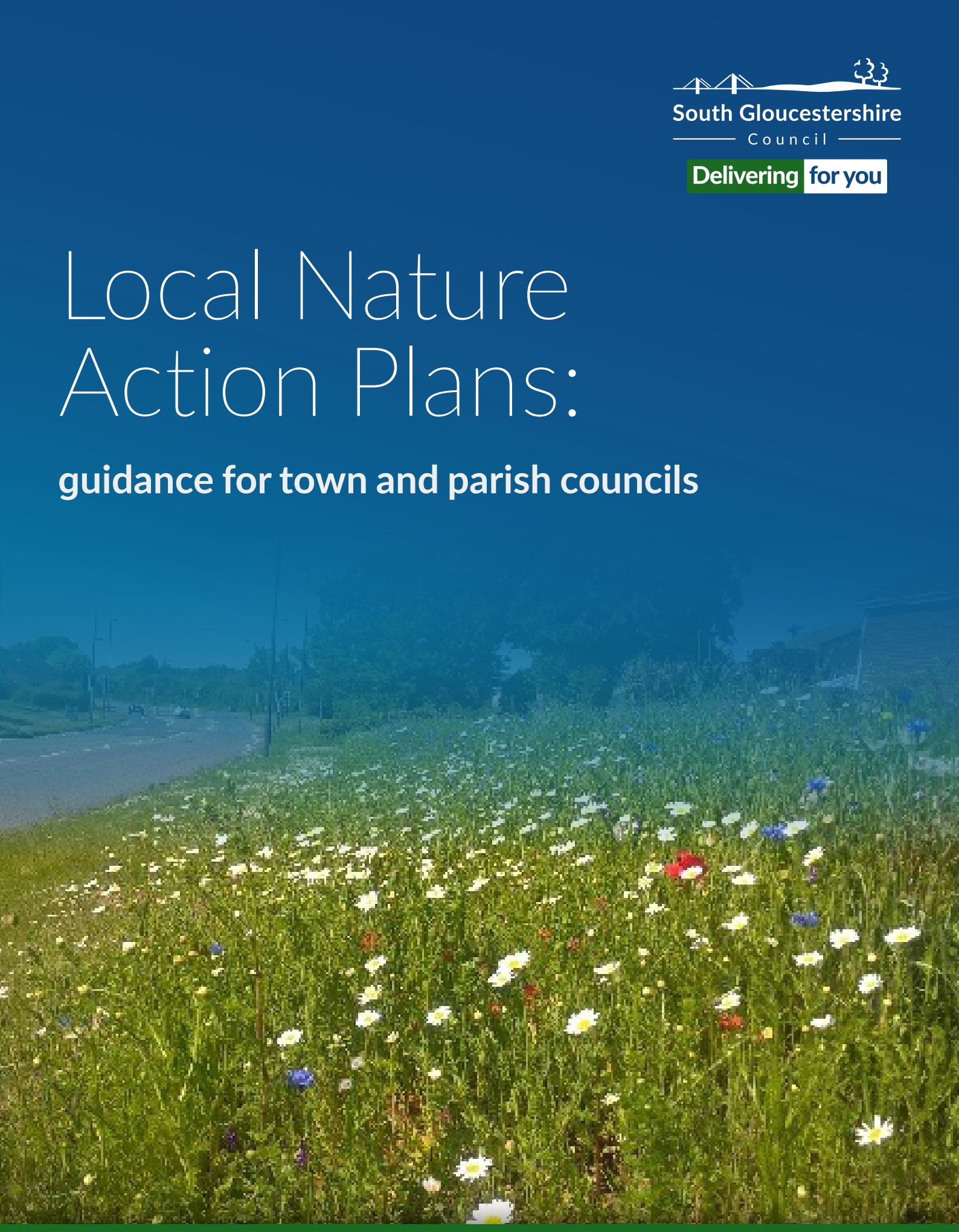
South Gloucestershire Council

Delivering for you

Local Nature Action Plans:

guidance for town and parish councils



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1. Introduction

The purpose of this document is to ensure that our town and parish councils have the support and guidance they need to act on the ecological crisis the world is facing.

This is a step-by-step guide to help town and parish councils develop, consult on, and deliver their own Local Nature Action Plan (LNAP).

The LNAP will complement and support the existing South Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan and the individual town and parish biodiversity action plans.

All local authorities including town and parish councils have a duty to have regard to biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

South Gloucestershire Councils Climate Emergency Declaration recognises that we all need to take urgent steps to address the climate emergency and that along with other factors, climate change is having a significant impact on the health of ecosystems. As such, nature recovery forms a central part of our Climate Emergency Action Plan and Greener Places Strategy.

South Gloucestershire Council is working to address the ecological crisis on a strategic scale through our various partnerships and we want to ensure our town and parish councils are suitably supported to join us on this journey to nature recovery.

Protecting the biodiversity of our county needs a truly partnership effort to ensure we maintain South Gloucestershire as a great place to live and work and visit.

2. Biodiversity

What is biodiversity and why is it important?

Biodiversity is the whole variety of life on Earth, all species of plants and animals, their genetic variation and the habitats and ecosystems they are part of. It includes not just the rare or the threatened but also the wildlife that is familiar to us in the places where we live and work.

Biodiversity is important for its own sake, along with the many benefits we derive from the natural environment – products like food, fibre, wood and water; services like pollination, nutrient cycling, soil formation, water purification, flood defence and opportunities for reflection and recreation – all are critical for our wellbeing and survival.

The intention of this document is to ensure an integrated approach to the planning for and undertaking of nature restoration across South Gloucestershire by supporting town and parish councils with industry good practice;

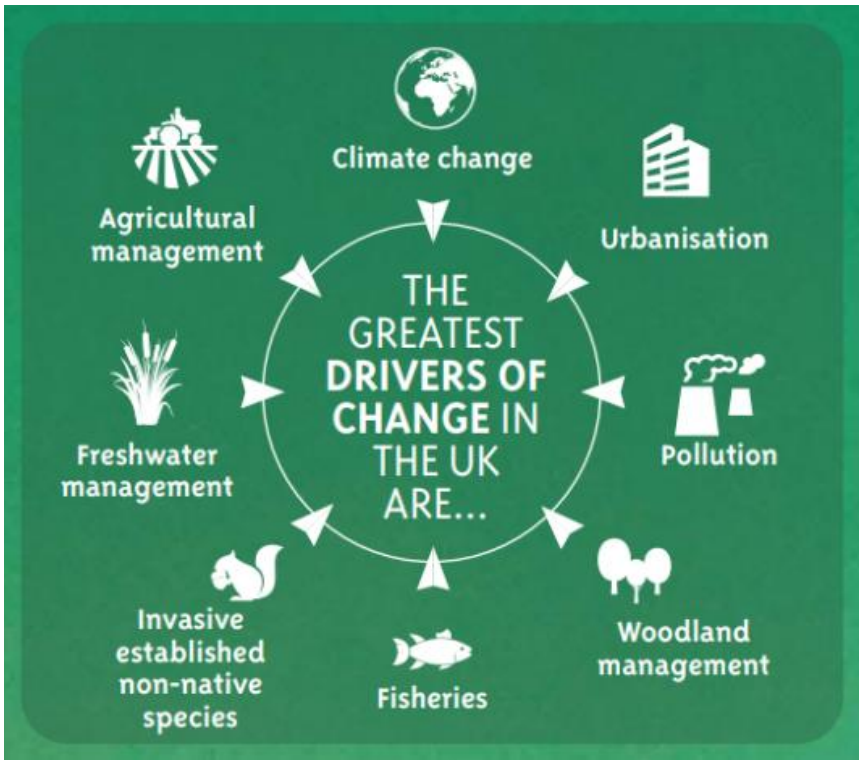
thereby contributing to the council's commitment to achieving sustainable communities and quality of life for all.

3. Biodiversity decline

What is causing the decline of biodiversity?

The abundance and distribution of the UK's species has, on average, declined since 1970 and many metrics suggest this decline has continued in the most recent decade (State of Nature Report 2019).

75 percent of the land based environment and 66 percent of the marine based environment have been significantly altered by human activities (IPBES).



Source: State of Nature 2019 Infographics - National Biodiversity Network (nbn.org.uk)

4. What is a local nature action plan?

How can they help you to help nature?

We have provided a step-by-step guide to help you to recognise and improve your biodiversity assets. You can use this information to produce a Local Nature Action Plan (LNAP) to complement the existing Biodiversity Action Plan.

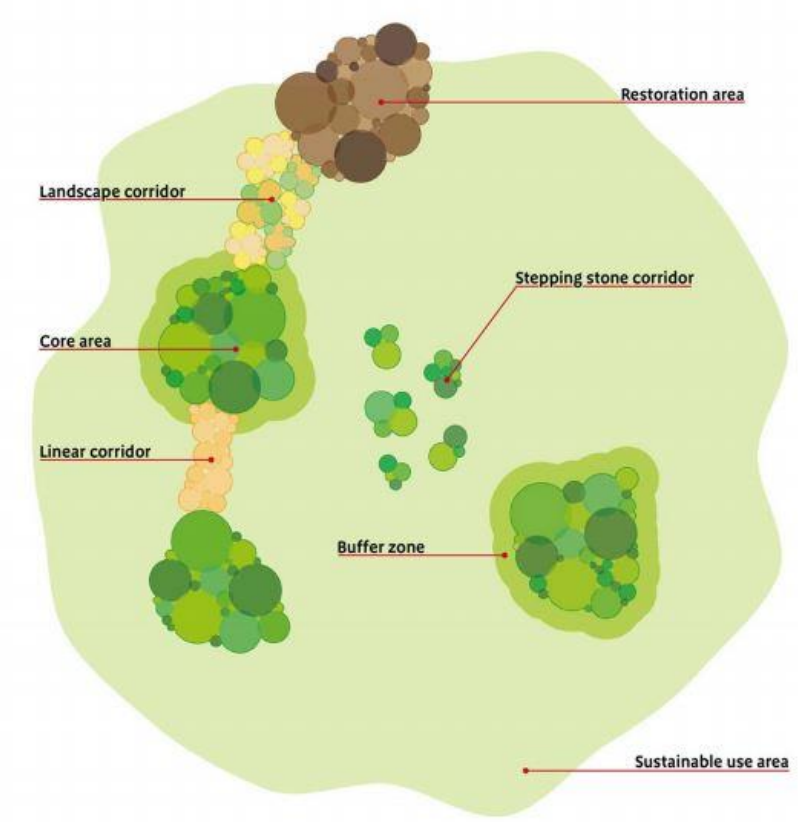
An LNAP is **your** plan to declare what **you** will do to help natures recovery.

You do not need to follow every step and each plan will be slightly different, depending on your resource availability.

We have supplied a list of great project ideas to help you get started. This list is by no means exhaustive but will give you a feel for what is possible in your Town or Parish. Please see appendix 1.

To complement this list of project ideas we have provided a supplementary information document with inspirational photos and links to further sources of information (see appendix 2).

An example LNAP is included under appendix 3 – not a full version but enough to give you an idea of what to aim for. This is not your public facing document, we will leave that for you to design.



Core components of an ecological network. Source: Making Space for Nature – (nationalarchives.gov.uk)

5. Building your plan

5.1 Partnerships

It is important to have the right support to help you deliver your action plan. Form a small partnership group with key local organisations such as:

- Neighbouring town and parish councils
- In Bloom groups
- Friends of groups
- Sports clubs
- Climate action groups
- Ecological action groups
- Local nature groups
- Local business
- Resident groups
- Youth organisations such as: scouts, guides and youth clubs
- Local faith groups
- South Gloucestershire Council

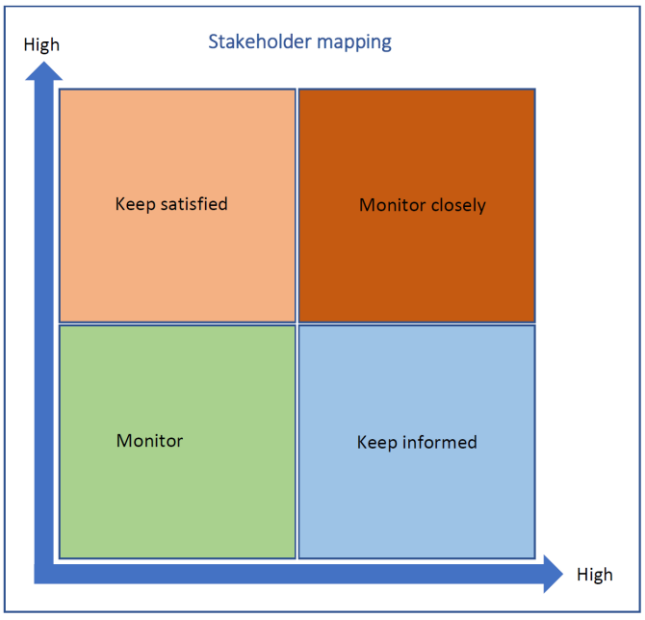
Top tip…

Keep the group small, bring on those most able to offer support and advice (remember this is an action plan). Operate as a sub-group to your Town or Parish Council to avoid the need to set up a new committee.

5.2 Stakeholders

To make your action plan successful, you will need to carefully consider who your stakeholders are and the level of interaction you will need with them. Stakeholders are people who have an interest or concern and it is important to identify and engage with them to help support your action plan.

Use the stakeholder mapping tool to help you determine the level of effort/interaction you need to expend on each of your stakeholders. This will help to manage your workload.



Example stakeholders	
Town or Parish Councils	Ward Councillors
South Gloucestershire Council	Residents
Site users	Local businesses
Special interest groups	Schools
Youth groups	

5.3 Communications

Communication is probably one of the most important factors to consider when designing your LNAP. It is very important to have a clear plan in place for who will be the main contact, how they will be contacted and then who they in turn will keep informed. To bring as many people as possible on board with change they must know what the change is and why it is proposed. Stakeholders must know at the earliest stage so that you can bring them along on the change journey with you. A clear communications plan can prevent a lot of worry and angst from stakeholders through the change.

Communication plan example

Stakeholder	Objectives (actions)	Message content	Delivery method	Timeline
South Gloucestershire Council	Keep informed of action taken	Number of hedgehog holes installed Acres of grass changed to meadow Number of trees planted Number of wildflower plugs planted	Email: nature@southglos.gov.uk	Every 6 months
Residents	Highlight proposed actions	Why changes of management method are changing How management is changing How many trees are being planted	Local social media accounts Town and parish council website/social media Notice board Local newsletters	Weekly/ monthly updates Start of project Impact on use of site

Top tip…

Plans need to be accessible for a range of disabilities. Avoid jargon where possible and, if jargon is used, ensure it is defined. It can help to include a glossary.

5.4 Land Ownership

You must identify what land you can influence biodiversity change on. Keep it simple and accurately map town or parish council ownership, South Gloucestershire Council ownership and private ownership.

- Town or parish council ownership is high influence so target more effort here first
- South Gloucestershire Council ownership is medium influence so target efforts here gradually
- Private ownership is low influence so not a high priority to start with, but you can target communications to enable change here

Top tip…

Start with your HIGH influence land owned by your Town or Parish Council.

If you are unsure what land your town and parish council own or lease follow these steps to find out:

- Speak with your clerk and ex-members of your council
- Check your legal documents for deeds, leases and conveyances
- Use land registry searches

Example Land Ownership Map

Green = Town or Parish Land, public open space, town/village halls (**High** Influence)

Yellow = SGC Land, verges & public open spaces (**Medium** Influence)

Red = Private Land, residential, farm & business areas (**Low** Influence)

5.5 Mapping

Create your LNAP on a free mapping service like Google My Maps. You can identify land ownership, input photos of key features such as trees or benches, input data about how land is managed or will be managed. The map can be freely shared with residents and other stakeholders to investigate and send you comments/feedback.

Create a baseline map showing your LNAP area as it is now.

- Trees of interest
- Woodlands
- Public open space
- Highway verges
- Wildlife corridors
- Land ownership
- Ponds

Create a new layer on this map showing opportunities such as:

- Tree planting locations
- New ponds
- New woodlands
- Wildflower meadows
- Long grass
- Nest box locations
- Fauna tower locations
- New hedgerows
- Hedgerows needing restoration
- Hedgehog or other wildlife corridors, runs and holes

There are some free online resources that will help with mapping:

Swift Maps - Swift Mapper

Hedgehogs - BIG Hedgehog Map

Magic Maps - MAGIC (defra.gov.uk)

Top tip…

Keep your map simple, try not to overwhelm yourself with information, remember this is an ACTION plan.

5.6 Land management, maintenance and usage

Take note of how the land is used. It will be pointless trying to change a football field into a wildflower meadow, this will conflict with its important amenity use. However, there may be opportunities for nature within the same parcel of land that will not conflict with amenity use such as improving the poor condition of hedgerows on its border.

Answering these questions will help:

- How is the land you would like to improve for nature currently being managed?
- How will this management need to change to support the biodiversity options you decide to take forward?
- What management is currently done at different times of the year?
- Who is currently maintaining the land and can they accommodate the required changes in management? Do they have the correct equipment, will there be an increased cost etc?

Top tips…

Keep it simple – simple management practices are resilient to change such as loss of volunteers and reduced funding which can happen over time.

Visit the site regularly at different times of the day and week to see how it is used. Are there corners or areas not used that could be easily enhanced for nature?

5.7 Service searches

It is important to consider all the services that may run under or over any land you want to improve for nature. South Gloucestershire Council can carry out a service search for a fee. The cost for each service search is currently £140.70 (as of 1 April 2021).

A map of the land in question highlighted with by a clear border with co-ordinates for central point provided should be supplied with the form provided at Annex 4. This service can take up to six weeks for all responses to be received.

Alternatively, you can organise service searches yourself at Home - LinesearchbeforeUdig

Top tip…

Services are things like water pipes, sewer pipes, BT lines, overhead or below ground electric cables and gas pipes, so don't dig before checking for services, you never know what is underground.

5.8 Funding

It is important to have a range of funding sources to enable your Local Nature Action Plan to be used. Some management changes can benefit wildlife whilst saving you money, so it's good to highlight this where possible as it will help you gain more support for the changes you make.

There are local funding opportunities from:

- Member awarded funding (MAF)
- Community benefit money from nearby developments like solar farms and waste transfer stations
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
- S106 (off site open space contributions secured through the planning process)
- Sponsorship by residents or business – sponsor a tree, pond or square metre of meadow
- External grant funders
- Developers still on nearby development sites

Top tip…

Recognise the importance of this work and assign budget for it. It is important to cover the cost of the initial work, but don't forget to cover the cost of the ongoing maintenance.

5.9 Information resources

There are many sources of information to call upon when building your LNAP, some are free and some may charge. Some of these organisations also offer conservation management services, carry out habitat surveys and produce site management plans.

Making Space for Nature

The Conservation Volunteers

Avon Wildlife Trust

Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust

Groundwork

State of Nature Report

Buglife

Prof Dave Goulson, Insect Report

6. Submitting your Local Nature Action Plan

Once you have completed your draft LNAP, you can submit it to the Commons and Biodiversity Team at nature@southglos.gov.uk who will review it for you and send any feedback. Depending on workload feedback may take up to four weeks.

Once your LNAP is underway we would like an update every six months.

This document is not a statutory document, it is a guide to help you take action if you choose to.

Top tips…

Remember even the best laid plans may need to change, so make sure you are flexible in your approach.

Don't be too ambitious. Make sure your plan is achievable and start off with small steps which you can learn from and build on.

Not everything has to happen in the first year, take a staged approach and spread the change over several years.

7. Contact

Biodiversity Team - nature@southglos.gov.uk

We are here to help you achieve your vision for nature where you are. Our resources are limited but we will try to respond to all queries as fast as possible.

Appendix 1 - Ideas to get you started

When mapping your opportunities for nature, consider if any of the below suggestions are suitable for your town or parish. This list is not exhaustive, there are many ways to help nature recover. More information is included in the LNAP Supplementary Information Document.

Project	Methods	Benefits
Hedgehog recovery program	• Share the link to Hedgehog Highways online via local social media groups. www.hedgehogstreet.org • Put key information on the local council website • Put up a notice about their decline and action that can be taken on your fence line • Purchase a 13cm hole cutter for wood and/or stone, set up a volunteer hedgehog champion and advertise for people who will be happy to have hedgehog highways through their gardens. Lead the way by making sure all town and parish council land is accessible to hedgehogs • Part-buy hedgehog homes with residents to install on their properties e.g. you buy several and sell at reduced rate to residents • Install hedgehog homes on all town and parish council land • Ensure all planning applications receive a comment about hedgehog access needed for all boundary fencing. Produce a standard statement that the whole community can use, the more comments the better • Become a Hedgehog Friendly town or parish • Map new holes and hedgehog sightings on the map at hedgehog highstreets and contribute to national data gathering	• Increased biodiversity • Help prevent a species from going extinct • Family friendly species, great one to engage the public with • Low cost • Mental health benefits • Improved resilience of nature locally

	• Purchase or get designed some hedgehog highways signs to be installed on all hedgehog holes to protect them against blockages or removal	
Tree planting	• Identify street tree planting locations • Identify gaps for trees on Town and Parish Council owned land • Set up a sponsor a tree programme • Offer a voucher scheme to part buy trees with residents that they can plant on their land – you save all the maintenance and planting costs but the whole community still benefits from increased biodiversity and canopy cover • Purchase trees to go on school properties	• Low to high costs • Increased biodiversity • Reduce air pollution • Sequester carbon • Reduce noise pollution • Increased nesting habitat • Can be a source of free food for people • Mental health benefits • Increased flood resilience • Increased climate change resilience • Improved resilience of nature
Nesting birds	• Install nest boxes on all town and parish council properties where suitable • Install fauna towers on public open spaces where suitable • Offer a voucher scheme to part buy nest boxes with residents for installation on their properties • Purchase nest boxes to go on school properties • Volunteers may be keen to make nest boxes. There are many free instructions online	• Low cost • Increased biodiversity • Mental health benefits • Improved resilience of nature • Great engagement for families with nature

Green screens	• Install on boundaries of town and parish properties where suitable • Purchase for local schools to install on their grounds, especially on boundaries facing roads	• Medium cost • Increased biodiversity and new habitat for insects • Increased privacy and noise reduction from traffic • Reduce air pollution • Food source for insects and birds • Greens up the urban landscape • Low maintenance • Increased climate change resilience • Improved resilience of nature
Grassland management	• Change some of the amenity mown grass to longer grass, only cut once a year • Plant up areas with wildflowers and cut and collect once a year • Plant flowering lawns where grass needs to remain short for amenity use	• Medium cost or reduced cost through reduced mowing • Increased biodiversity • Carbon sequestration • New habitat for insects • Food source for insects and birds • Shelter and food source for mammals • Mental health benefits • Increased climate change resilience • Increased flood resilience • Improved resilience of nature
Go pesticide free	• Make your Town or Parish a pesticide free zone • Ask SGC to only use pesticide where absolutely necessary such as only on bound surfaces like roads • Encourage residents to stop all use of pesticides in their gardens – set up a pledge system • Utilise and share information from - Pesticide-Free Towns - Pesticide Action Network UK (pan-uk.org)	• Low cost • Increased biodiversity • Improved resilience of nature
Log piles	• Install log piles on all Public Open Space • Encourage residents to install them on their land • Utilise the ash trees you will be removing	• Low cost • Increased biodiversity • New habitat for insects

	• Make Stag Horn Beetle pyramids - How to build a log pyramid for stag beetles - PTES • Compost green waste generate by your public open space discreetly on the public open space	• Food source for insects and birds • Shelter and food source for mammals and amphibians • Improved resilience of nature
Litter picking	• Form local litter picking groups • Put out social media about the dangers of litter to wildlife • Provide litter pickers to individuals in the community	• Low cost • Improved habitat condition for wildlife • Less wildlife deaths from litter • Improved mental health • Safer public open space • Improved resilience of nature
Conservation grazing	Return some land to grazing for local small holders	• Medium to high cost for set up and low running cost • Increased biodiversity • New habitat for insects • Food source for insects and birds • Carbon sequestration • Increase climate change resilience • Low food miles • Mental health benefits • Natural land management • Improved resilience for nature
Town or parish arboretum	• When you have mapped your suitable tree planting locations, select 10 to 20 trees spread out in a walkable trail that can be planted with unusual specimens and create your own local walking arboretum. • Run a competition to select them, engage with schools, scouts, brownies to promote community engagement and support • Get a local business to sponsor a tree	• Low to high cost • Increased biodiversity • New habitat and food for insects • New habitat and food for birds • New habitat and food for mammals • Reduce air pollution and noise pollution • Sequester carbon • Can be a source of free food for people • Mental health benefits • Increased flood and climate change resilience • Great public engagement

		• Improved resilience of nature
Access for nature	Remove unnecessary fencing within public open space or make holes where suitable to allow greater movement of all ground mammals like hedgehogs, badgers, foxes, deer etc. through the landscape.	• Increased biodiversity • Improved resilience of nature • Mental health benefits
Night corridors	• Identify light pollution affecting your nature areas and corridors • Work with SGC to reduce light spill from lamp posts • Work with local business to reduce light pollution • Work with residents to reduce light pollution	• Increased biodiversity • Improved resilience of nature
More land	• Put out a local call for conservation land. You never know who owns the land around you and what they want to do with it. There may be land-owners who are willing to donate land to their local town and parish councils to hold in trust as biodiversity rich public open space - you don't know if you don't ask.	
Pollinator planting	• Change your planting schemes to pollinator friendly varieties, no doubles or hybrids. • Use native UK species in planting schemes • Encourage In Bloom groups to use native or pollinator friendly plants	• Increased biodiversity • Improved resilience of nature • Great public engagement

Appendix 2 – More information

Activity	
Hedgehogs	www.hedgehogstreet.org
Tree planting	Produce a simple plan for your site. Display it on site and put on your website with at least two months notice to address any concerns raised by sites users and nearby residents. A few small sentences should accompany the plan to explain what people are looking at. A-Z Guide - British Trees - Woodland Trust The value of different tree species for insects and lichens (countrysideinfo.co.uk) How to Plant Trees - Plant Trees - Woodland Trust Tree Asset Management Plan | South Gloucestershire Council (southglos.gov.uk)
Nest boxes	Nestboxes For The Garden - The RSPB Nesting Boxes for Birds, Bats, & Mammals, UK Manufacturer (nestbox.co.uk) Make a nest box | BTO - British Trust for Ornithology Vivara Pro : wildlife and environment solutions | Vivara Pro
Green screens	Hedera Helix Woerner Living Ivy Green Screens - Green Walls & Ivy Screens | Green-tech (green-tech.co.uk) Living Green Screens and Ivy Screens | Biotecture Mobilane Green Screen | An instant green hedge panel | Mobilane
Grass	Magnificent Meadows Plantlife: The Wild Plant Conservation Charity
Log piles	Dead Wood for Wildlife | Garden Ideas - The RSPB How to make a log shelter | The Wildlife Trusts Log piles and rockeries (froglife.org) How to build a log pyramid for stag beetles - PTES
Hedgerows	Hedgerow | The Wildlife Trusts

	Hedgerows - People's Trust for Endangered Species (ptes.org)
Pond design	Create A Pond - Freshwater Habitats TrustFreshwater Habitats Trust Microsoft Word - Amphibians _Common Toad, Great Crested Newt and Grass Snake_ -new logo.doc (freshwaterhabitats.org.uk)
Monitoring and reporting	**Monitoring** You never know who is walking your open spaces, could have an ecologist in your midst or a bird spotter or just a general wildlife enthusiast. Put a message out on your Facebook page, council website, raise it at your next meeting or put it in your local newsletter for wildlife sightings on specific sites to be sent in. • Trap cameras – A cheap investment to help back up you up with photographs. Don't forget to buy a secure housing as you are on public open spaces. • Transects– Set up a regular monitoring walk for a volunteer to record wildlife through the open space – it could for butterflies, bats, birds, anything really. Butterfly Transect Counts-Manual v1.pdf (butterfly-monitoring.net) • Bat surveys – Lots of options but there are new gadgets on the market that will actually identify bats for you from their sounds. Surveys - National Bat Monitoring Programme - Bat Conservation Trust (bats.org.uk) **Reporting** Every planning application for new development must submit an ecological report. The first phase of this is a desk-based assessment, where they look at all the sightings of wildlife reported to the regional record office in that area. You may have seen wildlife at your site but if you haven't reported it, it won't be a consideration in the planning application. BRERC Welcome to BRERC Online Recording | BRERC Online Recording iNaturalist - A Community for Naturalists · iNaturalist

Appendix 3 – Example LNAP

Tytherington Local Nature Action Plan

Background

Tytherington Parish Council in partnership with South Gloucestershire Council has recognised the importance of taking steps to address the ecological crisis our world is facing. A Local Nature Action Plan has been drawn up in order for us to take the necessary steps to stop the decline of biodiversity. This is a five year plan.

Partnership

The action plan is led by Tytherington Parish Council with support from:

Organisation	Role	Contact
Tytherington Parish Council	Lead, funding, committee structure	Clerk Phone Email
Tytherington Countryside Group	Volunteers, work, surveys, site management	Name Phone Email
South Glos Council	Guidance	nature@southglos.gov.uk
Residents Action Group	Volunteers, work, surveys, site management	Name Phone Email

Project Leads

Cllr One

A Another

Project Team

Cllr two

Another One

Someone Else

Another person

Stakeholders

- Parish Councillors / Clerk
- Ward Councillors
- SGC Biodiversity Officer
- Countryside Group Volunteers
- Local Business 1 (Have agreed to sponsor actions)
- Local Business 2 (Have agreed to supply materials)
- Pre School
- Village Shop
- Residents – via Parish Facebook Page
- Site Users
- Tytherington in Bloom

Stakeholder interest grid

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">POWER</td><td>High</td><td>Keep satisfied
Site Users
Residents – via parish Facebook Page</td><td>Manage closely
Parish councillors / clerk
Countryside group volunteers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low</td><td>Monitor
Local Business 1 (Have agreed to sponsor actions)
Local Business 2 (Have agreed to supply materials)
Village shop
Pre school</td><td>Keep informed
Ward Councillors
SGC Biodiversity Officer
Tytherington in Bloom</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Low</td><td>High</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">INTEREST</td></tr>
</table>

Communication plan

Communication Plan				
Stakeholder	**Objectives (actions)**	**Message content**	**Delivery method**	**Timeline**
Parish Councillors / Clerk	Support action for nature on all PC grounds and help us to engage with all residents and businesses	Sales pitch explanation of support needed, type of resource, type of actions proposed, importance of this work	Presentation at PC meeting Information to go on PC website Progress reports	Year 1 by end of Feb Year 1 by end of March Monthly updates for PC meetings (email to clerk before 15th each month)
Ward Councillors	General support for project Gain access to member awarded funding	Sales pitch – explanation of support needed, type of resource, type of actions proposed, importance of this work	Presentation at PC meeting Progress reports	Year 1 by end of Feb Monthly updates for PC meetings (email to clerk before 15th each month)
SGC Biodiversity Officer	General support for project Access to SGC knowledge bank	Completed LNAP proposals	Draft LNAP Signed off LNAP Progress reports	Year 1 by end of July Year 1 by end of September 6 monthly (Email to nature@southglos.gov.uk)
Countryside Group Volunteers	General support for project Gain access to volunteer labour	Sales pitch – explanation of support needed, type of resource, type of actions proposed, importance of this work	Letter / Presentation to group	Year 1 by end of June

Local Business 1	Sponsorship for x10 trees each year for 5 years	Sales pitch – explanation of what, why, where. Explain they could generate great publicity for their business.	Letter / presentation if they request one Yearly update Publicity when trees planted	Year 1 by end of June Within 1 month of trees going in each year (via email / phone call) Contact local press at least 1 month in advance
Local Business 2	Sponsorship of £500 each year for 5 years	Sales pitch – explanation of what, why, where. Explain they could generate great publicity for their business.	Letter / presentation if they request one Yearly update Publicity when money spent	Year 1 by end of June Dec (via email / phone call) Contact local press at least 1 month in advance
Pre School	Nature improvement on Pre-School Grounds	Sales pitch – bring them on board, engage them with project	Letter / presentation for staff and one for the kids	Year 1 by end of June
Village Shop	Nature improvement on Shop Land	Sales pitch – bring them on board, engage them with project	Letter / Presentation to shop committee	Year 1 by end of June
Residents	General support for project Gain access to volunteer labour	Sales pitch – bring them on board, engage them with project, explain importance of this work	Presentation at PC meeting Information to go on PC website Progress reports	Year 1 by end of Feb Year 1 by end of March Monthly updates for PC meetings (email to clerk

				before 15th each month) Once a fortnight update or as and when activity is taking place Year 1, end of Feb
Site Users	General support for project Gain access to volunteer labour	Sales pitch – bring them on board, engage them with project, explain importance of this work Explain proposal for the site	Posters on site – showing map of site, proposed tree planting or pond, proposed dates for the works, benefits	At least 1 month before any work takes place Provide email address for people to contact with any concerns
Tytherington in Bloom	General support for project Gain access to volunteer labour	Sales pitch – bring them on board, engage them with project, explain importance of this work	Letter / Presentation to committee	Year 1, end of Feb

Land Ownership

PC Ownership / leased (HIGH Influence) (Green on Mapping Layer)

Site Name	PC Owned	PC Leased	Map of site
Jubilee Field	Some	Some from local business 1	Appendix 1
Coronation Garden		Whole site from business 1	Appendix 2
Hardwicke Field	Whole site		Appendix 3
Village Hall	Whole site but leased to third party		Appendix 4
Tytherington Hill North	Whole site		Appendix 5

Tytherington Hill South		Wholes site leased from business 2	Appendix 6

SGC Owned (Medium Influence) (Yellow on Mapping Layer)

Site Name	Details	Map of site
Road Verges	Xx number of metres	Appendix 7
Village Green - Southlands	Managed by SGC	Appendix 8
Green field in middle of Woodlands	Managed by SGC, possible building plot	Appendix 9

Third Party (Low Influence) (Red on Mapping Layer)

Site Name	Details	Map of site
Businesses	6 land holding businesses	Appendix 10
Gardens	Approx 300 in parish	Appendix 11
Farms	10 farms, approx 70% of the parish (1 organic) 7 livestock and 3 arable	Appendix 12

Land Management, maintenance, usage

Refer to layer within LNAP Mapping – https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1Q0QzISpko8jw9NKYxtA-rk5NPWastfFY&usp=sharing

Service Searches

Service Searches for Year 1 sites are in appendix 13

Funding

We have secured funding for the first 5 years of the programme.

Source	Amount	How Often	Specific Project or General
PC Budget	10% of yearly budget assigned	Yearly for first 5 years of project plan – Budget starts 5th April	General project costs
MAF	£500	Year 1	Plug Planting

		Year 3	Towards new pond
CIL	£10k – from Duck Street development	Year 1 Year 2 Year 3	Bird Boxes New Wildflower Meadow New Swift Colony
S106	£800 – allotments £5k – semi-natural open spaces	Year 3 Year 3	Plant new Community Orchard Tree Planting x 5 heavy standards and x 10 medium standards
Sponsorship-local business 1	£500 per tree	Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, Year 5	X 5 heavy standards each year
Sponsorship - Residents	£500	Year 2, Year 3, Year 4, Year 5	Sponsor a tree, sponsor a square metre of plug planting

Road Verges

Some residents have highway planting licences already and are improving stretches for nature. We have identified other key stretches of road verge that will be ideal to improve. SGC are in the process of investigating how they will better manage all their road verges for wildlife, this won't be rolled out until year 2 or 3 of our programme timeline. We have decided not to concentrate our efforts here until it is clear what SGC are doing. If individual residents wish to progress this themselves we are not obstructing but as a group we will wait and re-evaluate what we are going to do on road verges in Year 5.

Proposed 5 Year Programme

Given how much land and property the PC owns or manages we have determined that the first 5 years will concentrate on this land/property only. During this 5 year time period we will investigate what can be done on SGC and other third party land, plan for what we would like to do and start the negotiations but practical works will not be planned for until the next 5 year phase.

It should be noted that to increase bird and mammal numbers we not only need to provide them with homes but we must ensure suitable food supplies. Projects involving increasing insect numbers through reducing pesticides, providing nectar rich food sources and reducing light pollution should run alongside other key projects like installing nests.

The programme is a guide and it is not necessary to stick to it rigidly. Availability of volunteers and project team members will change over time. If projects need to be extended into other years, this is not a failure, it is adaptation to acknowledge resource availability. In some years there may be a glut of availability and resources so projects can be bought forward or speeded up.

The Programme is below:

Link to Mapping

Please follow the link to visit an example of how you could map your information using Google. This is just a rough plan and does not show all the potential opportunities for this area, none of these have been agreed with anyone, it is just an example of what you could do.

https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1Q0QzISpko8jw9NKYxtA-rk5NPWastfFY&usp=sharing

Work Program Years 1 to 5

Project Name	Site	Description	Timeline
Hedgehog recovery program	Jubilee Field	Install x 2 holes in East Boundary wall Install x 2 holes in South boundary, one within the gateway Install x 2 log piles, 1 in South West corner & 1 in North West corner Install x 1 vandal proof hedgehog home, within North West corner Ensure pesticide free management going forward	Year 1
	Coronation Garden	Install x 1 hole in south boundary with church yard (*Speak to Church Wardens*) Install x 2 log piles, both in shrubs along East Install x 1 vandal proof hedgehog home, within shrubs to East Ensure pesticide free management going forward Install x 1 hedgehog information board, with relevant information and actions residents can take	Year 1
	Hardwicke Field	Install x 5 log piles, all within SNCI Install x 5 vandal proof hedgehog homes, all within SNCI Ensure pesticide free management going forward	Year 2
	Village Hall	Install x 1 hole in north boundary (*speak to pub*) Install x 1 hole in east boundary (*speak to resident of xxx house*) Install x 1 hole in South boundary (*speak to village shop*) Install x 1 hedgehog house (*do with Pre-school*) Install x 1 log pile (*do with pre-school*) Ensure pesticide free management going forward	Year 2
	Tytherington Hill North	Install x 10 log piles Install x 10 vandal proof hedgehog homes Ensure pesticide free management going forward	Year 2
	Tytherington Hill South	Install x 5 log piles – within scrub areas Install x 5 vandal proof hedgehog homes – within scrub areas Ensure pesticide free management going forward	Year 1

	Residents	Put a post on Parish Facebook Post – explain what the holes are for, why there are little signs and link to hedgehogstreet.org Encourage residents to install hedgehog holes Organise a talk for residents about hedgehogs and hedgehog highways Set up a Hedgehog Champion to install holes and signs on residents properties – aim for x 10 gardens a year Encourage residents to pledge to go pesticide free in their gardens	Year 1 - 5
	General Notes	All holes to have Hedgehog Highway Sign All holes to be mapped on hedgehogstreet.org Produce planning statement ref hedgehogs and hedgehog highways – share with residents, Pc commit to put comment on all relevant planning applications.	Year 1 - 5
Project Name	**Site**	**Description**	**Timeline**
Tree planting	Jubilee Field	Cut down and replace x2 diseased Ash tree on East boundary Cut down and replace x 1 diseased ash tree in South West corner – Maybe make a wood carving of the trunk Plant x 1 new tree – whole life spacing in South East corner – sponsored by local business 1	Year 3 Year 4 Year 5
	Coronation Garden	Plant x 1 new Cherry Tree – sponsored by local business 1	Year 2
	Hardwicke Field	Plant x 30 new trees as per agreed plan • 10 – 3 sponsored by business 1, 2 in memorial trees, 5 out of CIL-watered by wardens • 10 – 3 sponsored by business 1, 2 in memorial trees, 5 out of CIL-watered by wardens • 10 – 3 sponsored by business, 4 sponsored by residents, 3 out of CIL-watered by wardens	Year 1 Year 2 Year 3
	Village Hall	Plant x 1 new tree – species to be agreed –sponsored by Village Hall Committee	Year 2
	Tytherington Hill North	Allow for natural regeneration after Ash Die Back removals – majority of site 5 locations identified for whole life tree spacing – all sponsored by residents Plant x 2 Plant x 2 Plant x 1	Year 1-5 Year 1 Year 3 Year 5
	Tytherington Hill South	20 locations identified for whole life tree spacing Plant x 5 – sponsored by residents – watered by volunteers Plant x 5 – sponsored by business 1 – watered by volunteers Plant x 5 – in memorial trees – watered by volunteers Plant x 5 – paid for by CIL	Year 2 Year 3 Year 4 Year 5
	Residents	Purchase medium sized trees (5ft to 8ft) and sell onto residents at £10 each for them to plant in their own gardens – x 10 each year	Year 2 Year 3 Year 4

			Year 5
	Arboretum Trail	Investigate tree species options and map out a route Incorporate arboretum specimens into overall tree planting plan Produce online map or leaflet for village shop or notice board Public launch of Tytherington Arboretum Trail	Year 2 Year 3-5 Year 5 Year 5
	General Notes	Start investigating SGC land and planting options Approach SGC with a planting plan on their land in our parish	Year 2-3 Year 4-5
Project Name	**Site**	**Description**	**Timeline**
Nesting birds	Jubilee Field	Install x 1 fauna pole – concentrating on Starlings & House Sparrows	Year 1
	Coronation Garden	Install x 1 fauna pole – concentrating on bats	Year 1
	Hardwicke Field	Install x 2 fauna towers – Bird & Bat combined	Year 2
	Village Hall	Install x 5 House Martin & x 5 Swallow nest cups with poo collectors	Year 2
	Tytherington Hill North	Install x 2 fauna towers – Bird & Bat combined	Year 3
	Tytherington Hill South	Install x 1 fauna pole – concentrating on Starlings & House Sparrows	Year 4
	Residents	Post on facebook to see who has any nesting birds on their properties – will help identify existing species Organise presentation about nesting birds, threats, how to help, what type of nestboxes, where to get them or build Purchase bulk order of nestboxes and sell to residents at half price – aim for x 10/year	Year 1 Year 2 Year 3-5
	General Notes	Provide guidance with each nest box sold on how and where to install.	
	Sub-project (A Swift Recovery)	Use swift mapper and a post on Facebook to identify existing Swift colonies in the parish Support residents with suitable buildings nearby to install swift nest boxes and start new colonies Start investigating options for creating a colony in the Church Tower	Year 1 Year 2-4 Year 5

Appendix 4 – Plant enquiry form

NRSWA Internal plant enquiry form

Please email your form to: PlantEnquiries@southglos.gov.uk (click on the **File** Menu, click on **Send to** and then **Mail recipient (as attachment)…** to attach the form to a new email).
A separate form must be used for each enquiry and a separate enquiry made for each works/separate geographical area.
Separate sets of coordinates must be given where the radius of search exceeds 250m.

Requesting officer:		
Telephone extension:		
Works description: (brief details of the works to be undertaken)		
Proposed start date of the works: (date works are due to start)		
Location of the works: (please give brief details of the works location)		
Radius of search: (metres)		
Grid coordinates: (easting and northing)	Easting:	Northing:
Additional organisations to be contacted: (Please give contact details of any organisations in addition to the standard contact list)		
Comments: (any relevant additional notes)		

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