




OBJECTIVE	TARGET	PROGRESS	PLAN STATUS	
			2008-2010	2011-2019
<p>A. Increase biodiversity opportunities by changing management techniques on 6ha of existing greenspaces.</p> <p><i>Targets updated in revised action plan in view of progress</i></p>	2020	<p>Our target has been vastly exceeded.</p> <p>At least 64ha of parkland has been improved for wildlife at a minimum of 67 different parks.</p> <p>The overall target to improve the condition of existing semi-natural habitats in 50 parks has therefore also been exceeded.</p> <p>The district target of improving 1 park per year has been exceeded by 5 Local Authorities.</p>	↑	↑
<p>B. Develop new areas of wildlife friendly greenspace and parks within major new developments, to meet ANGst standards, with a minimum of 2ha per development.</p>	ongoing	<p>Little known progress.</p> <p>Information from only 2 Local Authorities has been obtained concerning new areas of wildlife friendly greenspace.</p>		
<p>Key to status: 2010: ↑ Any improvement ↔ No change ↓ Decline 2019: ↑ Good progress ↑ Some progress ↔ No change ↓ Decline</p>				

PROPOSED ACTIONS	BY	REPORTED PROGRESS	AREA/NO.OF SITES	% OF TARGET	ACTION STATUS ↑↑↔↓↓
<p>PL1. Continue to select all qualifying 'park and public open space' sites as LWSs and enter onto database.</p>	ongoing	<p>In progress.</p> <p>HBA: to survey Welcombe Hills and the nearby Rowley fields owned by Stratford Town Trust. Public Spaces already designated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malvern and Brueton Park • Kenilworth Road Spinney • Tocil Wood and Meadows, Coventry • Coombe Country Park • Abbey Green Park • Polesworth 	8 sites		↑
<p>PL2. Ensure the inclusion of biodiversity statements within Park and Greenspace Strategies.</p>	2015	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Coventry City Council (CCC): in its Green Space Strategy for 2019-24 the Council will work in partnership to ensure that 2000ha green spaces in Coventry are high quality safe and accessible and contribute to the health, wellbeing and quality of life of local people.</p> <p>North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC): its Green Space Strategy 2019– 2033 has the vision of a well-planned and managed network of sustainable, biodiverse</p>		All LAs	↑

		<p>green spaces that meet the needs of its communities and has maximised HS2 and climate change mitigation opportunities.</p> <p>Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council (NBBC): has produced an Open Space Strategy for 2011-2021 to maintain and enhance a network of high quality, accessible public open spaces that meets the needs and demands of the community”.</p> <p>Rugby Borough Council (RBC): its Green Space Strategy for 2014-24 is a key step towards protecting and improving Rugby’s green spaces. It provides a vision and clear objectives for how the Council and its partners would like to see green spaces planned and managed for the next ten years.</p> <p>Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC): a review of the 2014 Green Space Strategy in 2020 formulates a series of clear and achievable targets. and has now been formally adopted to be used by planners and the parks team to provide a focused approach to green space design, management and service delivery for the next 5 years.</p> <p>Stratford District Council (SDC): does not currently have a strategy; due to lack of resources there is currently no specialist landscape input into the planning application process.</p> <p>Warwick District Council (WDC): has produced a Green Space Strategy for the period 2012–2026 with the vision is that by 2026 there will be a well-planned and managed network of integrated, accessible and diverse green spaces within the district.</p>			
<p>PL3. Encourage Local Authorities and Parish Councils to protect parks and wildlife friendly greenspaces, e.g. by working with organisations, e.g. FIT, to ensure they are protected into the future, or by designation as LNRs.</p>	ongoing	<p>In progress.</p> <p>All Local Authorities manage some Local Nature Reserves (see SM2).</p> <p>NWBC: has established 4 LNRs which all have management plans.</p> <p>RBC: has had increased entries into the ‘Rugby in Bloom’ environmental category.</p> <p>SMBC: currently manage 23 LNRs in Solihull Borough.</p> <p>Ryton Conservation Trust is one of the groups formed as part of the parish plan action group work, to highlight and where possible improve nature conservation within the village, including monitoring of bats, butterflies and hedgerows.</p>			↑
<p>PL4. Encourage the adoption of a policy discouraging the use of pesticides on land controlled by local authorities, e.g. parks and allotments, and promote organic alternatives.</p>	2015	<p>Known progress in 5 Local Authorities</p> <p>Warwickshire Wildlife Trust (WWT): work has been done with councils (e.g. Rugby, Coventry) to discourage the use of chemicals on their WWT sites.</p> <p>CCC: does not use any pesticides on its green spaces and only uses glyphosate non-residual herbicide to minimise the negative environmental impact of these products.</p> <p>NBBC: does not use residuals but still uses glyphosate as the only economically viable means of weed control; if banned then foam treatments look the next most plausible method but at much greater expense. Encourages environmentally sympathetic approaches by individual allotment associations.</p> <p>NWBC: would fully support the reduction of chemical use although there would be</p>		5 out of 7 LAs	↑

		<p>some resistance as would not be able to keep the weed growth at bay. Has reduced the use of chemicals over the years and uses glyphosate to control weeds in most areas, around trees and other obstacles to assist the mowing operation and garage sites, drying areas and walkways to keep the area tidy. Also works with Highways to carry out a borough-wide chemical application to the public highway, kerbs and back of footpaths.</p> <p>RBC: glyphosate licence is extended until 2022; unclear if its licence will be renewed after that.</p> <p>SMBC: no specific progress or policy adoption.</p> <p>SDC: contractors only use approved chemicals</p>			
PL5. Promote the adoption of a policy to discontinue the use of all chemical slug repellents on land controlled by all local authorities.	2015	<p>Achieved but adoption not.</p> <p>RBC: promoted in 2016 as the lead for the other Local Authorities but information on the adoption of this policy received from only 4 LAs:</p> <p>NBBC: does not use any within their grounds maintenance contract.</p> <p>NWBC: never uses slug pellets</p> <p>SMBC: has not adopted this policy</p> <p>WDC: has discontinued the use of any type of slug pellets.</p> <p>Severn Rivers Trust: reduction and management of the level of use of slug pellets is being undertaken in the Leam Catchment.</p>		4 out of 7 LAs	
PL6. Share and encourage adoption of policies re use of sustainably sourced materials with other local authorities, ceasing or at least reducing use of peat / limestone pavement.	ongoing	<p>Some progress.</p> <p>RBC: has declared a climate emergency and will be looking at the sustainability of all materials.</p> <p>SDC: policies are in place</p>		2 out of 7 LAs	
SM1. Maintain features of existing wildlife value in parks and greenspaces, or in ecologically important parts of them, by management sympathetic to biodiversity.	ongoing	<p>Good progress.</p> <p>WCC: manages over 730ha of open space at 8 locations: Alvecote Priory, Stratford Greenway and Country Parks at Pooley, Kingsbury, Hartshill Hayes, Ryton Pools and Burton Dassett.</p> <p>CCC: has turned allotments into a community green space.</p> <p>NBBC: about 220ha of the borough are formal parks; the maintenance of these is not a statutory obligation but is a Council priority.</p> <p>NWBC: as part of the Green Connections Landscape Scale project 2012-2015, grassland management was undertaken at Kingsbury Meadow and Cole End Park</p> <p>RBC: supports the maintenance of Local Wildlife Sites at Ashlawn Cutting, Newton Cutting, Swift Valley Park, Newbold Quarry Bluebell Wood and Cock Robin Wood.</p> <p>SDC: in relation to trees in Conservation Areas and TPOs, the District Planning Authority endeavours to protect those that are of public amenity value and are threatened by development when dealing with notifications of tree works within a</p>		All 7 LAs	

		<p>Conservation Area.</p> <p>SMBC: 61.60ha of woodland management, including selective thinning, at 12 LNRs, LWS, parks and woods.</p> <p>WDC: since 2013 has introduced boundary management to increase biodiversity in 150 of the 175 parks it manages, by extending boundaries to hedge bases and spinneys and other boundaries by 2-5m; 1/5th of the boundary vegetation is cut every year in each park on a rolling 5yr. programme.</p>			
<p>SM2. Develop and implement management plans for all parks and public open spaces to retain the level of biodiversity interest.</p>	ongoing	<p>In progress.</p> <p>WCC: various management plans are in place with specific policies for the pools at Kingsbury Water Park and Ryton Pools.</p> <p>CCC: since 2007 has left a 5m margin alongside all water courses where practicable, maintained with a 1/3 cut every three years to benefit many invertebrates and small mammals including water vole through the Water Vole Partnership.</p> <p>NBBC: the international plan to improve quality of life and the environment across the world, Agenda 21, is fully supported and managed locally by the Council through the 'Pride in our Parks' programme in 2005.</p> <p>NWBC: in its 'Open Space, Sports and Recreation Background Paper' (March 2004) identifies Formal Park/Garden, Wildlife Area and Informal Space land allocation, with wildlife areas being described as '<i>Areas dedicated for wildlife conservation, encouraging biodiversity and environmental awareness</i>'. It has management plans for 4 Local Nature Reserves.</p> <p>SMBC: has management plans for 10 Green Flag parks; of these 10 parks, 8 (not Shirley or Tudor Grange) also include areas of LNR which have separate management/action plans. Brueton Park and Elmdon Park are both within environmental stewardship schemes. It is currently producing management plans for all those sites where ERDF funded habitat enhancements have been undertaken since 2017.</p> <p>WDC: works in partnership with Warwickshire Wildlife Trust to manage 11 Local Nature Reserves and just reviewed an agreement for 25 yrs; has designated Lillington Green Space.</p>		All LAs	↑
<p>SM3. Each local authority to improve the condition of existing semi-natural habitats in parks and public open spaces / change the management of 1 park per year, aiming at a total of 50 parks.</p>	2020	<p>Target of 50 parks exceeded. Target of 1 park per year exceeded by possibly 5 LAs.</p> <p>CCC: has carried out river enhancement (2 sites), created wildflower areas (8 sites). Target exceeded.</p> <p>NWBC: has made improvements at its 4 LNR parks.</p> <p>RBC: has created publicly accessible woodland habitat (6 sites) and urban grassland areas (10 sites). Target exceeded.</p> <p>SDC: has improved some of its 29 parks and public spaces with wildflower areas. Target probably met.</p>	67 sites min.	136%	↑↑

		<p>SMBC: has carried out grassland enhancement (5 sites), woodland management (12 sites) and reed bed creation (1 site). Target exceeded.</p> <p>WDC: has improved 16 parks, including the creation of wild flower areas, in Kenilworth (5), Leamington (8) and Warwick (3), and 2 Country Parks. Target exceeded.</p> <p>Improvements in Country Parks (2 sites):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WCC: a sand martin wall created, and willow tit boxes installed, in Ryton Country Park • Tame Valley Wetlands Partnership: a sand martin bank and wetland areas created on old football fields in Kingsbury Water Park. <p>Improvements in Local Nature Reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWT: in 2012-2015 change of management at Polesworth Abbey Park including wildflower and shrub planting along 100m of river bank 			
<p>SM4. Increase biodiversity opportunities by changing management techniques on 1ha of existing greenspaces by 2015 and a further 5ha by 2020.</p>	<p>2015-2020</p>	<p>2020 target vastly exceeded but impossible to know areas of all sites.</p> <p>CCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 2012: river enhancement at Longford Park and the planting of a wildflower area at Jubilee Wood. • in 2014: introduced 1.2ha of wild flower areas in 4 parks and on 3 roadsides. • In 2018: 1.75ha of ponds and wildflower areas were developed at Lake View Park with BIFFA money. <p>NWBC: has made improvements at 4 parks. Wildflower planting at Cole End Park, as part of the Green Connections Landscape Scale project 2012-2015.</p> <p>RBC (2019):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installation of bird boxes, bat boxes and bee hives. • introduction of some urban grassland areas at • Parkfield, a former allotment site in Newbold-on-Avon has been transformed into a major community green space. • with the support of the Woodland Trust, has created 30ha of publicly accessible woodland habitat between 2012-2017, to improve the use of parks and amenity sites whilst reducing management costs. <p>SDC: considers biodiversity for all projects in the 29 formal and informal parks, greenspaces and playgrounds it manages throughout the district, e.g. wild flower areas have been added at Rowley Fields (Shakespeare Town Trust).</p> <p>SMBC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 29.67ha of grassland enhancement with green hay by Solihull Habitats & Nature Improvements project (ERDF) maintained by SMBC. • creation of 0.275ha of reedbed from amenity grassland at Babbs Mill LNR. • manages the Arden Free Tree Scheme with 5000 additional trees planted across the Borough in 2018/19 • in the process of planting an additional 800 semi mature predominantly native trees 	<p>164ha</p>	<p>1000+%</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">↑↑</p>

		<p>along our verges and in parks through the Wildlife Ways Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in process of planting several thousand trees and shrubs in Elmdon Park & Damson Lane Park and open spaces in Elmdon Ward through the Solihull Habitats & Nature Improvement Project. • WDC: improvement at 16 parks, including wildflower meadow creation/enhancement, in Ryton, Kenilworth, Warwick and Leamington. <p>Improvements in Country Parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tame Valley Wetlands Partnership: created wetland areas on old football fields in Kingsbury Water Park. 			
SM5. Design in wildlife friendly habitats within all new parks, occupying at least 30% of the area.	2020	<p>Some progress.</p> <p>RBC: Centenary Park has a butterfly area, nectar bar, hibernacula, brambles and meadow areas.</p> <p>SMBC: Lavender Hall Park, Balsall Common.</p>		2 out of 7 LAs	↑
SM6. Manage and enhance existing semi-natural habitats for wildlife value within University campuses and sports fields (see RM4).	2020	<p>Some progress.</p> <p>University of Warwick: in 2015, a butterfly survey of both campuses with recommendations (M.Sc. dissertation). In 2019 a student will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing a GIS database of species records • beginning to develop action plans for key locations / habitat types • identifying potential no-development zones, tree/hedge planting areas and areas to 'wild' <p>University of Warwick Campus: 2018-19 a 6km Art and Nature Trail created by Steven Falk.</p>	1 site	1 out of 3 sites	↑
RM1. Identify all, or parts of, ecologically important parks and greenspaces (see SM1) and map on GIS.	ongoing	<p>Some progress.</p> <p>HBA: plans to update the wildlife sites criteria for urban sites to include more of the cultural, health accessibility importance.</p> <p>University of Warwick: in 2015, a Phase 1 survey of both campuses of and the mapping of results on QGIS was carried out; recommendations were made for increasing the connectivity between adjacent woods (M.Sc. dissertation).</p>			↑
RM2. Develop a traffic light system for monitoring the condition of all ecologically important parks and greenspaces.	2017	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>University of Warwick: an M.Sc. dissertation by Corinne Muir in 2016.</p>			↑
RM3. Devise a programme for monitoring the condition of all ecologically important parks and greenspaces using the traffic light system (see RM2), with priority given to those holding UK BAP Priority Species, Red Data Book species, Nationally Scarce and Regionally Scarce species.	2020	No progress.			↔
RM4. Monitor the condition of University	2017	In progress.	1 site		↑

campuses and sportsfields using the traffic light system (see RM2).		University of Warwick: a student project using the traffic light methodology, has been completed and will be reviewed in 2020.			
CP1. Attend at least one of the meetings of the existing West Midlands Parks Forum to keep people updated.	annual	Achieved. Rugby Borough Council (RBC) has referred to the LBAP on several occasions.			↑
CP2. Raise awareness for lichen conservation by distributing a document to Local Authority planners outlining the importance of conserving lichens at sites that are likely to be affected by development, e.g. walls.	2015	Achieved but no progress. Local Biological Record Centre: in 2015, a 7-pt plan to conserve lichens in churchyards, parks and other public places was produced and distributed to all Local Authorities. Our LBAP contacts are unaware of this and it will be recirculated in 2021.			↑