

PADDOCK WOOD TOWN COUNCIL
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**NOTICE OF A MEETING OF THE ESTATES COMMITTEE to be held on Monday
8th April 2019, at the Day Centre, Commercial Road, at 7.45pm**

APOLOGIES: Cllrs R. Steward, E. Wilson

ES82 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

ES83 **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 11th March 2019.

ES84 **MATTERS ARISING**

a) Bollards are due to be installed outside the Day Centre parking on Tuesday 9th April 2019.

b) The defibrillators have been ordered.

ES85 **CRICKET PITCH**

A community advisor from Kent County Cricket Board will be meet with the Clerk and Estates Manager on Wednesday 3rd April. His written report will be available in time for the meeting. The fee for the visit is £82.

There are currently no bookings for the 7th July 2019 – the POTS charity football match takes place on Saturday 29th June 2019. The council charges the same fee for the cricket wicket as it charges for an adult football pitch, which is currently £71.26 inc VAT.

ES86 **THE BATTERS**

Additional information has been submitted to the council regarding the additional fencing at the Batters. (information previously circulated) Members are asked to consider its decision in light of the additional information.

ES87 **TOAD PATROL REPORT**

The annual toad patrols around Putlands Ponds have taken place and the report from Steve Songhurst is attached.

The group have also surveyed around the ponds at Orchard Meadow and have found that there are a significant number of toads in the ponds and surrounding grass land.

ES88 **GREEN LANE SPINNEY**

A copy of the management plan for Green Lane spinney is attached as referred to at the previous meeting.

ES89 HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDIT

A copy of the health and safety audit which was carried out recently has been emailed to all council members only. An action plan will be drawn up using the report.

ES90 BENCHES

- a) A bench at the Maidstone Road end of the West car park has been requested. A similar request has been received in the past, but a suitable site cannot be identified.
- b) One of the Town Council benches by the war memorial was vandalised last summer. Using CCTV, the police identified and successfully prosecuted the perpetrator. The Council has been awarded £787 compensation. The paperwork to receive the money has been completed, and receipt of the funds is awaited.

ES91 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

There will be no meeting in May due to the elections. The next meeting will take place on 10th June 2019 (TBC)

NICHOLA REAY
Clerk to the Council

2nd April 2019

Paddock Wood Toad Patrol Report for 2019

Introduction

This was the seventh year of the toad patrol (froglife patrol number 385), first started in the current format in 2013. Nine volunteers helped this year, over a three-week period between 25 Feb – 17 March.

The weather was generally dry and mild and although toad movements were spread out over the period, there was a large spike in movements on Sunday 03 March, when it was raining – ideal weather for amphibian activity.

The 'road capture' figures

Dates & weather	Start time	End time	Toads		Frogs		Newts	
			Helped	Killed	Helped	Killed	Helped	Killed
25 Feb 8c dry	19.45	20.30	8	0	2	0	1	0
26 Feb 6c dry	19.45	20.30	3	2	0	0	1	0
27 Feb 7c dry	19.45	20.30	5	1	4	0	0	0
28 Feb 8c dry	19.30	20.15	8	1	0	0	0	0
1 Mar 10c damp	20.05	20.45	45	8	0	0	0	0
2 Mar 10c dry	19.50	20.30	32	2	1	0	0	0
3 Mar 10c raining	19.00	20.00	119	10	0	0	1	0
4 Mar 6c dry	19.45	20.20	2	0	0	0	1	0
5 Mar 10c drizzle	19.45	20.25	11	1	0	0	1	0
6 Mar 9c damp	19.30	20.15	22	2	0	0	0	0
7 Mar 5c drizzle	19.30	20.15	7	1	0	0	0	0
8 Mar	*	*	No	Survey				
9 Mar 9c dry	20.20	20.55	6	2	0	0	1	1
10 Mar 5c damp	19.00	19.40	7	2	0	0	0	0
11 Mar 6c dry	20.10	20.45	3	0	0	0	0	0
12 Mar 5c damp	19.45	20.25	8	1	0	0	0	0
13 Mar 5c dry	19.30	20.15	2	1	0	0	0	0
14 Mar 10c dry	20.45	21.15	5	2	0	0	0	0
15 Mar 11c rain	19.30	20.00	4	0	2	0	2	0
16 Mar	*	*	No	Survey				
17 Mar	19.00	19.45	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total for 2019			297	36	9	0	8	1

Toad deaths during the patrol period totalled 36, whilst toads 'saved' were a healthy 297. The death toll is therefore 11% of all toads encountered, which is on the lower end of scale compared to the years 2013 – 2016, when 25% death toll figures were the norm. Once again, thanks to assistance

from toad patrollers, many toad's lives were saved, during the stampede to reach the breeding pond this year.

Toads breeding at the main Putlands pond in 2019

Date	Male	Female	Pairs	Total
09/03/19	263	0	29	321
10/03/19	235	0	33	301
11/03/19	303	0	36	375
12/03/19	Water too	cloudy		
13/03/19	No Survey			
14/03/19	309	0	7	323
15/03/19 (rain)	489	2	26	543
16/03/19	No Survey			
17/03/19	No Survey			
18/03/19	146	0	5	156
19/03/19	No Survey			
20/03/19	64	0	2	68

Toad breeding in the main pond at Putlands peaked on Friday 15th March, with 543 toads counted in or around the main pond. This is the second highest count for the 2013 – 2019 period, although annual 'toads counted' figures of around 800 per year were common between 2009 – 2012.

Foal Hurst Wood – Orchard Meadow ponds

This year I took the opportunity to visit the ponds in the Orchard Meadow area of Foal Hurst Wood. These ponds were created in 2015, but whilst in the past they had shown reasonable frog activity, toad numbers had not been particularly high.

I was therefore astonished to count 1120 toads in the two ponds and grassland immediately surrounding the ponds, on Friday 15th March. A further visit on Wednesday 20th March revealed an even higher total of 1353 toads.

Toads normally frequent water bodies larger than these ponds and the nearest suitable larger waterbodies are the Tricklebrook fishing lakes, about 600 metres west of Orchard Meadow, at the

bottom of Colts Hill. It is not impossible that some of the local toad population have switched from maybe breeding at the Tricklebrook fishing lakes, to the new ponds in Orchard Meadow

In addition to the toad numbers seen in the two ponds, Peter Prince has counted over 354 clumps of frog spawn in both ponds in early March this year. I have also seen healthy numbers of smooth newts in the larger, dipping pond, as well.

Given the numbers of amphibians encountered in these ponds this March it is worth monitoring both ponds at the end of May this year, to see how many froglets and toadlets finally emerge from the ponds. Additionally, further survey work should be carried out in future years, to see if this is just an exceptional year for amphibian breeding activity, or if these ponds are important to the local toad and frog population. An exciting find for 2019 and just shows how you can never underestimate how nature can surprise you !

Thank you

As always, everyone's support for the Toad Patrol has been really appreciated and if you can think of any of your friends who would also like to help in 2020, do see if you can encourage them to join the Paddock Wood Toad Patrol team early next year.

Best wishes

Steve Songhurst, Paddock Wood Toad Patrol Co-Ordinator.

Green Lane Spinney

Sorbus torminalis



Paddock Wood, Kent

A Five Year Management Plan

May 2010 – April 2015

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1. Introduction

This is the first five year management plan for Green Lane Spinney and has been prepared by Steve Songhurst for the Paddock Wood Town Council.

The purpose of the plan is to provide guidance for the management of the spinney over the next five years. Of primary importance is to maintain the floral and arboreal interest of the site, whilst also recognizing its importance as a local wildlife corridor within Paddock Wood.

The plan aims to provide initial site information and an evaluation of the important biological and human factors affecting the reserve, with potential objectives for the future management of the spinney aimed at maintaining its wildlife importance and increasing the local resident's appreciation of the beauty on their doorstep.

A quick summary of the main recommendations of the management plan, can be found by reading sections 3 & 4.3.

2. Site Information

2.1 Location, boundaries, site status & access details

Site name	Green Lane Spinney
Location	On the south-east edge of Paddock Wood, bordering housing along Green Lane. Approx 0.5 mile from the town centre.
Mapping Information & boundaries	OS Explorer map no.136. Grid reference for the center of the site: TQ675443. Biological recording square TQ6744. (The map in appendix 6.2 shows the layout of the site, however the exact position of the eastern boundary has not been confirmed by PWTC and it remains uncertain as to whether the eastern ditch is part of the site or the adjoining farmland).
Area of site	Total area is 0.83 hectares (2 acres).
Tenure	Freehold ownership by the Paddock Wood Town Council.
Site Status / restrictions	No conservation designation at present. Tree preservation order no. 04/1995 (area w2) made by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council in 1995.
Public Access	Public footpath through the middle of the site, together with short footpath entrance between nos. 10 & 12 Green Lane, allowing access at all times.
Way leaves and easements	Electricity company has way leaves relating to the overhead cable lines crossing the site. Underground electricity cables also cross part of the site.

2.2 Environmental Information

Geology, Soils & Hydrology

The geology of the site principally consists of Weald Clay and Grinstead Clay; silty clay loams through which water can only drain slowly and become waterlogged during the wetter periods of the year, mainly the winter and early spring. Compaction along the footpath also causes drainage problems, resulting in standing water and generally muddy conditions for up to half the year.

The site is best described as level with a very slight downward slope in a southwest to northeast direction. As a result of the aspect, soil conditions and tree shading the soil is slow to warm up in spring, delaying ground flora growth.

There are two drainage ditches bordering both the eastern and western boundaries. The eastern boundary ditch is deeper and subsequently remains wetter for longer periods (NB The exact boundary position has not been confirmed by PWTC and it remains uncertain as to whether the eastern ditch is part of the site, or the adjoining farmland. Currently management of this ditch indicates that it might be part of the farmland rather than the site itself).

2.3 Historical Information

No archaeological features are known to exist on the site. Historically, the site appears to have been managed as part of a farm estate for a reasonable period of time. Being unproductive, the land is likely to have been left as a wooded spinney and possibly used for hunting game (rabbits and wood pigeon) during the winter.

2.4 Biological information

2.4.1 Biological recording for the site

There appears to have been no previous formal biological recording carried out on the site prior to 2009. The attached species lists (see appendix 6.2) provide an initial assessment of the site, however there remains scope for further biological recording to take place.

2.4.2 Main Habitat Type

Broadleaved woodland with standard trees (mainly oak) with an understory of more mixed species, including a good number of wild service trees, plus a pleasing ground floral layer of spring flowers plants, the composition of which indicates that the habitat has been a woodland for a comparatively long period of time, probably in excess of 200 years.

2.4.3 Flora

The following is a summary of the floral surveys carried between March – August 2009. A full list of species can be seen in the appendix 6.2.

Canopy layer

The canopy is dominated by pendunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), but also includes a mixture of wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and rather pleasingly a number of wild service trees (*Sorbus torminalis*).

Understory & shrub layer

Earlier coppicing has produced an understory of smaller trees such as common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and coppiced wild service trees (*Sorbus torminalis*) as well as seedlings of cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*). Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and ivy (*Hedera helix*) can also be seen throughout the spinney.

Ground layer

During spring there is a profusion of ancient woodland indicator plants such as bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), dog mercury (*Mercurialis perenne*) and violets (*Viola reichenbachiana* & *riviniana*), primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) as well as many other woodland spring flowers. The eastern ditch and bank also provides good botanical interest, due to its open aspect and variable micro climate.

2.4.4 Fauna

Surveys between April – Nov 2009 revealed a more limited species list than is the case with the floral species, however there is a pleasant mixture of bird species using the spinney along with bat species feeding in the area during the evening. The nearby drainage pond also attracts amphibians, insects and wetland bird species into the area. Additionally, a resident in Green Lane, who's house backs onto the spinney, confirms that great crested newts (GCN's) have been seen in his garden pond and if so are likely to use the spinney and nearby drainage pond during the year. GCN's were not seen during the limited time available for the initial surveys in 2009, however in view of their protected legal status it is worth conducting further surveys to establish their presence or absence in the area.

2.5 Visitors information

Currently there is no visitor information for the site.

2.6 History of recent management

Coppicing of the site took place approximately 16 years ago, when the neighbouring housing estate was built. Since then there has been no formal management, other than removal of damaged trees or tree limbs.

3. Management aims & long-term vision

Talks with the Town Council indicate that there is a desire for the following management aims and long-term vision:

- To ensure the long term survival of Green Lane Spinney and its wildlife and to link the spinney with adjoining wildlife habitats, particularly the drainage pond situated on the northern boundary of the spinney.
- To maintain awareness of and respect for the site and its wildlife, amongst the residents of Paddock Wood.
- To involve the local community in protecting and managing the site.
- To gather further information on the site's wildlife species.
- To ensure the site is not misused, to the detriment of the wildlife and the enjoyment of local visitors.
- To meet all legal and other obligations.

4. Evaluation

4.1 Most valuable features

- The collection of wild service trees in the spinney, which represent the largest know assemblage of wild service trees in the parish.
- The diversity and number of spring flowers, many of which are ancient woodland indicators.
- The floral assemblage along the eastern boundary.
- The link to the adjoining drainage pond and possible great crested newt population within the area.
- The bat population feeding around the site.
- The bird species attracted to the site.

4.2 Current issues & constraints

- With time the tree canopy layer will extend further, causing less light to reach the woodland floor, resulting in the dying off of the important ground flora.
- The Tree preservation order no 04/1995 made by Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, at the request of Paddock Wood Town Council, prevents all trees in the wood from being cut down / topped / lopped / uprooted / wilfully damaged or destroyed without seeking prior permission of TWBC (the exception being dead, dying or dangerous trees). Agreement would need to be sought from TWBC if any tree work, including coppicing was to take place on the site.

Species Knowledge and Management

- Improve knowledge of wildlife species using the site through (regular) recording, by interested individuals.
- Ascertain if there is a great crested next population within the site or adjoining properties.
- Erect a number of bird and bat boxes on trees within the site. This would both improve conditions for these groups of animals, whilst also engage the local residents interest in wildlife on their doorstep and possible their involvement in the sites future management.
- Install wildlife friendly habitat enhancing structures e.g. log piles, brash piles, amphibian / reptile hibernation structures etc.

Drainage Pond

- Establish if management of the nearby drainage pond should be undertaken by council employees, contractors or volunteers looking after the spinney (under the direction of the Paddock Wood pond warden). Allowing volunteers to manage the pond would help establish a greater sense of pride and care within the local community relating to the wildlife near to residents homes. However it is accepted there are greater health and safety risks that would need to be addressed.

Funding

- Develop a funding plan for the future management of the site, using both external funding in addition to any funding that may be available from PWTC.

5. Five year objectives & work plans

The following is a list of proposed actions for each year. It is recognised that many of the initial proposed actions in year 1, required greater levels funding (and PWTC involvement) than actions in later years and may need to be deferred if funding is not available.

5.1 Year 1 : May 2010 – April 2011

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2010 / 2011, using both external funding in addition to any funding that may be available from PWTC.	Funding plan in place	PWTC	May - Sept 2010

- Given the close proximity of residential properties, a substantial proportion of any tree work would require the services of professional tree surgeons, to reduce the risk of damage to neighbouring properties.
- Currently there is no local community involvement in the management of the site and this would need to be developed to ensure the site can be managed in a cost effective manner, whilst also promoting greater local involvement in the care of the site.
- The drainage of the main footpath needs improving, along with promotion of responsible practices relating to the collection of dog faeces by dog owners using the footpath.
- Funding needs to be sought / allocated to maintain the site, which might prove challenging in the current economic environment.

4.3 Practical options for the management of the reserve

Public Support & Information

- Organise a publicity campaign aimed at improving awareness of the site amongst Paddock Wood residents and obtaining the commitment of local residents and conservation minded groups to assist with the management of the site.
- Design & install site interpretation boards at either end of the main footpath, plus the nearby drainage pond, to increase public awareness and appreciation of the site.
- Install further signage relating to dog fouling of the footpath and consider installing further dog poo bins.

Woodland Management

- Obtain agreement of TWBC to allow small scale coppicing of the site (TPO will need amending). Coppicing to include trees under 25cm in diameter; existing standard trees and wild service trees not to be coppiced.
- Coppicing to be carried out by splitting the site into three equal areas (see appendix 6.1) and allowing a two year gap between the initial coppicing of each area. Once initial coppicing is completed further coppicing could then be carried out on approximately a 15 year cycle. In view of the nearby properties, it is recommended that professional tree surgeons should be involved to ensure the coppicing is carried out safely, although volunteers could remove thin sapling material in safe manner.
- Given the closeness of nearby properties, it would be prudent to undertake regular safety checks of certain trees on the site, to ensure there is no further deterioration in their condition (the findings of the initial risk assessment carried out by Quaipe Woodlands in December 2008 remain valid until December 2010).
- Improve the drainage and surface of the main footpath, with type 1 limestone aggregate or other suitable material.

Organise a publicity campaign aimed at improving awareness of the site amongst Paddock Wood residents and obtaining the commitment of local residents and conservation minded groups to assist with the management of the site.	Volunteer group formed to manage the site.	PWTC	May – Sept 2010
Obtain agreement of TWBC to allow small scale coppicing of the site (TPO will need amending). Coppicing to include trees under 25cm in diameter; existing standard trees and wild service trees not to be coppiced.	Agreement reached and/or new TPO drawn up.	PWTC	By March 2011
Tree safety check carried out.	Safety check completed	PWTC	Before December 2010
Design & install site interpretation boards at either end of the main footpath, plus the nearby drainage pond to increase public awareness and appreciation of the site.	Interpretation boards installed.	PWTC / Volunteers	Completed by March 2011
Install further signage relating to dog fouling of the footpath and consider installing further dog poo bins.	Additional signage (& bins) in place.	PWTC	Completed by March 2011
Improve the drainage and surface of the main footpath with type 1 limestone aggregate or other suitable material.	Drainage and surface of footpath improved.	PWTC	Completed by March 2011
Install a number of bird and bat boxes on trees within the site.	Bird & bat boxes installed	Volunteers	Install by end Feb 2011
Ascertain if there is a great crested next population within the site or adjoining properties.	Survey completed	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers	May – June 2010

Locate volunteers willing to carry out further biological surveys of the site.	Volunteers found	Volunteers	Autumn 2010
Prepare future biological survey strategy.	Strategy agreed	Volunteers	Autumn / winter 2010
Undertake surveys of adjoining drainage pond.	Surveys conducted	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Autumn 2010 & early spring 2011
Undertaken any small scale management of adjoining drainage pond.	Work undertaken	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Nov 2010 – Feb 2011
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2011 / 2012	Funding in place	PWTC	By March 2011

5.2 Year 2 : May 2011 – April 2012

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Undertake surveys of adjoining drainage pond, including GCN search.	Surveys conducted	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Spring 2011
Monitor use of bird nest boxes and other nests	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring 2011
Monitor use of bat boxes	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Summer 2011
Undertake botanical survey	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring – Summer 2011
Undertake bird survey	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Throughout the year
Clean out bird nest boxes	Boxes cleaned out	Volunteers	Autumn 2011
Undertaken any small scale management of adjoining drainage pond.	Work undertaken	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Nov 2011 – Feb 2012
Coppicing of area 1 by contractor (& volunteers)	Coppicing completed	PWTC & Volunteers	Dec 2011 – Feb 2012
Construct & brash piles	Piles completed	Volunteers	Dec 2011 – Feb 2012
Construct amphibian & reptile hibernation structure	Structure built	Volunteers	Dec 2011 – Feb 2012
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2012 / 2013	Funding in place	PWTC	By March 2012

5.3 Year 3 : May 2012 – April 2013

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Undertake surveys of adjoining drainage pond,	Surveys conducted	Paddock Wood Pond Warden &	Spring 2012

including GCN search.		volunteers.	
Monitor use of bird nest boxes and other nests	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring 2012
Monitor use of bat boxes	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Summer 2012
Undertake reptile survey along eastern boundary using refugia.	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring – Summer 2012
Undertake bird survey	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Throughout the year
Clean out bird nest boxes	Nest boxes cleaned out	Volunteers	Autumn 2012
Tree safety check carried out.	Safety check completed	PWTC	Before Dec 2012
Undertaken any small scale management of adjoining drainage pond.	Work undertaken	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Nov 2012 – Feb 2013
Monitor amphibian & reptile hibernation structures for signs of occupation.	Survey completed	Volunteers	Late Winter / Early Spring 2013
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2013 / 2014	Funding in place	PWTC	By March 2013

5.4 Year 4 : May 2013 – April 2014

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Undertake surveys of adjoining drainage pond, including GCN search.	Surveys conducted	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Spring 2013
Monitor use of bird nest boxes and other nests	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring 2013
Monitor use of bat boxes	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Summer 2013
Undertake reptile survey along eastern boundary.	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring – Summer 2013
Undertake bird survey	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Throughout the year
Clean out bird nest boxes	Nest boxes cleaned out	Volunteers	Autumn 2013
Undertaken any small scale management of adjoining drainage pond.	Work undertaken	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Nov 2013 – Feb 2014
Coppicing of area 2 by contractor (& volunteers)	Coppicing completed	PWTC & Volunteers	Dec 2013 – Feb 2014
Monitor amphibian & reptile hibernation structures for signs of occupation.	Survey complete	Volunteers	Late winter / early spring 2014
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2014 / 2015	Funding in place	PWTC	By March 2014

5.5 Year 5 : May 2014 – April 2015

Proposed Action	Expected outcome & measure of success	Who is responsible	Suggested Timescale
Undertake surveys of adjoining drainage pond, including GCN search,	Surveys conducted	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Spring 2014
Monitor use of bird nest boxes and other nests	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring 2014
Monitor use of bat boxes	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Summer 2014
Undertake reptile survey along eastern boundary	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Spring – Summer 2014
Undertake bird survey	Survey conducted	Volunteers	Throughout the year
Commission new 5 year management plan	New management plan commissioned	PWTC / Volunteers	Sept 2014
Clean out bird nest boxes	Nest boxes cleaned out	Volunteers	Autumn 2014
Tree safety check carried out	Safety check completed	PWTC	Before Dec 2014
Undertaken any small scale management of adjoining drainage pond.	Work undertaken	Paddock Wood Pond Warden & volunteers.	Nov 2014 – Feb 2015
Monitor amphibian & reptile hibernation structures for signs of occupation.	Survey complete	Volunteers	Late winter / early spring 2015
New 5 year management plan produced	Plan prepared by ecological consultant.	PWTC / Volunteers	By March 2015
Develop a funding plan for the management of the site during 2015 / 2016	Funding in place	PWTC	By March 2015

6. Appendix

6.1 Coppicing Map



6.2 Species Lists for Green Lane Spinney

Green Lane Spinney Tree List

Originally compiled by Steve Songhurst in August 2009

Common Name	Latin Name
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Grey Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Penduculate Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild Service Tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

Green Lane Spinney General Plant List

Compiled by Steve Songhurst & Charlie Willard in August 2009

Common Name	Latin Name
Annula Meadow Grass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Barren Strawberry	<i>Pontilla sterilis</i>
Bittersweet	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad Leafed Dock	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Bush Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Cocksfoot	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Common Dog Violet	<i>Viola riviniana</i>
Common Figwort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common mouse ear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>
Common Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Cow Parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Creeping Bent	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>
Creeping Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Cuckoo Flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Dog's Mercury	<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>
Field Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Germander speedwell	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
Great Bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>
Great Willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirstum</i>
Greater Burdock	<i>Arctium lappa</i>
Greater Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Greater Stichwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Hedge Bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Hedge Woundwort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Herb Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Ivy	<i>Hederx helix</i>
Lesser Celendine	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Lords & Ladies	<i>Arum maculatum</i>
Meadow Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Meadow Foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>
Moschantel	<i>Adoxa moschantellina</i>
Pendulous Sedge	<i>Carex pendula</i>
Perforated St Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Ribwort Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>

Rosebay Willowherb	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>
Scarlet Pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Soft Rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Wood Anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Wood Dock	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>
Wood Melic	<i>Melica uniflora</i>
Wood Sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>
Yellow Archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

Green Lane Spinney Insect List

Compiled by Steve Songhurst & Charlie Willard in October 2009

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Andricus Kollari</i>	Marble gall wasp
<i>Andricus quercuscalicis</i>	Knopper gall wasp
<i>Anthocaris cardamines</i>	Orange-tip
<i>Biorhiza pallida</i>	Oak apple gall wasp
<i>Bombus lapidaris</i>	Red-tailed bumblebee
<i>Bombus lucorum</i>	White-tailed bumblebee
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed bumblebee
<i>Coccinella sedecimpunctata</i>	7-spot ladybird
<i>Diptolepis quercusfolii</i>	Cherry gall wasp
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<i>Manolia jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccorum</i>	Spangle gall wasp
<i>Pararage aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma
<i>Polyommatus icaris</i>	Common Blue
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>	Hoverfly species
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady
<i>Vespa vulgaris</i>	Common wasp

Green Lane Spinney Vertebrate List

Compiled by Steve Songhurst in November 2009

Common Name	Latin Name
Mammals	
Bat : Common Pipistrelle '45'	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>

Bat : Soprano Pipistrelle '55'	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>
Common Shrew	<i>Sorex araneus</i>
	<i>Clethrionomys</i>
Bank Vole	<i>glareolus</i>
Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Woodmouse	<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>
Yellow-necked Mouse	<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>

Birds

Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>
Carion Crow	<i>Corvus corone corone</i>
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>
Collard Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
Green Woodpecker	<i>Piscus viridis</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>

Amphibians

Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>
Common Frog	<i>Rana temporaria</i>
Smooth newt	<i>Triturus vulgaris</i>