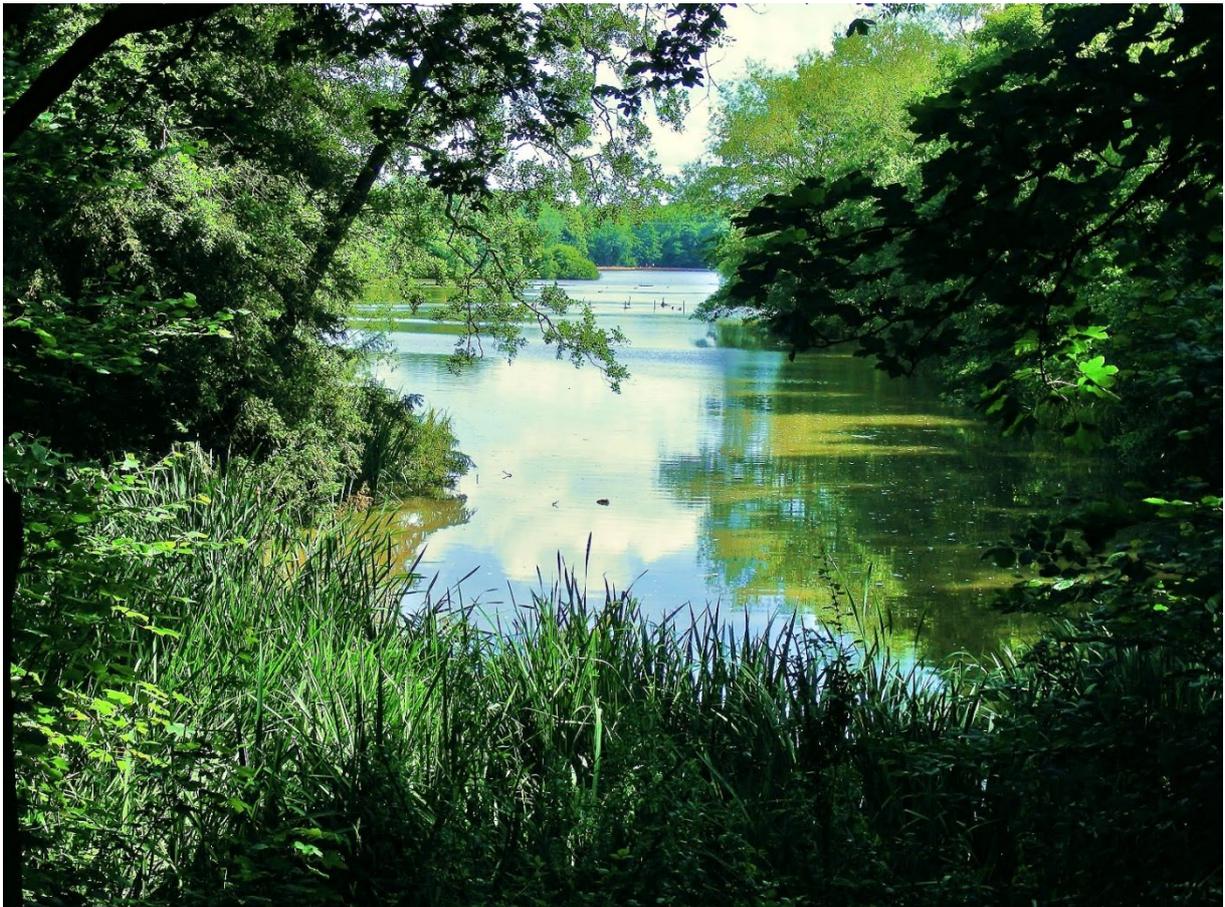


Langold Country Park Management Plan 2024



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Executive Summary

Bassetlaw District Council is committed to providing high quality parks and open spaces throughout the district. This commitment has transformed the parks and open spaces after investments made into the facilities have often involved pioneering new developments and improvements across the service.

The park is managed and maintained by Parks and Open Spaces within the Leisure and Wellbeing Services, led by the Environment & Energy Portfolio.

This management plan has been written as a working document to ensure the Park continues to develop and evolve with the needs and expectations of the public. It enables the Council and partners to keep focused on future strategic aims and aspirations, as identified within its 10-year Masterplan for the park.

To ensure the plan retains its value as a current working document, it will be updated and amended annually to reflect developments and changing priorities.

This plan was updated in January 2024.

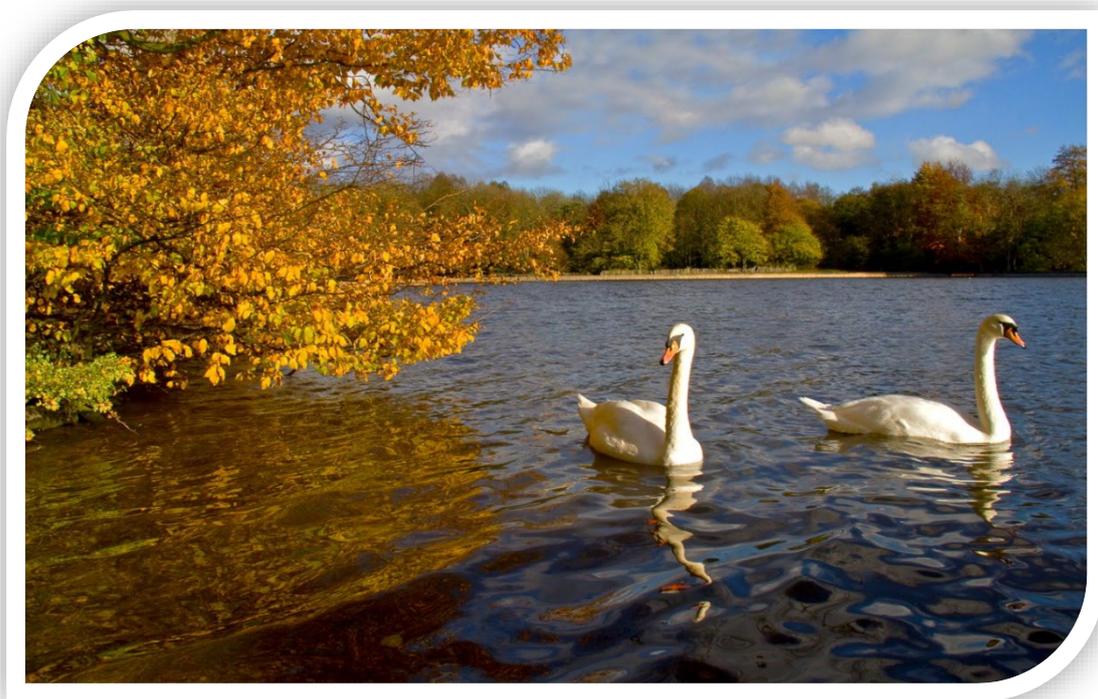


Previous Plans

This is the first management plan encompassing every aspect of running and developing the entire area of Langold Country Park. This plan follows the production of the new approved Masterplan for the park which was put forward to public consultation throughout the summer of 2021 with formal adoption in 2022.

Prior to these new plans, a comprehensive ecological management plan for developing the park as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) was in use. While this remains an important document, it only covers managing the LNR's ecological value largely in isolation from other factors.

This management plan and future updates, will use Green Flag Award criteria within its core structure. This provides the most holistic approach and balances park visitor needs and those of wildlife in the most efficient and understandable way possible.



The Masterplan 2022

The current ten-year Masterplan for the park has been adopted following a comprehensive consultation process achieving a very good level of participation and support from the park user community.

The Masterplan has taken a back to basics, comprehensive approach in identifying both the defining qualities of the park and the strategic and practical challenges that need addressing. These challenges include greater emphasis on many aspects which were not specifically covered in detail within previous plans. This also includes a much stronger focus on sustainable management and substantially raising the profile of heritage. There is also emphasis on ecology within a District and a wider strategic level to include the park's role within biodiversity and Climate Change strategies.

The overall Masterplan is structured around a range of distinct sections that fit together and overlap with cross-cutting themes. These are under the following main headings:

- Heritage.
- Community Engagement and Education.
- Income Generation.
- Access and Connectivity.
- Ecology.
- Mitigation.
- Policy Context.

The Masterplan, although following a different structure, does provide a good basis for identifying strategic priorities to practically translate within the management plan. Perhaps the most useful aspect of the Masterplan is its repeated emphasis on taking a holistic approach within the whole development of the park. Nearly every theme is cross-cutting, with this being most prominent where ecology and the needs of people for authentic contact with nature arises in many sections.

The unifying theme between Masterplan and management plan is that parks and people are inseparable. Within a country park, ecological values must share a central role with the recreational needs of people both now and into the future. The following management plan will show how this will be practically achieved in a holistic and sustainable way.

Vision Statement for Langold Country Park

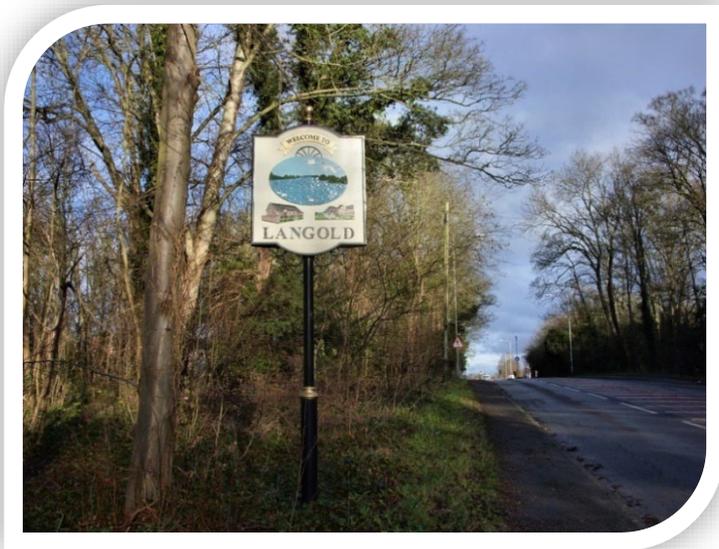
“To create a high-quality visitor experience that meets and exceeds expectations whether for play, authentic contact with nature or exploring, whilst fully appreciating the park’s rich heritage. To ensure the park becomes a flagship site for nature and people with active participation driving future improvements, ensuring that benefits to biodiversity and people go hand in hand”.

In support of Bassetlaw District Council’s 2040 Vision and the aims towards a Healthy District:

“Encouraging residents to be more active in green spaces through walking, cycling and physical activity in the Council’s parks and open spaces”

Section 1 - The Current Situation

- Local Area Profile
- Site Introduction
- Site Information
- Maps and Plans
- Facilities
- History and Heritage



Local Area Profile

Langold is a village in the parish of Hodsock, in the Bassetlaw district of North Nottinghamshire, England on the boundary between Nottinghamshire and South Yorkshire. At the 2022 census, the population of the village was recorded at 2,603. The village was purposely built to provide housing for the miners

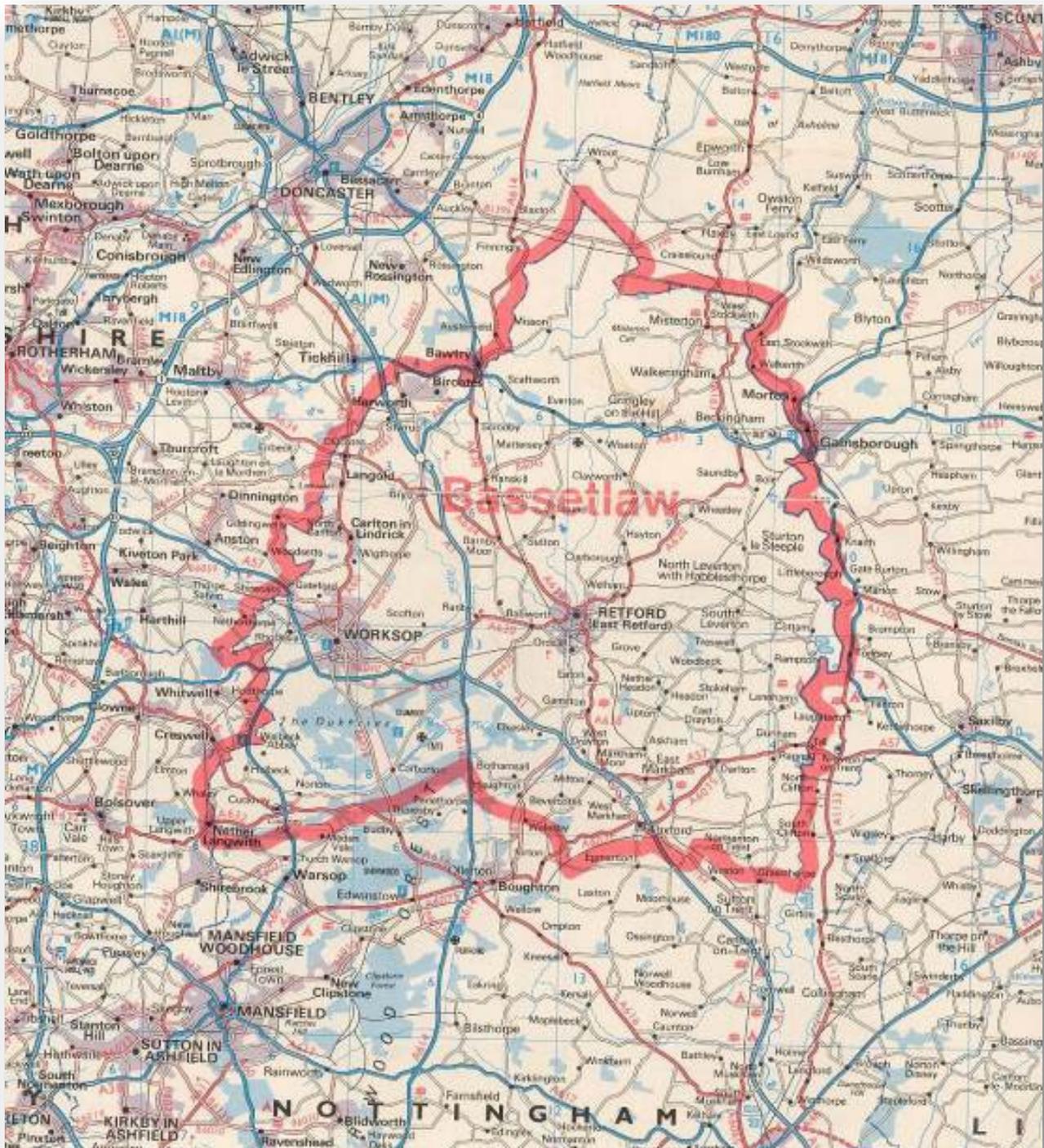
of Firbeck Colliery between 1923 and 1927, with Langold Country Park situated on the south-western edge of the village.

Langold is a thriving community, which has since expanded with the addition of new houses and shops in more recent times. This also includes the redevelopment of the former colliery site into new housing in 2022. Other local settlements close to the park include Costhorpe and Carlton in Lindrick villages, with a significant part of the park sitting inside the parish boundary of Carlton in Lindrick.

The entire area is becoming increasingly popular with commuters and visitors owing to its relative proximity to the nearby cities of Sheffield, Lincoln and Nottingham.

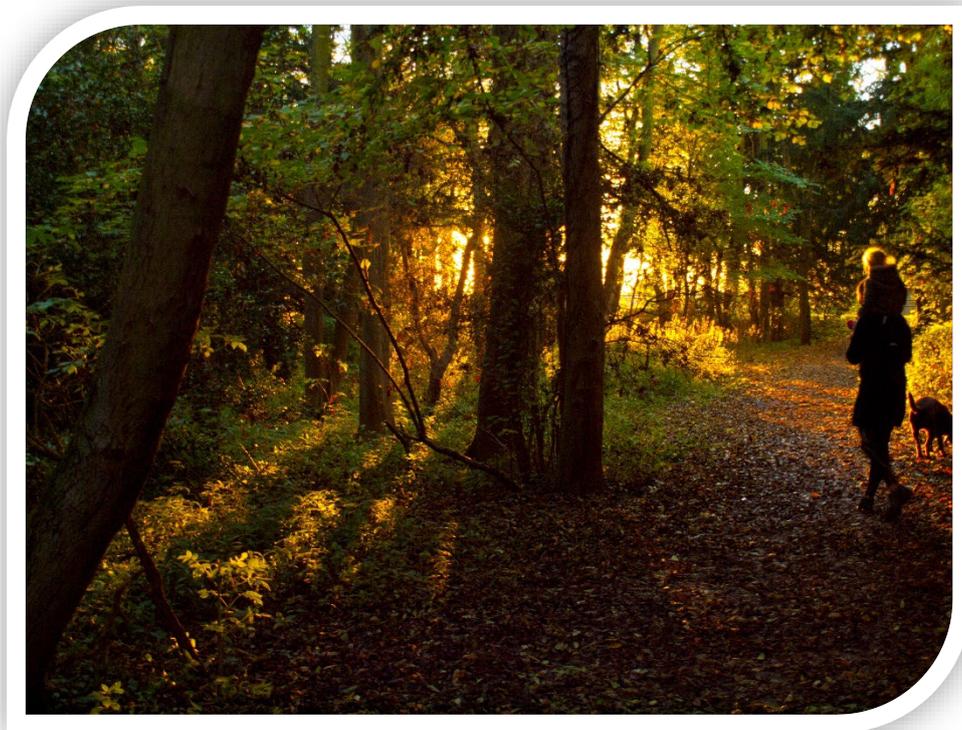
Langold, Costhorpe and Carlton in Lindrick all lie on the A60, with close connections to the A1 and the M1 this allows goods to be easily transported in and out of the area ,explaining why large distribution centres and local manufacturing companies are located close to this area.

Local Area Map

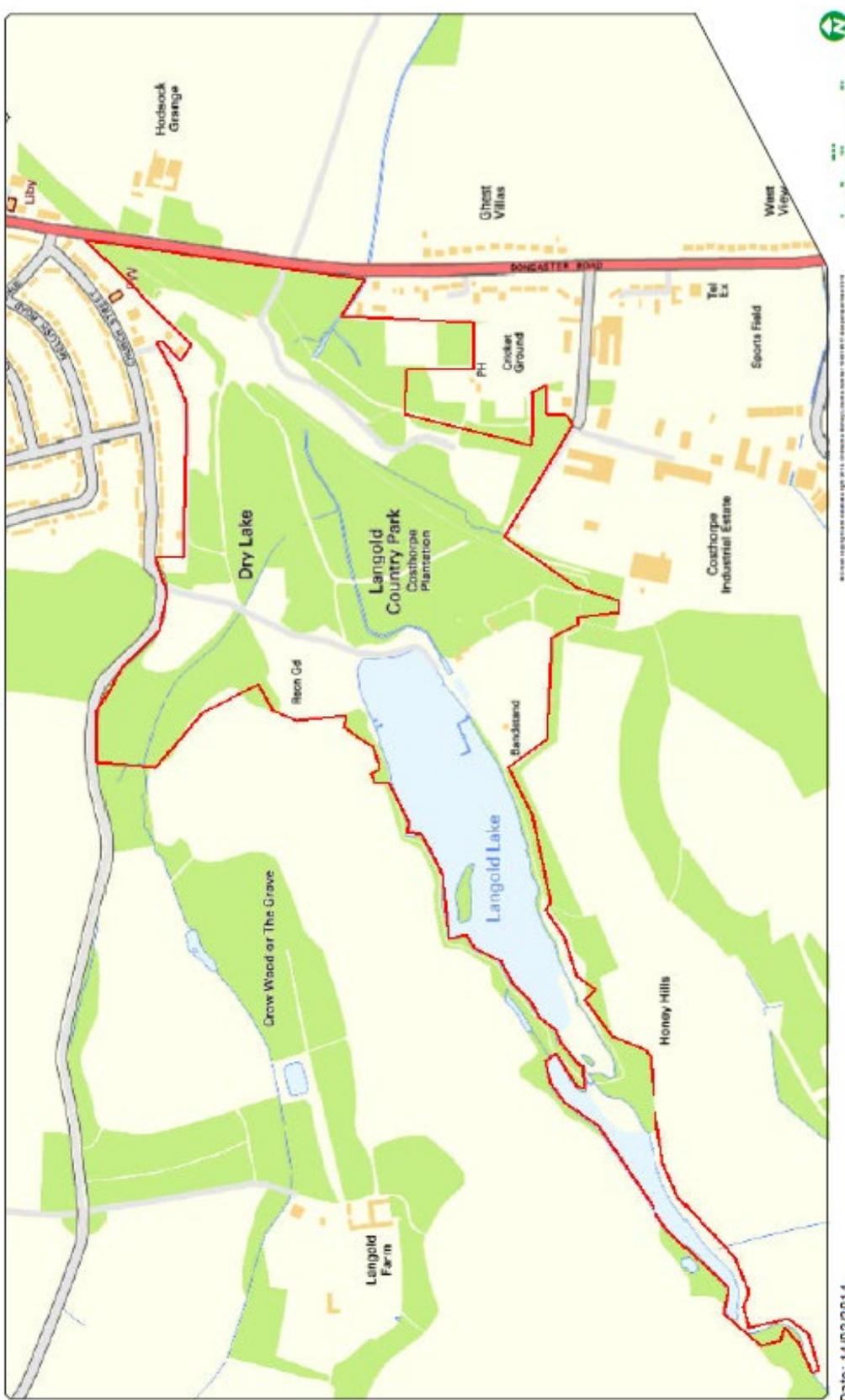


Site Introduction

The majority of Langold Country Park is designated as a Local Nature Reserve, covering 49 hectares with a total area of approximately 52 hectares. Langold Country Park is classed as a 'destination park' alongside both The Canch in Worksop and Kings Park, Retford. The park has a huge biodiversity value to the District, sometimes being referred to as; 'The Biodiversity Jewel in Bassetlaw's Crown'. The modern park sits within what was originally a prestigious designed landscape within Langold Estate and has a heritage story going back over 200 years. The evolution from country estate to the modern park began around 100 years ago and throughout this time the park has developed from being a local recreational resource, to one for all of Bassetlaw and beyond.



Site Map



Site Information

Address Details

Name and location: Langold Country Park
Church Street
Langold
Worksop
Nottinghamshire
S81 9NW

Grid Reference (o/s): SK 577 863

Geo-code: [///thread.cycled.jungle](http://thread.cycled.jungle)

Owned by: Bassetlaw District Council
Queens Buildings
Potter Street
Worksop
Nottinghamshire
S80 2AH

Managed by: Bassetlaw District Council
Parks and Open Spaces
Carlton Forest Depot
Hundred Acre Lane
Worksop
Notts
S81 0TS

Access Details

Main entrance: Church Street

Secondary entrance: Doncaster Road

Access Statement

Bassetlaw District Council continues to fulfil its obligations under The Equality Act 2010 by improving accessibility throughout Langold Country Park.

Most footpaths and thoroughfares in the park have been made accessible with either hard or bonded surfacing.

Through a planned programme of refurbishment and ongoing improvements all reasonable adjustments will be made to increase access levels throughout the park and its facilities.

Where The Master Plan identifies that access to some facilities cannot be addressed through reasonable adjustments, Bassetlaw District Council will plan and seek funding for fully accessible replacements as these facilities approach the end of their serviceable life.

Facilities

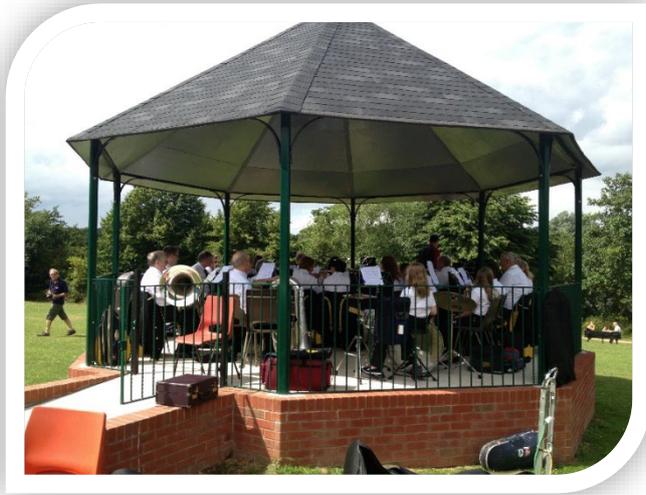
- Fishing Lake
- Sea Scoundrel Children's Water Play (splash park)*
- Junior and Toddler Play Equipment
- Traditional bandstand/performance area
- Skate park
- Football pitch (under 12's)
- Woodlands
- Wildlife and butterfly meadows
- Café
- Kiosk
- Public conveniences
- Dog walking routes

*Seasonal facility only

Owned and managed by Bassetlaw District Council, the park is open to the public throughout the year.

The splash park facility is open to the public from May to September from 10:00am to 6:00pm daily.

History and Heritage



Langold village itself came into being as the Model Village built to house the workers and their families for the Firbeck Main Colliery, developed from 1923. The new village took its name from the Langold Estate which long predated it.

The name Langold is derived from either 'Langholt' meaning long wood or 'Langhald' which means long shelter. The earliest mention of a settlement at

Langold is recorded in 1246. The whole area for a number of miles around Langold is steeped in history and the neighbouring village of Carlton in Lindrick was well established in Saxon times.

Until the Dissolution of Monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII, there was a Benedictine Nunnery founded in the 12th century at Wallingwells.

Only a few miles north-west of Langold in South Yorkshire, are the preserved ruins of the Cistercian 12th Century Roche Abbey. Nearby historic country houses include Hodsock Priory and Firbeck Hall.

A useful starting point in understanding how both the village and the country park fit within a timeline leading to today, is to present names and dates connected to the early history of the country estates in the local area. This helps in understanding how the Langold Estate developed amongst its neighbouring country estates. These estates formed patterns of land ownership and prestige that shaped the area's built environment, landscape and social history. From the 1750's, the succession of Langold Estate's owners and their enterprises (failed and successful) has paved the way for both Langold Country Park and the village to exist in the way they are seen today.

The beginnings of the modern park's legacy of designed landscape features, starts in the 1750's, where Ralph Knight, the grandson of Sir Ralph Knight, begins the development of Langold Park as a planned formal landscape. That vision remains (in its later form) as one of the park's most important heritage assets up to the present day. The original vision to create a picturesque

formal landscape with lake, plantations, stables and a Palladian house was achieved but a planned prestigious mansion was started but never meaningfully realised in Ralph Knight's lifetime.

At the very beginning of the nineteenth century, the brothers John and Henry Gally Knight (descendants of Sir Ralph Knight) are both involved in plans for major landscaping works, using the services of renowned Landscape Gardener Humphry Repton. The brothers died within four years of each other (John in 1804 and Henry in 1808) and the son of Henry Gally Knight (also a Henry) continued the work began by both his uncle and father.

It appears that the work began by Ralph Knight had already produced an enduring landscape legacy to improve upon through the fresh vision of his descendants. Repton is reputed to have said *"the groups of oaks, thorns, yews and other trees are more picturesquely combined at Langold than at any other spot in the country"*. In a family letter dated September 1805, the impression left on Repton is given as *"I think Langold is looking particularly green and beautiful this year & the foliage is so fine. Mr Repton (who has been here) admires it all extremely – he has put down some stakes for the continuation of the Lake turning the road and planting off the stables, which will be a great improvement – he will send us the drawing very soon"* (Eyres P & Lynch K 2018).

In 1806 the family had received designs from Repton in what was called 'The Red Book'. This included before and after drawings for which Repton was paid £52 and 10 shillings. The Red Book for Langold has never been traced so the only way to envisage its contents has been through reading correspondence between Repton and the Gally Knight family (Eyres P & Lynch K 2018).

The summary of main works carried out with Humphry Repton's involvement between 1806 and 1810 is understood to include:

- Reworking the pre-existing lakes to create what is now the Upper Lake with levelling and shrubbery planting.
- Creating a substantial new lake, now the Lower Lake, requiring the construction of a large dam.
- Creating new walkways for enjoyment of the lakes.
- Constructing a rustic stone weir between Upper and Lower Lakes.
- Constructing the dressed stone Boathouse (still present on the park).
- Mass tree and shrub planting works with over 16,500 trees purchased for planting in 1809 – 1810.

Henry Gally Knight was known to have a very keen interest and extensive knowledge of architecture and was well travelled throughout Europe, including provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Prestige and the desire to show off wealth and good taste would undoubtedly have driven the landscape vision since the days of Ralph Knight. The neighbouring Hodsock Estate and the prestigious Hodsock Priory with moat and gatehouse may have set a standard to equal and even exceed, the properties and estates of other landowners within their social circle. Henry Gally Knight's ambitions for the Langold Estate seemed only to grow in scale, as the initial design works of Humphry Repton were completed.

In 1812 the Landscape Gardener John Webb was commissioned to design a huge extension to the existing lakes. The new lake extending in all directions from the north-eastern end of the Lower Lake was a massive undertaking. The entire play areas, car parks, playing fields and named meadows between the modern park's Church Street entrance and Costhorpe Plantation would be under a significant depth of water. The lake would extend north into the park areas, accessed from the A60 Doncaster Road entrance and across the south-western edges of Costhorpe Plantation too.

An extensive clay and limestone bank of 30 feet high (nearly 10 metres) was built along the western edge of Costhorpe Plantation to hold the water. This elevated bank now forms a raised footpath through the woodland. This ambitious phase of landscaping was beset by problems of leakages and the expected completion date in 1814 was not achieved. By 1815 the lake was still not completed but it appears that Henry Gally Knight was still persevering, telling John Webb in 1816 "*I must set about my house and trust to you for the success of the lake*" (Eyres P & Lynch K 2018).

In 1817, Gally Knight receives plans from Jeffrey Wyatt for the new mansion and the old house, begun by Ralph Knight, is demolished. The problems of leakages were never resolved and the lake refused to consistently hold water. It has been suggested this could be due to a geological fault. Henry Gally Knight was also unhappy about the poor colour of the water. Even on today's Lower Lake the water looks muddy in windy weather as sediment is churned up. In a letter to his friend, Lord Fitzwilliam of Wentworth Woodhouse, Gally Knight says "*been obliged to stop building at Langold... the lake is the cause – the leakages increase rather than diminish and the colour, especially opposite where the foundations were laid is extremely bad... I shall keep Langold just as it is, preserve the idea of building at some time, &... observe, for some years what becomes of the lake.*"

By 1818, Henry Gally Knight appears to abandon the remaining vision of the final lake and mansion. The landscaper John Webb denies responsibility for the leakages in the lake and demands payment. Gally knight seeks legal advice and an acrimonious dispute rumbles on until 1821 where Webb accepts a payment of £100 "*promising never to open his mouth on the subject again*" (Eyres P & Lynch K 2018).

The failed lake is said to have cost £30,000, which on a simple average inflation rate calculator adds up to just under £3,000,000 in today's money. The real amount may be even higher, when the greater purchasing power of the original sum for goods and services from that point in time are taken into account.

In 1826 Henry Gally Knight moves to Firbeck Hall which he renovates and extends as his main residence. On his death in 1846 his friend Sir Thomas Wollaston White of Wallingwells inherits Langold Estate. The Firbeck Estate is left to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. By the time Sir Archibald Wollaston White inherited the Langold Estate from his uncle in 1907, Worksop was becoming surrounded by working collieries (Mantaj 1987).

The Wallingwells Boring Company, founded in 1911, began immediately drilling to find the Barnsley Seam of coal in a field on the eastern shore of the Lower Lake. This field was part of Costhorpe Farm which would later sacrifice a large part of its land for the development of the Firbeck Main Colliery. Within a decade from 1925, Langold Park as the remains of a formal landscape would have begun its long evolution into what becomes recognisable as Langold Country Park today.

During the 1920s the area was developed for mining with the former Firbeck Colliery site located to the east of the park. The Firbeck Colliery Company purchased the land in July 1927 and became a leisure facility for the Langold miners principally for fishing. In 1946 the coal mining industry was nationalised and the National Coal Board expanded the leisure facilities in the park.

A Colliery Sports Club was formed with a subscription of 2d (about 1p now), taken from the men's wages. A children's swimming pool (lido) and bandstand added (repaired in 2012) as a recreational park.

In 1968 the mine closed and the park was taken over by the local authority. Mining equipment was removed to make way for a children's playground and refreshment facilities. The dam and bank at the east end of the lake were rebuilt circa 1975. The Lido was removed in 2013 and new play facilities added in 2014.

The first Langold Gala was held in 1929 with accounts claiming that 10,000 visited the Park.

The Park came particularly well known and popular for its swimming. The British Long Distance Swimming Association Championships were traditionally held at the Lake.

There were children's events in the bathing pool and demonstrations by the country's top swimmers, also synchronised life-saving displays and comedy items by Swimming Club members. Spectacular stunts included explosions, when the Colliery agent dive-bombed the cadet field, narrowly missing bell tents. Other stunts included a submarine explosion, trapeze artist, 'The Great Alganso' a tight rope walker (*pictured below*), as well as Jack Revel, known as Mr Langold Lake who was renowned for his dare devil dive from the 35 foot diving board into a patch of burning petrol- performed until 1978.



Section 2 - Assessment and Analysis

- Assessment and Analysis
- Service Assessment
- Site Ecology
- Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage
- SWOT Analysis
- Environmental Performance Assessment
- Marketing and Communication
- Community Events

Assessment and Analysis

Section one of this Management Plan has provided factual background information about Langold Country Park as an established green space amenity and its relevance in supporting Bassetlaw District Council's broader aims and objectives.

Section two of the plan will present general aspects relating to the current situation and incorporates the outline recommendations from the Masterplan, delivering a clear direction for the management and development of Langold Country Park over the coming years.

This second stage will be achieved through a process of assessment and analysis based on an evaluation of:

- Operational Services – in the form of a 'Service Assessment Report'.
- The Masterplan– in the form of outline recommendations and findings.
- General recommendations – in the context of the park.
- Areas for further Investigation – in terms of considerations.

Service Assessment

Introduction

Having gained quality assurance recognition for two other destination parks within the District, Bassetlaw District Council will work in partnership with all interested parties to gain the prestigious Green Flag Award status for Langold Country Park. While working to achieve this status we will ensure that the local community has access to a valuable and improving green space asset.

A key element of this process will continue to involve input from the local community to ensure that 'their park' is managed and developed to serve 'their needs'.

Development phases in recent years have focused on delivering improvements to the essential infrastructure within the park as well providing new play and active recreation facilities/zones. The quality of the park's play offer, which draws considerable visitor numbers, will be maintained within a process of continuous improvement. However, the Masterplan has clearly identified the next significant phase of improvements, which will focus on bringing built and natural heritage to the same level of prominence. Future management will aim to meet those expectations in a more balanced way and enhance the visitor experience for everyone.

General recommendations taken from the Masterplan Throughout the park

General recommendations include:

- Creating a more connected feel between all areas of the park, especially from the Doncaster Road entrance side divided from the lakes by Costhorpe Plantation.
- Improving signage throughout the park for a more joined up feel.
- Using heritage features and interpretation to reveal 'hidden heritage' and create corner to corner interest throughout the park.
- Promote specific areas of the park for high impact activities as Sustainable Alternative Green Space (SANG) to take pressure off more sensitive areas.

Areas of further investigation

There are several different areas requiring further investigation within the master plan, these are as follows:

- Developing the park as a 'Gateway Park' within and to the wider countryside of the District and beyond. This includes investigating possibilities for the park becoming a gateway within themed trails both inside and outside the District.
- Raising the profile of the park's contribution to District biodiversity and Climate Change strategies to encourage greater investment.
- Developing ways to measure carbon storage and management improvements to maximise the park's role in addressing Climate Change.

Site Ecology

The majority of Langold Country Park's area is designated as a 49-hectare Local Nature Reserve. Within the reserve are 6 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS's) and Dyscarr Wood, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Maintaining and enhancing the ecological value of the park requires carefully planned and delivered management inputs. This includes managing areas largely for higher impact recreational uses; to reduce visitor pressure on the park's more sensitive areas of habitat.

We know through our most recent consultations, that the wildlife value of the park is a major reason to visit for a high percentage of park users. This presents us with major challenges along with opportunities. These are to manage visitor impacts on wildlife, while improving the visitor experience of authentic contact with nature throughout the park.



Brief descriptions of the LWS's and SSSI are as follows:

Dyscarr Wood SSSI covers 14.39 hectares and is also an LWS. The SSSI citation describes the site as; *“one of the best examples of a calcareous ash-wych elm woodland in Nottinghamshire”*. This is species rich, semi natural woodland with a rich ground flora indicative of ancient woodland.

Langold Dry Lake and Costhorpe Plantation covers a combined area of 12 hectares and includes damp, mixed broadleaved woodland with abundant and attractive displays of woodland wildflowers. These

wildflowers can be experienced by visitors using the broad access routes, which act as rides through the woodland.

Langold Lake comprises 6.5 hectares of standing water with relict marginal vegetation.

Langold Lake Extension is the upper (or second) lake which is much shallower through accumulating sediment and more extensive marginal vegetation.

Langold Dry Lake Extension is a species rich meadow close to the Church Street main park entrance managed as a summer meadow under the Blue Butterfly Scheme.

Langold Grassland II is part of the Cadet Field* also managed under the Blue Butterfly Scheme with notable species such as Bee Orchid.

**In both the Cadet Field and the adjacent Bandstand Field, there are the faint remains of a ridge and furrow field system. These are important features within the heritage landscape of the park.*

To further underline the park's ecological importance, there are 3 Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) – Priority Habitats under Habitat Action

Plans (HAP's) and 1 Priority Species grouping under Species Action Plans (SAP's). These are as follows:

- Eutrophic and Mesotrophic Standing Waters.
- Mixed Ash Dominated Woodland.
- Calcareous Grassland.
- Bats.

Biodiversity Landscape and Heritage

Biodiversity, landscape and heritage are completely overlapping categories within the context of Langold Country Park. While these are treated separately within this section of the management plan, at various points they will overlap in stated actions to achieve aims. Biodiversity as 'Natural Heritage' and 'Designed Landscape' are also distinct outcomes for a major Heritage funder, identified in the Masterplan and creating actions in this management plan.

Biodiversity

Achieving better ecological outcomes combined with improving authentic contact with nature experiences for park users is key to maximising the biodiversity value of Langold Country Park. Consultation with the park user community has shown conclusively that the park's semi natural environment and wildlife are valued by most visitors. A major challenge is to create better understanding that the biodiversity value of the park is largely as a result of management. It is vital for visitors to further understand the important partnership role they play in using the park in a way that protects the very things many of them come to enjoy. Building on better understanding, direct park user community involvement in biodiversity improvements will secure outcomes beyond what current management alone can achieve.

Aims to improve the overall landscape value for biodiversity include:

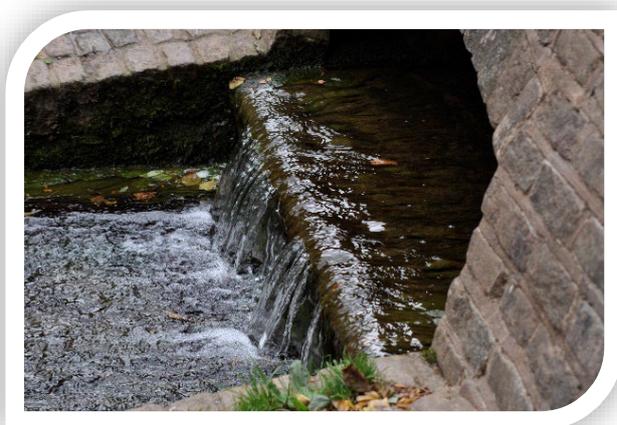
- Improve levels of park user understanding and direct involvement in volunteering.
- Increase the extent and quality of long grass/wildflower meadow areas.

- Manage trees for the safety of visitors, with a focus on creating a long-term legacy of mature and future veteran trees.
- Reintroduce traditional hedgerow management as a phased programme.
- Improve management practices to increase deadwood habitats and wider carbon storage in all habitats above and below ground.
- Update flora and fauna biodiversity data for Langold Country Park.
- Improve aquatic habitats with marginal planting and floating islands.

Community involvement will add value to many of the stated biodiversity aims, with some tasks being easy to adapt to community activities within an events calendar. This includes; enhancement planting and seeding wildflower meadows/long grass margins, carried out as community activities within an events calendar. There are also a range of other suitable seasonal tasks.

The Masterplan has no suggestion of setting up a Friends of Group for the park and the current strategy is to follow what has worked in King’s Park, Retford and formalise volunteering opportunities. This is achieving many of the same physical and community involvement outcomes with the potential of providing the foundations for a future ‘friends group’ structure.

Scoping Exercise:



In August 2018, Bassetlaw District Council commissioned a scoping exercise to identify the potential training and development opportunities within conservation volunteering and heritage restoration projects in four major parks, including Langold Country Park. Social outcomes for volunteers were equally important as any potential physical improvements

achieved. The result of the exercise identified a wide range of training opportunities that could engage and benefit community members. The

training identified would be linked to numerous health and wellbeing outcomes, social inclusion and employability. Langold Country Park was identified as the main hub for a conservation volunteering project, owing to its huge scope for learning practical conservation skills that would boost the park's ecological value. This park also has the greatest need and potential to reveal a largely hidden heritage story and involve local people in designing and contributing to the development of heritage interpretation and heritage trail features.

Funding bids for park-based projects

Biodiversity outcomes achieved with community involvement at Langold Country park present opportunities that could be better exploited with a Development Worker in a volunteer coordinator role. A large part of the role is; to facilitate community involvement, with the long-term aim of building their capacity to take ownership of many tasks. This includes botanical and fauna survey work where the community and academic volunteers could have a major role in capturing baseline data and recording increasing species diversity. Funding applications are being actively pursued for pilot projects and a bid for a 5-year conservation volunteering project is in progress. This funding bid has immediate priority with developing bids for heritage projects sitting in more medium-term planning.

Main Habitat Areas Managed

The following brief descriptions outline the main areas of habitat in the park. Public access in each area allowing contact with nature is a feature held in common. The challenge of managing access increases with the sensitivity of the habitat.

Grassland

Wildflower Meadows

Church Street Meadow LWS and marginal areas to edge of Costhorpe Plantation, are managed as wildflower



meadow under the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust Blue Butterfly Scheme initiative from the late 1990's to this day. These are attractive and biodiverse wildflower rich areas, which increase habitat and food sources for invertebrates and other animals within food webs.

The Cadet Field Meadow is the Langold Grassland II LWS. This is a mix of short mown amenity grassland and permanent wildflower meadow, managed under the same Blue Butterfly Scheme. A broad, short mown path through the meadow provides access and demonstrates the meadow is an 'intentional' feature. Mature hedgerows are present, the central one divides the Cadet and Bandstand Fields, the other forms the boundary in the Lower Lake direction.

Lower Lake Meadow on the East side of the lower lake is an annually mown tall-herb damp meadow. This is an important 'associated habitat' for aquatic invertebrates providing nectar/hunting opportunities in terrestrial phases of life cycles.



Amenity Grassland

These are seen as important areas for meeting the recreational needs of many park visitors. This is especially the case for physical recreation and wellbeing. These areas have a lesser biodiversity value as habitat but play an important role in providing space for higher impact activities, thus taking pressure away from more sensitive areas.

General amenity and sports areas

The amenity grass by the children's play areas and the large expanse of amenity grassland around the Skatepark and Café are managed for higher impact uses as essential features within the park. This large area of grassland next to the skatepark was purposely laid out with drainage, to

provide the opportunity and space to create a new junior football pitch area within the park. Funding for those improvements came from a S106 agreement in 2014. There is scope to relax mowing regimes in marginal areas, with the possibility to extend further wildflower meadow cover to areas well away from those used for physical recreation. Marginal areas adjacent to woodland either side of the service road near the Doncaster Road entrance are already managed with relaxed mowing.

The Bandstand Field is entirely short mown amenity grassland. The central Bandstand is a key heritage feature of the park, and the mowing regime meets aesthetic expectations and allows for amenity uses by park visitors. The field is grazed by waterfowl and their young extensively in spring. Both the Bandstand Field and adjacent Cadet Field, show the faint traces of a surviving ridge and furrow field system. Short mowing allows this otherwise 'hidden heritage' to be seen.

It is possible to increase biodiversity values in this amenity area by relaxing mowing along the central hedge margin and other marginal areas without impacting the more formal character of the area.

Woodland

Dyscarr Wood SSSI

This woodland area is managed under Service Level Agreement (SLA) with Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust as an Ash-Wych Elm Calcareous Woodland with a rich ground flora. It is of countywide significance and covers an area of 14.39 hectares. Management priorities are to prevent Sycamore regeneration and to manage access to minimise damage to its biodiversity value.

Costhorpe Plantation

This central area of mixed damp woodland effectively divides the park between the less sensitive mainly amenity areas around the skate park and the honey pot locations of the lakes and main play areas. Sitting within the Langold Dry Lake and Costhorpe Plantation LWS with a total area of 12 hectares, it is the most accessible and well-used woodland in the park.

A broad central footpath provides the main access through the woodland. The more open conditions without a closed tree canopy, allow wildflowers to flourish. These conditions are similar to a 'woodland ride' and allow visitors to enjoy seeing typical woodland wildflowers from spring to summer.

All main footpaths are hard surfaced with semi-bound aggregate. This provides reasonable access, although wheelchairs and mobility scooters without pneumatic tyres may find the surfacing presents challenges. Gradients in various locations prevent the use of a blinding material which would be washed away by water scouring. Challenges in some areas include preventing the evolution of multiple footpaths following desire lines. In these locations providing a single well-defined footpath could reduce or eliminate the problem.

Costhorpe Plantation holds hidden heritage features such as the substantial Dry Lake embankment/dam from the park's 19th Century failed third lake. There is also a redundant railway line embankment surviving from when the Firbeck Colliery was in operation. This is now an elevated footpath.

Essential health and safety tree works around all footpaths must be carefully balanced with the need to promote the continued development of a mixed age stand, with a legacy of mature and even potentially veteran trees for future generations to admire.

Doncaster Road Plantation

This woodland area runs alongside the park boundary with the A60 Doncaster Road. This is a mixed woodland, comprising young and some early mature trees.

Trees and woodland around lakes/other woodland areas

Trees on the lake margins include Crack and other Willow species. Crack Willow presents management challenges owing to their tendency to shed boughs. This does not present problems on the lake island but requires proactive management close to footpaths. Other woodland areas include belts of planted Beech on the Cadet and Bandstand Field boundaries, with surrounding farmland and a larger area of woodland leading from the

overflow car park to the Church Street entrance and Dyscarr Wood SSSI.

The Lakes and Ponds

Both the Upper and Lower Lakes have considerable value to wildlife. This includes aquatic and marginal flora, aquatic invertebrates and a large number of both resident and visiting waterfowl. The Upper Lake is in an a more advanced stage of succession through accumulating sediment and has the more 'natural' appearance with far lower levels of public access.

The Lower Lake is the park's most recognisable feature, enjoyed by large numbers of visitors for its mainly level circular walk. The lake is in part managed for angling and has fishing points along both the East and West shores. In the past decade, much greater emphasis has been placed on balancing the needs of anglers with boosting the biodiversity value of the lake. The Parks and Open Spaces Team now work in partnership with the local anglers to improve the aquatic and marginal environment, restock the lake and control or prevent algal blooms. Much of this work is self-funded through ticket sales income.

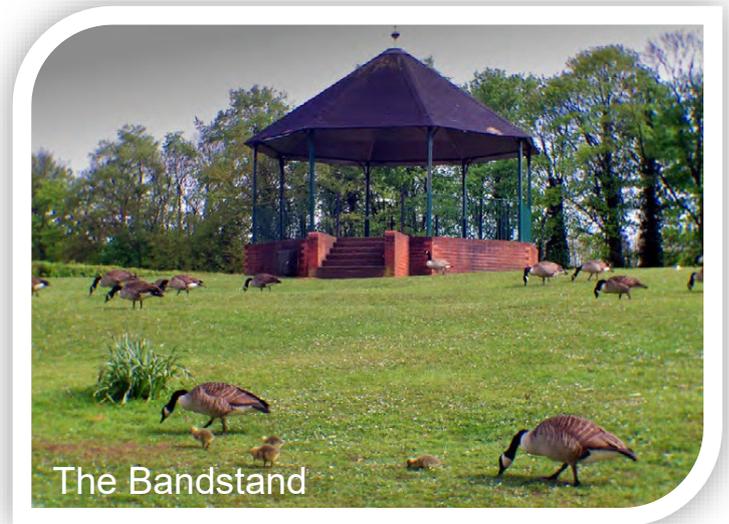
Main actions to achieve biodiversity aims include:

- Carry out enhancement planting/seeding of existing meadows with community volunteers.
- Improve deadwood habitats throughout park during essential tree works leaving large dimension timber in situ.
- Reintroduce traditional hedgerow maintenance to revitalise and secure longevity of important heritage hedges.
- Provide better footpath access from new housing development through Costhorpe Plantation, reduce or eliminate evolving footpaths in this and other areas as needed
- Produce representative botanical survey of site (broken down into representative locations in each LWS).
- Install further floating islands for waterfowl and marginal vegetation on Lower Lake
- Develop a 'prospectus' of academic volunteering opportunities for higher education providers to attract specialist volunteers.

Landscape

The landscape of Langold Country Park contains surviving elements of a prestigious designed landscape and important features from previous working uses of the landscape. The most obvious surviving features are the Upper and Lower Lakes, with fishing points as a continuity of use from the earliest development of the modern park. Many other landscape features are 'hidden heritage' and would only be recognised with interpretation.

The original designed landscape was ornamental and for the enjoyment of a privileged few, the park has evolved over the past 100 years to be enjoyed by everyone from local to all of Bassetlaw and beyond. A key part of this includes play. The landscape of the modern park includes play areas, the water splash park and skate park as part of its living landscape. The noise and bustle of children enjoying themselves in the play areas is an important added dimension throughout park development up to modern day.



The need for facilities that meet current standards and visitor expectations requires the park landscape to contain modern features within its landscape. This includes toilet facilities, catering concessions and up to date play facilities. Planned upgrades will feature within the park landscape. In addition to these features, the Lower Lake will have emergency throwline noticeboards installed as part of the evolving water safety measures; an initiative fully supported by Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue Services. This will be a more fit for purpose upgrade to the traditional lifebuoys, which are quickly stolen/vandalised, taking away an essential visitor safety feature.

Park landscape features

- Upper and Lower Lake as the most prominent designed landscape features.
- Fishing points around the Lower Lake actively in use by anglers and giving continuity of use for this aspect of the park's living landscape.
- Play areas and equipment in use by children/families within a living landscape.
- 1940's/50's bandstand restored in 2012 used as a performance area in its more formal setting.
- Pontoons, piers etc. linked to former use of lake for boating.
- 10 metre high Dry Lake embankment in Costhorpe Plantation, currently hidden heritage.
- Railway embankment in Costhorpe Plantation as hidden heritage from Firbeck Colliery.
- Ridge and Furrow field system remains and traditional hedgerows in Cadet and Bandstand Field from former working landscape.

Main actions to Improve Landscape Values

Many actions to improve landscape value overlap with those for biodiversity and heritage but work together within an overall holistic approach.

- Continue mowing regime in short mown amenity grassland within Bandstand Field that meets visitor expectations of traditional formal 'well kept' feel around the Bandstand. This also helps in making the relict ridge and furrow more visible.
- Install picnic tables (including wheelchair friendly) within Bandstand Field to better use and identify the Bandstand as an anchor point within the park.
- Develop interpretation for Cadet and Bandstand Field areas to reveal hidden heritage and explain management used. Initially online resources with option for future physical signage.
- Continue close partnership working with angling club to secure continuity of fishing as a visible feature within the landscape and heritage of the park.

Built Heritage

Surviving obviously 'built heritage' features are limited within the park. The main ones are the Stone Boathouse in the Southwest corner of the Lower Lake and Borehole Well on the lake's Eastern shore.

Many built features within the heritage landscape have

disappeared or have been rebuilt; because of the need for them to safely meet important functions to modern standards.



The weir between the Upper and Lower Lakes which has been rebuilt sympathetically in the 1980's to provide safe access for the lakeside circular walk. The main dam of the Lower Lake and sluice have also been substantially rebuilt/strengthened in the 1970's to ensure the lakes meet the requirements of the 1975 Reservoirs Act. This followed a number of dam failures and leakages earlier in the 20th Century.

The distinction between built heritage and landscape becomes blurred where built elements of the park landscape with modern replacements may still be considered 'built heritage'. With this in mind, the main built heritage elements of the park as follows:

- **The Boathouse:** constructed in dressed stone as a surviving feature from the early 19th Century designed landscape.
- **The Weir:** built as a functional replacement for the original rustic stone weir.
- **The Borehole Well on the Eastern shore of the Lower Lake:** constructed to make a feature of the water continuously flowing from a borehole drilled to find coal for the Firbeck Colliery.
- **1970's Lower Lake Dam and Sluice:** constructed from reinforced concrete and steel piling to replace or strengthen the original dam/sluice.

The very high capital cost of restorations and developing the park's heritage, justifies turning this into a much wider heritage regeneration project with far reaching community development and social inclusion outcomes. The Masterplan suggests beginning with a limited number of smaller, easier to fund pilot projects, then ultimately, a possible major

project, supported by a funder such as the Big Lottery Heritage Fund.

Aims to Secure Funding to Improve, Restore and Develop Built Heritage

- Monitor for practical duty of care maintenance to prevent further deterioration.
- Identify priorities based on condition survey results.
- Develop funding bids to follow on from completed park user community consultation which shows the strong support funders expect to see.
- Engage potential partners; park users and non-user community, voluntary and statutory agencies as participants or supporting agencies.
- Identify biodiversity and heritage pilot projects to deliver prior to developing a major funding bid.

Pilot Project Suggestions

As pilot projects are chosen on the basis of achievability within a short timescale, the most suitable built/other heritage project are as follows:

- Restore Borehole Well to a working condition with an interpretation plaque explaining the park's development and evolution, alongside Firbeck Colliery to its present form.
- Reintroduce traditional management for prominent hedges within the heritage landscape, with direct community involvement/action days.

Main actions to secure Funding to Improve, Restore and Develop Built Heritage

- Monitor and enact as required any small-scale interim maintenance required to prevent further deterioration, including damage to Bandstand.
- Cost initial pilot project ideas and apply for funding.
- Reference Masterplan Heritage Action Plan to identify further possible development options for built heritage.

- Prepare expression of interest, including consultation results and liaise with potential major funder for bid preparation.

Other Funding Sources and innovation

The Masterplan clearly identifies the need to seek large scale heritage funding. The need for an interim project to strengthen a funding bid should include pilot projects using other sources of funding. Because of the long-time scale required in developing a major heritage funding bid and securing the funding, other sources for smaller, easier to secure pots will be explored. This will enable the delivery of innovative pilot projects, to secure evidence of demand, beneficial outcomes for participants and the true potential for a much wider long-term project. This approach will also achieve quick wins in terms of heritage at Langold Country Park in the intervening period.

Public involvement could include: a design competition for public art features, creating interpretation ideas and general involvement in setting priorities.

Some elements of working up ideas for potential developments would require creating partnerships with experts to work on a non-profit basis. Where very strong social outcomes are achievable in delivery, these partnerships fit within and become attractive for receiving support from business, academic institutions and others, achieving Corporate Social Responsibility outcomes.

Restoration and Development Ideas within Master Plan for major heritage funding bid

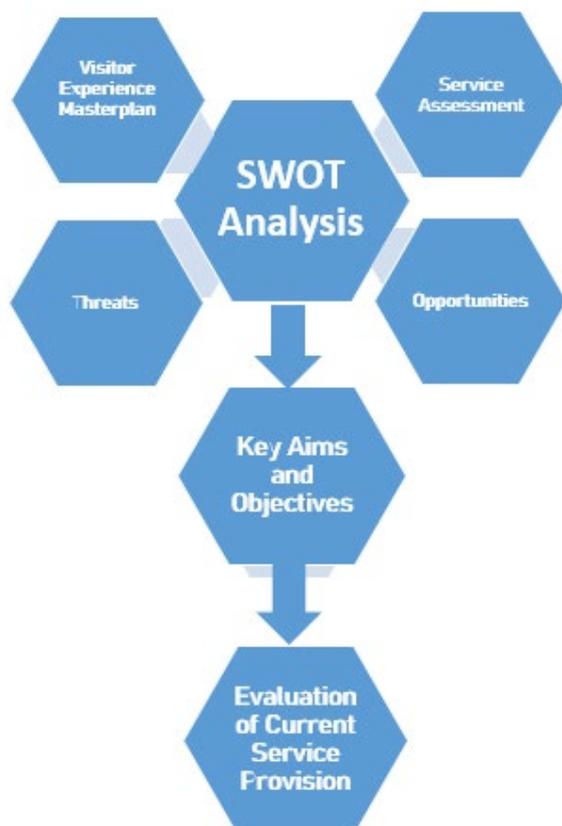
- Commission condition surveys with costing to restore built heritage features.
- Restore Borehole Well to fully functioning condition with interpretation plaque as possible pilot project.
- Create Heritage Trail for corner-to-corner interest in the park with public art features.

- Develop park-wide interpretation with a mix of physical panels, QR code plaques and online resources. Reveal hidden heritage in the landscape throughout the park.
- Restore dressed stone Boathouse including original stone steps

SWOT Analysis

Following a detailed assessment of the maintenance and management of Langold Country Park and a review of current practices in respect of community engagement, the identified objectives can be evaluated through a SWOT analysis to establish a way forward.

- ‘S’ Strengths
- ‘W’ Weaknesses
- ‘O’ Opportunities
- ‘T’ Threats



Through its application, this process will establish the following:

- Current and future working practices in respect of maintenance operations.
- Current and future management practices in respect of the site’s role as a community asset.
- Current and future opportunities to develop the site and improve services.
- Current aims and aspirations from Langold Country Park Masterplan 2022.

SWOT Analysis – A Welcoming Place

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular and well-known designation park. • Accessible to all, young and old, individuals and groups. • On-site parking provision (free parking). • Popular Café and kiosk catering facilities. • Children’s play area including popular water play. • Skate park area. • Available and accessible fishing of the lake includes for match bookings. • Attractive lake and woodlands walks i.e. topography of the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated welcome information boards. • Lack of interpretation for visitors. • Online access information for some disabled visitors is not specific enough for pre-planning visits. • Some issues of anti-social behaviour. • Main vehicular access into park via Church Street through residential area. • Traffic and parking congestion during peak times. • Unattractive entrances into park. • No clearly defined main entrance into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install additional directional and interpretive information signs inside and outside the park. • Consider other options on managing on-site parking i.e. charging reinvesting revenue within the park. • Provide a Changing Places WC as an accessible facility for visitors with higher levels of need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism, environmental crim. • A reduction of staff skill levels (in line with national trends). • Reduced maintenance standards, resulting from budget savings. • Cuts to funding impacts on visitor experience.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet provision (open all year round). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> park leading to visitor confusion. 		

SWOT Analysis – Healthy, Safe and Secure

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All play equipment and safer surfacing compliant with European safety standards. Key risk assessment procedures in place. Regular tree inspections and maintenance carried out by trained staff. Staff fully trained in respect of water play safety and hygiene routines. CCTV in operation with live monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site not staffed at all times (e.g. weekends during winter months). No Park Ranger or Development Worker for the site. Theft/vandalism of water safety equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise more health-orientated activities and events. Continue to explore funding opportunities for a Development Worker to engage with park users and visitors and develop volunteering programme. Engage the public via the implementation of the Council's Customer and Community Engagement Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site not staffed at all times (e.g. weekends during winter months). No Park Ranger or Development Worker for the site. Theft/vandalism of water safety equipment.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<p>linked through to the Council's Town Centre CCTV control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Park Watch' scheme providing all year-round response call out. • Night fishing provides added presence on site. • Water safety emergency throwline equipment with code access noticeboard provided at lake as alternatives to traditional provision. 			

SWOT Analysis – Well-Maintained and Clean

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance operations carried out to a high standard. • Litter collections carried out on a regular basis. • Implementation of Dog Control Orders. • Dedicated revenue budgets. • Well trained, motivated and experienced staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses not always on the same day unless safety implications arise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional ad hoc help from local groups and volunteers. • Encourage park users to report damage and littering. • Encourage park visitors to take litter away with them. • Educate children and young people to respect the park through established links with local schools and community workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future cuts in revenue budgets resulting in reduced maintenance standards. • Lack of capacity within the workforce. • Limited resources.

SWOT Analysis – Environmental Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recycling of all green waste arising from site based operations. • Regular maintenance and replacement programme for plant and machinery including new electric powered vehicles. • No herbicides or pesticides used. • Use of barley straw for algae control on lake; • The use of recycled materials in furnishings/fishing platforms. • Bat and bird boxes installed around the park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited recycling facilities on site. • Lack of community engagement in respect of onsite environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the huge educational and interpretive possibilities in respect of the environment. • Potential to engage the community on 'green' projects. • Opportunities to formally record the park's role for the District in addressing climate change, carbon capture etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse of the fabric of the park. • Destruction of wildlife habitats through ignorance and vandalism. • Lack of dedicated officer time in this specialised service area.

SWOT Analysis – Biodiversity, landscape and heritage

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich heritage and diverse history of land ownership dating back to 1700's. • Established heritage links to the former colliery and local community. • The Country park was designated a Local Nature Reserve status in 2010. • Park immediately next to Dyscarr Wood SSSI site • Creation of wildflower meadows under previous NWT Blue Butterfly Scheme with ongoing management to maintain those areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of on-site interpretive information. • Local and District importance of the park for biodiversity, landscape and heritage not fully appreciated. • Heritage remains 'hidden'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of key landscape heritage features. • Work with park users and visitors to develop opportunities to further enrich habitats throughout the park to support native flora and fauna. • Develop partnerships with Higher Education providers to recruit academic volunteers for biodiversity recording etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism. • Reduced resources. • Loss of commitment.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing natural areas providing rich wildlife habitats. Bird and bat nesting boxes installed. 			

SWOT Analysis – Community Involvement

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation and community involvement/input lead to the approved Masterplan 2022 setting out the future management and development of the park. Park accessible to all of the community groups and organisations. Established community events and activities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No regular input from park users/visitors. No dedicated park volunteer user group. Links to groups or organisations that may use the park on a regular or ad-hoc basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of educational walks, talks and projects in partnership with others. Establish a volunteer group, to focus on new themes and initiatives. Create better links with local communities through working with the local parish councils to improve and develop opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited officer time and direct communication.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong links to the community. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership working with other organisations to deliver some services e.g. creation of new habitats. 	

SWOT Analysis – Marketing and Communication

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site is very well known locally and beyond district boundaries. • Local marketing of specific activities carried out in-house or by event organisers. • Use of strong social media channels to promote events and activities. • Strong links with the Council's Communications Team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information leaflet specifically for the park. • Limited data on visitor numbers and characteristics of visitors. • Updating the park's webpage on regular basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve links with community groups to target funding opportunities. • Collection of visitor data to identify annual visitor numbers and motivations for visiting. • Enhance the marketing offer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited financial resources. • Withdrawal of corporate support.

SWOT Analysis – Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular input from an experienced, motivated management team; • Good standards of grounds maintenance specified and monitored; • Strong and dedicated team following management plans and pursuing funding opportunities; • Partnership working; • Horticultural Apprenticeship Scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving the aims within the timescales (due to external factors); • Limited community input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop regular school and other group use of the site. • Establish on-site staffing rotas. • Adjust maintenance to support the planned improvements to the landscape and facilities. • To promote and market the site through the Council’s Communication Team. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuts in revenue budget affecting management staffing. • Decreased number of dedicated and experienced staff (following national trends with decline seen in the industry). • Change in the political will and priorities.

Environmental Performance Assessment

Grounds Maintenance

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
Grass Mowing (low amenity areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out once a week during growing season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass kept short to reduce invasion of weeds. No weed killer or fertilisers are used. Clippings/arising from mowing operations left on areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas where frequency of mowing can be reduced i.e. areas around hedgerows/woodland margins with creation of wildflower margins on perimeters. Carry out enhancement planting using native plug plants/seeding into those areas to increase biodiversity and interest.
Grass Mowing (Wildflower meadows and margins)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By flail mower annually in September. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To introduce annual collection of arisings to reduce nutrient levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling of all arisings through green waste off site.

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of arisings carried out bi-annually through use of external contractor. 	<p>and promote species diversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider sowing Yellow Rattle in some areas to reduce vigour of grasses.
Strimming works around trees, bins and obstructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out as and when necessary during growing season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative to weed killer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure bins and obstructions are located off grassed areas wherever possible or provide a concrete pad beneath.
Hedge cutting (low amenity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out once a year using tractor and side arm flail cutter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain boundary and heritage value hedges to provide an attractive and effective barrier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish uncut margin, 2 metres wide against hedgerows to provide wildlife refuge - cut every 3 years at end of February to prevent scrub development.
Use of pesticides and herbicides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbicide use is a 'last resort' option after consideration of more appropriate and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the risk and environmental impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of manual traps and encourage natural

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
	<p>alternative methods of weed control such as cutting and manual weeding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides are only used subject to stringent control measures i.e. vermin or as recommended by Natural England/Wildlife Trusts. • Apply mulches around plants to suppress weed growth. • Use of nematodes for the control of chafer grub pests within high amenity lawn areas (where necessary). • Use of jet washing to clean algae from sensitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of control droplet applicators for targeted use. 	<p>predators to manage invasive pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of natural organic products/treatments.

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
	<p>areas such as children's play areas.</p>		
Tree works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All arisings to be chipped and left on site, where appropriate and practicable. Where possible large timber to be left on ground. • Woodchip to be used on main informal pathways to prevent development of new desire lines causing disturbance of flora. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce waste/ transportation. • To provide habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other options for use of surplus arisings and timber.

Landscape Works (Hard & Soft)

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
Tree planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose tree species appropriate to location and setting. • Wherever possible all tree planting will use bare-rooted field grown nursery stock . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhances environment and provides habitat for wildlife. • Provides shade, shelter and educational resource . • Reduces effects of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an information tree trail walk leaflet.
Landscaping, enhancement plug planting and tree planting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use mulch mats and mulching materials (from own recycled wood chippings) in tree planting schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce or eliminate the need for herbicides or weed control through powered machinery. • Good water holding capacity and drought resistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use woodchip generated on site to reduce imported materials.

Machinery & Equipment

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the use and impact of vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce pollution/CO2 emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servicing intervals/hours of use between servicing is strictly adhered to for extended machinery life and reduction of emissions. • Maintain/replace catalytic converters/particulate traps in line with the manufacturers recommendations. • When purchasing or leasing new vehicles consider fuel efficiency. • Consider alternative technologies e.g. vehicles able to run on compressed natural gas, bio diesel, liquid petroleum gas and electric.

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
Mowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency in day to day operational works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowers replaced every 5 years to ensure reliability and thus, reduce pollution/C02 emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servicing intervals/hours of use between servicing is strictly adhered to for extended machinery life and reduction of emissions. • Maintain/replace catalytic converters/particulate traps in line with the manufacturer's recommendations.
Handheld machines i.e. strimmers, blowers, hedgecutters etc.,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve efficiency in day to day operational works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce operational costs. • Machines replaced every 3 years to ensure reliability and thus, reduce pollution/C02 emissions. 	

Miscellaneous

Service Area	Operational Activities	Aims and Objectives	Options and Opportunities
Use of detergents/cleaning products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in grounds maintenance compound. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply COSHH assessment before buying new products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase products that are biodegradable where possible try to ensure they are 100% biodegradable. • Purchase phosphate free detergents. • Purchase HCFC/CFC free aerosols. • Avoid aerosols – use pump action recycled plastic containers.
Energy consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce CO2 emissions in buildings through more energy efficient heating and lighting systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emissions and costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider more energy efficient applicants and applications i.e. LED lighting.

Miscellaneous

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the options of generating on site electricity i.e. solar, wind. • Source greener energy suppliers. • Consider options for re-using rainwater/grey water recycling systems.
Recycling (bins)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of recycling bins next to on-site catering/kiosk facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling of paper, plastics and cans. • Re-use of existing resources. • Reduce impact on the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage visitors to segregate waste arising from their visits into the recycling bins or take home for recycling.
Furniture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use recycled plastic timber substitutes where possible. Including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support sustainable market for recycled products. 	

Miscellaneous

	benches, fencing, signs and posts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low maintenance and extended lifetime of product. 	
Composting – green waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of green waste skips for off-site composting i.e. grass clippings, shrub prunings etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve recycling and reduce costs of waste sent to landfill. • Reduce impact on the environment. • 100% of green waste is recycled. • On average 67% of <u>all</u> skip waste produced by the parks service is composted annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider further options for on-site recycling of materials.
Dog fouling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of dog bins next to entrances. Enforcement action, including high profile days and well publicised prosecutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better environment, encourages greater use of green spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide dog bags available for use. • Encourage reporting of offenders.

Miscellaneous

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs are banned from within enclosed children's play areas as part of the Council's Public Spaces Protection (Dog Control) Order 2021. 		
Provision of wildlife boxes (bat, bird and insect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide boxes in suitable locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases and retains a greater diversity of wildlife – reduce numbers of plant pests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage local schools/friends group in monitoring of the boxes.
Peat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peat free compost used. • Suppliers of plug plants etc. must supply stock raised in peat free compost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents destruction of low land peat bogs and their wildlife. • Use of peat-free compost provides a commercial end-use for green waste, keeping it out of landfill sites and reducing environmental impacts. 	
Painting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use lead free, low Volatile Organic Compound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose water based or paints based on plant

Miscellaneous

	<p>(VOC) water-based paints, without harmful solvents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use high quality paints needing less frequent painting. • Dispose of paint tins, containers and brushes appropriately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid contamination. 	<p>oils such as linseed oil with minimal environmental hazards identified in COSHH sheets.</p>
<p>Timber</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select timber from sustainable sources, such as FSC products or equivalent. • Use durable preserved timber that conforms to BS 8417 code of practice and will not soil hands or clothing and is harmless to human, animals and plant life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not buy products made from tropical hardwood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider buying reclaimed timber and products from reclaimed timber merchants i.e. used railway sleepers. • Use timber from native sustainable certified sources in Europe.

Miscellaneous

Plastics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use biodegradable alternatives to plastics (tree guards etc.).• Use recycled plastic products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce impact on the environment.• Reduce costs of waste sent to landfill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Re-use or recycle plastics.• Request pot-less tray systems from growers for the annual bedding plant supplies.
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Marketing & Communication



The Parks and Open Spaces Management Team continue to follow its outline Marketing Plan. By maintaining strong links with the local community, through regular consultation and public involvement, the park provides a valuable venue and facility for a diverse variety of events and activities throughout the year.

The Plan was produced to formulate a strategic approach towards the marketing of Langold Country Park. Its main aims are:

- To secure return visits from existing users and encourage new visitors to the park.
- To encourage visitors to stay longer when they visit.
- To actively encourage all sectors of the community to play a positive role in the use and development of the park.
- To encourage the use of Langold Country Park based on equal opportunity principles.

The Parks and Open Spaces Management Team have further developed and formally adopted this approach to facilitate its application to other key green space sites under their jurisdiction

The Council's Communication Team work closely with local and regional press to successfully raise Langold Country Park's profile and promote its value as a destination site for both local and Bassetlaw-wide communities. Social media marketing also provides an extremely useful way of them engaging with visitors, the local community and encourage footfall to the park.

There are multiple information boards placed around the entrances to the park which display current events and activities.



Improvements to the Council's website have led to a more user-friendly platform for mobile devices and has a strong emphasis on self-service. Visitors to the site can submit general enquiries relating to its services, report incidents and book events and activities in the Council's parks and open spaces.

Understanding the needs of visitors

All opportunities to obtain customer feedback are embraced and continue to fundamentally identify:

- What the public like about Langold Country Park.
- What the public dislike about Langold Country Park.
- Priorities for developing the park.
- What would encourage the public to make better use of Langold Country Park.

Consultation continues to be undertaken at a number of community events staged in the park. As well as delivering feedback on the particular event, it also provides a profile from park users based on age, gender, where they live and to some extent their economic profile.

In addition, further consultation exercises will be undertaken by a combination of the following:

- Random user surveys throughout the year.

- On-line surveys using the Bassetlaw District Council and the Parks and Open Spaces websites.
- Collecting feedback on specific proposals (e.g. heritage interpretation designs) at organised public meetings and drop-in sessions.

Aim One - To encourage existing users and new visitors to Langold Country Park

Two key actions have been identified to assist with the delivery of this particular aim.

- (1) Raise the profile of Langold Country Park by:
 - Developing Langold Country Park’s website.
 - Continuing to use Bassetlaw District Council’s social media channels to engage with existing and new visitors. This will include partnership working.
 - Continuing to produce information items for park noticeboards.
 - Utilising the quality images submitted from park users.
 - Encouraging local media to attend events in Langold Country Park.
 - Establish a volunteer work programme and calendar of activities.
 - Creation of a Development Worker role to deliver specific initiatives and projects.
- (2) To better inform users and potential users about Langold Country Park by:



- Working with other local groups to inform members about the park and its activities for Bassetlaw, e.g. voluntary services, local community groups, health and wellbeing charities, schools and young people’s services.

- Working actively with other agencies such as the Police and the Council's Anti-Social Behaviour Unit to address any specific problems if and when they arise, e.g. vandalism and abuse.
- By continuing to prepare press releases to publicise achievements, activities and events in Langold Country Park.
- By continuing to build on the positive publicity achieved through press coverage of park based activities and the installation and opening of new facilities.
- Continuing to use Bassetlaw District Council's social media channels to promote events and activities and the Council's future plans for Langold Country Park. This will include partnership working.

Aim Two - To encourage visitors to stay longer in their visit

Five key actions will have a collective role to play in helping to achieve this aim:

1. By staging a programme of events and activities in Langold Country Park. The Parks and Open Spaces Management Team have developed this initiative in recent years and now lead on the administration and management of a number of community events. They also act as an agent in approving and supporting other agencies to stage their own events, a practice which is actively encouraged.
2. By developing the work undertaken by schools to promote the park as an educational asset.
3. By continuing to work with the Council's Active Communities Team to promote Langold Country Park as an accessible green space for sporting activities and games.
4. By working with hospitals and care organisations to help establish Langold Country Park as a venue to contribute towards public health and wellbeing.
5. By promoting an overall positive image for the park by combining and managing all of the aforementioned actions.

Aim Three - To actively encourage all sectors of the community to play a positive role in the use and development of Langold Country Park

The key actions for the successful delivery of this aim will be achieved as follows:

- By establishing and supporting an active conservation volunteering group, encouraging the widest possible representation from the local and wider community.
- By running consultation sessions to seek public views in future stages of funded park improvements (consultation for the 2022 Masterplan showed resounding support for proposed projects).
- By developing social media sites to encourage a greater input for children and young people who have historically been difficult to involve with the park and its development.
- By contacting local schools, community organisations, voluntary groups, government agencies and the Bassetlaw Council for Voluntary Services to make them aware of Langold Country Park as a high-profile venue for staging events and educational activities.

Aim Four - To encourage the use of Langold Country Park based on equal opportunity principles

In order to achieve this aim, it will be essential for the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team to offer opportunities and stage events which reflect and represent the social, economic and cultural profile of the community.

The consultation exercises previously outlined will help establish needs to address and therefore how best these equal opportunities could be delivered.

Community Events

Over recent years the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team have organised and staged a number of community events in Langold Country Park.

These highly successful activities have supplemented those run by other organisations and groups:

Bassetlaw District Council remain committed to promoting Langold Country Park as a valuable venue for community events and will therefore:



- Continue to support and promote establishment of annual events.
- Support and assist newcomers in establishing and developing regular events and activities.
- Stage successful District Council led events and activities aimed at raising public awareness of the park's value.

The Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will use its new Marketing Strategy to advertise Langold Country Park as a 'Green Arena' for educational establishments, community organisations and local businesses to stage events and showcase their services and skills.

Community Involvement

As part of a public engagement process, the District Council has contacted local schools and a number of community organisations to make them aware of the Park as a high-profile venue for staging events, activities and educational assignments. Ongoing engagement with local groups and organisations including those listed below will continue.

Schools:

- Langold Dyscarr Community School
- Ramsden Primary and Nursery School Carlton

- Kingston Park Academy Carlton

Nurseries:

- Langold Nursery
- Lime Tree Nursery Carlton in Lindrick

Community Groups and Clubs:

- Carlton Youth Centre
- Smiley Milers Walking Group
- SK58 Bird Watching Group

Councils:

- Hodsock Parish Council
- Carlton Parish Council Nottinghamshire County Council

Churches:

- St Luke's Langold
- Christian Community Church Langold
- St John's Carlton in Lindrick

Organisations / Partnerships:

- Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust
- Natural England
- Nottinghamshire Fire and Rescue
- Nottinghamshire Water Safety Partnership
- Safety Advisory Group
- Community Safety Group
- British Disabled Angling Association
- Dogs Trust

Evaluation of Events

Events and activities held at Langold Country Park are evaluated around the following five key areas:



1. Pre-event social engagement.
2. Actual day attendance.
3. Attendee satisfaction.
4. Press and media coverage.
5. Post-event brief.

Pre-event social engagement

Through the Council's PR Team using social media channels to drive attendance, hype and

engagement to the event. Levels of interaction are monitored for tweets, likes, shares and comments in addition to audience demographics and clicks per post. Anticipated attendance figures are then generated.

Actual day attendance

Achieved through on-site engagement and interaction with attendees, conversation platforms, social media mentions and questionnaires.

By estimating actual attendance as well as audience profile and type.

Through feedback from event participants on public interaction and trade levels.

Attendee satisfaction

Attained through surveys, verbal conversation, social media and data acquired.

Press and media coverage

Level of coverage and presence in local press and media post-event.

Measuring positive and negative feedback.

Post Event Brief

Through event de-briefing sessions to evaluate success and improve future planning, setup and delivery.

Bassetlaw's Safety Advisory Group

In 2015 Bassetlaw joined the Nottinghamshire Safety Advisory Group. The Group ensures that all events delivered on Council-owned sites are well organised, safely delivered and in accordance with legal responsibilities as landowners. By working in partnership with the group all agencies (i.e. Police, EMAS, Fire Service and Nottinghamshire County Council) are aware of public events taking place in the local area.

The groups aim to:

- Ensure the highest attainable standard of public safety at events in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.
- Encourage a culture of event safety and promote good practice in safety and welfare planning for events.
- Provide a multi-agency forum for the coordination of advice to event organisers.
- Provide professional advice on the suitability of event management plans and associated documents provided by the event organiser.

As part of this process, the Parks Management Team have produced its own well-structured Event Management Plans and also offer advice and support to others planning to hold events within its open spaces, to encourage public involvement and participation.



The Dogs Trust – Walking Routes

Working in partnership with the Dogs Trust, three varying routes are designated around the park. The routes are mapped and colour-coded markers identify distances of short, medium and long. There is also a high provision of bins along the routes for dog waste.

Welcome to Langold Country Park, home to a Dogs Trust Walking Route!



Walking your dog is an important part of being a responsible dog owner. Not only is it a wonderful chance to spend some quality time with your dog, it's also a great way of getting some well needed fresh air and exercise for both dog and owner! That's why Dogs Trust and Bassetlaw District Council have created these fun and adventurous trails. Along the walk you will find a number of colourful route markers to point you in the right direction and plenty of bins to dispose of dog waste in.

Walking Routes:

- Green route (short)
- Orange route (medium)
- Purple route (long)

Be sure to take lots of pictures of you and your pup on the walk and upload them to social media using the hashtag #DogsTrustWalks

[@DogsTrust](#)
[@DogsTrust](#)
[/DogsTrust](#)
www.dogstrust.org.uk





Section 3 - Delivery and Implementation

- Aims and Objectives
- Action Plans
- Financial Resources
- Staffing Resources
- Operational Maintenance
- Fishery Management

Aims and Objectives

The future direction and development of Langold Country Park has been set out through the Masterplan 2022, which was produced after extensive consultation was undertaken with its users, visitors and residents throughout the summer of 2021. Wider consultation included Members, local Parish Councils, stakeholders, organisations and groups with an interest in the park.

The focus of the improvements over the next 10 year period (2022–2032) will be on built heritage and conservation to bring it to the same level of prominence as seen with the past developments on the infrastructure and new play/recreation facilities within the park.

The works as identified through the assessment and analysis process have been formatted into actions plans.

All development works will be delivered in line with the Green Flag judging criteria as follows:

- Aim One – Creating a welcoming place
- Aim Two – Ensure that the park is healthy, safe and secure
- Aim Three – Ensure that the park facilities are well maintained and clean
- Aim Four – Ensure environmental management of resources
- Aim Five – Ensure management of biodiversity, landscape and heritage
- Aim Six – Encourage and sustain community involvement
- Aim Seven – Ensure effective marketing and communications

- Aim Eight – Ensure future viability of the park through effective management.

Action Plans

The action plan relates to the identified works associated with all location specific and general management priorities throughout the park. These key actions are seen as being achievable and deliverable within the stated timescale, where the necessary funding resources can be secured.

It is also important to take into account the aspirations and visions detailed separately in the 2022 Langold Country Park Masterplan. These are given within the narrative in the following Masterplan sections and the summary Action Plan.

Reference:

- 3: Heritage
- 4: Community Engagement and Education
- 6: Access and Connectivity
- 7: Ecology
- 11: Masterplan Summary and Action Plan

The intention will be to continue to regularly review these aspirations and visions with the aim to bring them into the Management Plan as appropriate.

Key Actions - Proposed/recommended improvement works across the character areas identified through service assessment and public consultation.

Indicative Costs – Estimated costs related to funding the improvement:

- M - Minimal
- £ - <£5,000
- ££ - £5,001-£25,000
- £££ - £25,001-£50,000
- ££££ - £50,001-£100,000
- £££££ - £100,001>

Timescale:

- I - Immediate (up to 3 years)
- M - Medium (between 3-6 years)

- LT - Long-Term (over 7 years)

Staffing Resource:

- L – Low
- M – Medium
- H – High

Potential Sources of Funding:

- HLF - Heritage Lottery Funding
- RC - Reaching Communities
- BDC - Capital Resources
- CIL - Community Infrastructure Levy
- S106 - New housing developments
- Other – Grants / Funding Opportunities / Initiatives
- Revenue - Maintenance budgets
- Income - Self financing

Biodiversity Key Actions	Indicative Cost	Timescale	Staff Resource	Funding Source
Integrate all biodiversity actions with landscape and heritage outcomes wherever possible	£	I	L	Revenue
Monitor existing wildflower habitats/marginal areas for problem species (Docks, Thistles, and Ragwort etc.) and remove by hand or spot spraying. Convert further short mown grass areas to wildflower habitat where possible to include hedge and field margins.	££	I	L	Revenue
Maintain open conditions (similar to a woodland ride) on/adjacent to main footpath through Costhorpe Plantation to favour	£	I	M	Revenue
Carry out enhancement planting/seeding of existing meadows with community volunteers.	£	I	M	Revenue/Other
Maintain open conditions (similar to a woodland ride) on/adjacent to main footpath through Costhorpe Plantation to favour Woodland wildflowers	££	M	H	Revenue/Other
Improve deadwood habitats throughout park during essential tree works leaving large dimension timber in situ	£	I	M	Revenue
Reintroduce traditional hedgerow maintenance to revitalise and secure longevity of important heritage hedges	££	M	L	RC/HFL/Other
Provide better footpath access from new housing development through Costhorpe Plantation,	£££	M	M	S106/CIL

Biodiversity Key Actions	Indicative Cost	Timescale	Staff Resource	Funding Source
reduce or eliminate evolving footpaths in this and other areas as needed				
Produce representative botanical survey of site (broken down into representative locations in each LWS).	££	I-M	L	RC/Other
Install further floating island for waterfowl on Lower Lake	££	I-M	L	Other
Further planting of marginal vegetation on Lower Lake	££	M	L	RC/Other
Develop a 'prospectus' of academic volunteering opportunities for higher education providers to attract specialist volunteers	£	I-M	L	Revenue/Other
Develop a management regime to prevent further succession in the upper lake. Propose as 'independent study' theme for academic volunteers from higher education establishment to create a plan	£	I-M	L	Revenue/Other
Develop funding bid for 5 year conservation volunteering project using feedback from Expression of Interest submitted in late 2022	£ (££££ bid in value)	I	L	Revenue/RC/Other

Improve Landscape Value Key Actions	Indicative Cost	Timescale	Staff Resource	Funding Source
Continue mowing regime in short mown amenity grassland within Bandstand Field that meets visitor expectations of traditional formal 'well kept' feel around the Bandstand. This also helps in making the relict ridge and furrow more visible	Minimal	Ongoing	L	Revenue
Install picnic tables (including wheelchair friendly) within Bandstand Field to better use and identify the Bandstand as an anchor point within the park.	££	I-M	L	S106/CIL/Other
Continue amenity grassland mowing regime in Cadet Field up to Meadow with mown path through. This demonstrates 'intentionality' in management of the meadow and also helps reveal relict ridge and furrow	Action taken to reduce all close mowing across the Cadet Field in 2023			Revenue
Develop interpretation for Cadet and Bandstand Field areas to reveal hidden heritage and explain management used. Initially online resources with option for future physical signage	£	I	L	BDC/Other
Continue close partnership working with angling club to secure continuity of fishing as a visible feature within the landscape and heritage of the park	£	Ongoing	L	Revenue/Other
Restocking of lake with native fish species such as bream	Ongoing in close partnership with Embryo Fishing			Income

Heritage Actions	Indicative Cost	Timescale	Staff Resource	Funding Source
Monitor and enact as required any small-scale interim maintenance required to prevent further deterioration including damage to Bandstand	££	I	L	Revenue/Other
Commission condition survey of built heritage features (Boat House and Borehole Well)	££	M	L	Other
Cost initial pilot project ideas and apply for funding	£	M	L	Other
Reference Masterplan Heritage Action Plan to identify further possible development options for built heritage	£	M	L	Revenue
Update and refine existing online history and heritage information prior to developing on site interpretation linked to funding bid/s	£	I	L	Revenue/Other
Design short, low-cost pilot projects to assess feasibility and produce evidence for funding	££	M	M	Other
Design and implement further consultation to keep Master Plan consultation up to date for a future heritage bid	£	M	L	Revenue
Evaluate pilot project results as evidence for funding	£	M	L	Revenue
Prepare Expression of Interest including consultation results and liaise with potential major heritage funder for bid preparation	£	I	L	Revenue/Other
Develop funding bid for major heritage project using feedback from Expression of Interest	£ (£££££ bid value)	M-L	L	Revenue/Other/ HLF

Infrastructure/Facilities Improvements	Indicative Cost	Timescale	Staff Resource	Funding Source
Replace converted shipping container catering concession with new, modular 'catering pod' to meet visitor expectations	Scheme due for completion Spring 2024			BDC/Other
Install Changing Places WC facility to meet toilet access requirements for visitors with higher levels of need	Scheme due for completion Spring 2024			BDC/Other
Upgrade reinforced grass overflow parking area to allow all-year-round use	£££	M	L	BDC/Other
Install emergency throw line noticeboards with code access as Lower Lake safety feature	Action completed in April 2023			Revenue

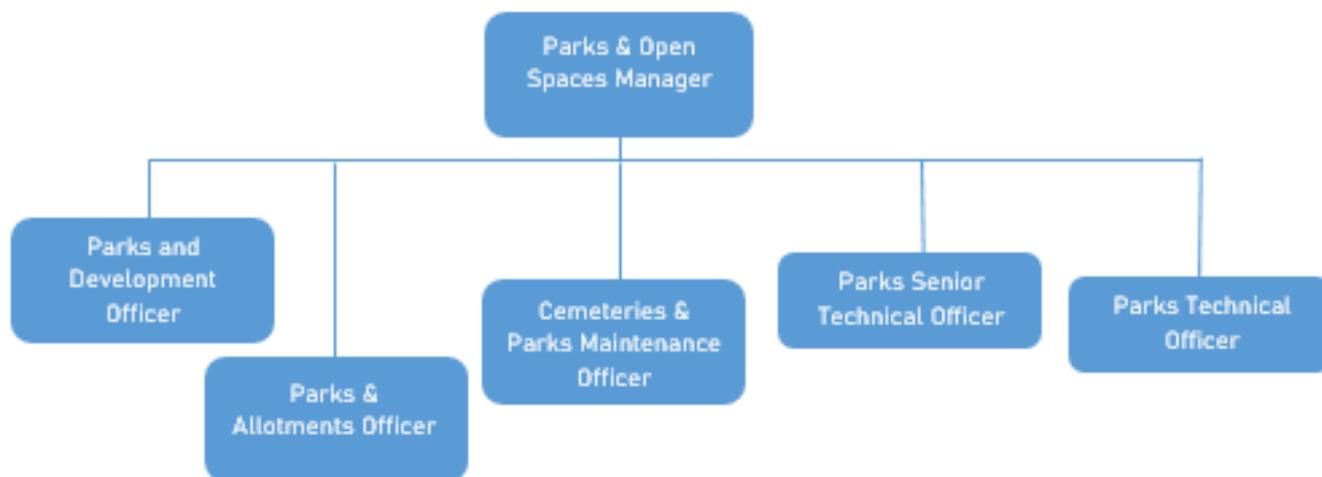
Financial Resources

Set out below is the annual maintenance budget associated with Langold Country Park.

		Annual Cost
Grassland Management	Amenity Areas	4,200.00
	Wildflower Meadows	2,250.00
Hedgerow Management	Amenity Areas	159.70
Play Areas and Skate Park Management	Inspections	3,092.40
	Maintenance/repairs	5,497.80
Waste & Litter Management	Collection/Disposal	9,765.99
Security & Park CCTV System	Park Watch Patrols/CCTV	1,047.20
Pool Management	Maintenance/Service Costs	19,806.24
	Repairs	4,700.00
Tree Management	Inspections	2,200.00
	Maintenance	22,173.36
Building Management	Maintenance/repairs	3,828.10
	Repairs	2,310.60
Building Management	Inspections	2,963.85
	Maintenance/Repairs	2,351.67
Total		86,366.91

Staffing Resources

Structure



The above structure chart relates to Bassetlaw District Council’s overall Parks and Open Spaces Management that covers Langold Country Park.

The staff involved with the maintenance operations are not site based within the park itself but are brought in to carry out those works as required. This will often involve staff being on the site daily or throughout the working day during the peak season between March and October. At other times this may be less frequent or as and when necessary for additional works.

The unit’s expertise in arboricultural work is particularly valuable for Langold Country Park given the park’s substantial woodland cover and high levels of public access.

The manpower, resources and management at the park are subject to an annual review to ensure that needs and standards are being met.

It has been identified that the park would benefit considerably from the development of a volunteer work programme to achieve planned outcomes in partnership with park users.

Operational Maintenance Schedules

Task/Frequency	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Occs
Grass Cut Amenity	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	14
Grass Cut Meadow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Splash Park Maintenance	0	0	0	10	31	30	31	31	30	0	0	0	163
Lake Overflow/ Embankment Inspections	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52
Playground Inspection	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	52
Tree Inspections	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Litter Collection	10	8	8	10	8	8	10	8	8	10	8	8	104
Sweeping	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Footpath Inspection	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Throw Line Inspection	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Locking/Unlocking Gates	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Tree Works			As Required										AR
Water Flow Rate Readings	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	26
Clean Toilets & Open	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Legionella Control (Buildings)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12

Fishery Management

3.6.1 - Overview

In April 2023, Embryo angling was awarded a 5 year fishing licence agreement for all the angling at Langold Lake. Embryo are the fisheries branch of Korda (Specimen Carp fishing) and tackle Guru (Match and Course fishing). Due to the success of these brands within the fishing tackle industry, they are now able to offer a service to assist local communities and provide accessible angling opportunities for all.

As part of the agreement, Embryo will manage Langold Lake as a separate project from their other lakes and fisheries. They are able to bring vast amount of experience with an established existing business model already in place. The emphasis will be to reinvest 100% of the ticket sales into fish stocks, maintenance and improvements.

The lake also benefits from free management, angling coaches, event planning, bailiffs, ongoing maintenance of water quality, fishing platforms and pegs, and a dedicated website and resource to provide media coverage through social media platforms provided by Embryo Angling, Korda, and Tackle Guru.

3.6.2 - Coaching

Embryo have Angling Trust qualified coaches who are fully DBS checked and first aid trained. They will run events that cover all demographics throughout school holidays and some weekends. Some initial coaching sessions have already taken place through the summer of 2023 including the lets fish events, which have proved to be extremely popular giving local children and young people the opportunity to participate. The first year has seen over 120 participants being introduced to fishing. More coaching sessions are planned from catching the first fish to more advanced sessions. It is anticipated the demand for these sessions will continue to increase as they become more established.

All coaching sessions are fully risk assessed and are covered by public liability insurance. The Angling Trust coaching awards are supported by Sport England.

3.6.3 - Ticket Sales

All of Embryo fisheries operate a cashless system for ticket sales with bailiffs having a portable card machine. Anglers can also pay in advance for a day's fishing on the dedicated webpage.

3.6.4 - Bailiffs and day to day management

A voluntary bailiff team has been appointed to patrol the lake on a daily basis. They will take payments for fishing day tickets and inspect all angling areas to ensure that are tidy, free from angling litter and safe. A daily log is recorded and digitally stored. If any areas are found to be unsafe, they are closed until repaired. Embryo provide an on-call number for any angling issues at the lake.

3.6.5 - Night fishing

Night fishing at Langold is available to anglers who hold a season ticket. This rule allows for known anglers to night fish the lake with the added security benefits their presence provides to the park.

3.6.6 - Match fishing

Regular matches will continue to be organised. These match fishing events have already started to attract well known and recognisable international anglers to fish the lake.

3.6.7 - Regular meetings

Parks Officers arrange regular meetings and discussions with representatives of Embryo to ensure accountability and to encourage and support their aims for improving the fishery for all.

Section 4 - Monitoring and Review

- Working Practices
- Conservation and Heritage
- Marketing and Communications
- Management Plan
- Supporting Documentation and Information Items
- Contact Details

Monitoring and Review

Having established a range of aims and objectives through the documented analysis process, it is essential that measures are in place to monitor progress and delivering and reviewing actions accordingly.

This Management Plan will be used to focus on this monitoring process as follows:

4.1.1 - Working Practices

Having achieved and retained Green Flag status, Bassetlaw District Council will ensure that a raft of recognised good working practices is applied to maintain the high standards already achieved in Langold Country Park.

Taking a proactive approach, the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will regularly review and revise, where necessary its risk assessment procedures and response mechanisms.

Meeting quarterly with the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team, we will monitor and review the following:

- Grounds maintenance procedures.
- Risk assessment procedures.
- Remedial works.
- Inspection routines.
- Improvement works.

4.1.2 - Conservation and Heritage

Having recognised the many valuable heritage, landscape and ecological features of Langold Country Park, the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will ensure that all such assets are regularly monitored for fair wear and tear and the adverse effects of possible abuse. This includes tree and enhancement planting schemes, natural and built heritage, along with infrastructure needed to access and enjoy these features.

Any such outcomes will be acted upon through appropriate practices to avoid further deterioration or long-term dilapidation. This is especially important for historic structures awaiting funding for full restoration.

In order to ascertain the success of conservation projects, the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will continue to work in partnership with the Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust and volunteers, site maintenance staff and others as necessary to complete surveys of the following:

- Habitat provision and management works.
- Nest box surveys.
- Flora and fauna studies and reports.

4.1.3 - Marketing and Communication

Langold Country Park has attracted a reasonable amount of positive media and interest through its various organised and community led events and activities (past and present). In addition to this, coverage of the park continues to enjoy a good presence on the internet and through social media. This also includes a community led Facebook page, numerous listings within circular walks, both within and outside the District, along with special interest pages for birdwatching.

The Park and Open Spaces Management Team will monitor on an annual basis the amount and type of coverage Langold Country Park receives. The Team will continue to work closely with the Council's own Communications Team to develop ideas which will create media interest and promote the park further still.

The feedback from public consultation in autumn 2018 and more extensively through 2021 for the new **Masterplan 2022** is being used to follow the outline marketing plan. This is a working document that is assessed and monitored on a regular basis, to include further public feedback to inform the direction required to meet the needs of service users.

4.1.4 - Management Plan

This first version of Langold Country Park Management Plan will be used as a working document to deliver a number of identified improvement and restoration projects. It will also enable the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team to focus on the maintenance and development of the site as a whole, in so doing, consolidate the positive work undertaken in recent years.

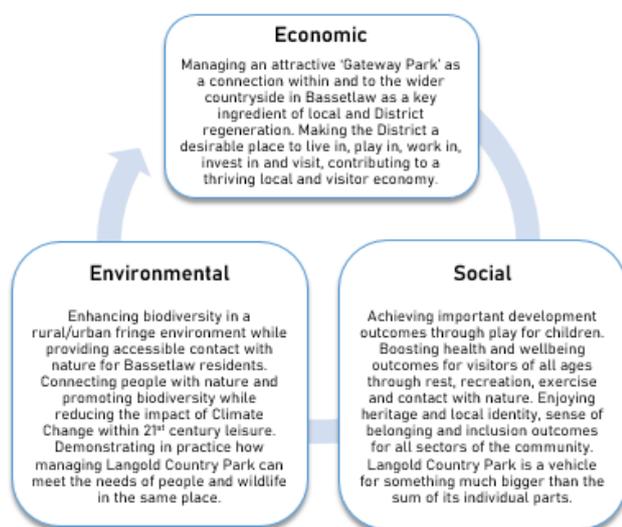
The Management Plan has set delivery targets that are, in theory, measured and achievable. In order to ensure that as many, if not all, targets are reached, the Parks and Open Spaces Management Team will meet at regular intervals to monitor and review progress.

It is inevitable that the delivery process will meet with challenges and constraints, which could impact negatively on the development and use of the facility.

However, through the support of partnership working and with a strong commitment from its staff, Bassetlaw District Council are confident that its aims and objectives will be delivered and that its vision for Langold Country Park can be achieved.

Policy Context

In developing this plan, it is important to recognise how the park and its role links into the strategic aims and objectives within the context of policies at all levels. This plan complies with the very broad and current policy framework from a national to a local level.



The breadth of individual policies within this framework is far too great to include fully in the management plan. This simplified diagram encapsulates the key themes into which the overall policies relate to Langold Country Park.

The full suite of the policy framework, including relevant guidance, can be accessed via the descriptions and links contained within the Appendices.

Supporting documentation and information items

The following supporting documentation and information items can be found within the separate appendices to this plan:

Section 1: Langold Country Park Masterplan 2022

Section 2: Maintenance/Inspection

- Risk Assessments
- Play Area Inspections and Annual Independent Report
- Annual Reservoirs S12 Inspection and Report (Under Reservoirs Act 1975)
- Reservoirs Emergency Plan - Langold Lake
- Risk Control Sheets
- Water Play Park Maintenance
- Grounds Maintenance Specifications (examples)
- Bills of Quantity (examples)
- Tree Management and Inspections

Section 3: Policy Documents/Strategies

National:

- State of UK Public Parks by the Heritage Lottery Fund (Published 2016)
- The Parks Alliance (previously known as Parks Action Group)
- The Charter for Parks
- The National Planning Policy Framework
- Sport England
- Trees for Cities
- Natural England

Regional:

- Nottinghamshire County Council

Local:

- Bassetlaw District Council:
- Vision 2040 – Bassetlaw
- Planning – The Core Strategy 2011-2028
- Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037

- Conservation and Heritage Appraisal
- Parks and Play Area Policy 2017
- Renewal of Public Open Spaces Protection (Dog Control) Order 2021
- Control of Alcohol Consumption in Public Places 2010
- Graffiti Removal Policy 2006
- Registration of Parks and Gardens 2018

Section 4: Supplementary Items

- Park Watch Scheme

This Management Plan is underpinned by supporting documentation contained in the following supplementary manuals:

- Langold Country Park Maintenance Operators Manual*
- Langold Country Park Health and Safety Manual*
- Langold Country Park Community Events Manual*
- Langold Country Park Development Manual*

*Documents will be available as requested to support the Green Flag Award desk assessment.

Contact Us



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