



**Englemere Pond
SANG Maintenance Plan**

**for
Thames Basin Heaths
Special Protection Area (SPA) Mitigation Works**

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1 Introduction

This document compliments the approved Englemere Pond Open Space Management Plan (OSMP) following the on-site completion of pre-approved site enhancements.

Englemere Pond SANG has been receiving incremental enhancement features since NE approval of the OSMP in October 2007 and subsequent 2017 revision. Following these enhancements the site is seen to effectively operate as a SANG and this document looks to describe the ongoing 'maintenance phase', allowing the site to continue to attract users away from the TBH SPA for the in-perpetuity period (min. 125 years).

The SANGs assessment checklist in section 6 has been used to demonstrate how Englemere Pond is suitable as an alternative to the SPA and how enhancements have enabled it's use as such. As Englemere Pond is designated as a SSSI and Local Nature Reserve (LNR) special attention has been given to ensuring that the provision for increased visitor use includes opportunities to enhance and protect the high ecological value of the site.

1.1.1 Description

Englemere Pond Nature Reserve consists of a shallow acidic lake surrounded by planted forest and some areas of heathland offering a wide range of habitats that are important for wildlife. The site is popular with dog-walkers, ramblers and nature lovers.

1.1.2 Location

Englemere Pond Local Nature Reserve is situated off Swinley Road on the east side of Bracknell town within the parish of Winkfield.

OS grid reference: SU905685.

Area: 27.53 hectares

1.1.3 Access

The main site entrance is located from Swinley Road (B3017) and leads to a car park with space for 14 cars. The entrance includes a height barrier and a locked field gate is positioned at the beginning of the trail to prevent unauthorised vehicles from gaining access to the site.

Pedestrian access can be gained from Swinley Road south of the car park entrance, on London road opposite Fernbank Road and further along the London Road east of the timber yard entrance. Disabled access is currently dependent on ground conditions, although significant improvements have been made through boardwalks and some surfacing to allow for year-round access whilst maintaining a natural appearance.

1.1.4 Land ownership

The land is in the ownership of Crown Estates and is leased by Bracknell Forest Borough Council. The area of pine woodland was managed by the Crown Estate as Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF), however it is now managed solely as a SANG, LNR and SSSI by BFC Parks & Countryside department.

1.1.5 Designations

Englemere Pond is designated a SSSI which requires that Natural England is consulted regarding any change in management of the site. It is also statutorily designated a Local Nature Reserve.

1.2 Funding

Funding for the enhancements works is from new residential development within the borough which is likely to have an adverse effect on the SPA, as set out in the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Supplementary Planning Document (TBH SPA SPD 2018). This states that legal obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act will be entered into before a planning application is determined. A proportion of the total amount payable under this agreement goes towards SANG enhancement and in perpetuity maintenance measures as detailed in this SANG plan. Now the site has been enhanced the maintenance measures will ensure the site continues to act as an alternative to the SPA and will attract new residents away from the SPA as well as ensuring protection to the valuable site wildlife.

1.3 Prioritising Works

Implementation of the enhancement works was prioritised in the following order (unless deemed inappropriate due to other site works going on at that time or seasonal restrictions):

1. Site entrance and visual works
2. Path and access improvements
3. Information and interpretation provision
4. Other works (including habitat management)

1.4 Maintenance

Over time there becomes an increased need to repair and maintain the older enhancements on site as well as potential for unexpected damage or breakages. As such there is a requirement to utilise developer contributions to maintain the sites to SANG standards.

Maintenance contributions are to be made available to ensure the SANG is maintained and managed to comply with the Habitats Regulations and the Development Plan. Maintenance contributions do not comprise infrastructure but will be for matters such as repairs, planting, SANG wardens and staff. The amount received is pooled with all other similar contributions and invested to ensure that the maintenance budget lasts for the in perpetuity period, defined as 125 years in the SPA SPD.

The SPA contribution which is allocated for in perpetuity maintenance will be applied as necessary in order to maintain the standard of the site and keep it functioning as a SANG. It will be necessary to adjust annual expenditure of the in-perpetuity maintenance fund to respond to the needs of the site at a particular time. Expenditure may therefore be higher in some years than others.

1.5 Conclusion

The completed site features were identified by using the SANGs assessment checklist (see section 6) as being necessary to attract existing users from the SPA and encourage new residents to visit the enhanced area of open space in preference to the SPA. These works are in addition to existing management objectives and general upgrading of the site.

The site will continue to be promoted to local residents and new residents through targeted publicity as an attractive alternative to the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.

Alongside the completed capital programme, day to day management and maintenance is needed to sustain these improvements and ensure that any increased use of the sites continues to be attractive to visitors.

As a component of a wider package of measures the works detailed within this plan will avoid the adverse impacts of recreation arising from new residential development on the SPA and enable sustainable development within the Borough.

2 Completed SANG Enhancement Works

The following outlines the completed site enhancement measures as agreed in the OSMP and identified by using the Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANG) assessment checklist (section 6). This sets out criteria, both essential and desirable and how enhancements are achieving the primary aim of providing alternative green space to divert visitors from using the SPA. The intention of these SANGs is to avoid and mitigate the impacts of recreation arising from new residential development, by preventing an increase in visitor pressure on the SPA.

The completed enhancement works are in addition to existing management objectives and general upgrading of the sites. The enhancements to these alternative areas of open space aim to replicate features which have been found to draw visitors to the SPA and improve access alongside enhancement of the sites' natural qualities.

Completed site works as described, are followed by a series of photos highlighting the new enhancement features installed on site. A breakdown of enhancement spend is found on the costing table (section 7).

2.1 Information and Interpretation

- Larger Highway roadside signs to guide visitors to the site from nearby roads and junctions.
- Renewed site entrance signs at major and secondary site entrances to welcome visitors and aid users in finding the site and its formal access points.
- New site noticeboard and interpretive panels have been installed. This includes a noticeboard at the car park, incorporating a map to introduce the site and enable people to see where they are and how they can move around the site via the various paths. Interpretation boards explain the site's wildlife importance linked to wetland and heathland areas. Regularly updated posters and leaflets will also be displayed on noticeboards in order to inform visitors of events and seasonal site information.
- Waymarkers at strategic points (primarily site entrances and path junctions) and on the principal paths around the site enable visitors to navigate around the site with ease on a choice of routes. They also help link the site to adjoining public rights of way, long distance paths (such as the Ramblers Route and Three Castles Path) and other sites such as Swinley Park, thereby providing an even greater green space and path network.
- Site leaflet: a colour leaflet which includes site and access information, background details of the different areas, nature conservation information as

well as a map to help visitors find their way around has been produced. The leaflets are distributed via the Borough Council offices, website, libraries and information points such as The Look Out Discovery Centre will also help inform potential visitors of the site's presence and its use as an alternative recreational resource to the SPA.



Site interpretation



Bespoke waymarkers



Entrance noticeboard with site map



Example of site entrance signage

2.2 Access

- At the main entrance:
 - Vegetation either side of the main entrance has been managed to provide a more welcoming site entrance. This includes the removal of large proportions of non-native and invasive Gaultheria.
 - New site entrance signs are in place as to be clearly visible for approaching users and passers-by.
 - The new height barrier to restrict unauthorised access to the car park and present a tidier and more welcoming appearance.
 - Formal edging to the macadam car park in the form of a knee rail and site entrance field gate.
- Existing pedestrian entrances have been formalised through the cutting back of vegetation, installation of secondary site signs and new wooden access gates.
- Existing paths around the site have been improved as follows:
 - An extended main circular route has had the seasonally wet and in places impassable sections sensitively surfaced with inert material (suitable to the SSSI). This includes drainage works and ditch clearance adjacent the main track leading from the car park, this also provides vehicular access into the site for management and maintenance works.
 - Several new boardwalks and raised path sections have been installed to cross wet areas and provide better views over the central pond.
 - Secondary paths are cleared and formalised to provide further links throughout the site for those users who wish to walk further.

- A new viewing platform (with incorporated bench) has been installed replacing the old rotten bench and restablising the bank of the central pond. This provides a new focal point whilst visiting the site.



Examples of boardwalks, stone surfacing, raised paths and viewing areas

2.3 Furniture

New site furniture will enhance visitors' use of the site as well as providing a more welcoming and attractive appearance to the area.

- New all ability bench has been provided adjacent to the car park.
- New seating has also been incorporated within the new viewing platform adjacent the central pond, providing an additional rest point with views over the pond and associated wildlife.
- Bins have been installed around the site at strategic locations such as the main and secondary entrances and adjacent to the car park. These will be combined litter and dog-waste bins in line with the Parks & Countryside Service's policy of using combined bins. Designs chosen so as to be in keeping with the natural feel of the site.



New entrance gate onto site



Bespoke all ability bench

2.4 Habitat Management

Vegetation works has been carried out in order to increase the nature conservation interest of the site by removing invasive species and creating a variety of vegetated areas and habitats for different species. This will enable the maintenance of the SSSI at favourable status. The welcoming nature and visitor experience of the site has also been enhanced by opening up views to and from the entrances, around the site and across the lake. Vegetation clearance and management will also increase the safety and security of the site for users.

- Heathland scrapes have been performed. This involves the management of vegetation, removal of topsoil and re-seeding with heathers from site and other local heathlands. This has created a central heathland corridor running through the site providing links to existing habitats for specialist wildlife.
- Tree works to ensure safety of users on principal and secondary paths.
- Some rhododendron and gaultheria have been managed to enhance habitats and open up paths and views this will continue into the maintenance phase.
- Management of invasive scrub within the reedbed has been removed providing a healthier habitat for wildlife.
- Wildlife features such as bat and bird boxes have been installed within different areas of the site to improve opportunities for biodiversity.
- New smaller ponds have been excavated within wetter areas of the site. These are typically seasonal and form useful invertebrate ponds.
- Larger fish (carp) from past fishing allocation have been removed. Due to the feeding nature and over stocking of the pond previously a large proportion have been removed to allow suitable aquatic vegetation to flourish as well as GCN population.



Examples of freshly dug smaller ponds



Removal of scrub from reedbed using floating tuxor machines which reduce disturbance to other vegetation. Through works several corridors/openings created within reedbed as 'edge' habitat for specialist wildlife.



Newly created heathland areas (areas scraped in 2015, photo taken 2021)

3 Monitoring

Local planning authorities are required to keep a copy of any planning obligation together with details of any modification or discharge of the planning obligation and make these publicly available on their planning register.

Any local authority that has received developer contributions is required to publish an infrastructure funding statement at least annually.

Local planning authorities are expected to use all of the funding they receive through planning obligations in accordance with the terms of the individual planning obligation agreement. This will ensure that new developments are acceptable in planning terms; benefit local communities and support the provision of local infrastructure.

For the financial year 2019/2020 onwards, any local authority that has received developer contributions (section 106 planning obligations or Community Infrastructure Levy) must publish online an infrastructure funding statement by 31 December 2020 and by the 31 December each year thereafter.

A proportion of the funding obtained through the S106 agreement will provide resources to ensure the full package of avoidance and mitigation measures are monitored to ensure their continued effectiveness. Details of the monitoring and review of the SPA SPD are outlined in Section 4.7 of the document.

3.1 Visitor Usage

Visitor surveys carried out as part of the Bracknell Forest SPA Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy in 2006 found the following results:

- 75% of visitors usually use this open space, with the remainder visiting other spaces including: Swinley park, Longhill Park, Lily Hill Park and Jocks Lane.
- 64% of users visit the site more than 4 times a week.
- The main reason given for visiting the site was to walk their dogs 82%, with 7% for children's play and 7% for a walk.
- Visits were slightly longer than average, with 61% of people staying between 30 minutes and 1 hour.
- 78% of visitors always or usually felt safe when visiting.
- Only 18% of respondents thought this was a busy site and 72% thought it was usually or always quiet. All of the people questioned would continue to use the site, either at the same or a different time if the visitor numbers doubled.

Visitor Numbers

Total visits per year – 10,000 (existing)
Annual visitors – 60 (using current visitor data)
Potential visitor capacity – 2,200 (rounded down).

Accessibility

- 79% of visitors arrive at the sites by car with the remainder waling to the site.
- 93% of visitors travelled less than 5 kilometres.

- 19% of respondents rate the availability of parking as satisfactory and 14% rate the quality and convenience as satisfactory. 14% of visitors found the safety of the car park to be poor.

The TBH SPA SPD provides a full assessment of the baseline data and an assessment of the sites' potential to attract people from the SPA. An assessment of the sites' capacity to attract visitors away from the SPA was made based upon existing visitor numbers and the SPA open space standards agreed with Natural England.

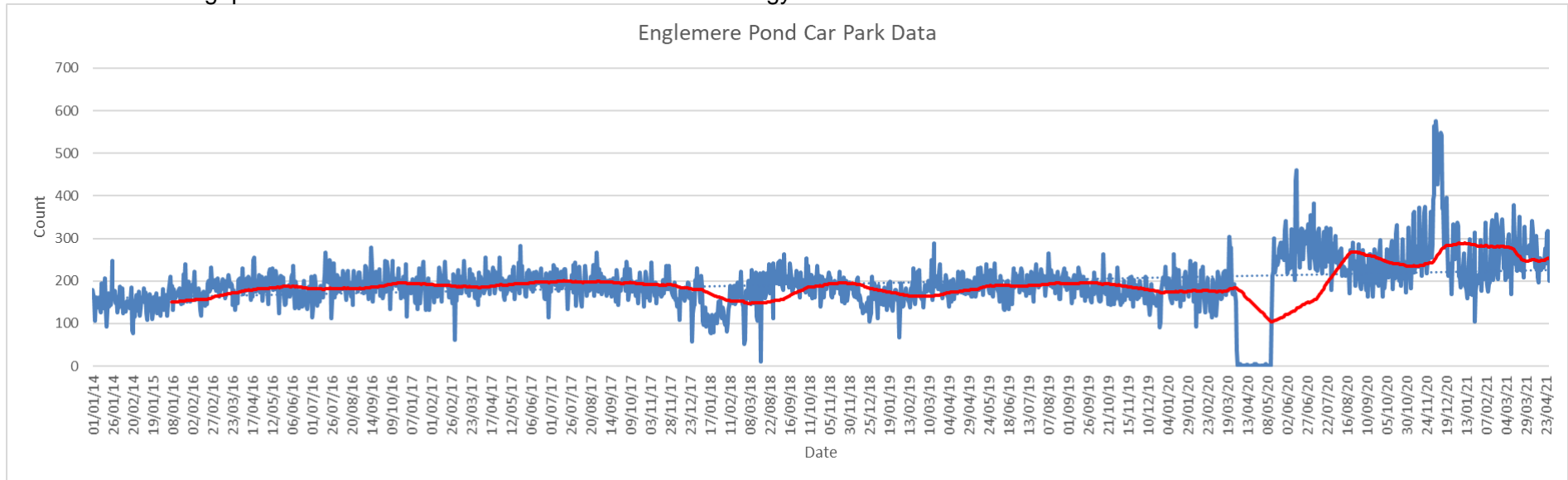
A further visitor survey was commissioned and carried out by Footprint Ecology during October 2016 and February 2017. In summary findings were as follows:

- The site tends to be used for walking either with or without a dog where;
 - Solely dog walking (82%)
 - Dog walking and other (82%)
 - Solely walking (12%)
 - Walking and other (14%)
- Visitors spend on average 51 minutes on site. Of those interviewed 23% spent 20-40 mins, 47% spent 40-60mins, 30% spent over an hour.
- Interviewees were asked to rank site features they liked;
 - Paths/surfacing (42%)
 - Water (42%)
 - Peaceful/quiet (26%)
 - Wildlife/nature & good for dog (22%)
- Suggested future site improvements included the following top answers;
 - Bin emptying (22%)
 - Address anti-social behaviours (12%)
 - More signage/interpretation/paths (6%)

It is notable that following the 2016/17 survey most site visitors are using the site to walk dogs. Top suggested improvements were 'non-SANG' issues where anti-social behaviour has been dealt with through (dummy) cameras installed in the car park (non-SANG funded).

3.2 Vehicular usage

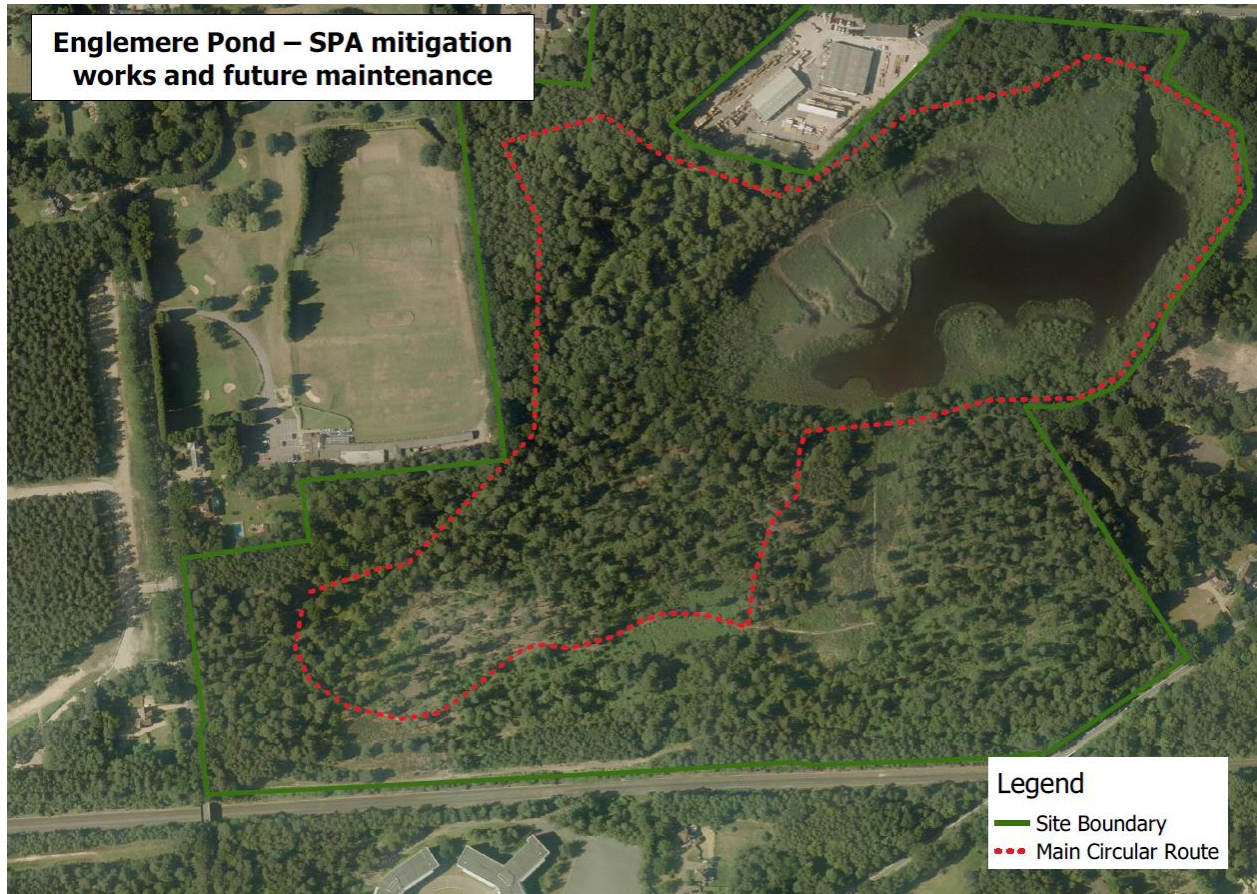
Car Park Counters were installed in early 2014 at the SANG car park to further monitor continuing site usage. There are notable gaps within data due to issues with counter technology however trends remain viable.



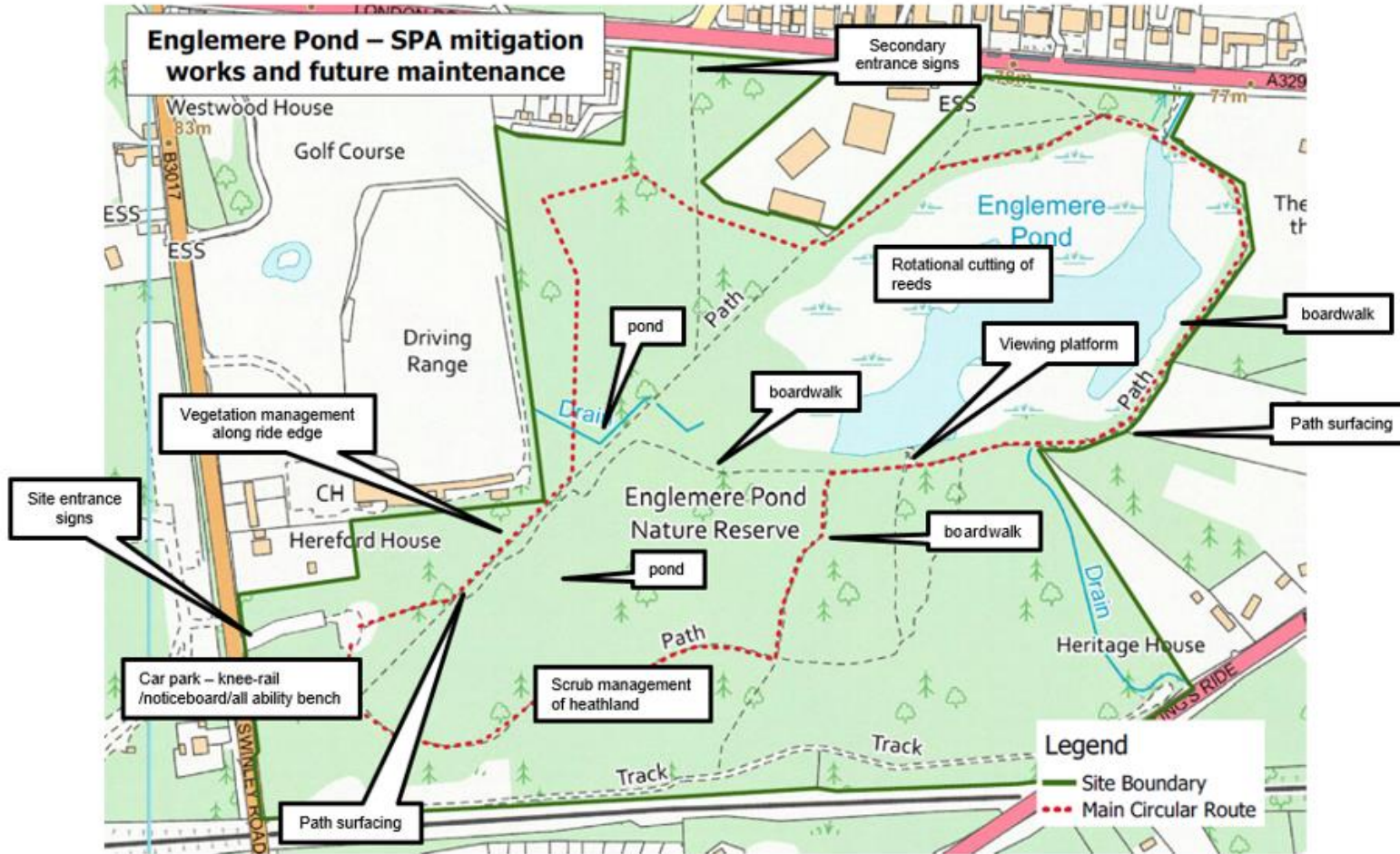
Following installation of the car counters it has been noted that visitor use, arriving by car continues to be high and that car parking is often at capacity. Where the trend from data collected shows a general consistent use throughout the period, apart from a slight drop in the winter of 2018 and an increase through the summer of 2020 into 2021. There is a noticeable fall in the Spring of 2020 due to the closure of all car parks due to COVID-19 lockdown restrictions

4 Site Plan

4.1 Site Plan – Englemere Pond (aerial)



Site Plan – Englemere Pond SPA Mitigation Works and future Maintenance



5 Monitoring/Maintenance Programme

Following the implementation of the site-based enhancements required to upgrade the site to SANG standard a series of continuing management is required to maintain the site at a desirable level. Where necessary due to the SSSI designation of the site works are to be pre-agreed with NE.

Ref	Management and maintenance operations	Frequency / timing
1	Biodiversity surveys and monitoring	
	Initial baseline surveys will be undertaken. Followed by appropriate surveys adding value to future management. Ongoing surveys include reptiles, dragonflies/damselflies, amphibians (specifically Great-crested newt).	Relevant timing for species / habitat
2	Existing Woodland	
	Selective pruning of branches of trees that overhang the paths. Overhead clearance to be 2.4m above ground level.	Ongoing
	Where appropriate and without compromising safety, existing dead stems shall be left in situ to provide wildlife habitat.	Ongoing
	Cut deadwood logs should be used to create log habitat piles. Stag beetle loggeries should also be created by setting groups of logs vertically, partly buried in the ground.	Ongoing
	Scalloping of woodland edge and maintenance of glades – to increase shelter, warmth and variety of edge habitat for invertebrates.	Autumn/Winter
	Dead, diseased and dangerous wood to be made safe from at least 5m to both sides of footpaths in order to protect the public from falling branches and/or trees.	Safety/ongoing
	Manage and remove non-native, invasive species, promoting native woodland species.	Annually.
3	Existing Heathland	
	Manage encroaching woodland species	annually
	Control bracken	As required, any chemical treatment during late summer.
	Reduce and eradicate non-native species (Rhododendron/Gaultheria)	As required throughout winter.
4	Existing Reedbed/Wetland	

	Reduce detritus build up in reedbed through rotational cutting	Annually on rotation throughout winter.
	Remove scrub from boundary and reed swamp areas	Annually on rotation throughout winter.
	Continue to use cuttings to create a boundary 'dead hedge' reducing access to more ecologically sensitive parts of the wetland.	annually
5	Other ponds	
	Cut back surrounding vegetation, maintain light levels promoting desirable plant growth	Annually throughout winter
	Promote native aquatic vegetation. Remove any non-native or invasive species seen to have a detrimental effect to pond production.	Remove non-native/invasive weed growth 6 monthly. Late Summer/Autumn.
6	Clearance of ditches	
	Ditches and existing and new culverts to be cleared out and de-silted as necessary. Repair erosion to sides of ditches following storm events if necessary.	Site inspection should identify work required, to be undertaken within 1 year.
7	Car Park	
	Knee-Rail. Inspect and repair for damage and/or vandalism.	Replace and repair following site inspections.
	Height barrier. Maintain and repaint when necessary, providing a safe and attractive entranceway.	Where necessary following 6 monthly inspections.
8	Site furniture	
	Any vandalised or accidentally damaged furniture will be replaced as soon as possible.	Work undertaken within 6 months of notification.
	Site furniture to be checked for structural issues and health and safety requirements and made good as necessary.	Annual site inspections. Repair/replacement undertaken within 6 months of notification. Unsafe furniture to be made safe or decommissioned within 14 working days of notification.
	Interpretation boards and directional signage: Replace damaged/vandalised boards as soon as possible. Offensive graffiti should be removed within 5 working days of being reported. Interpretation boards should be reviewed every five years to ensure information and presentation is up to date.	Replace damaged boards and signs as soon as possible. Remove offensive graffiti within 14 working days of reporting. Five year review of information on boards and signage/waymarkers.
9	Footpaths/Boardwalks	

	Damage to path surfaces and edgings to be checked and made good as soon as possible. Any path material to be of inert stone of neutral-low pH as suitable for acid soils.	Six-month inspection. Work undertaken asap to make area safe if health and safety issue, otherwise repairs undertaken annually.
	Any worn areas or lost material to be topped up. Using inert stone (as above).	As required following site inspections.
	Cut back and removal vegetation along main track (butterfly ride). Promoting more herb rich species diversity	Annually during late summer/early Autumn.
	Regularly inspect and repair various boardwalks.	Minimum six monthly inspections.
	Regularly inspect and repair pond viewing platform	Minimum six monthly inspections.
10	Litter picking, bins and fly-tipping	
	Clean litter from site. Monitor level of littering to determine appropriate frequency of litter picks. Picking should be targeted more frequently around pathways, entrances and outer boundaries.	Frequency to be determined following monitoring of litter levels and review arrangements 6 monthly.
	Litter bins should be emptied weekly, and immediate surroundings litter picked. Performance specification should be that bins will never be more than 75% full.	At least weekly, but more often if monitoring shows bins are filled more quickly.
	Dog fouling should be monitored to check if specific clearing operations are needed, in conjunction with educational information and appropriate signage. Consider one-off operations to spray fouling with biodegradable paint as part of educational initiative followed by clean-up and further monitoring.	Response and frequency to be agreed following monitoring. Review arrangements 6 monthly.
	Fly-tipping should be removed as soon as possible. Evidence of source should be gathered if possible during clean-up operation. Cordon off prior to removal if necessary for health and safety reasons.	Removal should be within 14 working days of notification.

6 SANGs Criteria Assessment

It must be noted that the primary aim of enhancement was to encourage further visitor access. Works facilitated this by providing management for all weather access, site safety in terms of crossing between units and allowing dogs to run off the lead, plus interpretation, route marking, promotion etc. BFC ‘pump prime’ enhancement works prior to inhabitants moving into the dwellings to ensure occupations are not held up and that people do not develop a habit of visiting other sites, such as the SPA.

The following provides a list of relevant factors that were considered when analysing the site’s suitability to meet NE SANGs criteria based on Natural England’s guidance.

	Criteria	Pre-SANG Features	With SANG Enhancements and ongoing maintenance
Must/should haves – criteria essential for SANGs			
1	Parking on all sites larger than 4Ha (unless the site is intended for use within 400m only)	Formal car park with 14 spaces.	Improved visibility at car park and links into and around site. Knee-rail around parking boundary.
2	Circular walk of 2.3-2.5km	Choice of routes available around site, dependant on availability/conditions.	Improved surfacing providing choice of accessible waymarked routes around site year round. Links to longer publicised Rambler Route.

	Criteria	Pre-SANG Features	With SANG Enhancements and ongoing maintenance
3	Car parks easily and safely accessible by car and clearly sign posted.	Car Park visible from main road	Highway signage from main road. Site entrance signage. New height barrier on site entrance.
4	Access points appropriate for particular visitor use the SANGs is intended to cater for.	Main vehicular entrance point and three pedestrian entrance points.	All entrance points cleared, new gateway features installed and signed to improve access, safety and attractiveness.
5	Safe access route on foot from the nearest car park and/or footpath.	Choice of routes around site from car park and entrance points.	Improved links between sites and way-marked routes around the sites. Site map and notice board in car park for better site navigation and information.
6	Circular walk which starts and finishes at the car park.	Car park set within site allowing for a choice of routes around site.	Improved links, signage and information on routes from car park into and around site. New circular route starts and finishes at the car park.
7	Perceived as safe – no tree and scrub cover along part of walking routes.	Areas of open woodland and heathland around site.	Circular route incorporates variation in habitat types, including enhanced features such as open heathland and
8	Paths easily used and well maintained but mostly unsurfaced.	Mix of surfaced and unsurfaced paths	Circular route provides some surfaced and unsurfaced paths along well marked route. Compacted gravels provide a more natural feel.

	Criteria	Pre-SANG Features	With SANG Enhancements and ongoing maintenance
9	Perceived as semi-natural with little intrusion of artificial structures.	Minimal site furniture.	New bespoke and all ability bench and signage added to enhance visitor experience whilst remaining in keeping with the high nature value of the site.
10	If larger than 12 Ha then a range of habitats should be present	The site provides area of secondary and mixed woodland, heathland and wetland.	Experiences enhanced through interpretative material and habitat enhancements.
11	Access unrestricted - plenty of space for dogs to exercise freely and safely off the lead.	Most paths are largely unhindered.	Access further improved and there are no restrictions on dogs, although care is advised through more sensitive habitat types.
12	No unpleasant intrusions (e.g. sewage treatment works, smells etc.).	The road and railway are screened from the site by vegetation. There are no sewage works etc. in the vicinity.	Native vegetation retained adjacent road and railways.
13	Clearly signposted or advertised in some way.	Older site leaflets, some website information.	New site signs, combined site interpretation panel, directional waymarkers around site.

	Criteria	Pre-SANG Features	With SANG Enhancements and ongoing maintenance
14	Leaflets or websites advertising their location to potential users. (distributed to new homes in the area and at entrance points and car parks).	Site website for Englemere Pond.	New site leaflet and SANG webpage. Further promoted through SAMM project with additional leaflet and webpage.
Desirable features			
15	Can dog owners take dogs from the car park to SANGs safely off the lead.	Car park adjacent links through site.	Improved links and signage from car park into site.
16	Gently undulating topography.	The site is relatively flat.	Features and habitat works add to the enjoyment and variation around site.
17	Access points with signage outlining the layout of the SANGS and routes available to visitors.	Some site information for Englemere Pond	New interpretation panels (with map), directional waymarkers around site. New leaflets include SANG map/routes.
18	Naturalistic space with areas of open (non-wooded) countryside and areas of dense and scattered trees and shrubs. Provision of open water is desirable.	Varied habitat throughout including Heathland, mixed and broadleaf woodland and a large pond/wetland	Habitat enhancement works to improve wildlife and landscape value. New series of ponds and heathland corridor created.
19	Focal point such as a view point or monument within the SANG.	The central pond provides an excellent focal point.	Improved access up to and around the pond, including a viewing platform (incorporating seating) and boardwalks.

7 Final spend on SANG Enhancement Works

These final costings incorporate SANG spend on Englemere Pond, where various factors such as a competitive tendering process, inflation and revised site requirements have led to an overall reduction in anticipated budget.

Works	Location	Unit Cost	Quantity	Description of works carried out	Itemised Spending	Date works completed	SANG enhancement Budget	SANG enhancement Spend
Information & Interpretation								
Site signs								
- Main entrance	Swinley Road	250	1		£202.00	08/02/2011	£250	£769.24
					£567.24	09/12/2015		
- Secondary entrances	London Road (opposite fernbank)	400	1		£209.49	09/12/2015	£400	£209
	London Road	150	1		£178.00		£150	£178
	Swinley Road	150	1		£178.00	12/07/2012	£150	£178
Roadside directional signs	Swinley Road	£1,000	2		£400.00	27/10/2017	£2,000	£400
Site noticeboard with combined interpretive panel	Car park; London road entrance	£2,500	2	joint noticeboard/site map (includes site interpretation features)	£8,666.38	19/10/2013	£5,000	£9,747
					£1,081.00	16/10/2017		
Interpretation features	Around site	£1,500	2				£6,000	
Fingerposts	Around site	£200	8	Includes installation	£2,010.00	22/05/2014	£1,600	£2,010
Site Leaflet	n/a	n/a	20,000	site leaflets	£2,046.00	30/09/2016	£2,500	£2,046.00
Installation costs	(as above)	n/a	n/a	Installation of noticeboard, replacement of knee rail and correct bollards	£370.00	16/10/2010	£10,000	£1,450.00
					£705.00	04/03/2011		
					£375.00	09/12/2015		
Total Information & interpretation							£28,050	£16,988
Access								
Car park - install formal edging (knee rail)	Car park	15/m	250	n/a	£690.00	16/10/2010	£3,750	£2,350.00
					£1,660.00	23/12/2011		
Boardwalk / raised path from car park	Car park	£50 / m	160	n/a	£5,600.00	23/12/2011	£8,000	£16,470.00
					£600.00	10/01/2012		
				Smallwoods quote, move cash from hoggin path	£10,270.00	09/10/2014		
Path surfacing (hoggin)	Main circular route	£30 / m	1940	n/a	£5810.00	23/12/2011	£58,200	£57,858.00
				Main track	£22,700.00	13/08/2015		
				Eastern pathway	£11,949.00	10/09/2015		
				Boardwalk	£13,159.00	10/09/2015		
Ditch clearance to main track		30 / m	400	Pond creation and boardwalk installation	£9,240.00	09/07/2018	£12,000	£7,910.00
				ditch along main track	£2,445.00	09/10/2014		
Lake bank repair works by bench	Pond edge	n/a	n/a	Ditch, raised path and pond work combined	£5,465.00	15/09/2016		
Height barrier		n/a	n/a	pond viewing platform	£4,800.00	09/07/2013	£3,000	£4,800
Installation costs		n/a	n/a	height barrier at front of car park	£3,492.00	12/12/2011	£2,000	£3,492
							£5,000	
Total Access							£91,950	£92,880
Furniture								
Bins (incl. installation)	Site entrances	£300	1				£300	
Accessible gates (incl. installation)	Pedestrian entrances	£180	4	London road entrance including fence work	£180.00	23/12/2011	£720	£2,253.00
				Swinley Road entrance including fencing	£890.00	23/12/2011		
				Gates	£533.00	27/11/2015		
				Gate install	£650.00	27/11/2015		
Seating - benches (incl. installation)	Around site	£300	4				£1,200	
Picnic benches	Adjacent to car park	£500	4	All ability picnic bench	£1,775.00	15/09/2014	£2,000	£1,775
Ditch crossings	Across site	£250	5				£1,250	
Total Furniture							£5,470	£4,028
Habitat Management								
Ecological surveys (birds, invertebrates, plants, etc)	Across the site	n/a	n/a	n/a	£500.00	17/11/2011	£1,000	£500
Scrub control	Adjacent to car park	£300 / day	5	n/a	£290.00	16/10/2010	£1,500	£290
	Other areas	£300 / day	5				£1,500	
Bracken management	Heathland corridor	£300 / day	5	tree clearance within existing heathland	£780.00	15/12/2016	£1,500	£780
	Heathland corridor	£1020 / ha	1.4				£1,428	
	Scots pine regeneration	£1020 / ha	15.5				£15,810	
Heathland management (scrapes)	Heathland corridor	£300 / day	21	soil scrapes promoting heathland flora	£2,340.00	16/12/2015	£6,300	£2,340
Pond management				Pond clearance (reed cutting/scrub control)	£9,975.00	12/12/2014	£68,000	£30,240.00
				Pond clearance (reed cutting/scrub control)	£5,925.00	20/01/2015		
				Pond clearance (reed cutting/scrub control)	£9,975.00	12/02/2016		
				Scrub clearance (year 1)	£1,305.00	14/09/2017		
				Scrub clearance (year 2)	£1,305.00	30/10/2018		
				Scrub clearance (year 3)	£1,305.00	30/09/2019		
Wildlife features (bird boxes, bat boxes, etc)	Across site	n/a	n/a	One day electro fishing and netting	£450.00	10/12/2017		
				various wildlife boxes	£173.64	16/12/2014	£200	£268.64
				various wildlife boxes	£95.00	28/01/2015		
Tree management	Adjacent to paths	£300 / day	7	Birch sapplings treatment within heathland	£77.00	31/03/2017	£2,100	£632
					£555.00	19/06/2018		
Total habitat management							£99,338	£35,051
TOTAL COST							£224,808	£148,947

8 Glossary

LNR	Local Nature Reserve
SANGS	Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space.
SPA	Special Protection Area. Designated under the EU Directive 79/409 on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WHS	Wildlife Heritage Site

9 References

Bracknell Forest Borough Council (2007) Medium Term Objectives. Available to download from www.bracknell-forest.gov.uk.