



# FRAMPTON COTTERELL P A R I S H C O U N C I L

## Appendix 1: Centenary Field Grassland Management 5 Year Plan

Management Objective	Management Detail	Seasonal Requirement	Frequency	First 5 Years				
				YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5
Hay Meadow and footpaths	<p>***Grassland may need to be cut in June to accommodate the annual festival on the years it is proposed on site, this section should be selected on a rotational basis so that the same area of meadow is not cut in June each year. The layout of the festival would allow this.</p> <p><b>***NB June cut only to be made on request by Frampton Cotterell Parish Council.</b></p>	June	2 year rotation of selected sections ONLY if festival planned for that year.		✓	✓	✓	✓
	To allow the flowers to set seed the meadow should be cut late summer, between August and the end of September.	August/September	2 year rotation of selected sections	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Majority of grass cuttings to be removed from site for composting. Some small piles of grass can be placed in hidden areas around the woodland area to provide habitats for reptiles.	After grass cutting	Annually	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<p>Two pathways to be cut through the main hay meadow area running up to the amenity grassland in a winding fashion eventually meeting up (this is to enable children to run through, see layout map). All footpaths marked on map in appendix 3.</p> <p>Cut to a height of 5 cm once every two weeks from early April through to the end of September. Clippings to be removed from site.</p>	April- September	Bi-Monthly	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Where possible, leaving a margin of uncut rough vegetation, between 1-3 metres in width, around the edge of the hay meadow/grassland. The margin should be cut on a rotational basis with each section experiencing a minimum of three years between cuts. Cutting on a rotational basis would increase the structural diversity of the margin, thus benefitting a wider range of species than if the whole margin was cut at the same time.	Winter	Rotation of selected sections in Winter months.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Manageable sections of wildflower should be sown with Emorsgate EM4 at 4g/m <sup>2</sup> . Sowing of native wildflower seeds, such as yellow rattle, black knapweed, yarrow, ragged robin, ox eye daisy teasel, birds foot trefoil, common vetch, black medick, wild strawberry. The seeds should ideally be local as they will be better adapted to local conditions. If not they should at least be British in origin. Before sowing areas/gaps of bare ground need to be created within the meadow. This can be done mechanically by scarifying, raking or harrowing. Sowing should occur in late summer to early winter	Late summer or early winter.	Rotational sections of hay meadow to be seeded in manageable sections	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Areas of wildflower grass to be mowed regularly throughout first year to a height of 40-60 mm, remove arisings. Once established mow annually in late summer.	August/September	Annually	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Amenity grassland	To maintain a short sward. Cut to a height of 5 cm once every two weeks from early April through to the end of September.	April-September	Bi-Monthly	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green waste	To reduce soil fertility and hence reduce dominance of vigorous species, the majority of clippings should be removed from site to be composted. Small cutting piles hidden in woodland may be left where appropriate for reptiles.	April-September	After each mowing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
General	Ragwort should be controlled across the site, particularly in areas near adjoining fields containing horses. Small areas of ragwort can be left for butterflies and insects, but must not become dominant or pose a risk.	As required	Early spring or late autumn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

