

# Oak Processionary Moth Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
<b>Woodland or Property name</b>	<b>Broxbourne and Bencroft Woods</b>
<b>OPM Management Plan case reference</b> <i>(Forestry Commission Official use only)</i>	
<b>The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the site(Y/N)</b>	<b>Y</b>
<b>Plan author name</b>	<b>Neil Duffield</b>

For FC Use only:			
<b>Plan Period</b> <i>(dd/mm/yyyy – Five Years)</i>	<b>Approval Date:</b>		<b>Approved until:</b>
<b>Five Year Review Date</b>			

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

## OPM Management Plan Criteria

Prior to submission review your plan against the criteria using the check list below.

OPM management plan criteria		Minimum approval requirements	Author check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	<p><b>Plan Objectives:</b> OPM management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, and environmental objectives will be achieved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management plan objectives are stated.</li> <li>• Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives if relevant to the vision for the woodland.</li> </ul>	✓
2	<p><b>OPM context and important features in management strategy:</b> OPM management plans should address the context of the pest particularly in relation to the plan objectives (e.g. where there is high footfall)</p>	Management intentions communicated in <b>Sect. 6</b> of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) <b>Sect. 2</b> .	✓
3	<p><b>Identification of designations within and surrounding the site:</b> For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant designations have been considered, taking account of tree, public and animal health along with biodiversity.</li> </ul>	✓
4	<p><b>Management of OPM</b> Lay out the procedures for monitoring, managing and communicating OPM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan follows the OPM online manual. Ideally there will be three sections: i) survey, ii) control iii) communications</li> </ul>	✓
5	<p><b>Consultation:</b> Consultation on OPM management plans and proposals should be carried out, where required (e.g. SSSI's),</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence that consideration of neighbours and authorities for designated areas has been shown</li> </ul>	✓
6	<p><b>Plan Update and Review:</b> Plans will be reviewed and updated when mutually needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On an annual basis in September of each year information from surveillance and management has been presented in a suitable format as agreed with the FC</li> </ul>	✓

## Section 1: Site details

<b>Property Name</b>		Broxbourne and Bencroft Woods	
<b>Name</b>	Neil Duffield	<b>Owner (Manager)</b>	<b>Hertfordshire County Council</b> <b>Countryside &amp; Rights of Way Service (CRoW)</b>
<b>Email</b>	Neil.duffield@hertfordshire.gov.uk	<b>Contact Number</b>	01992 555604
<b>Agent Name (if applicable)</b>			
<b>Email</b>	Neil.duffield@hertfordshire.gov.uk	<b>Contact Number</b>	01992 555604
<b>County</b>	Hertfordshire	<b>Local Authority</b>	East Herts District Council
<b>Grid Reference</b>	TL 328 069 (Broxbourne); TL 331 064 (Bencroft)	<b>Single Business Identifier</b>	114467959
<b>What is the total area of this OPM management plan? (In hectares)</b>		54.97 ha across two sites (Broxbourne Wood and Bencroft Wood)	
<b>Have you attached a map depicting the location of oak trees (ideally GIS) in Sections 4 and 5.2?</b>		Yes	
<b>Have you included an Inventory of Oak and operations plan within this OPM management plan?</b>		Yes	
<b>Have you listed the maps associated with this woodland management plan? E.g. SSSI's, risk zoning (with appropriate explanation)</b>		Yes	

If you don't wish for this plan to be shared, please state your reason. (N.B. the plan would not be shared until after agreement with Forestry Commission)

## Section 2: Vision and Objectives

### 2.1 Vision

Broxbourne and Bencroft Woods will be maintained as well-structured, resilient and sustainably managed Ancient Woodland Sites, with a mosaic of woodland habitats including high forest, wood pasture and coppice coupes. Whilst nature conservation is the priority for these sites, there will be a continued emphasis on commercially sustainable operations; a combination of Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) and traditional coppice approaches will provide timber products to balance the costs associated with conservation management.

Over the next five years, management activities include thinning the CCF zone to release broadleaved regeneration, continuing the phased removal of plantation woodland from the SSSI to facilitate wood pasture recovery, and reinstating coppicing management to dormant hornbeam coupes. As SSSI, NNR, SAC and ASNW, the two sites will be managed to meet the requirements of involved stakeholders, and all management carried out is done to best practice standards that protect the species and habitats on site.

The current access infrastructure will be maintained to facilitate woodland management and enable members of the public to enjoy and learn about the site without damage to the habitats. Public safety will be maintained through annual tree risk surveys and developing the response to OPM, with a pragmatic approach applied to management of threats found; reducing risk from these factors will be fed into management operations, such as relocating paths or managing trees where required, to reduce potential costs and public exposure to risk into the future.

Whilst the short-term, default response to OPM to date has been nest removal, the aim is to move to a more sustainable method which focuses on raising public awareness of OPM and limiting the resources directed to surveillance and control. The variable risk of public coming into contact with OPM across the two sites will be assessed and responded to through the actions in this plan. The key objectives will be to safeguard public users through appropriate preventative and control methods which do not impact biodiversity on site. As long-term eradication of OPM is now unfeasible, the successful outcome will be for public and biodiversity to not suffer impacts from the presence and/ or management of OPM on site.

## 2.2 OPM Management Objectives

No.	Objective
<b>Overall objective</b>	
1	Develop and implement a risk-based approach to OPM management across Broxbourne and Bencroft Woods, which focuses on assessing variations in OPM risk across the sites, minimising and communicating risks to site visitors.
<b>Environmental</b>	
2	<p>Manage OPM risk by applying methods that, as far as reasonably possible, limit public exposure to OPM and have no or minimal impact to the biodiversity on site. Actions will include:</p> <p>2.1 Survey oak distribution and assess public use of site to create mapped risk zones based on the interaction between oak density and movement of people.</p> <p>2.2 Based on level of risk, implement management options:</p> <p>(i) Undertake direct management through nest removal where public access is frequent and passes beneath oak dripline, risk level is deemed unacceptable, and other options are not available. Locations will include e.g. car parks, oak dominated woodland.</p>

No.	Objective
	<p>(ii) Undertake direct management of oak trees through pruning where this will remove oak coverage of dripline and lead to improved public safety; e.g. ride-side trees with overhanging limbs</p> <p>(iii) Undertake temporary or permanent site management in high-risk zones including closing or relocating footpaths or site infrastructure; e.g. secondary footpaths under oak canopy.</p> <p>2.3 The removal, chemical treatment or otherwise damage of oak trees will not be considered for OPM management, as oak is the keystone species of the woodland habitats on site, unless risk is too great and no other options are available.</p> <p>2.4 Survey: All high-risk areas will be surveyed once per year when OPM nests and caterpillars are at peak activity (June-July). This will involve trained staff and volunteers surveying each tree within high-risk zone from ground to three metres height. Low-risk areas will not be routinely surveyed.</p>
	<b>Social</b>
3	<p>Communicate to site visitors the existence of OPM and its risks, the presence of nests/ high-risk areas on site, and how they can reduce the possibility of coming into contact with OPM.</p> <p>3.1 General information boards at the main site entrances (car parks) explaining what OPM is, the symptoms and risks of contact, and where there are high densities of oak/ potential OPM on site</p> <p>3.2 OPM warning notices at key locations (i.e. entrances to higher risk areas) where public should remain vigilant, deployed on a seasonal basis.</p> <p>3.3 Encouraging public to avoid nests and caterpillars if discovered. Report sightings to site managers for recording and to allow notification of other site users.</p>

No.	Objective
4	<p>Engage and work with neighbouring landowners, stakeholders and statutory bodies to:</p> <p>4.1 Communicate quantity and location of nests/ outbreaks with relevant parties, including instances of reported public contact with OPM.</p> <p>4.2 Promote and deliver agreed OPM management across Broxbourne Woods NNR, including universal approach to no pesticide use and public access.</p>
5	<p>Ensure all staff, volunteers and contractors working on site are fully briefed on OPM for all activities and events on site:</p> <p>5.1 All of the above receive training on OPM identification, avoiding contact and what to do where OPM found.</p> <p>5.2 All site activities, contracts and events to be risk assessed for OPM contact, and mitigated as far as possible e.g. locating away from oak dominated areas, seasonal timing. All contractors working on site to provide protocols and training evidence for working on sites with OPM.</p>
	<b>Economic</b>

## Section 3: OPM Survey

Please attach a GIS shapefile/MAGIC file showing oak locations below: *See section 4.2*

### 3.1 Description

OPM was first recorded as a single nest at Bencroft Wood in August 2019 during the period for moth emergence, following a local influx of nest reports at nearby private and public sites during 2018-19. During 2020, 18 nests were discovered at the oak-dominated western end of Bencroft Wood during a Forestry Commission survey, and a further 5 nests found at Broxbourne Wood by CRoW staff and the subsequent OPM contractor. With the quantity of oak trees on site, it is likely that OPM is present in further undiscovered locations and particularly in areas away from access routes which are seen/ surveyed more readily.

The distribution and abundance of oak varies across the two sites, and localised oak abundance will therefore determine the likelihood of OPM presence across the site. Furthermore, the network of footpaths and forestry tracks are subject to varying levels of OPM risk as they pass a. underneath oak dominated canopy, b. alongside occasional ride-side oak standards, or c. through areas with low oak abundance (e.g. hornbeam coppice).

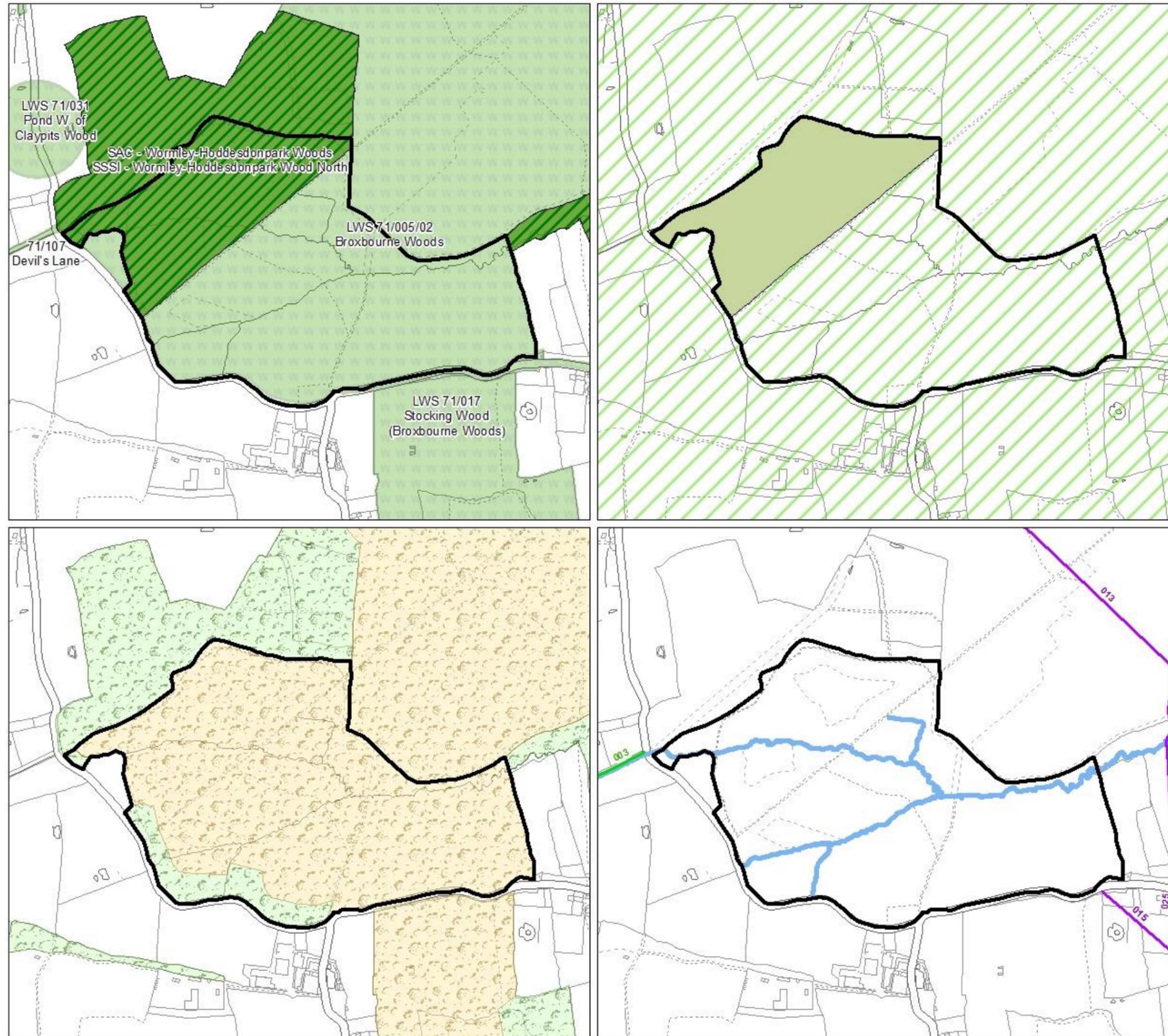
### 3.2 Information

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Within Woodland(s)</b>	<b>Cpts</b>	<b>Adjacent to Woodland(s)</b>	<b>Map No</b>
<b><u>Biodiversity Designations (Y/N)</u></b>				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Yes	6, 7	Yes	1-4
Special Area of Conservation	Yes	6, 7	Yes	1-4
Scheduled Ancient Monument	Yes	7	Yes	1-4
Tree Preservation Order	No		No	
Conservation Area	No		No	
Special Protection Area	No		No	
Ramsar Site	No		No	
National Nature Reserve	Yes	6, 7	Yes	1-4
Local Nature Reserve	No		No	
Other (please Specify):	No		No	
Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)	No		No	
Park and Garden of Special Historic Interest (PGSHI)	No		No	
<b>Notes</b>	Wormley-Hoddesdon park wood (North and South) SSSI and SAC; Broxbourne Woods NNR			

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
<b>Environmental considerations (Y/N)</b>				
Section 41 butterflies and moths (if yes, please provide any details of monitoring plans)	Yes - White admiral recorded regularly; Oak lutestring; white-letter hairstreak; Buprestid spp. and green tiger beetle.	All		3, 4
Other (please Specify):	Purple emperor	5-6		3
Oak specific Lepidoptera	Oak lutestring. Given abundance and density of oaks on site and neighbouring properties, including mature, presence of oak specific Lepidoptera is highly likely.			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	No			
<b>People</b>				
CROW Access	No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes	7		2
Other Access Provision	Yes	All		1, 2
Public Involvement	Yes	All		1, 2
Visitor Information	Yes	All		1, 2
Public Recreation Facilities	No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes	All		1, 2
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes	1, 6, 7		1, 2
Other (please Specify):	No			
<b>Water</b>				

Watercourses	Yes	All		3, 4
Lakes	No			
Ponds	Yes	<u>4</u> , 6, 7		3, 4
Other (please Specify):	No			

Map 1: Broxbourne Wood site constraints



**Broxbourne and Bencroft Wood**  
Management Plan 2019-24  
Broxbourne Wood Constraints Plan

**Legend**

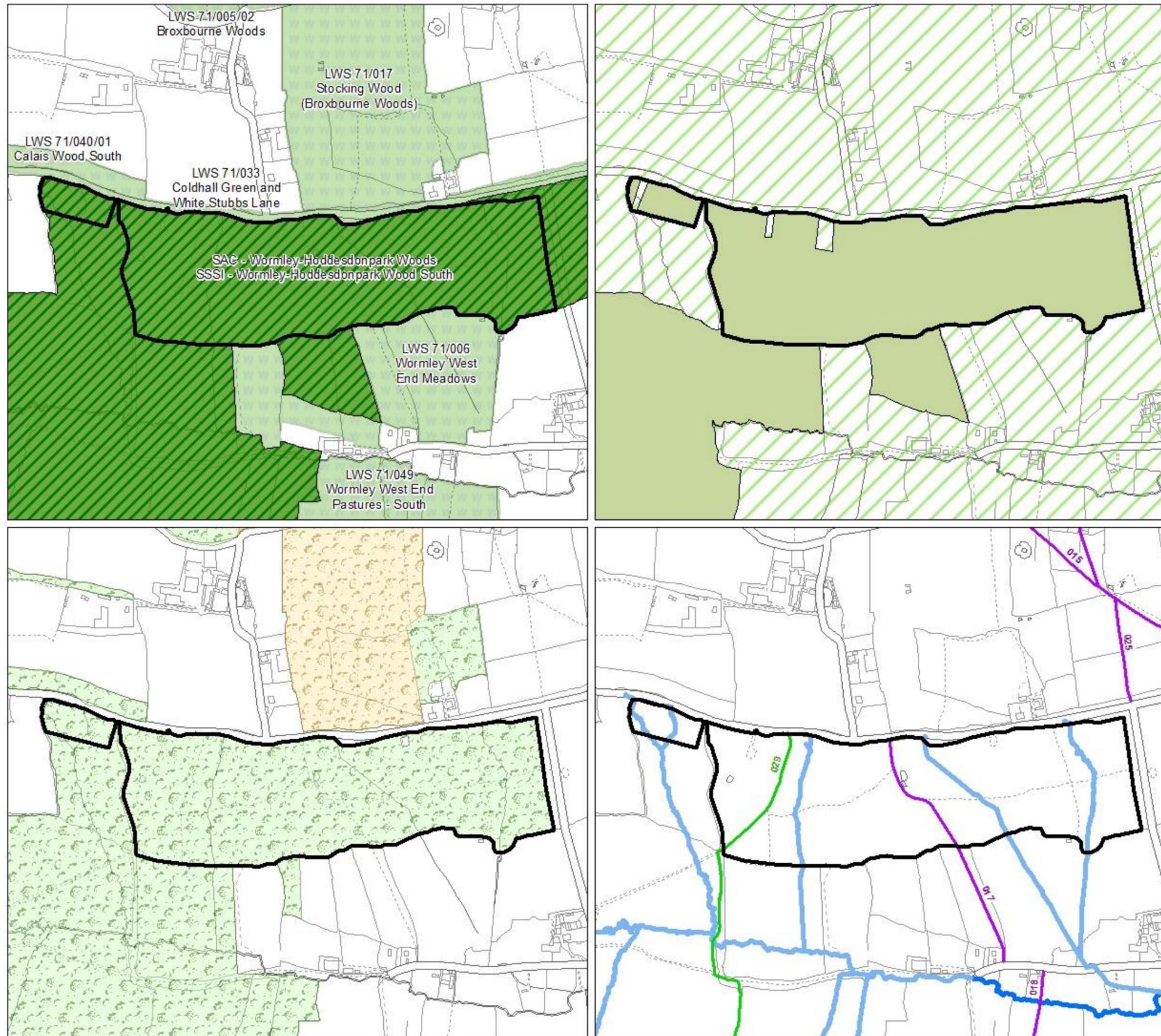
- Broxbourne Wood boundary
- Special Area of Conservation
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Local Wildlife Site
- National Nature Reserve
- Greenbelt
- Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW)
- Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS)
- Bridleway
- Footpath
- Ordinary Watercourse

N

Scale: A3  
1:7,500  
Date: March 2019  
Rev: 00

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Map 2: Bencroft Wood site constraints



**Broxbourne and Bencroft Wood**  
Management Plan 2019-24  
Bencroft Wood Constraints Plan

- Legend**
- Bencroft Wood boundary
  - Special Area of Conservation
  - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
  - Local Wildlife Site
  - National Nature Reserve
  - Greenbelt
  - Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW)
  - Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS)
  - Bridleway
  - Footpath
  - Main River
  - Ordinary Watercourse

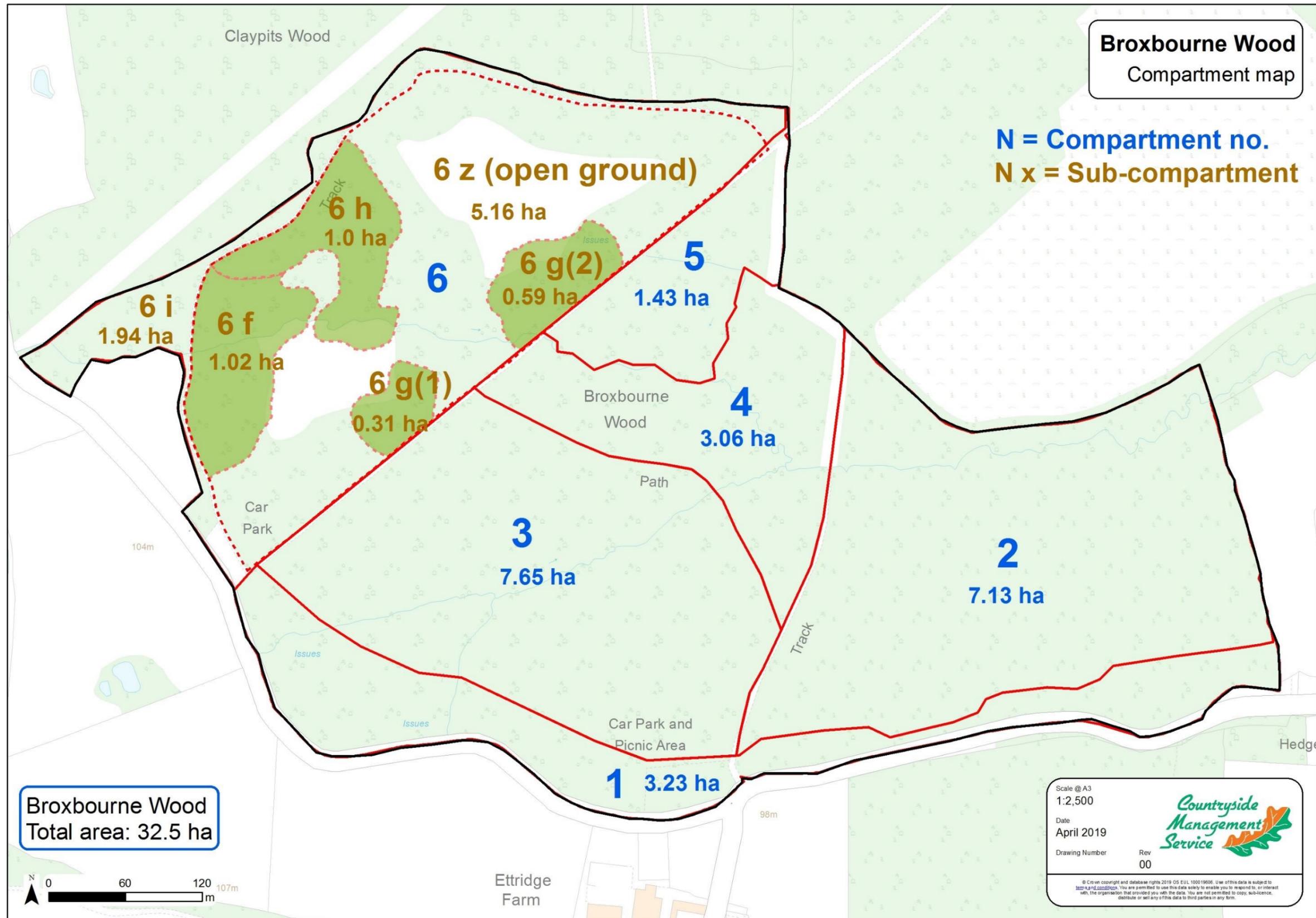


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Map 3: Broxbourne Wood compartments (from FC Woodland Management Plan)





## Section 4: OPM management

### 4.1 Risk Matrix

<b>Assessment Year</b>	2020
<b>Workplace Address</b>	Countryside & Rights of Way Service, Hertfordshire County Council, County Hall Pegs Lane, Hertford SG13 8DN
<b>Assessment Date</b>	September 2020
<b>Name of Assessor</b>	Neil Duffield Jeremy Clarke
<b>Associate Documents</b>	
<b>Expected Review Date</b>	September 2022

<b>Risk Rating Matrix:</b> <a href="#">See Guide to Determining Risk</a>		<b>Severity</b>			
		<b>Minor</b>	<b>Serious</b>	<b>Major</b>	<b>Extreme</b>
<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Likely</b>	Low	Medium	High	High
	<b>Possible</b>	Low	Medium	Medium	High
	<b>Unlikely</b>	Low	Low	Medium	High
	<b>Rare</b>	Low	Low	Low	Medium

### 4.1.1 Risk due to OPM contact

What are the hazards related to OPM contact?	Who might be harmed and how?	Risk Rating before mitigation (H, M, L)	What are the existing controls?	Risk Rating after mitigation (H, M, L)	What further action is necessary? <i><u>Always when Risk is Medium or High</u></i>	Action by when / whom	Action complete (Date)
Contact with nests or caterpillars – skin and/ or respiratory allergic reaction	Members of public:  Contact with caterpillars moving on trees, low-slung nests or fallen nests.	M	Information notices at site car parks.  Warning notices at key locations in highest risk areas (Zone 1).  Temporary path closure on routes where OPM presence presents high-risk.  Nest removal from trees in high-risk zones where no alternative exists.	L		Information notices: April-Sept each year. CRoW.  Warning notices and path closures: April-Sept. CRoW.  Nest removal: July-Aug. Appointed contractor.	Surveys: June-July 2020.  Nest removal: 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2020

			No public events arranged for high-risk zones during OPM season.				
Contact with nests, caterpillars and their hairs – skin and/ or respiratory allergic reaction	Domestic animals – horses and dogs: Contact with caterpillars moving on trees, low-slung nests, fallen nests and wind-blown hairs. Notable risk to nose and respiratory system for dogs.	M	Informing animal owners of risk through information notices at site car parks.	L		As above. CRoW	

#### 4.1.2 Risk due to OPM management

What are the hazards related to OPM contact?	Who might be harmed and how?	Risk Rating before mitigation (H, M, L)	What are the existing controls?	Risk Rating after mitigation (H, M, L)	What further action is necessary? <i>Always when Risk is <u>Medium</u> or <u>High</u></i>	Action by when / whom	Action complete (Date)
Contact with nests and caterpillars – skin and/ or respiratory allergic reaction	Contractors – nest control	H	Operational risk assessment  PPE  Contractor to provide trained staff  Method statement provided by contractor including suitable nest disposal.	M	Ensure all future contractors comply with controls.	CRoW Contract manager	
Contact with nests and caterpillars – skin and/ or respiratory allergic reaction	Staff and volunteers - surveillance	M	Site management risk assessment (OPM specific and for each activity on site).  Training and PPE provided to surveyors, in addition to controls imposed	L		CRoW	

			for public (see above).				
Contact with nests and caterpillars – skin and/ or respiratory allergic reaction	<p>Staff, volunteers and contractors – site management activities aimed at reducing OPM risk and/ or general site management.</p> <p>Risk elevated where people working in dense oak zones, with oak material, and for longer periods of time (e.g. 1 month contract)</p>	M-H depending on location and activity.	<p>All operatives briefed on OPM ID and risks as per above.</p> <p>Survey for OPM on oak trees, limbs or material prior to work.</p> <p>Where risk is high, use appropriate PPE to protect operatives.</p> <p>Works timed during winter when OPM inactive.</p>	L-M	Where risks to staff or volunteers at M level, consider using appropriate contractor or cancelling works and looking for alternative options (e.g. move risk zone away from OPM)	CRoW/ contract manager	

## 4.2 [Zone](#) mapping

**Please attach GIS shapefiles here:**

Map 5: Broxbourne Wood risk zoning and oak inventory:



Map 6: Bencroft Wood risk zoning and oak inventory:



## Key to OPM risk zone mapping:

Access zones: Areas where public access is provided (footpaths, tracks, rides, car parks) have been allocated one of two risk levels. Areas of access are considered to be the feature itself (e.g. track, car park) and a 10 metre buffer adjacent to/ around the feature, which is sufficient to include all oak trees and their driplines that exert a risk to the access. All individual oak trees within access risk zones are indicated on the risk zone maps to aid surveying, recording and management.

The risk zones are as follows:



Zone 1 – high-risk: These areas contain a high abundance and density of oak trees, and the access is situated underneath the oak canopy or dripline of multiple oak trees. The access is also deemed to be in regular use (i.e. multiple uses per hour)



Zone 2 – low-risk: These areas contain oak trees which are located adjacent to the access or dispersed sufficiently to represent a low likelihood of contact. The access is deemed to be in regular-low use.

Woodland zones: Areas where public access is not provided have been categorised by woodland or habitat type, to provide an indication on the abundance of oak without recording and mapping individual trees. This will assist future management operations where operatives are working in woodland.

Woodland zones are categorised as follows:

Broxbourne Wood:

 Broadleaved  
wodland with oak  
DAF

 Conifer or mixed  
wodland with oak  
OR

 Wood pasture with  
oak OR

Bencroft Wood:

 Broadleaved high  
forest with oak DAF

 Coppice woodland  
with oak FOR

 Wood glade

Zone A – highest risk: Areas of woodland where oak is abundant and distributed throughout, as canopy and/ or young trees.

Zone B – medium risk: Areas of woodland where oak is locally occasional or rare (e.g. oak standards in coppice woodland, conifer forest with broadleaved matrix including oak).

Zone C – low-risk: Open ground where oak is sparsely distributed and in low abundance.

## 4.3 Survey and monitoring plan

Surveys:

Surveys will be carried out using three different categories, to take account of the level of risk and access, as follows:

**1. Primary survey: Public access high-risk zones (Zone 1)**

Timing: Summer (mid-June to July)

**2. Secondary survey: Public access low-risk zones (Zone 2)**

Timing: Winter (January to March), to coincide with annual Tree Risk survey

### **3. Pre-works survey: Any access and/ or woodland zones that fall within an area where works are to be undertaken (Zones 1-2, A-C)**

Timing: Within 2 weeks prior to commencement of works at any time of year.

#### Personnel:

Surveys will be undertaken by either site management staff, trained volunteers or contractors, depending on the timing, risk and whether sightings have already been reported. To minimise operational cost and maintain continuity, the preference will be for site management staff to undertake surveys at times when they are on site (e.g. tree risk inspections, other site works). Volunteer surveyors include those who currently undertake annual lepidoptera surveys, and conservation volunteers (CMS work parties and Broxbourne Wood Wardens) who can be trained to survey for nests.

#### Recording

Oak trees within the access risk zones are included on the relevant maps (section 4.2). Surveyors will survey oak trees within high-risk zones to a height of 3 metres and any low slung branches over the access\*, and record each tree using the grid system. Those containing OPM will be marked with a spray spot, have a GPS location taken, and recorded on a table to include details of OPM nest/ caterpillar location on the tree.

*\* This limit has been set based on providing an adequate level of surveying for the parts of the tree/ woodland which pose greatest risk. Due to the number and size of oak trees on site and in the high-risk zones, it would be impractical to survey these trees in full and would provide little gain in terms of risk management. The likelihood of public encountering OPM nests or caterpillars above 3 metres is deemed low enough to not require survey or response.*

All surveys will be entered on to a spreadsheet to maintain a record of absence, presence and control. The use of GPS can also be used to create a GPS map of records for each year.

#### OPM protocol

Where OPM nests are found by whatever means (e.g. during survey, ad-hoc discovery, during woodland management), the level of risk will determine the priority of reporting and action:

- High-risk access zones (Zone 1) will be reported to site managers on that day, for immediate consideration of control.
- Low-risk access zones (Zone 2) and the wider site (Zones A-C) will be recorded to form a map of OPM records which will be updated and considered on a 3-monthly basis.

In addition to internal reporting within Hertfordshire County Council, a map and list of OPM records will be reported to the Forestry Commission OPM team on an annual basis at the end of summer survey season (September), to show distribution of OPM and control undertaken in each year.

## 4.4 Control plan

Risk Zone	Control Method	Reasoning
Whole site	<p>Public awareness: The ongoing priority and baseline method of risk control will be ensuring site visitors, contractors and neighbours are aware of the presence of OPM and know what to do if discovered.</p> <p>This will be controlled through site notices, OPM incorporated into risk assessments for all activities, and temporary path closures where required.</p>	Eradication of OPM is not deemed a practical or feasible approach and managing the risk by separating people from OPM will be the preferred option. Whilst OPM can be removed (see actions below) the quickest and simplest way to maintain safety is to keep people away from the risk.
Whole site	Where high-risk or multiple OPM records appear in any area, temporary exclusion of site visitors will be considered until such time as the risk can be removed.	To protect site visitors during time between OPM discovery and when control is undertaken. Nests are typically controlled in one operation at end of summer, to minimise cost of repeated contractor visits.
Zone 1	To undertake direct control of OPM by nest removal where it is deemed necessary to remove the risk from this zone.	Removing risk of OPM contact in areas where it is most likely due to oak coverage and rate of public access.

Zone 2	To undertake direct control of OPM by nest removal where it is deemed necessary to remove the risk from this zone <i>and</i> only where it will result in a significant reduction in risk to visitors.	Removing risk of OPM contact in areas where it is possible due to oak locations and rate of public access. Where OPM is sufficiently far from public access, the benefits of its removal will be assessed.
Woodland zones (Zones A, B and C)	Direct control of OPM will NOT be undertaken in the woodland zones <i>unless</i> it is deemed necessary. Instances where control will be considered include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where site management activities are to be undertaken;</li> <li>- Where public and/ or animals (e.g. livestock) are deemed to be at risk.</li> </ul>	Control of nests across all of the site is unlikely to be a viable approach in coming years, and control will be focussed where it will benefit risk to the public. In the Woodland zones where there is an absence of public access, control will not be undertaken to allow resources to focus on the higher risk areas.  Where cases of OPM are discovered in woodland zones, their removal will be considered on a case by case basis.
Oak tree nursery – Bencroft Wood (Zone 1)	Survey prior to any management undertaken within compartment and undertake direct control (nest removal) if required. Ensure all operators and volunteers working in compartment are briefed on OPM risks and identification.	Area not open to public (deer fenced) and accessed 1-2 times per year by volunteer groups to undertake aftercare management. Oaks are in closer proximity (c. 5 metre spacings) and up to 5 metres tall, providing a potential risk to people working in the compartment. Survey and removal only required where people will be accessing and working in compartment.

## 4.5 Communication

### On site

- Site car park noticeboards: Warning notice including OPM caterpillar/ nest identification, allergy warning and what to do in event of OPM discovery. Displayed year-round.
- Entrances to main footpaths: Warning notice of OPM on site and to refer to noticeboards for more information. Displayed March-September.
- High-risk zones: Warning and/ or closure notices where OPM discovered and risk is high.

### Stakeholders and neighbours

- Neighbours: Ensure neighbouring properties contacted about OPM on the site and to gain information of OPM in the wider landscape. Alert when OPM on boundary with neighbour's property. Notify when contractors are due to be on site, to allow potential collaboration/ cost saving. Email and telephone communication.
- Share experience and planning with other owners within NNR to form a coordinated response to OPM. Email and telephone communication.
- Stakeholders: Inform other stakeholders (e.g. NE, FC, PRow, Butterfly Conservation) of OPM status and control methods on site. Email and telephone communication.

### Online

- Countryside & Rights of Way service website: Continue to maintain current OPM management information that includes an introduction to OPM with external links, current status on site, and how CRow manage the species and risk on site. Intended as introductory guide for members of public, councillors and officers of HCC.

- Countryside & Rights of Way service facebook page and eNews: Release timely reminders about OPM to remind public to maintain vigilance and current status of OPM on site. Key timings will be March (caterpillars), June (nest forming) and September (control and reporting).

## Section 5: Consultation

CRoW consult a range of stakeholders and the general public on management of the site during the production of the Greenspace Action Plan (GAP), updated every five years. At the point of the next review (2023), OPM will be incorporated into the GAP.

From the wider list consulted for the GAP 2019-2024, the following stakeholders have been/ will be consulted with regards to management of public health effects and OPM control on site. Depending on input required, some are consulted with regards to impact on public health, access or how they carry out activities, whereas others are consulted on the management controls that are proposed:

- Hertfordshire County Council: Ecology, CRoW communities team, CRoW access team
- County, district and parish councillors local to the site
- Forestry Commission
- Natural England (in particular regarding management of the SSSI)
- Site volunteers: CRoW midweek volunteer group, Wood Wardens, Herts Regional College
- Engaged conservation orgs and recorders: Woodland Trust, Butterfly Conservation H&M Wildlife Trust
- Grazier (Broxbourne Wood SSSI)

## Section 6: Monitoring Progress

Management Objective/Activities	Indicator of Progress/Success	Date	Method of Assessment	Responsibility	Interim Assessment	Action required?	Annual Assessment
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

## Section 8: Approval

Approved <i>This means FC is happy with your plan; it meets Forestry Commission requirements.</i>	Name (Forestry Commission)	Date
<b>Year 1</b>		
<b>Year 2</b>		
<b>Year 3</b>		
<b>Year 4</b>		
<b>Year 5</b>		

