

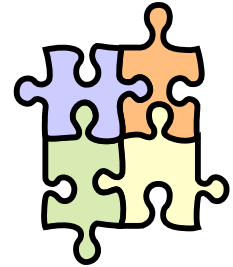
**Haysden Country Park
Management Plan 2010-2014
Consultation Draft**

GUIDANCE NOTES

The following notes have been prepared to help guide you through and understand the Management Plan. Section headings are highlighted below along with descriptions of their relevance within the overall plan.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

The first section of this plan describes the current situation, at the time the plan was written. It is an introduction and advises on the current facilities and their management.



Part 2 - Where do we want to get to?

This section of the plan describes our vision for the Park and sets out our management aims and objectives.



Part 3 - How will we get there?

This section sets out how we are going to achieve our aims. A Five Year Work Programme sets our long-term targets and annual Action Plans focusing on each year will flow from this.



Part 4 - How will we know when we have arrived?

The final section of the plan looks at how we will track progress and how the plan might be updated.



Haysden Country Park Management Plan 2010-2014

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If the reader is using an internet enabled computer to view this document this document contains a number of web site and email hyperlinks (words in blue text and underlined) which can be used to find out more about the subjects or to email. The Council is not responsible for the content of external internet sites.

Acronyms and abbreviations used in this Plan

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CLO	Chief Leisure Officer
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
EA	Environment Agency
GFA	Green Flag Award
GMC	Grounds Maintenance Contract
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LSM	Leisure Services Manager (Outdoors)
LSO	Leisure Services Officer
MVCP	Medway Valley Countryside Partnership
PRoW	Public Right of Way
RAs	Risk Assessments
RoSPA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SPO	Senior Parks Officer
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TDAFPS	Tonbridge & District Angling & Fish Preservation Society
TMBC	Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council
TRS	Tonbridge Racecourse Sportsground
TSA	Tonbridge Sports Association
TTSC	Tonbridge Town Sailing Club

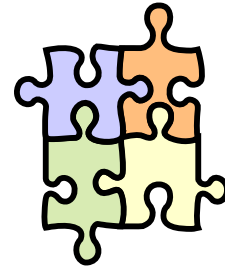
Other documents referred to in this plan.

Educational Activity Pack
Market Survey Haysden Country Park 2007
Water Safety Strategy
Ragwort Control Plan

Haysden Country Park – Management Plan 2010-2014

Part 1 – Where are we now?

The first section of the plan describes the current situation at the time the Plan was written. It is an introduction to Haysden Country Park and advises on the current facilities and their management.



1.0 - Introduction/ Background to Haysden Country Park

Haysden Country Park covers an area of approximately 64 hectares (165 acres) in the Medway Valley, to the west of Tonbridge, and encompasses a range of habitats including river, grassland, freshwater lakes, marshland and woodland (see Location Plan **Appendix 1**).

The Park stretches from Barden Lake at its eastern end, westwards to Haysden Water, with the River Medway running along the northern extremes of the site. The Park's most prominent features of interest are the two lakes, along with the Environment Agency Flood Relief Barrier that provides a crucial role in the protection of Tonbridge from the threat of flooding.

The Park is well used by the local community for dog walking, picnics, watching wildlife and other informal recreational activities. Sailing by club members on Haysden Lake and regulated fishing are also popular activities within the Park.

The site is predominantly owned and managed by Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council but three other landowners have property dissecting the park (see **Appendix 2**).

The Role of the Management Plan

This is the second management plan for the park and will start in January 2010. It has been developed to give guidance to the public and Council in the direction and management of the Park. It is the intention that this document be used as a management tool and will provide the basis for the maintenance and development of the site. It will be used to guide current site management and play an integral role in future projects and decisions relating to the Park.

Policy Context

The Plan has also been developed to take into account the local policy/guidance listed in **Table 1**. This includes a number of Tonbridge and Malling Borough Councils 'Key Priorities 2009/10' (i) '*promoting and encouraging opportunities for health living*'; (ii) '*achieving a cleaner, smarter and better...open space environment*'; (iii) '*give priority to involving and meeting the needs of young people*'; (iv) '*reducing environmental crime,*

criminal damage, and anti social behaviour'; (v) 'enhance the vitality of Tonbridge Town Centre'; and (vi) 'make a positive local contribution to tackling the causes and effects of climate change'.

Table 1: List of Policy Guidance

Policy or Guidance Documentation
Developing 'Tonbridge & Malling Borough Local Development Framework'
'Key Issues' within the Borough Leisure and Arts Strategy 2008-2013
Key Priorities
Standards of the Green Flag Award Scheme
Open Space Strategy
Play Strategy
Outdoor Leisure Performance Plan

In 2006 HCP was the first park in the Borough to achieve the Green Flag Award (GFA) and has retained the annual award ever since. This is a national award scheme now organised by the Green Flag Award consortium setting high standards of quality for greenspaces of all types. To find out more see www.greenflagaward.co.uk The Plan has been written using the GFA criteria (below) used to judge the award.



- A welcoming place
- Healthy safe and secure
- Clean and well maintained
- Sustainable
- Conservation and heritage
- Community involvement
- Marketing
- Management

There is some crossover between the award criteria and this should be considered when reading the document. The evaluation overleaf considers 'where we are now', using the GFA criteria as headings.

2.0 - A Welcoming Place

Location - HCP is located to the west of Tonbridge, in Kent. (see **Appendix 1**)
Ordnance Survey National Grid reference TQ569459
Grid Reference Latitude 51.18697
Longitude 0.24355
Nearest postcode TN11 9BE
(note there is no post box)



Entrances – All vehicular and pedestrian access points have been highlighted on the Master Plan (**Appendix 3**).

Land Use - Internal land use can be found within compartment descriptions (see section 9) or alternatively, on the master plan (see **Appendix 2**). Externally the site is surrounded predominantly by farmland with residential properties (Barden Park) located to the east.

Accessibility - A Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) Audit was carried out at the Country Park by a sub group of the Councils former 'Disability Working Party' in September 2003. The resulting Improvement Action Plan (**Appendix 4**) is currently being implemented with many actions already completed including additional seating, picnic benches, path repairs, and improved access to toilets facilities. The Park has won an Access Award from the Tonbridge & Malling Access Group in 2009.



Access by Bus - Route 211 is an infrequent service that stops at Chestnut Walk. This is a short walk along a public footpath to the eastern entrance through Audley Rise and also has an infrequent service that stops at Molescroft Way not far from the main entrance. This is a short walk along the public footpath in Brook Street and then along the highway in Lower Haysden Lane.

Bus Routes 7, 215, 151, 402 stop at Quarry Hill, a short walk along the public footpath in Brook Street and then along the highway in Lower Haysden Lane

Access by Rail – HCP is 1.3 miles from Tonbridge Station that offers direct connections from Charing Cross and Ashford.

Access by Road - The main car park is situated just off Brook Street in Lower Haysden Lane 1.5 miles from Tonbridge town centre. Public car parking (for approximately 100 cars) is available from this main entrance. There is also limited parking for oversized



vehicles outside the main entrance and at Haysden Water car park; overhead height barriers are at 2 metres. Roads are sign posted from Railway Approach to the north and from the south via Quarry Hill Road. Smaller car parks serve the Sailing Club at Haysden Water lake and Audley Avenue. Car parks are highlighted on the Master Plan (**Appendix 3**). Car park charges were introduced in July 2008, with a low cost annual season ticket available for regular users.

The gates at the main vehicular entrance on Lower Haysden Lane are locked overnight. The gates are opened at 7.00am each morning and closed each evening; there are signs indicating the closure time.

Access by Foot - Definitive Public Rights of Way - There are a number of designated footpaths that cross the Park (MU25, MU26, MU26A, MU27, MU28 MU46, MU48 and MU5) along with three designated bridleways (MU47, MU51 and MU60). The promoted routes of The Eden Valley Walk and Weald Way utilise existing footpaths within the Park. For further details on Public Rights of Way see **Appendix 7**. Footpaths are present in Audley Rise leading to the Barden Lake end of the Park, but no foot path exists along Lower Haysden Lane towards the main entrance.



Access by Bicycle - Cyclists can visit the Country Park from Tonbridge town centre / railway station via Barden Road / Avebury Avenue through to the Audley Rise entrance. Alternatively from south Tonbridge, via the existing cycle path along Brook Street, and Lower Haysden Lane. Cycle stands are provided by the toilets.

An off-road cycle route (Regional Cycle Route 12) between Tonbridge and Penshurst, runs through the Country Park, providing off-road cycle path access from Tonbridge town centre and from Penshurst Place. A leaflet has been published about this route and is available on www.tmbc.gov.uk/HCP

Formal Recreation – The Park is used for a number of sports including Sailing, Angling and Triathlon swimming training (see the community Involvement section for more details).

Table 2: List of User Clubs

Club	Season of Use
Tonbridge and District Angling and Fish Preservation Society for more details see the website http://www.tonbridge-angling.co.uk	Open year round apart from voluntary closed season for fish spawning
Tonbridge Town Sailing Club for more details see the website http://www.tonbridgesailing.org.uk	Easter to September
Sevenoaks Triathlon Club	May to September

Informal Recreation -The Park is well used by the local community and has:

- Large equipped children’s play area;
- Many surfaced paths for walking;
- Picnic areas and;
- Opportunities for people to improve their understanding of the natural world.

Catering – A Mobile Refreshments Service is contracted at the Park.



Toilets – Separate male, female, and disabled toilets are located near the main car park. This building also contains the Rangers Office. The Sailing Club has its own facilities for members only at their clubhouse.

Seating – The Park contains a large number of seats and picnic benches many of which are accessible and have been donated by members of the public. A leaflet has been published which advises the public on how to sponsor a seat and is available at the park, from the Council offices and from the website (www.tmbc.gov.uk/HCP).



3.0 - Healthy, Safe & Secure

Health and Safety -The Council has an overall Health and Safety Policy statement and policies are also sought from all major contractors and event organisers working at the Park.

Risk Assessments - The Council has a suite of generic Risk Assessments (RAs) applicable to HCP and specific RAs are sought from individual contractors and event organisers. See examples in **Appendix 5**.

Workplace Health and Safety Inspection - The Park has routine inspections carried out by the Council's Health and Safety Officer to check on aspects of health and safety.

Site Monitoring – As part of the management of contractors Council officers monitor health and safety aspects and routinely visit the site to inspect work and the condition of the Park. Officers are empowered to stop unsafe work, fence off areas and take other remedial actions to keep the public safe.

Site Staffing – A Park Ranger patrols the site on a part-time basis to enforce aspects such as dog and litter control, liaise with the public and assist with events. This member of staff is uniformed so that they can easily be identified by the public. The Council's Leisure Officer monitors site maintenance and oversees its management.

Water Safety Policy – The Council has an overarching Water Safety Policy and Risk Assessments to address the issue of public safety around inland water bodies at/adjacent to its outdoor leisure sites. Flowing from this there is also a site specific Water Safety Strategy for HCP. Both the overall Policy and Strategy have been written in liaison with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Children's Play Area – See **Table 3** for details.

Police Community Support Officers (PCSO) – The Park Ranger has developed links with the Police and PCSOs in order that they can offer assistance on demand and they also carry out independent patrols of the Park.

Tree Safety Inspections – See **Table 3** for details.

Civic Enforcement Officers – Patrol the car parks and can issue penalty notices for parking contraventions, littering and dog fouling.



4.0 - Clean and Well Maintained

Grounds Maintenance - Maintenance tasks at the Park are, with only a few exceptions, specified within the Council's Ground Maintenance Contract (GMC). The contract details all tasks that are to be carried out highlighting both frequency and quality requirements. Due to the scale of the GMC it would be inappropriate to incorporate this into this plan in any great detail, however, some of the key tasks have been summarised and simplified in **Table 3**. Weekly meetings are held between the Senior Parks Officer and the contractors foreman, to review progress and plan for the week ahead. A wide range of assets are found in the park and these are listed in **Appendix 6**.

Table 3: Grounds Maintenance

Maintenance Area	Description of Operations
Litter Control	All litter bins are checked and emptied twice week and different parts of the site are cleared of litter daily. Litter bins are washed monthly. Litter is also monitored using NPI 195 standard by officers (results from these surveys show good levels of litter control). Enforcement fines for littering can be issued by various officers.
Public Toilets/ Rangers Office	The toilets are cleaned twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening, consumables are replaced at this time. The building is locked every night. The Ranger and volunteers use the rear of the building as their base. The building is inspected for faults/ building repairs daily by the public convenience clearers, Ranger and periodically by Property Services.
Dog Control	Dog bins are emptied once a week. Enforcement fines for fouling can be issued by various officers at anytime. The Dog Warden, Litter Warden, Civic Enforcement Officers and Ranger are all able to carry out enforcement. Clearance of fouling, responsible dog ownership events and enforcement days are all regularly carried out in the Park. Dog fouling is also monitored using NPI 195 standard by officers (results from these surveys show good levels of control).
Playground	The playground equipment is inspected weekly by the grounds staff and an annual independent inspection and report is also carried out – both produce a written report. Routine repairs are instructed as required. A programme for the renewal of all play equipment is also in place.
Fishing Platforms	Owned and maintained by the Tonbridge & District Angling and Fish Preservation Society apart from the Disabled fishing platforms which are owned and maintained by TMBC. Annual inspections for stability and surface condition.

Table 3: Grounds Maintenance (continued)

Park Furniture	All park benches and bins are checked and washed monthly, and re-painted annually if required.
Bridges & Paths	All bridges and paths are inspected as part of regular health and safety inspections. Bridge defects if found by the Council are reported to the owner or if in the ownership of the Council repaired as they arise. Paths are regularly inspected and surface repairs carried out in rotation as required.
Road Barriers, and Overheight Barriers	The main entrance road barrier is opened and closed daily by the gatekeeper. The road overheight barrier (2 metres) is opened on request for disabled visitors, and is otherwise restricted access to key holding service contractors. Other barriers and overheight car park barriers (2 metres) also restrict unauthorised access for the public but allow access for maintenance. Haysden Water lake access is restricted to sailing club members and approved contractors.
Grassland	Carried out at different frequencies depending on the location, for example areas around the play area and building are cut more frequently than the meadows which are only cut and collected twice a year. In some areas such as around Barden Lake, the grass kept short by grazing geese.
Trees & Woodland	Mature trees are surveyed and assessed on a regular basis, by independent and qualified arborists. Reports are prioritised for risk and action taken accordingly. Young trees are planted and maintained by volunteers. Several areas of woodland are maintained by coppicing on rotation, one area being cut each year.
Graffiti Control	There is a reward scheme in place for the public to report suspects. – Graffiti is controlled by prompt painting over or removed with cleaners, we also use specialist companies for large scale cleaning. The Council has set targets for graffiti removal: 2 days – offensive graffiti 7 days – in the town centre & high profile areas 14 days – highly visible routes 28 days all other areas Graffiti is also monitored using NPI 195 standard by officers (results from these surveys show good levels of control).
Fly Posting	Removed as seen during routine monitoring of the site. Enforcement letters sent out to offenders if required. Fly posting is also monitored using NPI 195 standard by officers (results from these surveys show good levels of control).

Table 3: Grounds Maintenance (continued)

Fly tipping	There is a telephone report line (01732 874922) for the public to call and report incidents. Removed and disposed of within a target time of 48 hours.
Abandoned vehicles	There is a telephone report line (01732 874922) for the public to call and report incidents. The Council has set targets to remove and dispose abandoned vehicles within 24 hours if dangerous, 7 days if not dangerous, longer times apply if the vehicle has a tax disc.

Building Maintenance - The Council has a planned maintenance programme for building work this is carried by the Councils Property Services department. This includes aspects such as internal and external decoration, routine maintenance and urgent repairs. The Tonbridge Town Sailing Club is responsible for the maintenance of its own clubhouse building.

Equipment Maintenance - Most machinery is owned and maintained by the grounds maintenance contractor. The GMC and contract bid give details of the machinery used in this contract, and conditions, monitoring of the contractors machinery operation and health and safety is undertaken by Council Officers. The Haysden Park Volunteers and Ranger use hand tools which are kept in good order by the Ranger and the Volunteers.

Bridges - Each bridge is individually named. The majority of bridges at the Park are the responsibility of Kent County Council as they form part of the Public Right of Way network. Three bridges are owned and maintained by the Council.



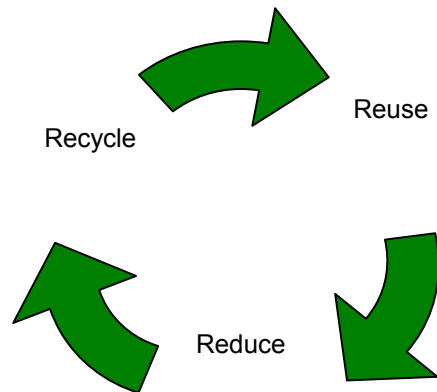
Paths and Public Rights of Way – The Park is dissected by a number of Public Rights of Way (see **Appendix 7**) these being the responsibility of Kent County Council to maintain. The remaining paths, some of which are surfaced, are maintained by the Borough Council (see **Table 3**).

Land Drainage and Flooding – As the Park is within the flood plain of the River Medway, and has a high water table, the management and maintenance of drainage channels, and culverts is an important aspect of the Park. There are a number of culverts under the railway line that are the responsibility of Network Rail, these should drain rainwater from the water shed on the northern side of the railway line into the River Medway. A number of other water courses and ditches transect the Park, and the maintenance of these is important in draining the Park of flood water. Barden Lake has an overflow pipe which in winter is left open to drain excess water from the lake. Haysden Water (which is behind the Leigh Flood Barrier) and the immediate surrounds are classed as a reservoir and, at times when river water levels are high, this area is used to impound flood water for short periods of time.

5.0 - Sustainability

Corporate Policy – The Plan has been written in accordance with the Council's [Climate Change Strategy](#) and [Corporate Purchasing Policy](#) and also takes into consideration the Council's biodiversity duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Chemical Use – Chemical use is vetted and, where possible, is kept to a minimum. Alternative methods of control are always considered and remain under annual review. A limited number of chemicals are used at the Park to control weeds, as disinfectants and for graffiti removal. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health and Risk Assessments are carried out and kept on file as necessary. All chemicals are stored off site in a locked and purpose built store, with all usage logged in a chemical application book. A summary of the chemicals currently used in the Park are listed in **Appendix 8**.



Peat Use – No peat is used on site and purchases of nursery stock are normally as bare root plants. All planting compost used on site is recycled green waste.

Green Waste - Grass cuttings from the meadow are collected and taken off site for composting. As the park is in a flood plain it not possible to compost on site.

Can Recycling - The Council has introduced a segregated waste collection service for tin cans.

Play Area Safety Surfaces - Much of the play equipment is surfaced using rubber tile surfacing, the tiles are made from recycled shredded tyres.

Other Waste – Waste generated by visitors is usually placed in the bins. This waste is very mixed and may contain sharps, needles and dog faeces and would present a hazard to grounds staff if they were asked to separate it for recycling. As a result, this waste and other litter is disposed of via the municipal waste stream and incinerated to create energy off site.

Paper - Reducing paper use, by making information about the park available via the Councils web site. Air hand driers are used in the toilets.

Path Construction - The crushed limestone that we use in path construction, is sourced from local quarries in order to minimise transport costs and laid by local contractors.

Timber - The Council encourages the use of timber from sustainable sources. Timber used in the seats is for example sourced locally from a sustainable Forestry Stewardship Scheme (FSC) source. Timber used on the repaired fishing platforms was re-used timber left over from the A21 bridge works.

Travel - The public are encouraged to visit the park by cycling (Tonbridge to Penshurst Cycle Route) bus and on foot, these alternatives are highlighted within the park leaflet and on the web site.

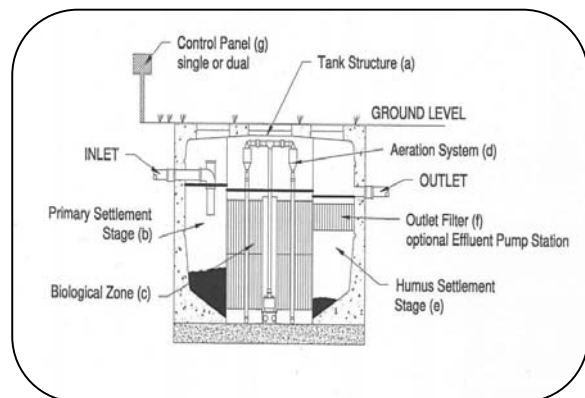
Energy Efficiency - Water use is minimal with taps that switch off automatically and any leaks reported as soon as practical. Water saving devices have been installed to all toilet cisterns. Meter readings for all electricity and water are taken manually on a regular basis and monitored with any higher than normal usage investigated. All staff are aware of the importance of reducing energy consumption and are regularly reminded of the need to ensure that energy usage is kept to a minimum and to turn off lights and taps. Where possible, all lights within the building will be changed for low energy bulbs during the life of this plan.

ISO 14001 - The main grounds maintenance contractor KCC, have achieved the standard ISO 14001, the contractor uses low sulphur fuel and some electric vehicles.

Air Quality and Noise - The mobile refreshments service whilst at the park now run their generator from the on site electricity supply, this cuts down on air pollution and noise.

Sewage Disposal - The Park is not connected to main drainage. The new sewage system uses a packaged sewage treatment plant. This system uses natural bacteria to breakdown the waste into solids, and clean water. It requires minimal emptying (cutting down on road miles) and is one of the most sustainable systems on the market.

Diagram of sewage system



6.0 - Conservation and Heritage

Site History - HCP covers an area of former agricultural land on the Medway Flood Plain. Its openness and proximity to water have encouraged two quite different transport and trade developments since 1800.

In 1829 James Christie and friends formed “The Penshurst Company” intending to extend the Medway navigation westwards to transport timber and agricultural goods. A legal injunction though, obtained by business competitors, brought work to a halt and the only remaining evidence of this project is ‘Straight Mile’ and ‘Stone Lock’. The Stone Lock is in need of restoration and better interpretation.



the

In 1842 the railway line was opened by the South Eastern Railway Company and now dissects the Park. The line, running from Tonbridge to Redhill, was the first rail link with London and vital in the subsequent growth of Tonbridge.

More recently between 1974 and 1980 the land has been used for sand and gravel extraction that was processed at, and distributed from, a plant at Haysden Lake. These works altered the landscape of the area and created such features as Barden and Haysden Lakes.

Following major flooding of Tonbridge in the 1968 the Leigh Flood Relief Barrier was built under an Act of Parliament and completed in 1981, along with the new Medway River Channel that was cut to bypass ‘The Shallows’ and take water directly from the flow control gates at the barrier. At this time the old weir (then in disrepair) known

Photo needed of Tonbridge Lido/
weir pool – if anyone has a photo
that we can have the copyright to
use, please contact us

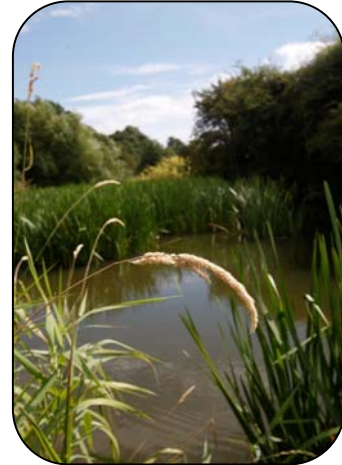
locally as ‘Tonbridge Lido’ or the ‘Weir Pool’ was removed and the area filled in, it is now a woodland called Heusenstamm Wood. The Shallows now remain as a meandering part of the original course of the Medway, isolated by the redirection of the river.

Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council has held a legal interest in some of the land that now forms the Country Park for a number of years and the public were using the site informally, even before full public ownership and development of the Park.

Once the gravel workings were completed, plans were developed to create a Park for the benefit of local people. The site was officially opened as a Country Park in October 1988. The Country Park is known locally for its nature conservation interest and this is reflected in the fact that the site is now designated as a Local Nature Reserve and the

majority of the site has been designated a 'Site of Nature Conservation Interest' (**Appendix 7** shows the boundaries). Since the site became a Country Park the local community has used the area for a wide range of activities including fishing, sailing, canoeing, horse riding, walking, dog walking and most recently for triathlon swimming training. The local community and other stakeholders also take a keen interest in the running of the Park and are involved through the Haysden Country Park User Panel and the Haysden Park Volunteers. The Park continues to evolve and develop for both wildlife and the general public.

Habitat and Landscape Structure - HCP has a good variety of habitats and species, and the management of the Park will aim to protect and enhance this established environment. The Park also forms part of a wider wildlife corridor along the River Medway from the town of Tonbridge out into the countryside. (For further details see **Appendix 3**). Management objectives and actions (see 6.0) are focused on a compartment-based approach, as objectives will be strongly influenced by the nature, character and use of each compartment.



The Shallows in early summer

Bat Cave – An artificial bat cave was built with the assistance of the BTCV and Kent Bat Group in 1991. The cave consists of a series of two meter diameter concrete pipe sections set into the ground and covered over with soil. In recent years with the assistance of volunteers and the Bat Group changes have been made to improve humidity and temperature and this has resulted in the first bats being recorded visiting the cave in 2005. Unfortunately entry to the cave by the public could disturb this protected species and so this is restricted. Several species of bat can be seen flying in the Park at dusk in summer and bat walks are a popular event.



Building the bat cave in 1991



Brown long eared bat
Hugh Clark BCT

The habitats present in the park are managed in harmony with recreation and visitor management. A wide range of plants, birds, insects, and animals associated with these habitats are known to exist in the Park. A number of independent species surveys have been carried out, and both the 'Kent Phase 1 Habitat Survey' (1992) and the 'Site of Nature Conservation Importance' (SNCI) designation for 'River Medway, South of Leigh' (1987) (Site reference TM 26/SE 26) indicate the species most likely to be found in the Park. A full list of species recorded in the Park can be found in **Appendix 9**.



Back in 2004 the previous Management Plan noted that the 'Site of Nature Conservation Importance' record indicates a number of other species that have been identified within this boundary but had not so far been recorded in the Park. Since this time a number of surveys have been undertaken (birds, reptiles, moths and small mammals) and this has added 100 new species to the records of species using the park. These new species have also been added to and noted in **Appendix 9**.

Of the species listed in **Appendix 9** the species in **Table 5** have been identified as having particular importance in the Park. (The birds noted in Appendix 9 as rare as breeding birds, are all infrequent visitors to the Park.) Many of the species in **Table 5** are noted as important within the **United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan**. Given the wide range of species we now know to exist in the park and the fact that many are indicators of high quality habitats, HCP is an important area for nature conservation within the Borough. The Park's statutory designation in 2009 as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) (the first in Borough) is in recognition of the Park's local importance for wildlife and offers an additional layer of legal protection to the Park.



Table 4: Key Habitats Present within the Park:

Habitat type	<u>Importance</u>			
	International / European	National	Regional / Local	Approx. area of park
Hedgerows			*	<1%
Marsh			*	<1%
Neutral and marshy grassland			*	32%
Reedbed		**	*	<1%
Rivers and streams			*	4%
Standing water			*	30%
Woodland/ scrub (broadleaf)			*	33%
Wet woodland/ scrub (broadleaf)		*	*	<1%

(Based on the habitat types in the United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan Grading (for significance) High *** Medium ** Low *)

Table 5: Key Species and Habitats

Group and name	Habitat
Birds	
Bullfinch (<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>), House sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>), Nightingale (<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>), Reed-bunting (<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>), Song thrush (<i>Turdus philomelos</i>), Skylark (<i>Alauda arvensis</i>), Turtle-dove (<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>), and Yellow-hammer (<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>)	Various habitats including woodland scrub hedgerows, and reed bed
Plants	
Dyer's Greenwood (<i>Genista tinctoria</i>), Fringed water lily (<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>), Narrow-leaved bitter cress (<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>), Narrow-leaved Water-dropwort (<i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>), Nipplewort (<i>Lapsana communis</i>),	Grassland
Invertebrates	
Demoiselle and dragonflies (various species), Rosy Rustic moth (<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>), Small heath butterfly (<i>Coenonympha pamphilis</i>) and Stag beetle (<i>Lucanus cervus</i>)	Various habitats including rivers and streams and deadwood

Table 5 Continued	Habitat
Mammals	
Bats species, hedgehog (<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>)	Bat Cave, woodland and water, roost in structures and trees
Amphibians and Reptiles	
Common Lizard (<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>), Frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>), Grass Snake (<i>Natrix natrix</i>), Newt species, Slow Worm (<i>Anguis fragilis</i>), and Toad (<i>Bufo bufo</i>)	Water and grassland

The protection and enhancement of the key habitats and the species associated with these habitats have been incorporated within the objectives set out in the Management Plan. Some ecological information can also be found on the Master Plan (see **Appendix 3**) and within the Management section, compartment descriptions and Five Year Work Programme.

Topography, Features and Soils - Haysden Country Park lies at a height of around 24 metres above mean sea level. The land is essentially flat and comprises part of the valley floor of the River Medway. The underlying geology of the site is described as Brick Earth, Alluvium and Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand (because of river deposition) and comprises a mixture of soils loam, gravel, Tonbridge Wells Sand and Ashdown Sand. Much of the site was however disturbed by gravel extraction in the 1970s and so we can assume that most of the sand and gravel will have been extracted and many of the soils on site will have been disturbed or moved. Due to the high water table within the gravel extraction area these areas have flooded and formed the two lakes Barden and Haysden Water.

7.0 - Community Involvement

Customer Surveys – Carried out in 1988, 1992, 2001 and in 2007; the objective is to profile visitors and provide information on customer satisfaction, facilities and suggested improvements.



Key results of the last survey:

407 face-to-face interviews were completed with users of the Park in the summer of 2007. This includes Club members utilising the site. A summary of the findings is detailed below:

- 99% of users were satisfied with their visit overall

The most important features of the Park were identified as:

- Attractiveness of the Park
- Condition of the paths
- Cleanliness of the Park
- Cleanliness in terms of dogs mess
- Car parking
- Balance of recreation and conservation

The most requested changes to the Park were:

- Improve cleanliness of the toilets
- Enhance the existing Ranger service
- More catering and refreshments facilities
- More/enhanced children's play area
- Enhanced picnic area

Typical responses from customers were:

“I come here almost every day and I never get bored”

“The freedom here is just wonderful”

“A nice place to visit, I wish it was nearer home”

“A wonderful facility the sort we must protect and not overdevelop”

Haysden Country Park User Panel - The Panel was established in July 2002 to enable Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council to consult users and stakeholders on day-to-day management issues within the Park. The Panel comprises of local park users, Borough Councillors (Ward Members and the Cabinet Member), conservation organisations, sports clubs (who utilise the site), maintenance contractors and other interested parties who may wish to attend. The Panel meets on a regular basis and members are informed on recent operational management; consulted on future projects and ideas; and encouraged to discuss any relevant issues regarding the management of the park.

Tonbridge Town Sailing Club - Operating out of Haysden County Park the Club aim to encourage small boat sailing on Haysden Water. At present the Club has a membership of around 140 comprising of individuals, families, students, cadets and educational establishments such as scouts, guides and sea cadets. As well as sailing, the Club has an active social scene that includes barn dances, talks, barbecues and treasure hunts. The club lease land on which they have built and operate a clubhouse, boat slipway and have a boat storage area.

Tonbridge & District Angling & Fish Preservation Society - The Society control the fishing on 14 miles of river and 9 lakes, much of which are based in the Tonbridge area and includes designated areas within Haysden Country Park. The Society was formed in 1875 and has around 2,000 members. A new licence agreed in 2006 for the first time allowed night fishing at the park and for the Society to control their own closed season at a time to benefit the fish such as during fish spawning.



Volunteering - The Council has over the last five years encouraged the involvement of volunteers in the park, an initiative that has been keenly supported by the local community. Partnerships with other organisations/ groups complement our own resources and include the Haysden Country Park Volunteers, the Volunteer Litter Wardens and the Thursday Action Group. The kind of projects and tasks undertaken by volunteers varies from one off assistance on specific projects, to programmed work over the course of a year.



Haysden Country Park Volunteers - Originally started in 2002 the group was led by the BTCV under the Green Gym Programme, although they have now developed into a self led, constituted group. Around 30 volunteers have been recruited and are on the membership list, and of these up to 5-9 people would normally attend each task day; on some weekends numbers are boosted by the attendance of students from Hadlow College (the Leisure Services Officer and Ranger also attend on occasions). Typical tasks are: pond surveys; pond clearance; hedgelaying; coppicing; planting and scrub clearance. The volunteers receive training and learn new skills on the task days, members have attended courses in leadership, first aid, and tree/ pond wardening. A leaflet is available to promote the group and recruit new members and is available from the Group and on the Councils web site www.tmbc.gov.uk/HCP

Volunteer Litter Wardens - The Medway Valley Countryside Partnership co-ordinate these volunteers who work independently in the Park and along the river banks nearby collecting litter; five people regularly walk the site. This activity is supplemented by an annual spring clean event where the public help litter pick the park. A risk assessment has been carried out and task based training has been given by the Partnership.



Thursday Action Group - Also co-ordinated by the Medway Valley Countryside Partnership, this group have assisted by carrying out volunteer tasks on site including repairing the fishing platforms, construction of the dipping platform, and ragwort digging.



Volunteer Wildlife Recorders – A number of organisations and key individuals assist with regular wildlife recording at the site including – the Kent Bat Group (monitor the bat cave), Peter Lloyd (bird recording monthly) and Sue Buckingham (botanical recording). The Orpington Field Club (part of the countywide Kent Field Club) has made field trips to the site to carry out recording for a wide range of species including: insects, plants and birds. All biological recorders are encouraged to provide recording results to the Site Manager and the Kent Biological Records Centre.

Kent Wildlife Trust - Engaged as appropriate to advise on works where wildlife maybe disturbed. Government licensed specialists are employed by the Council to give advice as and when required on topics like bats.

Other Partnerships - Other partnerships currently exist for example with the Police Community Support Officers, Tonbridge & Malling Access Group and the local community hold events at the Park.



Local Educational Establishments - Several nearby educational establishments use the Park as a recreational/educational resource. Schools use the Park for cross country running, geography and wildlife study. An educational pack has now been re-written and promoted to primary schools. Higher and further educational establishments also use the site for assignments such as surveying and levelling; contract pricing; leaflet writing; and teaching risk assessment. All educational establishments using the site, must book in advance and submit a risk assessment for approval.

Consultation on the Management Plan - Involvement of external parties in the production of this document was essential, and a programme for consultation was developed and is outlined below:

Table 6: Timetable for Consultation

Action	Timescale
Consultation with the Tonbridge Historical Society, and Kent Wildlife Trust	Summer 2009
TMBC – Leisure & Arts Advisory Board to approve Consultation Draft	September 2009
Public Consultation – including all key stakeholders	Autumn 2009
TMBC – Leisure & Arts Advisory Board to approve final Management Plan	December 2009
Publication of the Final Management Plan	January 2009

Copies of the Management Plan Consultation Draft were sent to:

- Stakeholders (see **Table 8**)
- All other interested persons

The Management Plan was made available to view at the Council's offices at Kings Hill, Tonbridge Castle and at Tonbridge Library (Reference section). The Plan was also available on the TMBC website at www.tmbc.gov.uk/HCP . All comments about the Consultation Draft Plan were considered by the Council and amendments made as required. Amendments were fed back to the consultees who made comments.

8.0 - Marketing

Publications – The Council markets the Park as a local facility with the principal means of marketing being through: the main coloured leaflet, [Leisure Guide](#); via the Council’s [web site](#) (Haysden Country Park pages); press releases; the Council’s [Here & Now](#) residents’ newspaper; through on site notice boards; cross service publications; and event publications. All publications are available from Tonbridge Gateway at Tonbridge Castle (the former Tourist Information Centre), and on the Council’s web site www.tmbc.gov.uk/HCP



Interpretation – In order that visitors fully appreciate the Park and its features messages need to be communicated and the Council provides a number of existing publications. These need to be periodically reviewed and options for the future interpretation needs to be considered.



Events – A number of events are run at the Park each year, some by the Council but most of these by local clubs and community volunteers, typical events held at the Park are listed in **Table 7**.

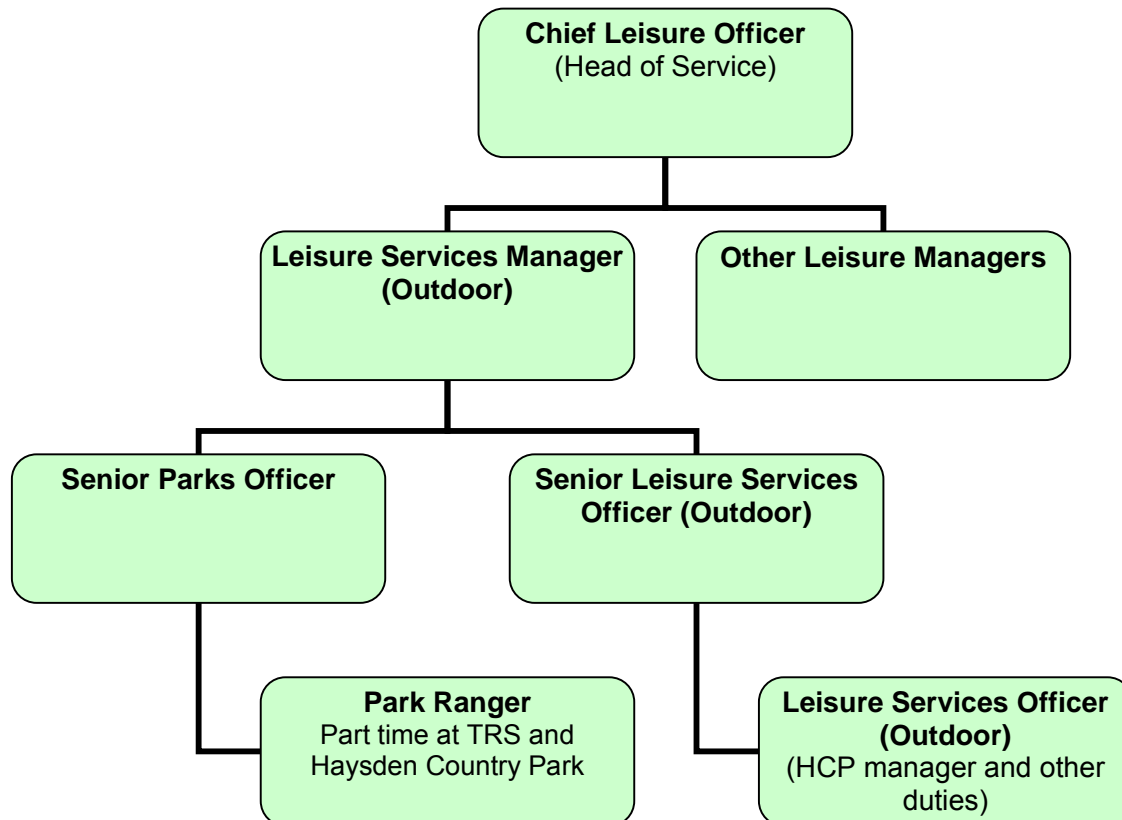
Table 7: Typical Annual Events

Event name
Angling Society Fishing is Fun Days
Bat Walks
Bird Watching walks
Easter Egg Hunt
Healthy Walks
Orienteering
Sponsored Walks
Sailing Club Open Day
Sailing Club Taster Sessions
Spring Clean
Wildlife Discovery Day

9.0 - Management

Management Structure – Major policy issues will be determined by the Council through recommendations made by the Leisure & Arts Advisory Board to the Councils' Cabinet. Implementation will be undertaken by Leisure Services.

The TMBC officer management structure is shown below:



Leisure Services Officer - Day-to-day site management, overseeing: contract procurement and management (grounds, pest control, mobile refreshments, public toilet, foul drainage, gatekeeper and engages other contractors and specialists as required) budget control, health and safety, capital projects, events, main customer, Haysden Country Park Volunteers and club contact, chairman of the Haysden User Panel, and covers for the Ranger when this person is off duty.

Park Ranger (part time) – A part-time (17 hours per week) Park Ranger post was created in 2006, to enable on site community contact, enforcement of dog fouling and littering regulations, monitoring of site cleanliness, updates of the notice board and carries out some basic grounds maintenance tasks like graffiti removal and litter picking.

Gate Keeper – Duties include the daily opening and closing of the toilets and main drive gates, putting out leaflets, checking car park meters and the pump system for the toilets,

during the working week, in the absence of the part time ranger, the Leisure Services Officer and/ or Gate Keeper attend the site to deal with any issues that may arise.

Out of Hours - The Council operates an 'out of hours' emergency call out system on the normal council telephone number 01732 874522. The operator can answer some questions from a set script and in exceptional cases has a contact list for Council staff. For non urgent items there is the Council's website with Report Forms at www.tmbc.gov.uk/HCP Minicom 01732 874958, or SMS (text) 07781 482959.

Staff & Volunteer Training - This is identified through the annual performance appraisal for each member of staff. Individual and corporate training needs are part of the assessment process and the outcomes are recorded and signed off by both parties. Training needs can vary from year to year but typically they might include First Aid at Work, diversity training and health and safety training.

Contractors are assessed on staff training and competence as part of the tender evaluation process. Only contractors of sufficient competence are employed. Future training needs are discussed with contractors on an ongoing basis.

Volunteers also have opportunities to attend training courses typically these have been on Risk Assessments, Pond Wardening and Tree Wardening. Volunteer groups are also trained/ supervised for new tasks by contractors or Council staff.

The following companies, contribute to the management of the site:

- *KCC Landscape Services*
- *Cleanaway Limited - Dog Bin Maintenance Contractor.*
- *Cleansing Service Group – Drain Cleaning and Sewage Removal*
- 3 Counties Pest Control
- *Sevenoaks District Council – Public Conveniences Contract, and Out of Hours service*
- *PWW Ice Cream – Mobile Refreshments*

Stakeholders - Various groups have an interest in the site and have been consulted on the development and production of this Management Plan. These groups will also be consulted on issues relating to the ongoing development on site and are listed in alphabetical order in **Table 8**:

Table 8: Stakeholders

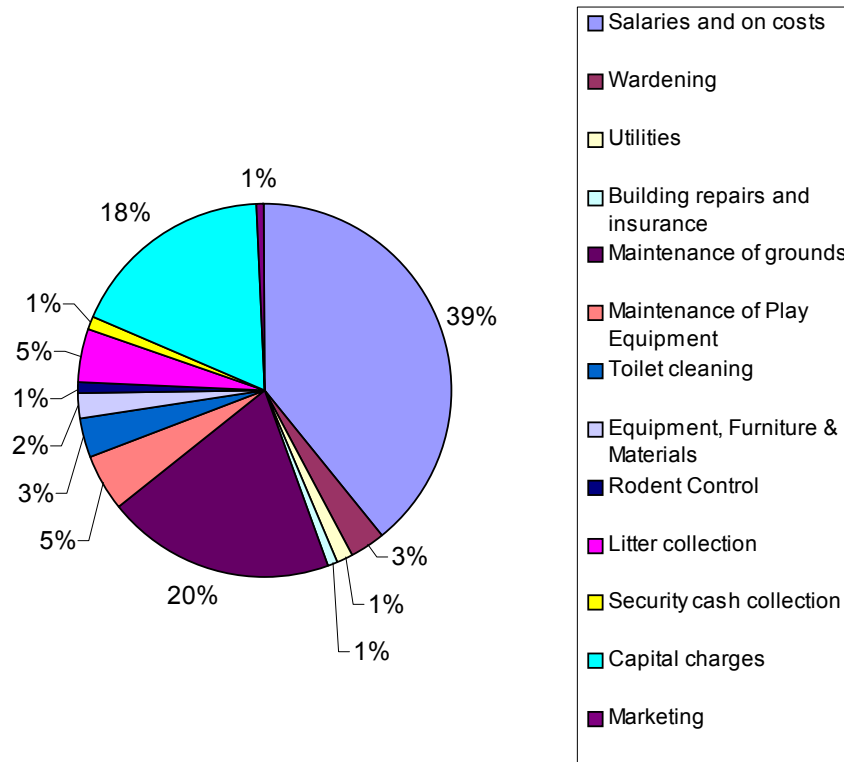
Stakeholders
Environment Agency (EA)
Haysden Park User Panel (local residents, local councillors, conservation organisations, contractors, resident angling club)
Haysden Country Park Volunteers
Kent Bat Group
Kent County Council – Countryside Access (formerly Public Rights of Way)
Kent County Council - Landscape Services
Kent Wildlife Trust
Medway Valley Countryside Partnership
Natural England (because the Park is a Local Nature Reserve)
Neighbouring Landowners
Network Rail
Penshurst Place (Cycle Route 12)
Sevenoaks Triathlon Club
Tonbridge & District Angling & Fish Preservation Society
Tonbridge Sports Association
Tonbridge & Malling Access Group
Tonbridge Town Sailing Club
Upper Medway Internal Drainage Board

Country Park Budget - Maintenance of the Country Park is currently met through the Council's Revenue Budget and is around £136,600 per annum. The budget provides for ground maintenance, running costs, repairs, administration and essential services. Income in the region of £26,600 is generated from rights over water, and the mobile refreshment concession, fees from events, and car parking fees. A breakdown of the budget for 2009/2010 (the first year and baseline figures for this Plan) can be found in **Appendix 10**.

The budget is reviewed annually and this needs to take into account any price increases in the contracts. As for all council services, the Country Park competes for resources alongside other services provided by the Council.

A typical breakdown of annual revenue expenditure is indicated in the chart below:

Budget for Haysden Country Park



Capital budget - Some larger value items such as replacing children’s play equipment are funded under the Capital Renewal Scheme. The Council also has a system of bidding for capital work to funded larger projects, for example the funding for projects like replacing the sewage system and regenerating the Stone Lock.

External funding - Where practical funding will be sourced from outside the Council, and this can take the form of donations (seats), grant bids and developer contributions. Examples of where this type of funding has been used in the park are the Disabled Fishing Platforms which were sponsored, the dipping platform which was grant funded, and the bridge name signs funded by donations from the public.

Rules – We ask that Park users abide by a few rules because the Park is used by a large number of people this ensures that a few people do not affect the enjoyment of everyone else using the Park, these rules are set out below.

Water Safety Rules - After the site specific Water Safety Strategy was developed a number of site specific recommendations were made including publishing water safety to users, and installing warning signs.

No Swimming – For their own safety the public are not allowed to swim in the lakes. The lakes can be very cold; are of variable depth, may contain underwater obstructions and there are no lifeguards. The only exception is the Sevenoaks Triathlon Club members who have a licence to swim in Haysden Water at set times.

No Boating – The public are not allowed to boat or float small model boats on the lakes in the Park although the Sailing Club are allowed to sail as club members at Haysden Water and the Angling Society are permitted to use a boat to retrieve fishing line from the island.

No Barbeques - In line with all the Councils public open spaces, and to both reduce the likelihood of fires and for the convenience of other users, barbeques are not allowed in the park.

No Camping – The public are not allowed to camp in the Park. The only exception being for night fishing, where it is allowed for Angling Society members.

No Motorbikes – Motor bikes are permitted in the designated car parks but are not permitted in all other areas of the Park.

Anti-social behaviour – Aspects such as littering, dog fouling, fly posting, fly tipping and graffiti have already been covered in **Table 3**.

Compartments – For the purpose of this Plan, the site has been divided into eleven compartments to reflect their different management needs and uses. The compartment descriptions outline the current condition and features. The compartment areas can be seen in **Appendix 3**.

Compartment 1 – (Conservation area) - This compartment consists of woodland and is part of the west bank of Haysden Water. Public access is limited by vegetation growth and a locked gate to prevent access by the public and club users. The area offers a sanctuary for wildlife like waterfowl to nest with a management prescription of minimal-intervention. It must also be noted though that this woodland reduces the wind speed which has implications with regard to sailing carried out on the lake and annual coppicing of one section per year will be allowed to address this issue.



Compartment 2 – (Grassland and woodland) – This area of the Park has been identified with moderate visitor activity, consisting of: Haysden Water (reservoir a flood storage area), the sailing club, car park, and woodland. The area is also used by Tonbridge & District Angling & Fish Preservation Society which utilises the north and east banks of Haysden Water. Due to the location of the car park and the sports clubs

currently operating in this area, management objectives will need to take recreation into consideration. Species present in the area include Kingfisher (Alcedo atthis), Pipistrelle Bat, (Pipistrellus pipistrellus), and Noctule Bat (Nyctalis noctua) and Reed Bunting (Emberiza cirius) that nest in the reedbeds along Haysden Water. The key projects for this area are removing scrub, keeping the pond with some open areas, coppicing and planting around the lake edge.

Compartment 3 – (Water Meadow) - This compartment is an example of a declining habitat, containing a limited number of one identified rare species Oenanthe silaifolia (Narrow-Leaved Water-Dropwort) around the river boundary and is flanked on one boundary by trees and scrub; Bats are also known to use the river corridor. Management will be guided by the need to preserve the existing habitat and the protection of identified species. Requests for events should avoid this area of land. Habitat enhancements such as the creation of mud scraps, shallow ponds in the central area could increase the biodiversity of this area which at present mainly consists of uniform rushes and grasses (see projects in Five Year Work Programme).



Compartment 4 – (Reservoir embankment) - Compartment four comprises the Leigh Flood Relief Barrier, a structure that impacts on management objectives throughout the Park. The barrier is owned and managed by the Environment Agency (EA) and is maintained as a close mown grass embankment.



Compartment 5 – (Woodland and meadow) - An area demonstrating moderate visitor presence and consisting of 'The Straight Mile', meadow, marsh and mixed woodland. This compartment comprises a variety of habitats and contributes strongly to the wildlife diversity within the Park. Along 'The Straight Mile' (woodland ride) Damselflies, Dragonflies and Butterflies are common, this area may also be attractive for Bat species. The Straight Mile woodland is a good habitat for Bird species and woodland edges for the plant Dyers Greenweed (Genista tinctoria). As

with the meadow below a key project is to increase the biodiversity of the meadow area by removing arisings when cut and opening up bare ground for natural regeneration. The importance of the Straight Mile for wildlife is noted and a key project will be to ensure that vegetation does not enclose the ride and so reduce the insect biodiversity of this area.

Compartment 6 – (Heusenstamm Wood) - A mixed species broadleaved woodland which is still young circa 1987 but is establishing well and now attracting Dragonflies and Butterflies. This woodland is located on the former site of the so called ‘Tonbridge Lido’ or ‘Weir Pool’, both now filled in and removed.

Compartment 7 – (The Shallows) - Flanked to the south by the original River Medway and still connected to the River Medway and Stone Lock, the river is now heavily silted through lack of water flow, except in times of flood. The area contains a variety of common flora and is an important site for invertebrates and feeding birds, as are the reedbeds. Species present at this locality include Kingfishers (Alcedo atthis) and Damselflies.



Compartment 8 – (River Meadow) - Bordering the River Medway the area contains examples of wildflower meadow and old woodland and the remains of the old Stone Lock. Species present alongside the river are Common Darter Dragonfly (Sympetrum striolatum), Migrant Hawker Dragonfly (Aeshna mixta) and Banded Damoiselle (Calopteryx splendens). Key projects for this area are to increase the biodiversity of the meadow areas by removing arisings when cut and opening up bare ground for natural regeneration. The future management of the Stone Lock is considered at end of the management plan (see Five Year Action Programme).



Compartment 9 – (Barden Lake & Woodlands) - Dominated by Barden Lake the area is bordered by woodland (Barden Shaw and Audley Wood) and the railway line. The area is subject to a high level of public use for informal recreation. A number of species visit the woodland called Barden Shaw including Nightingale (Luscinia megarhynchos) and Serotine bat Eptesicus serotinus. Kingfishers (Alcedo atthis) are also present along the river. Around the lake Dyer’s Greenwood (Genista tinctoria) and Dragonfly species have been noted. Establishing planting around the lake edge and control of Canada

Geese are key projects for this area, as is the alleviating flood water via the railway culvert drains.

Compartment 10 – (Main entrance area) - An area that is subject to the highest level of



public use, consisting of: the main car park, toilet block, picnic areas, children’s play area and designated dog exercise area and where the mobile refreshments service operates from. Hedgerows around the car park/ play area boundary are now establishing well. Hedgelaying to the rear of the play area has also been a great success. Establishing a new use for Tile Barn Field is one of the key projects for users to consider over the coming years.

Compartment 11 – (Woodland and Car Park) Predominantly Haysden Water car park and the informal BMX track but also containing a small section of woodland and the man-made Bat Cave.

10.0 Constraints & SWOT analysis

Lease to Tonbridge Town Sailing Club - At present Tonbridge Town Sailing Club has a lease agreement for sailing on Haysden Water in compartment 2. The current lease runs from 1992 to 2020 (28 years) and includes break clauses.



Licence to Tonbridge & District Angling & Fish Preservation Society - Tonbridge & District Angling & Fish Preservation Society currently have a licence for the fishing rights to Barden Lake, stretches along the River Medway and designated areas on Haysden Water within the Park. The current licence runs for 28 years from 2006 to 2034 and includes break clauses.

Licence to Sevenoaks Triathlon Club – The club have a licence to carry out swimming training on Monday evening in Haysden Water which runs for 6 years 2006 to 2011.

Flooding – The site is within the flood plan for the River Medway, and the Barden Lake end of the park periodically floods when the River bursts its banks.

Designations - The whole site is identified in the Tonbridge & Malling Local Plan as being within the Green Belt. Currently three other designations cover the Park and these are Local Nature Reserve (designated in 2009), Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) (designated C1987) and Special Landscape Area (SLA). (See **Appendix 7**)

Size and Shape of the Site - The linear shape of the site and the relatively small size limits the range of activities possible in the Park.



Character of the Site - The variety of habitats and high level of open water limits the extent of activities that may take place within the Park.

Access - Several transport routes transect the site (rail, road, rivers and streams). All of these, along with the Leigh Flood Relief Barrier, influence how, where and the type of access that takes place (main access routes are highlighted on the Master Plan, see **Appendix 3**). It should also be noted that the main road (Lower Haysden Lane) to the site is of limited width and has no footpath.

Easement - An easement exists in relation to the A21 trunk road effecting use of designated land around the road.

Noise - In parts of the site, the tranquillity of the countryside is interrupted by noise from vehicles travelling along the A21 trunk road and intermittently by trains travelling on the railway line.

Public Rights of Way - Legal obligations regarding Public Rights of Way must be adhered to. For designated Rights of Way see **Appendix 7**.

Budget - The Park has its own revenue budget that covers the basic maintenance of the site. Income is raised through concessions for angling, sailing and refreshment services, and car parking but this recovers only a very small percentage of the total costs, see **Appendix 10**. Management, maintenance and development carried out within the Park is therefore limited in relation to available funding.



Leigh Flood Relief Barrier –

Any activities that affect the area behind the Leigh Flood Relief, compartments 1 - 4 (Haysden Water and surrounds), need consent from the Environment Agency. under the Water Resources Act 1991.







Impoundment of water by the Environment Agency behind the Leigh Flood Relief Barrier at Haysden Water leads to occasional deliberate flooding to several meters in depth of this part of the park (Compartments 1-3 - these areas are designated as a 'Reservoir). The area can hold water (normally this is in winter) for number days before being released downstream.

Site Designations – Local Nature Reserve statutory status places a duty on the Council to consult Natural England about the management plans for the Park.

Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats – Table 11 identifies the main strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats at HCP.

Table 9: Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats

Strengths 	Weaknesses 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Flag Award • Community involvement • Wildlife value/ records • Customer satisfaction • Regional Cycle Route 12 • High level of usage • Good relationship with clubs • Childrens play area • Public toilets • Marketing • Ranger service • Disability Access • Educational information pack • Water Safety Strategy • Low level of anti social behaviour • Local Nature Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise from the roads and railway • Silting up of Haysden Water lake • Landing stage unused • Lack of aquatic vegetation around lake edges • Angling areas mainly not marked • No bylaws • Picnic area unattractive • Blue Green Alga • Dog Control • No CCTV in car parks • Limited refreshment service • Part-time Ranger service • Tile Barn Field – no public access • Leigh Barrier land constraints • Scrub growth in grassland
Opportunities 	Threats 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the play area • Create 'Dog Control Orders' • Stone Lock improvements • De-silting Haysden Water Lake • Increase Ranger service • Increase opportunities to study wildlife • Habitat creation in lakes & Water Meadow • Landing Stage use • Access for outdoor activities like canoeing • Introduce Bylaws • Enhancement of refreshment service • Improve the appearance of the picnic area • Review of Access Audit • Tile Barn Field • Install CCTV in main car park • External funding • Scrub clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding & lake edge erosion • Increased frequency of flooding including raising the height of the Leigh Flood barrier • Increasing numbers of geese • Increase in Mink • Increase in rabbits (damage to Leigh Barrier) • Cormorants • Scrub encroachment • Financial constraints • Anti social behaviour

Conclusion

The above table identifies a number of possible areas for improvement and where possible these have been taken forward in the sections that follow within the aims /objectives and projects for the site.

Part 2 - Where do we want to get to?



This section of the plan describes our vision for the Park and sets out our management aims and objectives.

The Council would like to retain the Green Flag Award (GFA) at HCP and as such our aims and objectives are reflective of the GFA criteria.

Management Plan Overall Aim - To provide a high quality facility for the health and enjoyment of the local community, and for the benefit of local wildlife. This is to be achieved through management focused on the following key elements:

- A Well Managed Park
- A Welcoming Park
- A Healthy, Safe and Secure Park
- A Clean and Well Maintained Park
- A Sustainable Park
- A Park that Addresses Conservation and Heritage
- A Park that Encourages Community Involvement
- A Well Marketed and Promoted Park

Each 'Aim' is broken-down into component parts, called objectives, making it easier for us to achieve. Objectives underpin the aim, and describe more specifically how the Council intends to achieve the aim. Each objective will focus on the specific issues identified at the Park, and in turn each objective may give rise to several projects and tasks:

Table 10: Objectives

1. A Well Managed Park – Objectives:
1a. To retain and enhance the existing budget for the park (including applying for external funding as opportunities may arise)
1b. To adopt bylaws for the park
1c. To continue to achieve the Green Flag Award and high levels of customer satisfaction
1d. To consult with the EA on any actions taken in the area that will have bearing on regulations relating to Leigh Flood Relief Barrier.
1e. To prepare an Annual Action Plan
2. A Welcoming Park – Objectives:
2a. To endeavour to provide equal access for all users improving where appropriate
2b. To provide countryside related recreational opportunities, but to ensure that these do not impact on wildlife
2.c. To provide a good standard of on site facilities including toilets, catering, play

equipment, parking and park furniture
2d To enhance existing and provide new facilities as the budgets allow

3. A Healthy, Safe and Secure Park – Objectives:
3a. To keep the site facilities safe and secure
3b. To carry out regular health and safety inspections
3c. To provide a Park Ranger on site
3d. To meet all legal obligations and adopt good health and safety practices

4. A Clean and Well Maintained Park – Objectives:
4a. To keep the site facilities well maintained
4b. To maintain high levels of site cleanliness
4c. To reduce anti social and criminal damage

5. A Sustainable Park – Objectives:
5a. To reduce, reuse or recycle waste
5b. To reduce pesticide use where practical
5c. To avoid the use of horticultural peat

6. A Park that Addresses Conservation and Heritage – Objectives:
6a. To consider biodiversity before changes are made or works carried out
6b. To retain and enhance a wide mosaic of different habitats in the park
6c. Plant only native species of plants within the SNCI area of the site.
6d. To give consideration to heritage aspects of The Stone Lock and Straight Mile improving their interpretation
6e. To control dominate and alien species which threaten to take over the park such as the non native Canada Goose, predator mink populations and Cormorants, Himalayan Balsam and species which we have duty to control under law like rabbits, rodents, Giant Hogweed and ragwort.
6f. Monitor and record wildlife and flora present in the Park
6g. Consult Natural England for advice on the management of the Park

7. A Park that Encourages Community Involvement – Objectives:
7a. To engage the community in the management, maintenance and development of the park
7b. To increase public awareness of nature, and the natural environment and encourage educational learning and research opportunities
7c. To continue to liaise with existing club users
7d. To provide opportunities for Healthy Living

8. A Well Marketed and Promoted Park – Objectives:
8a. To research our customers' needs
8b. To market and promote to Park to local people
8c. To continue to provide and improve site interpretation material
9d. To run educational events within the park for the local community

Part 3 – How will we get there?

This section sets out how we are going to achieve our aims and objectives. A Five Year Work Programme sets out long-term targets and Annual Action Plans, focusing on each year, will flow from this.



12.0 - Five Year Work Programme

Each objective, identified earlier in **Table 10**, will require a range of Projects to achieve them and these are highlighted within the Five Year Work Programme at **Table 11**.

Projects are specific areas of work that may require investigation, costing, identification of funding, and in some cases several tasks to complete them. The feasibility stage of this process, will ultimately determine if the project is implemented.

The Programme indicates the compartment in which specific projects will be applied and the estimated year they will be implemented. The compartments are shown on the Master Plan (**Appendix 3**) and each Project has been linked to its corresponding objective. All projects have also been given year/s for implementation and a priority which is based around the Councils objectives, and where funding is the limiting factor these priorities will be used to determine which projects go ahead.

As highlighted at 4.0 – Grounds Maintenance, regular maintenance tasks are specified within the Council's GMC and due to the scale of the GMC it would be inappropriate to include this within this Plan. It is, therefore, recognised that as part of the management of the Park the GMC will need to be implemented and monitored alongside this Plan.

13.0 - Annual Action Plans

A more detailed one-year Action Plan will be drawn up on an annual basis and will be produced in accordance with the Five Year Work Programme. The Annual Action Plan contains details of what exactly is to be done, when and by whom.

Table 11: Five Year Work Programme

Key: R= Revenue, C=Capital, G=Grant, S=Sponsorship (income), I=Income, K=in kind donation of time

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
1c	1. Green Flag Award – Make an annual application for the award, which is judged annually against the criteria used as the objectives within this Plan.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
1e	2. Annual Action Plan – Prepare this prior to the commencement of each year.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
1a	3. Budget Control - Manage the expenditure in line with the agreed budget for the site. Prepare budget estimates based on estimated expenditure and income on an annual basis.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
2c, 3a, 4a, 5a, 5b	4. Grounds Maintenance and Other Contracts – Implement and monitor the contracts and report on progress and defects.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
2b, 3d, 4c, 7c, 7b, 7d, 8b, 9d	5. Event Management - Encourage and support applications for appropriate events from recognised organisations and clubs. <i>Note: ensure that public liability insurance risk assessments are in place before appropriate events.</i>	2	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
8b	6. Customer Survey - Commission and compare the results with those from the 2007 survey, in preparation for the review of this management plan.	1	All	R				●	

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
6b, 6f, 7a,	7. Community Involvement – Continue to support and encourage the User Panel and Volunteer involvement at the Park.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
2b, 3a, 3c, 3d, 4b, 4c, 7b	8. Park Ranger – Review the level of site based staff (Ranger).	2	All	R		●			
3a, 3b, 3d, 7c	9. Health and Safety – Carry out an annual formal site inspection and an annual review of risk assessments (including all cubs). Ensure that organisations using the site have current public liability insurance cover at an appropriate level. Act on any findings within the Report.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
3b, 3d	10. Tree Surveys - Carry out on a regular basis to indentify any trees that may need work or removal.	1	All	R		●		●	
3a, 3b, 3d	11. Bridge Maintenance – Carry out regular inspections of bridges and repair as required or pass on information to the owners (Countryside Access at KCC) as appropriate.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
1b, 2b, 4c, 7a	12. Bylaws – Investigate, develop and adopt bylaws to cover the Park.	2	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
2a, 2c, 2d, 5a	13. Seating Provision - Assess the need and provide additional seating as required.	2	All	S	●	●	●	●	●

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
3b, 3d, 4a, 5a	14. Play Equipment Replacement - Replace play equipment and impact absorbing surfaces before they come to the end of their life, as required. <i>Note: consider DDA provision when replacing equipment and surfacing.</i>	1	10	C	●				
2a, 2d, 2c, 5a	15. Play Area Improvements – Improve the play area by adding more play features subject to further public consultation and grant aid funding.	2	10	G	●				
2d, 8a, 8b, 8c	16. Marketing of the Park - Review the ways in which the Park is marketed and update marketing information before reprinting.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
2d, 4c, 7b, 8a, 8c	17. Interpretation Plan – Write an Interpretation Plan for the Park implement where public consultation indicates and funding allows.	2	All	R	●				
2a, 2d, 2c, 2d	18. Access Audit – Carry out a review of the access audit and update as required.	1	All	R	●				
2d, 3a, 4a,	19. Land Drainage – Keep the land drainage system in good working order by removing dead trees and fallen branches from the water courses, and keeping culvert drains unblocked under the railway line. Seasonal closing (summer) and winter opening of Barden Lake overflow pipe to prevent Zebra Mussels entering the river.	1	All	R	●		●		●

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
2b, 7a, 7d, 8b	20. Health Walks Programme - Support the year round walks run once per week on average, 1-2 hours in duration, utilising trained volunteer walk leaders.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
2d, 5a, 6a, 7a, 7b	21. Hide Panel - Build a small willow wattle hide fence panel near the pond by Heusenstamm Wood (using volunteers) for wildlife watching.	3	5 or 7	R	●				
1d, 2b, 2d, 5c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a	22. Marginal Lake Planting and Bank Protection - Around Barden Lake and Haysden Water continue to protect the banks from erosion by establishing planting. Follow best practice to create a more healthy lake eco system; for aesthetic reasons; and to create fish refuge areas.	2	2, 9	R		●		●	
1d, 2b, 2d, 5c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a	23. Reed Bed Creation – Follow best practice to create a more healthy lake eco system in liaison with the sailing club and Angling Society the opportunity to plant reeds in the shallow water near the coppiced woodland area of the Nature Reserve. The reeds would act as a filter for silt and nutrients coming into the lake, act as a fish refuge and provide another area for wildlife like nesting waterfowl and Reed Buntings. If agreed, seek funding for this project.	3	2	R, G, K			●		

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
2b, 2d, 6a, 6b, 7a, 7c, 8d	24. Tile Barn Field Use – Consider the opportunities for use of this land, (grazed by cattle occasionally at present) such as opening up public access for events or consider other uses like, planting woodland, creating meadow walks etc.	3	10	R				●	
2d, 3a, 6a, 7c	25. Landing Stage – Investigate options to use this area including offers to restart the licensed passenger boat service (as has run previously), or alternative uses for the landing stage.	2	8	R & I			●		
6a, 6b, 6e, 6f, 7a, 7b	26. Monitor Wildlife – Record species visiting and present in the Park and report the findings to the Kent Biological Records Centre. Set up a monitoring programme, paying particular attention to any rare and protected species, and where possible record the location of sightings. Work with volunteers and other agencies and use this information to inform the management of the habitats in the Park.	2	All	K	●	●	●	●	●
2b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 6e, 6f, 7a	27. Control of Pest Species - Keep alien species (non natives) and those classed in law as ‘pests’ under control including: Giant Hog Weed, Himalayan Balsam, rabbits, ragwort (Ragwort Control Plan), and rats.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●

Objectives	PROJECT	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
	KEY								
	Proposed ● Completed ✓								
2b, 4a, 5b, 6a, 6b, 6e, 6f, 6g	28. Canada Geese Control - Consider humane controls to reduce the number of Canada Geese. The geese are an aggressive pest species and now the dominate species on the lake growing in number each year, and so reducing the variety of other species using the lakes. Controlling these geese would be subject to obtaining an appropriate license.	2	2, 9	R		●	●		
2b, 4a, 6a, 6b, 6e, 6f, 6g	29. Mink Control - Consider humane controls to reduce the number of mink (an introduced pest species plus an aggressive species) and a predator of fish. <i>Apply for any consents required.</i>	2	2	R			●	●	
2a, 2c, 2d, 4a, 8c,	30. Signage – Consider new signs within the Park where required, but aim to provide information on a temporary basis where information is short term. Avoid having too many signs which would detract from the rural nature of the Park.	2	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
1d, 2b, 2d, 4a, 6a	31. Silt Removal from Haysden Water – Consider the feasibility of mechanically removing silt from the lake to increase its depth for sailing. Implementing the project would be subject to approvals and funding.	4	2	R or G					●
2b, 5a, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8d	32. Build Bird Boxes and Other Habitats – Volunteers to construct these to give nesting, overwintering and feeding opportunities for wildlife. Gives the public an opportunity to think about nature and study it more closely. Some nest boxes to be used in the Park to increase nesting shelter opportunities.	2	All	R	●	●	●	●	●

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
5b, 6a, 6b, 6f	33. Remove Scrub from Kingfisher Nesting Sites – Remove bank vegetation from identified potential Kingfisher nesting sites such as along the western bank of The Shallows.	2		K	●			●	
1d, 2d, 4a, 5b, 6a, 6d, 6g, 8c	34. The Stone Lock Improvements - Look at the opportunities to regenerate the Lock and increase interpretation subject to further public consultation and grant aid funding.	2	8	G, C		●			●
6a, 6b, 7a	35. Pond/ Water Course Management and Pond Creation – Create new mini ponds within the old river channels and manage existing ponds and water courses to keep some areas of open water where opportunities exist to encourage animals like Frogs and insects. Work with the volunteers and other agencies.	2	2, 6, 7	K	●			●	
1d, 2d, 5b, 6a, 6b, 6f, 6g	36. Water Meadow - Adopt an appropriate maintenance regime in the Water Meadow to retain open grassland, and discourage scrub development and encourage increased numbers of the nationally scarce Narrow Leaved Water Dropwort. Consider this in more detail with the EA and others, this perhaps might include removing some soil and creating more marsh areas or 'mud scraps' (the area is already subject to periodic flooding and within the reservoir flood retention area for the Leigh Barrier).	3	3	G, R			●		

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
2b, 6a	37. Angling Areas - Investigate opportunities to establish designated marked 'angling swims' within the fishing areas in liaison with the Angling Society. Having agreed the areas to fish and taken steps to protect the banks as needed, this should also reduce bank erosion.	2	2, 3, 7, 8, 9	R				●	
2b, 4c, 7b, 7d, 8a, 8d	38. Learning opportunities in the Park – Aim to encourage increase the number of young people given opportunities for learning in the Park through the Educational Activity Pack, use of the Dipping Platform and other events and information provided about the Park.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
2a, 2c, 3d, 4a, 5a	39. Path Resurfacing and Creation – Resurface compacted stone paths as they become worn. New compacted stone paths are not to be created unless absolutely necessary due the high initial cost and long term maintenance costs, and because we want to keep the more remote areas of the Park more rural in nature.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
3a, 7a,	40. Cut Back Path Vegetation - Overhanging/encroaching vegetation to be cut back from paths.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
4a, 6a, 6b, 7a	41. Scrub clearance – Remove scrub from selective areas of the Park in rotation to keep a balance of grassland, scrub, woodland, open woodland rides and glades.	2	2, 3, 6, 7	R	●	●	●	●	●

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
6b, 7a	42. Lay Hedges – Where established hedges are suitable lay these hedges in rotation to increase their density and suitability for wildlife work with the volunteers.	2	All	K		●		●	
5c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a	43. Plant more Hedgerows – Take opportunities to replace exist fences and other boundaries with new hedges.	2	All	R, K	●	●	●	●	●
5c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7a	44. Plant More Trees – Take opportunities to increase the tree cover in the Park although still aim to retain mosaic of different habitats (grassland, woodland, and scrub) within the Park.	3	All	R, K	●		●		●
6a, 6b, 7a, 7d	45. Coppicing – Continue cutting designated areas in rotational cycles to create a habitat suitable for nesting birds etc. and to prevent the full enclosure of the canopy. Leave standard trees where they are in good condition and large dead wood logs to add to the diversity of the habitat. Cut the area in the Nature Reserve wildlife and to allow sailing.	2	1, 5, 9	R, K	●	●	●	●	●
2b, 6a, 6b, 7a	46. The Shallows Coppicing - Coppice the willow trees within the fenced area, along The Shallows. Treat this area as a wildlife refuge and keep dogs and the public out by retaining fencing around the area. Include area in future coppicing rotations.	3	7	R, K			●		
2c, 2d, 3b, 3d, 4a, 4b, 5a, 8a	47. Mobile Refreshment Service – Re-tender the catering concession and look at opportunities to extend this service.	1	10	I	●				●

Objectives	PROJECT KEY Proposed ● Completed ✓	Priority	Compartment	Expenditure/ Income	Year 1 2010	Year 2 2011	Year 3 2012	Year 4 2013	Year 5 2014
2a, 2c, 2d	48. Overheight Barrier – Consider if the height barrier is still required, or how the use the Park could be made easier for legitimate Park users of overheight vehicles. Consider the feasibility of moving the barrier and Parking nearer the main car Park as the design at Leybourne Lakes Country Park. Project would require approvals and would be subject to funding.	4	10	R					●
2b, 2d, 3a, 3b, 3d	49. Canoe Use – Consider the feasibility of allowing canoe users better access to the river.	4	10	I	●				
3a, 4a, 4c	50. CCTV for the main car park - Consider the feasibility of installing this in the main car park.	4	10	C, G					●

Part 4 – How will we know when we have arrived?

This final section looks at how we will track progress and how the Plan is updated.

It is important to realise that a Management Plan is only a snap shot in time and may need periodic updating to keep it relevant. This may include alterations to reflect policy changes, new innovation, changes in resources or feedback from users and others.



Green Flag Award – The Plan has been written to meet the criteria for the GFA and form part of a successful GFA application. Its appropriateness can be assessed against the outcome of the application and the feedback report received from the judges.

Monitoring Progress – Progress will be monitored against the Annual Action Plan, at contractor and progress meetings.

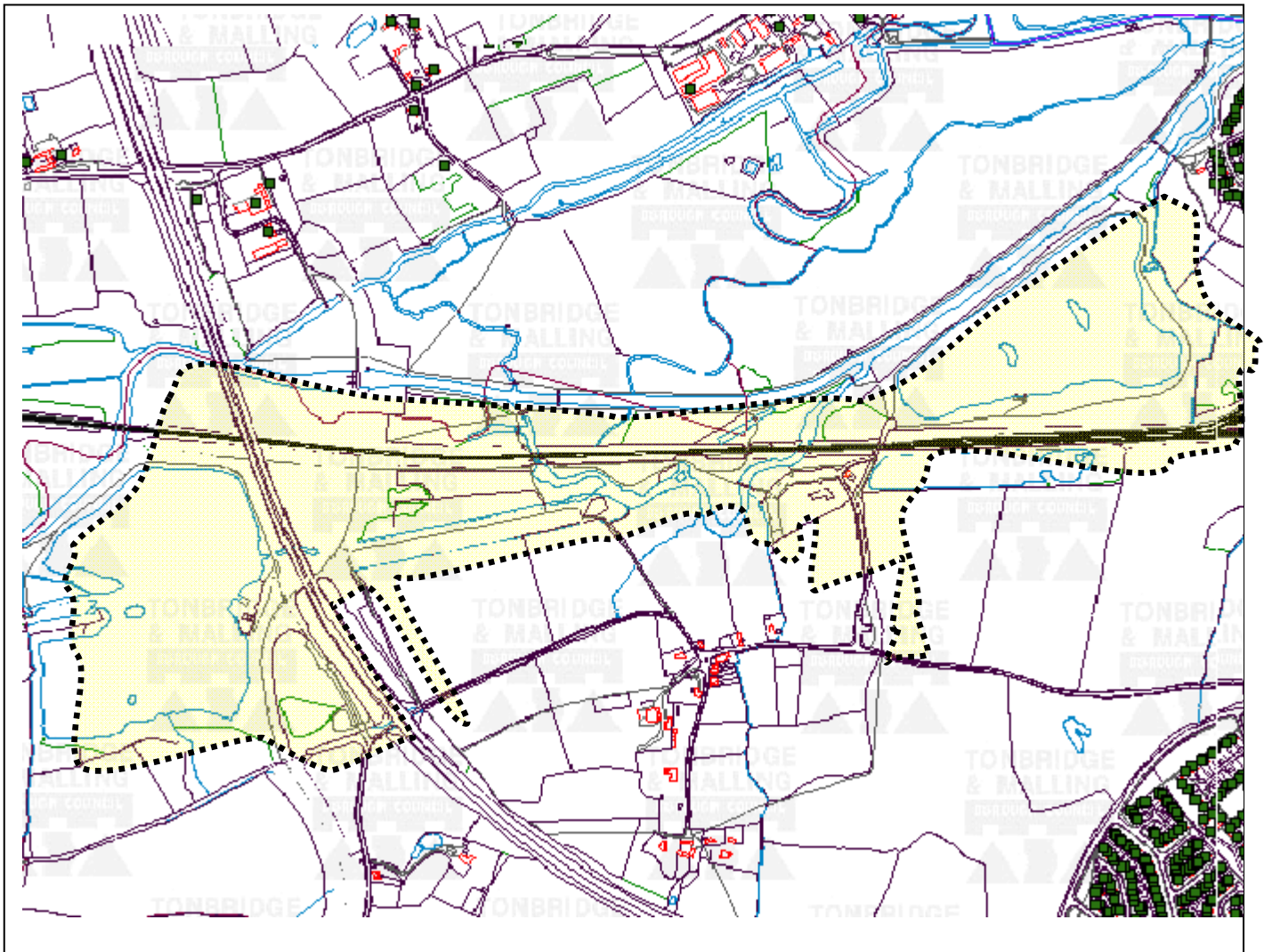
Annual Management Plan Review – In order to keep the plan relevant, each year, prior to the start of the year, an annual review will be carried out. Much of the site description, policy and aims are unlikely to change from year to year, but the final sections of the plan are more dynamic and the whole plan will need reviewing and updating where necessary. The most important part of the review will be to look at the Five Year Work Programme and, from this, drawing up the one year Annual Action Plan for the coming year.

End of Plan Review – Prior to the expiry of this Plan on 31 December 2014, a full review and rewrite will be carried out to develop a further Five Year Management Plan.

List of Appendices

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Appendix 2	-	Land Ownership Map
Appendix 3	-	Master Plan
Appendix 4	-	Access Audit
Appendix 5	-	Example Risk Assessments
Appendix 6	-	Asset List
Appendix 7	-	Legal Aspects Map
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Appendix 10		Haysden Country Park Budget
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Haysden Country Park
Location Map



Location Map: Haysden Country Park,
Tonbridge, Kent

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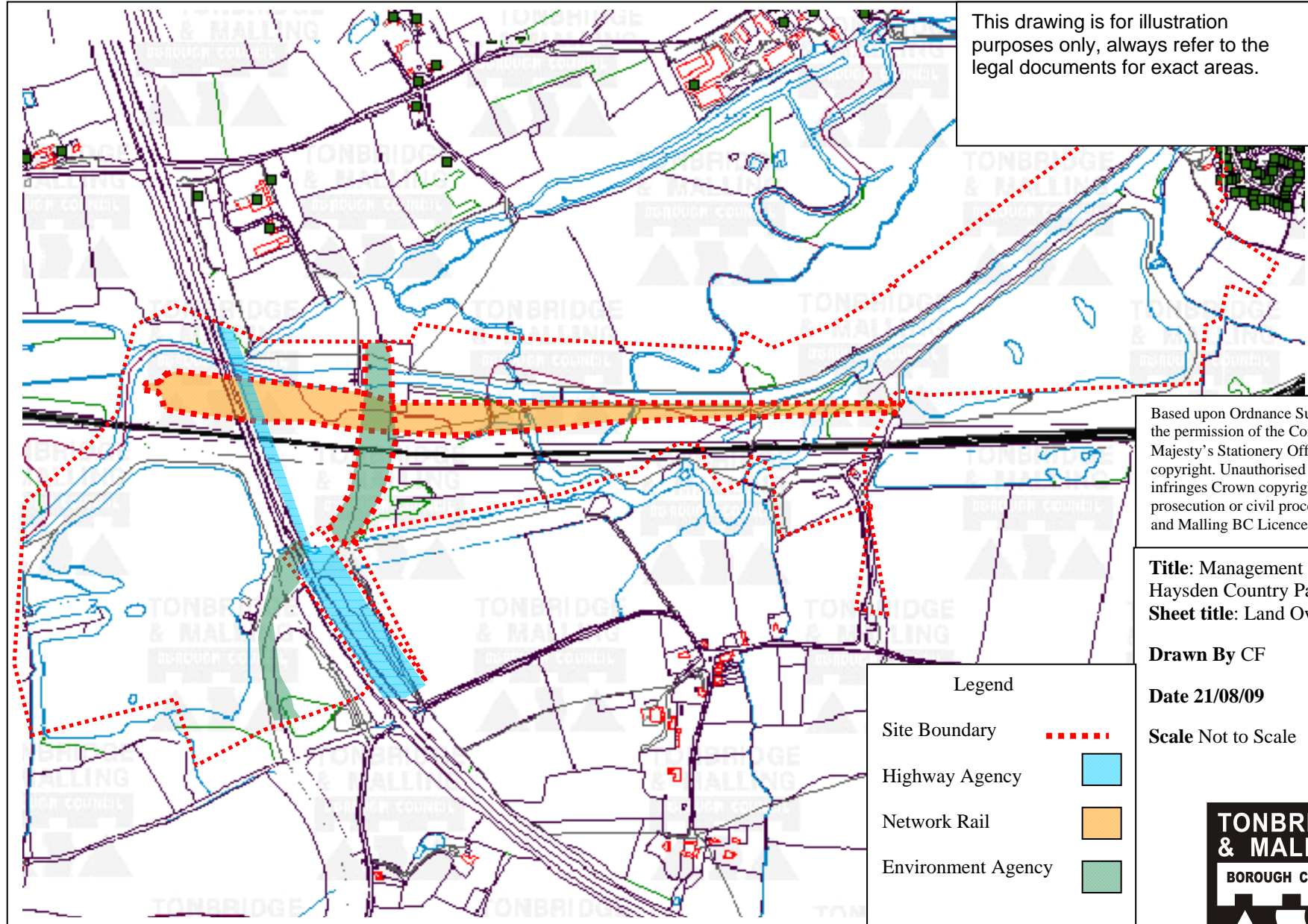
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Title: Management Plan for Haysden Country Park
Sheet title: Land Ownership Map

Drawn By CF

Date 21/08/09

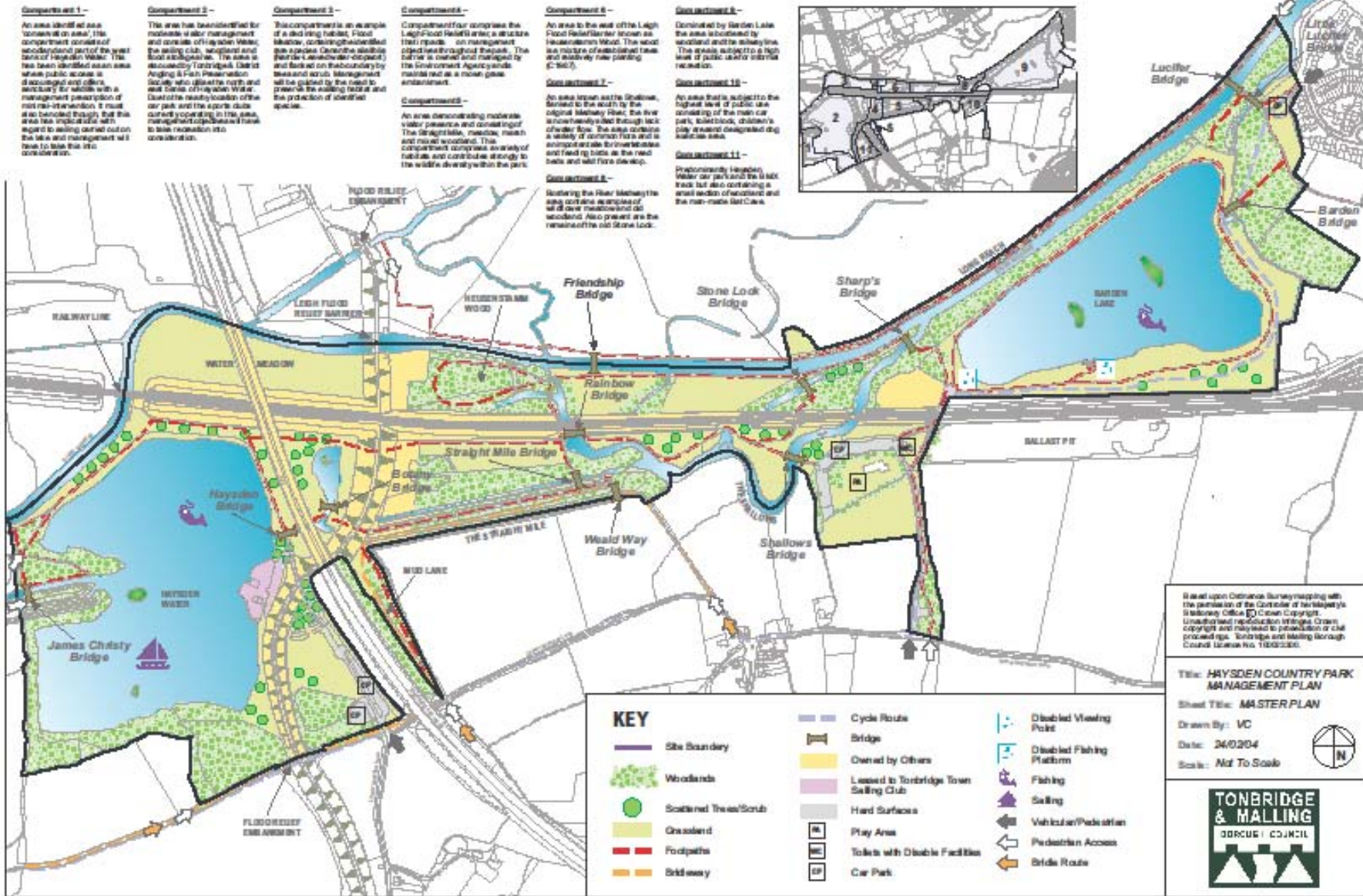
Scale Not to Scale



Legend

Site Boundary
Highway Agency	■
Network Rail	■
Environment Agency	■





ACCESS AUDIT OF HAYSDEN COUNTRY PARK, TONBRIDGE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS BY THE HAYSDEN COUNTRY PARK SUB-GROUP OF THE DISABILITY WORKING PARTY

Issue	Comment/Recommendation	Cost Range	Progress
Physical access to the site			2009/10
1. Height barrier – May restrict access for some vehicles used by people with disabilities	<p>1.1 The height restriction barriers are intended to prevent high vehicles, eg lorries and caravans entering the site. High vehicles maybe just the kind of vehicle that is most suited to this user group. According to the Highway Engineers there is no set height for barriers but most are set at 2 metres and so all height barriers are now at 2 metres.</p> <p>1.2 Parking for oversized vehicles provided outside the overhead barrier.</p>	N/A	Works completed
2. Parking	<p>2.1 Disable parking bays are now marked out in the main car park.</p> <p>2.2 Sleeping Policemen speed bumps on the main drive cause large jolt making it difficult to control some cars driven by disabled drivers. Speed ramps are unfortunately needed to reduce anti-social behaviour by a minority of drivers, no action therefore proposed. Alternative speed control measures could be considered as part of any future resurfacing work.</p>	£100-£200	Works completed Surface repairs quoted for around ramps
3. Paths	<p>3.1 The most accessible part of the site is around Barden Lake which has a circular walk with a total distance of 1.3 km from the car park, with slight gradients in places, most paths are constructed from compacted stone (see resting places/seating below).</p> <p>3.2 There are some gradients on the path around Barden Lake, these short sections can be avoided by using the new cycle route.</p>	N/A N/A	N/A N/A

Issue	Comment/Recommendation	Cost Range	Progress
3. Paths (continued)	3.3 Some path surfaces along the River Medway are uneven and need repair. Repairs have been carried out within existing Revenue Budget.	N/A	N/A
	3.4 There are now slopes of an appropriate gradient on the end of the bridge by The Shallows and at the western end of the Shallows with appropriate easy access.	N/A	Works Complete
	3.5 The bridge at the end of The Shallows, with steep incline and slats for able-bodied grip (KCC ownership) pass comment to KCC.	N/A	Comments passed on re decked by KCC
	3.6 Clear walking tunnels of 2100mm high and 1200mm wide need to be kept clear of vegetation growth at all times. Areas of concern are near the landing stage, along the River Medway and at the far end of Barden Lake. Consider using either the Haysden Volunteers or contractors to achieve this.	£0-£600 PA	Completed and ongoing
	At the concrete bridge a change in level at the ends could be a trip hazard. Seek improvement through owners (KCC/ EA).	N/A	To be progressed via owner
4. Entrances/Gates	4.1 Audley Wood near Lucifer Bridge – new access barrier	N/A	Works completed
	4.2 A stile and padlocked five-bar gate at the entrance to Heusenstamm Friendship Wood a new RADAR padlock and access barrier allows easy access to the circular woodland walk.	N/A	Works completed
	4.3 There are two more new metal stiles at the far end of the woodland. Seek improvement through owners.	N/A	Contacted owner

Issue	Comment/Recommendation	Cost Range	Progress
4. Entrances/Gates (continued)	4.4 Two Kissing gates beyond the bridge at the west end of The Shallows leading towards the Straight Mile have been replaced with an access barrier.	N/A	Works completed
	4.5 The Railway arch has a narrow path, with little headroom under the Railway and a muddy surface restricts access. Improve drainage of water and remove build-up of mud. Mud is now removed on a regular basis, and the edge of the structure marked.	N/A	Works completed
	4.6 Improve path width under the Railway as long term goal. A major engineering project in liaison with Network Rail.	Unknown	To be progressed
	4.7 Railway arch fencing of steel wire feels unsafe. Consider other types of fencing that can be attached to existing fence.	£1000-£1,500	Raised with owner
5. Signs	5.1 Some disabled and other signs need repairs. Prepare a programme for sign replacement and improvement.	N/A	Works Complete
	5.2 Destination distances need to be shown on signs for fixed routes and/or on maps. Consider when producing new signs, maps and marketing material.	£1,000	To be progressed
6. Resting Places/Seating	6.1 At present Barden Lake is the best provided area, this has bench seating around some areas of the lake but not along the Northern shore. Picnic benches are provided in the car park and various other locations (none with wheelchair access).	N/A	N/A

Issue	Comment/Recommendation	Cost Range	Progress
<p>6. Resting Places/ Seating</p>	<p>6.2 More seats have been provided but more resting-places are needed at various locations. Consider first the circular walks of various distances that, for example, are around Barden Lake and the loop from the car park past the Stone Lock.</p> <p>Consider seats with backs and arms to assist less-able people standing-up, cost £300 each. Any new picnic tables need to consider wheelchair access (£500 each). Funding for above could be through either public sponsorship leaflet now available.</p>	<p>£0-£1,800 seats</p> <p>£500 – £3,000 picnic tables</p>	<p>Completed - additional seats provided around Barden Lake. New route around The Shallows/ River Medway planned</p> <p>Completed - 3 new picnic benches installed outside building.</p>
<p>7. Children's Play Area</p>	<p>7.1 See separate inspection report (Annex 1). Total costs shown here are those over and above provision within the Capital Renewals Scheme.</p>	<p>£7,410-£11,710</p>	<p>Completed - Bark pit area reduced, two new pieces of equipment installed DDA access was considered including laying safety tiles IAS instead of bark.</p>
<p>8. Disabled Facilities</p>	<p>8.1 Provision includes RADAR access for separate toilet, barrier access allows access to the Disabled Fishing Platforms, and parking by the Viewpoint.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Issue	Comment/Recommendation	Cost Range	Progress
8. Disabled Facilities (continued)	8.2 Fishing Platforms need surface improvements to repair water erosion. A good volunteer task. Materials only allowed for in costs.	N/A	Works completed
	8.3 Male and female toilet handrails installed to assist less able.	N/A	Works completed
	8.4 Purpose sanitary bins installed.		Works completed.
Information about the site			
9. Web site	9.1 Highlight disabled features at sites with a disabled symbol.	N/A	Works completed
10. Maps	10.1 A new map has been provided though the KCC Walks for All initiative.	N/A	Works completed
	10.2 Need to show distances along walks and a scale on maps.	None	Completed - on new nature and historical trail leaflets
11. Leaflets	11.1 State that "RADAR" keys can be obtained from the Council Offices located at Gibson Drive, West Malling by contacting the following Officer".	N/A	Works completed
12. Published Material	12.1 Provide more information about access in: Here & Now (write articles about access) Leisure Guide (include a disabled symbol and details facilities)	No additional costs	Completed and ongoing
	Access Guide (include details of facilities in public open spaces)	Unknown	To be progressed

PLAYGROUND CHECK LIST FOR DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT COMPLIANCE

Playground Site: Haysden Country Park
 Date of Inspection: 22nd September 2003
 Name of Inspector: Chris Fox
 Position: Leisure Services Officer

1. Entrance/Gates

	OK	Action Required
a) Is the surface of at least one entrance into the play area level, firm and stable and of tarmac or concrete construction? Comments: The surface to the entrance consists of tarmacadam.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the gate have a minimum clearance width of at least 1m? Comments: The gate is only 950mm wide. Some additional capital funding would be required say £300.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Is the entrance free of gullies, drains and protrusions and has no overhanging plants or trees? Comments: At present the entrance is clear of overhanging vegetation and there are no gullies, drains or protrusions overhanging.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Is the entrance susceptible to having standing water problems? Comments: Standing water can be a problem particularly where the path to the play area meets the car park surface. Some additional capital funding would be required. (£500-1000)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) If there is a dog-grid at the entrance, is it of the correct design and is it installed correctly, i.e. the right way round? (Incorrect installations can cause potential wheelchair, walking stick and pram traps.) Comments: Dog-grids are not used at any of the entrances.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Do users of the play area need to cross over extensive grassed areas to get to the entrance? Comments: The main access to the play area is through the car park which is tarmacadam.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) What action needs to be taken to improve entrances/gates into the play area to ensure children and their parents/carers of all abilities can gain access? Comments: The gate is at present painted black which could potentially make this difficult to find for visually impaired children. Consider painting this a different contrasting colour i.e. yellow. Volunteer task materials only allowed for say £10. Fencing needs upgrading to surround the whole play area and prevent children leaving the site through the fence. Cost to upgrade fence with netting £1000-1500 additional cost.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Paths and Routes within Play Area

	OK	Action Required
<p>a) Is there a route within the play area, which is firm and stable, of tarmac or concrete construction and provides access to each of the items of play and other facilities? Comments: At present the majority of the play equipment is installed within one bark-pit, which impedes some access. Consider when replacing the bark-pit – replacement with impact-absorbing surface such as rubber tiles (contrasting colour with play equipment) flush with the existing ground levels to improve access. Allow for costs in Capital Renewals Scheme when replacing play equipment.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>b) Is there a clear minimum path width throughout the route of at least 1.2m? Comments: Consider paths when replacing play equipment. Some additional capital funding would be required say £2000-3000.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>c) Is the route free of gullies, drains and protrusions and has no overhanging plants or trees? Comments: N/A</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>d) Is any part of the route susceptible to having standing water problems? Comments: N/A</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>e) Are there steps within the route that cannot be avoided? Comments: N/A.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>f) Are there warning signs on the surface of unavoidable steps, e.g. painted step edges and/or tactile surfacing to the first and top step? Comments: N/A.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>g) Are there continuous support handrails alongside unavoidable steps, with a maximum external diameter grasp of between 45mm and 50mm? Do they extend 300mm beyond the top and bottom step and do they curve downwards and under where the rail finishes? Comments: N/A</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>h) Is there room for a straight ramp to be installed as an alternative to unavoidable steps, with a gradient of 1:15 and a minimum width of 1.2m? Comments: N/A</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>i) What action needs to be taken to improve paths and routes around the play area to ensure children and their parents/carers of all abilities have access to all appropriate play equipment and other facilities? Comments: Once the bark-pit is replaced with tile surfacing and new equipment, consideration should be given to paths between new play equipment, giving an easy route around the play area. Consider some tactile paths/surfaces (e.g. pebble mosaic, and undulating surfaces to indicate danger areas). It should be recognised that it maybe a few years before this happens. Allowed for in item (2b) above. In the short term lower two sections of edging to allow easier access around the play area. Costs can be covered within Revenue Budget.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3. Signage/Warning

	OK	Action Required
a) Are there signs within the play area that are at a height that can be read by all play area users, including people in wheelchairs? Comments: Consider the height of the sign, can people in wheelchairs read the new information sign?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Do the signs make it clear that all children of all abilities are welcome to use the play facilities? Comments: The play area information sign does make this clear.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Are the signs in written as well as in a graphical or pictorial format? Comments: The play area information sign is in neither graphical nor pictorial format. Consider changing the format of signs when sign is replaced. Cost of replacement £800.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Are the signs tactile and/or audible? Comments: The sign at the main entrance is tactile (routed wooden sign) but none of the signs are audible.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Are the signs clear, with good colour definition? Comments: The play area information sign is white text on a green background, this should give good colour definition.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Are there warning signs in appropriate places, allowing for children and carers with limited vision? e.g. swing-barriers painted in a vibrant colour such as yellow; surface variations where a kerb is level with a pathway, at safe crossing points, etc.? Comments: The bark-pit edging poses some difficulty for children and carers with limited vision/mobility. Consider lowering the bark-pit edge at specific points and making this clear by painting it in a contrasting colour such as yellow. Cost allowed for in item (3I) above.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) What action needs to be taken to ensure signage is accessible to children and their carers of all abilities and to improve signals to identify routes and any potential dangers? Comments: Barriers at the entrance to the play area need replacing to prevent children running into the car park. £300-600	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road signs indicating to drivers the presence of a 'children's play area' are needed on the main drive. Some additional capital funding would be required say £200-400.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. Play Equipment

Note: 'Like or similar' play experiences should be available to all site users; i.e. if there are, slides, rockers and roundabouts in a play area, then all users should be able to have sliding, rocking and rotating experiences, even if some users cannot access all play items or features.

For example: a disabled child may not be able to play on a see-saw because of body support problems, but would be able to have a similar rocking experience on a sit-in spring mobile.

a) Are the following play experiences currently available within the play area?

Swinging	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rocking	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rotating	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climbing/Agility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Balancing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Crawling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viewing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Counting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Touching	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Play	<input type="checkbox"/>		

b) Are the following play experiences currently accessible by children of all abilities?

Swinging	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sliding	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rocking	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rotating	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climbing/Agility	<input type="checkbox"/>	Balancing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crawling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viewing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Counting	<input type="checkbox"/>	Touching	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Play	<input type="checkbox"/>		

c) What action needs to be taken to allow accessibility by children of all disabilities to all types of play experiences?

Comments: **The play area at present has limited play value and very little equipment suitable for less able children. When replacing equipment consider adding more play value and disabled access to any new equipment. Consider equipment such as double width slide (allowed for in Capital Renewals), low level agility item (additional cost £300-400), equipment that emits sounds e.g. bell/chimes etc (additional cost £400-600), tactile surfaces (touch) (additional cost £200-300), mirrors (viewing) (additional cost £300-400 each), rocking (accessible springy) (additional cost £400-500), counting, (additional cost £300-400) and rotating (small satellite dish type) Cont. (additional cost £400-600).**

As noted, some additional capital funding (£2,300-3,200) would be required beyond the provision made in the Capital Renewals Scheme for play areas.

5. Furniture

- | | OK | Action Required |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Can the seating within the play area be accessed by children and their parents/carers of all abilities?
Comments: None of the seats within the play area have backs or arms to them, making this difficult for children and carers with low mobility to access the seating. Approximate cost £300 each fund by public contributions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Can picnic tables be accessed by children and their parents/carers of all abilities?
Comments: None of the existing picnic tables have access for wheelchairs. Allow for replacement with wheelchair accessible tables and supply when any new tables are provided. No plans for either at present. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

This checklist is designed to provide practical help to playground owners and/or operators when they are deciding what steps they need to take to ensure their play areas meet the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995.

This should not be regarded as a definitive checklist.

The checklist is based on the Wicksteed Leisure 'A Guide to the Disability Discrimination Act. 1995' published in 2003.

Example Site Risk Assessment

(NB many more Risk Assessments are available)

Make additions to take account of local circumstances or hazards, groups etc. Score risk as low, medium or high, taking into account likelihood of occurrence and severity of outcome.

ACTIVITY LOCATION: Haysden Country Park, Tonbridge TQ 560 459		ACTIVITY: Litter Pick		ASSESSMENT DATE: 13 th February 2006	ASSESSED BY: Greg Hitchcock
GENERIC ASSESSMENTS USED: 2 (General Site Safety), 7 (Litter picking), 18 Grassland & Heathland Work)		TASK DATE: 25 th February 2006		NEXT ASSESSMENT DUE: Next Task	APPROVED BY: Caroline Drewett
HAZARD	WHO'S AT RISK?	RISK LEVEL	PRECAUTION	WHEN? (Before or During)	NEW RISK
Proximity to deep water	Vols and staff	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make all aware of the proximity of the lake. Remind vols to keep a safe distance from the river bank. Have water rescue equipment on standby by water bodies. 	B & D	L
Injury from thorns	Vols and staff	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide gloves and litter pickers. 	D	L
Lone working	Vols and staff	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure no-one works alone, everyone is at least in a pair. Ideally at least one member of each group should carry a mobile phone. First-aider's number given out at start and also left at meeting point. 		
Slippery muddy ground in canal	Vols and staff	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insure that all are wearing suitable footwear. Make vols aware of muddy ground and limit access to unsafe areas . 	B & D	L
Injury from litter/sharps	Vols and staff	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide litter pickers and gloves and make sure they are used. Tell volunteers not to pick up needles but make sure others avoid them also – inform someone from TMBC. Wash hands before eating or drinking. 	B	L
Wet/Cold weather	Vols and staff	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insure that all are wearing suitable clothing. 	D	L
Injury to Members of the public	Public	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insure litter pickers are used sensibly. Place bin bags in bins on site. 	D	L
Working with young volunteers	Vols	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure volunteers under 16 are adequately supervised by a responsible adult. 	D	L
Dog Faeces	Vols and staff	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers should be told to avoid dog faeces and be careful with carrier and polythene bags. Always use gloves and litter pickers when picking up litter. Wash hands before eating or drinking. 	B + D	L
Dogs	Vols and staff	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure volunteer's dogs are kept on leads/under control Make volunteers aware of the public's dogs, may be off the lead, potential to get bitten Tell vols to avoid dogs they do not know. 	B + D	L
<u>PPE needed:</u> Gloves Litterpickers		<u>Provided by:</u> MVCP		<u>Level of First Aid provision needed:</u> Qualified First-Aider	<u>First Aiders:</u> Greg Hitchcock
<u>Nearest telephone:</u> Greg Hitchcock Mobile (07740 185220)			<u>Nearest 24 hospital and/or doctor:</u> Kent and Sussex Hospital (01892) 526111 Mount Ephraim TQ 581 399 Tunbridge Wells		



RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY
WATERSIDE WORKING

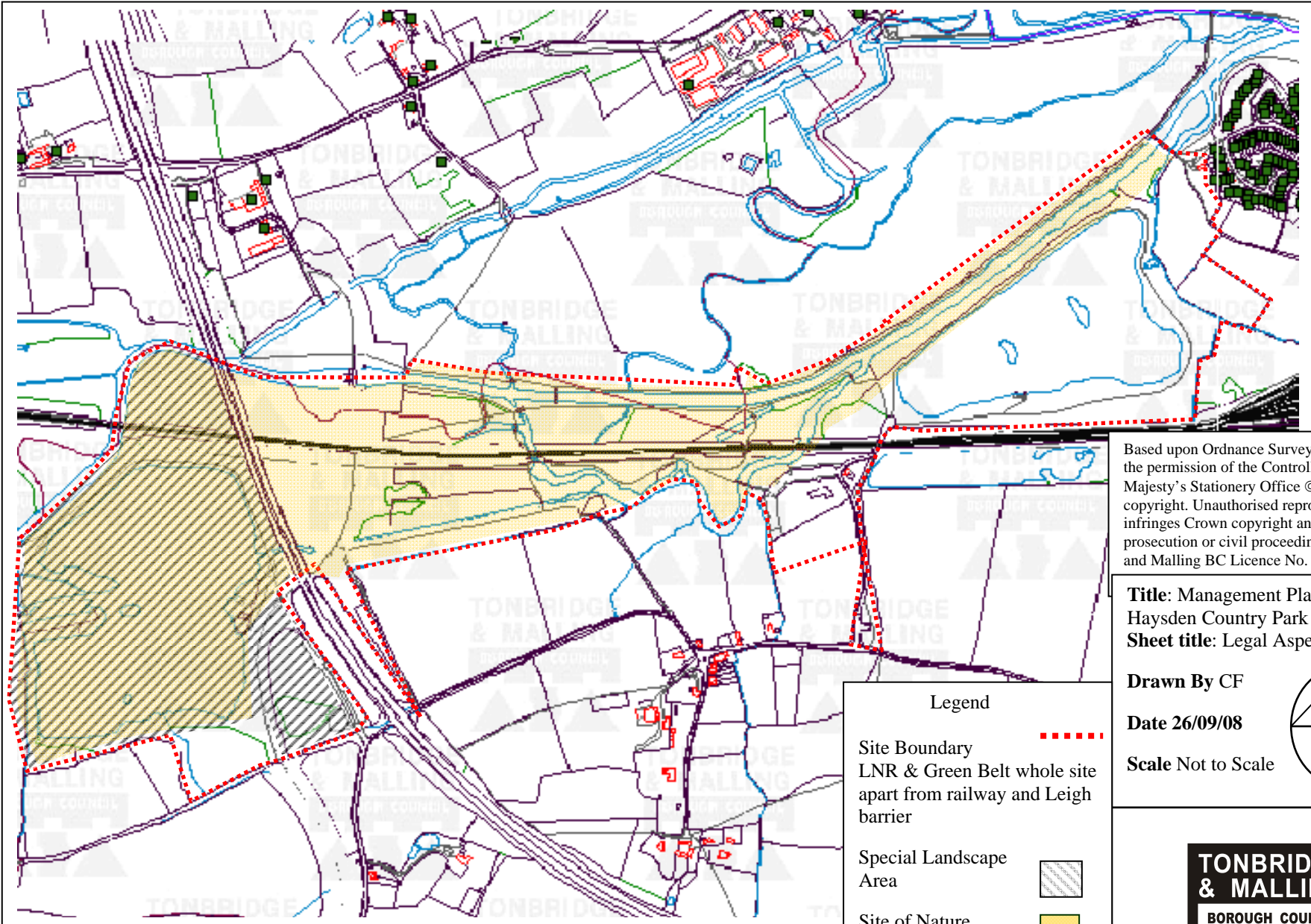


Area:	Haysden Country Park	Date:	01/09/04	RA No:	LL013
Operations covered by this assessment: Working near to water which may include grounds maintenance, tree maintenance, etc on or by rivers and watercourses, both on the flood plain and elsewhere.					
Maximum number of people exposed:		1 staff plus up to 10 volunteers			
Frequency and duration of exposure:		Daily (8 – 16 hours per day)			
Significant hazards identified: Potential for drowning by falling into the watercourse which may be deep and/or fast flowing. Slips trips and falls on uneven or slippery ground. Loss of balance for any reason leading to falling into the water Rapid rise of water levels leading to persons being trapped or swept away on resultant currents Soft or unsuitable surfaces leading to difficulties in working and retreating in the case of difficulties Diseases contracted from stagnant water , which may include Weil's, Lyme's, Legionella etc. Contact with boats or vessels Collapse of the river bank due to general instability or to specific recent weather conditions Lone working will increase the risk of personal safety Decisions on whether or not it is safe to continue , based upon updated information supplied by the contract monitoring officer, may need to rest with the contractor on the spot, unless specifically ordered to stop work by the contract monitoring officer					
Actions taken to reduce the risk: Contractors are advised of the hazards in advance. Competent contractors only are used for such works. Ropes, throwing lines and life jackets are to be available during waterside activities Mobile phones are supplied to staff Life jackets must be worn for hazardous work over water Volunteer Leaders and Contractors must contact the Environment Agency (telephone 0800 807060) before commencing work upstream of the Leigh flood relief barrier					
Further actions required: Introduce a suitable internal procedure to notify contractors of flood warnings received. Any work except emergency work must be suspended during expected flood situations Leisure Service Officer will ensure implementation, monitoring and compliance with the Codes of Practice, Guidance Notes and Work Instructions issued from time to time by the Council. The Health & Safety Officer will monitor regularly via inspections, audits and review of accident and incident statistics					
Assessment of residual risk: The residual risk is as low as is reasonably practicable					
Drawn up by: K J Cloud			Last reviewed: March 2009		Next Review: March 2010

Appendix 6

Asset List 2009/10

	No	Compartment/s
Seats	29	2, 8, 9, 10
Picnic tables	15	8, 9, 10
Litter bins	23	9, 10, 11
Dog waste bins	19	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11
Trade waste bins	2	10
Sanitary bins (in toilets)	3	10
Play equipment	6 items	10
Bridges	11	2, 5, 7, 8, 9
Car parks	3	9, 10, 11
Fishing platforms	22	2, 9
Rangers' accommodation	1	10
Disabled toilets	1	10
Male and female toilet facilities	1	10
Sailing Club facilities	1	2
Overhead barriers	4	9, 10, 11
Barrier gates	7	5, 9, 10, 11
Field gates	2	10
Self closing gates	1	10
3 counties type access	4	5, 6, 9
Disabled parking bays	3	10
Disabled lakeside parking	1 Area	9



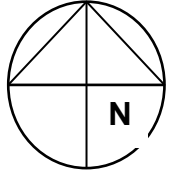
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Title: Management Plan for Haysden Country Park
Sheet title: Legal Aspects Map

Drawn By CF

Date 26/09/08

Scale Not to Scale



Legend	
Site Boundary LNR & Green Belt whole site apart from railway and Leigh barrier	
Special Landscape Area	
Site of Nature Conservation Interest	
Footpath (PRoW)	



List of Chemicals Used at the Park

Chemical Name	Active ingredients	Reason for use
Deadline	Bromadlolone.	Rodent control around litter bins.
Phostoxin	Aluminium phosphide, Phospine/ hydrogen phosphide.	Rabbit control around flood barrier.
White spirit		Cleaning paint brushes.
Non-Porous Surface Graffiti remover Wipes (red top)	Sodium Hydroxide, Natrium Xylene, Sulphonate, Disodium Metasilicate, C9/C11 Fatty Alcohol, Ethoxylate, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy), Ethanol.	Removing graffiti.
Graf-Off wipes (blue top)	Gamma Butyrolactone, 2-Propanol, Benzylalcohol.	Removing graffiti.
Super 25	Orange Sweet, C13/C Synt Alcohol, C9/C11 Fatty Alcohol, Ethoxylate, Butylglycol.	Removing graffiti.
Graf-Off Graffiti Removal Gel Extra	Orange Sweet, Gamma Butyrolactone, C9/C11 Fatty Alcohol, Ethoxylate.	Removing graffiti.
Graf-Off Graffiti Removal Liquid	Orange Sweet, Gamma Butyrolactone, C9/ C11 Fatty Alcohol Ethoxylate.	Removing graffiti.
Non Porous Surface Graffiti Remover	Sodium Hydroxide, Natrium Xylene, Sulphonate, Disodium Metasilicat, C9/C11 Fatty Alcohol, Ethoxylate, 2-(Butoxyethoxy) ethanol.	Removing graffiti.
Round-up Pro Active	Glyphosate.	Weedkiller used in the car park on hard surfaces and on the drive.

NB. The principle of using the least harmful chemical is applied. Alternative methods of pest control have been considered but are not viable at this time, but will remain under review.

Haysden Country Park Management Plan 2010-2014 Country Park Species Lists

General notes

In the International columns where shown with an asterisk this indicates species protected by international and European Law.

In the National columns, where shown with an asterisk this indicates those species covered by national United Kingdom law, such as the Wildlife and Countryside Act, or Crow Act and or in the United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan these are marked 'UKBAP' (website <http://www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx>)

In the Local/ Regional columns, where shown with an asterisk this indicates those species which are important in Kent or the southeast region, they are species recorded in the Kent Red or Amber Data Books, or species that are scarce or if they are known to occur in Kent and are noted within the Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (website <http://www.kentbap.org.uk/species/>) these are marked 'KBAP'. (Note that the UKBAP used here is more up to date than the KBAP, the latter is under review).

Common name	Species name in Latin	<u>Importance</u>		
		International/ European	National	Regional/ Local
Artic tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>			
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	*		
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochrurus</i>	*	*	*
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>			
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	*		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	*	*	*
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>			
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>			
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>		*	
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>		*	*KBAP
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>			
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	*		
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			
Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	*		
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i> †		*	*
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	*		
Common Shelduck	<i>Talorna tadorna</i>	*		
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	*		
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		*	*
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		*	

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance		
		International/ European	National	Regional/ Local
Curlew	Numenius arquata		*	
Dunlin	Calidris alpina	*	*	
Dunnock	Prunella modularis	*	*	
Egyptian goose	Alopochen aegyptiacus			
	Acrocephalus			
Eurasian reed warbler	scirpaceus			
Eurasian treecreeper	Certhia familiaris			
Eurasian wigeon	Anas penelope			
Fieldfare	Turdus pilaris		*	
Firecrest	Regulus ignicapillus †	*	*	*
Gadwall	Anas strepera		*	*
Garden Warbler	Sylvia borin	*		
Goldcrest	Regulus regulus	*	*	*
Golden Plover	Pluvialis apricaria	*		
Goldeneye	Bucephala clangula	*	*	
Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	*		
Goosander	Mergus merganser			
Grasshopper Warbler	Locustella naevia	*	*	*
Graylag Goose	Anser anser	*	*	
Great Bittern	Botaurus stellaris			
Great Black-backed Gull	Larus marinus			
Great Crested Grebe	Podiceps cristatus			
Great Grey Shrike	Lanius excubitor	*		
Great Tit	Parus major			
Great-spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopus major	*		
Green Sandpiper	Tringa ochropus	*	*	
Green Woodpecker	Picus viridus	*	*	
Greenfinch	Caruelis choloris	*		
Greenshank	Tringa nebularia	*		
Grey Heron	Ardea cinerea			
Grey Partridge	Perdix perdix		*UKBAP	*KBAP
Grey Wagtail	Motacilla cinerea	*		
Greylag Goose	Anser anser	*		
Heron	Ardea cinerea			
Herring Gull	Larus argentatus		*UKBAP	
Hobby	Falco subbuteo	*		*
House Martin	Delichon urbica	*	*	
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus		*UKBAP	*
Jack Snipe	Lymnocyptes minimus			
Jackdaw	Corvus monedula			
Jay	Garrulus glandarius			
Kestrel	Falco tinnunculus	*		
Kingfisher	Alcedo atthis			*
Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus		*	

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance		
		International/ European	National	Regional/ Local
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Larus fuscus		*	
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	Dendrocopus minor	*	*	*
Lesser Whitethroat	Sylvia curruca			
Little Egret	Egretta garzetta	*	*	
Little Gull	Larus minutus	*		
Little Owl	Athene noctua	*		
Little Ringed Plover	Charadrius dubius	*		*
Little Tern	Sterna albifrons	*	*	*
Long-tailed Tit	Aegithalos caudatus	*		
Magpie	Pica pica			
Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos			
Mandarin Duck	Aix galericulata			
Marsh Harrier	Circus aeruginosus	*	*	*
Marsh Tit	Parus palustris	*	*	
Meadow Pipit	Anthus pratensis	*	*	
Mistle Thrush	Turdus viscivorus		*	
Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus			
Mute Swan	Cygnus olor		*	
Nightingale	Luscinia megarhynchos	*	*	*
Pintail	Anas acuta	*	*	*
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	*		
Oystercatcher	Haematopus ostralegus	*	*	
Partridge	Perdix perdix			
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus		*	*
Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus			
Pied Wagtail	Motacilla alba yarellii	*		
Pochard	Aythya ferina		*	*
Purple Heron	Ardea purpurea	*		
Red Crested Pochard Duck	Netta rufina			
Red-legged Partridge	Alectoris rifa			
Red-throated Diver	Gavia stellata	*	*	*
Redpoll	Carduelis flammea	*	*	*
Redshank	Tringa totanus		*	*
Redstart	Phoenicurus phoenicurus †	*	*	*
Redwing	Turdus iliacus		*	
Reed Bunting	Emberiza schoeniclus	*	*UKBAP	*KBAP
Reed Warbler	Acrocephalus scirpaceus	*		*
Ring Ouzel	Turdus torquatus †		*	
Ringed Plover	Charadrius hiaticula	*	*	
Robin	Erithacus rubecula	*		

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance		
		International/ European	National	Regional/ Local
Rook	Corvus frugilegus			
Ruddy Shelduck	Tadorna ferruginea			
Ruff	Philomachus pugnax	*	*	
Sand Martin	Riparia riparia	*	*	
Sandwich Tern	Sterna sandvichensis †			
Sedge Warbler	Acrocephalus schoenobaenus	*		
Shoveler	Anas clypeata		*	
Siskin	Carduelis spinus †	*		*
Skylark	Alauda arvensis		*UKBAP	*KBAP
Smew	Mergellus albellus	*		
Snipe	Gallinago gallinago		*	*
Snow Goose	Anser caerulescens			
Song Thrush	Turdus philomelos	*	*UKBAP	*KBAP
Sparrowhawk	Accipiter nisus	*		
Spotted Flycatcher	Muscicapa striata	*	*	*
Spotted Redshank	Tringa erythropus		*	
Starling	Sturnus vulgaris		*	
Stock Dove	Columba oenas			
Stonechat	Saxicola torquata †	*	*	*
Swallow	Hirundo rustica	*	*	
Swift	Apus apus			
Tawny Owl	Strix alluco	*		
Teal	Anas crecca		*	*
Treecreeper	Certhia familiaris	*		
Tree Sparrow	Passer montanus		*	*
Tufted Duck	Aythya fuligula			
Turtle Dove	Streptopelia turtur		*UKBAP	*KBAP
Water Rail	Rallus aquaticus		*	*
Wheatear	Oenanthe oenanthe			
Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus			
Whinchat	Saxicola rubetra	*		
White Fronted Goose	Anser albifrons			*
Whitethroat	Sylvia communis	*		
Whooper Swan	Cygnus cygnus	*	*	
Willow Tit	Parus montanus	*		*
Willow Warbler	Phyllocopus trochilus	*	*	
Wood Sandpiper	Tringa glareola	*	*	
Woodcock	Scolopax rusticola		*	*
Woodpigeon	Columba livia			
Wren	Troglodytes troglodytes	*		
Yellow Wagtail	Motacilla flava	*	*UKBAP	
Yellowhammer	Emberiza citrinella	*	*UKBAP	*

Acronym used in the text - † = Rare as a breeding bird

Plants

Common name	Species name in Latin	<u>Importance</u>		
		International/ European	National	Regional / Local
Agrimony	Agrimonia eupatoria			
Alder	Alnus glutinosa			
American Willowherb	Epilobium ciliatum			
Annual Meadow Grass	Poa annua			
Annual Mercury	Mercurialis annua			
Apple	Malus domestica			
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior			
Autumn Hawkbit	Leontodon autumnalis			
Beaked Hawk's Beard	Crepis vesicaria			
Bearded Couch	Elymus caninus			
Betony	Stachys officinalis			
Bittersweet	Solannum dulcamara			
Black Knapweed	Centaurea nigra			
Black Medick	Medicago lupulina			
Black Mustard	Brassica nigra			
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa			
Bluebell	Hyacinthoide non-scriptus			*
Bramble	Rubus fruiticosa			
Branched Bur-reed	Sparganium erectum			
Bristly Oxtongue	Picris echioides			
Broad-leaved Dock	Rumex obtusifolia			
Broad leaved helleborine	Epipactis helleborine			
Broad –leaved Pondweed	Potamogeto natans			
Brooklime	Veronica beccabunga			
Broom	Sarothamnus scoparius			
Buddleja	Buddleje davidii			
Bucks-horn Plantain	Plantago coronopus			
Buckthorn	Rhammnus catharticus			
Bugle	Ajuga reptans			
Bulbous Buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus			
Burnet Saxifrage	Pimpinella saxifraga			
Bush Vetch	Vicia sepium			
Canadian Waterweed	Elodea spp.			
Celery-leaved Buttercup	Ranunculus scleratus			
Changing Forget-me-not	Myosotis discolor			
Charlock	Sinapis arvensis			
Cleavers	Galium aparine			
Cocksfoot	Dactylis glomerata			
Coltsfoot	Tussilago farfara			
Common Birds-foot Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus			
Common Cats-ear	Hypochoeris radicata			

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance	
		International/ European	National Regional / Local
Common Centaury	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>		
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>		
Common Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>		
Common Couch	<i>Elymus repens</i>		
Common Cudweed	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>		
Common Dog Violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>		
Common Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>		
Common Figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>		
Common Fleabane	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>		
Common Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>		
Common hemp nettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>		
Common knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>		
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>		
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>		
Common Pepperwort	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>		
Common poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>		
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>		
Common Reedmace	<i>Typha latifolia</i>		
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>		
Common Spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>		
Common Spotted Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>		
Common Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>		
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>		
Common Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>		
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>		
Common Water-starwort	<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>		
Corn Mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>		
Cornsalad	<i>Valeriana locusta</i>		
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>		
Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>		
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>		
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>		
Creeping Yellow Cress	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>		
Creeping-jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>		
Crested Dogstail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>		
Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>		
Cuckoo Pint	<i>Arum maculatum</i>		
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>		
Curled Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>		
Cut Leaved Cranesbill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>		
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>		
Dames Violet	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>		

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance	
		International/ European	National Regional / Local
Dewberry	Rubus caesius		
Dock	Rumex obtusifolius		
Dog Rose	Rosa canina		
Dog Wood	Cornus sanguinea		
Dogs Mercury	Mercurialis perennis		
Doves-foot Cranes Bill	Geranium molle		
Duck Potato	Sagittaria latifolia		
Dyer's Greenweed	Genista tinctoria		*
Early dog violet	Viola reichenbachiana		
Early Scurvy-grass	Cochlearia danica		
Elder	Sambucus nigra		
Enchanter's Nightshade	Circaea lutetiana		
English Elm	Ulmus procera		
False Fox Sedge	Carex otrubae		
False Oat Grass	Arrhenatherum elatius		
Fat Hen	Chenopodium album		
Fennel Pondweed	Potamogeton pectinatus		
Fern Grass	Catapodium rigidum		
Field Bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis		
Field Maple	Acer campestre		
Field Peperwort			
Field Rose	Rosa arvensis		
Field Wood-rush	Luzula campestris		
Flax	Linum usitatissimum		
Floating Sweet Grass	Glyceria fluitan		
Flowering Rush	Butomus umbellatus		
Fools Water Cress	Apium nodiforum		
Forget me nots	Mysotis		
Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea		
Fringed Water Lily	Nymphoides peltata	*	
Garlic Mustard	Alliaria petiolata		
Germander Speedwell	Veronica chamaedrys		
Goat Willow	Salix caprea		
Goats Beard	Tragopogon pratensis		
Goldilocks Buttercup	Ranunculus auricomus		
Grass Vetchling	Lathyrus nissoila		
Great Water Dock	Rumex hydrolapathum		
Great Willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum		
Great Yellow Cress	Rorippa amphibia		
Greater Birds-foot	Lotus pedunculatus		
Trefoil			
Greater Burdock	Arctium lappa		
Greater Plantian	Plantago major		
Greater Stitchwort	Stellaria holostea		
Grey Willow	Salix cineria ssp oleifolia		
Ground Ivy	Glechoma hederacea		

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance	
		International/ European	National Regional / Local
Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris		
Gypsywort	Lycopus europaeus		
Hairy Bittercress	Cardamine hirsuta		
Hairy Buttercup	Ranunculus sardous		
Hairy Sedge	Carex hirta		
Hairy St. Johns Wort	Hypericum hirsutum		
Hairy Tare	Vicia hirsuta		
Hard Rush	Juncus inflexus		
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna		
Hazel	Corylus avellana		
Hedge Bedstraw	Galium mollugo		
Hedge Bindweed	Calystegia sepium		
Hedge Mustard	Sisymbrium officinale		
Hedge Woundwort	Stachys sylvatica		
Hedgerow Cranesbill	Geranium pyrenaicum		
Hemlock	Conium maculatum		
Hemlock Water	Oenanthe crocata		
Dropwort			
Hemp Agimony	Eupatorium cannabinum		
Hemp Nettle	Galeopsis tetrahit		
Herb Robert	Geranium robertianum		
Hoary Cress	Lepidium draba		
Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium		
Holly	Ilex aquifolium		
Honeysuckle	Lonicera periclymenum		
Hop	Humulus lupulus		
Indian Balsam/ Himalayan Balsam	Impatiens glandulifera		
Italian Poplar	Populus x canadensis		
Ivy	Hedera helix		
Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Veronica hederifolia		
Jointed Rush	Juncus articulatus		
Kidney Vetch	Anthyllis vulneraria		
Knotgrass	Polygonum aviculare		
Ladies Smock	Cardamine pratensis		
Large Flowered Evening Primrose	Oenothera glazioviana		
Lesser Burdock	Arctium minus		
Lesser Celindine	Ranunculus ficaria		
Lesser Spearwort	Ranunculus flammula		
Lesser Stitchwort	Stellaria graminea		
Lesser Swine Grass	Coronopus didymus		
Lesser Trefoil	Trifolium dubium		
Lupinus Arboreus	Tree lupin		
Many-flowered Rose	Rosa multiflora		
Many-seeded Goosefoot	Chenopodium polyspermum		
Marsh Bedstraw	Galium palustre		

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance	
		International/ European	National Regional / Local
Marsh Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>		
Marsh Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>		
Meadow Barley	<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>		
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>		
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>		
Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>		
Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>		
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>		
Musk Mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>		
Narrow-leaved Bitter Cress	<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>		*
Narrow-leaved Water Dropwort	<i>Oenanthe silaifolia</i>		* *
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>		
Nodding Bur-marigold	<i>Bidens cernua</i>		*
Nuttall's Waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>		
Orange Balsam	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>		
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>		
Oval Sedge	<i>Carex ovalis</i>		
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		
Pale Persicaria	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>		
Parsley Piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>		
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>		
Perennial Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>		
Perforate St. Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		
Pineapple Weed	<i>Matricaria matricariodes</i>		
Prickly Lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		
Prickly Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>		
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>		
Procumbent Pearlwort	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>		
Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>		
Ragged Robin	<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>		
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>		
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites verna</i>		
Red Campion	<i>Silene dioica</i>		
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>		
Red Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>		
Red Fescue	<i>Festuca rubra</i>		
Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculata</i>		
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		
Reed Sweet Grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>		
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>		
Rigid Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>		
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>		

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance	
		International/ European	National Regional / Local
Sand Spurrey	Spergularia rubra		
Scarlet Pimpernel	Anagallis arvensis		
Scented Mayweed	Matricaria recutita		
Scentless Mayweed	Tripleurospermum inodorum		
Scottish Thistle	Cirsium vulgare		
Selfheal	Prunella vulgaris		
Sharp-flowered Rush	Juncus acutiflorus		
Sheeps Sorrel	Rumex acetosella		
Shepherd's-purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris		
Silver Birch	Betula pendula		
Silverweed	Potentilla anserina		
Smooth Hawk's Beard	Crepis capillaris		
Smooth Sow-thistle	Sonchus oleraceus		
Smooth Tare	Vicia tetrasperma		
Soft Brome	Bromus hordeaceus		
Soft Rush	Juncus efusus		
Spear Thistle	Cirsium vulgare		
Spiked Water-milfoil	Myostis splcatum		
Spotted Medick	Medicago arabica		
Square stalked willowherb	Epilobium tetragonum		
Sticky Mouse-ear	Cerastium glomeratum		
Stinging Nettle	Urtica dioica		
Stinking Chamomile	Anthemis cotula		
Stone Parsley	Sison amomum		
Sweet Briar	Rosa rubiginosa		
Sweet Vernal Grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum		
Sweet Violet	Viola odorata		
Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare		
Teasel	Dipsacus fullonum		
Thyme Leaved	Veronica serpyllifolia		
Speedwell			
Timothy	Phleum pratense		
Toad Rush	Juncus bufonius		
Trifid Bur-marigold	Bidens tripartita		
Turfted Forget-me-not	Myosotis laxa		
Turfted Hair-grass	Deschampsia cespitosa		
Turfted Vetch	Vicia cracca		
Unbranched But-reed	Sparganium emersom		
Upright Hedge Parsley	Torilis japonica		
Vipers Bugloss	Echium vulgare		
Wall Barley	Hordeum murinum		
Water Chickweed	Myosoton aquaticum		
Water Figwort	Scrophularia auriculata		
Water Forget-me-not	Mysotis scorpiodes		
Water Mint	Mentha aquatica		
Water Pepper	Persicaria hydriopiper		

Common name	Species name in latin	Importance	
		International/ European	National Regional / Local
Weld	Reseda luteola		
White Campion	Silene latifolia		
White Clover	Trifolium repens		
White Dead-nettle	Lamium album		
White Melilot	Melilotus alba		
White Water lily	Nymphaea alba		
White Willow	Salix alba		
Wild Angelica	Angelica sylvestris		
Wild Carrot	Daucus carota		
Wild Radish	Raphanis raphanistrum		
Winter Cress	Barbarea vulgaris		
Wood Anemone	Anemone nemorosa		
Wood Avens	Geum urbanum		
Wood Club Rush	Scirpus sylvaticus		
Wood Dock	Rumex sanguineus		
Wood Forget-me-not	Mysotis sylvatica		
Wood Speedwell	Veronica montana		
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium		
Yellow archangel	Lamiastrum galeobdolon		
Yellow Iris	Iris pseudacorus		
Yellow Loosestrife	Lysimachia vulgaris		
Yellow Water Lily	Nuphar lutea		
Yorkshire Fog	Holcus lanatus		

Note: The Site of Nature Conservation Importance record (TM 26/SE 26) indicates that two species of bur-reed (Sparganium emersum) and (Sparganium erectum) occurs within the boundary of the Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but there are no other records for the Park.

Invertebrates

Common name	Species name in Latin	<u>Importance</u>		
		International/ European	National	Regional/ Local
7 spotted ladybird	Oedemera noblis			
7-punctata	Coccinella			
Amber snails	Succinea putris			
Articoke gall wasp	Andricus fecundator			
Azure Damselfly	Coenagrion puella			
Banded Damselfly	Calopteryx splendens			
Beetle	Silis ruficollis			
Black-tailed Skimmer Dragonfly	Orthetrum cancellatum			
Blue dragonfly	Anax imperator			
Blue tailed Damselfly	Ishnura elegans			
Brassica Bug	Eurydema oleraceaand			
Bright-line Brown-eye moth	Lacanobia oleracea			
Brimstone Moth	Opisthograptis luteolata			
Broad bodied chaser dragonfly	Libellula depressa			
Brown Argus butterfly	Aricia agestis			
Brown Hawker Dragonfly	Aeshna grandis			
Brown-veined Wainscot moth	Archanara dissoluta			
Bud Moth	Spilonota ocellana			
Buff-tip moth	Phalera bucephala			
Burnished Brass moth	Diachrysia chrysis			
Cardinal beetle	Pyrochroa serraticornis			
Cherry gall wasp	Cynip quercusfilii			
Cinnabar Moth	Tyria jacobaeae			
Cloaked Minor moth	Mesoligia furuncula			
Clouded Yellow Butterfly	Colias crocea			
Comb-footed spider	Anelosimus vittatus			
Comma Butterfly	Polygonia c-album			
Common Blue Butterfly	Polymmoatus icarus			
Common Carpet moth	Epirrhoe alternata			
Common Darter Dragonfly	Sympetrum striolatum			
Common Rustic moth	Mesapamea secalis			
Cranefly	Tipula paludosa			
Dark bush cricket	Pholidoptera griseoptera			
Elephant Hawk Moth	Dielephila elpenor			
Emperor Dragonfly	Anax imperator			
Fish leech	Piscicola geimetra			
Fruit Fly	Tachina fera			
Froghopper	Cercopis vulnerata			
Garden snail	Helix aspersa			
Gall mite	Eriophid sp			
Gatekeeper Butterfly	Pyronia tithonus			
Glow Worms	Lampyrus noctiluca			

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance		
		International/ European	National	Regional/ Local
Green Carpet moth	Colostygia pectinataria			
Green Veined White Butterfly	Artogeia napi			
Herald moth	Scoliopteryx libatrix			
Holly Blue Butterfly	Celastrina argiolus			
Hornets	Vespa crabro			
Hoverfly	Eristalis horticola			
Hoverfly	Sphaerophora scripta			
Iron Prominent moth	Notodonta dromedarius			
Knopper gall wasp	Andricus quercusalicis			
Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing moth	Noctua janthe			
Lesser Yellow Underwing moth	Noctua comes			
Large Skipper Butterfly	Ochlodes venata			
Large Yellow Underwing moth	Noctua pronuba			
Large White Butterfly	Pieris brassicae			
Lime-speck Pug moth	Eupithecia centaureata			
Ramshorn snail	Phanorbis spp			
Mayfly	Ephemera danica			
Meadow Brown Butterfly	Maniola jurtina			
Meadow Grasshopper	Chorthippus parallelus			
Migrant Hawker Dragonfly	Aeshna mixta			
Mirid bug	Stenotus binotatus			
Moth	Ypsolopha sylvella			
Moth	Agapeta hamana			
Moth	Acleris forsskaleana			
Moth	Celypha lacunana			
Moth	Cydia fagiglandana			
Moth	Cydia splendana			
Moth	Agriphila straminella			
Moth	Agriphila tristella			
Moth	Eudonia mercurella			
Moth	Pyrausta purpuralis			
Moth	Endotricha flammealis			
Moth	Acrobasis consociella			
Mother of Pearl moth	Pleuroptya ruralis			
Oak Eggar moth	Lasiocampa quercus			
Orange Swift moth	Hepialus sylvina			
Orange Tip Butterfly	Anthocharis cardamines			
Painted Lady Butterfly	Vanessa cardui			
Purple Bar moth	Cosmorhoe ocellata			
Red Admiral Butterfly	Vanessa atalanta			
Ringlet butterfly	Aphantopus hyperantus			

Common name	Species name in Latin	Importance		
		International/ European	National	Regional/ Local
Robins pincushion gall wasp	Diplolepis rosae			
Rosels Bush Cricket	Metrioptera roeseilii			
Rosy Rustic moth	Hydraecia micacea		*	
Ruddy Darter Dragonfly	Sympetrum sanguineum			
Scarce Footman moth	Eilema complana			
Setaceous Hebrew Character moth	Xestia c-nigrum			
Shield bugs	Elasmucha grisea			
Small Copper Butterfly	Lycaena phlaeas			
Small Heath Butterfly	Coenonympha pamphilis		*	
Small Rivulet moth	Perizoma alchemillata			
Small red-eyed Damselfly	Erythromma viridulum			
Small Skipper Butterfly	Thymelicus sylvestris			
Small Tortoiseshell Butterfly	Aglais urticae			
Small White Butterfly	Artogeia rapae			
Snail	Arianta arbustorum			
Snout moth	Hypena proboscidalis			
Soldier beetle	Rhagonycha fulva			
Speckled bush cricket	Leptophyes punctatissima			
Speckled Wood Butterfly	Pararge aegeria			
St Marks fly	Bilbo marci			
Stage beetle	Lucanus cervus	*	*	*
Straw Dot moth	Rivula sericealis			
Straw Underwing moth	Thalpophila matura			
Swan Mussel	Anodonta cygnea			
Two spotted ladybird	Anodonta cygnea			
Water boatman	Notonecta glauca			
Water scorpion	Nepa cinerea			
White Legged damselfly	Platycnemis pennipes			*
White lipped snail	Cepaea hortensis			
White plume moth	Pterophorus pentadactyla			
Wood Carpet moth	Epirrhoe rivata			
Yellow Shell moth	Camptogramma bilineata			
Zebra Mussel	Dreissena polymorpha			

Note: There maybe a greater number of Dragonfly, Damselfly and Hoverfly species present at the site which have yet to be recorded. The Site of Nature Conservation Importance record (TM 26/SE 26) indicates that: banded dragonfly (*Agrion spelendons*), has occurred within the boundary of the Site of Nature Conservation Importance, but there are no other records for the Park.

Fish

Common name	Species name in Latin	<u>Importance</u>		
		International / European	National	Regional / Local
Bream	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i>			
Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>			
Gudgeon	<i>Gobio gobio</i>			
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>			
Pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>			
Roach	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>			
Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>			
Tench	<i>Trinca tinca</i>			

Mammals

Common name	Species name in Latin	<u>Importance</u>		
		International / European	National	Regional / Local
Badgers	<i>Meles meles</i>	*	*	
Bank Vole	<i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i>			
Brown long eared bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	*	*UKBAP	
Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>			
Daubentons Bat	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	*	*	
Field Mice	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>			
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			
Grey squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>			
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	*	*UKBAP	
Mink	<i>Mustela vison</i>			
Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>			
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	*	*	*
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalis noctua</i>	*	*UKBAP	*
Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	*	*	
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			
Serotine Bat	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	*	*	*
Stoat	<i>Mustela erminea</i>	*		
Wessel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	*		

Note: It also seems possible that Otters (*Lutra lutra*) and Water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) may use the watercourses, but there are no other records for the Park.

Amphibians & Reptiles

Common name	Species name in Latin	<u>Importance</u>		
		International / European	National	Regional / Local
Common smooth newt	Triturus vulgaris	*		
Common lizard	Lacerta vivipara	*	*	
Frog	Rana temporaria	*	*	
Great Crested Newt	Triturus cristatus	*	*UKBAP	*KBAP
Toad	Bufo bufo	*	*UKBAP	
Grass Snake	Natrix natrix	*	*UKBAP	
Slow worm	Anguis fragilis	*	*UKBAP	