

Leybourne Lakes Country Park Management Plan 2017 - 2021



Consultation Draft



Foreword

Since its creation in 2004, Leybourne Lakes Country Park has developed a reputation as a well used, well maintained and valued facility. Previous years have seen the development of a children's play area, play trail, and pond dipping platform alongside the enhancement of the park's wildlife with tree planting, control of invasive species and the recent development of a new wildflower meadow. These improvements have been enjoyed by an increasing number of visitors to the park and new activities and events including parkrun, now take place.

The success and continued development of the park has been recognised by the National Green Flag Award which has been achieved annually for more than 10 consecutive years. The park has also been recognised as an Accredited Country Park. These awards are testament to the staff and local volunteers that give their time to support Leybourne Lakes Country Park.

This management plan is the fourth consecutive plan for the park and comes at a time when the park is well established though faces increased pressures and challenges. As reflected across the country, local authorities are having to make difficult decisions in challenging financial times and every service area will be affected. In regard to its country parks, Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council is committed to preserving these valued public assets and will need to consider their financial sustainability moving forward.

This new management plan embraces this challenge and sets out a target for the park to be, operationally, cost neutral within the next five years. The council will need to look at new ideas and initiatives in future years with potentially the most exciting being the development of a new lakeside facility with café and water-sports centre. It will, however, also be essential that the park develops in a sensitive manner and reflects the needs of the local and wider community including, local residents, visitors to the park, local councillors and resident wildlife.

With challenging times, comes creative ideas and the park will need to embrace these to ensure it continues to prosper in the coming years.

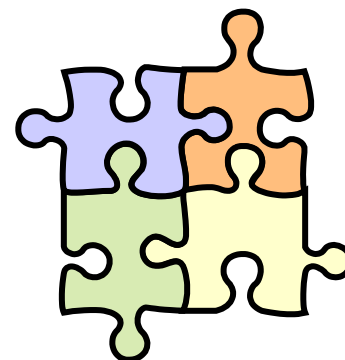
Cllr Mrs Maria Heslop
Cabinet Member for Community Services

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 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.



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Acknowledgements

All those consulted about the Plan.

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

Other documents referred to in this plan

Ecological Baseline Report 1999 (for Leybourne Lakes Country Park)

Ranger Led Activities

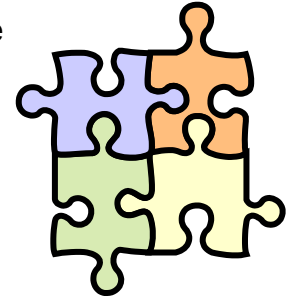
Market Survey Leybourne Lakes Country Park 2015

Water Safety Strategy Leybourne Lakes Country Park

Wildlife Action Plan 2013-2016 (for Leybourne Lakes Country Park)

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 Leybourne Lakes Country Park and provides details of the current facilities and their management.



1.0 – Introduction/ background to Leybourne Lakes Country Park

Opened in 2004, Leybourne Lakes Country Park (LLCP) covers an area of approximately 93 hectares (230 acres) forming part of the land north of the M20 which separates the built up areas of Snodland, Larkfield and New Hythe (**see Appendix 1**) and has the North Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty to the east. It encompasses a range of habitats including established lakes, grasslands, wildflower meadow, dense scrub, the Mill Stream, hedgerows and woodlands.

The park is well used by the local community for dog walking, cycling, orienteering, picnics, observation of wildlife and other informal recreational activities. Parkrun was introduced in 2015. Windsurfing, triathlon, canoeing, small boat sailing and scuba diving are carried out on the 'Ocean Lake' and regulated fishing is also a popular activity throughout the park. The park now attracts an estimated 70,000 visitors a year. The site is owned and managed by Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council in partnership with East Malling & Larkfield Parish Council and Snodland Town Council.

In 2007 Leybourne Lakes Country Park was first awarded the Green Flag Award and has retained the annual award ever since.

The park became an 'accredited country park' in 2011 under Natural England's scheme.

The role of the management plan – This is the forth five-year management plan for the park which starts in 2017. The plan has been created to give direction to the future management of the park for both the public and the Council. It is intended that this document is 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.

The overall aim – To provide a park that is financially sustainable, offers a welcoming place for recreational use that is compatible with its nature conservation features, ensuring the site's integrity is maintained for the benefit of the local community. A balance is to be achieved between all key elements and none shall, within reason, dominate others.

Policy context – This Plan has also been developed to take into account the local policy/guidance listed in **Table 1**.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

This includes the councils Vision and Core Values, for example:

The Councils vision for the next three years (2017-2019) is: To be a financially sustainable Council that delivers good value services, provides strong and clear leadership and, with our partners, addresses the needs of our Borough. We will be guided in the delivery of the above vision by the following Core Values: Taking a business-like approach; Promoting Fairness; Embracing Effective Partnership Working; Valuing our environment and encouraging sustainable growth. This is a summary of the Core Values, more details can be found in the Council's Corporate Strategy.

Table 1: List of policy guidance

Policy or Guidance Documentation
Council's Corporate Strategy
Savings and Transformation Strategy
Standards of the Green Flag Award Scheme
Standards of the Country Park Accreditation Scheme
Leybourne Lakes Country Park Water Safety Strategy
Open Space Strategy
Tree Safety Strategy
Local Play Strategy
Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council Local Development Framework/ Local Plan

The Green Flag Award – This is the national award scheme now organised by the Green Flag Award consortium setting the minimum standard for the quality for green spaces of all types. To find out more see their website www.greenflagaward.co.uk The plan has been written using the Green Flag Award criteria which are used to judge the award.

- A welcoming place
- Healthy, safe and secure
- Well maintained and clean
- Environmental management
- Management of biodiversity landscape and heritage
- Community involvement
- Marketing & communication
- Management



There is some crossover between the award criteria and this should be considered when reading the document.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Country Park Accreditation Scheme –

Setup in 2009 by the government body 'Natural England', the scheme aims to 'identify and recognise those sites that deliver the core facilities and services expected of country parks'. The judging criteria for this Scheme (see list below) are all evidence based

and are similar to the Green Flag Award. One key element is having a management plan; and so this plan has also been tailored to meet needs of the Scheme; this will also give us some new criteria to drive us forward, more details can be found on the government website www.gov.uk/government/publications/accredited-country-parks-in-england



- Area
- Accessibility
- Character
- Facilities
- Links to local communities and neighbourhoods
- Links to the wider countryside
- Management
- Activities
- Information and interpretation

The evaluation overleaf considers 'where we are now', using the Green Flag Award criteria as headings, but as it is closely related also incorporates the criteria for the Country Park Accreditation Scheme.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Part 1 - Where are we now?

2.0 – A Welcoming place

Location – The park is located in the parishes of East Malling & Larkfield and Snodland (see **Appendix 1**).

Ordnance Survey National Grid reference (main entrance):
TQ 697605

Main entrance postcode: ME6 5LB (for SatNav this takes you the general location the nearest roundabout.) (Use postcode ME20 6AA for post).



Entrances – All vehicular and pedestrian access points have been highlighted on the Master Plan (**Appendix 2**).

Land use – Internal land use can be found within compartment descriptions (see **section 9.0**) or alternatively, on the Master Plan (see **Appendix 2**). Externally the site is surrounded by residential properties, with Larkfield Trading Estate to the south-east, and the Rochester to Maidstone railway line to the east. Ham Hill waste water treatment works is to the north.

Accessibility – Many of the paths and entrances (**Appendix 2**) are suitable for wheelchairs and buggies (see **Appendix 3**). An Access Audit was carried out at the park by Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council's Access Officer in 2016. The resulting Action Plan (**Appendix 4**) is currently being implemented.

Access by foot and bicycle – All 15 of the park's entrances are suitable for pedestrians and cyclists (see **Appendix 2 & 3** for entrance locations). There are three pedestrian crossings into the park; one at the Ham Hill Roundabout on A228, one on the Gig Hill/ Leybourne Way junction and one opposite Tesco's on Leybourne Way. There are also a number of Public Right of Ways (PROWs) to and through the park including MR78, MR99, MR84 and MR88 (**Appendix 5**).



Access by bus – The Arriva 71 (from Snodland and Maidstone) and the 541 New Enterprise Coaches (from East Malling and Kings Kings Hill) bus services stop outside the park in Leybourne Way and run up to every 10 minutes, but these may change. For up to date details of bus stops and times see the website www.travelinesoutheast.org.uk



Access by rail – The park is just five minutes' walk from either Snodland train station or New Hythe train station, which are both on the Maidstone to Strood line.

Access by road – The main car park is situated just off the A228 at the Ham Hill roundabout in Snodland (two minutes' drive from junction 4 of the M20 or ten

Part 1 - Where are we now?

minutes drive from junction 2 of the M2). Country park brown directional signs are placed at the Ham Hill roundabout on the A228.

The car park is open between 7.30am and around dusk (between 4.30pm and 9pm, depending on the time of year). There are signs at the entrance to the car park indicating the current closing time.



Links to the wider countryside – The park has a number of footpaths that lead out into the wider countryside and users are encouraged to explore the footpaths on the public rights of way network.

Formal recreation – The park is used for a number of sports including windsurfing, scuba diving; canoeing, sailing, angling and triathlon open water swimming (see **section 7.0** - Community Involvement for more details). These are operated by the Park's on-site concessions which are outlined in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: List of concessions

Concessions	Season of Use
Catering	Weekends and bank holidays all year round and week days during summer school holidays
Freemasons Arms Angling Club (at Sand Pond)	Year round
Water Sports Centre (Windsurfing, canoeing, sailing swimming events, and diving)	May to September open everyday October to March open at weekends and on Tuesdays for diving
Medway Valley Fisheries (all other lakes apart from the conservation area) www.medwayvalley.com	All year round
Ocean Lake Triathlon	April - September on Wednesdays and Saturdays
Parkrun (run around the park)	Year round Saturday morning
Strikers Angling Club (at Reed Pond)	Year round

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Informal recreation – The park is well used by the local community and has:

- Children’s play area and wildlife play trail
- An interactive circular walk
- Many hard surfaced paths for all ability walking, as well as many grassland paths
- Health Walks Scheme (see **section 7.0** for more details)
- Picnic areas and benches
- Opportunities to improve understanding of the natural world

Catering – A mobile cafeteria service operates core hours of 11am to 3pm every weekend and bank holiday throughout the year. These hours are extended during the summer months. The catering service is weather permitting.



Toilets – Male and female toilets with baby change facilities and disabled toilets are located in the main car park.



Seating – The park contains a large number of seats and picnic benches, many of which have been donated by members of the public. The leaflet ‘How to sponsor a seat’ is available from the Rangers’ Office or www.tmbc.gov.uk or by email leisure.services@tmbc.gov.uk.



Part 1 - Where are we now?

Part 1 - Where are we now?

3.0 – Healthy, safe & secure

For visitors to enjoy their visit to the country park, they must feel safe and secure when using it. The 2015 visitor survey showed 83% of visitors were satisfied with the safety and security of the park. To maintain and improve on this level of satisfaction, the park has a range of initiatives which are outlined below.

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. The park also has a Health and Safety Code of Practice for staff.

Risk assessments – The Council has a suite of generic risk assessments applicable to the park and specific risk assessments are sought from individual contractors and event organisers. See examples in **Appendix 6**.

Workplace health and safety inspection – The park has a routine annual inspection carried out by the Council's Health and Safety Officer to check on aspects of health and safety.

Ranger team – A Ranger Team based at the park patrol the park on a regular basis, providing an on-site presence. The Rangers also carry out a variety of other tasks including enforcement of dog and litter control and liaising with the public. The ranger team are uniformed so that they can easily be identified by the public. For a summary of the roles and responsibilities of the Ranger team see **section 9.0**.

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.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – This is issued to staff and supplied to volunteers as identified within risk assessments. Contractors must also supply PPE to their staff as identified within their own risk assessments; this aspect is also monitored by council staff.

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 adjacent to its outdoor leisure sites. From this, a site-specific Water Safety Strategy was developed for the park; both of these documents were written working with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA). The park's Water Safety Strategy contains initiatives including talks with local schools, water safety leaflets and enforcement patrols during warm weather. For the park's Water Safety Strategy and further advice on water safety including educational resources please visit www.tmbc.gov.uk/watersafety.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Children's play area – The play area consists of a play trail, with a multi play unit for young children, and climbing frame for older children; the equipment is all wooden; with picnic tables and seating for adult carers. See **Table 3** for maintenance details.



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

Civil and environmental enforcement officers – These officers patrol the parks and can issue penalty notices for parking contraventions, littering and dog fouling.

Close Circuit Television – This is installed in and around the main car park, rangers office and children's play area.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

4.0 - Well maintained and clean

Grounds maintenance – The Ranger Team are responsible for all aspects of the country park's cleanliness and maintenance. Tasks are either carried out directly by the Ranger Team or they monitor contractors carrying out the work on our behalf. **Table 3** highlights the key maintenance and management tasks.

Table 3: Grounds maintenance

Task	Description of Operations	Ranger team or contractor
Litter control	All litter bins are checked and emptied on a daily basis and any litter found during patrols of the site is removed. The collection of this litter and removal from the site is weekly. Enforcement fines for littering can be issued by various officers.	Ranger Team and Countryside Group
Fly tipping and posters	Removed as seen during routine monitoring of the site. Enforcement letters sent out to offenders if required. The waste services contractor is used for large or contaminated fly tips.	Ranger Team, Waste Services and Veolia Environmental Services
Dog control	Dog bins are emptied once a week. The Environmental Enforcement Officers and Rangers are all able to carry out enforcement. Clearance of fouling, 'responsible dog ownership' events – 'Bag & Flag Days' and 'enforcement days' are all regularly carried out in the park.	Veolia Environmental Services, Ranger Team and Ward Security, Waste Services
Pest control	A number of pest control units are on site at high use locations to ensure rodent activity is controlled by contractor.	Monitor Pest Control
Graffiti	Graffiti is controlled by prompt painting over or removal. The Council has targets to remove offensive graffiti within 48 hours and other graffiti within 28 days.	Veolia Environmental Services and Ranger Team
Park furniture	All park benches and bins are checked, and re-painted annually if required by the Rangers with assistance from volunteers.	Ranger Team
Toilets (Cleanliness)	Toilets opened at dawn (6.30am) and closed at dusk (9pm) (April to October) or 4.30pm (November to March) by contractor. Toilets are cleaned and re-stocked twice a day in summer and once in winter by contractor. The divers' and anglers' toilet in divers' car park is cleaned and re-stocked weekly.	Specialist Hygiene Services. Ranger Team
Surface water drains	De-silt catchment pits in drains on a regular basis, to prevent blockages.	Ranger Team

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Maintenance of building and assets - The Council has a planned programme for maintenance work that is carried by the Council's Property Services department. This includes aspects such as internal and external decoration, routine maintenance, servicing and urgent repairs. A wide range of assets make up the infrastructure of the park, and these are listed in **Appendix 7**.

Table 4: Building and asset management

Task	Description of task	Ranger Team / Contractor
Toilets (water quality)	Toilets' eco-plant checked and tested quarterly for the quality of water discharge. Removal of waste from eco-plant every six months or more often if required.	Ranger team. Removal of waste by Atac Environmental Solutions.
	Legionella control water checks for legionella management.	Ranger Team and Envirocure Ltd
Rangers' Office, garage and compound	Weekly visual check and full quarterly checks of the safety of the facilities. Maintenance of the building is incorporated within the TMBC's Building Repairs budget	Ranger Team. Maintenance arranged through TMBC's Property Services.
	Equipment stored in garage checked prior to each use and a full quarterly check. Repairs and maintenance undertaken as required.	Ranger Team. Repairs and maintenance carried out by the ranger team if possible or an appropriate contractor.
	All electrical equipment is PAT tested prior to use and then every 1-4 years depending on the item's category or risk.	TMBC's Information Technology services
	John Deere E-Gator checked prior to every use, as well as weekly and quarterly checks. Repairs and maintenance undertaken as required.	Ranger Team. Repairs and maintenance carried out by the ranger team if possible or an appropriate contractor.
	Water temperature checks for legionella management - monthly	Ranger Team
Water Sports Centre	Water sports cabins, toilet and storage maintained as required.	Water Sports Concession
	Triathlon storage maintained as required.	Ocean Lake Triathlon Club
Mobile café	Café maintained as required.	Catering Concession
	Food hygiene inspection	TMBC's Environmental Health department
Park furniture	Weekly visual check and full quarterly checks. Repair and maintenance as required.	Ranger Team

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Task	Description of task	Ranger Team / Contractor
Playground maintenance	Play area and play trail inspected weekly	Ranger Team
	Annual Playground inspection	Contractor
	Repairs undertaken as required	Contractor
	Replacement of play equipment when needed is part of the Council's capital renewals scheme	Leisure Services Officer/ Ranger Team
Car parks	Weekly visual check and full quarterly checks	Ranger Team and TMBC's Transportation Services.
	Main car park gates open daily at 7.30am and close around dusk	Contractor
	CCTV and alarm system maintenance	Contractor
Bridges	All bridges are owned and maintained by TMBC except one bridge on Public Right of Way (PRoW) number MR 84 over the Mill Stream which is owned by KCC. Weekly visual check and full quarterly checks. Repairs and maintenance undertaken as required or reported to the bridge owner	Ranger Team. Repairs and maintenance carried out by contractor.
Paths	The PROW's (MR99, MR78, MR84 and MR88) that run through the site and other paths are maintained by TMBC. Weekly visual check and full quarterly checks. Repairs and maintenance undertaken as required.	Ranger Team and Kent County Council. Repairs and maintenance carried out by contractor.



Part 1 - Where are we now?

Maintenance of habitats and landscape – The country park’s natural assets such as its lakes, ponds, hedgerows, woodland, scrubland, stream and drainage ditches require programmed monitoring and maintenance. **Table 5** below notes this programme of works.

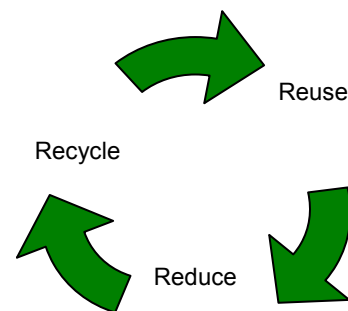
Table 5: Maintenance of habitats and landscape

Task	Description of task	Ranger Team / Contractor
Lakes and ponds	Weekly visual check. Further investigative tests carried out if required e.g. pollution event.	Ranger Team and TMBC’s Environmental Health Department if required.
	Lake cleared of litter, floating debris and trees, as required.	Ranger Team. Contractors where required.
	Fishing swims checked quarterly and maintained as required.	Ranger Team and angling licensee
	Lake edge vegetation maintained to reduce unauthorised lake access as part of Water Safety Strategy.	Ranger Team
Mill Stream	Maintained annually, with no more than 25% of reeds / vegetation removed in any one year.	Environment Agency
	Stream cleared of litter, floating debris and trees, as required.	Ranger Team and Environment Agency
Internal drainage ditches	Ditches are maintained annually, with no more than 25% of reeds / vegetation removed in any one year.	Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board
	Ditches cleared of litter, floating debris and trees, as required.	Ranger Team and Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board
Grasslands / scrubland	Designated grasslands have one third of its area cut (and collected) annually on a three year rotation.	Contractor
	A management strip (1 metre strip either side of the path) is cut monthly.	Contractor
	Remove scrub annually in rotation around grasslands in the autumn/ winter to prevent scrub taking over.	Contractor, Ranger Team, Volunteers
	Monitor orchid populations and scarify soil to encourage orchids if required.	Rangers
Hedges	Leybourne Way cut annually between October and February.	Contractor
Trees and woodland	Mature trees are inspected annually	Ranger Team (basic inspections) and Contractor (expert inspections)
	Identified tree works carried out on a priority basis.	Ranger Team and contractor

Part 1 - Where are we now?

5.0 – Environmental management

Corporate policy – The Council has a number of documents on sustainability including a Sustainable Procurement Policy; technical guidance and; also takes into consideration the Council's biodiversity duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. The Plan has been written in accordance with the Council's Corporate Purchasing Policy.



Procurement – The Council's contractors are encouraged to purchase materials and vehicles with the lowest impact on the environment. The use of electric vehicles, low noise and low sulphur fuels will always be considered by the Council.

Electric vehicle – The park has an electric John Deere E-Gator for use on the site. The vehicle emits no pollution and requires minimal maintenance.



Chemical use – Chemical usage is vetted and is kept to a minimum. Alternative methods of pesticide control are always considered and remain under annual review. A limited number of chemicals are used at the park by licensed pesticide operators for weeds, as disinfectants and for graffiti removal. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health and Risk Assessments are carried out, and kept on file as necessary. A summary of the chemical types 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. 100% of the green waste generated on site is recycled. As the park is in a flood plain it not possible to compost green waste on site.

Timber – From the Council's Sustainable Procurement Policy - any timber and wood products used should carry the Forestry Stewardship Council trademark, or equivalent internationally recognised certification of good forestry management.

Paper - Reducing paper use, by making information about the park available via the Council's website. Air hand-driers are also used in the toilets.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Path construction – The crushed limestone used in path construction, is sourced from local quarries in order to minimise transport costs and laid by local contractors.

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.

Travel – The public are encouraged to visit the park by bus, bicycle or on foot, as highlighted within the Park Guide and on the website. In the 2015 visitor survey of the park one in five people (22%) walked and more than one in ten cycled (16%).

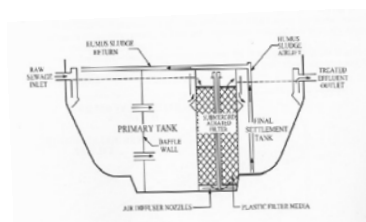


Energy efficiency – Water use is minimal with taps that switch off automatically and Watergate units in the toilets. Water saving devices have been installed to all toilet cisterns and urinals.

Meter readings for all electricity and water usage 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. All external building lights are low energy usage.

Air quality and noise – The mobile cafeteria service operates on site with its own electricity supply to eliminate the noise and pollution caused from a generator.

Sewage disposal – The park is not connected to mains drainage. The sewage system uses a packaged sewage eco-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. The design of the eco-plant is shown opposite.



Renewable supply chains – Wherever practical packaging and storage materials used by our contractors like wooden pallets are minimised, recycled or reused.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

6.0 – Management of biodiversity, landscape and heritage

Site history – The country park is part of an extensive area of former sand and gravel workings that forms the Strategic Gap, separating the settlement of Snodland to the North and New Hythe to the South. Sand and gravel was extracted from the site by several mineral extraction companies between 1946 and 1977. The landscape is therefore essentially ‘man made’ with landscaping and planting having taken place as part of the restoration proposals in the late 1970s.

Since the abandonment of the gravel workings, natural colonisation has resulted in a range of semi-natural habitats that support a wide variety of flora, fauna. The nature conservation and recreational value of the site, in particular the water bodies, has therefore increased, resulting in much of the site being designated as a Local Wildlife Site (previously known as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)) and an Area of Local Landscape Importance (ALLI) in the Tonbridge & Malling Borough’s Local Development Framework.

The idea of a country park at the site had always been a long held ambition of Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council and in the late 1990s a major step forward was achieved towards this. The Borough Council’s adopted Local Plan indicated that a less sensitive part of the site could be suitable for some housing development, provided that the remainder could be developed into a country park and transferred into public ownership.

In May 2000, Berkeley Homes bought the site and invested £2.8 million in regenerating the site in collaboration with the Council. Both the Council and Berkeley Homes worked closely with experts such as Natural England (previously English Nature), the Environment Agency and Kent Wildlife Trust to make the Park more accessible to the public while ensuring that the Park’s natural assets and wildlife were preserved.

Berkeley Homes transferred the land to the Council and the Country Park was officially opened on 11 September 2004.

Habitat and landscape structure – The lakes are colonised by a range of aquatic and emergent plants and are important for wintering and breeding waterfowl and waders. The degree of flora and fauna diversity within the lakes generally correlates with the length of time since mineral extraction ceased, and is affected by the type of activity, timing and the level of human use that the lakes are subjected to (e.g. fishing, windsurfing, canoeing, scuba diving, etc.). The largest lake on the site, the Ocean Lake, is used by over-wintering birds but has the least ecological interest as it was the last lake to be excavated, and is subject to the greatest level of human disturbance.



Part 1 - Where are we now?

Lakes and ponds – There are eight lakes and ponds in the Park from the Dipping Pond which is just ½ hectare in size to the Ocean Lake which holds enough water to fill 120 Olympic sized swimming pools. The characteristics and flora species composition of each lake or pond are in **Appendix 9**. The location of the lakes and ponds are shown in **Appendix 2**.



Grasslands – There are several distinct grassland areas within the site including a wildflower meadow. They are successional grasslands where natural colonisation has taken place on bare ground or re-seeded swards have dominated the site since mineral extraction. Such grasslands have not attained the species composition of ancient semi-natural grasslands, although they already contain some species characteristic of such grasslands.



Stream – The Mill Stream runs from West to East across the Northern part of the site. It originates from springs in the West and South (Trottscliffe and West Malling) and also serves as an outflow from the chain of lakes to the South West of the site. As the stream travels through the Park it widens from two metres to eight metres and contains fast flowing, normally clear water.

Hedgerow – There is one distinct mixed species hedgerow on the site running along the Southern boundary adjacent to Leybourne Way. There are also new hedgerows being formed by hedge laying and a new planting scheme to connect the habitats.



Trees – Tree species within the Park include Alder, Ash, Sycamore, Horse Chestnut, Silver Birch, White Willow, Corkscrew Willow, Pussy Willow, Grey Willow, Crack Willow and Almond Willow. These tree species overshadow a shrub understorey typified by Bramble, Buddleia, Dogwood, Hazel, Hawthorn, Broom, Crab Apple, Dog rose, Elder and Ivy. More information about which trees are present can be found in **Appendix 9**.

Surveys – The surveying of habitat characteristics along with identification of flora and fauna in the Park has been carried out since 1999 when the Ecological Baseline Report for the site was produced. Since the Park opened in 2004, wildlife surveys are carried out annually to monitor the species present in the park. The surveys have shown a large number of species with some notable and protected species such as the Bittern, Nightingale and Water vole. From 2007 to 2014, a local wildlife expert, Eric Philps identified and recorded flora and fauna species and has identified over 1,000 species. In 2012, a Wildlife Action Plan (2013-2016), was commissioned and much of the content has now been incorporated into this plan.

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Habitats of importance – The habitats present in the park are managed in harmony with recreation and visitor management. The park has a good variety of habitats and the management of the park aims to protect and enhance this established environment. **Table 6** notes their importance to the Park locally and nationally.

The protection and enhancement of these habitats have been incorporated within the objectives set out later in this plan. Priority Species and Habitat Action Plans can be found on the Kent Biodiversity Action Plan (Kent BAP) website at www.kentbap.org.uk and for the UK (UK BAP) on the JNCC website and should be referred to when managing the Park. Information can also be found on the Master Plan (**Appendix 2**); within the Management section in the compartment descriptions and; in the Five-year Work Programme.



Table 6: Key habitat types present within the park

Habitat Type	<u>Importance</u>			
	International/ European	National	Regional/ Local	Approx. Area of the park
Hedgerows			*	1%
Dense Scrub		*	*	4%
Grassland			*	15%
Trees			*	5%
Running water (Mill Stream)			*	5%
Lakes/Standing Water			*	60%
Marsh/Wetland			*	5%
Reed Bed		**	*	5%

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

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Species present in the park – A full list of the species present in the park can be found at **Appendix 9**. The species listed in **Table 7** have been identified as having particular importance in the park. Given the wide range of species present and that many are indicators of high quality habitats, the park is an important area for nature conservation within the borough.

Table 7: Key species present within the park

Common Name	International/ European	National	Regional/ Local	Habitat notes
BIRDS				
Bullfinch		**	* Kent BAP	
Cetti's Warbler	*			Dense scrub, - breeding
Chiffchaff	*			Woods and scrub - breeding
Gadwall Duck	****	*		Lakes
Great Bittern	****	****	* Kent BAP	Reed beds
Kingfisher	***	**		Running water
Lapwing	***	***	* Kent BAP	Wetlands
Linnet	****		* Kent BAP	Scrub and grassland
Little Egret	****			Shallow wetlands
Little Ringed Plover	****	*		Wetlands
Moorhen	****			Lakes and wetlands
Nightingale	**	*	* Kent BAP	Breeding - in woodland (coppice) and scrub
Pochard Duck	****	*		Lakes
Reed Bunting	**	***	* Kent BAP	Wetlands

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Common Name	International/ European	National	Regional/ Local	Habitat notes
BIRDS (Cont.)				
Sedge Warbler	*			Reed beds - breeding
Shoveler Duck	****	*		Wetlands
Smew Duck	****	*		Lakes
Song Thrush	**	*	* Kent BAP	Grassland
Whooper Swan	****	*		Lakes
Turtle Dove	**	***		Arable and hedges
Whitethroat (common)	*			Scrub - breeding
PLANTS				
Early Marsh Orchid	*			Wetlands
Great Water Parsnip		*** * UK BAP		Wetlands
INSECTS				
A Beetle Ophonus puncticollis		**		Lakeshores, woodland and hedgerows
Banded Damoiselle	*			Wetlands
Black-tailed Skimmer Dragonfly	*			Open water and bare ground
Blue tailed Damselfly	*			Rivers and streams
Brown Hawker Dragonfly	*			Wetlands

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Common Name	International/ European	National	Regional / Local	Habitat notes
INSECTS (Cont.)				
Cinnabar Moth		** UK BAP		Grassland, ragwort plant
Common Darter Dragonfly	*			Rivers and streams
Drab Wood Soldierfly		*		Rotting wood, Popular trees
Emperor Dragonfly	*			Wetlands
Four Spotted Hawker Dragonfly	*	*		Wetlands
Great Pond Snail	*			Rivers and streams
Leaches Bithynia	*			Running water
Ruddy Darter Dragonfly	*	*		Rivers and streams
Shaded Broad-bar moth		*		Grassland
Stage Beetle	**	*** UK BAP		Woodland deadwood
White legged Damselfly	*			Wetlands
MAMMALS				
Daubentons Bat	*****	*		Lakes, ponds, and woodlands
Hedgehog	**	** UK BAP		Scrub, and grassland
Leisler's Bat	*****	*		Woodland, roost in buildings and trees

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Common Name	International/ European	National	Regional/ Local	Habitat notes
MAMMALS (cont.)				
Noctule Bat	*****	*** UK BAP		Woodland, rivers. Maybe under recorded.
Pipistrelle Bat	*****	***	* Kent BAP	Woodland, and farmland
Water Vole	*	*** UK BAP	* Kent BAP	Running water
Whiskered Bat	*****	*		Trees, woodland
Weasel	**			Woodland, hedgerows, grassland
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES				
Common Toad	**	*** UK BAP	* Kent BAP	Ponds, wetlands
Grass snake	**	** UK BAP		Rivers/ wet ditches, rough grassland
Palmate Newt	**	*		Ponds, wetlands
Slow Worm	*	*** UK BAP		Scrub, hedgerows, woodland edge, long grass
Smooth Newt	**	*		Ponds, wetlands
FISH				
Eel European	**	** UK BAP		Running water

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Topography features and soils – The park lies at a height of approximately 5-10 metres above mean sea level. The land is essentially flat with an underlying geology of Folkstone Beds, being Folkstone Sand. Soil types are very mixed with some 512e Block (chalky drift), 571e Fyfield (Cretaceous and Jurassic loam sand), 712b (Drenchwort Jurassic and cretaceous clay) and 813d Flatbury (river alluvium). Much of the sand content is likely to have been excavated and removed, disturbed or moved during the period of mineral extraction. Due to the high water table these excavated areas have mainly flooded and form the various lakes now present at the site. Some of the site will be seasonally affected by ground water due to its low elevation, high water table and short distance from the river.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

7.0 – Community involvement

Visitor surveys – Carried out in 2005, 2010 and 2015; the objective is to profile visitors and provide information on visitor satisfaction, facilities and suggested improvements.



Key results of the last survey – Over 400 face-to-face interviews were completed with visitors of the Park in the summer of 2015. This includes club members using the site. A summary of the findings are detailed below:

- 98% of Park visitors were satisfied or very satisfied with their visit overall
- 50% of visitors enjoyed the park for a walk (including walking the dog)
- 38% of visitors visited once a week or more.
- 59% of visitors live within 5 miles of the park
- 63% knew that the Park holds the Green Flag Award

Most important features of the park were identified as:

- The play area
- Areas to walk the dog
- Somewhere to feed the birds

Typical responses from visitors were:

“Everything here is wonderful we are so lucky to have it on our doorstep”

“Such a lovely place, water is so peaceful”

“We love coming here it’s such a lovely area”

Possible improvements – One identified improvement outstripped seven of the other eight: Improved refreshment facilities and with a facility to potentially include a café, water sports centre and educational facilities together ranked as the most desirable improvement, with overall 85% of the respondents choosing one or both of those potentially related improvements. This finding strongly confirms the similar finding in previous surveys. Respondents were given an open opportunity to choose just one improvement that would make their visit to the park better. By far the most popular and twice as popular as any other improvement was the creation of a visitor centre combined with a café and improved refreshments.

Leybourne Lakes Country Park User Panel – The Leybourne Lakes Country Park User Panel was established in 2005 to enable the Council to consult with visitors and stakeholders on management issues within the Park. The Panel comprises interested

Part 1 - Where are we now?

members of the public, local councillors, conservation organisations, the water sports, angling and refreshments concessions and any other interested parties. 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.

Local parish / town councils – East Malling & Larkfield Parish Council and Snodland Town Council contribute to the maintenance and management of the park. As well as providing revenue funding, there are regular meetings with the Parish and Town Councils to raise enquiries and comment on the management of the Park.

Leybourne Lake Water Sports Centre – The park's water activities are contracted out. The Centre provides facilities for windsurfing, small boat sailing, scuba diving and canoeing. It has a diverse range of users including scouts, guides, families, students and schools. A resident triathlon club Ocean Lake Triathlon Club, meets weekly and holds monthly events at the park.



Angling – Four of the seven Park lakes can be fished through Medway Valley Fisheries (MVF), which boast a variety of carp, tench, pike, bream as well as other silver fish. Freemasons Arms Angling Society and Strikers Angling Society also run fishing clubs from the site on two further lakes. To ensure anglers use the lakes appropriately, all anglers must purchase a season ticket through one of the organisations.



Parkrun – This national scheme was introduced at the Park in October 2015. The scheme aims to encourage local people to run short distances each week. The concession is run by volunteers and there is no charge to take part. The 5k event takes place every Saturday morning at 9am and covers two laps of the Ocean Lake; they have a website at www.parkrun.org.uk/malling/

Volunteering – The Council encourages the involvement of volunteers, an initiative that has been keenly supported by the local community, with over 1,200 hours of volunteer hours worked each year. The park offers volunteer ranger opportunities where members of the public can either work alongside the ranger team or independently; or join the monthly Leybourne Lakes Volunteer Group. Partnerships with other organisations / groups complement our own resources and include Medway Valley Countryside Partnership's Thursday Action Group and Hadlow College student groups.

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Leybourne Lakes Country Park Volunteer Group and Volunteer Ranger Scheme – Originally started in 2005, the volunteer group of around 20 volunteers has been recruited. The monthly task days include a range of tasks such as 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. Regarded as a member of staff, a volunteer ranger has to go through the same application process as any member of staff. Applicants have to apply to become a volunteer ranger; references and a Disclosure Baring Service check are also required. An interview process follows, with successful applicants receiving a full induction and training. Our Volunteer Rangers are a valuable addition to the Ranger Team.



Thursday Action Group – Co-ordinated by the Medway Valley Countryside Partnership, this group has assisted by carrying out volunteer tasks on site including, construction of the dipping platforms, Himalayan Balsam pulling, ragwort digging, construction of lakeside steps, large area coppicing and lakeside revetment works.



Kent Wildlife Trust – Engaged as appropriate to advise on works where wildlife maybe disturbed.

Health Walks Scheme – The Walking for Health initiative encourages people to enjoy their local open spaces while socialising and getting or keeping fit. The Council's Healthy Living Team run two health walks, every Tuesday and Thursday, which are led by a group of trained volunteer walk leaders, with around 18,000 miles collectively walked every year. For more information visit www.tmbc.gov.uk email healthy.living@tmbc.gov.uk or call 01732 876077.



Fire brigade water rescue training – Larkfield Kent Fire & Rescue use the park to train their personnel. This has the advantage that the units become familiar with our park, should a rescue ever be necessary.

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Other partnerships – Other partnerships currently exist for example with the Local Police and Police Community Support Officers and the local community hold events at the park.

Ranger Led Activities – The Ranger Led Activities pack encourages the use of the park for local schools and youth organisations, with over 200 children taking part in Ranger Led Activities every year. As well as activities run by the Ranger team (see section 8.0 Marketing for more information), the pack also includes ideas for independent activities to do when visiting the park, as well as an example risk assessment and water safety poster.



Events – The Park is host to around 60 events throughout the year from triathlon races, a Wildlife Activity Day to Scout Water Weekend events, all of which encourages the use of the park by the local community. For more information on the events held at the park see section 8.0 Marketing or visit www.tmbc.gov.uk/LLCP

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 8: Timetable for consultation

Action	Timescale
Public Consultation – including all key stakeholders and councillors	June/ July 2017
TMBC – Communities Board to approve final Management Plan	November 2017
Adoption and publication of the Final Management Plan	Nov/Dec 2017

Copies of the Management Plan Consultation Draft were sent to:

- Stakeholders (see **Table 10**)
- All other interested persons

During the consultation period, this Management Plan was made available to view at the Council's offices at Kings Hill, Tonbridge Castle, Snodland Library, Larkfield Library and West Malling Library. The Plan was also available on the TMBC website at www.tmbc.gov.uk/LLCP. All comments on the Plan were considered by the Council and amendments made as required.

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8.0 – Marketing and communication

Publications – The Council markets the park as a local facility with the principal means of marketing being through: the leaflets; the Council’s website www.tmbc.gov.uk/LLCP (Leybourne Lakes Country Park webpages); photo calls; news releases; site notice boards; cross service publications; and event publications. All publications are available from Tonbridge Gateway at Tonbridge Castle, and on the Council’s website www.tmbc.gov.uk



Interpretation – To manage the park effectively, there is a need to communicate to the public, the Council will continue to do this using a variety of methods. In order to plan park’s interpretation and to improve access to information, the creation of an Interpretation and Marketing Plan, will be a key project within the Five-year Work Programme.



Marketing strategy aim – Encourage visitors to the country park from the local area using local press releases and articles, and the park website page, park leaflets, advertisement through activities for young people, volunteers and events. All marketing must be duly considered to ensure it is not detrimental to nature conservation interest of the site.

Country park website site – The Park’s webpage at www.tmbc.gov.uk/LLCP achieves over 8,000 visitors every year. The web pages give comprehensive details about the Park’s facilities and services including the water sports, fisheries and refreshments. There are sections on frequently asked questions and what is there to do? There is also information on children’s activities, park events and water safety.

Events & projects – Around 80 events, 12 volunteer task days and 104 Health Walks take place at the park every year. Some events and projects are organised by the Council, while others are run by local clubs and organisations. A list of typical events and projects held at the park every year are listed in **Table 9**.



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Table 9: Typical annual events and projects

Event / Project	Average number per year
Wildlife Activity Day (including pond dipping, nature trail, art workshop and mini-beast hunts)	1
Ranger Led Activities with schools, cubs and scouts, brownies and rainbows	8
Children's activities during Easter and Summer holidays for age 8-16 years	6
Night time walks (bat walks)	2
Bird watching walks, including Nightingale	6
Cub / Scout Water Weekends	5
Cub / Scout water day events	5
Health Walks (2 per week)	104
Leybourne Lake Volunteer Task Days	12
Parkrun	52
Medway Valley Countryside Partnership Task Days	2
Sponsored walks	2
Triathlon races	10

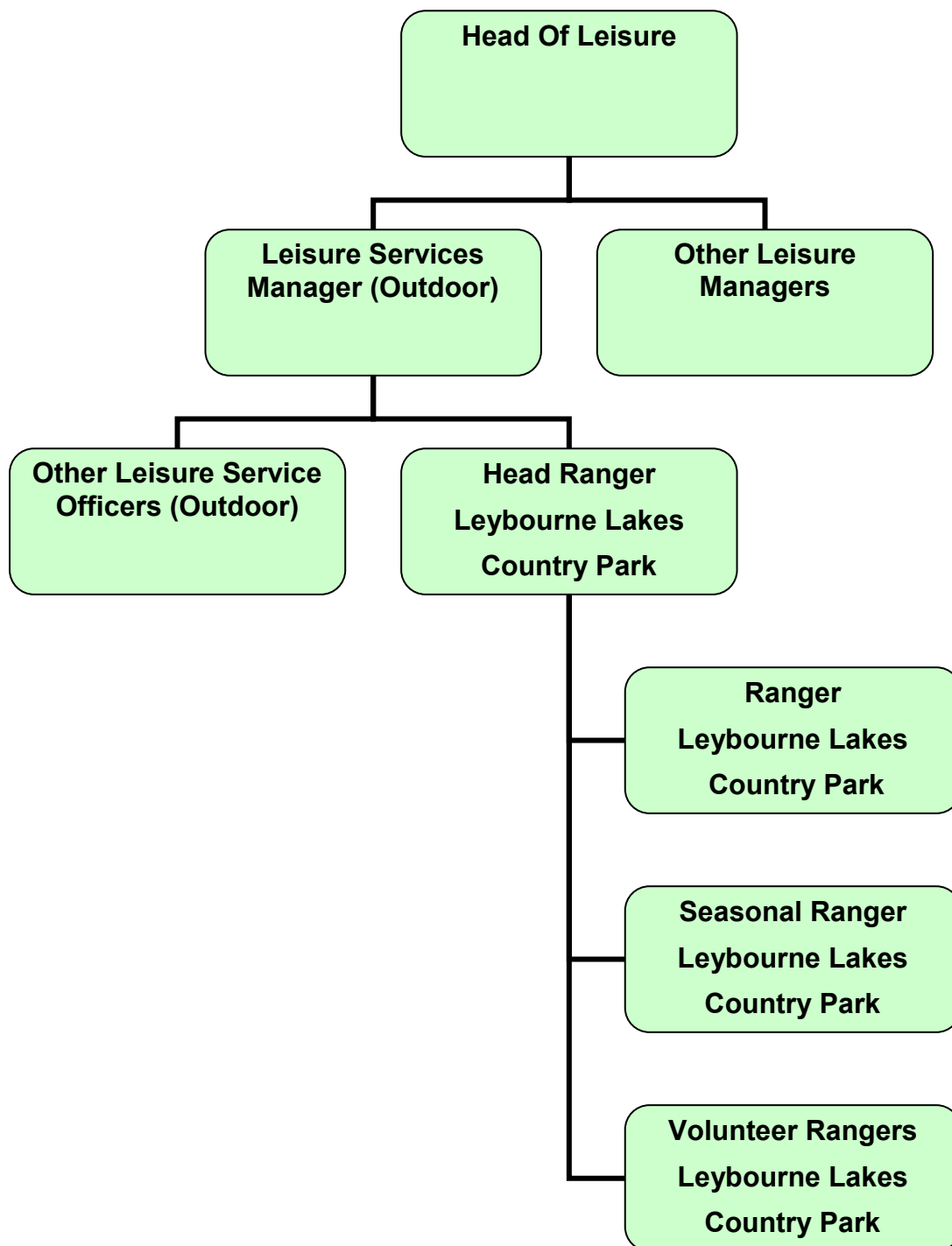


Part 1 - Where are we now?

9.0 - Management

Management structure – Major policy issues will be determined by the Council through recommendations made by the Communities and Housing Board, then endorsed by the Council's Cabinet, these are implemented by the Street Scene Leisure and Technical Services Directorate, Outdoor Leisure Section.

The Leisure Services' management structure is shown below:



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Ranger team –The Ranger Team is responsible for the day to day management of the park. Duties include public liaison, organisation and monitoring of park events, liaising with the local police, running Ranger Led Activities, enforcement of litter and dog fouling, regular monitoring of facilities, structures and equipment in the park and the management of volunteer conservation tasks and volunteer rangers.



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 .

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, equality and diversity training and health and safety training.

Volunteers also have opportunities to attend training courses. Volunteer groups are also trained / supervised for new tasks by the Ranger Team.

Contractors – A range of commercial companies and local organisations already contribute to the management of the site. See **section 4.0** for more information.

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 10**.

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Table 10: Stakeholders

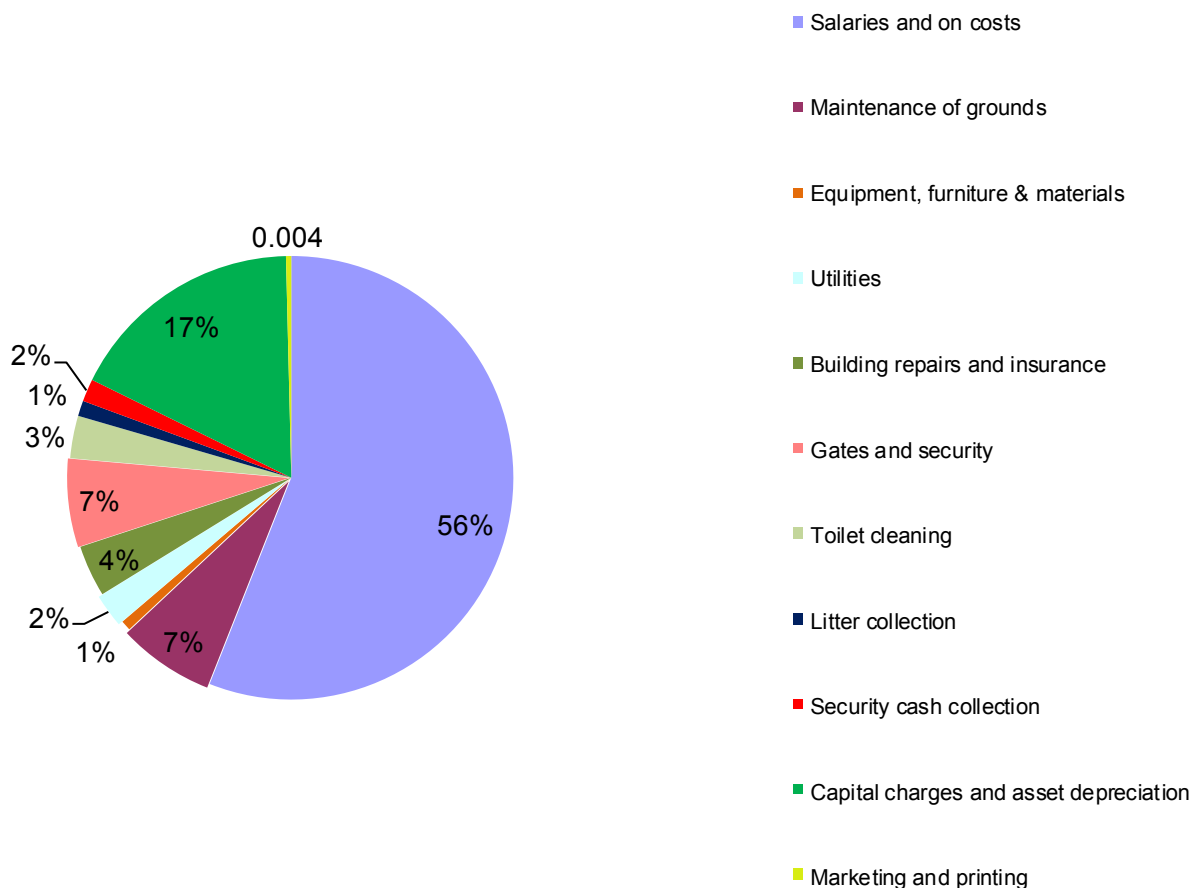
Stakeholders
East Malling & Larkfield Parish Council
Emergency services (Fire & Rescue, Police and Ambulance services)
Environment Agency (EA)
Freemasons Angling Club
Kent County Council – Countryside Access (formerly Public Rights of Way)
Kent Ornithological Society
Kent Wildlife Trust own the adjacent Holborough and Burham Marshes SSSI (East)
Leybourne Lakes Country Park User Panel (local residents, local councillors, conservation organisations, contractors, resident angling club)
Leybourne Lakes Country Park Volunteers (Volunteer Group and Volunteer Rangers)
Leybourne Lake Water Sports Centre
Local Parish and Borough Councillors
Local schools
Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board
Medway Valley Countryside Partnership
Medway Valley Fisheries
National Grid
Natural England (for accreditation as a Country Park)
Ocean Lake Triathlon Club
Network Rail
Parkrun
Police (mainly via the local Police Officers and Police Community Support Officers)
Snodland Town Council
Strikers Angling Club

Country park budget – Maintenance of the park is met through the Council’s Revenue Budget and is around £182,000 per annum. The budget provides for ground maintenance, running costs, repairs, administration and essential services. Income in the region of £68,000 is generated from rights over water; the mobile cafeteria concession; interest from the Section 106 commuted sum set aside for the park; contributions from East Malling & Larkfield Parish Council; Snodland Town Council and; car parking fees. This income recovers approximately 37% of the park’s expenditure, with a balance of approximately £114,000 per annum met by Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council. These figures are based on the 2016/17 Revenue Budget. The councils Savings and Transformation Strategy will influence in the outcomes of this plan with the aim of making the park financially sustainable during the next five years, see **Table 11** and Projects 4, 51, and 63. A breakdown of the park’s expenditure is shown on the next page. For more information on the park’s Revenue Budget see **Appendix 10**.

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A typical breakdown of annual revenue expenditure:

Expenditure for Leybourne Lakes Country Park



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

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 fund larger projects. Recent capital projects include the dipping platform, and divers lake entrance.

Investments – As stated earlier in the plan the park was developed as part of a land transfer from Barkeley Homes. As part this land transfer called a ‘Section 106 Agreement’, the Council received a developer contribution in two sums of money, one to support the annual maintenance costs and the other as a development fund. At present all this money is invested and earns interest (**Appendix 10**) which is offset against expenditure in the park. A small percentage of this original investment has already been spent, on capital projects over the years, but £741,000 remains invested. As interest rates are currently very low, the investment in recent years is not shown a very good

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return. An opportunity exist to reinvest part of the developer contribution in different way, which may achieve a better return on the investment.

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 pond dipping educational facility, which was funded from the Tesco ‘Bags Of Help’ scheme. Another example is the new meadow created as part of a wayleave agreement with funding assistance from South East Water.

Rules – We ask that park users observe some simple guidelines when visiting to ensure that the majority of peoples enjoyment is not unduly effected by a few.

Dog Control Orders – The following Orders were put in place in 2011 and are enforceable at the park: fouling of land by dogs; dogs on leads by direction; dog exclusion (in the children’s play area); dogs on leads (in designated areas); and maximum number of dogs per person - six.



Water safety rules – After the site-specific Water Safety Strategy was developed a number of site-specific recommendations were made including publishing information on water safety for users, and installing warning signs.

No unauthorised 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. Authorised open water scuba diving and swimming training is permitted through the Leybourne Lake Water Sports Centre (Ocean Lake Triathlon Club) following a successful induction.

No unauthorised boating – The public are not allowed to boat or launch small model boats on the lakes in the park. Authorised boating can take place through the Water Sports Centre and fishing club members may use a boat to retrieve snagged fishing line and a variety of other purposes.

No dogs in the lakes – it is recommended that dogs should not go into the lakes because Blue Green Alga is sometimes present; it also causes conflicts with angling, wildlife and bank erosion.

No unauthorised barbecues – In line with all the Councils public open spaces and to both reduce the likelihood of fires and for the convenience of other visitors, barbecues are not allowed in the park. On occasions, barbecues are permitted as part of an event where the risk of fire and the inconvenience to visitors and the ranger team has been shown to been minimised.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

No camping – The public is not allowed to camp in the park. (The only exception to this is for night fishing, where it is allowed for Angling Club members.)

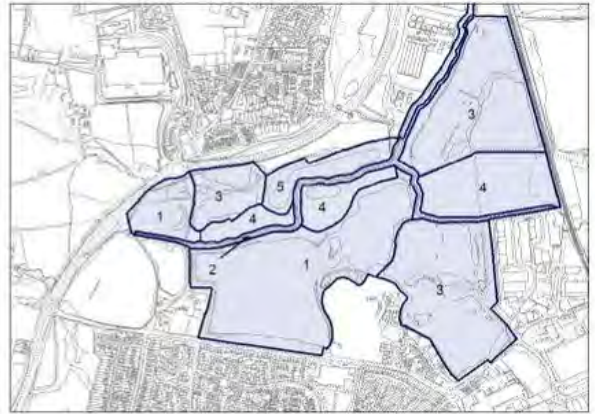
No motorbikes – Motor bikes are permitted in the designated car parks but are not permitted in any other areas of the park.

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

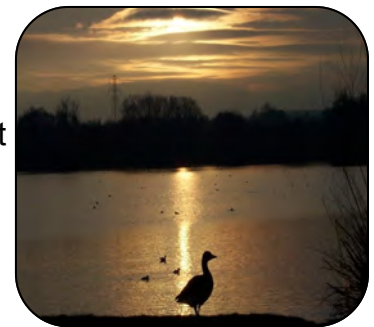
Part 1 - Where are we now?

Compartments

The park has been divided into five compartment types which reflects their different management needs and uses. The descriptions below outline the current condition and features of each of the five compartments. The location and numbers of compartments can be seen on the map.



Compartment 1 – (Ocean Lake) This is the main recreational area of the park including the Ocean Lake margins, play area, the main car park, toilet facilities and rangers office. This compartment is predominately managed for water sports including windsurfing, canoeing, angling and scuba diving, as well as informal recreation such as walking, children's play, refreshments, cycling and picnics. There is an Ocean Lake circular walk which is an interactive walk around the lake. Benches and picnic tables are situated where viewpoints have been created overlooking the lake.



Compartment 2 – (Mill Stream) Includes the drainage ditches as well as the Mill Stream that runs west to east through the park. Reed and weed clearance is undertaken by the Environment Agency for the Mill Stream and the Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board for the drainage ditches. Access to the stream and ditches is discouraged where possible, as streams are a haven for wildfowl and protected species such as the Water vole. There are also resident Kingfishers as well as regular sightings of the Little Egret and Grey Herons along the stream.



The bankside features include continuous semi emergent vegetation; and the banks themselves are stepped and sloped at around 45 degrees, which allows Water voles to burrow into the bank.



Part 1 - Where are we now?

Compartment 3 – (The fishing lakes) Incorporates Larkfield Lake, Railway Lake, Roaden Island Lake, and the Ocean Lake, the Sand Pond and Reed Pond and surrounding grounds. These lakes and ponds provide a sanctuary for wildlife and are managed to maintain the lakes high wildlife value. The fisheries are managed under licence. The lakes are used for both leisure angling and Carp fishing, they contain an array of fish species like Carp, Tench, Bream, Pike, Roach, Rudd and Perch.



Compartment 4 – (Meadows, grasslands, pond and scrub) The grasslands, meadows pond and scrub incorporate two flower rich grasslands, a shallow wetland area and scrubland. These areas are used for low key informal recreation, while providing suitable habitat for a wide range of species including the Nightingale. The grassland and meadows are used for Ranger Led Activities including nature discovery trails, mini-beast hunts and wildlife orienteering and the pond is used for pond dipping sessions. One of the meadows is a newly created wildflower meadow, measuring nearly 1.2 Hectares in size. This wildflower meadow contains species such as Lady's Bedstraw, Oxeye Daisy, Yellow Rattle, Ragged Robin, Field Scabious well as many others.



Compartment 5 – (Key 'conservation area') This is an area that has no public access **Appendix 11**, in an effort to increase the wildlife and biodiversity by minimising disturbance. During the establishment of the park, this wetland area was created with the intention to provide a suitable habitat for a variety of wildlife, especially more sensitive wildlife species. Minimal disturbance will further enhance the wildlife habitats and allow more wildlife species to establish. A mosaic of reed beds, wet scrub and open water is encouraged for over-wintering bird species and invertebrates. Two Tern rafts were installed by Medway Valley Countryside Partnership and the Ranger Team in spring 2007 to encourage Terns to the park. A Kingfisher nesting box was recently built into one of the banks to try to encourage Kingfishers to nest in this location, as they are regularly spotted patrolling the open water.



Part 1 - Where are we now?

10.0 – Constraints and strengths weakness opportunities & threats analysis

Limiting factors – Every facility has constraints on the management of the site and limitations to the services it can provide. The park's Management Aim, ensuring the site is a suitable home for a wide range of wildlife as well as providing an open space for recreation, fundamentally limits the activities and development that can take place in the park. The park also has the following constraints and limitations.

Water sports rights – There is a lease agreement for windsurfing, canoeing, sailing, swimming events and diving on the lakes. The current lease is for ten years it expires at the end of March 2022, but has a break clause in 2017.

Catering rights – There is a licence to provide refreshment facilities to Park visitors. The current licence is for four years and runs until 31 March 2017.

Angling rights – The current three licences run for five years and expire 31 March 2019. There are some restrictions on general public access to some areas of the Park see **Appendix 11**.

Environment Agency – Any works that are likely to affect the banks of any watercourse e.g. The Mill Stream. Hydrology and floodplain issues will require consent from the Environment Agency.

Drainage – Any new surface water drainage proposals required as part of the park proposals place an obligation on the owner to notify the Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board and the Environment Agency.

Public Rights of Way – All public rights of way must remain open and free of obstruction. Any public rights of way that traverse the site cannot be blocked, diverted or re-aligned without the authorisation from Kent County Council (see **Appendix 2** for public footpaths). No stiles, gates, bollards or any other barriers can be installed on Public Right of Ways (PRoWs) without prior authorisation of KCC. Legal obligations regarding PRoW must be adhered to. For designated Rights of Way see **Appendix 5**.

Size, shape and character of the site – The variety of habitats and high amount of open water limits the extent of land activities that may take place within the park. In parts of the site, the tranquillity of the park is interrupted by noise from vehicles travelling along Leybourne Way and intermittently by trains travelling on the railway line. Background noise from the A228 and M20 can be heard at times.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Budget – The park has its own revenue budget that covers the basic maintenance of the site. Income is raised through concessions for angling, water sports, cafeteria services and car parking but this only recovers approximately thirty-seven percent of the total revenue costs. Management, maintenance and development carried out within the park are therefore limited in relation to available funding.

National Grid – Two sets of overhead power lines traverse the park. This may limit tree planting and any new buildings and structures. Access for maintenance also must be provided, and so trees and scrub may be removed.

Site designations – The park is designated as a Strategic Gap and an Area of Local Landscape Importance (ALLI) in Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council's Local Development Framework. The park is also designated as a 'Local Wildlife Site' (Site Ref No TM30) (formerly known as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest). It is hoped that the wildlife importance of the park can be increased with the application for Local Nature Reserve status. Local Nature Reserve statutory status places a duty on the Council to consult Natural England about the Management Plan for the park.

Health and safety – The park has its own Health & Safety Plan, including Risk Assessments and a Water Safety Strategy. All staff, volunteers and contractors are expected to follow the health and safety guidelines at all times.

Wildlife protection legislation – Any works in the park, which may cause disturbance to protected habitats and species such as Bats, Water voles, Grass Snake, Eel and breeding birds, or wildflowers etc.; will have to comply with the relevant wildlife protection legislation. e.g. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations). See **Appendix 11** for Key Conservation Area.

Fisheries legislation – Fisheries operations including the transferring of fish, drag netting and the use of electro fishing or control of predatory species such as Eels and Pike will require the permission of the Environment Agency.

Statutory undertakers – Any new electricity, gas, water or telephone supplies will require authorisation by EDF Energy, British Gas Transco, South East Water and BT. Any foul drainage facilities proposed as part of the Visitor Facilities or elsewhere on the site will require authorisation from Southern Water Services. The above companies also have a right to maintain their services which are on the land, including a large water main maintained by South East Water.





Railway line – Any works proposed adjacent to the railway line will need to comply with Network Rail's comments/conditions.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Strengths weakness, opportunities & threats – Table 11 identifies the main strengths, weaknesses opportunities and threats at Leybourne Lakes Country Park.

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Table 11: Strengths Weakness, Opportunities & Threats

Strengths 	Weaknesses 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Flag Award & Country Park Accreditation • Community involvement • High level of customer satisfaction • High level of usage • Financial support from the local Parish and Town Councils • Good relationship with stakeholders • Quality of facilities • Children's play area and wildlife play trail • Public toilets • Ranger service & volunteer group • Disabled access • Ranger Led Activity Pack • Water Safety Strategy • Low level of anti-social behaviour • 'Dog Control Orders' • CCTV • Wildlife value and historical records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low interest return on current investments • Limited size of the play area and age range of equipment • Toilets are not located near to play area and watersports • Car parking limited at peak times • Limited catering service open times • Limited range of watersports activities • Road signage to park • Noise from the roads and railway • Angling areas swims mainly not marked • No bylaws • Blue Green Algae • Dog Control disturbance of wildlife • No indoor facilities for educational activities • Deteriorating condition of some paths • Some interpretation signage needs renewal
Opportunities 	Threats 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinvestment of Section 106 capital • Increase capacity for car parking • Areas of new income • Adopt a business like approach to management of the park • Extending the play area • External funding • Indoor facilities for education • Improvement of water sports facilities • Lakeside toilets • Enhanced refreshment service • Improved road signage and directions to the park • Increased marketing • Improve existing path network • Public Space Protection Orders • Review of Access Audit • Local Nature Reserve status • Improve interpretation signage • Habitat improvements for wildlife • Increase opportunities to record and study wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reductions in government funding to the council • Financial constraints • Reductions in parish council funding • Flooding & lake bank erosion • Overuse of the park, especially from different user groups. • Grassland becoming overgrown with scrub and trees • Land and water based invasive species • Increasing numbers of geese, and rabbits, overgrazing the grassland and meadows • Staffing levels • Anti-social behaviour • Pollution of the water bodies

Part 1 - Where are we now?

Conclusion - Table 11 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 1 - Where are we now?

Part 2 - Where do you 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 intends managing the site in accordance with the Green Flag Award standards and the Country Park Accreditation Scheme and as such our aims and objectives are reflective of the Award criteria.



11.0 Management plan aim & objectives

The overall aim – To provide a park that is financially sustainable, offers a welcoming place for recreational use that is compatible with its nature conservation features, ensuring the site's integrity is maintained for the benefit of the local community. A balance is to be achieved between all key elements and none shall, within reason, dominate others.

Objectives -This Aim will be achieved through management focused on the following key objectives:

- A well managed park.
- A welcoming park.
- A healthy, safe and secure park.
- A well maintained and clean park.
- An environmentally managed park.
- A park that addresses biodiversity, landscape and heritage.
- A park that encourages community involvement
- A park with good marketing and communication.

Each of these objectives may give rise to several projects, with tasks or actions within the Five-year Work Programme.

Part 2 - Where do you want to get to?

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 will require a range of projects to achieve them and these are highlighted within the Five-year Work Programme at **Table 12**.

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 whether the project is implemented.

The Programme that follows indicates the compartments (**Appendix 2**) in which specific projects will be applied and the estimated year they will be implemented. All projects have also been given year/s for implementation and a priority which is based around the Council's objectives, and where funding is the limiting factor, these priorities will be used to determine which projects go ahead.

13.0 Annual Action Plans

More detailed one-year Action Plans will be drawn up on an annual basis and will be produced in accordance with the Five Year Work Programme. The Annual Action Plan will contain details of what exactly is to be done, when and by whom and will be included in later updates of this plan at **Appendix 12**.



Part 3 - How will we get there?

Table 12 Five-year Work Programme - Project List

Project No	Description
1	Green Flag Award
2	Annual action plan
3	Budget control
4	Cost neutral park
5	Investigate new opportunities for partnerships and income streams
6	Facility improvements
7	Concessions
8	Visitor survey
9	Community involvement
10	Grounds maintenance and other contracts
11	Water Safety Strategy
12	Health and safety aspects
13	Site specific risk assessments
14	Basic tree inspections
15	Expert tree inspections
16	Access audit 2016
17	New access audit
18	Wildflower meadow
19	Health Walks Scheme
20	Paths
21	Park furniture
22	Plant more trees and hedges
23	Buildings and assets
24	Control of pest species
25	Water sports rights
26	Catering rights
27	Angling rights
28	Geese control

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Description
29	Site signage
30	Pond dipping improvements
31	Fishing swims
32	Fisheries improvements
33	Local fishing clubs
34	Ranger team
35	Wildlife and wildflower monitoring
36	Learning opportunities in the park
37	Sustainability
38	Habitat and landscape management
39	Renewal of play equipment
40	Improvements to the children's play area
41	Cleanliness
42	Local Nature Reserve
43	Lakeside vegetation management
44	Nightingale habitat creation
45	External organisations
46	Circular walks
47	Marketing and communication
48	Interpretation plan
49	Old Chalk New Downs project
50	Programme of activities and events at the park
51	Expand the car park
52	Road signage and directions to the park

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Description
53	Lake marginal aquatic and emergent planting and bank protection
54	Creation of an orienteering course
55	Automated visitor counter
56	Provide regular feedback for funders
57	Green transport plan for the park
58	Public space protection orders
59	Land drainage
60	Additional drainage
61	Re-apply for the country park accreditation scheme
62	Scrape creation
63	Fees and charges
64	End of year review
65	New management plan

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Table 12 : Five Year Work Programme

Key: R= Revenue, C= Capital, G= Grant, J= Joint funding opportunity, N= No cost overheads only, S= Sponsorship (income), I= Income, K= in kind donation of time

Priorities : 1 high priority, 2, 3 to 4 lowest priority

Proposed year ●

Progress colours: completed = green, started but incomplete = amber, not started = red.

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	●	●	●	●	●
2	Annual Action Plan - Review the plan, and prepare a new Annual Action Plan for the forthcoming year.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
3	Budget control - Manage the site budget in line with the adopted Revenue and Capital Plan. Prepare budget estimate projections based on estimated expenditure and income on an annual basis.	1	All	R, C	●	●	●	●	●
4	Cost neutral park - Explore opportunities within all new projects, and existing management of the park, to take a 'business like approach' so that the park becomes cost neutral within the next five years.	1	All	R, G	●	●	●	●	●
5	Investigate new opportunities for partnerships and income streams - Investigate opportunities to work with other organisations, and to generate new income to improve and develop the site and in order to make the site financially sustainable.	1	All	N, I, J	●	●	●	●	●
6	Facility improvements - Investigate enhancements of lakeside area which could include a lakeside café, educational visitor centre, and water sports centre building. In order to improve the public services and to increase income.	2	1	C, J, G, I	●	●			

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
7	Concessions - Liaise and support the on-site concessions, including arranging regular meetings.	1	All	R, I	●	●	●	●	●
8	Visitor survey - Commission a new survey and compare results with the last survey from 2015.	1	All	R				●	
9	Community involvement - Continue to support the park's volunteer conservation group and volunteer rangers. Explore constituting this group in order to maximise external grant funding opportunities. Also support the park's User Panel meeting.	2	All	R, K, G	●	●	●	●	●
10	Grounds maintenance and other contracts - Implement the work and monitor contracts as necessary and report on progress and defects, including all the work in Tables 3, 4 and 5 .	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
11	Water Safety Strategy - Implement the actions identified in the Water Safety Strategy Action Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a natural barrier protection along sections of the Ocean Lake • Consider NAG signage as required 	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
12	Health and safety aspects - Carry out an annual formal site inspection with the H&S Officer, act on any findings within the report. Ensure that organisations using the site have current public liability insurance cover at an appropriate level. The Ranger Team carry out daily and quarterly checks.	1	All	N	●	●	●	●	●
13	Site specific risk assessments - Continue to review and develop the suite of site specific risk assessments.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
14	Basic tree inspections - Carry out basic tree inspections in line with the Tree Safety Strategy and implement as appropriate.	1	All	R	●		●		●
15	Expert tree inspections - Carry out tree inspections in line with the Tree Safety Strategy and implement as appropriate.	1	All	R		●		●	
16	Access Audit 2016 - Progressively implement the actions with the Access Audit in accordance with the priorities within the access audit, to promote fairness access, as funding permits.	2	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
17	New Access Audit - Undertake new Access Audit of the park utilising the Councils Access Officer, to promote fairness of access, in preparation for the next management plan.	2	All	R					●
18	Wildflower meadow - Continue to develop and manage the new wild flower meadow, as prescribed in the MVCP Wildlife Management Plan.	3	4	R	●	●	●	●	●
19	Health Walks Scheme - Support the year round twice weekly walks, utilising the trained volunteer walk leaders.	3	All	R, G, K	●	●	●	●	●
20	Paths - Assess the need for path resurfacing and progress as funding permits, on an annual basis.	3	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
21	Park furniture - Ensure existing furniture is in good order and investigate the installation of additional litter and dog bins, benches and picnic tables as required, investigating sponsored seats as they arise.	1	All	R, S	●	●	●	●	●

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
22	Plant more trees and hedges - Where appropriate create hedgerows, and plant more trees. To create wildlife corridors and reduce the need for fences.	3	All	R, G	●	●	●	●	●
23	Buildings and assets - Ensure park's buildings, structures and park furniture are monitored regularly and maintained as required, this is part of the quarterly monitoring.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
24	Control of pest species - Keep invasive alien species (non-natives) and those classed in law as 'pests' under control for example: Giant Hogweed, Himalayan Balsam, Hemlock, Japanese Knotweed, Rabbits, Ragwort and Rats.	2	All	R, S	●	●	●	●	●
25	Water sports rights - Review the Water Sports Centre lease before the break clause and the expiry date and consider income opportunities.	1	1	I, J, S	●			●	
26	Catering rights - Consider opportunities for the future and retender the licence.	1	1	I, J, S	●				
27	Angling rights - Review the licence before the expiry date and consider income opportunities.	1	All	I		●			
28	Geese control - Consider humane controls to reduce the number of Graylag and Canada Geese. The geese are an aggressive pest species and now the dominant species on the lake growing in number each year, and so reducing the variety of other bird species using the lakes and flora present. Controlling these geese maybe subject to obtaining an appropriate consent as required.	3	All	R	●	●	●	●	●

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
29	Site signage - Review the current site signage and replace/upgrade where appropriate.	3	All	R, S	●	●	●	●	●
30	Pond dipping improvements - Implement the project to install a Pond Dipping Educational facility and sculptor, with the grant received from Tesco's - 'Bags of Help'.	1	All	G	●				
31	Fishing swims - Improve the fishing swims, to maximise potential income, and making appropriate adaptations. Work to be carried out in phases. Consider additional disabled access swims where appropriate.	2	All	I, G	●	●	●	●	●
32	Fisheries improvements - Consider options for fishery development and improvement in order to maximise income from the angling rights.	4	All	R, G, I	●	●	●	●	●
33	Local fishing clubs - Continue to support the local fishing clubs.	3	All	R, J, S, I	●	●	●	●	●
34	Ranger team - Ensure park staffing levels are maintained to provide an efficient service and the actions outlined in this Management Plan and to the accreditation standards.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
35	Wildlife and wildflower monitoring - Collect & record information on wildlife and flora for visiting and present species in the park and report the findings to the Kent and Medway Biological Records Centre. Set up a regular monitoring programme, paying particular attention to any rare and protected species, and where possible record the location of sightings in liaison with Kent Wildlife Trust, Natural England, Medway Valley Countryside Partnership and other local wildlife organisations.	2	All	R, K	●	●	●	●	●

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
36	Learning opportunities in the park - Provide learning opportunities for young people in the park giving them the opportunities through the Ranger Led Activities and events.	2	All	R, I	●	●	●	●	●
37	Sustainability - Ensure the park is run as sustainably as possible, with the use of an electric vehicle, peat free compost, Forestry Stewardship Council timber, recycling, re-use of green waste materials, minimal chemical use and use of the toilet eco-plant. See section 5.0 for more information.	2	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
38	Habitat and landscape management - Ensure the park's habitats are maintained to minimise disturbance from park visitors and to protect key species. See Table 5 for more information.	2	All	N	●	●	●	●	●
39	Renewal of play equipment - Replace play equipment and impact absorbing surfaces as required. <i>Note: consider inclusive provision when replacing equipment and surfacing.</i>	2	1	C	●	●	●	●	●
40	Improvements to the children's play area - Improve the children's play area by adding more play features for a range of ages, providing increased play opportunities, and inclusive provision, subject to funding.	1	1	G, J, C		●	●		
41	Cleanliness - Ensure the country ark is clean. See Table 3 for more information.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
42	Local Nature Reserve - Progress the designation of the park as a Local Nature	2	All	R	●				

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
43	Lakeside vegetation management - Ensure lakeside vegetation is maintained to discourage unauthorised lake access, while providing intermittent views of the lake for visitors and residents along approximately 20% of all the lake's edges. A mosaic of different aged vegetation, including aquatic plants, scrapes and selected standard trees, along the lake's edge will provide a range of habitats for species and views for visitors and residents.	2	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
44	Nightingale habitat creation - Investigate the creation suitable habitats giving opportunities for nesting and hiding opportunities for bird species including the Nightingale. Implement if funding allows.	3	All	R, G, K	●		●		●
45	External organisations - Liaise with external organisations such as the Environment Agency to ensure work carried out in the Park is in line with the Management Plan.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
46	Circular walks - Provide additional walking routes for visitors including routes using public footpaths and consider the potential for waymarking.	2	All	R, G	●	●			
47	Marketing and communication - Ensure the country park, and the events and activities taking place, are well promoted through the use of articles, press releases, adverts, local posters and Council's publications.	1	All	R	●	●	●	●	●
48	Interpretation plan - Write an interpretation plan for the park, taking a business like approach and implementing where public consultation indicates need and as funding allows.	2	All	R, G			●		

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
49	Old Chalk New Downs Project - Continue to support this local partnership for the Heritage Lottery Fund project, potential opportunities for community involvement, practical work, educational workshops, monitoring and survey work, attending events and funding for interpretation.	3	All	R, G, J	●	●			
50	Programme of activities and events in the Park - Run events at the park that: engage the public in our work; encourage healthy living; promote environmental awareness and; interpretation of the park. Also encourage and support applications for appropriate events from recognised organisations and clubs. <i>Note ensure that public liability insurance and risk assessments are in place before events.</i>	2	All	R, I	●	●	●	●	●
51	Expand the car park - Enlarge the parking area available to increase capacity for car park.	1	1	C, I	●	●			
52	Road signage and directions to the park - Investigate options to improve road signage and directions to the park to make it easier for visitors to find the park. Subject to funding implement findings.	2	N/A	R				●	●
53	Lake marginal Aquatic and Emergent Planting and Bank Protection - Around selective areas of the lakes where erosion has occurred, carry out planting and bank protection works, to create a healthy lake eco system, for aesthetic reasons, to attract a wide range of wildlife and to create fish refuge areas from predators.	2	All	R, G, K	●	●	●	●	●
54	Creation of an orienteering course - Working with the local orienteering club to create a fixed orienteering course at the park, for anyone to use.	4	All	R, J, G, I	●				

Part 3 - How will we get there?

Project No	Project	Priority	Compartment	Funding	Year to implement				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
55	Automated visitor counter - Investigate the feasibility of installing and rotating around the park, so that more accurate visitor numbers can be established.	3	All	R	●				
56	Provide regular feedback for funders - Hold regular meetings with local parish councillors to update them on progress in the park.	2	All	I, J	●	●	●	●	●
57	Green transport plan for the park - Write this plan to consider ways that visitors can access the park and staff that could reduce carbon omissions. This is a Desirable criterion for the Country Park Accreditation Scheme.	4	N/A	N, J	●	●			
58	Public Space Protection Orders - Investigate and adopt appropriate Orders for the park.	1	All	N	●				
59	Land drainage - Keep drainage systems in working order removing dead trees, undergrowth as required to avoid flooding.	2	All	N	●	●	●	●	●
60	Additional drainage - Investigate drainage improvements at the bottom of the drive near the water sports car park, where the road and path floods occasionally and implement as funds allow.	3	1	C		●	●		
61	Re-apply for the Country Park Accreditation Scheme - Apply for accreditation under this Natural England scheme before the current accreditation period expires.	2	All	N	●				
62	Scrape creation - Investigate the creation of bare ground shallow scrapes around suitable water bodies as wildlife habitats, and implement if practical and funding allows.	3	All	R, G		●	●		
63	Fees and charges - Review fees and charges to maximise income and recover	1	All	I	●	●	●	●	●

Part 3 - How will we get there?

64	End of year review - At the end of each year review the plan and update it to ensure that the plan is still relevant.	1	All	N	●	●	●	●	●
65	New management plan - Carry out and end of plan review and produce the next Park management plan for the period 2022 - 2026. Consult the public on the draft plan before adoption of the final plan by the Council.	2	All	R					●

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

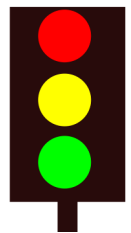
The final section looks at how we will track progress and how the Plan is updated.

It is important to realise that a Management Plan is only a snapshot 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.



14.0 Monitoring progress

Progress will be monitored against the Five Year Work Programme and the Annual Action Plan, at contractor meetings and by the Head Ranger. To help keep track, the progress for both the Five Year Work Programme and the Annual Action Plans will be marked using the traffic light background colours, green for completed tasks/ projects, amber started but incomplete, and red not started.



Accreditation – This Plan has been written to meet the criteria for the Green Flag Award and the Country Park Accreditation Scheme. Its appropriateness can be assessed against the outcome of any future applications.

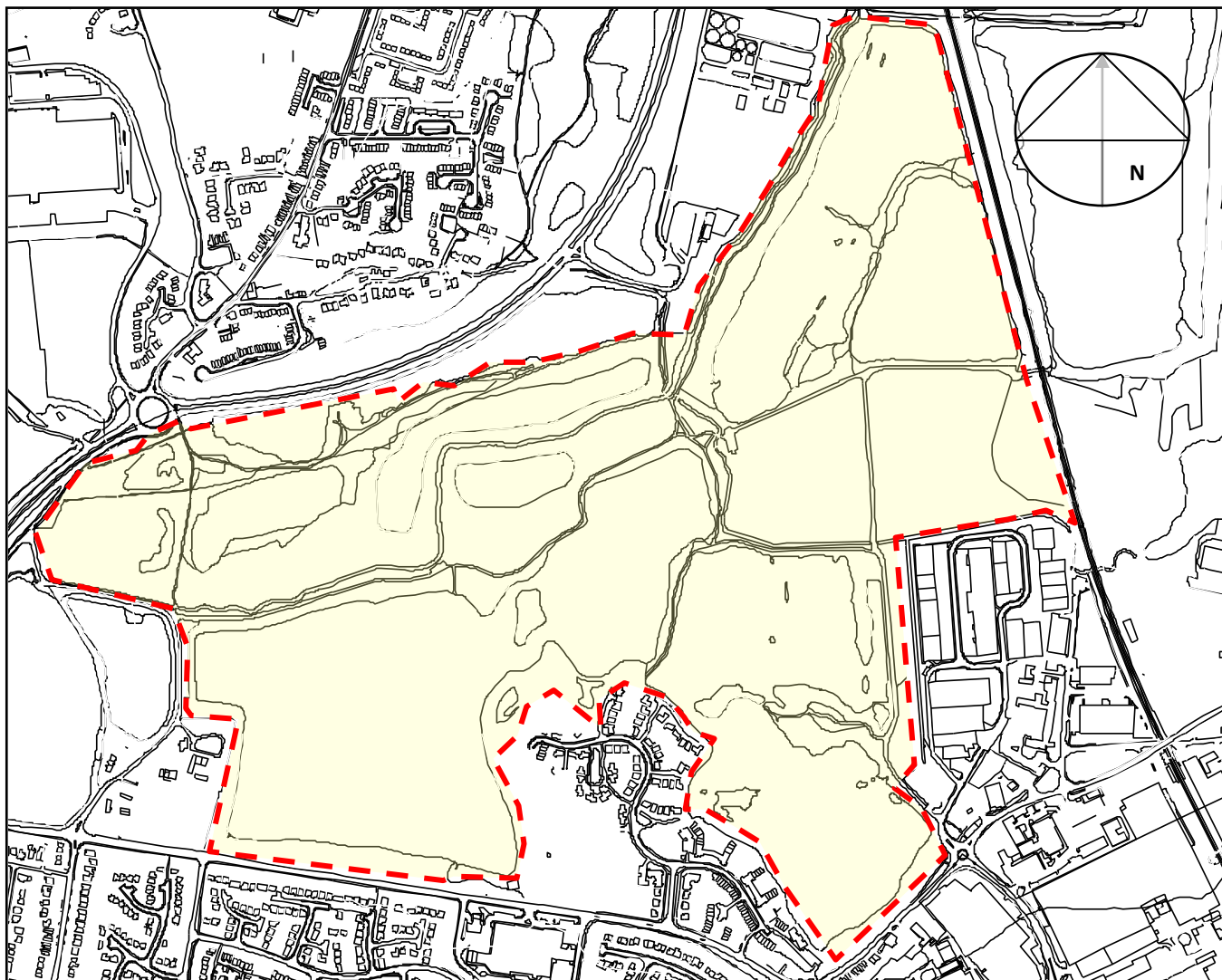
Annual management plan review – In order to keep the plan relevant, prior to the start of each year, an annual review will be carried out. Much of the site description, policy and aims are unlikely to change from year to year, but the final sections of the plan are more dynamic and the whole plan will 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, draw 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 2021 a full review and rewrite will be carried out to develop a further Five-year Management Plan.

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 - Location plan
- Appendix 2 - Master plan
- Appendix 3 - Entrance accessibility
- Appendix 4 - Access Audit
- Appendix 5 - Legal aspects map
- Appendix 6 - Example risk assessment
- Appendix 7 - Asset list
- Appendix 8 - Chemicals used at the park
- Appendix 9 - Habitat characteristics and species composition
- Appendix 10 - Country park budget
- Appendix 11 - Land tenure
- Appendix 12 - Annual Action Plan (not present in this copy)
- Appendix 13 - Interpretation and marketing plan (not present in this copy)

Appendix 1



Location plan: Leybourne Lakes Country Park,
Kent

Based upon Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of her

Based upon Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of her

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Master Plan

Compartment 1 – (Ocean Lake)

This is the main recreational area of the park including the ocean lake margins, play area, the main car park, toilet facilities and rangers office. This compartment is predominately managed for water sports including windsurfing, canoeing, angling and scuba diving, as well as informal recreation such as walking, children's play, refreshments, cycling and picnics.

Compartment 2 – (Mill Stream)

Includes the drainage ditches as well as the Mill Stream that runs west to east through the park. Reed and weed clearance is

undertaken by the Environment Agency for the Mill Stream and the Lower Medway Internal Drainage Board for the drainage ditches.

Compartment 3 – (The fishing lakes')

Incorporates Lark 2, Railway Lake, Road and Island Lake, and the Ocean Lake, the Sand Pond and Reed Pond and also in the parks grounds. These lakes and ponds provide a sanctuary for wildlife and are managed to maintain the lakes high wildlife value. The fisheries are managed under licence.

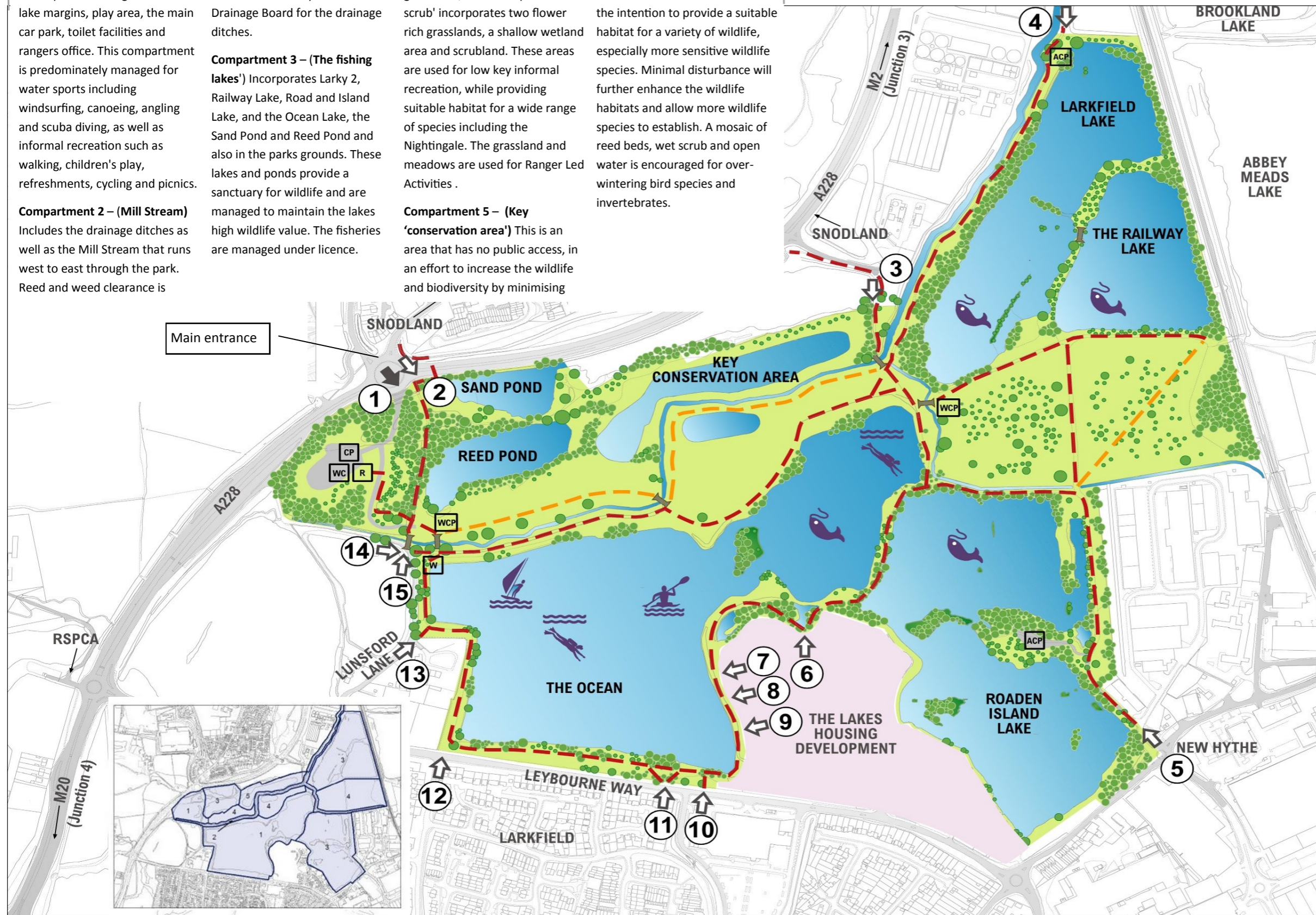
Compartment 4 – (Meadows, grasslands, pond and scrub)

The grasslands, meadows pond and scrub' incorporates two flower rich grasslands, a shallow wetland area and scrubland. These areas are used for low key informal recreation, while providing suitable habitat for a wide range of species including the Nightingale. The grassland and meadows are used for Ranger Led Activities .

Compartment 5 – (Key 'conservation area')

This is an area that has no public access, in an effort to increase the wildlife and biodiversity by minimising

disturbance. During the establishment of the park, this wetland area was created with the intention to provide a suitable habitat for a variety of wildlife, especially more sensitive wildlife species. Minimal disturbance will further enhance the wildlife habitats and allow more wildlife species to establish. A mosaic of reed beds, wet scrub and open water is encouraged for over-wintering bird species and invertebrates.



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Footpaths (Hard)
- Footpaths (Grass)
- Bridge
- Main Car Park
- Water Sports Car Park
- Anglers Car Park
- Main Entrance
- Pedestrians Entrance
- Toilets
- Rangers Office
- Water Sports Centre
- Windsurfing
- Scuba Diving
- Canoeing
- Fishing
- Scrub/Trees
- Park Entrances

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Title: Leybourne Lakes country Park management plan
 Sheet title: Master plan
 Drawn CF/ VC
 Date: 31/5/16



Appendix 3

Entrance accessibility

Entrance number		Pedestrians/ cyclists	Wheelchair access	Public vehicles	Emergency vehicles	Contractor vehicles	Water sports participants	Fishing club members
1	Main entrance (Ham Hill Roundabout)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Ham Hill entrance (Public Footpath MR78)	✓	✓					
3	Nevill Park entrance (Public Footpath MR84)	✓	✓		✓	✓ (limited)		
4	Brookland Lake entrance	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Larkfield Gate (Restricted Byway MR88A)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
6.	Leybourne Lakes residential area Entrance 1	✓	✓					
7.	Leybourne Lakes residential area entrance 2	✓	✓					
8.	Leybourne Lakes residential area entrance 3	✓	✓					
9.	Leybourne Lakes residential area entrance 4	✓	✓					
10.	Leybourne Way entrance (Public footpath MR84)	✓	✓					
11.	Tesco entrance (Leybourne Way)	✓	✓					
12.	Gighill entrance (Public Footpath MR99)	✓	✓		✓	✓		
13.	Lunsford Lane entrance (Public	✓						
14.	Lunsford Lane entrance (Vehicle Access)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
15.	Lunsford Lane entrance (Public Footpath MR78)	✓	✓					

See Master plan - **Appendix 2** for locations

**BUILDING CONTROL
PARTNERSHIP**



Access Audit REPORT

Leybourne Lakes Country Park

**Malling Road
Larkfield
Kent
ME20 6AA**

A Report to:	Phil Outram Head Ranger Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council	Date:	07 June 2016
Written by:	Duncan White BSc (Hons) C.BuildE MCABE	Issue No:	1

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BUILDING CONTROL PARTNERSHIP



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Introduction

Scope

This access audit report has been prepared for Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council. It is to review the accessibility of the park and the facilities within it.

The audit will review the accessibility and the usability for occupiers and visitors. It will include issues that are considered to affect the convenience of all the occupants and visitors not just those with identifiable disabilities.

This approach will promote the principle of inclusive design, to improve usability for all users regardless of age ability or gender.

Criteria for assessment

The criteria for the assessment are as follows:

To review the existing provision of access for disabled people to the park.

The financial and practical considerations of access improvements.

The Approved Document Part M, v.2015 of the Building Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Guidance in British Standard BS 8300:2009

The Equality Act 2010

Legislative Context.

The Equality Act 2010 places duties on the Council as follows:

As a service provider, and,

as a Public Body having a “Public Sector Equality Duty”,

The general principles set out within the Equality Act is that anyone who has a protected characteristic must not be unlawfully discriminated against, harassed or victimised in accessing the premises or service, and reasonable adjustments must be made for disabled people. It is not acceptable to wait until a disabled person wants to use the service, provision must be made in advance.

Public sector organisations must have what the law calls ‘due regard’ to the need to eliminate the types of conduct which are prohibited under the Equality Act 2010.

Appendix 4

It is important to note that it is the service or business that has to be compliant with the Act, not the building.

The Act is civil legislation and enforcement has to be actioned by the person who is feeling discriminated against.

The above is a very brief guide on the Act. Comprehensive guidance is available from the Equality and Human Rights Commission website:

<http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/private-and-public-sector-guidance>

Where appropriate the guidance in the Approved Document or BS 8300 will be used for dimensional guidance.

This audit will identify areas where the park does not enable the service or business to comply.


The above is an informal opinion on the application of the Equality Act. Adherence to the advice contained in this report does not guarantee compliance with the Act or immunity from action by a disabled person.

Audit Report

Entering the site and car parking

The Current Situation	Recommendations
<p>The drive in is tarmac with retro-fitted speed bumps. Whilst they reduce the speed of the traffic they can cause discomfort to disabled people arriving in cars.</p>	<p>Plans are in place to reduce the width of the sleeping policemen to allow a smoother drive and to reduce the inconvenience to cyclists and buggies.</p>
<p>The main car park is level and predominantly tarmacked. Individual spaces are marked out on the tarmac. There are 4 designated disabled parking spaces, although the layout allows for plenty of space around certain other spaces. There are no reports of complaints in respect of a lack of designated spaces or enlarged spaces. No markings provided where the parking is stone.</p>	<p>No action required.</p>
<p>There are disabled parking spaces in the Lakes View car park which is a second smaller car park nearer the "The Ocean", accessed from the main car park. There are two unmarked spaces set aside for disabled parking and signs indicating the space are not present. This carpark is part stone chippings and part grass growing over the stone chippings. The main part of this carpark is loose stones and not suitable for wheelchairs and pushchairs. The harder surface is where the cars park down either side and in the area nearer the children's play area.</p>	<p>Replace the signs indicating where the disabled parking spaces are located.</p>

Toilet facilities

The Current Situation	Recommendations
<p>There is one toilet facility suitable for wheelchair users serving the whole Park. It is accessed with a RADAR key.</p>	<p>No action required</p>
<p>Some of the rails and fittings do not contrast adequately with the background.</p> 	<p>Changing the stainless steel handrails on the stainless steel walls should be considered, to ones that provide more contrast.</p>
<p>Some fixtures are not provided as detailed in BS8300.</p>	<p>The following improvements should be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small shelf should be provided at 950mm above floor level, located in the corner adjacent to the wc. • A clothes hook should be provided on the wall opposite the hand basin. • A small shelf at a height of between 720 and 740mm above the floor should be provided in the corner adjacent to the leading edge of the door. <p>They will not significantly affect the usability of the facility but changes would make using the facility more user friendly.</p>

Paths

The Current Situation	Recommendations
<p>The main paths around the park are firm and suitable for wheelchairs and ambulant disabled. There is some wear and tear to the stone surface in the further areas of the park, which would make for an uncomfortable ride for wheelchairs and pushchairs.</p>	<p>A continuous programme of maintenance to the paths should ensure that the paths do not deteriorate to the point where they are not suitable for wheelchair users.</p>
<p>There is no firm suitable path to the pond dipping platforms located on the Round Pond.</p> <p>The current access path is grass and there is a considerable change in level from the main path to pond.</p>	<p>Providing access to the platforms via a more level route should be investigated.</p> <p>Any path should be suitable for wheelchair users and ambulant disabled. Steps should be avoided unless accompanied by a suitable ramp. BS8300 gives design parameters.</p>


Picnic facilities, play areas and activity areas

The Current Situation	Recommendations
<p>Picnic facilities - The picnic facilities adjacent to The Ocean lake are accessible and have picnic benches with extended tables to allow for a wheelchair user to sit at the table.</p> <p>The path and areas around the benches is firm and suitable for wheelchairs, however there is some deterioration of the surface.</p>	<p>Regular maintenance of the paths and hard surfaces should be carried out.</p>
<p>Play areas – There are two areas which are identified as play areas. Both have hard paths to fairly close to the activities.</p> <p>There is no play equipment specifically designed for disabled people in the enclosed play area.</p> <p>The sensory play area is suitable for disabled people however there is no hard path to and between the elements.</p>	<p>No action required regarding existing provision.</p> <p>The provision of play equipment designed specifically for the disabled should be considered, this will also require laying hard paths to provide access.</p>
<p>Pond dipping – The pond dipping platforms are user friendly and allow a wheelchair user to partake of the activity. Balustrading is kept to a minimum to allow plenty of access, there is however no stop edge to prevent a wheelchair wheel from slipping off the edge.</p> <p>See previous notes on paths regarding suitability of access to the platforms.</p>	<p>If wheelchairs are taken onto the platform then a small upstand on the edge should be provided to prevent a wheelchair wheel from slipping off the edge.</p>


Appendix 4

The Current Situation	Recommendations
<p>Water sports - These are provided and managed by a Concessionaire and providing access to them is their responsibility. Access is limited because the main path is approximately 1800mm above water level, and there is only stepped access.</p>	<p>Encouragement to the Concessionaire should be given to ensure that there is access for disabled people to the sports. This is not exclusively for disabled participants but would provide access for family and supporters.</p>
<p>Fishing - Access to the fishing areas is via designated access points managed by a Concessionaire. There are informal provisions that allow a person to drive to a specified fishing point to allow for a disabled person to get out of the car and fish, or accompany family members. The area set aside is not a hard surface.</p>	<p>There are no recommendations in the applicable standards for the numbers of fishing points or the design of suitable fishing points. However any points should be firm to allow a wheelchair to manoeuvre and get close to the water. If a platform is provided then provision should be made to prevent a wheelchair user from falling off.</p>

Seating

<p>Some of the picnic benches have an extended end which allows a wheelchair user to sit at the bench with friends and family.</p> 	<p>No action required.</p>
---	----------------------------

Appendix 4

The Current Situation	Recommendations
<p>There are quite a number of bench seats near the activity areas and around the site. This provides a good inclusive environment. Some seats are close to the main path and some are set a little further away. There is a good variation of seats with and with out arms and backs, giving a choice of seating.</p> <p>There is wear and tear to the surface around some seats adjacent to the main path which would prevent a wheelchair user from accessing the area to sit with other people.</p> 	<p>Where practicable some of the benches should be provided with a firm surface from the path to an area adjacent to the seat to allow access.</p> <p>Ensure maintenance to the paths is carried out.</p>

Conclusion

There is a good standard of access to the park and the facilities within the park, although there are some areas of concern.

Some of the seating is not accessible to wheelchair users.

The dipping platforms are not accessible to a wheelchair user.

The paths are starting to deteriorate.

The main play area has no play equipment specifically for disabled people.

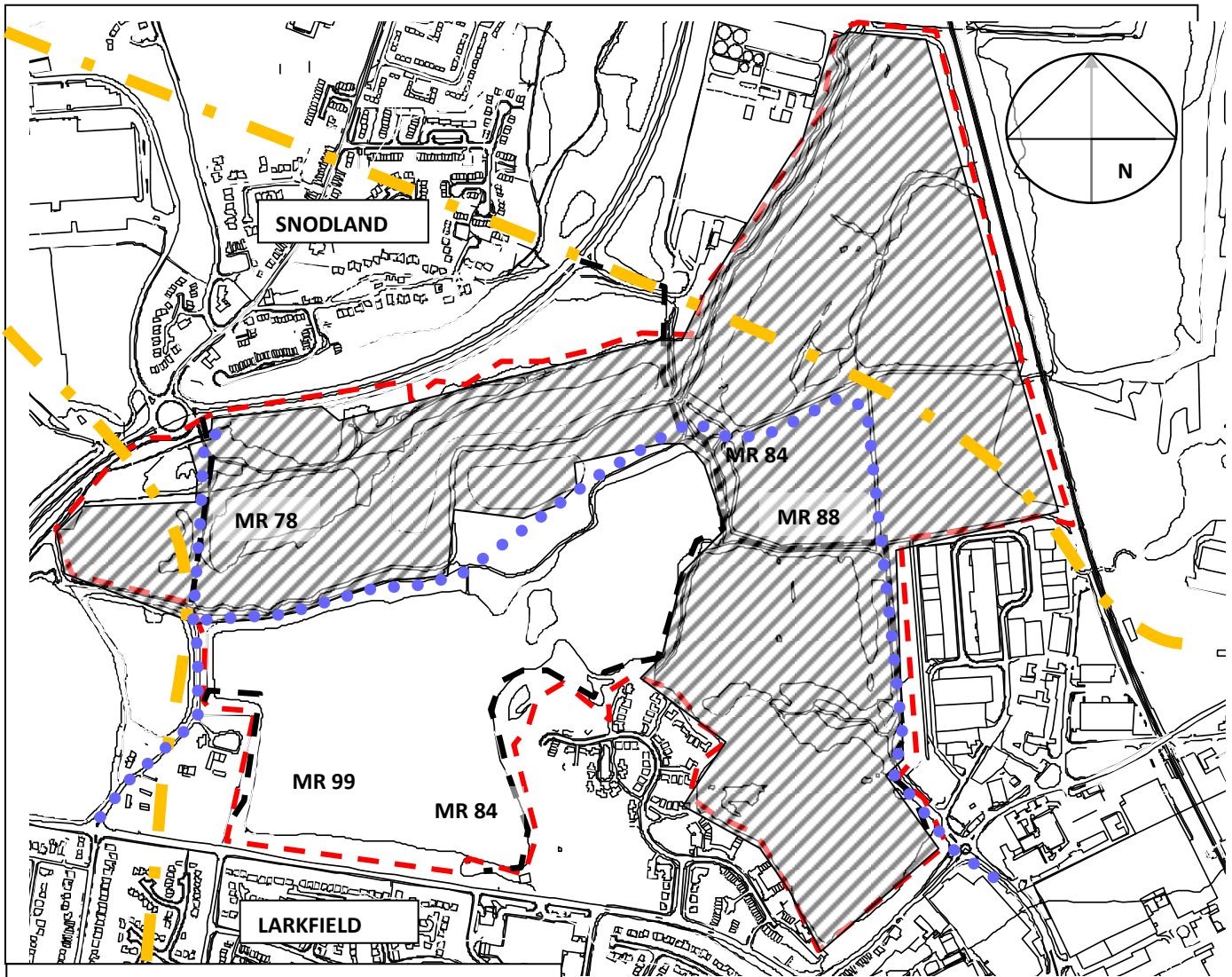
As landlords to the Concessionaires who manage the fishing and the water sport areas, the Council has a limited obligation to provide barrier free access, but as a service provider the Council has a duty to make sure its service delivery is accessible. Should the Concessionaires wish to carry out improvements then the Council cannot unreasonably withhold permission.

Recommendation

The good standard of provision should be maintained.

Improvements should be considered in the following areas:

- Access to the dipping platforms by the provision of a hard-wearing wheelchair friendly path. The path should be ramped at changes in level, and should be accompanied by shallow gradient steps. A kerb should be provided to the edge of the platforms.
- Provision of a hard-wearing surface adjacent to some of the seating located around The Ocean Lake. A hard-wearing surfaced path from the main path to these areas should also be provided.
- Regular maintenance should be carried out to the paths to ensure good standards of accessibility.
- Provision of play equipment designed specifically for the disabled.



KEY

- Site Boundary
- Local Wildlife Site SNCI
- Public Right of Way
- Pylons (electric) wayleave
- Water main wayleave

Legal aspects map: Leybourne Lakes Country Park, Kent

This drawing is for illustration purposes only, always refer to the legal documents for exact areas.

Drawn By CF

Date 3/10/16

Scale Not to Scale


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www.tmbc.gov.uk

Appendix 6

Example risk assessment

 www.tmbc.gov.uk (S) SEVERITY X (L) LIKELIHOOD = (RR) RISK RATING		RISK ASSESSMENT FOR:				ASSESSORS NAME AND SIGNATURE								
		Compound area at Rangers Office – Leybourne Lakes Country Park				Phil Outram								
No		ACTIVITY/ PROCESS/ OPERATION		HAZARDS AND PERSONS AFFECTED		RISK RATING			EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES			RISK RATING		REVIEW DATE:
						S	L	RR	S	L	RR	S	L	RR
1	Sewage emptying	Falls from height into water or into a confined space, trips slips and falls Contractor and public		4	3	12	Clients risk assessment for contractor and contractors risk assessments Controlled access - locked gates & fenced compound			4	2	8		
2	Other storage (rubbish and materials)	As above – Volunteers & staff.		4	3	12	Materials to be stacked and stored in an orderly fashion. Staff and volunteers to be made aware of the risks associated with entering this compound			4	2	8		
3	Servicing sewage system	As above plus execution – contractor		5	3	15	CDM manual for the as built scheme., Specific risk assessment obtained from the contractor			5	2	10		
4	Pump Station	Electrical and noise		3	3	9	Locked unit with installed sound proofing			3	1	3		
5	Trailer Storage	Weekly/fortnightly use of trailer by max x 3 staff and 10 volunteers. Trailer stacked on his base – heavy lifting and potential crush.		5	3	15	Tied upright and secured with rope. Manual handling training for users. Clear and safe access.			5	2	10		
6	Wheelie Bins	Entrapment, heavy loads, rubbish – sharp objects. Staff & volunteers.		3	3	9	Manual Handling training. Bin wheel locking mechanism. Wear gloves.			3	1	1		

Appendix 7

Asset list 2016/17

	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>No</u>
Seats	Streetmaster	39
Picnic Tables	Streetmaster	8
Litter Bins	Streetmaster	24
Dog Waste Bins	Glasdon UK	15
Trade Waste Bins	Countrystyle	2 to 4
Play Area	Playdale	1
Play Equipment	Playdale + Hand Made Places	32 items
Bridges	Sarum Hardwood Structures	4 + 1 KCC
Car Parks		2
Car park spaces (excluding disabled)		57 marked bays + 69 unmarked est.
		4
Disabled car parking spaces		6
High vehicle parking bays		2
Car parking meters	Not stated for security	5 Towers
CCTV	Not stated for security	1
Rangers Accommodation		1
Disabled Toilets		1 each
Male & Female Toilets		1 (5 units)
Water Sports Facility		2
Overhead Barriers	Various	15
Field/Vehicular Gates		9
3 Valleys Access Barrier	Fearn Truck Bodies	11
Entrance Signs	Weddle & Co.	11
Circular Walk Way Markers	Landmark.	2
Notice Boards	TMBC	77
Fishing Platforms	Medway Valley Fisheries	1400 Linear metres
Paths unmade approx. from GIS	Various	5400 Linear metres
Roads/ paths paved approx. from GIS	Various	

Appendix 7

	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Number</u>
Speed ramps	Ringway	6
Hedges		1574 Linear metres

Appendix 8

Chemicals used at the park

Chemical Group	Examples	Reason for use
Cleaning products	Cream cleaners, toilet cleaners, hand washes, soaps, washing up liquids	Cleaning of the buildings, hygiene, and maintenance work
Glues and solvents	Glue	Repairs and maintenance
Oils and petrol	White spirit, brush cleaners, fuels, oils, and lubricants	Cleaning of paint brushes, fuel for machinery, care of tools and machinery
Paints and stains	Paints and stains	Maintenance of buildings and park furniture
Pesticides and fertilizers	Weed killer (no fertilizers are currently in use)	Hard surface maintenance and selective weed control in other areas e.g. in the new meadow and play area
Others	Graf-Off wipes (blue top)	Removing graffiti.

NB. The principle of using the least harmful chemical is always applied. Alternatives are always considered and this will remain under review.

Habitat characteristics and species composition

The **'Sand Pond'** is the smallest and shallowest lake on the site. It forms the western part of a complex of water bodies of similar character which are located adjacent to the A228 bypass immediately outside the site. The northern and southern edges of the lake are shaded by overhanging goat and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*). The lake has diverse aquatic and emergent vegetation including common reed, greater reedmace (*Typha latifolia*), amphibias bistort (*Polygonum amphibian*), common club rush (*Scirpus lacustus*), unbranched bur reed (*Sparganium emersum*), water horsetail and marsh horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile* and *E. palustre*), water starwort (*Callitriche sp.*), brooklime (*Veronica beccabunga*) and toad rush (*Juncus bufonius*). Other plants surrounding the water's edge include creeping bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), marsh cudweed (*Gnaphalium uliginosum*), redshank (*Polygonum persicaria*), wild lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) and Canadian fleabane (*Conyza Canadensis*).

The **'Reed Pond'** is the second smallest lakes on the site. Marginal vegetation surrounds the lake on its northern, southern and eastern sides and is dominated by hawthorn (*Cataegus monogyna*) and crack and goat willow (*Salix fragilis* and *S. caprea*). The dominant emergent vegetation is common reed (*Phragmites communis*) which forms 1 - 2 metre wide margins around the shoreline.

'Larkfield Lake' and the **'Railway Lake'** are both located in the Northern part of the site. They comprise of two inter-connected water bodies, one to the West and one to the East (Larkfield Lake and Railway Lake respectively). These are separated by a swathe of land containing mainly hawthorn, willow trees; scrub and poplar (*Populus sp.*) trees. Both have dense overhanging marginal vegetation, comprising predominantly willow and



hawthorn species along the water's edge in most places. The western edge of Larkfield Lake has some areas where tall ruderal vegetation extends down to the water's edge. The tall vegetation comprises predominantly of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*), broadleaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*). Scattered exotic trees such as sumac and garden willow are also present along this Western edge of the lake. Emergent vegetation around both the Eastern and Western portions of the lake is locally abundant and comprises mainly reed and reedmace with patches of dense water-lily (*Nuphar lutea* and *Nymphaea alba*) in places. There are three small islands supporting willow scrub in the middle of Larkfield Lake.

Appendix 9

The **'Roaden Island Lake'** is divided into Northern and Southern sections, which are separated by a peninsula of land colonised by dense willow scrub. Both water bodies have dense hawthorn and willow overhanging the water's edge in most places. Both Northern and Southern sections have many dead willow trees that emerge from the water away from the lake's edge.

The **Round Pond** and **Key Conservation Area** were created in 2003 and are shallow wetlands to provide a new habitat for the site. Natural regeneration has resulted in crack and goat willow, common reed and the occasional alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) on the margins.



'Ocean Lake' is the largest and deepest lake on the site. It is used more than any of the other lakes for leisure and recreation activities, including sailing, canoeing, windsurfing and scuba diving, and is separated into two parts by an island supporting willow trees and scrub. The Eastern section of the lake is used predominantly for diving and fishing. The lake has some alder and goat willow scrub which overhangs the water's edge in places, with good mature tree cover on the South and South West margins, but in general has sparser marginal vegetation than the other lakes and

ponds.

The **'Recreational Grasslands'** comprise of a substantial area of successional neutral grassland with some invasion by hawthorn scrub, located on slightly higher ground. Grass and herb species present in the sward include false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) couch grass (*Elymus repens*), meadow grass (*Poa sp.*) Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), red fescue (*Festuca rubra*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), wild carrot, yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), daisy (*Bellis perennis*), hairy sedge (*Carex hirta*), bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*), common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsia*), bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) and pyramidal orchid (*Anacamptis pyramidelis*).



The **'Railway Scrub'** is an area of re-colonising neutral mixed grassland and scrub in the Eastern part of the site. It is dominated by coarse grasses such as false oat-grass and couch grass. Also present are ribwort plantain, hawkweed oxtongue (*Picris hieracioides*), bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), southern marsh orchid (*Dactylorhiza maculate*), pyramidal orchids (*Anacamptis Pyramidalis*) common spotted orchid (*Dactylorhiza fuchsia*) creeping cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*), thistle (*Cirsium sp.*), ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), broadleaved dock and teasel. The scrub is mainly hawthorn and dogwood, with reedmace in wetter

Appendix 9

areas. There are also a few mature goat willow and crack willow trees located within the scrubland.

Stream - The Mill Stream runs from West to East across the Northern part of the site. It originates from springs in the West and South (Trottscliffe and West Malling) and also serves as an outflow from the chain of lakes to the South West of the site. As the stream travels through the country park it widens from two metres to eight metres and contains fast flowing, normally clear water. Some submerged aquatic vegetation is visible on the stream bed and an abundance of yellow flag (*Iris pseudocorus*) grows locally in the channel. Where the stream runs between the Key Conservation Area and the Round Pond, it contains abundant redmace (*Typha latifolia*) and water cress (*Rorippa Nasturtium aquaticum*) and the ditch banks comprise coarse grasses, teasel and nettle.



Country park full species lists

General notes

In the full species list that follows, each asterisk indicates how many laws within the three categories (international/ European to regional/ local) apply to that species.

In the International columns where shown with an asterisk this indicates species protected by International or European Law. Examples are the Bern Convention, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, Birds Directive (the combine spreadsheet master list from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee website <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3408> was used to construct this list).

Appendix 9

In the National columns, where shown with an asterisk this indicates those species covered by our 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 'UK BAP' (as above Joint Nature Conservation Committee list was used).

In the Local/ Regional columns, the 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/habitats-and-species/priority-species/> and link to the file updated October 2009) these are marked 'Kent BAP'.

This information is correct at the time of going to print, but is subject to change from time to time, the latest information will always be available via the websites above.

Birds

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	**		
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	*		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			
<i>Blacknecked Grebe</i>	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	***	**	
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	**		
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	*	*	* Kent BAP
Canada Goose	<i>Branta Canadensis</i>	**		
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	**		
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	*	*	
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	*		
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	*		
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocta</i>			
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	*		

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocta</i>			
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	*	*	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		*	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	**	*	
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	*		
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	**		
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	**		
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	*	**	* Kent BAP
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	****	*	
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	**	*	
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	**	**	
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	****	*	
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	*		
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	**		
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	**		
Grasshopper warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	*	*	* Kent BAP
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	**		
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	**		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	*		
Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	****	***** UKBAP	* Kent BAP

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	*		
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			
Greensandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	****	**	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	**		
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	****	**	
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	***		
Hobby	<i>Falco Subbuteo</i>	***	*	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	*	***	* Kent BAP
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	**	**	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	**		
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	***	**	
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	***	**	
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	****	*** UK BAP	* Kent BAP
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	*	*	
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			* Kent BAP
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	****		* Kent BAP
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus podiceps</i>	**		
Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	****	*	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	*		
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	*		

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	*		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	**	*	
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	****		
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	**	*	* Kent BAP
Pochard	<i>Anthya farina</i>	****	*	
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	**	*	
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	**	***	UK BAP
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	*		
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	**		
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	*		
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	*		
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	****	*	
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>			
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	*****	**	
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	*****	*	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	**	*	* Kent BAP
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	**		
Spotted flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	***	**	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	**	*	
Swan Black	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>			
Swan Mute	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	**	*	
Swan Whooper	<i>Cygnus Cygnus</i>	*****	*	
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	**		
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	*		
Tufted Duck	<i>Anthya fuligula</i>			
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	**	***	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	*	*	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	**		
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	**		

Note: 'Breeding Birds Surveys' following the BTO format have not been regularly carried out on the site. The SNCI record states that the site is important for wintering and breeding water fowl and passerines, with at least 24 breeding species.

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
<u>Plants</u>				
Adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>		*	
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>		*	
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	*	*	
Alexanders	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>		*	
Almond Willow	<i>Salix triandra</i>		*	
American Willowherb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>			

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Amphibious Bistort	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>		*	
Annual Meadow-grass	<i>Poa annua</i>		*	
Annual Mercury	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>		*	
Annual Pearlwort	<i>Sagina apetala</i>		*	
Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>			
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>		*	
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		*	
Asian Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha rogersiana</i>			
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>		*	
Babington's Burdock	<i>Arctium minus ssp pubens</i>			
Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>			
Barren Brome	<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>			
Bastard Cabbage	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>			
Beaked Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>			
Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	*	*	
Bilboa Fleabane	<i>Conyza floribunda</i>			
Bitting stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>			
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>		*	
Black Bent	<i>Agrostis gigantean</i>		*	
Black Horehound	<i>Ballota nigra</i>		*	
Black Medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>		*	
Black Mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>		*	
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra ssp betulifolia</i>			
Black-grass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>		*	
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinose</i>		*	
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia australis</i>		*	
Bloody Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>		*	
Blue Fleabane	<i>Erigeron acris</i>		*	
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>		*	
Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>		*	
Bramble	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>			
Bramble	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>			
Bramble species	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>		*	
Branched Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>			
Bread Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>			
Bristly Oxtongue	<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>			
Broad-leaved Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>		*	
Broad-leaved				
Everlasting-pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>			
Broad-leaved Osier	<i>Salix viminalis x caprea</i>			
Broad-leaved Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>		*	
Broad-leaved Willowherb	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>		*	
Brooklime	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>		*	
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Buck's-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>		*	
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>		*	
Bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>		*	
Bulbosus Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>		*	
Bullace	<i>Prunus domestica insititia</i>			
Bulrush	<i>latifolia</i>		*	
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sepium</i>		*	
Butterfly-bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>			
Canadian Fleabane	<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>			
Canadian Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>			
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>		*	
Chalk Knapweed	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>		*	
Charlock	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>		*	
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>			
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>			
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>		*	
Clustered Dock	<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>		*	
Cock's-foot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>		*	
Colt's-foot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>		*	
Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>		*	
Common Centaury	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>		*	
Common Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Common Couch	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>		*	
Common Cudweed	<i>Filago vulgaris</i>		*	
Common Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica persica</i>			
Common Fleabane	<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>		*	
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>		*	
Common Marsh-bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>		*	
Common Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>		*	
Common Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>			
Common melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>			
Common Orache	<i>Atriplex patula</i>		*	
Common Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>		*	
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>		*	
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>			
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>		*	
Common Spike-rush	<i>Elocharis palustris</i>			
Common Spotted-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>		*	
Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>		*	
Common Twayblade	<i>Neottia ovata</i>		*	
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa segetalis</i>			
Common Whitlowgrass	<i>Erophila verna</i>		*	
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Corkscrew Willow	<i>Salix babylonica var. pekinensis</i>			
Cotton Thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>		*	
Couch grass	<i>Elymus repens</i>			
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>		*	
Crack-willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>		*	
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>		*	
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		*	
Creeping Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>		*	
Creeping Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>		*	
Creeping-Jenny	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>		*	
Crested Dog's-tail	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>		*	
Crosswort	<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>		*	
Cuckooflower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>		*	
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>		*	
Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>		*	
Daffodil cultivar	<i>Narcissus agg.</i>			
Daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>		*	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum sp.</i>			
Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>			

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>		*	
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>		*	
Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium molle</i>		*	
Early Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>		*	
Early Marsh-orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza incarnate</i>	*		
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		*	
Enchanter's-nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>		*	
English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>		*	
False Brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>		*	
False Fox-sedge	<i>Carex otrubae</i>		*	
False Oat-grass	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>		*	
Fat-hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>		*	
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		*	
Feverfew	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>		*	
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		*	
Field Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>		*	
Field Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>		*	
Field Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>		*	
Field Madder	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>		*	
Field Scabious	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>			
Field Wood-rush	<i>Luzula campestris</i>		*	
<i>Flowering Rush</i>	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>		*	
Fool's-water-cress	<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>		*	
Fringed Water-lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>		*	
Garden Pink-sorrel	<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>			
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>		*	
Germander Speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>		*	
Giant Horsetail	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>		*	
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex flacca</i>		*	
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>		*	
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis pratensis</i>			
Goat's-beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis minor</i>			
Goat's-rue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>			
Golden Willow	<i>Salix alba var. vitellina</i>			
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>		*	
Grass Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>		*	
Great Lettuce	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>		*	
Great water parsnip	<i>Sium latifolium</i>		*****	UK BAP
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>		*	
Greater Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>		*	
Greater Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>			
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>		*	
Greater Pond-sedge	<i>Carex riparia</i>		*	
Greater Stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>		*	
Green Alkanet	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>			
Grey Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>			
Grey Club-rush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>		*	
Grey Field-speedwell	<i>Veronica polita</i>			
Grey Poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>			
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea ssp oleifolia</i>			
Ground-ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>		*	
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>		*	
Guelder-rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>		*	
Guernsey Fleabane	<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>			
Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>		*	
Hairy Sedge	<i>Carex hirta</i>		*	
Hairy St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>		*	
Hairy Tare	<i>Vicia hirsute</i>		*	
Hard Rush	<i>Juncus inflexus</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Hare's-foot Clover	<i>Trifolium arvense</i>		*	
Hawkweed Oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>		*	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		*	
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		*	
Heath Speedwell	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>		*	
Hedge Bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>		*	
Hedge Mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>		*	
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>		*	
Hedgerow Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>			
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>		*	
Hemlock Water-dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>		*	
Hemp-agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>		*	
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>		*	
Hoary Cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>			
Hoary Ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>		*	
Hoary Willowherb	<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>		*	
Hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>		*	
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>			
Holme Willow	<i>Salix x calodendron</i>			
Honesty	<i>Lunaria annua</i>			
Hop Trefoil	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Horse-chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>			
Horse-radish	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>		*	
Hybrid Black-poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>			
Hybrid Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>			
Hybrid Campion	<i>Silene x hampeana</i>			
Hybrid Crack-willow	<i>Salix x rubens</i>			
Hybrid Water-speedwell	<i>Veronica x lackschewitzii</i>			
Indian Balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>			
Italian Alder	<i>Alnus cordata</i>			
Italian Rye-grass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>			
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>		*	
Ivy-leaved Duckweed	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>		*	
Ivy-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>		*	
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>			
Jointed Rush	<i>Juncus articulates</i>		*	
Keeled-fruited				
Cornsalad	<i>Valerianella carinata</i>		*	
Kidney Vetch	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>		*	
Knotgrass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>		*	
Knotted Pearlwort	<i>Sagina nodosa</i>			
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>			
Lady's Bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i>		*	
Large Bindweed	<i>Calystegis silvatica</i>			
Large Bitter-cress	<i>Cardamine amara</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Large-flowered Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>			
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>			
Lawson's Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>			
Least Duckweed	<i>Lemna minuta</i>			
Lesser Bulrush	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>		*	
Lesser Burdock	<i>Arctium minus ssp minus</i>			
Lesser Celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>			
Lesser Chickweed	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>		*	
Lesser Hawkbit	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>		*	
Lesser Swine-cress	<i>Lepidium didymum</i>			
Lesser Trefoil	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>		*	
Lombardy-poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>			
Long-headed Poppy	<i>Papaver dubium</i>		*	
Lords-and-Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>		*	
Male-fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>		*	
Mare's-tail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>		*	
Marsh Cudweed	<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>		*	
Marsh Horsetail	<i>Equisetum palustre</i>		*	
Marsh Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>		*	
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		*	
Meadow Fescue	<i>Schedonorus pratensis</i>			
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Meadow Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>		*	
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>		*	
Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>		*	
Moth Mullein	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>		*	
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>		*	
Musk-mallow	<i>Malva moschata</i>		*	
Narrow-leaved				
Meadow-grass	<i>Poa angustifolia</i>		*	
Narrow-leaved				
Smooth Aster	<i>Aster concinnus</i>		*	
Nipplewort	<i>Lapsana communis</i>		*	
Nuttall's Waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>			
Oat	<i>Avena sativa</i>			
Opium Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>		*	
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>		*	
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>		*	
Pale Yellow-eyed-grass	<i>Sisyrinchium striatum</i>			
Pampas-grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>			
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>			
Parsley-piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>		*	
Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>		*	

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Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Pedunculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		*	
Pellitory-of-the-wall	<i>Parietaria Judaica</i>		*	
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>		*	
Pepper-saxifrage	<i>Silaum silaus</i>		*	
Perennial Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>		*	
Perennial Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>		*	
Perennial Wall-rocket	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>		*	
Perforate St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		*	
Petty Spurge	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>		*	
Pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>		*	
Pink Water-speedwell	<i>Veronica catenata</i>		*	
Ploughman's-spikenard	<i>Inula conyzae</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 Toadflax	<i>Linaria purpurea</i>		*	
Purple-loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>		*	
Pyramidal Orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>		*	

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Ragged-Robin	<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>		*	
Rat's-tail Fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>		*	
Red Bartsia	<i>Odontites vernus</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>			
Red Valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>			
Redshank	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>		*	
Reed Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>		*	
Reed Sweet-grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>		*	
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolate</i>		*	
Rigid Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>		*	
Rose Campion	<i>Silene coronaria</i>			
Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>		*	
Rough Meadow-grass	<i>Poa trivialis</i>		*	
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		*	
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>		*	
Scented Mayweed	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>		*	
Scentless Mayweed	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>		*	

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Selfheal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>		*	
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>		*	
Shining Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>		*	
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		*	
Silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserine</i>		*	
Small bur weed	<i>Sparganium emersum</i>		*	
Small-flowered				
Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium pusillum</i>		*	
Small-flowered Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera cambrica</i>			
Smooth Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis capillaris</i>		*	
Smooth Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>		*	
Smooth Tare	<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>		*	
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>			
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>			
Soft Lady's-mantle	<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>			
Soft-brome	<i>Bromus hordeaceus hordeaceus</i>			
Soft-rush	<i>Juncus effuses</i>		*	
Southern Marsh Orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>		*	
Spear Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>		*	
Spear-leaved Orache	<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>		*	
Spiked Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		*	

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Spotted Medick	<i>Medicago Arabica</i>		*	
Spreading Meadow-grass	<i>Poa humilis</i>		*	
Square-stalked St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>		*	
Square-stalked Willowherb	<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>		*	
Squirreltail Fescue	<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>		*	
Stag's-horn Sumach	<i>Rhus typhina</i>		*	
Sticky Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>		*	
Subterranean Clover	<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>		*	
Sun Spurge	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>		*	
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>		*	
Sweet Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>		*	
Sweet Violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>		*	
Sweet-briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>		*	
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>			
Tall Fescue	<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>			
Tall Melilot	<i>Melilotus latissimus</i>		*	
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>		*	
Thale Cress	<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>		*	
Thyme-leaved Sandwort	<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>		*	
Thyme-leaved Speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>		*	

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>		*	
Trailing St John's-wort	<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>		*	
Traveller's-joy	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>		*	
Tufted Hair-grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>		*	
Tufted Vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>			
Turkey Oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>			
Unbranched bur weed	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>		*	
Upright Hedge-parsley	<i>Torilis japonica</i>		*	
Vervain	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>		*	
Wall Barley	<i>Hordeum murinum murinum</i>			
Wall Speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>		*	
Water Chickweed	<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>		*	
Water cress	<i>Rorippa nasturtium aquaticum</i>			
Water Dock	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>		*	
Water Figwort	<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>		*	
Water horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>			
Water Mint	<i>Mentha aquatic</i>		*	
Water-plantain	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>		*	
Water Violet	<i>Hottonia palustris</i>		*	
Wayfaring-tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>		*	
Weeping Crack-willow	<i>Salix babylonica x fragilis</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Weld	<i>Reseda luteola</i>		*	
Wetted Thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>		*	
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>		*	
White Bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>		*	
White Campion	<i>Silene latifolia</i>		*	
White Clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>		*	
White Comfrey	<i>Symphytum orientale</i>			
White Dead-nettle	<i>Lamium album</i>		*	
White Melilot	<i>Melilotus albus</i>			
White Poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>			
White Water-lily	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>		*	
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>		*	
Wild Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>		*	
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>		*	
Wild Marjoram	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>		*	
Wild Oat	<i>Avena fatua</i>		*	
Wild Privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>		*	
Wild Teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>		*	

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Winter-cress	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>		*	
Winter Heliotrope	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>			
Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>		*	
Wood Burdock	<i>Arctium nemorosum</i>			
Wood Dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>		*	
Wood Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>		*	
Wood Spurge	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>		*	
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>		*	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		*	
Yellow Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>		*	
Yellow Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>		*	
Yellow water lily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>		*	
Yellow Oat-grass	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>		*	
Yellow Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>		*	
Yellow Rattle	<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>			
Yellow-wort	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>		*	
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	*	*	
Yorkshire-fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>		*	
Zigzag Clover	<i>Trifolium medium</i>		*	

Note: Some of the plant species are likely to be early pioneer species and may not still occur at the site.

Appendix 9

Lower Plants

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
	<i>Coprinus atramentarius</i>			
Shaggy cap	<i>Coprinus comatus</i>			
	<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>			
	<i>Puccinia punctiformis</i>			

Insects

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
22-spot Ladybird	<i>Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata</i>			
24-spot Ladybird	<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata</i>			
7-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>			
Acute Bladder Snail	<i>Physella acuta</i>			
Alder Fly	<i>Sialis lutaria</i>			
Ant	<i>Lasius alienus</i>			
Ant	<i>Lasius flavus</i>			
Ant	<i>Lasius mixtus</i>			
Ant	<i>Lasius niger</i>			
Ant	<i>Myrmica rubra</i>			
Ant Woodlouse	<i>Platyarthrus hoffmannseggi</i>			
Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>			
Back-swimmer	<i>Notonecta glauca</i>			
Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>	*		
Bedeguar gall	<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>			
Bee-fly	<i>Bombylius major</i>			
Bee-wolf	<i>Philanthus triangulum</i>			
Birch catkin gall-midge	<i>Semudobia tarda</i>			
Black-tailed Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	*		
Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	*		
Box bug	<i>Gononocerus acuteangulatus</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Brimstone butterfly	<i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i>			
Broad Centurion	<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>			
Brown China-mark moth	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>			
Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	*		
Brown-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i>			
Brown-tail moth	<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>			
Cardinal Beetle	<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>			
Caruana's Slug	<i>Deroceras panormitanum</i>			
Cellar Snail	<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>			
Centipede	<i>Henia vesuviana</i>			
Centipede	<i>Lithobius forficatus</i>			
Cinnabar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>		**	
Cleavers leaf-curl mite	<i>Cecidophyes galii</i>			
Click beetle	<i>Athous haemorrhoidalis</i>			
Click beetle	<i>Adrastus pallens</i>			
Click beetle	<i>Agriotes lineatus</i>			
Clover weevil	<i>Protapion apricans</i>			
Comma butterfly	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>			
Common Bithynia	<i>Bithynia tentaculata</i>			
Common Bladder Snail	<i>Physa fontinalis</i>			
Common Blue butterfly	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			
Common Blue Damselfly	<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>			
Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>			
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	*		
Common Earwig	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>			
Common Pill				
Woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>			
Common Pygmy				
Woodlouse	<i>Trichoniscus pusillus agg.</i>			
Common Rough				
Woodlouse	<i>Porcellio scaber</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Common Shiny				
Woodlouse	<i>Oniscus asellus</i>			
Common Spangle Gall	<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum</i>			
Common Striped				
Woodlouse	<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>			
Common Wasp	<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i>			
Crab spider	<i>Misumena vatia</i>			
Cream-spot Ladybird	<i>Calvia quattuordecimguttata</i>			
Cuckoo-spit bug	<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>			
Dark Bush-cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>			
Drab Wood-soldierfly	<i>Xylomyia marginata</i>		*	
Duck Mussel	<i>Anodonta anatine</i>			
Dung beetle	<i>Aphodius prodromus</i>			
Dung fly	<i>Scathophaga stercoraria</i>			
Dusky Slug	<i>Arion subfuscus</i>			
elm gall aphid	<i>Eriosoma lanuginosum</i>			
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>	*		
Emperor Moth	<i>Saturnia pavonia</i>			
Essex Skipper butterfly	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>			
Field Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>			
Field Slug	<i>Deroceras reticulatum</i>			
Five-spot Burnet moth	<i>Zygaena lonicerae</i>			
Flea beetle	<i>Altica lythri</i>			
Flea beetle	<i>Longitarsus dorsalis</i>			
Flea beetle	<i>Longitarsus rubiginosus</i>			
Forest Bug	<i>Pentatoma rufipes</i>			
Four Spotted Chaser				
Dragonfly	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	*	*	
Fourteen-spot Ladybird	<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>			
gall	<i>Andricus quadrilineatus</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Gall aphid	<i>Pemphigus bursarius</i>			
Gall aphid	<i>Pemphigus spyrothecae</i>			
Gall on Alder	<i>Eriophyes inangulis</i>			
Gall on Alder	<i>Eriophyes laevis</i>			
Gall midge	<i>Contarinia aequalis</i>			
Gall midge	<i>Iteomyia capreae</i>			
Gall midge	<i>Iteomyia major</i>			
Gall midge	<i>Jaapiella veronicae</i>			
Gall midge	<i>Wachtliella pericariae</i>			
Garden Snail	<i>Cornu asperum</i>			
Garden Spider	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>			
Gatekeeper butterfly	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>			
Glow-worm	<i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i>			
Grass bug	<i>Notostira elongata</i>			
Grass bug	<i>Stenodema calcarata</i>			
Grass bug	<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>			
Great Grey Slug	<i>Limax maximus</i>			
Great Pond Snail	<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>			*
Green bottle	<i>Lucilia illustrata</i>			
Green Lacewing	<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> agg.			
Green-veined White butterfly	<i>Pieris napi</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Leistus rufomarginatus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Leistus fulvibarbis</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Notiophilus substriatus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Bembidion tetracolum</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Bembidion biguttatum</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Bembidion lunulatum</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Pterostichus madidus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Pterostichus rhaeticus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Calathus fuscipes</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Calathus melanocephalus</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Ground beetle	<i>Oxypselaphus obscurus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Agonum fuliginosum</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Amara aenea</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Curtonotus aulicus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Harpalus affinis</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Harpalus rubripes</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Harpalus tardus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Ophonus puncticeps</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Ophonus puncticollis</i>		**	
Ground beetle	<i>Ophonus rufibarbis</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Bradycellus harpalinus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Bradycellus verbasci</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Acupalpus dubius</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Badister bullatus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Demetrias atricapillus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Microlestes maurus</i>			
Ground beetle	<i>Syntomus obscuroguttatus</i>			
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>			
Harvestman spider	<i>Paroligolophus agrestis</i>			
Harvestman spider	<i>Phalangium opilio</i>			
Harvestman spider	<i>Opilio saxatilis</i>			
Hawthorn Button-top				
Gall	<i>Dasineura crataegi</i>			
Hedgehog Gall	<i>Andricus lucidus</i>			
Hive Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>			
Hoglouse	<i>Asellus aquaticus</i>			
Holly Blue butterfly	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>			
Hop-garden Earwig	<i>Apterygida media</i>			
Horny Orb Mussel	<i>Sphaerium corneum</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Platycheirus angustatus</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Hoverfly	<i>Platycheirus clypeatus</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Platycheirus immarginatus</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Chrysotoxum verralli</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Cheilosia impressa</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Cheilosia latifrons</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Cheilosia proxima</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Lejogaster metallina</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Melanogaster hirtella</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Eristalinus sepulchralis</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Eristalis horticola</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Helophilus hybridus</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Myathropa florea</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Volucella inanis</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Volucella pellucens</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Volucella zonaria</i>			
Hoverfly	<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>			
Jenkin's Spire Snail	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>			
Kentish Snail	<i>Monacha cantiana</i>			
Kidney-spot Ladybird	<i>Chilocorus renipustulata</i>			
Laburnum Leaf Miner moth	<i>Leucoptera laburnella</i>			
Lace bug	<i>Tingis ampliata</i>			
Large Amber Snail	<i>Succinea putris</i>			
Large Black Slug	<i>Arion ater</i>			
Large Earth Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus terrestris</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	<u>Importance</u>	
			National	Regional/ Local
Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>			
Large White butterfly	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			
Leach	<i>Erpobdella octoculata</i>			
Leach's Bithynia	<i>Bithynia leachii</i>	*		
Leaf beetle	<i>Lema cyanella</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus hypochaeridis</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Chrysolina oricalcia</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Chrysolina polita</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Phaedon tumidulus</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Plagiodera versicolora</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Phratora laticollis</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Neocrepidodera transversa</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Crepidodera aurata</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Crepidodera plutus</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Podagrica fuscicornis</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>			
Leaf beetle	<i>Sphaeroderma testaceum</i>			
Lesser Stag Beetle	<i>Dorcus parallelipedus</i>			
Lesser Water-boatman	<i>Plea minutissima</i>			
Longhorn beetle	<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>			
Longhorn beetle	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>			
Long-winged Conehead	<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>			
Marble Gall	<i>Andricus kollari</i>			
Margined Ram's-horn	<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>			
Mayfly	<i>Caenis luctuosa</i>			
Meadow Brown butterfly	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			
Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>			
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			
Millipede	<i>Cylindroiulus caeruleocinctus</i>			
Millipede	<i>Ophiulus pilosus</i>			
Millipede	<i>Tachypodoiulus niger</i>			
Mite gall on Alder	<i>Acalites brevitarsus</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Mosquito	<i>Aedes cantans</i>			
Musk beetle	<i>Aromia moschata</i>			
Nettle gall midge	<i>Dasineura dioicae</i>			
Orange Ladybird	<i>Halyzia sedecimguttata</i>			
Orange-tip butterfly	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			
Oyster Gall	<i>Neuroterus anthracinus</i>			
Painted Lady butterfly	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>			
Peacock butterfly	<i>Inachis io</i>			
Pied Shield bug	<i>Tritomegas bicolor</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Anthocoris confuses</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Aselphocoris lineolatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Anthocorus nemorum</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Anthocoris nemoralis</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Deraeocoris flavilinea</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Calocoris norwegicus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Capsus ater</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Chliacus typhae</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Cardiastethus fasciiventris</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Calocoris norwegicus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Coreus marginatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Cymus glandicolor</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Deraeocoris lutescens</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Drymus sylvaticus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Harpocera thoracica</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Himacerus major</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Harpocera thoracica</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Plant bug	<i>Kleidocerys resedae</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Lygus maritimus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Lygus pratensis</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Megalonotus chiragra</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Myrmus miriformis</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Nabis flavomarginatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Nabis limbatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Nabis rugosus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Neolygus populi</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Orthotylus marginalis</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Pithanus maerkelii</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Pilophorus perplexus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Phylus melanocephalus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Phylus pallipes</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Pithanus maerkelii</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Pilophorus perplexus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Psallus confuses</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Stenotus binotatus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Scolopostethus grandis</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i>			
Plant bug	<i>Neolygus populi</i>			
Pollen Beetle	<i>Telmatophilus caricis</i>			
Pond skater	<i>Gerris argentatus</i>			
Pond skater	<i>Gerris lacustris</i>			
Ram's-horn Gall	<i>Andricus aries</i>			
Raspberry beetle	<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Red Admiral butterfly	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			
Red-eyed Damselfly	<i>Erythromma najas</i>			
Red-tailed Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>			
Reed Gall-fly	<i>Lipara lucens</i>			
Roesel's Bush-cricket	<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>			
Rosette gall on <i>Salix alba</i>	<i>Rabdophaga rosaria</i> agg.			
Rosette gall on <i>Salix caprea</i>	<i>Rabdophaga rosaria</i> agg.			
Rove beetle	<i>Tachyporus chrysomelinus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Anotylus inustus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Anotylus rugosus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Stenus bimaculatus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Lathrobium geminum</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Paederus littoralis</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Othius punctulatus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Philonthus concinnus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Philonthus succicola</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Quedius cinctus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Quedius curtipennis</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Ocypus olens</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>			
Rounded Snail	<i>Discus rotundatus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Tachyporus chrysomelinus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Tachyporus hypnorum</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Drusilla canaliculata</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Anotylus inustus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Anotylus rugosus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Stenus bimaculatus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Lathrobium geminum</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Rove beetle	<i>Paederus littoralis</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Othius punctulatus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Philonthus concinnus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Philonthus succicola</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Quedius cinctus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Quedius curtipennis</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Quedius semiobscurus</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Ocypus olens</i>			
Rove beetle	<i>Xantholinus linearis</i>			
Ruddy Darter	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	*	*	
Saucer Bug	<i>Ilyocoris cimicoides</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Aneugmenus padi</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Cephus spinipes</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Eutomostethus luteiventris</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Fenella nigrita</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Priophorus pilicornis</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Pachynematus kirbyi</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Phyllocolpa leucosticta</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Rhogogaster chlorosoma</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Rhogogaster viridis</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Tenthredo olivacea</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Tenthredo temula</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Tenthredo scrophulariae</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Tenthredo thompsoni</i>			
Sawfly	<i>Tenthredopsis nassata</i>			
Sawfly gall	<i>Pontania proxima</i>			
Seed weevil	<i>Bruchus loti</i>			
Seed weevil	<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>			
Seed weevil	<i>ruchus rufipes</i>			
Scorpion Fly	<i>Panorpa communis</i>			
Scorpion Fly	<i>Panorpa germanica</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Shaded Broad-bar moth	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>		*	
Short-winged Conehead	<i>Conocephalus dorsalis</i>			
Shield bug	<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i>			
Shield bug	<i>Elasmucha grisea</i>			
Shield bug	<i>Aelia acuminata</i>			
Shield bug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>			
Shield bug	<i>Palomena prasina</i>			
Shield bug	<i>Eysarcoris venustissimus</i>			
Shield bug	<i>Eurydema oleracea</i>			
Silk-button Gall	<i>Neuroterus numismalis</i>			
Silver Y moth	<i>Autographa gamma</i>			
Six-belted Clearwing moth	<i>Bembecia ichneumoniformis</i>			
Six-spot Burnet moth	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>			
Slender Ground-hopper	<i>Tetrix subulata</i>			
Slippery Moss Snail	<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i>			
Small China-mark moth	<i>Cataclysta lemnata</i>			
Small Ranunculus moth	<i>Aetheria dysodea</i>			
Small Tortoiseshell butterfly	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			
Small White butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			
Smooth Glass Snail	<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>			
Smooth Spangle Gall	<i>Neuroterus albipes</i>			
Solitary bee	<i>Colletes fodiens</i>			
Solitary bee	<i>Dasypoda hirtipes</i>			
Solitary bee	<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>			
Solitary bee	<i>Macropis europaea</i>			
Solitary wasp	<i>Cerceris rybyensis</i>			
Solitary wasp	<i>Ectemnius cephalotes</i>			
Solitary wasp	<i>Ectemnius lapidarius</i>			
Solitary wasp	<i>Passaloecus singularis</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>			
Speckled Bush-cricket	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>			
Speckled Wood butterfly	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			
Spider	<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>			
Spider	<i>Tetragnatha nigrita</i>			
Spider	<i>Larinioidea cornutus</i>			
Spider	<i>Araniella opistographa</i>			
Spider	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>			
Spider	<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>			
St Mark's Fly	<i>Bibio marci</i>			
Stag beetle	<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	**	***	UK BAP
Strawberry Snail	<i>Trochulus striolatus</i>			
Striped Snail	<i>Ceruella virgata</i>			
Thistle Gall-fly	<i>Urophora cardui</i>			
Tree Slug	<i>Lehmannia marginata</i>			
Tortoise beetle	<i>Cassida rubiginosa</i>			
Two-spot Ladybird	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>			
Violet ground beetle	<i>Carabus violaceus</i>			
Wandering Pond Snail	<i>Radix balthica</i>			
water boatman	<i>Cymatia coleoptrata</i>			
water boatman	<i>Corixa punctata</i>			
water boatman	<i>Hesperocorixa linnaei</i>			
water boatman	<i>Sigara falleni</i>			
water boatman	<i>Sigara fossarum</i>			
Water Ladybird	<i>Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata</i>			
Water Spider	<i>Argyroneta aquatica</i>			
Water Stick-insect	<i>Ranatra linearis</i>			
Water-measurer	<i>Hydrometra stagnorum</i>			
Weevil	<i>Archarius salicivorus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Anthonomus rubi</i>			
Weevil	<i>Cionus alauda</i>			
Weevil	<i>Cionus scrophulariae</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Weevil	<i>Dorytomus filirostris</i>			
Weevil	<i>Dorytomus longimanus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Dorytomus rufatus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Dorytomus taeniatus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Mecinus pyraeter</i>			
Weevil	<i>Isochnus sequensi</i>			
Weevil	<i>Tychius picirostris</i>			
Weevil	<i>Ceurorhynchus pallidactylus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Datonychus melanostictus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Parethelcus pollinarius</i>			
Weevil	<i>Trichosirocalus troglodytes</i>			
Weevil	<i>Rhinonchus perpendicularis</i>			
Weevil	<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>			
Weevil	<i>Phyllobius pomaceus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Phyllobius oblongus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Phyllobius roboretanus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Phyllobius maculicornis</i>			
Weevil	<i>Polydrusus cervinus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Sitona humeralis</i>			
Weevil	<i>Sitona lineatus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Sitona suturalis</i>			
Weevil	<i>Apion frumentarium</i>			
Weevil	<i>Perapion marchicum</i>			
Weevil	<i>Perapion violaceum</i>			
Weevil	<i>Aspidapion radiolus</i>			
Weevil	<i>Aspidapion aeneum</i>			
Weevil	<i>Ceratapion carduorum</i>			
Weevil	<i>Ceratapion onopordi</i>			
Weevil	<i>Exapion fuscirostre</i>			
Weevil	<i>Malvapion malvae</i>			
Weevil	<i>Pseudapion rufirostre</i>			
Weevil	<i>Eutrichapion ervi</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
Weevil	<i>Eutrichapion viciae</i>			
Weevil	<i>Holotrichapion aethiops</i>			
Weevil	<i>Oxystoma pomonae</i>			
Weevil	<i>Ischnopterapion loti</i>			
Weevil	<i>Protapion assimile</i>			
Weevil	<i>Protapion fulvipes</i>			
Weevil	<i>Protapion trifolii</i>			
Whirlpool Ram's-horn	<i>Anisus vortex</i>			
White Ram's-horn	<i>Gyraulus albus</i>			
White-legged Damselfly	<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>		*	
White-lipped Snail	<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>			
White-tailed Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus lucorum</i>			
Wrinkled Snail	<i>Candidula intersecta</i>			
Yellow Shell moth	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>			
Yellow Slug	<i>Limacus flavus</i>			
Zebra Mussel	<i>Dreissena (Dreissena)</i>			
	<i>polymorpha</i>			
	<i>Anacaena bipustulata</i>			
	<i>Anacaena limbata</i>			
	<i>Anacaena lutescens</i>			
	<i>Anobium fulvicorne</i>			
	<i>Anthocomus rufus</i>			
	<i>Aphrodes makarovi</i>			
	<i>Aphrophora alni</i>			
	<i>Armadillidium nasatum</i>			
	<i>Asellus meridianus</i>			
	<i>Athysananus argentarius</i>			
	<i>Beris chalybata</i>			
	<i>Bibio longipes</i>			
	<i>Bithia modesta</i>			
	<i>Bombus hortorum</i>			
	<i>Bombus pratorum</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
	<i>Brachypterolus pulicarius</i>			
	<i>Brachypterus urticae</i>			
	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>			
	<i>Cantharis cryptica</i>			
	<i>Cantharis lateralis</i>			
	<i>Cantharis nigra</i>			
	<i>Cantharis nigricans</i>			
	<i>Cantharis rustica</i>			
	<i>Carcina quercana</i>			
	<i>Ceroxys urticae</i>			
	<i>Chilo phragmitella</i>			
	<i>Chrysopilus cristatus</i>			
	<i>Chrysops relictus</i>			
	<i>Cicadella viridis</i>			
	<i>Coccidula rufa</i>			
	<i>Coccidula scutellata</i>			
	<i>Coemacera marginata</i>			
	<i>Conops ceriaeformis</i>			
	<i>Cordilura ciliata</i>			
	<i>Cordylepherus viridis</i>			
	<i>Corticaria gibbosa</i>			
	<i>Cyphon pubescens</i>			
	<i>Dilophus febrilis</i>			
	<i>Dioctria atricapilla</i>			
	<i>Dioctria rufipes</i>			
	<i>Dolicopus griseipennis</i>			
	<i>Donacia cinerea</i>			
	<i>Donacia simplex</i>			
	<i>Donacia vulgaris</i>			
	<i>Empis trigramma</i>			
	<i>Endothenia gentianaeana</i>			
	<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>			
	<i>Gammarus pulex</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
	<i>Gymnocheta viridis</i>			
	<i>Gyrinus substriatus</i>			
	<i>Haliplus confinis</i>			
	<i>Haliplus immaculatus</i>			
	<i>Haliplus mucronatus</i>			
	<i>Haliplus ruficollis</i>			
	<i>Herina longistylata</i>			
	<i>Heterocerus fenestratus</i>			
	<i>Hister unicolor</i>			
	<i>Hoplia philanthus</i>			
	<i>Hydroporus planus</i>			
	<i>Hyphydrus ovatus</i>			
	<i>Hyrgrobia hermanni</i>			
	<i>Idiocerus herrichi</i>			
	<i>Kateretes pusillus</i>			
	<i>Laccobius minutus</i>			
	<i>Laccophilus minutus</i>			
	<i>Lagria hirta</i>			
	<i>Leptogaster cylindrica</i>			
	<i>Liriomyza eupatorii</i>			
	<i>Loxocera aristata</i>			
	<i>Lypha dubia</i>			
	<i>Machimus atricapillus</i>			
	<i>Macquartia dispar</i>			
	<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>			
	<i>Margarinotus purpurascans</i>			
	<i>Melieria omissa</i>			
	<i>Meligethes aeneus</i>			
	<i>Merzomyia westermanni</i>			
	<i>Microvelia reticulata</i>			
	<i>Nanophyes marmoratus</i>			
	<i>Neocoenorrhinus aequatus</i>			
	<i>Nomada fulvicornis</i>			

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	Importance	
			National	Regional/ Local
	<i>Noterus clavicornis</i>			
	<i>Nowickia ferox</i>			
	<i>Ochina ptinoides</i>			
	<i>Oedemera lurida</i>			
	<i>Oedermera nobilis</i>			
	<i>Pachygaster atra</i>			
	<i>Peltodytes caesus</i>			
	<i>Platystoma seminationis</i>			
	<i>Pollenia pediculate</i>			
	<i>Pollenia rudis</i>			
	<i>Ptychoptera contaminata</i>			
	<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>			
	<i>Rhyzobius litura</i>			
	<i>Saldula pallipes</i>			
	<i>Saldula saltatoria</i>			
	<i>Sarcopgaga carnaria</i>			
	<i>Sepedon spegea</i>			
	<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>			
	<i>Sitochroa palealis</i>			
	<i>Tachinus rufipes</i>			
	<i>Tephritis bardanae</i>			
	<i>Tephritis hyoscyami</i>			
	<i>Tephritis neesii</i>			
	<i>Tephritis vespertina</i>			
	<i>Terellia withemi</i>			
	<i>Thereva nobilitata</i>			
	<i>Trichohermes walkeri</i>			
	<i>Urophora quadrifasciata</i>			
	<i>Volucella bombylans</i>			

Note: The SNCI record indicates high entomological interest in the site with an uncommon Ground Beetle called *Bembidium maritimum* (so far not recorded at the site), twenty species of butterfly and nineteen species of dragonfly and damselfly many uncommon.

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	<u>Importance</u>	
			National	Regional/ Local
<u>Fish</u>				
Bream	<i>Abramis brama</i>	*	*	
Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>			
European Eel	<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>	**	**	UK BAP
Perch	<i>Perc fluviatilis</i>			
Pike	<i>Esox Lucius</i>	*		
Roach	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i>	*		
Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	*		
Tench	<i>Tinca tinca</i>	*		

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	<u>Importance</u>	
			National	Regional/ Local
<u>Mammals</u>				
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	*****	*	
Eurasian water shrew	<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	*		

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	<u>Importance</u>	
			National	Regional/ Local
Fox - Red	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	*		
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	**	**	UK BAP
Leisler's Bat	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	*****	*	
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	*****	***	UK BAP
Pipistrelle Bat	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus(45kHz)</i>	*****	***	UK BAP * Kent BAP

Appendix 9

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	<u>Importance</u>	
			National	Regional/ Local
<i>Rabbit</i>	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			
<i>Stoat</i>	<i>Mustela erminea</i>			
Watervole	<i>Arvicola amphibious</i>	*	*** UK BAP	* Kent BAP
Whiskered Bat	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	*****	*	
Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	**		

Note: mammals are likely to be under recorded in particular small and nocturnal mammals.

Common name	Species name in Latin	International/ European	<u>Importance</u>	
			National	Regional/ Local
<u>Amphibians and Reptiles</u>				
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>			
Common Lizard	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>			* Kent BAP
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	**	*** UK BAP	* Kent BAP
Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	**	** UK BAP	* Kent BAP
Great Crested Newt	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	*****	***	
<i>Palmate Newt</i>	<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	**	*	
Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	*	*** UK BAP	* Kent BAP
Smooth Newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>	**	*	
<i>Terrapin</i>	<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>			

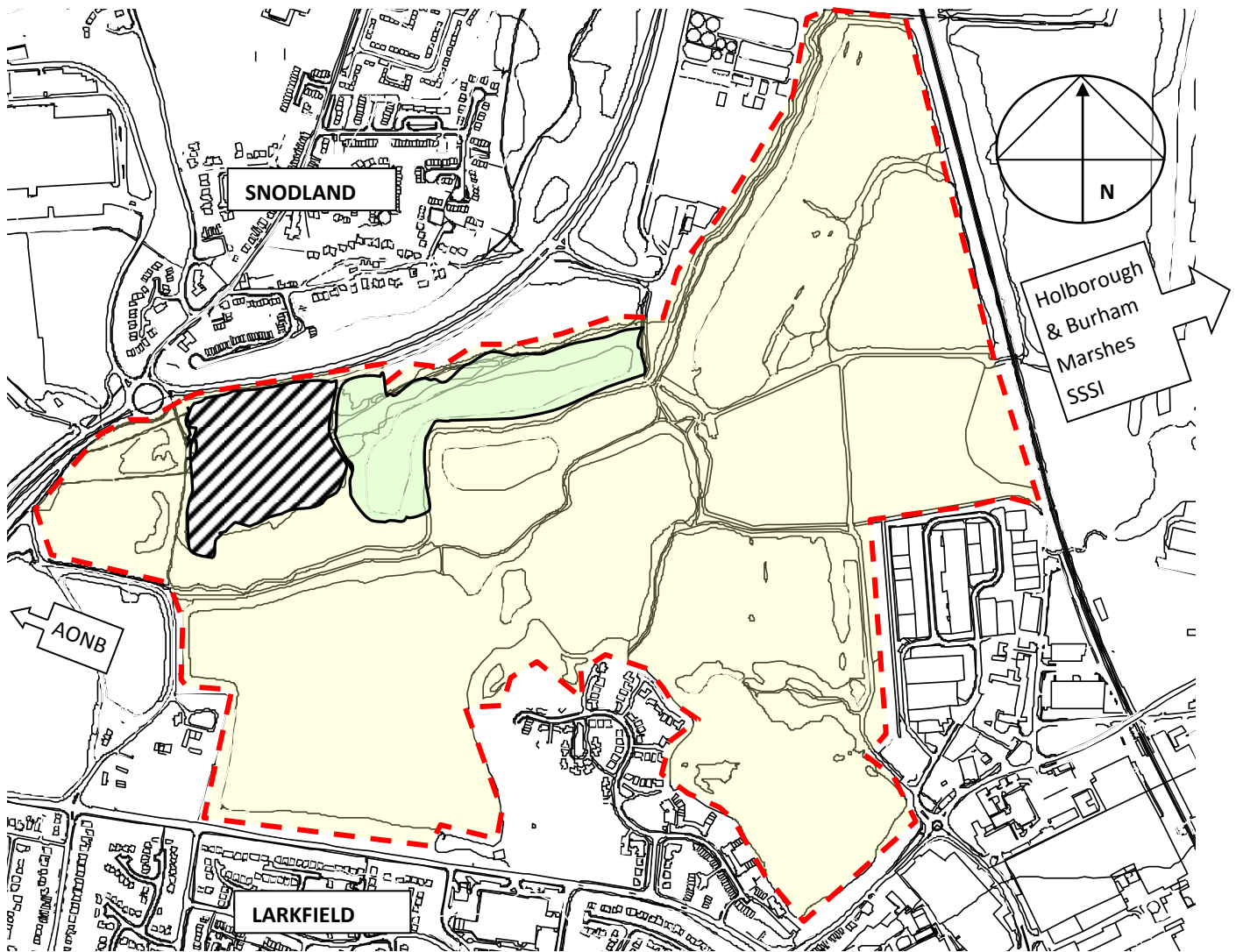
Appendix 10





Leybourne Lakes Country Park

Revenue budget 2016/2017

EXPENDITURE	Estimate (£)	Notes
Salaries & On-Costs	69,550	Park Related Staff
Building Repairs Expenditure	6,450	Toilets & Rangers Premises
Maintenance of Grounds	12,050	All Park Associated Costs
Electricity	2,800	Rangers Premises, Power, CCTV,
Rates	50	
Water	400	Hand basins, and toilets.
Sewerage disposal etc.	500	Sewage tank emptying.
Toilet Cleaning & Domestic Supplies	5,650	Toilet cleaning.
Premises Insurance	400	
Transport Repairs & Maintenance	550	
Transport Insurance	200	
Purchases	850	
Protective clothing	500	
Printing & Stationary	700	Leaflet design and printing etc.
Security services	2,000	
Trade refuse charges	1,600	Litter disposal.
Dog bin emptying	450	
Gates / Security	11,750	
Pest control	250	Rodent control.
Wildlife Monitoring	400	
Hall Hire	100	
Car Park Management Charges	1,000	
Telephones	700	Mobile phone charges.
Information Technology	1,750	Central office costs allocated over all
Central Salaries & Administration	3,850	Council facilities.
Departmental Administration	26,150	
Capital Revenue Expenditure	2,750	
Non current asset depreciation	28,850	
Total Expenditure	£182,250	
INCOME	Estimate (£)	Notes
Rights over water	26,800	Angling rights, diving and windsurfing
Other concessions	4,900	Catering, land rents
Miscellaneous	20,200	Car parking, educational visits
Interest	7,100	
Contribution from other Bodies	9,000	Parish Councils funding
Total Income	£ 68,000	
Net Expenditure	114,250	

Appendix 11



KEY	
Site Boundary	
No Public Access	
Key Conservation Area, No Public Access	
Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council	

Land tenure: Leybourne Lakes Country Park, Kent

This drawing is for illustration purposes only, always refer to the legal documents for exact areas.

Drawn By CF

Date 3/10/16

Scale Not to Scale

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Annual Action Plan

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Interpretation and marketing plan

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