

Spa Ponds Nature Reserve

Site Management Plan

March 2021



Registered Charity No. 1157957



WELCOME TO SPA PONDS NATURE RESERVE
which is owned and lovingly managed by the
FOREST TOWN NATURE CONSERVATION GROUP



- Free to access and always open to the public
- The ponds are fed by springs, and the site has historic links to Clipstone Park, Clipstone Peel, and King John's Palace
- Thank you for keeping your dogs on leads near the ponds
- Keep an eye out for birds, toads, fungi, dragonflies and wildflowers and share your photos with us via Facebook
- Looking for a friendly volunteering opportunity?
We are always happy for new people at our work days!

E-MAIL: SPA.PONDS@GMAIL.COM
WWW.FORESTTOWN.NET/NATURE
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Front cover photo by Tim King (Autumn Evening Sunset at Spa Ponds, November 2018)

Back cover photos by Dennis Platts (Spa Ponds, 2017 through 2021)

A. Overview

A.1 Forest Town Nature Conservation Group (FTNCG)

The Forest Town Nature Conservation Group (FTNCG) owns and manages Spa Ponds Nature Reserve in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. FTNCG is a registered Charity (number: 1157957), with the charitable object of promoting the conservation, protection and improvement of the physical and natural environment in and around Forest Town for the benefit of the local community. Local volunteers manage and maintain the Spa Ponds site, which is home to the Nature Reserve.

A.2 Land Holdings

FTNCG owns the Spa Ponds site, which includes the Spa Ponds Nature Reserve, an area of 4.8 hectares of land highlighted in Figures 1a and 1b, below. Spa Ponds was purchased FTNCG by in May 2014, and in March 2015 the deeds (Title number NT502006) were registered in the name of the Official Custodian for Charities.



Figures 1a and 1b. Spa Ponds Nature Reserve Map and Aerial View

Habitats at Spa Ponds include: semi-natural broadleaved woodland, freshwater ponds, and a section of the River Maun. The northern half of the reserve, including the four ponds and the surrounding woodland, glades and rides, is designated as a Local Wildlife Site, and the entire site (excluding Spa Lane to the north, on the Mansfield Woodhouse side of the River Maun) has been designated a Local Green Space in the Mansfield District Local Plan. The site is also formally registered with Mansfield District Council as a Non-designated Heritage Asset.

A.3 Vision for Spa Ponds

THE PEEL WATER RESTORATION VISION: JANUARY 2021 - DECEMBER 2050

Forest Town Nature Conservation Group will maintain and enhance the semi-natural broadleaf woodland and increase its overall biodiversity value. We will create the structural diversity that supports micro-habitats and ecotones. Space will be created to allow trees to mature, encouraging the broadening of tree crowns. Heritage trees will be honoured and protected. Rotational thinning of young trees, bramble, and nettle will allow mature trees to flourish and ground flora to develop. Non-native species like Himalayan balsam will be eradicated.

The present Chestnut Wood will be managed to preserve and celebrate heritage trees while maintaining about thirty per cent of the woodland as chestnut to provide timber for use on site through sustainable coppicing. The remaining areas of woodland on the site will be maintained as traditional Sherwood Landscape Oak/Birch woodland and indigenous understory trees and associated ground flora. Areas of open glade will be established to provide pollinator corridors along the length of Packman's Way. Pedestrian access will be developed to provide dog walkers and other visitors with opportunities to explore and enjoy the Chestnut Wood from different elevations.

The 1,150 meters of hedgerow that creates the site's boundary will be improved, including through the establishment of mature trees, shrub layers and base layers. Dense vegetation will be nurtured to provide a mosaic of micro-habitats. Dead wood will continue to be an integral component of the woodlands, providing wildlife habitat, maintaining ecosystem health and influencing geomorphological processes. As the contribution of dead wood increases with stand age they will be a source of energy, slowly released during decay, that will fuel and sustain complex food webs whilst contributing to the enhancement of the site's woodland soils.

Ongoing improvement to the four spring-fed ponds will allow for more light and dappled shade and less silt and leaf fall, these in turn will support a more diverse range of plants to create rich bio-diverse areas of open water and intermediate wetland. Each pond will have its own niche features and micro-habitats. The beauty and tranquillity around the ponds will be protected and enhanced.

At the point where the ponds empty into the River Maun the riverbanks will be protected and improved using brush and timber, allowing for gravels to be revealed and brown trout to breed and flourish.

Beyond Packman's Bridge, Spa Lane will be restored to healthy hedgerows and wildflowers providing an experience of an idyllic country lane carrying visitors forward on their exploration of Sherwood Forest. Travelling back up the site with the ponds on the right and Peel Wood and Pond Hill Wood to the left, visitors will experience classic oak/birch woodland. The site, through the efforts of the local community, will be made more resilient in the face of extreme weather, flood and drought. The site will provide much-needed tranquillity and shade, alongside opportunities to enjoy birdsong and to connect with the vibrancy of the natural world.

Spa Ponds Nature Reserve will be a haven for wildlife, from magnificent varieties of fungi to the healthy population of toads, frogs, bats and dragonfly. Water voles will be numerous again, and an exciting range of mammals and invertebrates will be part of the rich tapestry of wildlife supported by the Nature Reserve.

The site will continue to be a vital link in the mosaic of green corridors that sustain biodiversity up to the Mansfield urban fringe. Connectivity along a range of footpaths will support access into the heart of Sherwood Forest.

Spa Ponds will continue to provide exciting and nourishing experiences of the natural world for children and young people, and this will be reflected in the oral histories of the future, carrying on the tradition of our community affection and ownership of this hidden gem.

A.4 Historic Biodiversity Context

This vision outlined above has been inspired by the site's rich heritage¹, present day conservation and climate change imperatives, and the enduring affection of our community for the Spa Ponds Nature Reserve.

The name 'Peel Water' appears on the Sherwood Forest Map, also known as the 'Belvoir Map', of circa 1334, as depicted below:

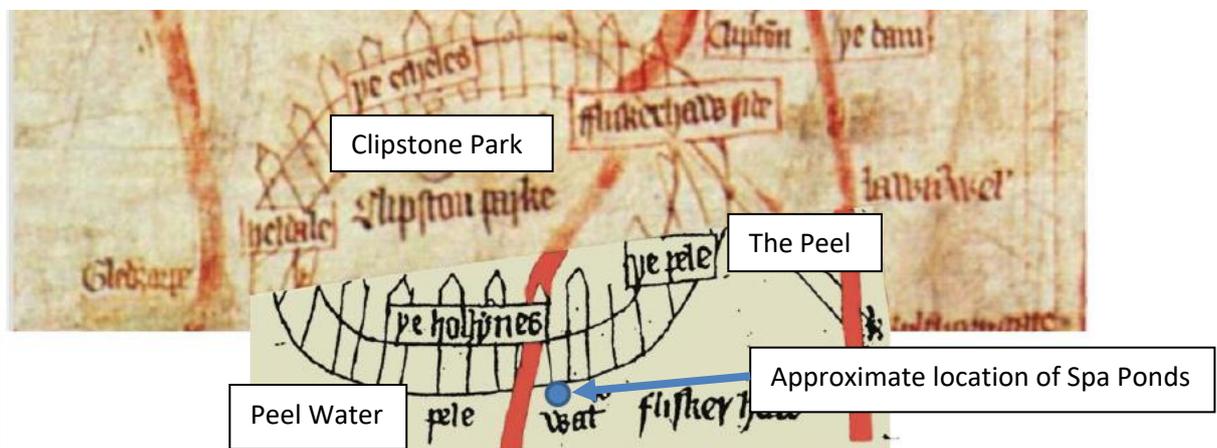


Figure 2. Detail from the 'Belvoir Map' showing 'Peel Water' (Archives of the Duke of Rutland, held at Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire)

According to historian David Crook: "The [Sherwood] forest map indicates that it also included a pond, probably formed by damming the river, called 'Peel Water'".² We know that what we call 'Spa Ponds' was once part of and/or adjacent to the Royal Deer Park known as 'Clipstone Park'. Crook wrote about how Clipstone Park was created under the orders of Henry II in 1178 as a deer park south-west of King's Houses at King's Clipstone.

Over the course of five centuries the ownership of Clipstone Park passed through a succession of Plantagenet Kings. In 1630 Clipstone Park was bought by William Cavendish, the 1st Duke of Newcastle, who owned the site until he died in 1676. At the start of the English Civil War, in 1642, William Cavendish sided with the Royalists, and was therefore branded a traitor by the Parliamentarians. He fled to France in self-imposed exile until 1660.

¹ See: <http://www.foresttown.net/index.php/heritageproject/>

² Crook, D (1976). Clipstone Park and 'Peel'. Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire. Footnote 78 on page 46.

Describing the state of Clipstone Park upon their return William's wife Margaret Cavendish (c. 1617-1673), also known as 'Mad Madge', wrote:

"Of eight parks, which my Lord [William Cavendish] had before the [Civil] wars, there was but one left that was not quite destroyed...The rest of the parks were totally defaced and destroyed, both wood, pales, and deer; amongst which was also Clipston Park, of seven miles' compass, wherein my Lord had taken much delight formerly, it being rich of wood, and containing the greatest and tallest timber-trees of all the woods he had insomuch, that only the pale-row was valued at £2,000. It was watered by a pleasant river that runs through it, full of fish and otters; was well-stocked with deer, full of hares, and had great store of partridges...pheasants, &c., besides all sorts of water-fowl; so that this park afforded all manner of sports, for hunting, hawking, coursing, fishing, etc., for which my Lord esteemed it very much. And although his patience and wisdom is such that I never perceived him sad or discontented for his own losses and misfortunes, yet when he beheld the ruins of that park I observed him troubled, though he did little express it, only saying he had been in hopes it would not have been so much defaced as he found it, there being not one timber-tree in it left for shelter. However, he patiently bore what could not be helped, and gave present order for the cutting down of some wood that was left him in a place near adjoining, to repale it, and got from several friends deer to stock it".³

It is clear from this account that the area we know as Spa Ponds, which could also be described as 'Peel Water', enjoys a rich and bio-diverse history.

A.5 Heritage Trees

Spa Ponds is home to a number of trees believed to be older than 100 years (see Figures 3a and 3b, overleaf), with some thought to be more than 300 years old. The oldest trees on the site include at least 4 sweet chestnut, along with at least one very large oak tree stump, a hazel, a pair of pedunculate oaks, and a sessile oak.

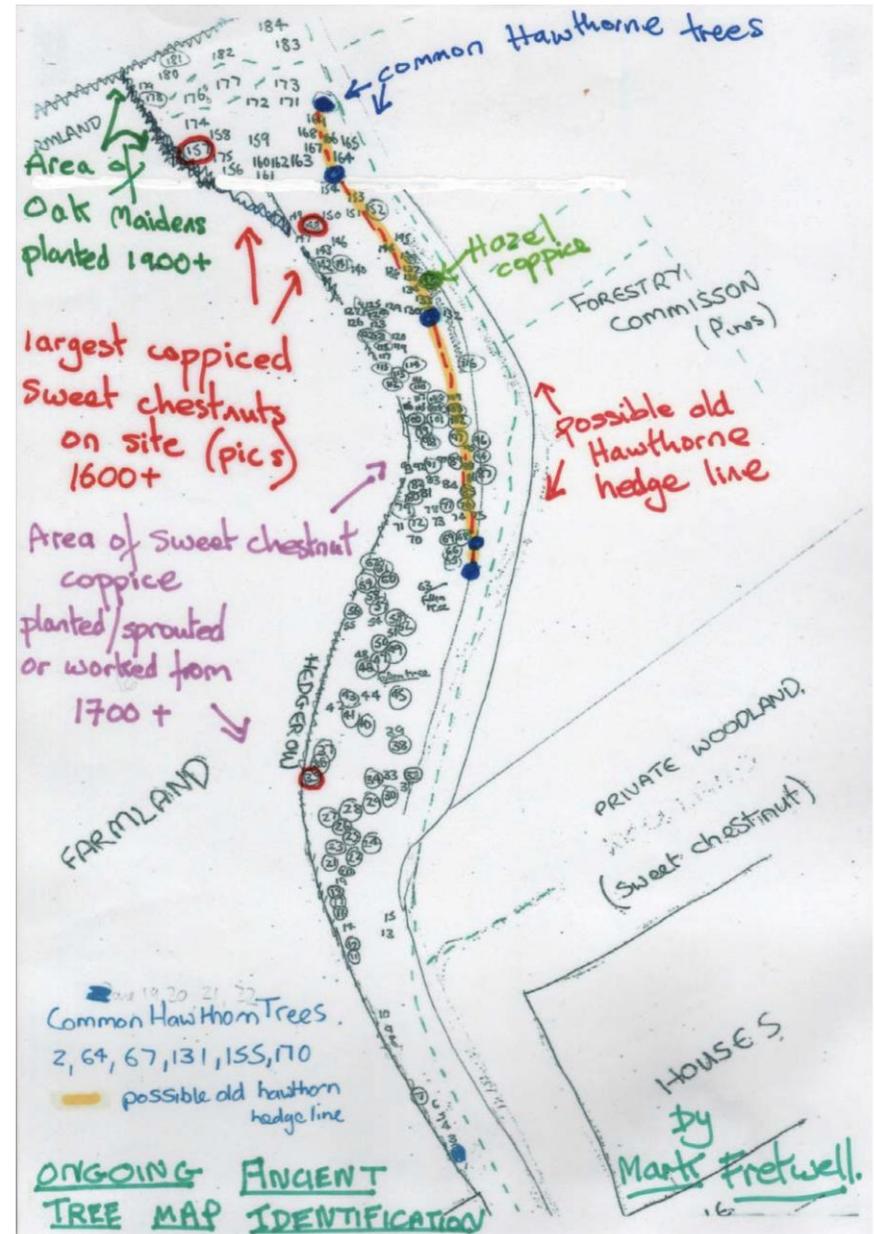
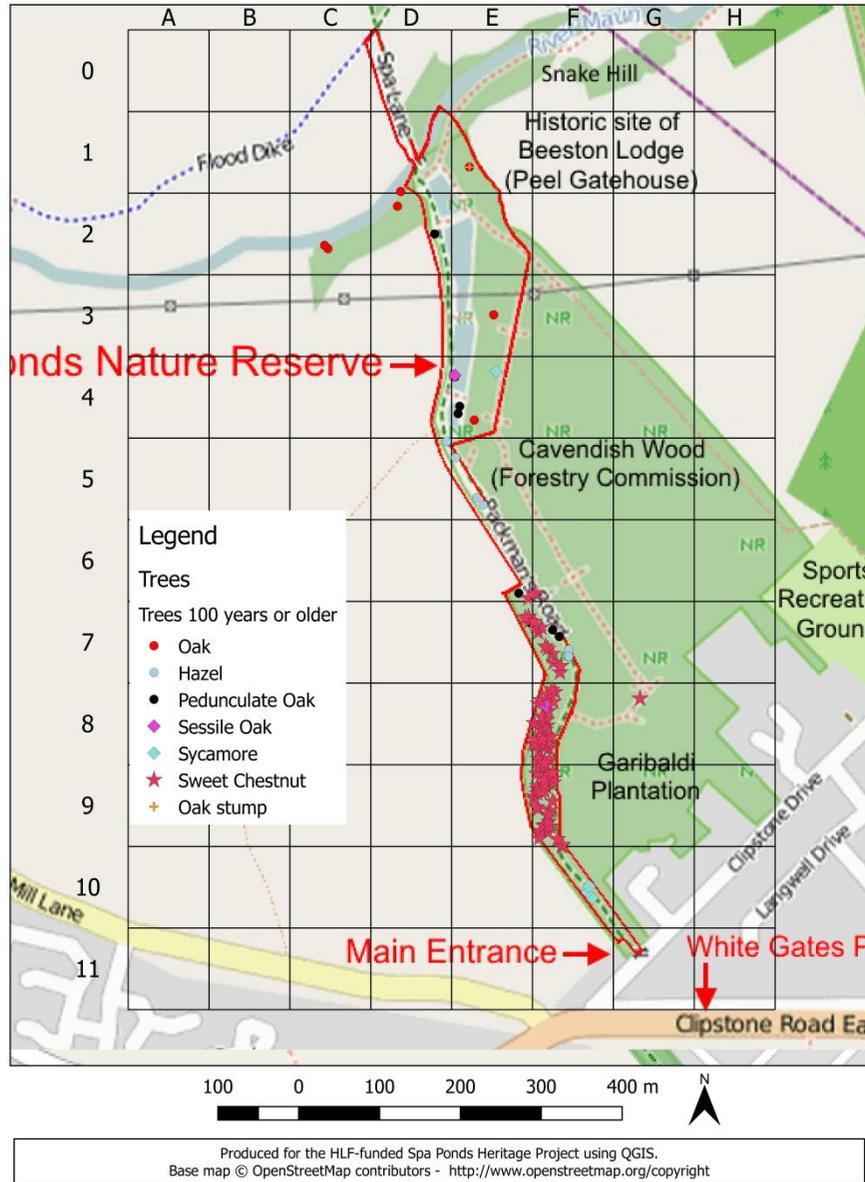
There is also a 'County Champion' downy birch (*Betula pubescens*). With a girth of 2.33 metres, this downy birch (Ancient Tree Inventory reference 156390) is the widest downy birch in the whole of Nottinghamshire (see Figure 3c).

The site also features a number of paper-bark birch trees, an ornamental North American tree traditionally used by Native American Indians for making canoes. This type of tree was introduced into the UK from around the 1750's, and the presence of such trees at Spa Ponds is significant as it may have been imported from North America for use on the site by one of the Dukes of Portland for its interesting bark. One of the paper-bark birch trees, which the group has named 'The Duke', won the #IDigTrees competition that was run by TCV in 2016. Most of the trees identified at Spa Ponds were recorded by Mark Fretwell in conjunction with the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory.⁴

³ 'The Life of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle' by Margaret Cavendish in 1667. The quote is from the 1906 edition.

⁴ <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/tree-search/?v=1821241&ml=map&z=15&nwLat=53.17183397480467&nwLng=-1.1781690859697491&seLat=53.15734880940424&seLng=-1.104912593355003>

Map showing trees estimated to be 100+ years old



Figures 3a and 3b. Heritage Tree Map, taken from Appendix F of the Spa Ponds Heritage Management Plan (Arboreal History)



Figure 3c. Open Street Map and photograph of the County Champion Downy Birch at Spa Ponds

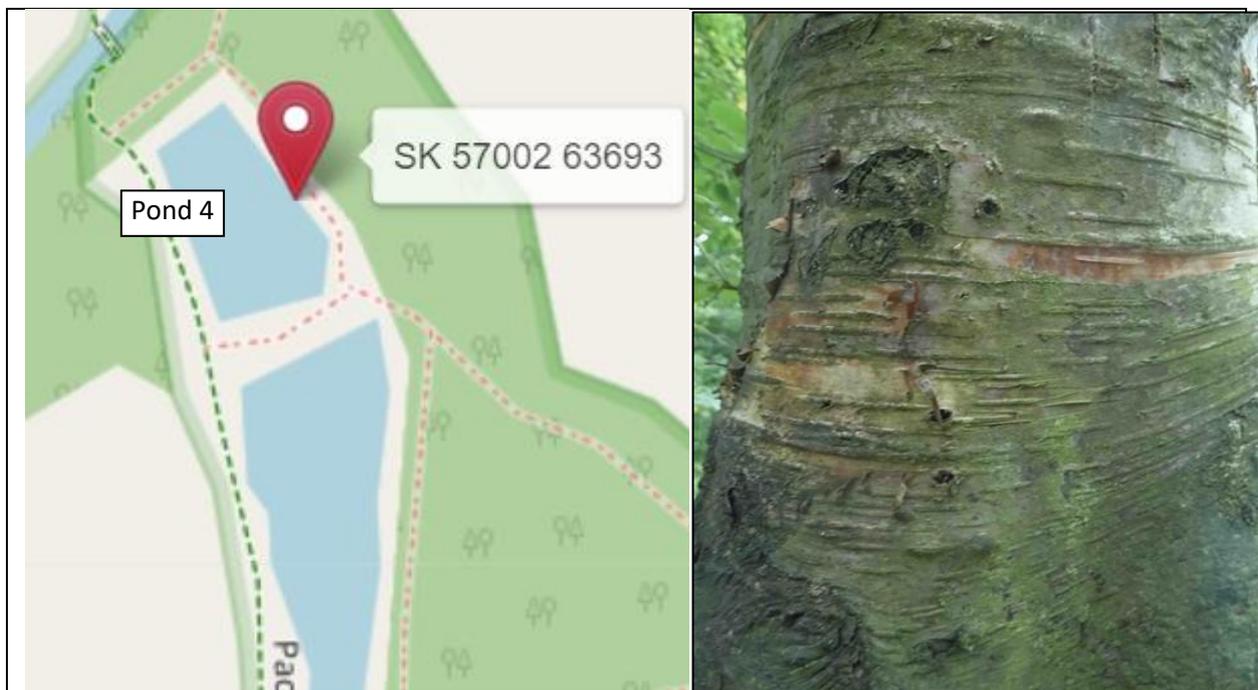


Figure 3d. Open Street Map and photograph of 'The Duke', a paper-bark birch tree at Spa Ponds

A.6 Statements of Significance

FTNCG management objectives include:

- Sustaining 4.05ha Semi-natural broadleaved woodland for biodiversity and heritage
- Restoring 1,150m of Boundary Hedgerow
- Sustaining 5,480m² of Ponds for biodiversity
- Enhancing 27m of river habitats, including in-channel revetment using natural materials and bankside tree rotational management in partnership with nearby land-owners, the Environment Agency, Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, Keep Britain Tidy (WatersideCare), and others involved with the Sherwood Water Catchment Partnership
- Maintaining approximately 3.12km of Public Right Of Way/Bridle Path and permissive footpaths in partnership with Forestry England and Nottinghamshire County Council
- Continued community-led riparian citizen science, including biological and chemical monitoring and recording of valuable environmental scientific data
- Monitoring and managing non-native invasive species
- Monitoring water quality of the four ponds and river
- Developing long-term sustainable conservation management regimes, working in partnership with Keep Britain Tidy (WatersideCare), Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, Forestry England, Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water
- Promoting sustainable habitat management and litter picking
- Promoting local history and heritage

A.7 Main Contacts

Shlomo Downen, Chairperson	c/o spa.ponds@gmail.com
James Healy (Vice Chair)	
Josh Downen (Treasurer and Secretary)	

B. Summary Information

Rural Payments Agency SBI Number	200510056
Grid Reference	SK 570 633
Nearest Postcode	NG19 0JH
County	Nottinghamshire
District	Mansfield
Size	4.8ha
Designations	Local Wildlife Site, Local Green Space
Land owner	Forest Town Nature Conservation Group
Access Details	Public for most uses (not off-road biking)
Public Rights Of Way	Packman's Way, Footpaths
Principal Habitats	Semi-natural broadleaved woodland Hedgerow Ponds River
EA Waterbody ID	Maun GB104028052960

B.1 Site Information, Historic Context, and Geomorphology

Spa Ponds is situated immediately off Clipstone Drive, Forest Town, Mansfield. See above Figures 1a and 1b for Spa Ponds Nature Reserve map and aerial view.

A public bridleway, Packman's Way, acts as the main footpath through the Reserve. Immediately west of the site is arable farmland. The south-east of the site is bordered by a mixed woodland known as Garibaldi Plantation, with much of the rest of the site's eastern boundary bordered by a conifer plantation, known as Cavendish Wood, managed by Forestry England. The River Maun runs along the northern border of the Reserve. South of the reserve is part of the village of Forest Town, with the village of Clipstone located to the east of Spa Ponds. Beeston Lodge is a Historic England Scheduled Monument located immediately to the north-east of Spa Ponds.

As set out in more detail in the Spa Ponds Heritage Management Plan⁵ it is understood that a number of fish ponds at what is now known as Spa Ponds were constructed during the Medieval period with links to the historic Clipstone (Deer) Park and to King John's Palace in Kings Clipstone.

The reserve now comprises four ponds which are all gravity-fed, in sequence. At least some of the water originates from underground springs, and this is especially evident in the southernmost pond (known as Pond 1). The outflow from the lowest pond (known as Pond 4) flows into the River Maun near Packman's Bridge (also known as Spa Lane Road Bridge).

Academic research records how, in 1316, Edward II ordered the creation of a Peel (area enclosed by strong wooden fence and ditch) to the south-west of Clipstone Park, extending to vicinity of Spa Ponds. It is believed that a number of spring-fed fish ponds were constructed as part of this initiative in order to provide food for the King and others staying and working at the King's Houses in Clipstone.

⁵ See: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0Bxx0kdC79NtxdGtsY1dvOWhiU28>

There is evidence to suggest that an order to create fish ponds was made during the Great Famine, which began in 1315, and followed an embarrassing incident where the King ran out of food at the King's Houses in Clipstone during the Christmas of 1315. It is possible that the Spa Ponds site is part of what was referred to as 'Pele Water' or 'Peel Water' on the Belvoir map thought to be from the late 1300s. 1317 is the likely year for the creation of the Medieval fish ponds, at what is now the Spa Ponds Nature Reserve, although it should be noted that the ponds have been substantially altered since the 14th century.

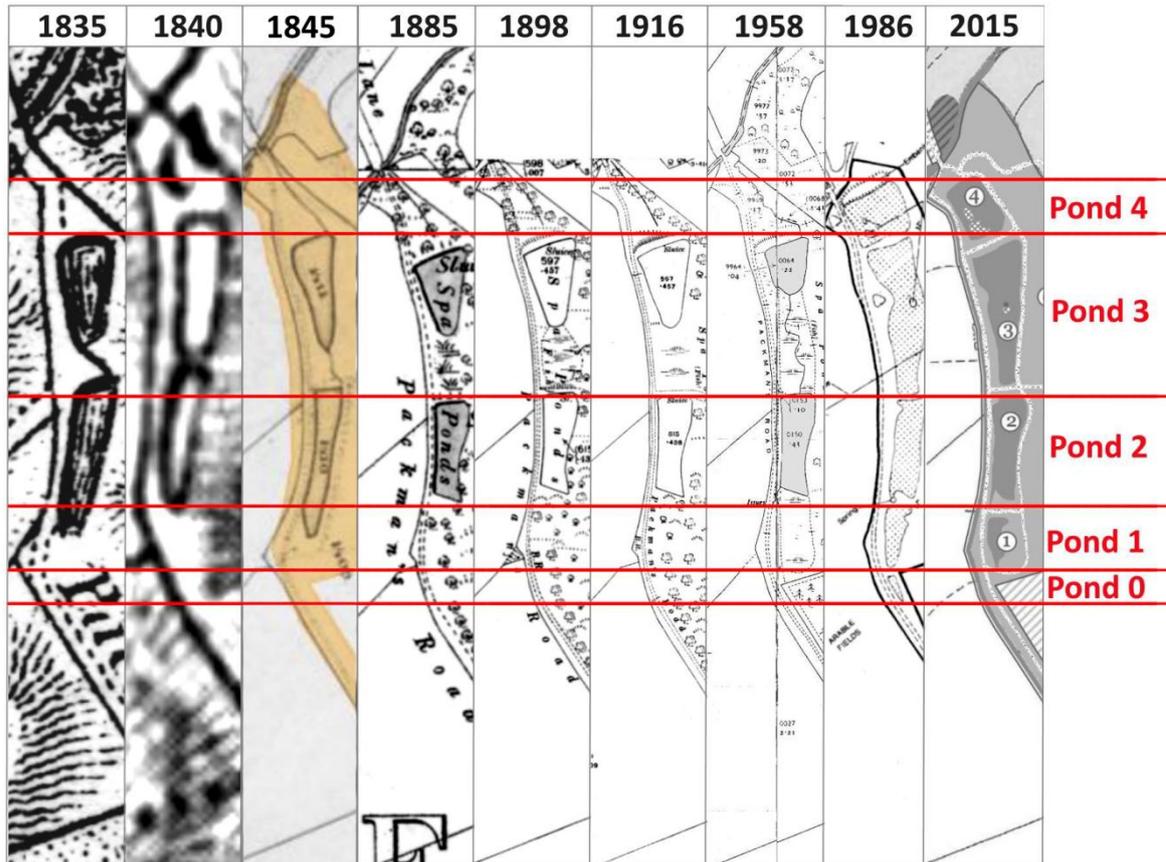


Figure 4. How the Spa Ponds have changed over 180 Years (1835-2015)

Note: Years shown are approximates based primarily on year of publishing.

The earliest map to clearly show Spa Ponds is Sanderson's Map of 1835, which showed two ponds which are roughly in the same position as those which are now known as Ponds 2 and 3 (with Ponds 1 being the southern-most pond and Pond 4 being the northern-most pond, located nearest to the River Maun). Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicate that the pond system remained largely unchanged until subsidence in 1983 resulted in the partial re-creation of the ponds, giving rise to the current 4-pond system.

As shown overleaf, the 1845 Tithe Map of Mansfield Woodhouse (and accompanying tithe entries) record that the area around Spa Ponds was all owned by the Duke of Portland, but that while he was the occupier of the ponds the surrounding land was registered as being used as a rabbit warren by William Bell. The area south of Spa Ponds is shown on the Plan as being part of Mansfield Woodhouse Forest.

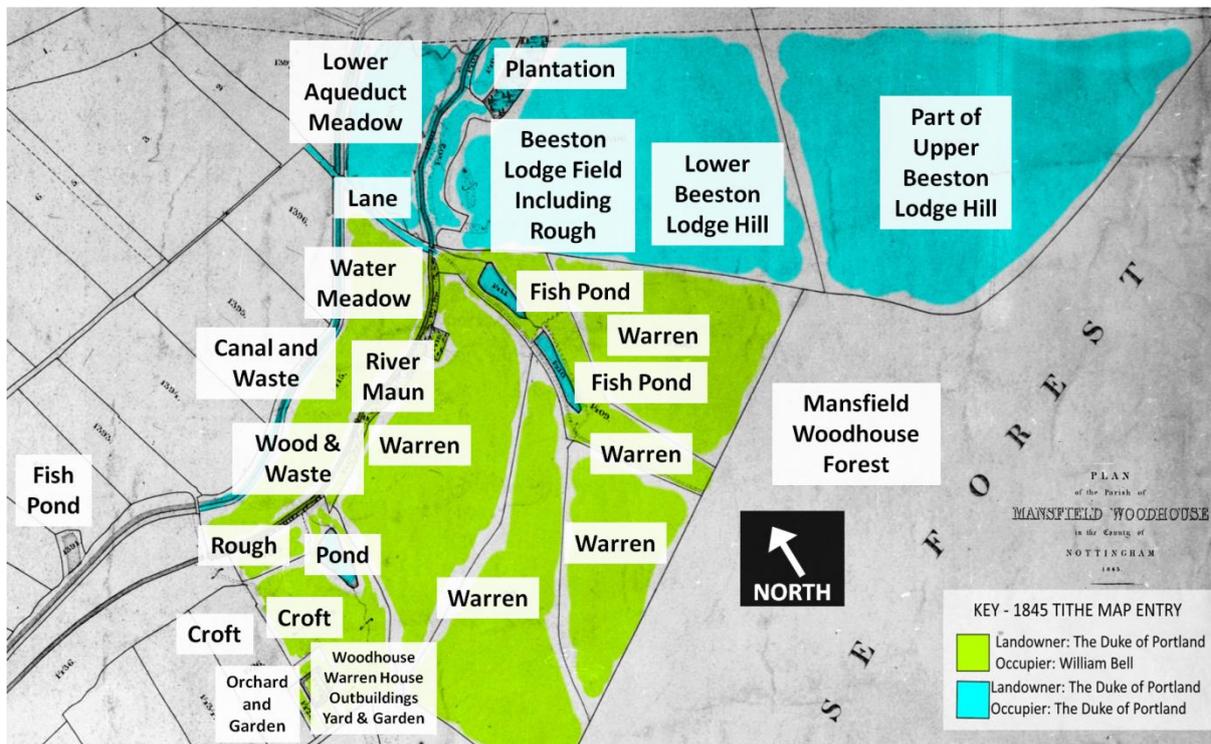


Figure 5. Land Use, Ownership and Occupiers of Spa Ponds and Surrounding Areas in the 1845 Tithe Map of Mansfield Woodhouse

Within the reserve there are remains of past irrigation systems, piping, culverts and stone sluices, which have been excavated. It is possible that Spa Ponds served a role with respect to the Duke of Portland's Flood Dykes and Water Meadows, and maps such as the 1885, 1898 and 1916 OS maps indicate sluices at the northern-most pond (and in the 1916 map on both ponds).

Historically, the Maun Valley supported thousands of acres of heathland. Since the 18th century a series of Dukes of Portland owned Spa Ponds. From May 1915 through to 1920 soldiers from the nearby Clipstone Military Training Camp are believed to have used Spa Ponds for recreation and bathing during the First World War. On 26th April 1943 the 6th Duke of Portland died, and when his estate was auctioned off in 1945, the land including Spa Ponds was bought by the tenant farmer Edmund (Edwin) Shaw Browne.

The ponds then became derelict and overgrown until the 1960's when the Forestry Commission set up a coniferous plantation and osier was planted for willow basket production. Ownership passed to Anthony (Tony) Shaw Browne in 1967, and then to Guy Shaw Browne in 2001.

The nature reserve was formally established in 1983 when the local farmer and landowner Anthony Shaw Browne licensed 6.5ha to Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (who were then known as the Nottinghamshire Trust for Nature Conservation).

Underlying solid geology is Triassic Nottingham Castle Sandstone Formation (see Figure 6, overleaf). At Spa Ponds, the Bunter Pebble Bed series outcrops in places. The sandstone has produced light sandy loam, which is acidic and free draining.

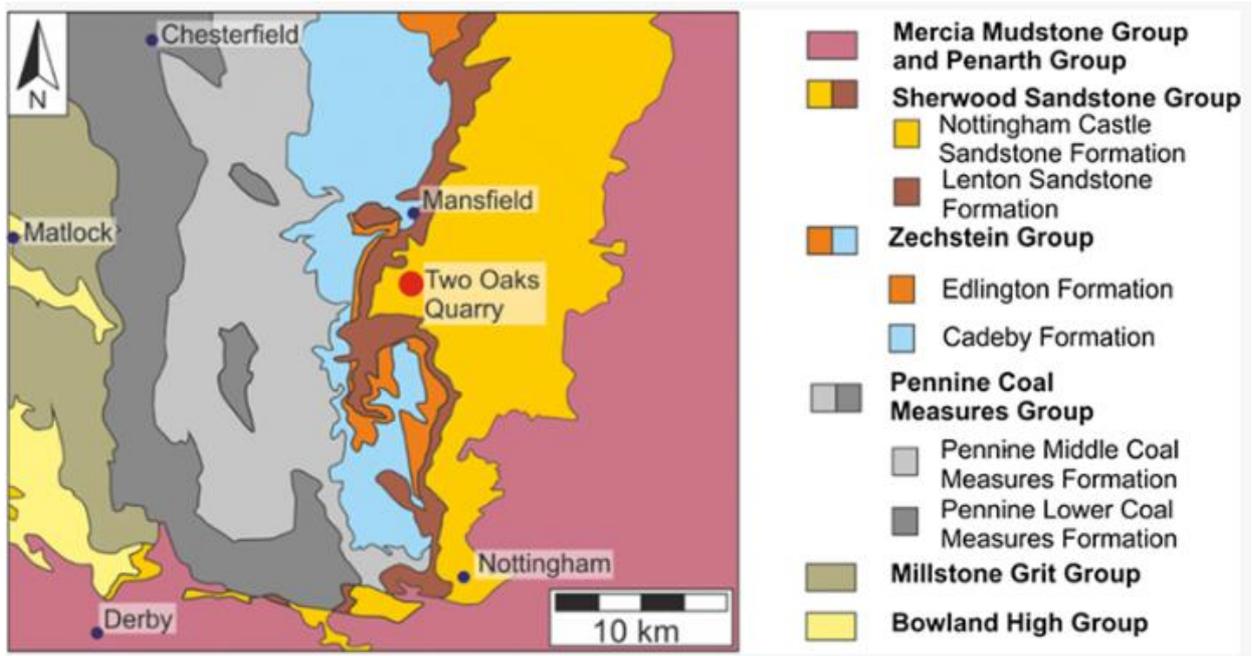


Figure 6. Map showing underlying solid geology (Geotechnical and Geological Engineering, June 2019)

B.2 Significant Features and Their Importance

FEATURE	ATTRIBUTES	IMPORTANCE	
		Local BAP	UK BAP
Habitats			
Semi-natural broadleaved woodland	Roosting potential for bats, oak-birchwoodland	•	
Hedgerow	BAP bird nesting habitat, bat foraging and commuting routes and amphibian cover and sheltering opportunities. provide ecological corridor	•	•
Ponds	Sherwood Sandstone spring, important LBAP site for amphibian breeding, Daubenton's bat foraging site, odanata foraging and ovipositing	•	•
River	Good spawning sands and gravels	•	•
SPECIES*			
Amphibians	Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>	•	•
Mammals	Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i>	•	•
	Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	•	
	Brandt's bat <i>Myotis brandtii</i>	•	
	Noctule bat <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	•	•
	Pipistrelle bat <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	•	
	Roe deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	•	
	Soprano Pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus Pygmaeus</i>	•	•
Fish	Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i>	•	
Birds	Common Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	•	•
	Dunnock <i>Prunella modularis</i>	•	
	Grey wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	•	
	Lesser-spotted woodpecker <i>Dryobates minor</i>	•	•
	Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i>	•	•
	Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i>	•	•
	Song Thrush <i>Turdus philomelos</i>	•	•
	Yellowhammer <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	•	•
Vascular Plants	Bluebell Hyacinthoides <i>non-scripta</i>	•	•
	Lesser stitchwort <i>Stellaria graminea</i>	•	
	Meadow cranesbill <i>Geranium pratense</i>	•	
	Nettle leaved bell flower <i>Campanula trachelium</i>	•	
	Nipplewort <i>Lapsana communis</i>	•	

*Note: There is no LBAP information for the following groups: Ants, Molluscs, Algae, Bees, Bryozoans, Fungi, Caddis flies, Stone flies, Lichens, Crustacea, True bugs, Liverworts, Flies, Wasps, Mosses, Millipedes, Worms, Stoneworts. We are aware of a range of fungi, dragonflies and damselflies regularly found at Spa Ponds.

C. Habitat Management

Management aims are to enhance the biodiversity value of the site's various habitats, and to develop the landscape and aesthetic appeal of the entire 4.8 ha site. FTNCG encourage responsible access for the local community, educational activities, and other visitors. Minimalistic management regimes are intended to stimulate self-sustaining biological processes within the woodland, hedgerow, rides and glades, freshwater ponds and river habitats.

Fertilisers, manures and pesticides are not used on site, except potentially for herbicides to spot treat trees or weed wiping to control invasive non-native species in exceptional circumstances and based on professional advice. No livestock, ploughing and rolling activities are permitted on site.

The Spa Ponds Nature Reserve is located within a Higher Level Stewardship Target Area, a High Groundwater Vulnerability Area, and a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone. A major management issue is soil erosion from urban and agricultural run-off, which erodes sandstone paths and banks, transporting sediments into the ponds.

C.1 Semi-natural Broadleaved Woodland

Spa Ponds Nature Reserve is part of the Woodland Priority Habitat Network and located within Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland and the National Forest Inventory for Broadleaved Woodland.

Woodland management prescriptions are to maintain and enhance 4.05ha of semi-natural broadleaved woodland and increase biodiversity value. The woodland area is mainly semi-mature to mature stands including areas of dense young growth. Prescribed woodland management will create structural diversity and support micro-habitats and develop ecotones.

Young growth trees and shrubs require rotational thinning to encourage broadening of tree crowns. Dense growth prevents light penetrating the ground layer and is currently increasing shade tolerant plants such as bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Therefore, it is necessary to remove approximately 25% of the dense young trees to allow space for mature trees to continue to thrive and ground flora to develop.

In areas closer to the hedgerow boundaries, ponds and river banks remove only around 10% of the young growth trees and shrubs to maintain protection from strong winds, which can cause damage and as a consequence exposure to further erosion issues.

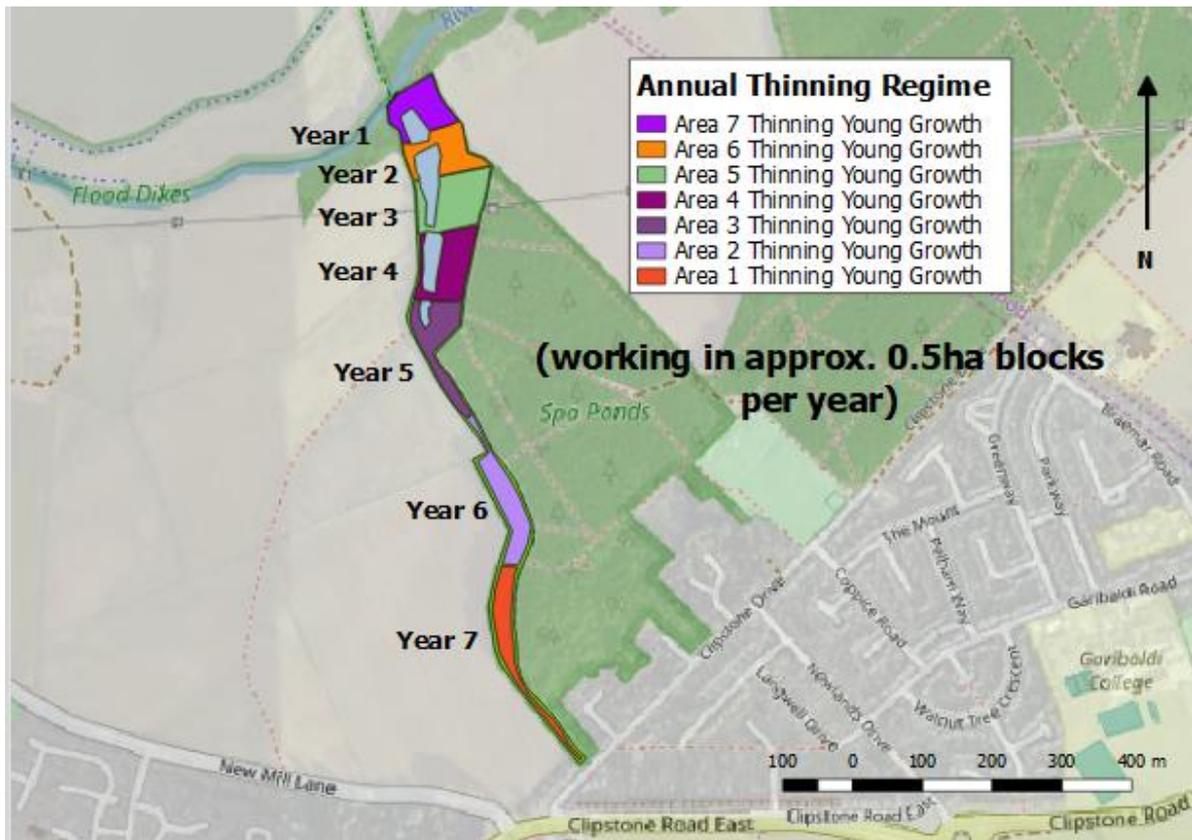


Figure 7. Spa Ponds Woodland Management Map

Woodland edges will be managed as boundary hedgerow and management prescriptions are outlined in section C.2. Selective thinning should be carried out in 7-10 year rotations, working annually within areas approximately 0.50ha as highlighted in Figure 7, above.

To improve habitat heterogeneity, remove *Acer pseudoplatanus* sycamore and *Prunus sp.* non-native cherry species. Increase dead wood features throughout the woodland. Deadwood management prescriptions are outlined in section C.3. Maintain mosaic of rides and small glades in open areas, ensuring light penetrates the ground. Sympathetic woodland ride management will benefit wider biodiversity. Rides and glades management prescriptions are outlined in section C.5.

Southern area of woodland along Packman’s Way, which has become dominated by *Castanea sativa* sweet chestnut, is reminiscent of NVC W16, Oak-birch woodlands found on acid soils where *Quercus robur* pedunculate oak and *Betula pendula* silver birch are the principal tree species. This area lacks young regrowth of tree species and new native tree species need planting in this area at 1 x new tree per 2m², including *Q. robur* common oak and silver birch *B. pendula*.

Objectives should be to create a more open canopy with oak and birch, a mixture of other native species and a ground layer richer, more grass-dominated. Young sweet chestnut needs reducing to 30% frequency. Northern area of Packman’s Way, west of the ponds has a canopy dominated by *B. pendula* silver birch with an understory of hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and the occasional *Sambucus nigra* elder. The area east of the ponds is dominated by *Quercus petraea* sessile oak, *Q. robur* pedunculate oak and *B. pendula* silver birch with occasional *Alnus glutinosa* common alder and resembles a NVC 16 woodland community.

Woodland Management Prescriptions:

- Reduce by approximately 25% the number of young trees growing in areas dominated by young new growth (1 or 2 thick small dense clumps can be left as a habitat feature)
- Remove approximately 10% of the dominant dense young trees close to the hedgerow boundaries, ponds and river banks
- Thinning management implemented in 7 year rotations, working annually within areas <0.50ha
- Remove sycamore until rare or absent
- Remove selected non-native cherry species
- Plant new native tree species (at 1 x new tree per 2m²) in areas devoid of natural re-generation
- Reduce Sweet Chestnut to approximately 30% frequency
- Remove weeds in and around the tree guards

C.2 Hedgerow

Spa Ponds is bordered by 1,150m of boundary hedgerow highlighted in Figure 8a, below. Sections of hedgerow on the woodland edge along the western border of the reserve are in unfavourable condition. Hedgerow structure needs to be restored and sustainably maintained for improved biodiversity value. Use brush from any woodland thinning to create dead hedge in areas where there are 'gaps' in the hedgerow.

When planting whips, position in 2 rows spaced 30cm apart, staggered at 50cm (see Figure 8b, overleaf). Monitor newly planted areas of hedgerow for the first five years, replacing new shrubs or trees which have died, been damaged or become diseased.

Post-planting maintenance: It is very important to remove weeds in and around the tree guards; and ensure light can penetrate the surrounding area to encourage growth.



Figure 8a. Hedgerows along the site boundary



Figure 8b. Row spacing for planting hedgerow whips

Trim selected fruit bearing trees and shrubs in January or February to avoid the bird breeding season and to allow for the berry crop to be utilised by wintering birds (September-December). Trimming should be carried out on a 2 – 3 year rotation. Trimming of all hedgerows in the same year should be avoided. Some invertebrate species will overwinter as pupa on hedgerows and wholesale trimming of the hedgerows reduces the population. Rotational trimming will ensure a variety of hedgerow structures across the site and allow over wintering species to re-colonise the trimmed hedgerow sections.

Hedgerow composition for biodiversity along 1,150m requires the establishment of mature trees, shrub layer and base layer.

Long-term management objectives are to create dense vegetation providing a mosaic of niche micro habitats for nesting birds, amphibians, small mammals, beetles, bees, flies and butterflies. Hedgerows provide essential nectar and pollen sources for invertebrates. Within the base layer, develop dense grassy ground cover for the life cycles of invertebrates such as spiders, beetles, flies and caterpillars. Height variation is also important for example bird species such as Whitethroats *Sylvia communis* prefer 1.5m high while bullfinches *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* prefer over 4m.

Bumblebee species are a Biodiversity Action Plan priority and consume pollen and nectar from hedgerows during spring and summer. By developing the hedgerow, highlighted in **Figure 8a**, FTNCG will be creating additional, important pollinator habitat. Plant species such as Clovers *Trifolium*, vetch flowers *Vicia*, Cow parsley *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*, Woundworts *Stachys*, Dead-nettles *Lamium*, Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica* and Knapweed *Centaurea nigra* are important for bees, hoverflies and butterflies.

Hedgerow Management Prescriptions:

- Create dead hedge in areas where there are ‘gaps’
- Retain all hedges and plant new trees and shrubs to fill in large gaps
- When creating new hedges or replenishing gaps use a variety of native local shrubs and trees
- Remove weeds in and around the tree guards
- Create structural diversity by preserving an ‘A-Frame’ hedgerow shape that ‘slopes’ down towards the agricultural fields
- Maintain a range of hedge heights
- Leave clumps of bramble, rose and suckering blackthorn
- Keep the shrub layer dense, retaining density all the way down to the ground level
- Develop a wide diversity of plants that support long flowering and fruiting seasons. Encourage flowering and fruiting by trimming trees and shrubs on rotation every 3 years, only cut an area of a third or less per year
- Cut and trim in January-February and avoid any disturbance during bird breeding season March to August
- Keep tussocky grass margins as ‘ecotones’ next to the adjoining agricultural fields and this will provide habitat for nesting birds and hibernating invertebrates
- Only cut the base once every 5 years to control scrub encroachment
- Leave any decaying wood in situ

C.3 Dead Wood

Dead wood is integral and a substantial component of natural woodlands. It provides wildlife habitat, maintains ecosystem health and influences geomorphological processes. Deadwood provides sustenance, nutrients and shelter for numerous species of woodland animals, plants and fungi. It directly increases habitat diversity and provides niches which are more stable, moist and sheltered than most surrounding habitats.

By providing a rooting medium for tree regeneration deadwood influences stand dynamics and structure, which in turn influences biodiversity. Dead material is a store of energy in the form of carbon compounds. The contribution of deadwood increases with stand age. This source of energy, which is slowly released during decay, fuels and sustains complex food webs and utilization of this energy is part of the process of deadwood decomposition, contributing also to the development of woodland soils.

Dead Wood Management Prescriptions:

- Leave deadwood on living trees (dead limbs, decay columns in trunks and large branches, rot holes, coppice stools) **IF CLOSE TO / OR OVERHANGING A FOOTPATH, REMOVE**
- Leave standing dead wood (snags, stumps, windblown root-plates)
- Leave fallen wood (trunks and large branches, small branches and twigs)
- Position/move some deadwood to create features near dappled or partial shade and near sources of nectar for adult invertebrates; provide all decay stages and habitat stability for low mobility species

C.4 Ash Dieback *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*

There is one ash tree at Spa Ponds, and this has been assessed as healthy and so has been tagged (Number 03820) as part of the Living Ash Project.

Ash Management Prescription:

- Retain healthy *F. excelsior* ash trees in the canopy to encourage seed production

C.5 Rides & Glades, Hedgerow and Ground Flora

Management objects include increasing floral diversity within woodland rides and glades and along hedgerow/woodland edge. Internal rides, glades and other open spaces are important ecological components within the woodland and provide valuable habitats, increasing flora and fauna diversity. A variety of sun-loving plants and insects benefit from these open areas and, in contrast, other insects, plants, birds and mammals benefit from the woodland edge, which is essentially the interface between the woodland and open ground.

Spa Ponds is dominated by *R. fruticosus* bramble, which is out-competing many other woodland floral species. Reduce the area of *R. fruticosus* bramble by 50% cutting it back and removing cuttings to expose soils. Any cuttings can be placed on the ground in the hedgerow gaps or used as erosion buffers next to paths. Leaving selected areas of dominant *R. fruticosus* bramble will provide shelter and a source of food for ground dwelling mammals, invertebrates and birds.

Leave newly created areas of bare ground for at least 1 year to allow woodland flora to re-establish. Manually pull up any new growth *R. fruticosus* bramble. If after one year there is only limited woodland floral growth turn over the soil and add a seed mix or plug plant woodland flora.

The following plants can be used: *Agrimonia eupatoria* - Common Agrimony, *Alliaria petiolata* - Garlic Mustard, *Allium ursinum* - Ransoms/Wild Garlic, *Angelica sylvestris* - Wild Angelica, *Campanula trachelium* - Nettle Leaved Bellflower, *Digitalis purpurea* - Wild Foxglove, *Filipendula ulmaria* - Meadowsweet, *Galium mollugo* - Hedge Bedstraw, *Geranium robertianum* - Herb Robert, *Geum urbanum* - Wood Avens, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* - English Bluebell, *Hypericum hirsutum* - Hairy St. John's Wort, *Primula vulgaris* - Wild Primrose, *Prunella vulgaris* - Self Heal, *Silene dioica* - Red Champion, *Stachys officinalis* - Betony, *Stachys sylvatica* - Hedge Woundwort, *Teucrium scorodonia* - Wood Sage, *Torilis japonica* - Upright Hedge Parsley, as well as plug planting of: *Anemone nemorosa* - Wood anemone, *Oxalis acetosella* - Wood sorrel, *Ajuga reptans* - Bugle, *Lamium galeobdolon* - Yellow archangel, and *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* - Bluebell (which can also be planted as bulbs in the autumn).

Areas of rough grasses, rushes and sedges with thick, matted, tussocky native species are a valuable habitat within Spa Ponds. Leave areas within the woodland and hedgerow boundary where swards grow tall in the summer and collapse during autumn. The litter layer provides important habitat for small mammals such as the *Microtus agrestis* field vole, *Soricidae sp.* shrews and wood mice *Apodemus sylvaticus*, the main food sources for barn owls *Tyto alba*. Rough grassland gives sanctuary to invertebrates, eggs and larvae, which overwinter within the grass and umbellifer stems.

Rides & Glades, Hedgerow and Ground Flora Management Prescriptions:

- Increase floral diversity within woodland rides and glades and along hedgerow/woodland edge
- Remove any tree or shrub branches blocking light in rides and glades
- Reduce the area of bramble by 50% cutting it back and removing cuttings
- Leave newly created areas of bare ground for at least 1 year
- If only limited woodland floral growth develops turn soil over and add a seed mix or plug plant
- Leave selected rough grassland areas unmanaged. Avoid disturbance to these areas
- Manually pull up any new growth bramble on areas of cleared bare ground

C.6 Freshwater Ponds

Objectives are to sustain 5,480m² of freshwater ponds for biodiversity. Four freshwater ponds are restored on different levels and gravity fed, descending towards the River Maun as highlighted in Figure 9. Water gradually flows through each pond replenishing the oxygen and preventing flooding.

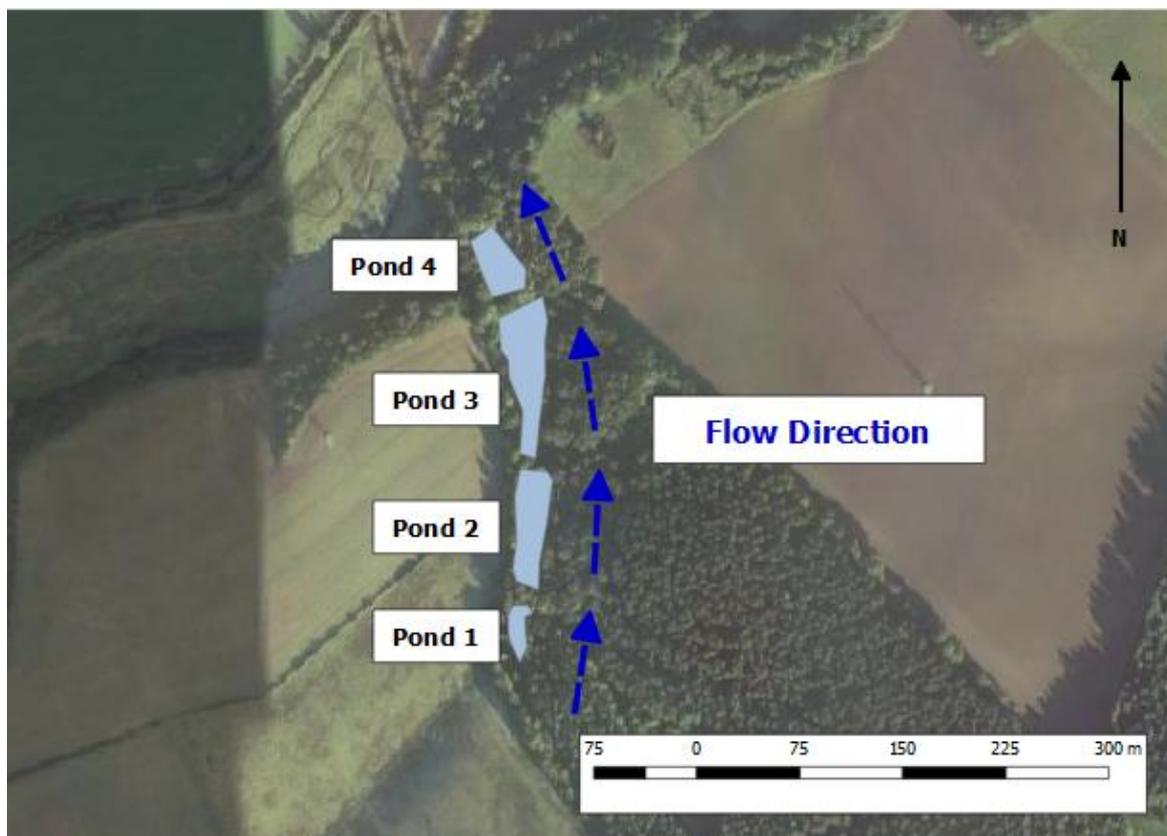


Figure 9. Pond water flow direction

Pond Management Prescriptions:

Pond 1: Retains the Sherwood Sandstone spring that feeds all four ponds. Water is clear. Margins are dominated by *R. fruticosus* bramble, with stands of *Juncus effusus* soft rush on the eastern bank. Within the pond there are a small numbers of saplings growing. Algal growth has developed adjacent to dead wood within the pond and *Lemna sp.* dominate the pond surface. Maintain <35% of surface area clear of aquatic plants.

The Sherwood Sandstone spring emanates from Pond 1. Water quality testing indicates neutral to mild alkaline (Mean pH 7.56) conditions. From March - August 2019 pH levels increased to pH 8.5. A combination warmer temperatures, urban and rural run-off and excess leaf litter decomposition have negatively influenced Pond 1 water quality.

It is recommended that trees and shrubs around the Pond 1 perimeter are removed or thinned to reduce leaf litter, allow more temperature variation, with sunlight and dappled shade penetrating the pond. The outflow pipe is located at the north-west corner and runs underneath a footpath into Pond 2.

Geomorphology and hydrology surveys should be undertaken by FTNCG within this 5-year management plan period to investigate ground water and surface water issues.

Pond 2: Water flows down a small stream from Pond 1 for 10m before entering Pond 2. Water becomes more turbid due to increased leaf litter decomposition. On the bankside there are semi-mature to mature *B. pendula* birch and *A. glutinosa* alder trees. Ground flora is dominated by *R. fruticosus* bramble, *Festuca rubra* red fescue. Macrophytes have established including *Iris pseudacorus* yellow flag irus, *J. effusus* soft-rush and *Typha latifolia* common reed mace in the north-east corner. *Phragmites australis* reed bed has established providing important invertebrate habitat.

Footpath erosion is an issue and is destabilising the bank. Non-native invasive species *Impatiens glandulifera* Himalayan balsam has encroached into pond 3 within steep, inaccessible areas where volunteers are unable to remove by hand.

Continued water quality testing recorded a Mean pH 7.71, with the highest pH 9 on 20th March 2019. Increased pH and ammonia events in Ponds 1 & 2 in 2019 need further investigation. Leaf litter and bank erosion are a management issue and revetment work to stabilise the banks and prevent excess sediment entering Pond 2 should be a priority during years 1-5 (see Figure 10, below).

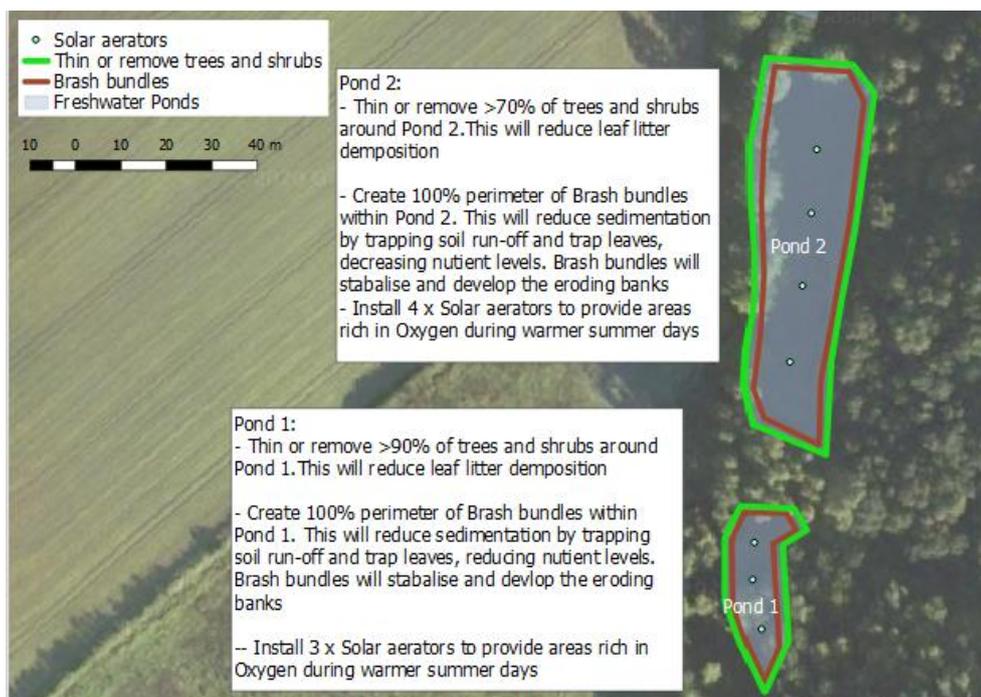


Figure 10. Prescriptions for Ponds 1 & 2

Pond 3: *B. pendula* Silver birch and *A. glutinosa* alder trees surround the banks around the pond perimeter. Ground flora is predominantly *R. fruticosus* bramble, *Festuca rubra* red fescue. Water is clear and minimal vegetation grows within the pond apart from sparse areas of *Iris pseudacorus* yellow flag iris. A population of *Perca fluviatilis* perch reside in Pond 3, introduced by local fisherman. To improve aquatic invertebrate and *Bufo bufo* common toad populations, areas of cover and protection need creating using woody debris, highlighted in Figure 11, below. The outflow pipe runs underneath the footpath in the north-west corner of the pond.

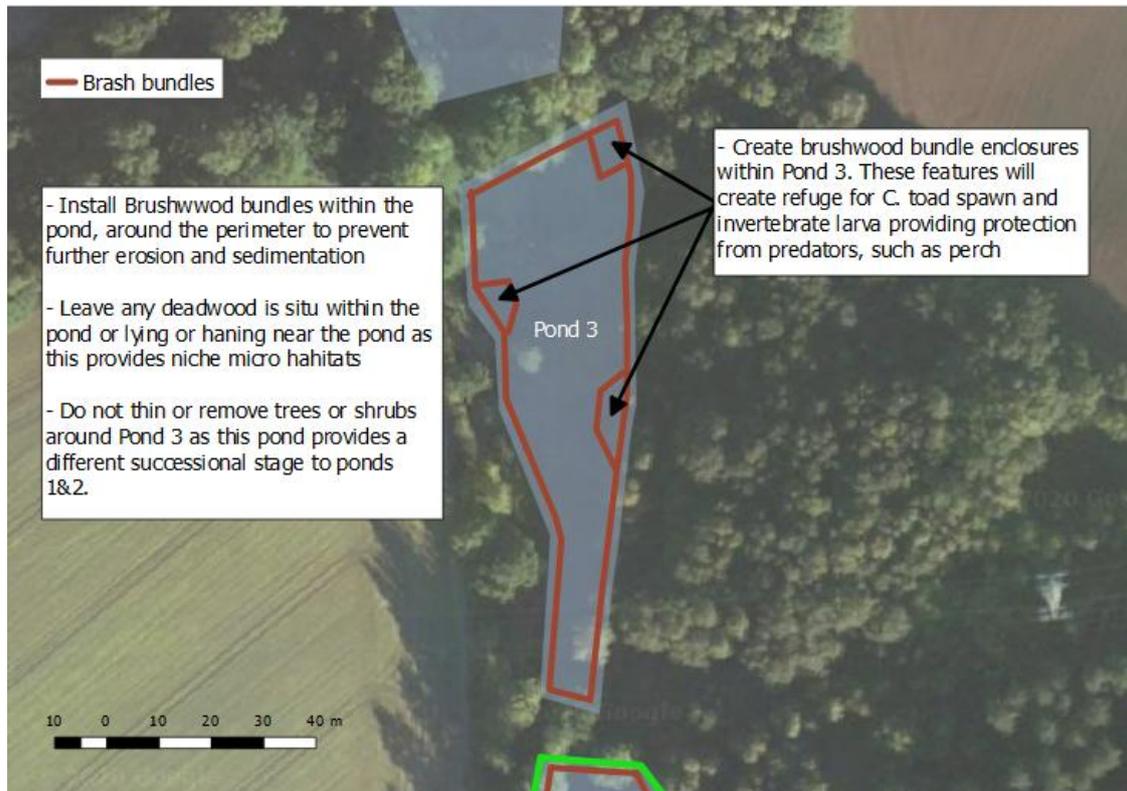


Figure 11. Prescription for Pond 3

Pond 4: Trees surrounding the pond are predominantly *B. pendula* silver birch with *R. fruticosus* bramble and *F. rubra* red fescue for ground flora. Continued water quality testing recorded a Mean pH 7.64. Leave the two islands as unmanaged, non-interventional features. Pond 4 management requires tree and shrub thinning in areas highlighted in Figure 12. The banks need stabilising using woody debris materials (see Figure 13, below).

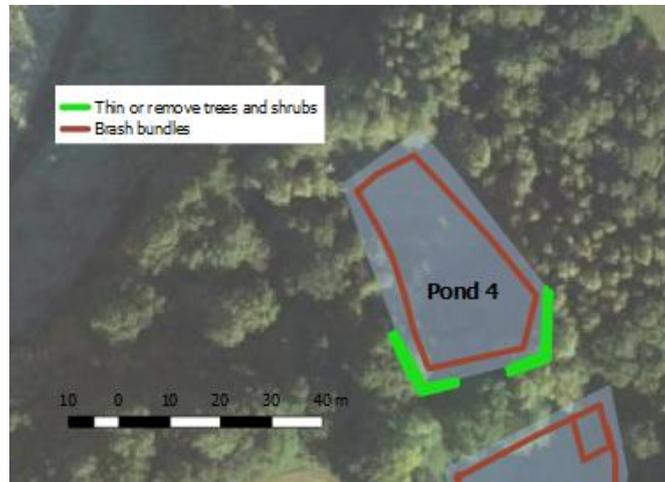


Figure 12. Prescription for Pond 4



Figure 13. Example of brushwood bundle used to prevent bank erosion

All the ponds would benefit from brushwood bundles pegged with logs along the entire bankside, demonstrated in Figure 13. This will prevent further erosion, sedimentation and over time establish and develop more stable banks and marginal vegetation, whilst improving water quality.

The introduction of straw bales in Ponds 1 and 2, positioned at the northern end would improve water quality by removing nutrients (See Figure 14, overleaf).



Figure 14. Example of a straw bale used to improve water quality by removing nutrients

Dead wood, tree trunks and branches within the ponds should be retained as aquatic habitat, which provides structure colonised by algae, fungi and a food source for invertebrates. Rotting wood provides ovipositing habitat for invertebrates such as *Aeshna cyanea* southern hawkler and *Aeshna grandis* brown hawkler dragonflies. Rotting leaves provide a food source for *Gammarus* sp. freshwater shrimp and materials for *Trichoptera* sp. caddis fly larvae to build their cases.

Tree roots around ponds perimeters stabilise the banks, therefore do not totally remove. A coppicing regime should be implemented. Coppicing should be carried out over the winter months from November to February to avoid disturbance during the bird breeding season.

Water quality testing carried out in conjunction with WatersideCare in March 2016 revealed low levels of dissolved oxygen in Pond 1 around the spring (68.5%) and the south-west corner of Pond 2 (67%) compared to between 83% and 87.5% elsewhere in Pond 2 and across the whole of ponds 3 and 4. This testing indicated that the water from the spring was naturally low in oxygen but that, presumably due in part to the waterfalls at outflow pipes between the ponds, the levels of dissolved oxygen gradually increase in the ponds closer to the River Maun and were actually higher than that of the River Maun at the time (which was recorded as 82.4%). As a direct result of this testing, a range of oxygenating plants were added to Ponds 1 and 2 between 2016 and 2020.

The introduction of a series of floating solar-powered aerators in Ponds 1 and 2 would provide a network of areas with dissolved oxygenated water during hot summer days and benefit aquatic plants and invertebrates. Aeration will create small satellites with improved dissolved oxygen and other water quality parameters such as temperature, pH, nitrite, ammonia in these aerated zones, which are essential for development aquatic invertebrates.

Continue to remove non-native invasive species *I. glandulifera* Himalayan balsam from all ponds until *absent*. In areas difficult to access by the FTNCG volunteers it would be beneficial to professionally weed-wipe *I. glandulifera* Himalayan balsam to eradicate further growth in these areas.

C.7 River

The River Maun is a modified river, which has been straightened and isolated from the floodplain. The section of river at the northern end of Spa Ponds has a uniform flow, shallow river bed, and areas of dense shading from river bank trees. River habitats have sub-optimal conditions for primary production of aquatic plants, primary producers, invertebrates and vertebrates.

River habitat management objectives are to rehabilitate 25m – 108m of river functions, improve habitat diversity and augment the self-cleansing processes of the channel. This will include introducing woody debris material to narrow the river, create flow variation, rejuvenate spawning gravels and reduce sedimentation of the river bed. Upstream and downstream bank erosion is degrading water quality and the river is widening, and encroaching into the woodland and surrounding agricultural fields, highlighted in Figure 15, below.

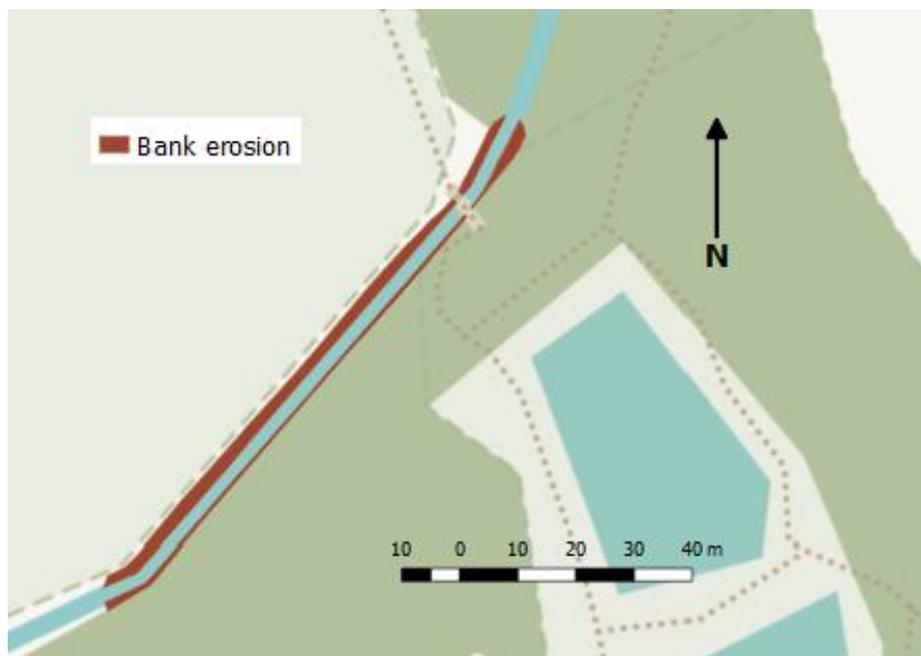


Figure 15. Bank erosion near Spa Ponds along the River Maun

Bank instability, nitrate and phosphate run-off has created ideal conditions for *I. glandulifera* Himalayan balsam, which dominates swathes along the river, highlighted in Figure 16. Non-native species *Gunnera manicata* is also present (see Figure 16, overleaf).

Pacifastacus leniusculus American signal crayfish are present within this reach and frequently observed near the footbridge (see Figure 16, overleaf). *P. leniusculus* reduce native populations of benthic invertebrates and burrows intensify bank erosion and increase fluvial sediment mobilisation.

With the presence of non-native invasive species it is imperative that FTNCG implement biosecurity protocol when working in or near the river and ponds (see C.9). There are also historical records of *Neovison vison* American mink along this reach. All non-native species should be monitored as recommended in section G.

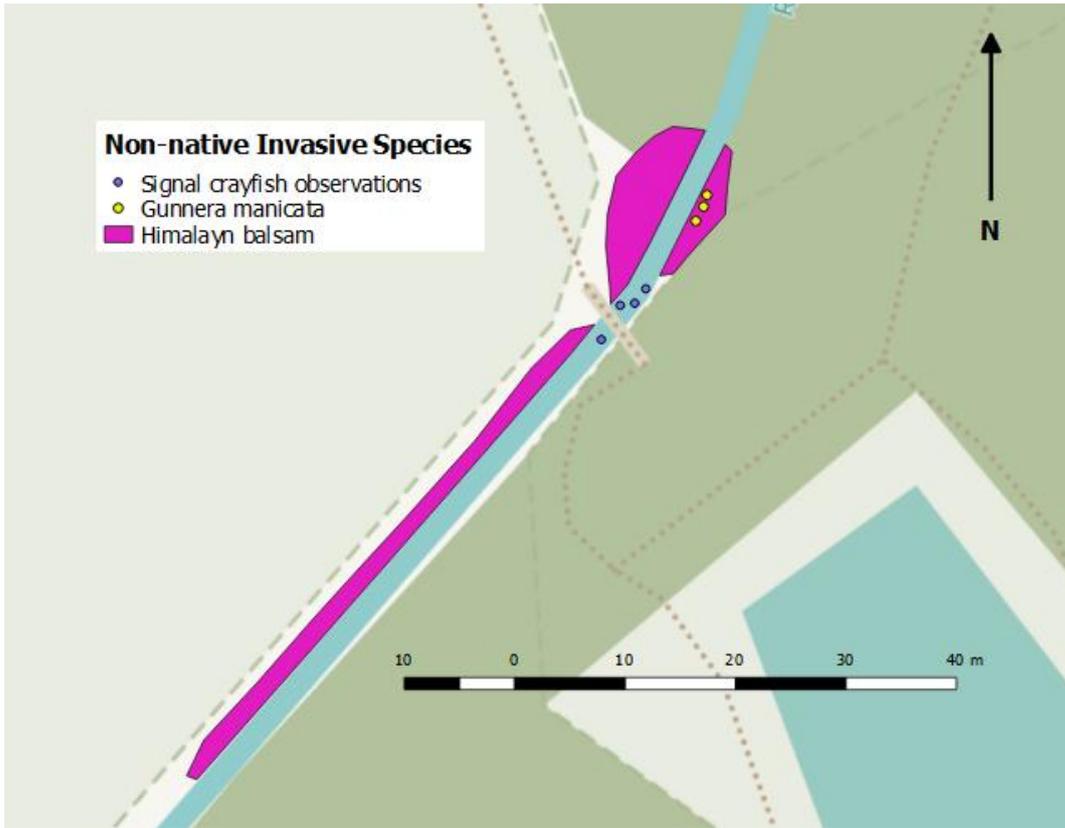


Figure 16. Not-native Invasive Species near Spa Ponds along the River Maun

C.8 Path Management

FTNCG maintain approximately 3.12 km of Public Right Of Way/Bridle Path and Permissive footpaths, highlighted in Figure 17, below.

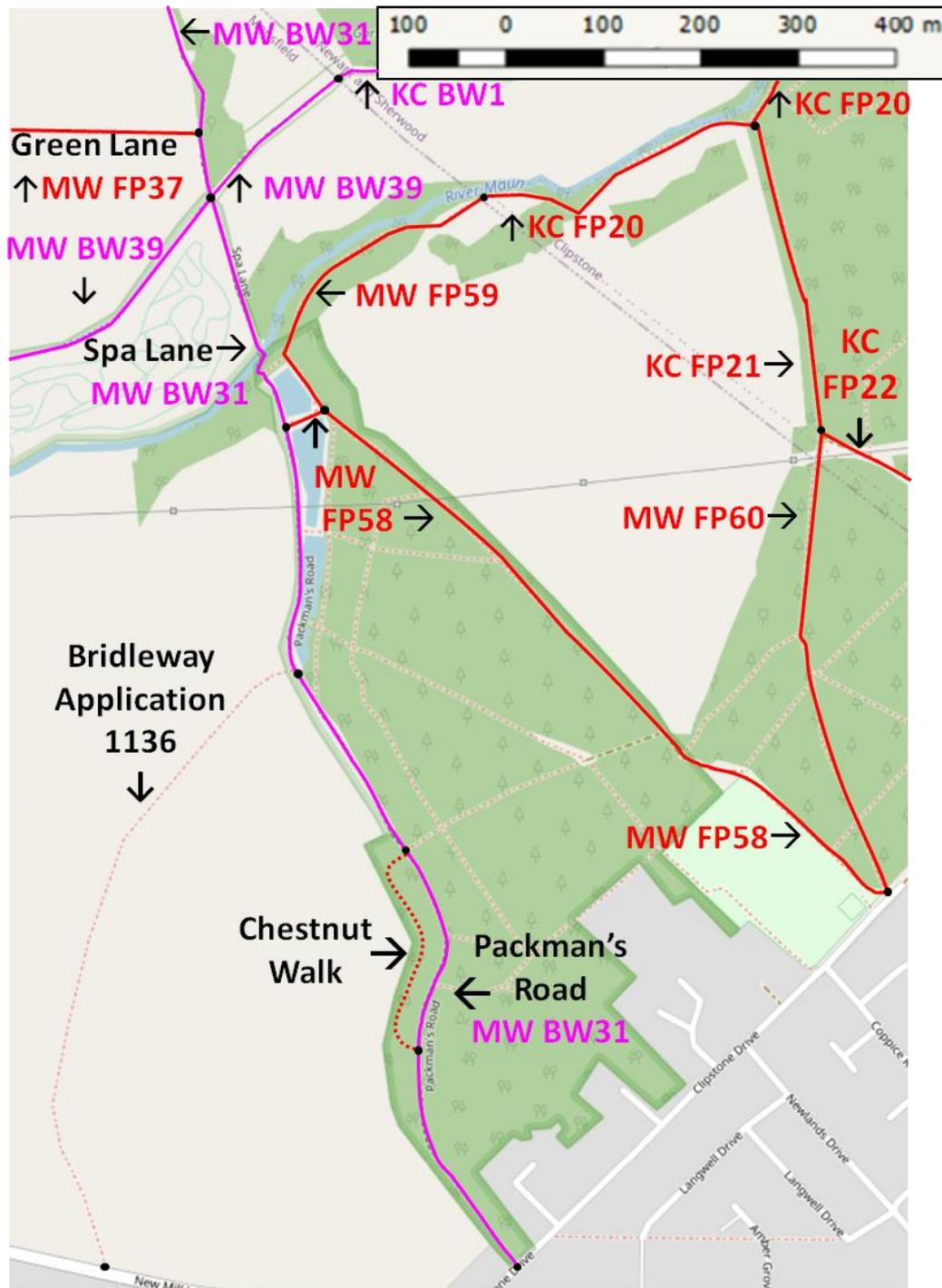


Figure 17. Footpaths and bridleways

Location: MW = Mansfield Woodhouse; KC = King's Clipstone
Path type: BW = Bridleway (fuchsia), FP = Registered Footpath (red),
 Unregistered or Permissive Footpath (red dotted/dashed)

Path management in years 1-5 needs an access review by FTNCG and a subsequent reduction in the number of permissive paths and access points into the site. FTNCG need to implement a circular permissive route that reduces path and pond bankside erosion.

Many existing permissive paths should be blocked off and the new circular route clearly signposted. FTNCG can lay brash along paths to catch sediment and reduce the effects of run-off. The eastern boundary of the reserve has steep slopes from which run-off enters the ponds. There is great deal of run-off and erosion from the arable land on the western boundary which has created gullies. During heavy rainfall paths flood and the sandstone substrate washes away.

As previously recommended in Section C.6, a geomorphology and hydrology survey should be commissioned by FTNCG within this 5-year management plan period to investigate ground water and surface water issues and a plan of capital works developed to resolve these issues long-term.

Packman's Way is a bridle path that has to be kept clear and accessible under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Nottinghamshire County Council has a responsibility to support FTNCG with the maintenance of Packman's Way.

C.9 Non-Native Species

Himalayan balsam *I. glandulifera* is present on River Maun both upstream and downstream of Spa Ponds (see Figure 16, above) and across the nearby woodland managed by Forestry England (Cavendish Wood). FTNCG is working with Chris Jackson (Biodiversity Officer at Nottinghamshire County Council), Forestry England, and others (including through the Clipstone-Rufford Landowners Group and the Sherwood Water Catchment Partnership) at both strategic and 'hands-on' levels to address invasive non-native species that impact on Spa Ponds. FTNCG volunteers have coordinated removal within the freshwater ponds and for these efforts to succeed the group requires ongoing support and cooperation of upstream landowners and other stakeholders to coordinate successful removal of *I. glandulifera* including upstream seed sources of *I. glandulifera* within the catchment.

Management of *P. leniusculus* American signal crayfish present in the River Maun and sighted in the waters near Packman's Bridge at Spa Ponds is not a realistic option for FTNCG. However it is imperative that FTNCG monitor and record all observations. Nottinghamshire Non-Native Invasive Species datasets do not indicate a presence of *M. lutreola* mink within the Forest Town area in 2019, although anecdotal evidence of sightings suggest the official record is incomplete.

G. manicata should be recorded.

Non-Native Species Management Prescriptions:

- Continue removing Himalayan balsam from ponds
- Weed wipe where Himalayan balsam is present in difficult to access areas
- Continue to remove Himalayan balsam from river banks
- FTNCG create a user account and use irecord
- <https://www.brc.ac.uk/irecord/> to submit all non-native species records
- FTNCG to follow GB Invasive Non-native Species <http://www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm> biosecurity guidelines when working on any site or watercourse with non-native species present

C.10 Other Habitat Management Issues

Land ownership and boundaries: FTNCG to accurately measure (and demark) the area of FTNCG's ownership and clarify the boundaries.

Neighbouring landowners: Maintain and update details of the adjacent landowners and explore partnership working or possibilities of FTNCG being given, sold, or leased buffer strips to be managed by FTNCG for greater biodiversity.

Vandalism and off-road biking: Support Wardens, e.g. by providing replacement laminated posters when originals have been removed; ensuring clear signage that includes reference to prohibition of biking and telephone number to be used to contact the police to report any incidents; maintain record of incidents reported to the police, including dates and reference numbers; attend Clipstone-Rufford Landowners meetings and contribute to coordinated efforts to address anti-social behaviour, etc.

Litter and dog fouling: Ensure appropriate signage is maintained; ensure Mansfield District Council is informed whenever the bin at the Clipstone Drive entrance is overflowing; organise volunteer litter picking (including as part of Spa Ponds Work Sessions) to augment the Wardens' litter picking efforts.

Developmental pressures: There is a need to ensure that housing and other developments do not adversely impact Spa Ponds, e.g. due to increased footfall harming paths and giving rise to increased litter, and/or increased pressures associated with a larger number of dog walkers using the site, and/or due to the impedance of amphibians' safe access to the site. It is especially important to protect against adverse impacts upon any of the reasons for the site's Local Green Space designation, i.e. the site's beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity, and richness of wildlife. In instances where development is permitted to take place, mitigations and compensations should be sought as appropriate.

Climate change: Additional pressures due to climate change can be anticipated, including increases in the number of visitors seeking shade during hot spells, and also increases in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Issues already arise in circumstances where rainwater collects in muddy areas, which render footpaths less accessible. Introducing measures to add to the site's resilience, including climate-related mitigations, could be beneficial for wildlife and site users.

D. Monthly Work Programme

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Woodland Management												
Reduce by approximately 25% the number of young trees growing in areas dominated by young new growth (1 or 2 thick small dense clumps can be left as a habitat feature)												
Remove approx. 10% of the dominant dense young trees close to the hedgerow boundaries, ponds and river banks												
Thinning management implemented in 7 year rotations, working annually within areas <0.50ha												
Remove sycamore until rare or absent												
Remove selected non-native cherry species												
Plant new native tree species (at 1 x new tree per 2m ²) in areas devoid of natural re-generation												
Reduce Sweet Chestnut to approximately 30% frequency												
Remove weeds in and around the tree guards												
Hedgerow Management												
Create dead hedge in areas where there are 'gaps'												
Retain all hedges and plant new trees and shrubs to fill in large gaps												
When creating new hedges or replenishing gaps use a variety of native local shrubs and trees												
Remove weeds in and around the tree guards												
Create structural diversity by preserving an 'A-Frame' hedgerow shape that 'slopes' down towards the agricultural fields												
Maintain a range of hedge heights												
Leave clumps of bramble, rose and suckering blackthorn												
Keep the shrub layer dense, retaining density all the way down to the ground level												

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Hedgerow Management (continued)												
Develop a wide diversity of plants that support long flowering and fruiting seasons. Encourage flowering and fruiting by trimming trees and shrubs on rotation every 3 years, only cut an area of a third or less per year												
Cut and trim in January-February and avoid any disturbance during bird breeding season March to August												
Keep tussocky grass margins as 'ecotones' next to the adjoining agricultural fields and this will provide habitat for nesting birds and hibernating invertebrates												
Only cut the base once every 5 years to control scrub encroachment												
Leave any decaying wood in situ												
Dead Wood Management												
Leave deadwood on living trees (dead limbs, decay columns in trunks and large branches, rot holes, coppice stools) <u>IF CLOSE TO / OR OVERHANGING A FOOTPATH, REMOVE</u>												
Leave standing dead wood (snags, stumps, windblown root-plates)												
Leave fallen wood (trunks and large branches, small branches and twigs)												
Position/move some deadwood to create features near dappled or partial shade and near sources of nectar for adult invertebrates; provide all decay stages and habitat stability for low mobility species												
Ash Management												
Retain healthy <i>F. excelsior</i> ash trees in the canopy to encourage seed production												
Rides & Glades, Hedgerow and Ground Flora Management												
Increase floral diversity within woodland rides and glades and along hedgerow/woodland edge												
Remove any tree or shrub branches blocking light in rides and glades												
Reduce the area of bramble by 50%> cutting it back and removing cuttings												

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rides & Glades, Hedgerow and Ground Flora Management (Continued)												
Leave newly created areas of bare ground for at least 1 year												
If only limited woodland floral growth develops turn soil over and add a seed mix or plug plant												
Leave selected rough grassland areas unmanaged. Avoid disturbance to these areas												
Manually pull up any new growth bramble on areas of cleared bare ground												
Non-Native Species Management												
Continue removing Himalayan balsam from ponds (primarily May / June)												
Weed wipe where Himalayan balsam is present in difficult to access areas												
Continue to remove Himalayan balsam from river banks												
FTNCG create a user account and use irecord / Ecological surveying												
https://www.brc.ac.uk/irecord/ to submit all non-native species records												
FTNCG to follow GB Invasive Non-native Species http://www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm biosecurity guidelines when working on any site or watercourse with non-native species present												

Note: For detailed Pond Management Prescriptions see Section C.6 above.

Restrictions:

- Bird Breeding Season: Avoid work that would impact on birds during bird breeding season, i.e. March - September.
- Fish Spawning Season: Avoid work that would impact on fish during spawning season, e.g. March - July.
- Frog / Toad Breeding Season: Avoid work that would impact on frogs and toads during breeding season, i.e. end of February - April.
- When the Himalayan Balsam goes to seed it is necessary to place a plastic bag around the head of the plant and snap the head into the bag.
- When work is carried out at Spa Ponds due regard should be given to the Group's Heritage Management Plan, Risk Assessments, Safeguarding Policy, Equal Opportunities (Volunteer) Policy, and other relevant advice and guidance as is appropriate to the circumstances.



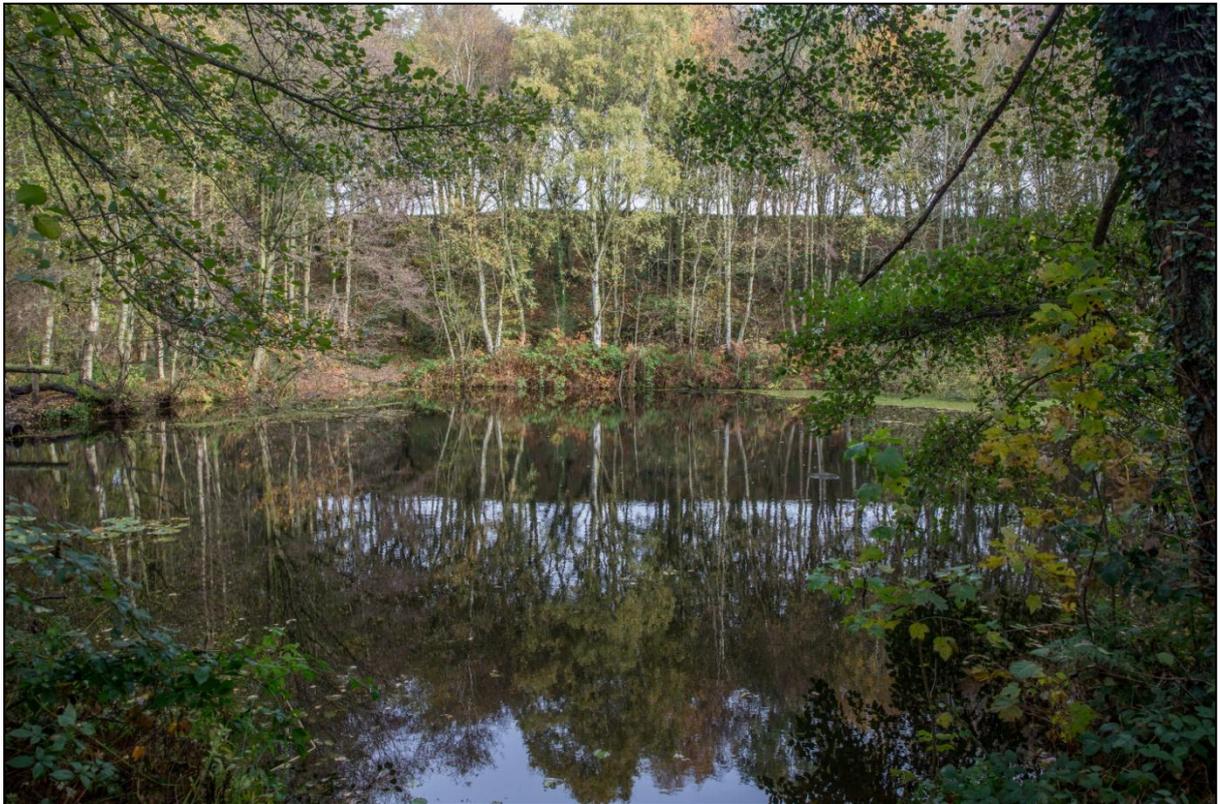
The Chestnut Walk



Path alongside Pond Hill Wood



'Pond 0' entrance to Spa Ponds Nature Reserve



Pond 4