WALSWORTH COMMON

GREENSPACE ACTION PLAN

2024 - 2029

Countryside Management Service

North Herts Council

OVERVIEW

Greenspace Action Plans

Greenspace Actions Plans (GAPs) are map-based management plans which specify activities that should take place on a site over a stated period of time; these activities will help to deliver the agreed aspirations which the site managers and stakeholders have identified for that site.

Public Engagement

Engagement with stakeholders is at the centre of effective management planning on any site. An initial engagement period was held in August and September 2023 to establish core aims and objectives for the site; these are reflected in Section 3. This second stage of engagement on a draft GAP is intended to allow stakeholders to comment on the proposed management actions for the site. An associated engagement response document, published online as an appendix to this plan, will summarise comments received and any amendments made to the plan as a result.

Version Control

Version	Issue Date	Details	Author	Reviewed	Approved
v0	22/01/2024	Draft	AT	LT	AM
v1	25/03/2024	Final	AT		

CONTENTS

Overview ..... **i**
Greenspace Action Plans i
Public Engagement i
Version Control i
Contents ..... **ii**
1.0 Summary **1**
1.1 Site Summary 1
1.2 Vision Statement 1
2.0 Site Description **2**
2.1 Introduction 2
2.2 Site Designations and Constraints 6
2.3 Geology and Hydrology 6
2.4 Landscape Character 6
2.5 History and Archaeology 7
2.6 Habitats and Wildlife 7
2.6.1 Grassland 7
2.6.2 Trees and scrub 8
2.6.3 Wetlands 8
2.6.4 Wildlife 10
2.6.5 Invasive non-native species (INNS) 10
2.7 Access, Facilities and Infrastructure 11
2.8 Community and Events 12
2.9 Site Management 12
3.0 Analysis & Evaluation **13**
3.1 A Welcoming Place 13
3.2 Well Maintained and Clean 14
3.3 Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage 15
3.3.1 Grassland 15
3.3.2 Wetland 15
3.3.3 Trees, woodland and scrub 16
3.3.4 Invasive non-native species 16
3.3.5 Biodiversity net gain 16

3.4 Community and Events 17
3.5 Marketing and Communication 18
3.6 Site Management 18
4.0 Aim & Objectives 19
5.0 Action Plans and Maps 22
6.0 Specifications 30

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Site Summary

Site Name:	Walsworth Common
Site Address:	Woolgrove Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 0BX
Grid Reference:	TL195302
Size:	9.6 hectares
Designations:	Registered Common Land (CL050)
	Local Wildlife Site – River Purwell, Walsworth Common (11/027/1)
Owner:	North Hertfordshire Council

1.2 Vision Statement

To promote Walsworth Common as Hitchin's premier recreational hub, boasting a wide range of natural habitats and providing a unique and enjoyable place to visit for a variety of user groups. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

- To provide an area of open space that is welcoming, safe and well maintained for local residents and visitors to enjoy.
- To maintain and enhance the quality and value of Walsworth Common's natural habitats.
- To support the health, fitness and well-being of all users through a range of high-quality recreational opportunities, events and activities.
- To promote community involvement at Walsworth Common.
- To ensure all furniture and facilities on Walsworth Common are in safe and serviceable condition and, where appropriate, of uniform design.
- To review ongoing costs to ensure that they are sustainable and secure external funding for capital works.

This document sets out the management, maintenance and development framework for Walsworth Common to work towards during 2024-29. It is recognised that the systems in place to manage Walsworth Common are already very well established and described in previous plans. As such the GAP seeks to identify subtle improvements and further refinement to the established systems.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

Walsworth Common is a 9.6ha site situated to the north-east of Hitchin on the river Purwell. The site is owned and managed by North Hertfordshire Council (NHC). The majority of Walsworth Common is registered common land and the site consists of amenity grassland, longer conservation cut grassland, scrub, mature trees and a pond, with the river Purwell running close to its northern boundary. The river Purwell is a chalk river, a globally rare habitat type. The river is also a Local Wildlife Site due to previous records of water vole.

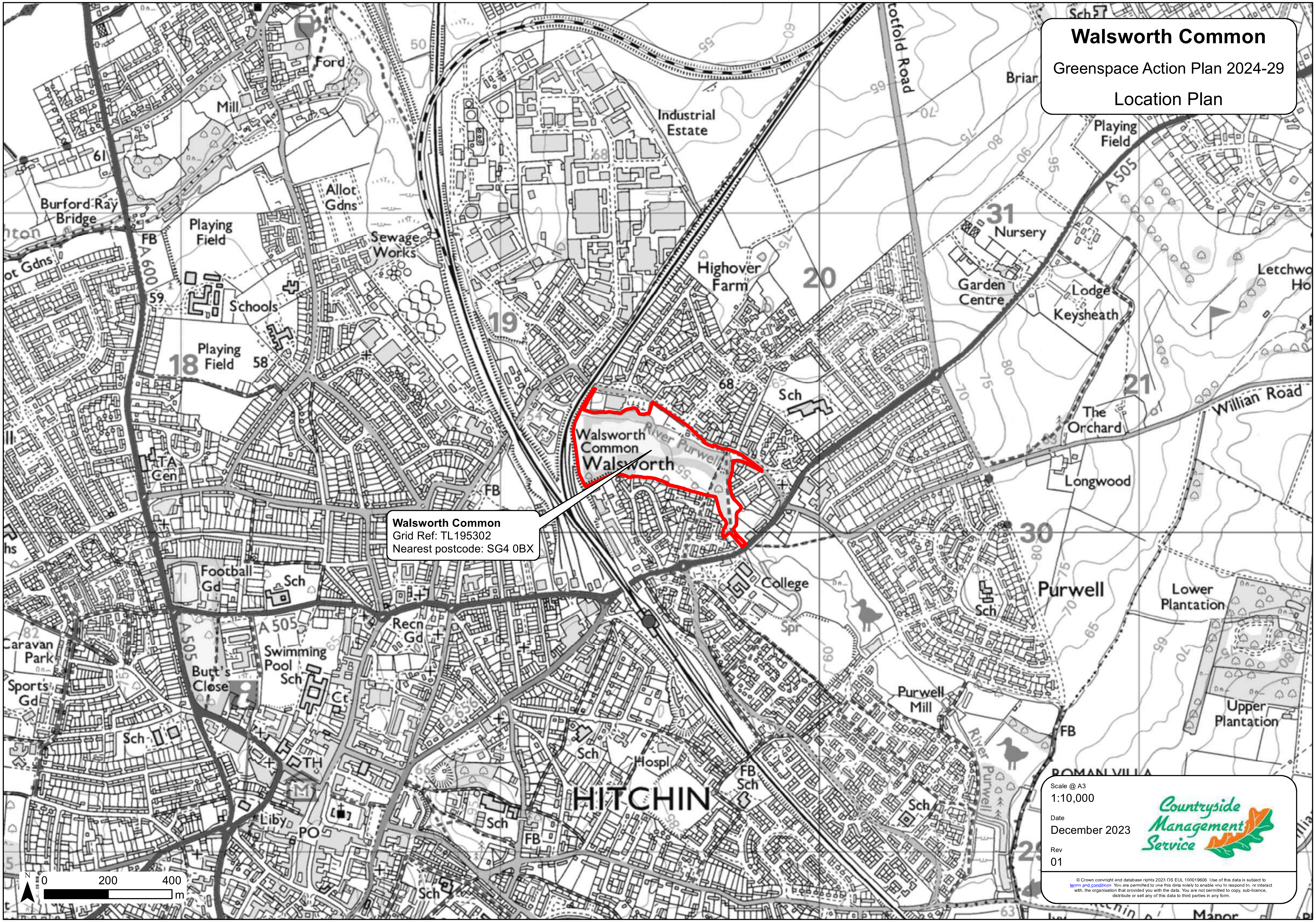
Facilities on site include four football pitches, a basketball court, a skateboard ramp and two children's play areas. Local people use the common for informal recreation including dog walking, exercise and as a walking/cycling route to school and work. The common provides an ideal location to hold large public events like fairs, festivals, circuses and concerts.

Walsworth Common makes up one of four NHC sites in a chain of green spaces along the Purwell Valley. To the south is Purwell Meadows Local Nature Reserve, while to the north on the river Hiz are Cadwell Lane Playing Field and Burymead Springs. A walking route to include all four sites has been established.

Walsworth Common

Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

Location Plan



Walsworth Common
Grid Ref: TL195302
Nearest postcode: SG4 0BX
Walsworth Common
Walsworth
River Purwell
HITCHIN
Purwell
Industrial Estate
Highover Farm
Garden Centre
Nursery
Lodge
Keysheath
Playing Field
Sewage Works
Allot Gdns
Schools
Football Gd
Swimming Pool
Sch
College
Purwell Mill
Lower Plantation
Upper Plantation
Longwood
The Orchard
Willian Road
Burford Ray Bridge
Caravan Park
Sports Gd
Butt's Close
Recn Gd
Hospl
Ford
Mill
A 505
A 600
0
200
400
m

Scale @ A3

1:10,000

Date

December 2023

Rev

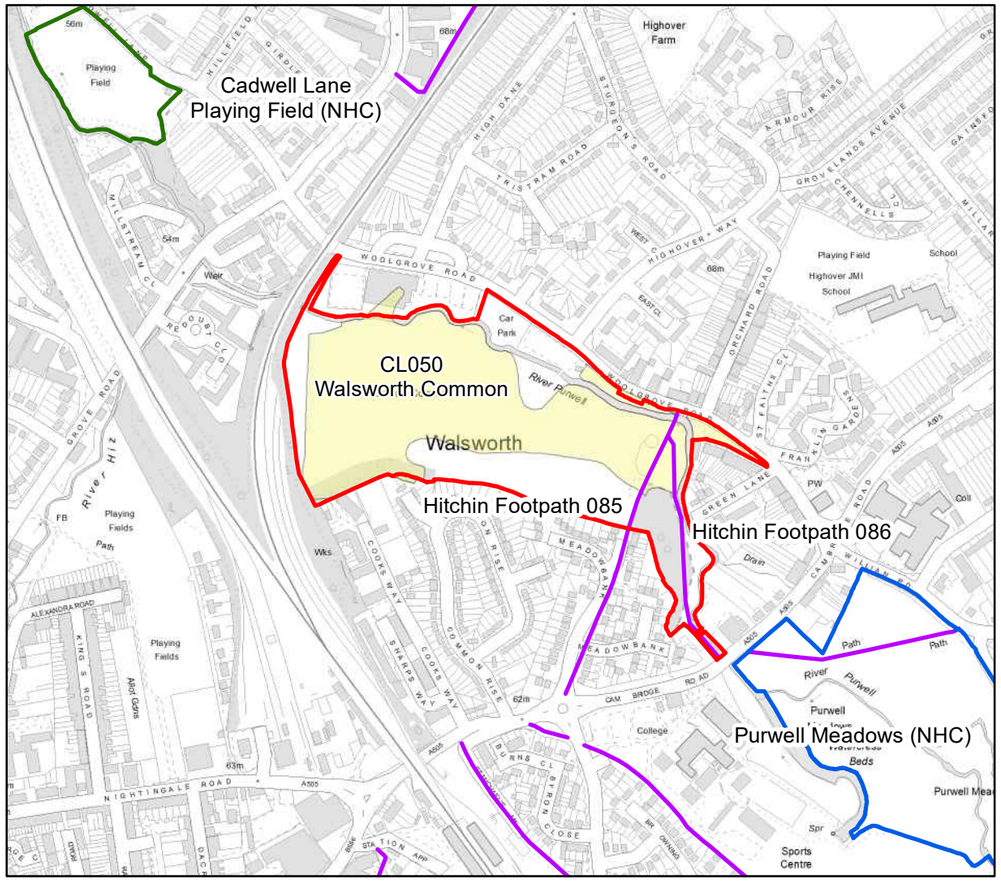
01

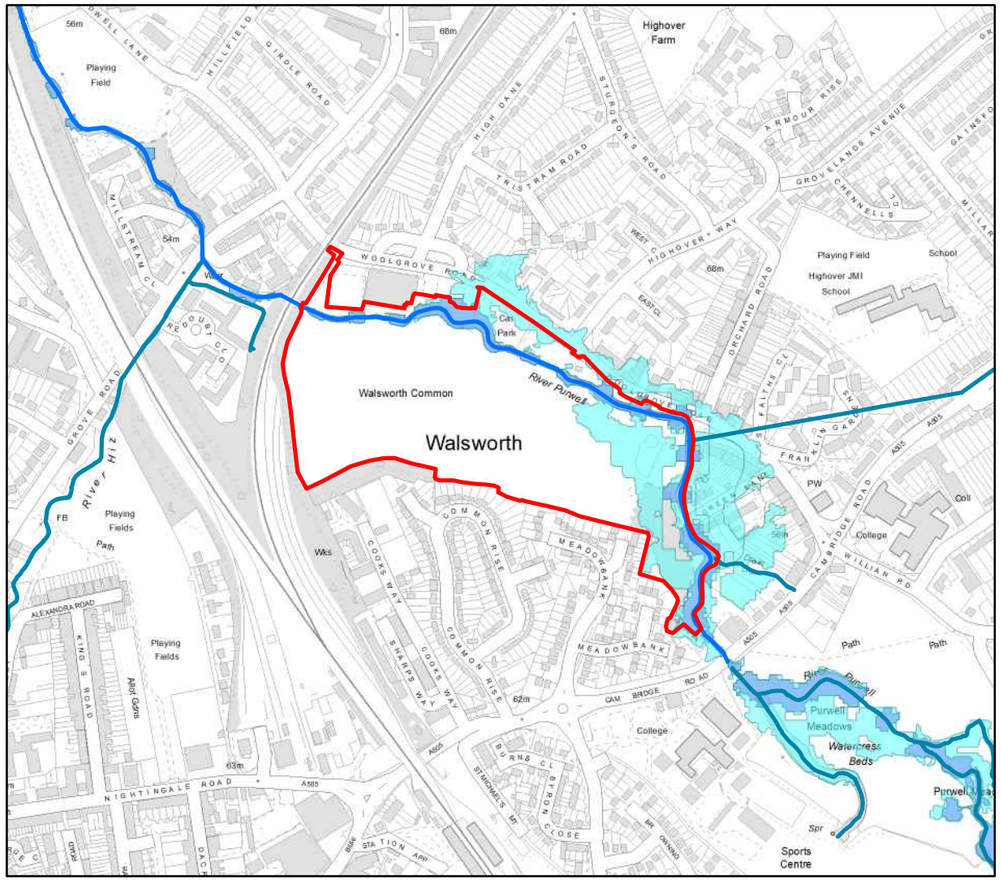
Countryside Management Service

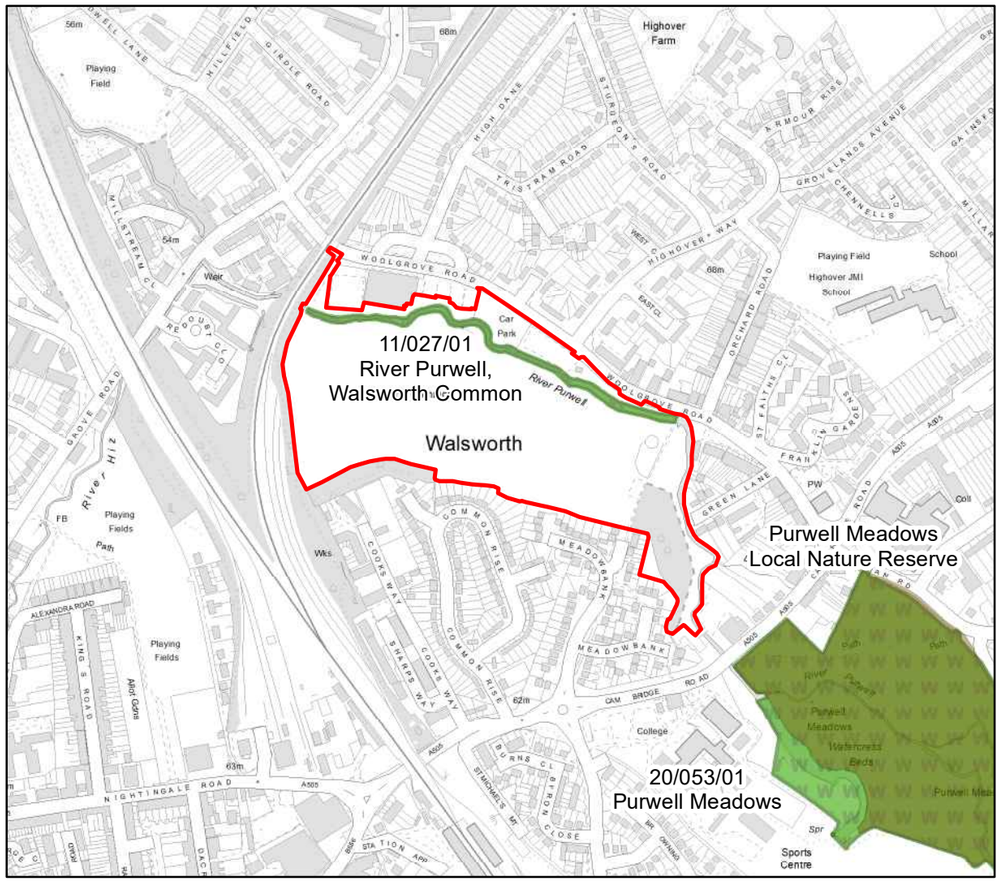
Walsworth Common

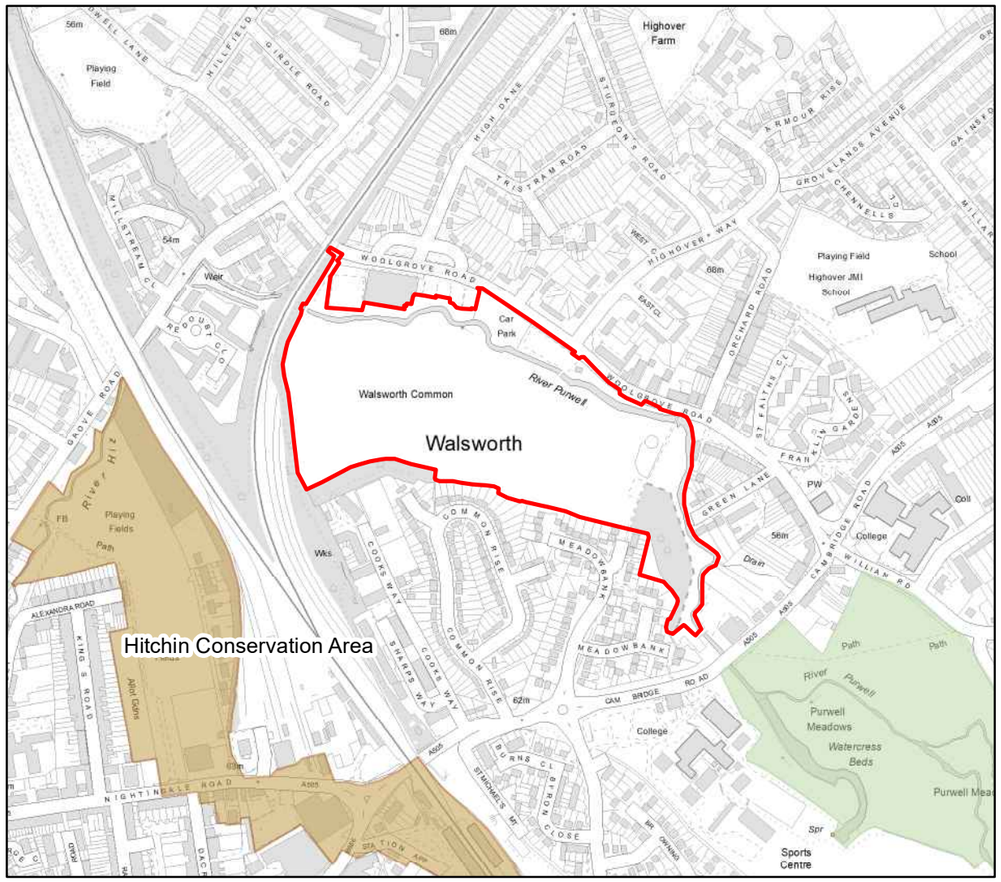
Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

Constraints Plan









Legend

- Site boundary
- Purwell Meadows (NHC)
- Cadwell Lane Playing Field (NHC)
- Footpath
- Common Land
- Main River
- Ordinary watercourses
- Flood Zone 3
- Flood Zone 2
- LNR
- Local Wildlife Site
- Conservation Areas
- Green belt

N

Scale @ A3
1:7,500

Date
December 2023

Rev
00

Walsworth Common

Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

Site Description

Entrance from Woolgrove Road
Difficult sightlines at road crossing point

Footbridge

Bowls club

River Purwell

Play equipment
Skate park

Car park

Bridge
Provides access from car park for pedestrians and maintenance vehicles

Marginal vegetation
Creating a buffer protecting the river

Play equipment
With young children's play equipment, zip wire and climbing wall for older children

Entrance from Woolgrove Road
Pedestrian bridge

Play equipment
Basketball court

Poplar avenue

Amenity grassland
Used for recreational activities including football

Conservation grassland
Cut and collected once a year

Ramp and steps
Leading to Common Rise

Railway line

Japanese knotweed
On boundary with Network Rail land

Surfaced path
Linking Meadowbank and Woolgrove Road. Public right of way with street lighting.

Wildlife area
Scrubby wild corner with amenity mown paths

Wildlife pond

Entrance from Cambridge Road
Path continues onto Purwell Meadows

WOOLGROVE ROAD

WEST CHILTINGTON WAY

HIGHOVER ROAD

COMMON RISE

MEADOWBANK

COOKS WAY

SHARPS LANE

A505

68m

56m

School

Wks

Drain

Legend

- Bench
- Interpretation panel
- Litter bin
- Picnic bench
- Sign
- Welcome sign
- Individual Trees
- Amenity grass
- Basketball court
- Bridge
- Conservation grass
- Hard standing
- Marginal vegetation
- Play equipment
- Pond
- Ramp
- River
- Scrub
- Skate park
- Steps
- Surfaced path
- Woodland/scrub

N 0 50 100 m

Scale @ A3
1:2,000

Date
January 2024

Rev
00

Countryside Management Service

2.2 Site Designations and Constraints

Walsworth Common is registered as Common Land (CL050). This means that some works on site will need consent from the Secretary of State before they can be undertaken.

The river Purwell within Walsworth Common is designated as a Local Wildlife Site (11/027/1). This is a non-statutory designation which recognises the local nature conservation value of the site.

Two gas mains, one high pressure, cross the western part of the site and lead to a gas sub-station to the south of the site. The site overlies a 400mm diameter main foul sewer, with a 100mm foul sewer connecting to it, and a surface water sewer; there are five inspection chambers across the site which provide the utilities companies with access to them.

2.3 Geology and Hydrology

The river Purwell rises to the south-east of Hitchin running broadly northward to join the river Hiz. Walsworth Common is situated on the river Purwell in Hitchin on the flat valley bottom. The soils in this area are poor draining gleyed soils over alluvial drift. These deposits have since been extracted and the land used as a tip, re-filled and capped with a membrane. Trial pits dug as part of the preparations for creating the original football pitches revealed sandy loam topsoil.

The river Purwell through the common has been artificially widened, straightened and likely dredged for flood water conveyance purposes. This has led to a degraded habitat dominated by fine sediment, and the river is disconnected from its flood plain. Some flood risk remains, and areas at the eastern end of the site and along Woolgrove Road are within Flood Zone 2.

2.4 Landscape Character

The site is covered by Hertfordshire Landscape Character Area 217 (River Oughton and Purwell Valleys). The key characteristics of this area include grazed water meadows, meandering watercourses with associated ponds and water bodies, and linear woodland belts following the watercourses. along with randomly distributed self-seeded mature hawthorn. Among the distinctive features are the mainline railway on an embankment, which passes alongside Walsworth Common.

Walsworth Common consists of a levelled area of seeded grassland managed in part for amenity and part for conservation. The river Purwell flows along the northern and eastern boundaries of the site. Adjacent to the river along the northern boundary is Woolgrove Road. A number of mature trees including an avenue of poplars, aspens, pollarded willows and areas of scrub are scattered across the open space. The mainline railway embankment runs along the western boundary and provides an

additional scrubby habitat. The residential developments to the north and south are mostly screened by trees, so Walsworth Common retains some of its original river valley landscape features.

Recommendations in the landscape character assessment relevant to Walsworth Common include to promote and maintain semi-natural habitats along the river and to promote and encourage public access to the river.

2.5 History and Archaeology

Walsworth Common was first recorded by the Saxons as Waltonesford which means ‘the ford at the farm of a stranger’. The Common was managed as a water meadow, part of Purwell field: one of the large open medieval fields in Hitchin and Great Wymondley parishes which survived until 1766. Court rolls from this period stated that no-one should put horses onto Walsworth Common between May Day and Lammas as it was reserved for pasture for cows belonging to the poor.

‘The Natural History of the Hitchin Region’ (1934) refers to the ‘moorish’ pieces of land such as Oughton Head and Walsworth Common. At this time, the Purwell supported a considerable variety of wildlife, but to anglers the main feature was the excellence of the trout, which bred freely and reached considerable size. In 1880, for example, a 10lb. trout was reported to be caught under the Walsworth railway bridge.

In 1964, the Common was pictured in an artwork by Jean Watts, held by North Herts Museum. Following that date, the ‘moorish’ nature of the Common was lost. It was subject to mineral extraction, then in-filled and the river reconfigured.

2.6 Habitats and Wildlife

2.6.1 Grassland

The grassland is divided between amenity cut football pitches and conservation grassland. The layout of the grassland has recently changed after the site was regraded to accommodate new pitches. Conservation grassland areas were subsequently reseeded in 2021 with a wildflower meadow seed mix to add diversity and expand the area of conservation grassland.


Images 1 and 2: Amenity and conservation grassland areas.

2.6.2 Trees and scrub

There are a number of mature trees around the site including pollarded willows along the river, an avenue of hybrid black poplars and a line of mature aspens. Retaining appropriate tree species and continuing to undertake pollarding will continue to strengthen the river valley landscape character. Some new trees have been planted and staked along the top of the riverbank, to replace existing stock.

There are several clumps of trees and scrub around the edge of the common providing important habitat for a range of species. The south-eastern corner of the site provides a much more secluded habitat away from the hustle and bustle of the play area. Here the small clumps of dense and over-mature scrub provide shelter and food for small birds, mammals and invertebrates. Some species found across the site include hawthorn, blackthorn, white willow, weeping willow, hybrid crack-willow, osier, elder and hybrid black poplar.


Images 3 and 4: Poplar avenue and willows on riverbank.

2.6.3 Wetlands

The river Purwell is a chalk river and Local Wildlife Site, designated as such due to previous records of water vole, although it is thought that the isolated water vole population upstream at Purwell Ninesprings is no longer surviving. Chalk rivers are

globally rare. Out of approximately two hundred in the world, 161 chalk rivers are located in England. Their pure alkaline waters which emanate from an aquifer in the chalk bedrock support a very specific community of flora and fauna.

The river channel has been artificially widened in some stretches. Just upstream, in Purwell Meadows, the Purwell is approximately a metre across but, by the time it has reached the stretch adjacent to Woolgrove Road, it has broadened to nine metres. Where the river channel has been over-widened, the flow slows down, silt is deposited, and the essential elements of a vibrant chalk stream such as riffles, bare gravels and pools which fish depend upon for spawning are lost.

In-channel structures in the form of large woody debris such as brash buildouts and flow deflectors have been installed by volunteers to recreate these natural conditions whilst strengthening the growth of marginal vegetation, which provides shelter and food for insects, fish and mammals. Furthermore, if the river is narrower, it can still maintain sufficient depth for fish and mammals even at low flow rates. Such works have increased the capacity of the river to act as a corridor for wildlife. Some of the new structures have become permanent features through establishment of vegetation whilst others have failed to establish due to erosion during high flow conditions.

A variety of in-channel and marginal wetland species have been recorded on site including water-starwort, watercress, water forget-me-not, meadowsweet, reed canary grass, reed sweet grass, great reedmace and branched bur-reed. Managing the river margins by rotational cutting has started to create a more diverse marginal habitat, stopping more dominant species from taking hold such as nettles. Providing viewpoints overlooking the river without allowing direct access into the channel by changing the cutting regime allows people to view the river without damaging this precious habitat.

An old ford still exists by the eastern footbridge; it is no longer used to access the site. In this area and despite notices urging visitors to refrain from feeding ducks, the pastime still continues. The ducks are having a local, detrimental effect by over-grazing emergent vegetation and by adding to the silt burden of the river.

The wildlife pond in the southern corner of the site was desilted and had over hanging trees removed in 2016. This opened up the pond to wildlife and reduced the dominance of some plant species; encroachment of this vegetation has again occurred since.


Images 5 and 6: An overwide section of the river Purwell and the pond.

2.6.4 Wildlife

The diverse habitats found at Walsworth Common provide food, shelter and protection to a wide range of wildlife. The river Purwell has supported populations of fish including bullhead, three and nine-spined stickleback, perch and minnow. Downstream of Walsworth Common by Grove Road Bridge, a weir and culvert constitute a considerable barrier to fish migration by other species.

There are no confirmed recent records of water voles, but otters have been known to use the river Purwell on occasion, as evidenced by spraint found in various places upstream from the Walsworth Common bridge. Bird species recorded along the river include little egret, grey heron, kingfisher, mallard and moorhen.

Dragonflies and damselflies will hawk for insects along the river margins and in the grassland, with banded demoiselle being regularly sighted in the summer months. Butterflies also frequent the habitats found of site with records of meadow brown, comma, common blue, green-veined white, brimstone, peacock, orange-tip, small tortoiseshell and speckled wood.

The scrubby habitats are ideal for birds and small mammals. Common birds such as blue and great tits, chaffinch and goldfinch frequent the site and in the summer months swifts, swallows and house martins can be seen overhead and swooping down for insects.

2.6.5 Invasive non-native species (INNS)

On the railway embankment an area of Japanese Knotweed a non-native invasive species has become established. This is primarily being treated by contractors for Network Rail, but some spread has occurred onto Walsworth Common. Another non-native invasive species, Himalayan Balsam, has been recorded along the river. This is controlled by hand pulling by volunteers.

There has been one record of signal crayfish, but no records in recent years. The species is established downstream at Cadwell Lane Playing Field.

2.7 Access, Facilities and Infrastructure

There are a total of six formal pedestrian entrances into Walsworth Common. Three entrances are along the northern side of the site off Woolgrove Road: two via footbridges over the river from the western and eastern ends of the site and one via the vehicle bridge from the car park. There are three entrances on the southern side of the site, one from Common Rise which has a set of steps and a ramp, one from Meadowbank and one from the A505 Cambridge Road beside the Mill Stream Pub. The path between Meadowbank entrance and the eastern exit onto Woolgrove Road has a tarmac surface and is lit at night. There are two public footpaths across the site, one along the tarmac path and one from the A505 entrance to the north-eastern entrance.

All of the entrances require regular maintenance to keep the paths and sightlines open. There are small wooden entrance signs welcoming you to Walsworth Common, an orientation panel in the car park and a panel highlighting the connections between North Hertfordshire Council sites in the Purwell valley. Older welcome signage is present at the eastern entrance opposite the pedestrian crossing.

Image 7: Purwell valley interpretation.

A vehicle bridge was installed in 2014 to gain access to the common across the river from the car park on Woolgrove Road. This allows access for larger vehicles onto the Common to enable events such as the circus. There is a lockable red and white vehicle barrier preventing unauthorised vehicle access onto the site; when the barrier is closed there is pedestrian access around it.

The car park is surfaced with tarmac. There is a gate at the western end of the car park which allows access into the small, grassed area beyond, between the car park and the bowls club.

A range of recreational facilities can be found on site. At the eastern end by the tarmac path are two play areas, one for young children with swings, slide and climbing frame and one for older children with a zip wire, climbing wall and

basketball court. Nearer to the main car park entrance are skateboard ramps. The main area of amenity grassland is marked out with four football pitches.

Across the site are 10 benches in a range of styles (including an oversized one as a play feature), and two picnic tables within the play area. There are 16 litter bins across the site, all of which are used for both litter and dog waste.

2.8 Community and Events

Recreation both formal and informal is a key function of Walsworth Common. Since 1974 the annual Walsworth Festival has been held on site in May. The vehicle bridge provides opportunities for a wider range of events and activities to be held.

Regular football matches are held on site and Walsworth Common is a hub for football across the district. A regular boot camp also runs on the site. Hertfordshire Health Walks run a weekly First Steps walk which takes place on the site.

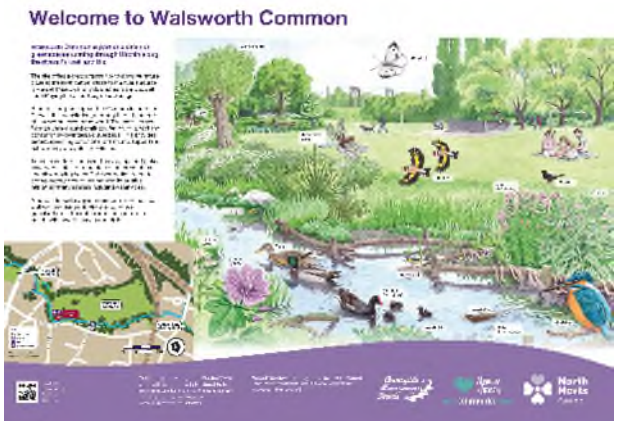
2.9 Site Management

Responsibility for the management of Walsworth Common lies with its owners NHC. Regular maintenance works are carried out by the current grounds maintenance contractors for NHC, John O'Conner (JoC). Management is based on five-year Greenspace Action Plans (GAPs) for the site, which are produced by CMS in consultation with relevant partners and stakeholders.

3.0 ANALYSIS & EVALUATION

3.1 A Welcoming Place

Updated interpretation for Walsworth Common is currently in production and should be installed by March 2024. The two new interpretation panels at the eastern entrance from Woolgrove Road and the entrance from Cambridge Road will follow new North Herts Council branding. The ageing welcome sign at the eastern entrance from Woolgrove Road will be removed at the same time, which should reduce the cluttered appearance of signage in this area. Temporary fencing adjacent to the bridge should be replaced with permanent fencing to further improve the appearance of this entrance.



Images 8 and 9: old welcome sign and design for new interpretation.

The car park is not currently signposted from Woolgrove Road. New road signage to Walsworth Common should be installed in this location to make the site more prominent from the road. The car park can be further improved by the installation of cycle parking to make the site easier to visit by bike, and by the removal of a redundant fence post adjacent to the bridge.

The common can often be wet during the winter months, making it difficult to access parts of the site. It would not be appropriate to create a surfaced loop around the whole site, but in two areas surfacing will be considered if funding can be identified. The route between the Millstream pub on Cambridge Road and the surfaced path across Walsworth Common is an important connection and should be surfaced with a crushed stone path to improve all-weather accessibility between these points. Limited surfacing should also be installed at the entrance from Common Rise to improve the accessibility of this entrance.

There is no current budget available to improve sports and play facilities on Walsworth Common but the council do have an aspiration to improve these where possible. Potential improvements include upgrading the basketball court to a MUGA and provision of additional and more imaginative play facilities. Funding will be sought to deliver these upgrades.

3.2 Well Maintained and Clean

All entrances into Walsworth Common need to be maintained to provide welcoming gateways into the site, by keeping the vegetation cut back and maintaining good sight lines.

The western pedestrian entrance from Woolgrove Road is overgrown with scrub and overhanging vegetation and would benefit from being cleared back to make this access point more welcoming and allow light into the path, helping it to dry it out in winter. A 1m margin should be cleared back each side of the path, providing headroom of 3m, wherever possible. Vegetation should be cut back for a few metres either side of the entrances to improve sight lines at the road crossing point.

These vegetation works would improve the entrance route within Walsworth Common, but the road crossing will remain difficult in the current arrangement, with restricted sight lines due to the railway bridge, and metal railings on the opposite side of the road which prevent easy access to the footway. Options to improve the road crossing in this area should be explored with Highways, particularly in the light of proposals associated with the approved outline planning application for a development at Highover Farm, which include implementing traffic signals and one-way vehicular operation and widening the footway under Woolgrove Road railway bridge.

Images 10 and 11: western exit from Walsworth Common onto Woolgrove Road, and path leading onto Walsworth Common in this location.

Play areas will be maintained and equipment upgraded when required.

There is currently a mix of different types of benches across the site. When benches require replacement, this should follow a consistent design, achieving a more uniform style in the longer term and improving the appearance of the site.

3.3 Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage

3.3.1 Grassland

During the last five years Walsworth Common has been regraded to accommodate new sports pitches, with the arrangement of pitches and therefore the arrangement of conservation grassland around the pitches changed. The new areas of conservation grassland were seeded with a wildflower seed mix in 2021. An important component of wildflower meadows is yellow rattle, which is parasitic and suppresses the growth of grasses. This did not become established after the initial seeding and therefore yellow rattle seed was scattered in the meadow areas in 2023. The establishment of wildflowers in the meadow areas should be monitored and further targeted seeding take place if necessary.

3.3.2 Wetland

The most important wildlife habitat on the site is the river Purwell. North Hertfordshire Council are currently working in partnership with Hertfordshire and Middlesex Wildlife Trust, the Environment Agency and the Countryside Management Service to identify options and develop designs to improve habitats along the river, both within and beyond Walsworth Common. The recommendations from this work relating to Walsworth Common should be implemented if funding can be secured. These include:

- Construction of low-level brushwood berms at multiple points along the river to narrow the channel and increase diversity of flow conditions.
- Placement of large wood in channel to encourage local scour.
- Selective cutting, hinging and pinning of tree limbs into channel to narrow the channel.
- Re-grading the left bank in selected locations to create a more natural channel profile.
- Creation of new wetland scrape in an existing low point adjacent to the river, at the Cambridge Road end of the site.

Rotational river margin management should be continued to provide a more diverse habitat and prevent successional species from taking over. This should include coppicing/pollarding of bankside trees on rotation to allow light to reach the river channel. Continued management of the existing flow deflectors and brash buildouts will be required to prevent any vegetation and rubbish from blocking the centre of the

channel. Providing viewing points along the river channel will help people feel closer to the river.

The pond in the south-west corner requires regular clearance of vegetation, by pulling and digging and some of the marginal vegetation including bulrush and sedge, along with the removal of over shading trees and scrub to retain areas of open water. This can be undertaken every few years by volunteers with the removed vegetation being stacked on the banks for about a week to allow for invertebrates to return to the pond, then moved to an area to compost down.

3.3.3 Trees, woodland and scrub

Managing the existing woodland and scrub areas will help to maintain the habitat diversity present across the site. Scrub around the margins of the site, especially at the south-eastern end, should be prevented from further encroaching into the grassland. The mature poplars along the avenue should be pollarded on rotation to promote their growth and longevity.

A small area of trees and shrubs can be planted at the western end of the site along the bottom of the railway embankment. To ensure success and avoid damage to the landfill cap this planting should be limited to a narrow band adjacent to the existing metal fence.

3.3.4 Invasive non-native species

Himalayan balsam in the river Purwell should continue to be pulled by volunteers to prevent flowering and spread. Any spread of Japanese knotweed onto the site from Network Rail land should be prevented by chemical control.

Image 12: Japanese knotweed within Walsworth Common.

3.3.5 Biodiversity net gain

A formal habitat and condition assessment survey has not been undertaken as part of the development of this Greenspace Action Plan. However, indicative current and potential habitat types and conditions for the main habitats within Walsworth Common are provided in the tables below.

Table 1: Area habitats

Location	Area (ha)	UKHab current habitat type	Current habitat condition	Potential habitat type	Potential habitat condition	Potential biodiversity net gain (biodiversity units)
Amenity grassland	4.95	g4 Modified grassland	Poor	g4 Modified grassland	Poor	None
Conservation grassland	2.65	g4 Modified grassland	Moderate	g3c Other neutral grassland	Moderate	7.13
Scrub	0.90	h3h Mixed scrub	Good	h3h Mixed scrub	Good	None
Conservation grassland	0.27	g4 Modified grassland	Poor	h3h Mixed scrub	Moderate	1.27

The seeding with wildflowers which has already taken place within the conservation grassland has the potential to improve its condition or raise its distinctiveness, and further targeted seeding and altered management could increase this further, achieving potential biodiversity net gain of 7.13 units. Creation of mixed scrub within the modified grassland adjacent to the railway embankment could provide a further 1.27 units.

In order for parts of Walsworth Common to be put forward as an offsetting site for biodiversity net gain, a detailed survey of habitat type and condition would need to be carried out to confirm the habitat baseline.

The river Purwell is excluded from Table 2 above because it is not possible to estimate habitat and condition information for rivers without detailed survey. However, considerable improvements to habitats along the river can be achieved through the project described in section 3.3.2, which are likely to result in biodiversity net gain for the river.

3.4 Community and Events

The recent improvements to the sports pitches mean Walsworth Common now hosts more sports activities, attracting more people from the local community to take part and spectate. Walsworth Common also hosts an annual fair in April each year.

Local people can join in with CMS practical conservation volunteer groups when they work on the site, undertaking tasks such as installing and maintaining habitat structures in the river, installing interpretation or managing scrub. There is also a

litter picking group which works on Walsworth Common, liaising with NHC and their grounds maintenance contractor regarding removal of collected litter.

Walsworth Common falls into the Upper and Bedford Ouse Catchment Partnership area (http://www.ubocp.org.uk). This provides an opportunity to connect with wider community-based activities within the river catchment.

3.5 Marketing and Communication

Alongside the update to site interpretation a leaflet for Walsworth Common has also been designed and printed. This will be made available online and distributed to local libraries and tourist information centres.

3.6 Site Management

Availability of funding is a key challenge to enabling the delivery of the actions identified in this plan. It is essential that the costs of annual maintenance are sustainable and achievable within the resources available. Both internal and external funding will be sought to enable delivery of the more aspirational elements of the plan.

4.0 AIM & OBJECTIVES

The aim and objectives of the GAP are as follows:

Aim

To promote Walsworth Common as Hitchin's premier recreational hub, boasting a wide range of natural habitats and providing a unique and enjoyable place to visit for a variety of user groups.

Objectives

A. To provide an area of open space that is welcoming, safe and well maintained for local residents and visitors to enjoy.

A1 Improve access to, from and around Walsworth Common, linking to local greenspaces, businesses and schools, residential areas, public transport, shops and local amenities.

A2 Continue to promote the natural habitats of Walsworth Common and accessibility through the site and along the Purwell Valley using signage, interpretation and leaflets.

A3 Maintain all site entrances to form welcoming, visible and attractive gateways to Walsworth Common, in proportion to their location.

A4 Undertake proactive response to any misuse of the site.

A5 Carry out regular risk assessments of the facilities, natural features and general environment found at Walsworth Common.

A6 Carry out programmed tree works to address safety issues.

A7 Deliver and monitor the scheduled grounds maintenance regime (including litter collection)

A8 Ensure that all furniture and facilities are maintained in a safe, serviceable and tidy condition.

B. To maintain and enhance the quality and value of Walsworth Common's natural habitats.

B1 Maintain and improve the diversity and wildlife value of habitats on site to protect specialist species and biodiversity.

B2 Maintain and enhance areas of conservation cut grassland without impacting recreational activities.

B3 Manage scrub habitat across the site, preventing further encroachment of scrub into the grassland areas.

B4 Manage the pond with rotational vegetation clearance and removal of overhanging vegetation.

B5 Continue with active management of the river and riverbank habitat including rotational bankside vegetation management and provision of viewing areas, tree management, provision of buffer zones next to the river, in-channel flow deflectors and removal of invasive non-native species across the site.

B6 Monitor mature trees around the common and undertake restocking to provide the next generation of trees.

C. To support the health, fitness and well-being of all users through a range of high-quality recreational opportunities, events and activities.

C1 Manage and maintain existing provision of play, recreational and sports facilities at Walsworth Common.

C2 Seek to enhance provision of play, recreational and sports facilities where funding can be secured.

C3 Promote and support the use of Walsworth Common for Hertfordshire Health Walks.

D. To promote community involvement at Walsworth Common.

D1 Support volunteer activity on the Common and ensure all involved operate towards achievement of the GAP.

D2 Encourage community and volunteer involvement with practical conservation tasks and events.

D3 Continue to offer all visitors and local residents a variety of events and activities at Walsworth Common.

D4 Maintain regular contact with key stakeholders and community groups and consult on decision making where appropriate.

D5 Continue to monitor, record and learn about the wildlife of Walsworth Common.

E. To ensure ongoing management is environmentally and financially sustainable and secure external funding for capital works.

E1 Ensure the costs of ongoing maintenance proposed in the GAP are financially sustainable and achievable with the resources available.

E2 Seek external funding from grant bodies and development funds, to deliver proposed activities beyond annual maintenance.

E3 Ensure all management is carried out according to environmental best practice, including on herbicide use, plant biosecurity to minimise tree disease, and sustainable woodland management practices.

E4 Identify approaches which will deliver multiple benefits, such as combining habitat and tree risk management.

5.0 ACTION PLANS AND MAPS

ANNUAL AND REGULAR ACTIONS

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
0.1	Health and safety inspections, risk assessments and undertaking works identified	A5	When required	NHC	NHC	NHC budget	Staff time		
0.2	Tree risk management inspections and undertaking works identified	A6	Every 3 years	NHC	NHC	NHC tree budget	Staff time/TBC		
0.3	Empty litter bins	A7	Daily	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.4	Remove rubbish and fly tip	A7	When required	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.5	Amenity cut football pitch grassland	A7	Sep-May	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.6	Cut around signs, furniture and entrances	A7, A8	Apr-Oct	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.7	Clean signs	A7, A8	When required	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.8	Cut and maintain conservation grassland	A7, B2	Aug/Sep	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.9	Cut the riverbanks and views on rotation	A7, B5	Twice a year on rotation	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.10	Replace benches when required, following consistent style	A8	When required	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.11	Monitor establishment of new conservation grassland and consider further seeding if necessary	B2	Jun	CMS	CMS	NHC budget	Staff time		

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
0.12	Invasive species control – Himalayan balsam	B5	Jun-Aug	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time		
0.13	Invasive species control – Japanese knotweed	B5	Jun-Aug	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.14	Review condition of in-channel habitat structures and maintain as required	B5	Aug-Dec	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time		
0.15	Pollard mature willows along riverbank on rotation	B6	Oct-Feb	NHC	NHC	NHC tree budget	TBC		
0.16	Pollard mature poplars along avenue on rotation	B6	Oct-Feb	NHC	NHC	NHC tree budget	TBC		
0.17	Carry out play area and skate park inspections and undertake works identified	C1	Daily (JOC) Weekly (NHC)	NHC	JOC	NHC GM budget	GM contract		
0.18	Seek funding to upgrade sports and play facilities	C2, E2	Ongoing	NHC	NHC	NHC budget	Staff time		
0.19	Promote volunteer and community events	D2, D3	All year	NHC/ CMS	CMS	NHC budget	Staff time		
0.20	Review ongoing maintenance costs to ensure they are financially sustainable	E1	Annual	NHC	NHC	NHC budget	Staff time		
0.21	Seek external funding to ensure viability of capital works	E2	Ongoing	NHC/ CMS	NHC/ CMS	NHC budget	Staff time		
0.22	Review and update annual action plans		Annual	NHC/ CMS	ALL	NHC budget	Staff time		

Abbreviations: CMS – Countryside Management Service; GM – Grounds Maintenance; NHC – North Herts Council; Vols – Volunteers; JOC – John O'Conner Grounds Maintenance; S106 – Section 106 development funds; HCC – Hertfordshire County Council.

Walsworth Common

Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

Annual and Regular Actions

Cut and maintain conservation grassland areas

Monitor establishment of conservation grassland and consider further seeding if necessary

Pollard mature willows along avenue on rotation (see separate river margin management map)

Cut river banks and views on rotation (see separate river margin management map)

Review condition of in-channel habitat structures and maintain as required

Carry out play area and skate park inspections and undertake works identified

Invasive species control - Himalayan balsam

Invasive species control - Japanese knotweed

Pollard mature poplars along avenue on rotation

Legend

- Bench
- Interpretation panel
- Litter bin
- Picnic bench
- Sign
- Welcome sign
- Individual Trees
- Amenity grass
- Basketball court
- Bridge
- Conservation grass
- Hard standing
- Marginal vegetation
- Play equipment
- Pond
- Ramp
- River
- Scrub
- Skate park
- Steps
- Surfaced path
- Woodland/scrub

Health and safety inspections, risk assessments and undertaking works identified	☐
Tree risk management inspections and undertaking works identified	☐
Empty litter bins	☐
Remove rubbish and fly tip	☐
Amenity cut football pitch grassland	☐
Cut around signs, furniture and entrances	☐
Clean signs	☐
Replace benches when required, following consistent style	☐
Promote volunteer and community events	☐ ☐
Review ongoing maintenance costs to ensure they are financially sustainable	☐
Seek external funding to ensure viability of capital works	☐ ☐
Seek funding to upgrade sports and play facilities	☐
Review and update annual action plans	☐ ☐

Task Responsibility

- ☐ NHC led — Officer/Contractor delivered
- ☐ CRoW led — Officer/Contractor delivered
- ☐ NHC led — Volunteer delivered
- ☐ CRoW led — Volunteer delivered

N

0 50 100 m

Scale @ A3
1:2,000

Date
March 2024

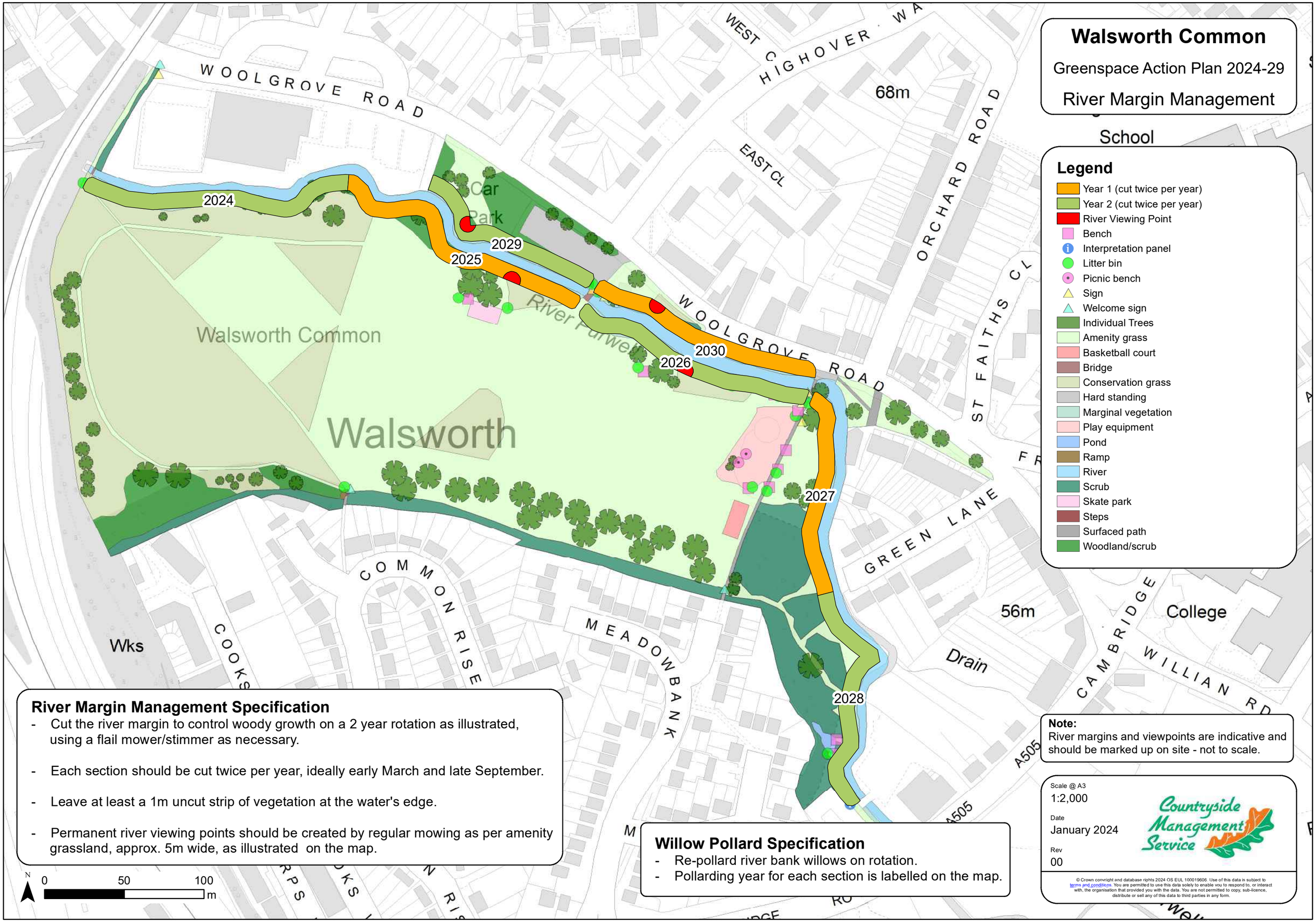
Rev
01

Countryside Management Service

Walsworth Common

Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

River Margin Management



Legend

- Year 1 (cut twice per year)
- Year 2 (cut twice per year)
- River Viewing Point
- Bench
- Interpretation panel
- Litter bin
- Picnic bench
- Sign
- Welcome sign
- Individual Trees
- Amenity grass
- Basketball court
- Bridge
- Conservation grass
- Hard standing
- Marginal vegetation
- Play equipment
- Pond
- Ramp
- River
- Scrub
- Skate park
- Steps
- Surfaced path
- Woodland/scrub

River Margin Management Specification

- Cut the river margin to control woody growth on a 2 year rotation as illustrated, using a flail mower/stimmer as necessary.
- Each section should be cut twice per year, ideally early March and late September.
- Leave at least a 1m uncut strip of vegetation at the water's edge.
- Permanent river viewing points should be created by regular mowing as per amenity grassland, approx. 5m wide, as illustrated on the map.

Willow Pollard Specification

- Re-pollard river bank willows on rotation.
- Pollarding year for each section is labelled on the map.

Note:
River margins and viewpoints are indicative and should be marked up on site - not to scale.

Scale @ A3
1:2,000

Date
January 2024

Rev
00

Countryside Management Service

5.2 YEAR 1 2024-25

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
1.1	Cut back vegetation around the western access from the site onto Woolgrove Road and along the path onto Walsworth Common	A1, A3	Oct-Dec	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time		
1.2	Liaise with Highways about improvements to the road crossing at the western end of the site	A1, A3	Jul	CMS	CMS/NHC/ HCC Highways	S106	TBC		
1.3	Install cycle parking within car park	A1	Summer	CMS	Contractor	NHC budget	£1500	6.1	
1.4	Make new site leaflet available online and in local libraries/tourist information centres	A2	Apr	NHC	NHC	NHC budget	Staff time		
1.5	Install new signpost to car park on road	A3	Summer	CMS	CMS/HCC Highways/ Contractor	NHC budget	£500		
1.6	Remove redundant signpost from adjacent to car park bridge	A3	Summer	CMS	Contractor	NHC budget	£200		
1.7	Install permanent fencing to replace temporary fence adjacent to bridge at eastern entrance.	A3	Summer	CMS	Contractor	NHC budget	£500		
1.8	Arrange habitat baseline survey for main conservation grassland area to establish potential for future biodiversity net gain project	B2	Summer	CMS	Contractor	NHC budget	£1000		
1.9	Clear half of marginal vegetation and all overhanging vegetation from the pond	B4	Oct-Dec	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time		
1.10	Seek funding to deliver recommendations from HMWT/EA North Herts Rivers Project	E2	Apr	CMS	CMS	NHC budget	Staff time		

1.11	Plant trees/shrubs along western boundary of site	B6	Nov-Feb	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	£1000	6.2	

Walsworth Common

Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

Year 1 Actions

Liaise with Highways about improvements to the road crossing point

Cut back vegetation around entrance and along access path

Plant trees and shrubs along western boundary of site

Install cycle parking

Install new signpost to car park

Remove redundant signpost

Install permanent fencing to replace temporary fence

Arrange habitat baseline survey for conservation grassland area to establish potential for future BNG project

Clear half of marginal vegetation and all overhanging vegetation from pond

Make new site leaflet available online and in local libraries/TICs

Seek funding to deliver recommendations from HMWT/EA North Herts Rivers Projects

Legend

- Bench
- Interpretation panel
- Litter bin
- Picnic bench
- Sign
- Welcome sign
- Individual Trees
- Amenity grass
- Basketball court
- Bridge
- Conservation grass
- Hard standing
- Marginal vegetation
- Play equipment
- Pond
- Ramp
- River
- Scrub
- Skate park
- Steps
- Surfaced path
- Woodland/scrub
- Tree and shrub planting

Task Responsibility

- NHC led — Officer/Contractor delivered
- CRoW led — Officer/Contractor delivered
- NHC led — Volunteer delivered
- CRoW led — Volunteer delivered

N

0 50 100 m

Scale @ A3
1:2,000

Date
March 2024

Rev
01

Countryside Management Service

5.3 YEARS 2-5 2025-29

Ref no.	Action	Obj. Ref	When	Lead	Delivery	Funding	Est. Cost	Spec. Ref.	Status
2.1	Surface path between the Millstream pub and central path across Walsworth Common	A1	Year 2	CMS	Contractor	TBC	£20000	6.3	
2.2	Surface entrance from Common Rise	A1	Year 2	CMS	Contractor	TBC	£2000		
2.3	River restoration project: construct in-channel brushwood berms	B2	Year 2	CMS	Contractor/ vols	External TBC	£25000	6.6	
2.4	River restoration project: introduce large woody material to the channel	B2	Year 2	CMS	Contractor/ vols	External TBC		6.5	
2.5	River restoration project: cut, hinge and pin tree limbs into channel	B2	Year 2	CMS	Contractor	External TBC		6.4	
2.6	River restoration project: regrade left bank of river in selected locations	B2	Year 2	CMS	Contractor	External TBC		6.7	
2.7	River restoration project: create new wetland scrape adjacent to the river	B2	Year 2	CMS	Contractor	External TBC		6.8	
2.8	Investigate potential for biodiversity net gain project on conservation grassland	B2	Year 2	CMS	CMS	NHC budget	Staff time		
2.9	Manage scrub across the site to prevent further encroachment into the grassland.	B3	Years 2 and 5	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time		
2.10	Clear half of marginal vegetation and all overhanging vegetation from the pond	B4	Year 4, Oct-Dec	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time		
2.11	Maintain any new planting	B6	Years 2-5, when required	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time		
2.12	Review in-channel structures for maintenance requirements	B5	Year 5, Jul	CMS	CMS	NHC budget	Staff time		

2.13	Undertake maintenance of in-channel structures as required	B5	Year 5, Sep	CMS	Vols	NHC budget	Staff time/ materials		
2.14	Deliver upgrades to sports and play facilities	C2	TBC	NHC	Contractor	TBC	TBC		
2.15	Write new five-year GAP and engage with all interested parties		Year 5, Apr	NHC	NHC/ CMS	NHC budget	Staff time		

Walsworth Common

Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

Year 2-5 Actions

Maintain new planting (years 2-5)

River restoration project: introduce large woody material to the channel (year 2)

River restoration project: cut, hinge and pin tree limbs into channel (year 2)

River restoration project: regrade left bank of river in selected locations (year 2)

River restoration project: construct in-channel brashwood berms (year 2)

Investigate potential for BNG project on conservation grassland (year 2)

Surface entrance from Common Rise (year 2)

Surface path between Millstream pub and central path (year 2)

River restoration project: create new wetland scrape adjacent to the river (year 2)

Review in-channel structures for maintenance requirements (year 5)

Undertake maintenance of in-channel structures as required (year 5)

Clear half of marginal vegetation and all overhanging vegetation from pond (year 4)

Manage scrub across the site to prevent further encroachment into the grassland (years 2 and 5)

Write new five-year GAP and engage with all interested parties (year 5)

Legend

- Bench
- Interpretation panel
- Litter bin
- Picnic bench
- Sign
- Welcome sign
- Individual Trees
- Amenity grass
- Basketball court
- Bridge
- Conservation grass
- Hard standing
- Marginal vegetation
- Play equipment
- Pond
- Ramp
- River
- Scrub
- Skate park
- Steps
- Surfaced path
- Woodland/scrub
- Tree and shrub planting

Task Responsibility

- NHC led — Officer/Contractor delivered
- CRoW led — Officer/Contractor delivered
- NHC led — Volunteer delivered
- CRoW led — Volunteer delivered

N

0 50 100 m

Scale @ A3
1:2,000

Date
March 2024

Rev
01

Countryside Management Service

6.0 SPECIFICATIONS

6.1 Cycle parking

6.1.1 Supply and install three O ring cycle stands, such as from this supplier: https://www.cyclehoop.com/product/stands/oring-stand/

6.1.2 Material: Steel.

6.1.3 Finish: powder coated, black.

6.1.4 Method of fixing: Root fixed set in concrete base.

6.2 Tree and shrub planting

6.2.1 Planting to be on a strip approximately 15m wide adjacent to the boundary with Network Rail land. Total area approximately 1200m2 excluding canopies of existing trees.

6.2.2 Plant at 2m spacings avoiding areas under the canopy of existing trees.

6.2.3 Planting stock to be 2-year-old bare root whips 60-80cm in height, UK grown and of local provenance (Seed Zones 402, 405, and 406). The supplying nursery should provide a certificate of local provenance, a 'UK Sourced and Grown' assurance or equivalent, and be registered with the Plant Healthy Certification Scheme. An audit trail must be maintained by the purchaser, allowing planted trees to be traced back to the nursery.

6.2.4 Trees to be planted on the day of delivery where possible, and handling time kept to a minimum. Trees may be stored for a few days in a cool location protected from damage or drying out; however, for longer periods of storage, trees must be heeled-in to a moist well-drained substrate in a sheltered location.

6.2.5 Following planting, a level layer of well-rotted bark chip mulch to be spread around the base of each tree to a radius of 500mm and a depth of 50-100mm, to reduce risk from frost and drought and suppress competitive weed growth. Mulch is not to be placed in direct contact with the tree stem.

6.2.6 Total number of whips will be 300.

6.2.7 Species mix to be field maple (*Acer campestre*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), wild cherry

(*Prunus avium*), dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*).

6.2.8 Each tree to be fitted with a recyclable plastic shelter (Tubex Standard or similar) 60cm in height, and secured in place using a 90cm x 2.5cm square stake.

6.3 Path surfacing

6.3.1 Excavation within 16m of the main river will require a Flood Risk Activity Permit from the Environment Agency.

6.3.2 Agreed path footprint with a width of 2m excavated to 150mm depth.

6.3.3 Sub-grade well compacted, soft spots excavated back to firm ground and built up with type 1 granular sub-base (granite) to provide level gradient.

6.3.4 Lay geotextile membrane to suppress weed growth. Not to be visible above ground.

6.3.5 Lay 110mm depth of machine-compacted type 1 granular sub-base (granite). Incorporate a 1:40 camber to allow surface water to drain either side.

6.3.6 Lay 40mm depth of machine-compacted, well-graded granite (6mm to dust) as surface dressing. Incorporate a 1:40 camber to allow surface water to drain either side. The surface of the path to be level with the ground on either side.

6.3.7 Junctions with other paths, surfaces and ironwork (for services) to be level. Changes in direction gradual with curved flare.

6.3.8 Final surface to be completely free of deleterious material.

6.3.9 All excavated topsoil to be removed from site.

6.4 Tree hinging

6.4.1 See map below for proposed locations.

6.4.2 Cut stem to two thirds of diameter, cutting at hip height towards the back of the trunk, opposite to the proposed hinging direction.

6.4.3 Hinged material should be able to rise and fall with changes in flow. Chestnut stakes should be used to prevent lateral movement.

6.4.4 Chestnut stakes should be untreated, 2.5m long, 75mm diameter, secured into bed at minimum depth 1.2m, driven to the point of resistance, excess post length above tree limbs to be removed.

6.4.5 Woody material must be appropriately secured to bank edges to avoid washout in high flow events and mitigate downstream flood risk.

6.5 In-channel flow deflector

6.5.1 See map below for proposed locations.

6.5.2 Flow deflector to be comprised of single or multiple stacked pieces of woody material, staked in channel to deflect flows.

6.5.3 Chestnut stakes should be untreated, 2.5m long, 75mm diameter, secured into bed at minimum depth 1.2m, excess post length above tree limbs to be removed.

6.5.4 Deflector should be secured embedded into the bank, by 0.5m where possible around tree roots.

6.5.5 High tensile galvanised wire wrapped over deflector and secured to chestnut stakes with staples, stakes driven to the point of resistance.

6.5.6 Woody material must be appropriately secured to bank edges to avoid washout in high flow events and mitigate downstream flood risk.

6.6 Brushwood berm

6.6.1 See map below for proposed locations.

6.6.2 Secure chestnut stakes around berm at 0.5m spacing.

6.6.3 Chestnut stakes should be untreated, 2m long, 75mm diameter, secured into bed at minimum depth 1.2m, excess post length above berm to be removed.

6.6.4 Site-won brash to be used for berm foundations between stakes and bank. This should be comprised of native species, e.g. hawthorn, hazel or willow, noting that willow is likely to regrow in-channel, requiring further management.

6.6.5 If bank regrading is planned, spoil from bank regrading can be used within berms, increasing speed of succession.

6.7 Bank regrading

6.7.1 See map below for proposed locations.

6.7.2 Existing embankment regraded to form two-stage channel with minimum 1 in 3 slope for stability.

6.7.3 Two-stage design allows channel to expand during high flow events, inundating marginal shelves, inundating marginal shelves and improving connectivity with the flood plain.

6.7.4 Wetted area in marginal shelves encourages growth of native marginal vegetation. Colonisation should be accelerated by seeding of species such as lesser pond sedge, blue sedge, yellow flag iris, soft rush, purple loosestrife, reed canary grass and sweet reed grass.

6.7.5 Spoil created to be used on site within berms if feasible to reduce the need for offsite removal.

6.8 Wetland scrape creation

6.8.1 See map below for proposed location.

6.8.2 Excavate a scrape to a maximum depth of approximately 1m and area of approximately 100m2. Scrape to comprise an asymmetric and uneven profile. Majority of slopes are to be shallow, less than 1:5 (12°), and preferably less than 1:20 (3°).

6.8.3 The edge of the scrape is to have a wavy, asymmetrical edge.

6.8.4 The base of the scrape is to have a rough finish (not smooth) with bars, lumps and bumps, in order to allow colonisation by plants. Use of a tooth bucket may help to achieve the rough finish.

6.8.5 Spoil to be used on site within berms if feasible to reduce the need for offsite removal.

6.8.6 No planting is required as the scrape is to be left to natural colonisation.

Walsworth Common

Greenspace Action Plan 2024-29

River restoration specification

Multiple existing trees to be hinged and pinned

In-channel woody material

In-channel woody material

Brushwood berm

Bank regrading and brushwood berm

4x brushwood berms

Existing tree to be hinged and pinned

Bank regrading

Bank regrading

Wetland scrape creation

In-channel woody material

4x brushwood berms

In-channel woody material

Legend

- Bench
- Interpretation panel
- Litter bin
- Picnic bench
- Sign
- Welcome sign
- Individual Trees
- Amenity grass
- Basketball court
- Bridge
- Conservation grass
- Hard standing
- Marginal vegetation
- Play equipment
- Pond
- Ramp
- River
- Scrub
- Skate park
- Steps
- Surfaced path
- Woodland/scrub
- Tree and shrub planting

WOOLGROVE ROAD

WOOLGROVE ROAD

MEADOWBANK

MEADOWBANK

COOKS WAY

MON RISE

GREEN

ORCHARD

CAMBRIDGE ROAD

68m

56m

Playing Field

Wks

N 0 40 80 m

Scale @ A3
1:1,750

Date
March 2024

Rev
00

Countryside Management Service