

Arboricultural Impact Assessment	
To prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in line with the recommendations of BS5837:2012 and to satisfy Local Planning Authority requirements, including: A survey of all trees which could be affected by the proposals, including:- - species - tree height and tree diameter - crown spread to N,S,W and E - crown clearance - age class - condition and tree work recommendations - estimated remaining years contribution and BS 5837 tree classification - tree protection distances and root protection area as per BS 5837 Groups of trees, with the same characteristics, management requirements will be surveyed as Groups. A report, including:- • A Tree Protection Plan, showing tree positions, crown spreads and Root Protection Areas in relation to proposed site layout, and detailing necessary protection measures. Details of Tree Preservation Orders to be included. • An Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protection measures required in relation to site layout proposals, with method statements for critical operations, in particular for hard surfacing adjacent to the street tree. • An Arboricultural Impact Assessment, assessing the effect of the proposals on tree cover in the locality. This assumes that a topographic survey will be available as a dwg file. If any layout modifications are required because of tree constraints, these will be flagged up before the report is completed. However, once the report is completed further revisions will be charged at hourly rates.	£ 1,035.00

Conditions:

- VAT is chargeable.
- Tree Inspection will be carried out from the ground only and does not include the use of any internal decay detection equipment.
- The tree survey will be undertaken principally for planning purposes. Although any obvious structural defects will be noted, a full Tree hazard Assessment will not be carried out.
- Any additional work will be charged at the following rates:
 - Principal Consultant: £105/hour and 70p/mile traveling.
 - Consultant: £75/hour and 75p/mile traveling.
 - Admin support: £35/hour.
- The quotation allows for providing digital copies of reports. Hard copies will be at extra cost.
- This quotation is open for acceptance for a period of 1 month.
- Invoices will be raised on completion of each phase.
- All invoices are payable within 30 days of receipt, irrespective of whether or not the instructing party has been paid by their principal or client.

Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA)

The PEA will review and detail the habitats present on site and the potential to support a range of species. We would recommend undertaking a range of initial survey work.

- Undertake a desktop study of the site and surrounding area to identify any habitats or species in the local area, which should be considered as part of the application. Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Environmental Records Centre (BMKERC) will be contacted for records (species and designated sites). Statutory and non-statutory nature conservation designations will be referred to;
- Habitats which may be classified as NERC habitats of principle importance will be referenced (including deciduous woodland, ponds, hedgerows etc);
- Review local and national plans with reference to nature conservation, protected species and green corridors etc;
- Undertake a site visit. The dominant habitats will be recorded across the site. The dominant species per habitat will also be detailed;
- The site will be assessed for its potential to support protected species, this will include an assessment of the structures and trees on site / adjacent to the site etc for roosting bats (Preliminary Roost Assessment).
- A report will be written documenting survey methodologies and results;
- The discussion will include a review of the ecological value of the site and recommendations for further surveys, if required;
- Enhancements for the site post development will also be suggested.
- A review of the site in terms of EcIA methods will also be made;
- The report will include photographs and a habitat map.

Biodiversity net-gain (BNG) feasibility report

The redevelopment of the site should consider net gain. As part of the site visit, we'd also conduct a condition assessment of the habitats on site and review in line with the DEFRA Statutory metric and the associated condition assessment methodology. This will form the baseline of the assessment. Post development habitats and areas will be identified and measured from the masterplan. The results will be presented within a BNG design stage feasibility report for submission with the planning application.

Fees

Biological Records 1km (BMKERC): £250.00 ex vat

PEA: £1,485.00 ex vat, inclusive of travel and expenses.

BNG report: £720.00 excluding VAT

TOTAL £2,485.00 excluding VAT

It is confirmed that we are suitably qualified ecologists, holding degrees in ecological disciplines as well as the necessary species licenses required for survey. Personnel proposed to undertake this project are members of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (MCIEEM). Our work will be undertaken with reasonable skill and care.

Any further surveys or reports, including extensive amendments to reports or drawings will be subject to additional cost. Any species-specific works that may be required/updated will be discussed with you and costed prior to any works commencing.



Figure 1: Redline boundary of the site and additional survey areas in blue.

Chepping Wycombe Parish Council

Biodiversity Strategy – Key Areas of Focus



Introduction

Our natural environment is one of our parish's greatest assets. The variety of plants, animals and habitats we enjoy locally not only enriches the lives of residents but also plays a crucial role in supporting our health, well-being, and resilience to environmental challenges.

In recent years, concerns about the decline of biodiversity have grown, with habitats across the UK under increasing pressure from development, pollution, and climate change. Recognising the importance of taking action, this document sets out some key areas of focus to drive and inform specific measures the council will take to protect and enhance the unique natural heritage of our area.

Through collaboration with residents, community groups, and other local organisations, we aim to create a legacy of biodiversity that future generations of residents will value and benefit from.

Notes about this document

This document follows a series of contextual reports commissioned by Chepping Wycombe Parish Council and produced by the Chiltern Rangers. In response, CWPC has established a Biodiversity Working Group of six councillors chaired by the Vice Chair of the Open Spaces Committee.

The document sets out the key areas of focus for biodiversity initiatives as agreed by the Working Group. These key areas will be used by the Open Spaces Committee and Full Council to help councillors consider and if so minded approve more specific measures throughout the year as they are brought to committee.

All of the key focus areas set out below, with the exception of the River Wye and Highways Verges, apply to one of three main types of open space across the parish: **Woodlands, Commons and Recreation Grounds / Amenity Land**. Other land use types including allotments, cemeteries and sports ground may also benefit from some of the measures set out below but, by their nature, have less biodiversity value.

It is important to note that actions aligned to many of the core areas of focus below will also be supported by individual site plans.

Key Factors for consideration for any proposed actions

As stated above, specific actions taken in line with the key focus areas set out in this document will be subject to approval by councillors at committee stage. The factors listed in this section below have been used to inform the creation of the key focus areas for biodiversity and should continue to be used to measure both the initial viability and subsequent effectiveness of more specific measures introduced across the parish. Whilst promoting greater biodiversity is the ultimate aim of such measures, health and safety must always be the primary focus and the additional factors listed below should always be considered fully:

- Health and Safety
- Promoting Biodiversity across the Parish
- Accessibility
- Preserving Sightlines and Visibility
- Appropriate seasonality and timing of work
- Funding
- Recognition and Awards (e.g. Green Flag)
- Ensuring an even spread of biodiversity initiatives and activities across CWPC's three wards

Key Areas of Focus

The remainder of this document sets out seven key focus areas for biodiversity initiatives. Against many of these items, Chepping Wycombe Parish Council is already engaged in specific measures which align to them, whereas some items require additional activities to be agreed. This set of focus areas is not exhaustive and should not restrict the council in considering other measures as they come forward.

1. Highways Verges

Planting wildflowers along highway verges and reducing mowing frequency can benefit biodiversity by providing essential habitats for pollinators like bees and butterflies, creating green 'wildlife corridors' to enable wildlife to move between habitats, and also support native plant species. These actions reduce can habitat loss, improve ecosystem connectivity and enhance the visual appeal of verges.

This action would involve planting wildflowers along highways verges and, with the exception of a strip left between the planting and any pathways, leaving these unmown until September / October time.

It is important to note that the council does not own a 'cut and collect' machine, and so the mowing work in the autumn would have to be sub-contracted to a third party.

Health and Safety is a particularly important factor here to ensure that any unmown verges do not impact visibility for road users.

An initial strip of wildflower planting along Green Dragon Lane, Flackwell Heath has already been completed by the Chiltern Rangers. It is therefore proposed that Chiltern Rangers complete further wildflower planting on highways verges in Flackwell Heath in the first instance, in specific locations to be agreed by the Open Spaces Committee. This action could then be extended across the other two wards if deemed to be effective and appropriate.

2. Woodland Management

Woodland sites need to be managed to deal with a variety of user groups and factors in mind. Each site should have its own plan that would involve with the Forestry Commission to ensure the relevant felling licenses are secured. This may also be an area to consider applying for various grant schemes to offset some of the management costs.

Three key measures already underway which we should continue and consider extending are: thinning, retaining lying dead wood and scalloping woodland edges.

Woodland thinning improves tree health, supports biodiversity, boosts carbon storage, reduces wildfire risks, and aids forest regeneration.

Scalloping woodland edges – making them wavy instead of straight – boosts biodiversity by creating varied habitats with more sunlight and shelter. It supports a mix of plants, insects, birds and small animals.

Retaining around 10-15% of standing (and some fallen) deadwood makes it harder for deer to browse saplings, whilst tidy log piles can provide habitats for hedgehogs, beetles and other wildlife.

The above activities are already underway in Kings Wood and The Common and a sensible proposal would be to continue and extend such activities, and consider their appropriate application to parts of the Railway Land and Magpie Wood in Loudwater.

3. Bat and Bird Boxes

Installing bat boxes provides safe roosting spaces for bats, helping to conserve this threatened species and enhance biodiversity. Bats play a key role in ecosystems by

controlling insects, pollinating plants, and dispersing seeds. Bat boxes also support wildlife in urban areas and raise awareness of bats' ecological importance.

Birds enhance local ecosystems as they play roles in seed dispersal, insect control, and pollination. Bird boxes are also crucial to compensate for habitat loss, as modern building designs have reduced natural nesting sites for birds. Bird boxes also provide safe spaces for species in decline, such as house sparrows, starlings, and swifts. It is also important to note that installing bird boxes can encourage public engagement with biodiversity. Installing bird boxes can help people connect with nature and fosters an awareness of bird conservation.

A sensible proposal would be to conduct a bat survey across the parish in the first instance to inform the most appropriate locations for bat boxes to be installed. It would also be sensible to consider the installation of further bird boxes across all three wards of the parish including King's Wood, Derehams, The Common – Tylers Green, Magpie Wood and Chapel Road – Flackwell Heath, as well as in pavilions owned and managed by the council.

4. Native Trees

In addition to supporting wildlife, native trees are better adapted to local soil, climate, and pests, making them more resilient to environmental changes and diseases. They also support healthier soils by encouraging beneficial microbes and preventing soil erosion. Native trees are also significant to our local cultural heritage, maintaining the natural landscape and cultural identity of our parish.

CWPC already prioritises the planting of native species when any new tree planting occurs and this action should continue. Focus areas should include The Common in Tylers Green, the picnic area next to the CWPC offices, further planting in Derehams and planting more cherry trees in Flackwell Heath.

5. The River Wye

Flowing through Loudwater, the River Wye is one of 9 chalk streams in the Chilterns and one of only 200 globally. The management of the river is subject to further specific work and action plans delivered by working in partnership with Chiltern Chalk Stream Project (CCSP) to identify and deliver specific habitat improvements under FRAP licenses from the Environment Agency. For example, woody debris berms, deflectors & tree sweepers.

CWPC's work should include supporting the activities of existing organisations and volunteer groups and further engagement by the Biodiversity Working Group with the

CCSP and the 'Revive the Wye' project should be considered key actions as part of this focus area.

Key activities the council should look to support include keeping the stream clear of litter and major obstructions. All invasive non-native species (INNS) such as Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed should be removed as soon as they are encountered. American Signal Crayfish can be trapped & dispatched under permit from the EA.

6. Planting in Recreation Grounds and Amenity Areas

This focus area includes two key activities: planting in semi-formal areas within recreation grounds and amenity land as well as 'beefing up' boundaries and hedgerows.

Semi-formal areas can be planted with spring bulbs for colour and pollinator benefit as well as creating wildflower strips and 'mini meadows'. Sightlines are very important considerations here, so people can see in and out of recreational land. Visibility is important in reducing the fear of being attacked – something which is especially important for women, and planting must be conducted with this in mind. Areas within recreational spaces across all three wards of the parish should be considered for spring-bulb planting, as well as in the Altona Road and Cock Lane cemeteries.

Hedgerows act as important wildlife habitats and, beginning with the work to plant more hedgerows on Orchard Green, Flackwell Heath, the council should consider further planting of hedgerows in other amenity areas within the parish where appropriate.

Lastly, the boundaries of recreation sites can also be 'beefed up' to reduce anti-social behaviour through the planting of thorny thickets and scrubby coppice margins. A sensible initial action would be to plant some blackthorn on the recreation ground in Flackwell Heath and assess its effectiveness.

7. Management of Grey Squirrels

Grey squirrels displace the native red squirrel, which is already vulnerable in the UK, and so managing grey squirrels can help preserve red squirrel populations. Grey squirrels can also damage trees by stripping their bark, impacting the health of woodland and they can also cause damage to crops and orchards, leading to losses for farmers and gardeners. They also carry diseases like squirrel pox, which threaten other wildlife.

The Chiltern Rangers currently organise volunteers to control Grey Squirrels in the woodland either side of Kings Wood, to reduce damage to the trees and the predation of

nesting birds. A sensible proposal may be to work with the Chiltern Rangers to fund a feeding station and some bait, to enable their volunteers to extend their work into Kings Wood. This action could then be extended across other woodland areas in the parish if deemed appropriate.

Matrix of Key Areas of Focus across CWPC's three wards

		CWPC Wards		
		Flackwell Heath	Loudwater	Tylers Green
Key Areas of Focus	1. Highways Verges			
	2. Woodland Management			
	3. Bat and Bird Boxes			
	4. Native Trees			
	5. The River Wye			
	6. Planting in Amenity Areas			
	7. Management of Grey Squirrels			

April 2011

PRIVATE ACCESS TO COUNCIL LAND

1. Many councils find that properties they own abut the gardens of private residences. Sometimes the owners of these residences wish to have direct access to council land which they facilitate by, for example, putting a gate in their fence. The situation is particularly common when the council land in question is a recreation ground.
2. For a council anxious to curb or control this practice, a number of questions need to be asked and answered.
3. First, it is important to check the status of the council's land so far as the public is concerned. If the public have no statutory rights of access over the land, as will be the case if the land is a playing field, then it is obviously easier to take appropriate action since entry to the land will, without the council's permission, be a trespass (subject to any implied licence which is discussed below). Even if the land is a public recreation ground, however, unwanted access may still be prevented by legal action, because the council is entitled to restrict the points or times at which access to the land is given.
4. Secondly, it is necessary to know what physical barriers exist at the boundary point. If the only barrier is the resident's own fence, then in the absence of any covenant to repair he cannot be prevented from creating an opening in it, or even putting in a gate but that, in itself, does not **authorise** his entry on to the council land. If on the other hand, the fence or hedge belongs to the council then any attempt to create a gap can be prevented by legal action, since it is a trespass to the fence and, possibly, criminal damage. Sometimes it is not clear who owns the boundary fence or hedge, in which case the council might have to consider an additional obstacle in the form of a further fence on its own land, an approach which can also be used where the gap appears in the resident's own fence.
5. Thirdly, the council may not wish to prevent access altogether but simply ensure that the resident does not, by the passage of time, gain a legal right of access. A failure

by a council to do anything for 20 years might cause a legal prescriptive right to be created. An acknowledgement in writing from the resident that he has an access only by the continuing permission of the council would prevent him acquiring a legal right. For further information on this please, see LTN 47 (Easements).

6. A suitable form of words for such an acknowledgement is as follows:

"This agreement between the (insert name) Parish/ Community Council and (insert name and address of resident) dated (insert date) records that (insert name of resident) and the members of his family residing at (insert resident's address) may, with the permission of the council have access by foot only to and from the council's land known as (insert name, description and address by which land is known and any necessary identification) at the point (this should be described and clarified by an attached plan marking the points of access) where the council's land adjoins (insert resident's address), on the understanding that such permission is personal to (insert name of resident) and the members of his family residing at (insert resident's address) and may be withdrawn at any time by the council.

Signed: (Resident)

Signed: (2 members of the council)"

7. In practice it will be much easier to obtain the above acknowledgement where the resident is seeking a new permission. If access already exists, a council seeking to regularise the practice should first attempt to get the resident to sign a similar agreement to the above. If that fails, then the subsequent action by the council depends on the facts of the particular case, and the reasons, if any, why the resident refuses to sign the acknowledgement. Consequently, such problems should be referred to NALC for individual advice.

Implied Licences

8. The above advice holds good for most property owned by councils but particular care should be given in respect of some types of land to which the public may have some rights of access. An example of one case is *Wandsworth London Borough v A* which was decided by the Court of Appeal in 1999. The facts of the case were that A's son attended a school in Wandsworth which was owned and run by the council. A was allegedly aggressive and/ or abusive towards members of staff and, consequently, A was banned from entering the school by the headmaster. A refused

to accept that she was barred from the school, and the council sought an injunction restraining her from entering upon the school premises.

9. The court decided that A, together with the other parents, had some sort of licence to enter the school because parents were permitted (or encouraged) to come into the school. The court also held that the relationship between a school and a parent was such that a parent could not be excluded from school premises without any regard to public law. Importantly, the court also found that the headmaster should have given A an opportunity to make representations before he banned her from the premises and the failure to do so meant that the decision to exclude her was flawed and unlawful.
10. The practical consequence of the decision in the Wandsworth case is that councils should consider whether individuals have some sort of right to visit premises (e.g. an implied licence) before taking a decision to ban them. If individuals do have a right to enter premises, councils should allow them to make representations before making a decision as to whether or not to exclude them from premises. NALC recognises that it is not always easy for councils to recognise whether individuals have an implied licence to enter premises and, therefore, recommends the following steps. Either:
 - councils should seek from NALC in individual cases; **or**
 - councils should assume that all individuals have rights to enter premises and should consult with them before withdrawing that right.

Other Legal Topic Notes (LTNs) relevant to this subject:

LTN	Title	Relevance
42	Occupiers' Liability	Distinguishes between visitors and trespassers and the legal duties owed by councils as occupiers of land.
44	Trespass to Land	Sets out some powers of councils to deal with trespass.
47	Easements	Sets out the circumstances in which rights of way may be acquired through long use.
77	Public Rights of Way	Sets out the rights and responsibilities for a Footpath, Bridleway, Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT), or Restricted Byway.

Open Spaces

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent
101 General Amenity						
4037 Grounds Maintenance	1,524	4,310	2,786		2,786	35.4%
General Amenity :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>1,524</u>	<u>4,310</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>35.4%</u>
Net Expenditure	<u>(1,524)</u>	<u>(4,310)</u>	<u>(2,786)</u>			
102 Railway Land & Magpie Wood						
4013 Rental	0	250	250		250	0.0%
4037 Grounds Maintenance	1,000	1,000	0		0	100.0%
Railway Land & Magpie Wood :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>80.0%</u>
Net Expenditure	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(1,250)</u>	<u>(250)</u>			
103 King's Wood						
1001 Rents	0	1,000	1,000			0.0%
1002 Permits	204	1,000	796			20.4%
King's Wood :- Income	<u>204</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,796</u>			<u>10.2%</u>
4037 Grounds Maintenance	4,416	6,000	1,584		1,584	73.6%
4059 Fees	1,313	2,000	688		688	65.6%
King's Wood :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>5,728</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>71.6%</u>
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>(5,524)</u>	<u>(6,000)</u>	<u>(476)</u>			
104 Tylers Green Common & Pond						
1002 Permits	1,566	1,000	(566)			156.6%
1004 Service Charges	0	100	100			0.0%
1078 Maintenance Costs Recovered	144	500	356			28.7%
Tylers Green Common & Pond :- Income	<u>1,710</u>	<u>1,600</u>	<u>(110)</u>			<u>106.8%</u>
4012 Water	209	1,000	791		791	20.9%
4014 Electricity	360	150	(210)		(210)	239.7%
4037 Grounds Maintenance	961	2,000	1,039		1,039	48.0%
Tylers Green Common & Pond :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>1,530</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>1,620</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,620</u>	<u>48.6%</u>
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>180</u>	<u>(1,550)</u>	<u>(1,730)</u>			

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent
<u>105 Allotments</u>						
1001 Rents	5,805	5,100	(705)			113.8%
Allotments :- Income	<u>5,805</u>	<u>5,100</u>	<u>(705)</u>			<u>113.8%</u>
4012 Water	573	1,500	927		927	38.2%
4037 Grounds Maintenance	49	3,000	2,951		2,951	1.6%
Allotments :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>622</u>	<u>4,500</u>	<u>3,878</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,878</u>	<u>13.8%</u>
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>5,183</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>(4,583)</u>			
<u>106 General Recreation</u>						
1002 Permits	1,466	1,000	(466)			146.6%
General Recreation :- Income	<u>1,466</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(466)</u>			<u>146.6%</u>
4037 Grounds Maintenance	3,769	8,000	4,231		4,231	47.1%
4060 Other Professional Fees	0	500	500		500	0.0%
General Recreation :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>3,769</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>4,731</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,731</u>	<u>44.3%</u>
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>(2,303)</u>	<u>(7,500)</u>	<u>(5,197)</u>			
<u>107 Derehams</u>						
1001 Rents	5,756	7,000	1,244			82.2%
1002 Permits	1,281	2,500	1,219			51.2%
Derehams :- Income	<u>7,037</u>	<u>9,500</u>	<u>2,463</u>			<u>74.1%</u>
4012 Water	0	1,400	1,400		1,400	0.0%
4014 Electricity	2,645	9,000	6,355		6,355	29.4%
4036 Property Maintenance	23	500	477		477	4.6%
4037 Grounds Maintenance	4,239	8,000	3,761		3,761	53.0%
4038 Maintenance Contract	105	300	195		195	35.0%
Derehams :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>7,012</u>	<u>19,200</u>	<u>12,188</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,188</u>	<u>36.5%</u>
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>25</u>	<u>(9,700)</u>	<u>(9,725)</u>			
<u>108 Dog Bins</u>						
4401 Waste Collection	9,930	13,000	3,070		3,070	76.4%
Dog Bins :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>9,930</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>3,070</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,070</u>	<u>76.4%</u>
Net Expenditure	<u>(9,930)</u>	<u>(13,000)</u>	<u>(3,070)</u>			
Open Spaces :- Income	16,221	19,200	2,979			84.5%
Expenditure	31,115	61,910	30,795	0	30,795	50.3%
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>(14,894)</u>	<u>(42,710)</u>	<u>(27,816)</u>			

Detailed Income & Expenditure by Budget Heading 01/01/2025

Month No: 10

Committee Report

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent
Grand Totals:- Income	16,221	19,200	2,979			84.5%
Expenditure	31,115	61,910	30,795	0	30,795	50.3%
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>(14,894)</u>	<u>(42,710)</u>	<u>(27,816)</u>			
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>(14,894)</u>	<u>(42,710)</u>	<u>(27,816)</u>			

Detailed Income & Expenditure by Budget Heading 01/01/2025

Month No: 10

Cost Centre Report

	Actual Year To Date	Current Annual Bud	Variance Annual Total	Committed Expenditure	Funds Available	% Spent
<u>900 EMR Open Spaces</u>						
9324 EMR Play Equipment	41,668	5,000	(36,668)		(36,668)	833.4%
9326 EMR TG Common Management	0	4,984	4,984		4,984	0.0%
9331 EMR Dereham Park	404	127,268	126,864		126,864	0.3%
9333 EMR Railway Land & Magpie Wood	0	5,345	5,345		5,345	0.0%
9334 EMR Kingswood Improvement	0	20,228	20,228		20,228	0.0%
EMR Open Spaces :- Indirect Expenditure	<u>42,071</u>	<u>162,825</u>	<u>120,754</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>120,754</u>	<u>25.8%</u>
Net Expenditure	<u>(42,071)</u>	<u>(162,825)</u>	<u>(120,754)</u>			
Grand Totals:- Income	0	0	0			0.0%
Expenditure	42,071	162,825	120,754	0	120,754	25.8%
Net Income over Expenditure	<u>(42,071)</u>	<u>(162,825)</u>	<u>(120,754)</u>			
Movement to/(from) Gen Reserve	<u>(42,071)</u>	<u>(162,825)</u>	<u>(120,754)</u>			