# King George V Park, Bramcote Local Nature Reserve Management Plan 2020 – 2025







Nottinghamshire

King George V Park Management Plan

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This management plan was produced by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust in partnership with Broxtowe Borough Council.

April 2020

#### INTRODUCTION

King George V Park, located in Bramcote, is a Broxtowe Borough Council owned site, which is used for play and general quiet recreation. The southern section of the park forms King George V Park Local Nature Reserve (LNR), with the northern portion comprising an area of amenity grassland with standard trees, children's play facilities and 2 hard tennis courts.

This plan focuses predominantly on the Local Nature Reserve section of the site, consisting mixed aged deciduous woodland, acid grassland and scrub habitats. It will address habitat connectivity within the Local Nature Reserve in order to link and maximise the value and functionality of the semi-natural habitats present. It will also identify opportunities to improve biodiversity and habitat connectivity across the wider site.

It is hoped that implementation of this plan will improve the ecological value of the Local Nature Reserve, enhance biodiversity in the wider site and encourage increased local ownership through the formation of a 'Friends of' group.

# PART 1: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 1.1 Broxtowe Borough Council

The site is owned by Broxtowe Borough Council <u>https://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/</u>. The Council's corporate plan for 2020-2024 has 5 key priorities with a series of corresponding objectives and targeted outcomes. Those most relevant to this plan are:-

Priority

• Environment. The environment in Broxtowe will be protected for future generations

<u>Objectives</u>

- Develop plans to reduce the Borough's carbon emissions to net zero by 2027 and start implementing them;
- Invest in parks and open spaces.

#### 1.2 Natural England

Natural England is an executive non-departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra). It is the Government's adviser for the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide. Natural England provides advice on the declaration of LNRs in England and maintains a database of these sites.

#### https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england http://www.lnr.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/Inr/Inr\_search.asp

#### **1.3 Environmental organisations**

The Council works in partnership with many organisations to deliver improvements on open spaces for wildlife. For instance, the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Record Centre (NBGRC) and Practical Conservation Volunteers CIC.

#### PART 2: DESCRIPTION

#### 2.1 Location and Map Coverage

The site is situated on Town Street in the north west portion of the village of Bramcote, Nottinghamshire (Grid reference SK 50661 37696), approximately 7km west, south west of Nottingham City centre. The site can be found on Ordnance Survey Landranger map no. 129 (1:50,000 scale) and Ordnance Survey Explorer map no. 260 (1:25,000 scale). A location map is provided at Appendix 1.

# 2.2 General Description

King Georges Park is located within the Bramcote Village Conservation Area, in the south west of the borough of Broxtowe. The LNR comprises approximately 3.3ha of woodland, scrub, acid grassland and mature specimen trees within the southern third. Amenity grassland, tennis courts and new, timber built play equipment, situated within the amenity grassland are present in the northern section of the site. A hedgerow comprising native species runs along much of the western periphery of the site and an outgrown hedgerow against the south eastern boundary is developing into young woodland.

Given the relatively small size of the site, it supports a diverse mixture of habitats and built amenities, accessible for the local community in its central position in the village. A series of tarmac pathways and benches around the site make it relatively accessible, despite its sometimes steep gradient.

Broxtowe Borough Council is the sole owner of the site, which is bounded to the west/south west by agricultural land, to the south east by private land with covered reservoir and to the north east by private residences/gardens. A children's nursery school is also present on the north eastern boundary, south of the tennis courts.

There are four access points to King Georges Park, two stiles on the western/south western boundaries, stepped access in the eastern corner and a ramped access in the northern corner, adjacent to the carpark, with only the latter suitable for visitors with limited mobility / prams etc. A map, showing access points is provided at Appendix 3.

Within the LNR, the band of mature woodland extending from the western boundary into the centre of the site is present on the 1916 Ordnance Survey map, identifying this habitat as established woodland. Two areas of younger woodland tree species have been planted adjacent to the established woodland, which now form an area of dense, woody scrub. Along the south eastern boundary, an area of outgrown hedgerow and younger planting is developing into young scrub woodland, more open in nature than scrub elsewhere on the site. These areas attract a range of woodland and garden birds, whilst providing potential roosting and foraging opportunities for bats.

The remainder of the LNR is dominated by grassland, including remnant areas of acidic grassland and areas sown with commercial wildflower annual 'pictorial' meadow (or cornfield) mix.

Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats which may once have been present on the site, and of which remnants may remain, include parkland and wood pasture, oak-birch woodland, mixed ash-dominated woodland and lowland dry acid grassland. The hedgerow along the western boundary may also qualify as a BAP habitat.

The area outside of the LNR includes amenity grassland, mature standard trees and the western boundary hedgerow.

The site is primarily an area for local people; however, it has strategic importance as a wildlife corridor. It forms part of both Corridor 2.10 Bramcote Corridor and Boundary Brook Corridor and Corridor 2.22 A52 corridor South East of Stapleford, both secondary green corridors as described in Broxtowe Borough Council Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015-2030. It is also located within the Greenwood Community Forest.

#### 2.3 Geology and Soils

The 1:50 000 scale bedrock geology map shows the site situated in the Chester Formation – Sandstone, Pebbly (gravelly). Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 247 to 250 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial in origin, being detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting riverine/estuarine features (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

In terms of Soilscape map descriptions <u>http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/about.cfm</u>, the site is within Soilscape 10: freely draining slightly acid sandy soils. It is associated with acid dry pastures, acid deciduous and coniferous woodland, with potential for lowland heath.

#### 2.4 Land Use History

The 1916 Ordnance Survey shows the area surrounding the site to be less densely populated than at present, with the extent of the settlement of Bramcote being much more limited. The landscape is dominated by agricultural land with some parkland to the south. The map shows an area of woodland which is still present on site, comprising part of the mature woodland habitat.

On 30<sup>th</sup> January 1936 upon the death of His Majesty King George V a foundation was formed and was named "King Georges Fields". The aim of this foundation was to "promote and to assist in the establishment of playing fields for the use of and enjoyment of the people", every playing field to be styled 'King George's Field' and to be distinguished at each entrance by displaying the Heraldic Panels.

This foundation, in order to avoid duplication, consulted "Fields in Trust" (FIT), formerly the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) which was the recognised authority on all playing fields of which 'Town Street' recreation ground was previously named.

#### 2.5 Designations

The southern two thirds of the site were designated as a Local Nature Reserve in 2008, under Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act, 2006, due to the presence of mature woodland, present on the 1916 Ordnance Survey map and remnant acid grassland. The LNR covers 3.3ha of the site and a map showing the boundary is provided at Appendix 2.

Attenborough Gravel Pits is the closest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 2.8km to the south, at its closest point, and is designated for its lowland eutrophic open waters with emergent vegetation, wet floodplain woodland, unimproved floodplain grassland and notable breeding and wintering birds. There are several Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites nearby, with the closest being Bramcote Hill's Park LNR/LWS, approximately 650m to the north. Stapleford Hill's Park LNR/LWS and Nottingham Canal LNR are also located to the north of the site, with Alexandria Plantation Bramcote and Sandy Lane Open Space LNR's located to the north east of the site. The closest LWS is Bluebell Wood Bramcote, located approximately 135m south west of the site, with a boundary hedgerow linking both sites.

There are a number of Local Geological Sites within the local landscape, including Moor Lane Cutting to the north east, Hemlock Stone and Stapleford Hill to the north and Sandicliffe Garage to the west.

#### 2.6 Management Compartment Descriptions

The site has been split into three compartments (see map at Appendix 3).

#### Compartment 1 – Local Nature Reserve

This compartment comprises King George's Park LNR in its entirety. On the north eastern boundary are private residences and gardens, which front Town Street. The southern boundary is private land with a disused covered reservoir. The remaining boundaries meet with agricultural land, primary grazed horse pasture. Access to the compartment can be gained either from the north, via compartment 2, a stepped access at the eastern-most corner, and two stiles on the south western boundary. These stiles provide access to the local definitive footpath network, linking Stapleford through to Chilwell. This compartment is broken down into several discreet areas (see Appendix 4), which are described below:

**Area 1** this comprises 3 distinct sub-compartments and was described in the previous management plan as a wildflower area. It includes remnant acid grassland, and was defined as unimproved acidic grassland in the spring of 2007. Graminoid species are dominated by common bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), with sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*) and wavy hair grass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*) with a range of herbaceous species, including tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and heath bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*). Common sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), rather than Sheep's sorrel was found present during the update surveys.

The site was previously involved with the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Blue Butterfly Scheme. This scheme is still active, and therefore re-establishment of this relationship would be beneficial to the acidic grassland and its invertebrate fauna.

**Area 2** there are 2 sub compartments comprising young trees and dense scrub. Planted in the winters of 2005 and 2006, the scrub was to provide a graded edge between the mature woodland and the acid grassland. The vegetation has now developed into a dense, impenetrable thicket, particularly the most southern patch. The planting scheme included larger species, such as oak, sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and birch in the centre, with smaller species, such as gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*) and hawthorn on the periphery.

**Area 3** is grassland which is more heavily managed than that in Area 1. Its species composition differs from that of Area 1, with species more reflective of amenity or poor semi-improved grassland habitats. This area is currently mown on a regular basis. During the growing season, pathways through this area, as well as a 2m wide buffer along the perimeter of the tarmac path are mown, with clippings left on site. The nutrients put into the ground from the arisings is likely to influence the composition of this area to favour more competitive, nutrient tolerant species.

Area 4 denotes bands of mature woodland which extends from the western boundary into the centre of the site. It is present on the 1916 Ordnance Survey map, evidencing its mature age, along with the dominance of mature standard trees, including oak (*Quercus* sp.), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), silver birch (*Betula*)

pendula) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). Holly (*Ilex aquilifolium*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) are dominant at understory level, with bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*) present within the ground flora during an early spring site visit.

**Area 5** is located on the sites south eastern boundary. An outgrown hedgerow borders the tarmac path and to its rear (southern side) is an area which has previously been planted, with old tree guards still evident. This area is developing into young woodland, more open in nature than that of Area 2, with species including sycamore, oak, hawthorn, hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and dog rose (*Rosa canina*).

#### Compartment 2 – Recreational area

This area is utilised primarily as a recreation area with a new children's play area occupying much of the northern half of the amenity grassland. The amenity grassland which dominated this compartment is cut regularly with a short sward maintained throughout the year.

A line of mature standard trees runs inside the formal tarmac path parallel with the sites northern boundary. This tree line previously extended down the inside of the western path, although several of these trees have been removed, with only low stumps remaining. On the northern boundary, these trees form an avenue with those which sit on the boundary, although many are outside the ownership boundary.

A hedgerow runs along the western boundary of the compartment. It comprises native species and is likely to be a useful link between habitats in Compartment 1 and those outside of the site. Although the hedgerow has some gaps, it is regarded as an intact hedgerow.

#### Compartment 3 – Tennis Courts, Outdoor Fitness Equipment & Carpark

Comprising the car park, 2 hard surfaced public tennis courts and a new outdoor fitness area, this compartment is predominantly hardstanding. A small area where the former children's play areas was located is also included in this compartment and this is where the outdoor fitness equipment is located.

## PART 3: EVALUATION OF FEATURES

#### 3.1. Compartment 1

This Compartment has a diverse mix of habitats within a relatively small area. Access throughout the area is good, with formalised tarmac pathways around the periphery and through the mature woodland and informal mown paths in the grassland areas.

Signage at suitable locations within the LNR may be useful in highlighting the areas importance and value for wildlife to the local community, in order to foster ownership.

**Area 1** covers three distinct areas which were defined in the previous management plan as wildflower areas. The most easterly of these areas comprises remnant unimproved acidic grassland.

Acid grassland is a Nottinghamshire BAP habitat and is noted as having a limited and localised distribution, predominantly in the southern half of the Borough. Within the Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015-2030, corridor 2.10, which includes King George V Park, lists evaluation of the condition of acid grasslands and their enhancement, if required, as one of the 'Opportunities for Enhancement'. Given this limited local status and encouragement for assessment and improvement within the Green Infrastructure Strategy, this habitat should be a primary focus of this management plan. The site is also part of NWT's Blue Butterfly scheme, which works with partners to promote good grassland management regimes and creation of new meadows on suitable sites.

In previous years, annual poppy/cornfield wildflower strips have been sown alongside the acid grassland. Considering the local importance of acid grassland habitat, these areas could instead be sown using a seed mix reflective of the adjacent acid grassland (e.g. Naturescape N12 grass and wildflower mix), although the results will not be as visually attractive as a pictorial mix. It is also recommended that these seeded areas provide 'links' (see Appendix 4) between the three existing areas of acid grassland in order to increase the coverage of this habitat on site, which will in turn improve the site for invertebrates, including common grassland butterflies and moths, as well as increasing the resilience of this habitat, via gene flow and other mechanisms.

Pathways are cut through Area 3 in locations where the acid grassland 'links' are proposed. These pathways may still be maintained but it is recommended that the arisings from cuts are removed from this area to avoid excessive nutrient enrichment of the soil.

**Area 2** comprises a diverse mix of tree and shrub species, however, it is now best described as a dense thicket, with a closed canopy, which is hampering the development of a more typical woodland structure. It is recommended that thinning and the creation of a small number of glades in the densest areas is undertaken. This will allow space for colonisation of species characteristic of woodland ground flora and space for the larger species within the mix to grow, whilst also maintaining the health of the woodland by facilitating diversification in its age structure. Thinning should focus on specimens in poor condition and consideration should be given to planting of ground flora species within the created glades. Once more open areas are created, monitoring of the growth of bramble, and similar species, may be required. If bramble becomes dense, rotational cutting of patches may be undertaken every 3-4 years.

Collectively, these actions would increase the diversity within the habitat structure of the woodland and provide more opportunities for colonization by a greater diversity of species, with woodland rides likely to support speckled wood, brimstone and purple hairstreak butterflies. Allowing the woodland to become more open may also make it more accessible as a foraging resource for woodland bat and bird species, whilst denser areas will also remain providing habitat for birds which favour dense scrub.

The interface between this scrub woodland and the adjacent grassland is distinct and abrupt. To address this, the interface should be cut at a higher height and with less frequency than the adjacent grassland to allow for a more natural gradient between the woodland and grassland: an edge habitat. Such edge habitats are of high ecological value, providing increased diversity in habitat structure, providing niches for a greater range of species, particularly invertebrates.

**Area 3** is heavily managed with a regular cutting regime. Whilst no major changes are required, some alterations to the current practices would benefit the Local Nature Reserve. The primary focus of these alterations is the interface between the formal pathways and the grassland. Currently, a 2m buffer is mown on each side of the path with cuttings left on site. A reduction to a 1m buffer, graded towards the rear, and the removal of the cuttings would increase the area of grassland that is able to flower and set seed and reduce the nutrient input to the grassland.

The pollard trees which run along the formal path on the north eastern boundary are an opportunity for additional planting of native bulbs around the bases. Areas around benches offer similar opportunities.

Minimal intervention is required within **Area 4**. The woodland has diversity in structure, with clearly defined canopy, understory and ground flora. Whilst the creation of glades is often beneficial in mature woodlands, it is considered that that Area 2 is a more appropriate location for this practice given the relatively limited extent of Area 4 and the ecological value of its mature standard trees. Fallen deadwood is already retained on site, as evidenced by log piles within the woodland. Logs and brash may also be secured as dead hedging. Where mature trees are to be removed (e.g. for health and safety reasons), consideration should be given to retention of the stump (<2m) as standing deadwood – this can be either *in situ* or relocated away from pathways.

Any non-native shrubs within the understory, such as Rhododendron, should be removed to encourage native flora, and be replaced with native whips, if necessary.

This woodland particularly lends itself to installation of bird and bat boxes, which would increase the resource availability for woodland bat and bird species on site. An owl box is already present in the woodland, so boxes suited to a other species would be beneficial. Their installation and monitoring would also be an engaging activity for any "friends of" group or similar which may be established.

**Area 5** appears to have had little intervention since the young trees along the sites south eastern boundary were planted. The planted trees and scrub are developing well and have outgrown the tree guards, which should be removed at the earliest opportunity. The growth of the tree and scrub species is not as dense as in Area 2 and with the presence of both larger tree species and understory scrub species, it is anticipated that this will develop into mature woodland over time. As the ground level is much more open than in Area 2, there is an opportunity to assist with the establishment of ground flora species typical of semi-natural deciduous woodland. Bulb planting of native bluebell and the use of a woodland seed or plug plant mix would be beneficial.

#### 3.2 Compartment 2

There has been considerable recent investment in this compartment, with the installation of new play equipment, situated within the amenity grassland. With recreation being the primary function of this area, the current mowing regime will continue, keeping the sward short. However, there are opportunities for the inclusion of annual wildflower seeding and bulb planting in the area using aesthetically pleasing pictorial or cornfield mixes. This presents an opportunity for engaging the community, and particularly children, with nature. The hedgerow which runs the length of the sites south western boundary would benefit from gap filling with appropriate native hedgerow species, such as hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, field maple or holly. In addition, planting or seeding of hedgerow or woodland edge ground flora would increase the diversity in both species and structure, reinforcing and improving this feature, which provides important connectivity from the LNR to the rest of the site and surrounding areas.

The avenue of mature trees should be enhanced by the planting of native bulbs around the base, which would increase resource for pollinators and improve the aesthetic value. Dependent on resource availability, the inclusion of a shade tolerant wildflower strip along the avenue, would be more beneficial, increasing the value both for pollinators and aesthetically, whilst also making a considerable improvement to habitat connectivity at ground level through the amenity grassland. This would of course need to managed appropriately, with no mowing during the spring, until plants naturally die back annually in the summer and arrisings removed.

#### 3.3 Compartment 3

Minimal intervention is required in Compartment 3 as it is predominantly hardstanding. There is however an opportunity to include wildflower seeding and bulb planting in and around the site of the old children's play area.

## PART 4: DETAILED MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

#### 4.1 Management Constraints

- Legal obligations: Work likely to cause disturbance to breeding birds i.e. thinning and glade creation cannot be undertaken during the bird breeding season (March to September). Therefore, such work must be undertaken during the autumn and winter as it is an offence to disturb any wild bird (with the exception of pest species) while it is tending a nest containing eggs or chicks, until the chicks have *successfully* fledged and no longer using the nest. To do so would be a criminal offence under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
- Protected species: Mature trees identified for felling due to Health and Safety or other works, are likely to provide roosting opportunities for bats should be surveyed by a licensed bat worker prior to felling. All species of British bat plus their roosting sites are protected by The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the CROW Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

#### 4.2 General management tasks

**Key** BBC – Broxtowe Borough Council NWT – Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust PCV – Practical Conservation Volunteers Vols – Local volunteers

| Task/Operation  | Partners   | Year  |       |       | Estimated<br>Total Cost | Resource<br>From |                          |   |
|---|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|
|   |            | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24                   | 24/25            |                          |   |
| GM-1<br>Improved<br>interpretation and<br>signage for habitat<br>areas  | BBC        |       | Y     |       |                         |                  | £2500                    | External<br>funding/ BBC<br>Revenue<br>Budget |
| GM-2<br>Continue to<br>assess need and<br>provide as<br>necessary<br>additional bins for<br>dog waste and<br>continue to<br>educate local dog<br>owners | BBC        |       | Y     |       |                         |                  | £1500                    | BBC<br>Revenue<br>Budget                      |
| GM-3<br>Undertake habitat<br>and fauna (bat,<br>bird and<br>invertebrate)<br>survey and<br>monitoring   | BBC<br>NWT |       | Y     |       |                         | Y                | Volunteer<br>development |   |

| GM-4<br>Work to develop BBC<br>'Friends of ' Group,<br>consulting with<br>local groups | Y | Y | Y | Y |  | Within existing resources |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|
|--|---|---|---|---|--|---------------------------|

# 4.3.1 Compartment 1

Additional actions for this area are covered in 'General' Section

| Task/Operation  | Partners               | Year  |       |       |       | Estimated | Resourced              |   |
|---|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------|---|
|   |                        | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 | 24/25     | Total Cost             | From  |
|   |                        |       |       |       |       |           |                        |   |
| C1-1<br>Sow acid grassland<br>mix, including new<br>'links' between<br>existing areas of<br>acid grassland<br>(Area 1)                      | BBC                    |       | Y     | Y     |       |           | £1000                  | External grant<br>or<br>maintenance<br>budget |
| C1-2<br>1.5m pathways<br>mown through<br>grassland, cuttings<br>removed from site<br>(as required during<br>growing season)                 | BBC                    | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y         | -                      | Maintenance<br>budget                         |
| C1-3<br>Woodland /scrub<br>and grassland<br>interface in all<br>areas. Cut on high<br>height twice<br>annually (Early cut<br>and September) | BBC                    | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y         | -                      | Maintenance<br>budget                         |
| C1-4<br>Bulb planting<br>around pollards in<br>Area 3 and in Area<br>5  | BBC,<br>PCV or<br>vols |       | Y     |       |       |           | £500 + 1<br>work party | Maintenance<br>budget                         |
| C1-5<br>Removal of non-<br>native understory<br>species (Area 4)<br>(Sept-March)  | PCV or<br>vols         |       | Y     |       |       |           | 1 work party           |   |
| C1-6<br>Scrub thinning and<br>glade creation<br>(Area 2) (Sept-<br>March)   | PCV or<br>vols         | Y     |       | Y     |       | Y         | 3 work<br>parties      |   |

| C1-7<br>Woodland plug<br>planting /<br>wildflower seeding<br>(Area 5)   | PCV or<br>vols |   |   |   | Y |   | £750 + 1<br>work party | Maintenance<br>budget |
|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| C1-8<br>Removal of tree<br>guards (Area 5)  | PCV or<br>vols | Y |   |   |   |   | 1 work party           |                       |
| C1-9<br>Installation of bat<br>and bird boxes   | PCV or<br>vols |   | Y |   |   |   | £250 + 1<br>work party | Maintenance<br>budget |
| C1-10<br>Annual cut of all<br>semi-natural<br>grassland. Cuttings<br>left to dry and drop<br>seed for at least<br>24hrs before being<br>removed from site<br>(September).<br>Leave some areas<br>unmown, or cut on<br>rotation, for<br>overwintering<br>species | BBC            | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | -                      | Maintenance<br>budget |
| C1-11<br>Some of the grass<br>cuttings utilised on<br>site for compost<br>piles in suitable<br>locations, which<br>provide habitat for<br>a range of species  | BBC            | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | -                      | Maintenance<br>budget |

# 4.3.2 Compartment 2

Additional actions for this area are covered in 'General' Section

| Task/Operation  | Partners       | Year  |       |       | Estimated | Resourced |                                       |      |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|------|
|   |                | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24     | 24/25     | Total Cost                            | From |
| C2-1<br>Wildflower seeding<br>/ plug planting<br>along hedgerow | PCV or<br>vols |       | Y     |       |           |           | £750 for<br>seed + 1<br>work<br>party |      |
| and mature avenue<br>of trees                                   |                |       |       |       |           |           |                                       |      |

| C2-2<br>Bulb planting<br>around bases of<br>mature trees  | BBC,<br>PCV or<br>vols | Y |   |   |   | £500 for<br>bulbs + 1<br>work<br>party |                       |
|---|------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| C2-3<br>Filling gaps in the<br>boundary hedge<br>with suitable native<br>woody species<br>(October – Feb)   | BBC,<br>PCV or<br>vols | Y |   |   |   | £250 for<br>trees + 1<br>work<br>party |                       |
| C2-4<br>Annual cut of all<br>perennial<br>wildflower areas.<br>Cuttings left to dry<br>and drop seed for<br>24hrs before being<br>removed from site | BBC                    | Y | Y | Y | Y | -                                      | Maintenance<br>budget |

# 4.3.3 Compartment 3

Additional actions for this area are covered in 'General' Section

| Task/Operation   | Partners               | Year  |       |       |       |       | Estimated  | Resourced             |
|--|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-----------------------|
|  |                        | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 | 24/25 | Total Cost | From                  |
| C3-1<br>Ongoing<br>management and<br>maintenance of<br>hard landscapes<br>areas                                | BBC                    | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | Y     | -          | Maintenance<br>budget |
| C3-2<br>Wildflower seeding<br>or bulb planting in<br>and around the site<br>of the old children's<br>play area | BBC,<br>PCV or<br>vols |       | Y     |       |       |       | £750       | Maintenance<br>budget |

## SECTION 5. FUNDING, MONITORING AND DELIVERY OF OBJECTIVES

#### 5.1 Funding

Not all the objectives can be achieved through existing arrangements with PCV or through Broxtowe Borough Council revenue budgets. A 'Friends of' group may help with general management and maintenance, but any interpretation improvements or major works may require additional funding.

## 5.2 Monitoring

This is an important element of the plan and again a 'Friends of' Group may be able to assist with this. In any event Broxtowe Borough Council officers assisted by Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust will complete a short report each year identifying how the biodiversity has developed, and showing which objectives have been delivered. Consideration will be given to how best to circulate this information to the local community, ideally by a Friends of Group.

The following elements are recommended for monitoring, but realistically not all will be achievable to the level described below:

- Fixed-point photographic monitoring, which would be particular valuable for assessing improvements to woodland structure (same date each winter).
- Vegetation survey every 2-3 years. Use Dafor scale. It would be beneficial to concentrate on the acid grasslands, glades in Area 3 and development of Area 5.
- Birds, walked transect, using slimed down Common Bird Census methodology (3 visits March to June). Annual (winter) nest box checks.
- Butterfly, fixed transect route (monthly April to September).
- Bats, fixed transect with 'listening posts' (3 visits, April/ May, June/ July, August/ September).
- Record ad-hoc sightings throughout the year.

# APPENDICES

# Appendix 1 – Location Plan

Site address – Town Street, Bramcote



# Appendix 2 - Local Nature Reserve Boundary



![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Figure_2.jpeg)

# Appendix 4 – Habitat Areas and Management Proposals

![](_page_22_Figure_2.jpeg)