

DRAFT LAKESIDE MAINTENANCE PLAN – MARCH 2021

Area	Action	Suggestion	Environment	Management	Cost
Hedge replacement [1]	This has been planted and dug up.	Use natural and free planting, a willow hedge. This is a simple task of cutting willow and pushing into the ground.	Willow is natural to the lake side and provides a good habitat for the Tit family (numbers in decline), in particular, as they prefer young small trees.	Yearly trim to ensure hedge becomes full and is controlled.	Volunteer group £0
New hedge [2]	To hide the fence of the generator facing the lake.	Use natural and free planting, a willow hedge. This is a simple task of cutting willow and pushing into the ground.	Willow is natural to the lake side and provides a good habitat for the Tit family (numbers in decline), in particular, as they prefer young small trees.	Yearly trim to ensure hedge becomes full and is controlled.	Volunteer group £0
Willow on edge of lake [5]	Thinning out and removal.	Selected thinning out of the willow along the edge of the lake, removal of 2/3 of the willow. Trimming of remaining willow 1/3 removed. Allow the remaining to form trees.	Willow is natural to the lake side and provides a good habitat for the Tit family (numbers in decline), as they prefer small young trees. The large trees will provide a good habitat for other birds and insects.	Regular removal of shoots around the trees so that the willow is controlled.	Volunteer group £0
Lower bramble/reed bed area [6]	Yearly/biannually flailing/mowing.	Needs flailing/mowing every two years. Any willow needs removing (this can be used for the hedges see 1 & 2).	The removal of the willow will allow the area to become a focus for reed beds and bramble growth and management will provide a variety of ages and structures. This is a damp area with intermittent flooding and as such supports a number of invertebrate species. The drier areas may provide burrowing habitats for water voles and smaller mammals. Areas cut back will allow species of flora to develop and provide habitats for insects.	Yearly/every two years in October/November it needs flailing or mowing. This will allow fresh growth but will also allow wildflowers and various grasses to grow out in the early spring, providing extra resources for insects such as bees and other species.	£75 per treatment (assuming 2 hours work)
Upper bank bush and bramble area [7]	Removal of any willow allow growth of shrubs and bushes.	Willow needs removing (this can be used for the hedges). Tops of hedges need keeping low	Bushes and shrubs provide excellent cover for differing wildlife such as hedgehogs, mice, birds and insects. Shrubs and bushes also provide flowers, leaves, and berries for nectar and food for insects and birds. The bushes provide nesting areas for small birds. The bushes provide leaf litter adds leaf mould which provides refuge area for hibernating insects. Pruned stems also provide extra cover and food for insects and small mammals.	Regular pruning to maintain low height and to develop bush growth. This will allow fresh growth in the early Spring.	Volunteer group £0
Bug Hotel	Build 2 x bug hotels	Build two bug hotels, one visible to public one tucked away in the tree area	Bug Hotels are used by insects as nesting sites, and they provide an environment for offspring to be reared. Provide the natural habitat that modern gardens may not always provide.	Occasional top up with waste material.	Volunteer group £0

PUBLIC FOOTPATH MAINTENANCE PLAN

Area	Action	Suggestion	Environment	Management	Cost
Footpath [3]	When needed (every 5/10 years)	Refurbish path.	Visual and functional improvement	Nil	Quotation to be approved
United Utilities Drain [4]	Drain needs unlocking every few years	Contact United Utilities for the drain to be cleared	Allows path to be maintained.		Nil