gravels and some other strata are a characteristic but threatened habitat of lowland Britain. London has lost much of this habitat, and in Brent only a few remnant areas survive, for example on parts of Barn Hill, at Gladstone Park and around the Welsh Harp. Acid grassland is often dominated by a dense but low growing mat of Fescue and Bent grasses and other species include Sheep's Sorrel and Common Bird's-foot Trefoil. Many invertebrate species occur here, and reptiles may be present.

Partly on account of the long but relatively thin belt of the acid grassland at the Welsh Harp, it is highly susceptible to lack of management, encroachment by other habitats and by fragmentation. While grazing would have maintained the grassland, grazing appears to have ceased locally in about the middle of the 20th century. Paradoxically the heavy recreational pressure of walkers near to the edge of the reservoir may be a factor in the survival of this habitat; as are some of the mown paths along the same routes. Encroachment of scrub growth from the marshland, from belts of trees on adjacent grassland linear and those that are self-seeded within the acid grassland are however major problems.

Management work:

- Conserve acid grassland by continuing mowing.
- Manage scrub and trees within, and adjacent to acid grassland.
- Investigate managing the acid grassland above West Hendon Playing Fields (Cool Oak Lane) by a combination of decreasing for part of the area, and increasing for part of the area, mowing as appropriate.

Grasslands

Merging into the acid grasslands are a range of semi-natural grasslands in areas where wildlife, landscape and informal recreation are important, and for example at Neasden Recreation Ground, the Welsh Harp Open Space, along the north side of the reservoir, and on sloping ground at West Hendon. These grasslands are primarily on soils of

approximately neutral pH (being neither particularly acidic or alkaline) and are managed from regularly mown, to cutting once a year or every few years. Many of these areas could fit the informal description of 'rough grassland' and the tall False Oat-grass is typically present. The grasslands also contain tufted hair-grass, bent-grass, cock's-foot, Yorkshire fog, red fescue, creeping buttercup, meadow vetchling, bird's-foot trefoil, creeping thistle, red and white clovers, creeping cinquefoil, yarrow, hogweed, common mouse-ear, lesser stitchwort, hoary ragwort, tufted vetch and other species. If they are not cut at all, they succeed to areas of thistle, bramble and scrub.

A range of grasses and wildflowers include Burnet Saxifrage in an area of rough grassland over rubble-filled soil near Cool Oak Bridge. In Five Acre field below the shooting range there are remnants of old grassland with species including Great Burnet, Pignut and Sneezewort. In addition to a range of typical wildflowers, these areas are important for butterflies, insects and other invertebrates. The grasslands are important for nesting Sedge Warblers nesting in Cow Parsley, warblers, feeding by finches and by Kestrels seeking small mammals.

On the zones map these areas are shown simply in one colour, while in practice they include a mosaic of other habitats including trees, scrub, hedgerows and woodland. Whilst the Management Plan is concerned with preventing succession to woodland, the presence of some trees within the grassland provides additional features for wildlife, and the edge habitat with hedgerows and woodland can be particularly important.

Included within this broad description are areas of ruderal vegetation; open habitats that contain a proportion of grasses but where cutting management is infrequent resulting in high proportions of herbaceous vegetation and often succeeding to scrub. There are numerous such areas at the Welsh Harp; for example around the dis-used car park off Cool Oak Lane, and the rough-ground and scrub between the Silk Stream and the West Hendon Housing estate off the Edgware Road.

Management

- For the purposes of wildlife, landscape and recreation the aim is to conserve and manage these grasslands to maintain their condition. Cutting frequency should range from 2-3 cuts per year to one cut per year, and exceptionally to one cut every two years.
- Paths and areas of frequently-mown short grassland for sitting should be maintained.
- Restoration is required to restore grassland areas at risk of succession to bramble and scrub. These include:
 - Five Acre Field (Barnet)
 - The grassland on raised mounds at the eastern end of Neasden Recreation Ground; and which is on a substrate of crushed rubble.
- Ant hills: Ant hills occur in some of the grassland areas and provide for the Yellow Meadow Ants, and the food for Green Woodpeckers. Where practicable grassland management should avoid damaging the ant hills.

Woodland

The variety of woodlands at the Welsh Harp includes scrub, hedgerows and individual trees. Wet woodland has been described separately. The grassland zone also includes some woodlands, copses, scrub, individual trees and hedgerows.

There is evidence, from an analysis of the species of Hawthorns present, that some of the hedgerows at the Welsh Harp may be remnants of the original woodland. However, most of the woodlands are secondary woodlands in that they have been planted or have grown relatively recently. Woodland management at the Welsh Harp is briefly outlined here:

Management

- Manage for a variety of woodland types at the Reservoir, and for example:
 - Oak dominated woodland alongside the parish boundary.
 - The hedgerow / woodland belt alongside the North Circular Road.
 - Woodland at the Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre and the educational use of these woodlands.
 - Hedgerows.
 - Woodland on sloping ground at West Hendon, including planted Gorse.
 - Scrub to the west of the northern arm of the reservoir. The mosaic of scrub, grassland and tall herbs is valuable for birds, particularly warblers, and also for invertebrates and small mammals.
 - Green lane of Wood Lane: an original green lane section of Wood Lane marks the boundary between the two Boroughs. This is listed as an archaeological earthwork in the Brent Unitary Development Plan.
 - Woodlands that have developed in the bunds on dredged alluvium from the reservoir. There are two bunds near to the Edgware Road, and a series at West Hendon. Subject to regulatory approval, these areas could serve again in the future if alluvium needed to be deposited on site.
 - North of Staples Corner alongside the Edgware Road, between the bunds and the residential area, is an area of mixed sycamore woodland. It includes an old (crab?) apple tree.
- The Welsh Harp is in general well treed; and there only is limited need for additional tree planting or additional woodland creation.
- As a landscape the Welsh Harp could be considered as a gently sloping valley framed by woodland and trees at the outer edges. Marshland habitats should predominate near to the edge of the water. Furthermore, as trees create a wind-shadow, the water sports will benefit from having more open areas. Tree growth near to the edge of the reservoir should be managed, and a large proportion of the edge of the reservoir should be open without belts of trees or woodland.
- Decaying wood is an important habitat. Many invertebrates and insects are dependent upon decaying wood. Opportunities should be sought to retain any decaying wood on site, and preferably in the shade. Decaying wood should however be kept back from the edge of the reservoir, should any be dislodged by fluctuations in water level and then become an obstacle on the water. Standing dead wood is also important but public safety is the first priority here.

- The Welsh Harp provides habitat for several species of bat, some of which are dependent upon cracks and voids in trees for roosting and breeding. Of the butterflies, the Purple Hairstreak requires living oak trees, the White-letter Hairstreak is dependent upon elm trees; and the Brimstone on Alder Buckthorn or Common Buckthorn.

Green lane and parish boundary

A green lane, once part of Wood Lane, marks the boundary between Barnet and Brent Councils, and formerly, the boundary between the parishes of Hendon and Kingsbury.

Management:

- Where necessary manage adjacent scrub woodland to permit more light, and hence ground vegetation, to protect the banks of the green lane. Coppicing of scrub could be beneficial and also where there are remnants of acid grassland on the southern side.

Dam Wall and associated structures

The dam wall serves to retain the water of the reservoir and to enable its original purpose of providing water to the canal system via the Canal Feeder. Nowadays it also provides flood prevention and storm water control for parts of north-west London.

The dam structures include the dam wall, mechanisms, Canal Feeder; and the spillway area towards the the River Brent downstream. The west face of the dam wall is largely covered in grassland. There are some areas of deposited shingle in the River.

To enable the dam to provide better flood protection to include an up to 1 in 10,000 year storm, the Canal & River Trust undertook major works to the wall during 2005-2007. The height of the south wall was raised; replacing the grassland turf of the face of the dam wall with a grasscrete / soil and grass/wildflower plant mix; reducing the scrub and herbaceous vegetation on the southern bank; construction of a hibernacula; and the construction of a grassed clay bund into Neasden Recreation to effectively increase the size of the dam to hold major flood waters. Planted with a wildflower-grass mix to provide for wildlife at low cutting heights.

Public access to the dam wall is restricted for operational and safety reasons.

Management

- Management of the dam wall and structures is by the Canal & River Trust.
- The face of the dam wall is maintained as short grassland: the species mix, alkaline pH of the grasscrete honeycomb and the well-drained design could mimic chalk grassland.

Allotments

Barnet Council has allotments, now self-managed by the West Hendon Allotments Association. On the western edge of the Welsh Harp area, there are Brent Council

allotments at Birchen Grove, and on the western side of a stream, at Dors Close. Management of allotments is by individual plot holders and their managing organisations.

Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre

The management of the Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre transferred to Thames 21 from January 2016. It continues the service to schools and other users. The habitats are primarily woodland, with hedgerows, ponds, and grasslands.

Management:

- Management is by Thames 21.

Wider Welsh Harp area

Other facilities within the Welsh Harp area and are listed below. Some of these form part of an extended green grid of open spaces:

- The Greenhouse Nursery: retail nursery situated off Birchen Grove.
- Energy Solutions (North West London).
- St. Andrew's Churchyard, Old St. Andrew's Church, and St. Andrew's Church
- Sports pitches, particularly at West Hendon Playing Fields, and also Kingsbury Football Club off Townsend Lane, and in Silver Jubilee Park.

ACTION PLAN for 2015-2016

This Management Plan outlines the short- to long-term management considered necessary to sustain the Welsh Harp: to increase and optimise the wildlife, recreation, landscape, flood-control, economic and other benefits of the reservoir. They are achievable over varying time-frames, though many are not affordable in the short term.

To track progress an Action Plan of current year priorities and projects has been prepared as part of the Management Plan, and has been updated since 2012 for each meeting of the Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee. As at February 2016 the current update is:

Action	Lead	Budget	Approximate timetable	Progress: 2015-16 to 12 February 2016
Dam wall and reservoir: statutory responsibility to maintain dam wall, associated structures and the dam	Canal and River Trust (C&RT)	C&RT	Maintain. On-Going	Dam wall and mechanism maintained as required to operational and statutory standards.
Maintain open water for water sports	Welsh Harp Sailing Association (WHSA)	Undertaken by volunteers of the (WHSA)	On-Going	Monitoring and actions by Welsh Harp Sailing Association.
Sailing and sports development	WHSA: Welsh Harp Sailing Association and constituent clubs.	Undertaken by volunteers of WHSA.	On-Going	In operation: five year, 2013-2018, Water Sports Action Plan (copy available).
Clean up projects: including some control of invasive plants.	Thames 21 Environment Agency	Provided by Thames 21. Work on site by volunteers.	On-going.	Thames 21 clean-up projects on Brent and tributaries: summer 2015.

River trash traps: at inflows of Dollis Brook, and Silk Stream	Environment Agency	Budget provided by the Environment Agency	Maintain, On-going. Rubbish at the trash screen is cleared several times a year. Material disposed off-site.	Maintenance is on-going. Rubbish at the trash screen is cleared several times a year. Material disposed off-site.
Sailing Infrastructure: club houses, boats, and service areas.	Sailing Clubs	Maintained by the C&RT; and by the sailing clubs.	On-going	The Welsh Harp Sailing Association and clubs maintain the water sports infrastructure.
Bird rafts, islands. There are approximately 20 rafts.	Welsh Harp Conservation Group (WHCG)	Volunteer projects are held annually to maintain, repair or renew rafts. .	On-going. Autumn / winter.	WHCG have a programme in 2015-16 for maintenance of bird rafts. Works are outside of the bird breeding season of March to August inclusive.
Bird hides: maintenance of the hides; the surrounding vegetation (sightlines) and habitats.	Welsh Harp Conservation Group / others		On-going	The WHCG are expecting to organize up to three projects around the hides during the winter of 2015/16.
Reedbeds: remove young trees	WHCG	Volunteer projects are held annually to maintain the reedbeds.	Remove young trees. On-going. Autumn // winter.	Led by the WHCG. Autumn / winter works.
Reedbeds: increase	All	Natural growth is encouraged, so costs are low, but need to remove young trees.	Periodic reviews as part of Biodiversity Action Plans.	Habitat maintained.

Marshland: maintain	Brent Council, Welsh Harp Sailing Association, Canal and River Trust.	Increase the extent of the marshland around the shores of the Reservoir for nature conservation, landscape, and to increase wind for water sports (where trees are reduced).	Alternate years: reduce young tree growth on shores of Neasden Recreation Ground, Welsh Harp Open Space.	Willow growth appears to be exceeding management work on the shoreline. Works need to be programmed for the season between October and February. Particularly required on the shore-line of Neasden Recreation Ground and of the Welsh Harp Open Space.
Marshland	Barnet, Barratt PLC		Plans submitted for restoration of shore by Phase 1 of West Hendon redevelopment.	Refer to Barnet.
Marshland: increase	Brent, Barnet, Brent Catchment Partnership	Investigate sources of finance for long-term restoration of river catchment; and for flood alleviation.	Increase the extent of the marshland around the shores of the Reservoir for nature conservation, landscape, and to increase wind for water sports.	Marshland habitat at risk of scrub encroachment. Works need to be programmed for outside of the bird breeding season of March to August inclusive.

Marshland: orchids	WHCG, Brent	Marshland work by Brent Council. Volunteer work by WHCG.	WHCG to provide information.	Works need to be programmed for outside of the bird breeding season of March to August inclusive.
South-bank boardwalk	C&RT	Canal & Rivers Trust budget: periodic work possibly averages £500 / year.	As required.	Winter 2015/16: Damage reported to Canal and River Trust.
Japanese Knotweed and Giant Hogweed	C&RT, Barnet Council, Brent Council	No budget: Works undertaken as part of other works; or with grant funding. Barnet have reduced Japanese Knotweed near to Cool Oak Lane bridge.	Barnet have reduced Japanese Knotweed near to Cool Oak Lane bridge. Brent have reduced Japanese Knotweed at Neasden Recreation Ground.	The Brent River Catchment Partnership are investigating how to improve control along the whole catchment. Operational knowledge is also shared via the River Brent Catchment Partnership.
Wet woodland	C&RT, Barnet, Brent	Largely self- managing.	On-going.	Largely self- managing.
Grasslands, paths cutting	Barnet, Brent	Maintenance: within existing resources. Restoration work is currently unfunded. Current path cutting estimated at £5,000/ year.	Spring to autumn.	Paths maintained.

Woodland	Brent, Barnet, WHCG, C&RT	Largely self-managing. Unfunded: management of woodland to increase diversity, but potential for creative use of material.		Largely self-managing, but control of willow and other scrub required in marshland at edge of Reservoir.
Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre	Thames 21, (Brent)	Thames 21 are managing the Centre following a Community Asset Transfer from Brent Council.	Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre re-opened from January 2016.	Thames 21 are managing the Centre from January 2016.
Allotments	Brent, West Hendon Allotment Society	Brent: refer to Allotments and Food Growing Strategy. Barnet: West Hendon Allotments are self-managed by the holders.	Allotments are maintained. Biodiversity improvements at Dors Close, 2013.	West Hendon Allotments: self-managed. Brent: Allotments Strategy: Birchen Grove Allotments and Dors Close Biodiversity improvements at Dors Close.
Open spaces, pitches, paths, Capital Ring, signage, interpretative signage, litter and dog bins,	Barnet, Brent	Existing maintenance resources. Barnet; and Brent public realm budgets.	On-going.	Maintained; and well-used. Rough sleepers: see Committee report for updates.
Feasibility of traffic analysis / signage for Wood Lane	Barnet Highways (leading) in consultation with Brent Highways.	.See the proposals as part of the West Hendon re-development.	See the proposals for the bridge.	Proposals have been circulated.

Monitoring: wildlife, and indicators	WHCG; and public authorities.	Mainly by volunteers of WHCG.	On-going	Programme of activities led by Welsh Harp Conservation Group for 2016. Included birds (weekly); butterflies (April to September).
Signage	Brent / Barnet.			Maintained.
Parks infrastructure	Brent / Barnet			Parks infrastructure is checked at appropriate frequencies.
River Brent Catchment Management Plan	All; led by Environment Agency / Thames 21.		2011 -	Action Plan published at: http://www.thames21.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/brent_river_corridor_improvement_plan_final_2014.pdf

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Websites to access are:

Canal & River Trust: <https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/>

Barnet Council

Brent Council: <http://www.brent.gov.uk/pks.nsf/pages/LBB-67>

Thames 21 / River Brent Catchment Partnership: <http://www.thames21.org.uk/brent-catchment-partnership/>

Capital Ring: <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/capital-ring-section-10.pdf>

Natural England: For details of the digitalised boundaries of the SSSI contact Natural England at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>
 Environment Agency: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>
 Welsh Harp Conservation Group www.brentres.com
 Welsh Harp Environmental Education Centre: <http://www.london-northwest.com/sites/WelshHarp/>

Wildlife walks at the Reservoir:

- The Capital Ring (section of the round-London footpath). See the respective leaflets and / or the Transport for London website for further details.
- See also Walk booklets on areas of the Borough produced by Wembley History Society.

Appendix 1: Versions of the Management Plan

Each version of the Management Plan had approval recommended by the Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee. When appropriate, consultation was also available to the wider public. Versions from 2003 to 2010 were based on the zones as demarcated in a map produced by Cobham Resource Consultants, 1994. Management Plan for the Welsh Harp. ref. 7272, Cobham Resource Consultants, OX14 1UG; with some minor subsequent amendments by the Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee.

Date of version	Notes	Deposit with Natural England
15 May 2003 (signed by Natural England)	Version dated: Part A (16 December 2002) and Part B (12 June 2001). Approved by the three statutory organisations listed above in late 2002 / early 2003 and signed off by Natural England on 15 May 2003.	Hard copy.
9 December 2003	Parts A and B both dated 10 November 2003. Amended by WHJCC.	Electronic copy.
23 September 2004	Draft Parts A and B both dated 23 September 2004	
17 February 2006	Revisions to Parts A and B completed: 17 February 2006. The two parts of the Plan re-united within one document.	
13 November 2007	Revised version agreed by Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee	
23 October 2008	Minor revisions.	
24 March 2010	Minor revisions. Refer also to separate Action Plan, to be agreed c. July 2010.	
November 2012	Revised version after amendments at July meeting of Welsh Harp Joint Consultative Committee.	
February 2016	Revision of organisations and contacts information; minor revisions to text; general updating.	

The current version of the Management Plans is available on the Brent Council website at www.Brent.gov.uk/parks. A scanned copy of the signed version (May 2003) is retained by Brent Council Parks Service.

Appendix 2: SAFETY AT THE BRENT RESERVOIR

This leaflet has been designed to enable you to plan a safe and enjoyable visit to the Brent Reservoir area. The Reservoir itself is owned by Canal & River Trust, though Brent and Barnet Councils own and manage much of the adjacent Open Spaces. The leaflet does not however provide technical advice on legal, medical or health issues that you may obtain from appropriate sources. Water sport users operate additional safety guidelines. For information or comments on this leaflet please contact Brent Council, tel: 020 8937 5619.

WATER SAFETY

If you are interested in water sports, please join one of the clubs recognised by the Canal & River Trust. These provide supervised activities and have their own safety procedures. Unsupervised water sports are not permitted. The Reservoir contains deep and soft mud, underwater obstructions, and other hazards. In addition there are risks from blue-green algae and water borne diseases.

Swimming: Swimming and bathing are not permitted in the Reservoir, rivers or waterbodies. There is much broken glass in the shallows of the Reservoir.

Ice: It is highly dangerous to attempt to walk on the ice if the Reservoir surface is frozen. Apart from the above hazards, a person can die in minutes from hypothermia should they fall through the ice into the water. Drowning is very easy in such circumstances - and you would also place at risk the life of anyone who attempts a rescue.

Pets: For similar reasons, it is advisable not to let pets enter the water, and never to walk on the ice if the Reservoir surface is frozen. It is safer to keep dogs on a lead.

Mud: Never attempt to walk on the exposed mud if the water level is low.

WATER BORNE DISEASES

Several water borne diseases are potentially present in the water and soil. Generally there is no risk to Reservoir visitors. Risks increase if contaminated water comes into contact with a cut, graze or through a mucous membrane. If you do come into contact with the water (e.g. during pond dipping or a practical conservation project), wash your hands in clean water and until then, avoid eating, drinking smoking, or other contact between your hands and face. Seek medical advice if you suffer illness within two weeks of exposure to the water and inform your doctor of the nature of the contact.

Weils Disease (also known as Leptospirosis):

The disease enters the water from the urine of rats.

Toxocara canis:

Enters the water and damp soil from dog faeces.

Tetanus:

If you are involved in water activities it is advisable to be inoculated against Tetanus.

Others:

Other pathogens also occur in the soil, and in the Reservoir and other water bodies.

BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

The reservoir contains many types of algae, including blue-green algae. Like other species of algae, they may increase rapidly due to eutrophication (excess nutrients in the water) and at times of high sunlight (energy), blooms of these algae may occur on the water surface and get washed up as blue-green scums on nearby shores. Blue-green algae contain a toxin which may cause irritations and illness to humans and pets touching the scum. Although algal scum is not always harmful, it is a sensible precaution to avoid contact with the scum and the water close to it. Wash any skin after accidental contact. This applies to dogs too.

CANADA GEESE

Please do not feed the Canada Geese. Their numbers have increased at the Reservoir. They cause excessive grazing and fouling of bankside vegetation, thus eroding the shores and making slippery and unpleasant surfaces on footpaths and mown grass. Furthermore, rats have inhabited the banks where Geese are fed, feeding on the excess food, and thus increasing the risk from Weils Disease.

GIANT HOGWEED (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

Not to be confused with the common Hogweed or with Cow Parsley which grow to about shoulder height and are relatively safe. The Giant Hogweed is a huge plant that grows to a height of three or four metres each spring. It has leaves up to a metre across and massive white flower heads. At the Reservoir it is currently known near to the River Brent; and formerly on the boundary between the Welsh Harp Open Space and The Greenhouse nursery. The sap of this plant, which is exuded from the stem and leaves, causes phytophotodermatitis (PPD), a type of contact dermatitis which results in the formation of conspicuous blistering and hyperpigmentation of the skin. Symptoms are exacerbated when that area of skin is exposed to the ultraviolet component of sunlight. In addition to the initial blistering, permanent skin damage may result. Avoid contact with this plant.

FISHING:

Canal & River Trust do not permit fishing at the Reservoir. One of the reasons for this is to prevent trampling of waterside vegetation and disturbance to birds, as the Reservoir is a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

COUNTRY CODE:

Please comply with the Country Code when visiting the Reservoir. Brent Council hope that you enjoy your visit: please respect the enjoyment of other Reservoir users and of the wildlife, too. Please use the litter bins provided or take your litter with you. And please clean up after your dog.

POLLUTION:

The Environment Agency investigate pollution incidents at the Reservoir. If you come across a pollution incident, avoid contact with the pollutant and do not smoke. Contact the freephone, 24 hour, emergency number on 0800 80 70 60, giving location details and as much information as possible.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT:

Don't forget to protect your skin from excess ultra-violet light during sunny weather! Suitable clothing is probably best.

Appendix 3:

BRENT RESERVOIR EMERGENCY AND OTHER CONTACTS

The Brent Reservoir (or Welsh Harp) area is managed by three main organisations: Canal & River Trust, Brent Council (or London Borough of Brent), London Borough of Barnet.

If there is an emergency requiring the emergency services:

Police	Telephone	999
Ambulance	Telephone	999
Fire Services	Telephone	999

For other emergency or general enquiries please contact:

Police	Telephone 101
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Canal and River Trust

The Canal & River Trust are responsible for the Reservoir (the water body), the dam wall and some marginal land. Contact:

Emergencies (other than the 999 calls)	0800 47 999 47
General enquiries (during office hours)	020 7985 7200
Other enquiries	0303 040 4040

Brent Council

Brent Council are responsible for some of the open spaces and parks around the Brent Reservoir. For urgent matters contact:

Emergencies:

During office hours Telephone 020 8937 5619

Outside of office hours Telephone 020 8937 1234

For non-urgent information or to make an enquiry please contact:

Brent Council, Brent Civic Centre.

Web: For information about the Reservoir including the Brent Reservoir Management Plan: www.Brent.gov.uk

For all other enquiries to Brent Council, please 'phone: 020 8937 1234

London Borough of Barnet

The London Borough of Barnet are responsible for some of the open spaces and parks around the Brent Reservoir. For general enquiries telephone 020 8359 4600.

Barnet Emergency Service:

Customer Care: During office hours	Telephone	020 8359 4600
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Outside of office hours	Telephone	020 8359 2000
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The outside of office hours number is available from 6.00pm (1800 hours) to 9.00 am (2100 hours) the following morning.

Email: parks@barnet.gov.uk