

# Kinewell Lake Management Plan

2025-2030



**Prepared by**



**BLUE CATCHMENTS**

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*This is the second version of the Kinewell Lake Management Plan, prepared by Viktor Tzikas of Blue Catchments on behalf of the Kinewell Lake Trust. The plan has been written with advisement from Natural England.*

*The plan covers a five year period from January 2025 until January 2030. It will be under continual yearly review during the period of the plan and will be revised before the next incarnation of the plan in 2030, or after any major developments involving Kinewell Lake or the surrounding area. Success will be measured against the aims and objectives set out in Sections 7 and 8. Monitoring in the form of visitor surveys, ecological monitoring and the completion of the work plan will help establish the success of the plan.*

*The management plan seeks to set out how the Kinewell Lake Trust will manage Kinewell Lake for the benefit of both people and wildlife. The plan will allow the trust and its volunteers to understand and follow the management prescriptions for the site and for stakeholders to understand the management of the site and the rationale behind it. It also seeks to highlight the importance of community involvement on the site and its contribution to future plans. The structure of the plan is such that it should be a working document that is easy to use and refer to.*

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## Policies and Strategic Context

Kinewell Lake is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) it falls within the parish of Ringstead.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) is of particular relevance to the site with regard to otters and all bats, which are fully protected under Schedule 5, Section 9(4) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981). Grass snake, common toad and common frog are also covered under Schedule 5. In addition, the Act will be of relevance to other species on the site, e.g. breeding birds. Schedule 1 prohibits the intentional killing, injuring or taking of any wild bird and the taking, damaging or destroying of the nest (whilst being built or in use) or eggs. In addition, it is an offence to disturb Schedule 1 birds at nest or the dependent young of 4 Schedule 1 birds.

The Occupier's Liability Act imposes an obligation on all occupiers of the land, to ensure that every reasonable care is taken to remove any risk both to visitors and trespassers.

The Health and Safety at Work Act requires that all operations carried out on site must be undertaken by trained personnel using methods and equipment approved by the Health and Safety Executive, and also in compliance with national and local safety procedures. This obligation is extended to ensuring compliance by contractors working on the site. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (ODA 1995) makes it unlawful to discriminate against anyone on the grounds of his or her disability in connection with employment, public transport, education and the provision of goods and services. Parts II and III of the ODA 1995 apply to service providers' premises, a term that includes land. The DOA 1995 affects all those responsible for providing access to the countryside as 'service providers' but also often as employers and sometimes as educational institutions. It covers the whole range of countryside services including guided walks, events, visitor centres, information, interpretation, signage, paths and trails and so on. The Act also covers everyone involved in providing a service to the public, including volunteers.

## Site Description

Kinewell Lake is a former gravel pit alongside the river Nene in Northamptonshire. It is the largest pocket park in the county and is owned by the village, managed by Kinewell Lake Trust. The Park has a Local Nature Reserve status. The lake got its name from a well which used to be in this field near the river. It was used by cattle so kine the old word for cattle was put with well to make Kinewell. (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/domesday/dblock/GB-496000-273000/page/14>)

Established	1985
Size	87 acres/ 35 hectares
District/Borough	East Northamptonshire
Grid Reference	SP 98229 75005 (main car park)
Owned By	Ringstead Parish Council
Managed By	Kinewell Lake Trust

The lake occupies approximately 70% of the Pocket Park and is the result of gravel extraction. There is a pleasant one and a half mile walk around the lake, with picnic benches and a large car park. The lake is fished, but permits are required.



Figure 1: Aerial photograph of Kinewell Lake

## Site History

Originally this area was part of the Nene Valley, characterised by flood meadows.

The lake is part of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits and was created after gravel extraction ceased in 1979. Restoration was carried out by Amey Roadstone Corporation (now Heidelberg Materials UK) and later taken over and managed by Kinewell Lake Trust.

## Significance of the site

The area was designated a SSSI and SPA on the 24th November 2005 and is of international importance for the breeding feeding and migration of rare European birds.

Kinewell Lake is a reasonably shallow lake that is surrounded by grassland and wooded areas. The area is significant not only from an ecological point of view but also from its proximity to Ringstead village and other surrounding towns and villages, and its potential to be a resource for local people. It is important to consider Kinewell Lake within the context of its position within this wider landscape; however this management plan can only focus on the management of Kinewell Lake itself.

People from Ringstead and the wider area are being encouraged to help shape Kinewell Lake will be managed as a place where people of all ages can visit and enjoy peace and tranquillity whilst improving the biodiversity. During the summer months the main users of the site are local dog walkers or recreational walkers who either drive or walk to the site on a daily or weekly basis. Fishermen also use the site during the fishing season. During the winter months a larger number of birdwatchers use the site due to the migratory birds.

## Ecological Significance

The dominant habitats are open water with fringing terrestrial habitats, mostly woodland but also grassland and some bare areas. There are several priority habitats on site that either already exist or would be created as part of this management plan:

Dry Woodland - (existing)

Marginal Scrub - (existing)

Grassland (existing)

Deeper Open Water - (existing)

Islands - (existing)

Shallower Marginal Water - (existing)

Reed bed and similar stands of tall wetland plants - (existing)

River (existing)

Brooks and Ditches (existing)

### Water Birds:

Mute swan (*Cygnus olor*), Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Gadwall (*A. strepera*), Shoveler (*A. clypeata*), Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*), Pochard (*A. ferina*), Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Coot (*Fulica atra*), Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)

### Birds:

Blackbird, Red Kite, Willow warbler, Dunnock, Wren, Little Owl, Tawny Owl, Song thrush

### Mammals:

Mole, Harvest Mouse, Otter

### Reptiles:

Grass snake

## Problematic Species

There are potentially problematic species that may need specific management to control them. The need for management, the type of management and extent of work required will need to be decided on an individual basis after surveying and/or monitoring. The limiting factor could be the regularity of work parties, as it is on a voluntary basis and the fact that the site is a SSSI for migratory waterfowl. These species are listed below:



## Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)

This plant is prolific in the North Eastern area of the site as marked on the map below:



**Figure 2: Problematic area of Himalayan Balsam**

Himalayan balsam is an attractive, non-native invasive terrestrial plant species. The species is particularly frequent along the banks of watercourses, where it often forms continuous stands. It can also establish in damp woodland, flushes and mires. It is the tallest annual (species of plant that completes its life cycle in one year) in the UK and due to its rapid growth; it shades out most of our native species. Individual plants reach 2m in height; have translucent fleshy stems, pink-purple slipper-shaped flowers and large oval pointed leaves with obvious teeth around their edges. Each tooth carries a small globular 'gland' and produces large numbers of flowers which are followed by 'seed pods' about 25mm long. When mature and dry, the fruits split open explosively if touched, flinging the seeds a considerable distance from the parent plant. Each plant produces about 2,500 seeds which fall to the ground, and with several parent plants close together, seeds can occur at a density of between 5000-6000 seeds per square metre. The seeds float, making watercourses a prime route for dispersal of the species. Seeds can also begin to germinate in water on their way to new sites. Himalayan balsam is listed under Schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 with respect to England and Wales. As such, it is an offence to plant or otherwise allow this species to grow in the wild.

More information is available on the link below:

<https://www.nonnativespecies.org/non-native-species/information-portal/view/1810>



### Common Ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*)

Ragwort is a tall erect plant to 90cm (3ft) bearing large flat-topped clusters of yellow daisy-like flowers from July to October. It has finely divided leaves with a basal rosette of deeply cut, toothed leaves.

The plant is usually a biennial (living only two years and flowering in its second year) but damage to the base of the plant can make the plant behave like a perennial (living indefinitely), as new rosettes are formed.

The [Weeds Act 1959](#) specifies five injurious weeds including Common Ragwort. It requires landowners to 'take such action as may be necessary to prevent the weeds from spreading'. Although this does not mean it is illegal to have ragwort (*Jacobaea vulgaris*) growing on their land, landowners would be advised to control it where it poses a risk of spreading onto other properties, especially onto land grazed by horses and cattle.

The Code of Practice appended to the [Ragwort Control Act 2003](#) is still available and gives more guidance to land managers on how to prevent the spread of ragwort.



### Elodea spp.

Pondweed is dominating Kinewell Lake at present and can lead to the exclusion of other submerged species. Control can be difficult however and the status of the species in Kinewell Lake needs to be established before any plans can be drawn up. With Natural England highlighting the fact that the reason the excellent visiting bird population is down to the weed.

Both Elodea species form dense stands - like thick carpets that reaches all the way to the surface of the water. This compact mass of plant material prevents penetration of sunlight, changing conditions for other plants. Animal life, too, is affected by the dense, spreading stands. In addition, the nutrient status of the water can be altered if large quantities of biomass from the species are broken down, exacerbating eutrophication. As they grow, Canadian and Nuttall's Waterweed can displace other plant species.

Both are non-native invasive species in the UK listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is an offence to plant or cause their spread in the wild. These species grow from stolons rooted in the sediments at the bottom of watercourses and have dark green translucent leaves in whorls of three (occasionally four).

# Issues and resolutions

## Social Problems

The isolated nature of the site, combined with good vehicular access, attracts people to the area during the night and early hours of the morning, especially to the car park situated just on the outskirts of the village. Evidence of anti-social behaviour in the form of drinking, fly tipping and littering on site has been reported, especially in the car park. Volunteers and the general public are encouraged to report all incidences to the police or committee as appropriate.

The car park is now being locked every evening, and reopened every morning, by volunteers. This has had immediate impact and has led to a dramatic decrease in anti-social behaviour.

## Conflicts

Incidences of people fishing at the lake without permits have been challenged but sometimes results in threatening behaviour. This should continue to be challenged but if issues arise regarding this, the police should be contacted.

Dog fouling is on the increase and this can cause health issues with members of the public and the work party.

On 1st December 2023, North Northamptonshire Council (NNC) introduced The Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 The Public Spaces Protection Order (North Northamptonshire Council) (Dog Control) Order 2023, which includes Kinewell Lake (unit 7 of the SPA). This order allows NNC to issue fines if dog owners are not complying with the PSPO on or around Kinewell Lake. Further information can be found here:

<https://www.northnorthants.gov.uk/community-safety-and-emergencies/public-spaces-protection-orders-pspos/pspos-dog-control>

## Resource Issues

A majority of the financial input to the Lake is from the fishermen. Issues have arisen in the last few years regarding the amount of weed within the lake, leading to a reduced amount of financial income to the lake.

The Trust will be looking for alternative income streams, predominantly funding opportunities, both locally and nationally. Accessing grants and funding streams will enable the realisation of the Trust's visions and objectives for Kinewell Lake.

# Vision

## Management Aims

The main management aims follow on from the Vision for Kinewell Lake. These aims are:

- To maximise the biodiversity habitats throughout the site, in particular to encourage and maintain the species on the site including priority species (UKBAP species).
- To provide a welcoming, safe and clean site for the enjoyment of all.
- To provide an enjoyable, high-quality experience, that increases the interest in the countryside and wildlife
- To ensure that Kinewell Lake and its committee are responsive to both community needs and visitor pressure without compromising the site's inherent wildlife value and interest.
- To monitor and review management activities, and to constantly aim to improve the existing standards.
- To maintain a healthy population of migrant water birds.

These aims align with the Kinewell Lake Trust constitution.

## Management Objectives

The plan will concentrate on the management and upkeep of the site to maintain the aesthetics and biodiversity of the site. As the site is maintained by volunteers, that try to have a work party once every month. The proposed management objectives will benefit the species located on the site as well as visitors.

Habitats need to be improved to increase the current populations of birds, mammals, reptiles and aquatic species.

# Watercourses

## Objective 1

Dykes and Ditches to function correctly

### Management prescriptions

Volunteers to de-silt, clear ditches and streams of debris, including overgrowing vegetation. Due to restricted time that the volunteers are available, an option of sourcing a company to carry out these works is a possibility.

### Monitoring prescriptions

The free flow of water should be checked when possible, any blockages or contamination should be reported to the committee. An initial walk of these waterways is to be carried out to assess how this will be undertaken.

## Objective 2

Brook at the north east side of the lake to be free of pollutants

### Management prescriptions

Users of the park and committee member should report to the Environment Agency and committee if there is a smell of fuel or a film can be seen on the water surface which could indicate pollutants. Clearance of the Himalayan Balsam either side of the brook and removal of obstruction. This brook is getting silted up and should be de-silted to aid the free flow of storm water from the village. Due to restricted time that the volunteers are available, an option of sourcing a company to carry out these works is a possibility.

## Lake

### Objective 1

To ensure the lake is usable for fishermen

### Management prescriptions

Over recent years there has been an increase in the number of algal blooms within the lake, with these being predominantly blue-green algae (Cyanobacteria). Blue-green algae is known to be toxic to animals and humans, and as such, impacts on all users of Kinewell Lake. When these algal blooms die off, which usually occurs during cooler weather periods that follow the hot and dry periods where the algae blooms, dissolved oxygen levels are depleted due to an increase in microorganism feeding activity. This can lead to hypoxic levels which will cause fish and other organisms to suffocate.

In addition to algal blooms, the lake can have very dense submerged weed growth, predominantly *Elodia* spp. as described above in the Problematic Species section. This can cause issues for the anglers as it limits the areas of the lake which are fishable, impacting the availability of swims. Anglers are allowed to rake swims to create clear areas, and this will continue to be allowed.

Management of both the weed and algae is difficult due to cost, impacts to the protected species and nutrient sources being outside of the Trust's control.

The Trust will be looking to reduce tree heights surrounding the lake to create more wind tunnels, increasing the time the water is 'turned over' from even gentle winds. This turnover will increase dissolved oxygen levels in the water and limit the growth of algae and submerged weeds.

The management of both issues will be closely monitored and may change in the future.

### Monitoring prescriptions

The lake is to be observed especially in the late summer and autumn to assess the level of weed population. If the lake begins to smell of rotting vegetation, or heavy algal blooms are observed, the committee should be contacted immediately.

## Objective 2

To ensure the lake is not eroding excessively and becoming overly full of sediment.

### Management prescriptions

Install native planted coir rolls, potentially including faggot bundles due to depths, to protect banks from erosion and reduce sediment inputs and the adverse effects this will cause.

### Monitoring prescriptions

Areas of erosion will be monitored regularly and any identified issues will be reported to the committee for consideration for action.

# Grasslands and footpaths

## Objective 1

Increase the diversity of plant species

### Management prescriptions

Carry out pH tests on soils to ensure wildflowers that are to be grown are suited to the areas which are to be established as wild flower meadows.

Sow a wildflower mix that includes a high percentage of yellow rattle that will compete and weaken the various grass species to allow more wildflowers to flourish.

Annual cutting of these meadows is to be carried out in late summer/early autumn.

Limit the foot fall within these areas to restrict the damaged caused, this could be done by controlling the access with gates or barriers.

Once the wildflower mix has been sown, information boards erected to inform the public.

### Monitoring prescriptions

The general growth of the meadow to be observed throughout the year and a survey completed on the diversity of vegetation and wildlife.

## Objective 2

Removal and control of Common Ragwort

### Management prescriptions

Removal of Common Ragwort as soon as it has been spotted. A work party day could be arranged for a walk around and removal of this. The mechanical cutting of the grass should be carried out to allow for walkers to have access around the lake. The main cut should be in late summer/early autumn to limit the damaging effects on wildlife.

## Monitoring prescriptions

Volunteers need to remain vigilant when walking around the site to assess the footpath. A general trim and prune to clear when required.

## Objective 3

Removal and control of Himalayan balsam

## Management prescriptions

The physical removal of the *I. glandulifera* plant itself is relatively easy due to its modest root system. However, this method as a means of management has proven difficult and is strongly dependent on-site accessibility, as well as, precise execution based on seasonal growth. Hand pulling or cutting below the lowest node will prevent flowering. Two years of such control can eradicate small infestations of *I. glandulifera* since seed banks last about 18 months. Care should be taken to manage all adjacent locations of *I. glandulifera* as reinvasion of seeds transported by waterways is common (*Burkhart & Nentwig, 2008; DAISIE, 2006; Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, 2004*).

Hand pulling and cutting below the lowest node would be deemed the best way of controlling or removing this invasive species at Kinewell Lake. The cost and environmental impact of chemical control should rule out this method for the time being. If after monitoring the problem is getting bigger, then Chemical control may be considered.

## Monitoring prescriptions

Areas of Himalayan balsam will be monitored on a continuous basis.

# Access

## Objective 1

The majority of the visiting public use the circular walk as their primary means of getting around the site; the circular walk is clearly way marked, safe and accessible to all.

## Management prescriptions

Cut back overhanging and encroaching vegetation to maintain a minimum path width of 2m and minimum height of 2.4m.

Maintain a flat, smooth surface on the path by removing trip hazards, ruts, puddles etc. where practical.

Replenish and maintain the stone path in particularly muddy areas, like those where the wooden walkway has been removed and, in the SW and NW corners of the site. The Trust will consult with Natural England to ensure that the appropriate materials are sourced as not to impact the natural environment.

## Monitoring prescriptions

Monitor growth of overhanging and encroaching vegetation around the circular walk during visits. Monitor state of the path surface for safety during visits.

## Objective 2

The majority of the visiting public access the site via the car park on Station Road, and the fishermen via the fishing entrance off of the Addington Road.

## Management prescriptions

Ensure the entrance look welcoming and inviting.

Use planting, brash and dead-hedging created from management tasks on site and ditches to prevent access in sensitive or less desirable areas.

Maintain the hedges along the boundary

Plant gaps within the hedgerow with a mix of deciduous native species

## Monitoring prescriptions

Boundaries will be visually checked for gaps and littering. Dead/dangerous trees are to be reported to the committee.

# Wooded Areas & Trees

## Management prescriptions

The felling of select trees that are of poor form or dead. This will create more growing space for the remaining trees and reduce safety risk for the public. In turn this will increase ground flora and the biodiversity of the area. All remaining trees to have dead wood removed utilising pruning techniques in accordance with BS3998. Where appropriate dead wood will be left nearby to provide ecological benefits.

## Monitoring prescriptions

A tree survey has been undertaken by an arboriculturist in recent years, with trees marked for removal or to undertake pruning works. Subsequent advice will be sought as and when required.

Trees that look dead or in poor form which are not marked should be reported to the Trust for further review.

# Marginal Trees

## Objective 1

Inspect and manage the safety of the trees to limit branch or tree fall visitors to Kinewell Lake.

## Management prescriptions



These should be inspected on a regular basis to ensure that public safety is maintained. If any committee member or user of Kinewell identifies any sign of damage, hanging branches, fallen trees, they should report it to the committee so that the relevant actions can be taken. The trees are predominantly *Salix spp* and *Alnus glutinosa*.

### Monitoring prescriptions

Over the coming years all trees that lean towards the road/footpath and show signs of deterioration or weakness, will be dealt with in the appropriate manner. This will be approved by the committee and carried out by trained and qualified operatives under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA) and Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) and Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)

The fishing swims should only be cleared with a member of the committee present and in addition to this only the minimum should be complete to ensure that the anglers have enough room to cast into the lakes.

## Poplar Plantation

These trees are very mature and some have already been reduced in height to a monolith, with a lot of evidence of woodpeckers feeding and the possibility of them nesting. These trees are approximately 30 metres high and are the responsibility of the Environment Agency (EA). The Trust will liaise with the EA in order to address the concerns.

## Birdlife

### Objective 1

Increase native bird populations on the lake and existing wooded areas

### Management prescriptions

Install bird and owl boxes in appropriate locations to ensure there is safe refuge and nesting locations for birdlife in the park.

Ensuring wooded areas are managed sympathetically to retain a natural feel and environment.

Maintain areas of no access to the lake margins by retaining marginal wooded areas to limit bankside access to lake margins.

### Monitoring prescriptions

A survey will be carried out to identify suitable box locations that offer a combination of nearby food sources, protection from the elements, predation and disturbance.

WeBS surveys currently take place at Kinewell Lake and the Trust will make contact with the lead organiser, Steve Brayshaw, with the aim to access count data which can be used for management or information purposes.

# Hedgerow Management

## Management prescriptions

To ensure the healthy growth, biodiversity and longevity of the hedgerow the bramble should be removed to allow sunlight to get to the hedge which in turn will allow the hedgerow plants to photosynthesise. The hedgerow on the Addington road will be maintained by trimming back new growth once a year after the nesting season. Dead trees will be removed and any gaps replanted with whips during the winter months. Bramble removal should be carried out in sections over a number of years to maintain a food source for wildlife and reducing the effect on biodiversity.

The hedgerow on Station road will be cleared out and the roadside trimmed back, leaving the top and lake side so that it can be assessed for future hedge laying. All access points along the hedgerow will be maintained and kept clear.

## Monitoring prescriptions

A survey of the species within the hedgerow will be carried out to identify the mix of species as well as identifying any invasive species. Any gaps will be identified and filled in with either whips or dead hedged if out of the planting season. Sections of bramble will be identified to the committee with suggestions of removal.

# General site management

## Management prescriptions

Committee members and users of the park will continue to inform police of any incidences, however minor.

Any minor damage is fixed within one month of the damage being reported. Major damage that poses a threat to visitor safety is cordoned off/closed until fixed.

Committee members have numbers to report injured wildlife.

Signage on the welcome board encourages responsible dog ownership and keeping dogs under control and out of the lake at all times. Dogs should be kept on leads between the stated dates. This is identified on the board at the entrance to the lake. The Trust will work closely with the Nene Valley SPA Engagement Officer to strengthen the visibility and awareness around this issue. There will be updated signage boards with new key information installed to replace existing signage.

The car park will continue to be locked every evening and unlocked every morning to deter anti-social behaviour.

## Monitoring prescriptions

The site is checked once a week for litter and vandalism by a member of the committee

Fishing Syndicate members, present on site late evening, overnight and early morning, report any issues to the site warden or police as appropriate.

Volunteers and committee members will report any incidences of vandalism or anti- social behaviour to the committee or police as appropriate.

No fires should be lit unless the committee have expressed that it can be done to remove arisings from the site

## Commemorative Tree Planting

To maintain Kinewell Lake as natural as possible all the trees and shrubs below are native to the United Kingdom.

The importance of keeping your commemorative tree in the best health possible is in the interest of all parties involved.

We need to ensure that the tree is planted in the right area for the longevity of the plant. When enquiring about a tree or shrub we will be happy to discuss the options available, and give you guidance on the best choice.

The tree options are listed below;

Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Alder Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Purging Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Common Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Large Leaved Lime	<i>Tilia platyphllos</i>
Downy Birch	<i>Betula pubscence</i>	Small Leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirons</i>	Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Plymouth Pear	<i>Pyrus cordata</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
English Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Wild Service Tree	<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>
Smooth Leaved Elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Spindle	<i>Euonymus europaeas</i>
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Bay Willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>
Midland Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Grey Willow	<i>Salix cinerea subsp.oleifolia</i>	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Osier	<i>Salix viminalis</i>		

### Naturalised Non-Native Trees:

European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Cooper Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea'</i>
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# Angling Management

Kinewell lake has a long history of fishing and careful management of this activity is conducted to ensure that the lake has healthy and sustainable fishing.

The Management Committee is responsible for setting the rules and ensuring that these requirements are met. This will be completed through periodic checks of the anglers.

It is the intention of this Management Committee through this plan to improve the health of the fish and improve the conditions for angling. This will be achieved through monitoring and improving the location and condition of available swims.

The Management Committee feel that the existing close season (March 14<sup>th</sup>-June 16<sup>th</sup>) is no longer appropriate to enforce and propose to remove a close season in full, only closing the lake for a short period when the fish spawn. This will allow the fish to recuperate without interference. This will occur ad hoc based on visual signs of spawning fish.

Many of the other fisheries that operate within the SSSI/SPA/RAMSAR designation for the Upper Nene Gravel Pits allow year round access for anglers. Angling activity during the winter months is currently low, limited mainly to pike anglers. This is due to flooding and muddy paths.

The Trust feels that there will be no additional impact on the breeding bird populations on the lake by removing the existing close season due to the ethos of the anglers who fish here, the rules set in place (as seen below) and the layout of swims providing large areas of undisturbed bank between many of the swims.

## Access

Anglers have access to the main car park off Station Road and also a separate angler only car park off Addington Road. Access around the lake is by foot only.

Fishing is limited to the number of available swims around the lake which are well spread out.

Membership is required to fish on Kinewell lake, this membership sets out the rules and requirements and a card is issued that must be shown if requested by a member of the Management Committee.



**Figure 3: Swim Location Map (Approx. Locations)**

## Rules

### Kinewell Lake & River Regulations

#### Welcome to Kinewell Lake (SSSI) Nature Reserve

Please remember that Kinewell is first and foremost a nature reserve and a designated site underpinned by SSSI/SPA/RAMSAR and not a fishing club. It is therefore required that you abide by the following rules.

#### We hope you enjoy your visit and wish you good fishing

- A Kinewell Permit and Rod Licence must be held by each fisherman. These must be produced and shown to any fellow fisherman, committee member or appointed bailiff on request
- Under 16's must be accompanied by an adult at all times whilst fishing
- Fishing is to be on designated pegs only. These are identified by white plaques with green numbers
- Bait boats are banned
- You are responsible for all litter in the immediate area of the peg you are fishing from. If you find litter when you arrive, please ensure that you remove it when you leave, using the rubbish bins (not dog bins) or even better; please take it home
- The following baits are strictly forbidden - tiger nuts, peanut, chickpeas, plastic baits and Live baiting.
- Landing nets and keep nets are to be knotless. Keep nets are to be a minimum of 2 metres long with ring circumference of no less than 120cm. No carp are to be put into keepnets except during an authorised fishing match, when all endeavours will be made to weigh the fish and release it as quickly as possible. A carp sack constructed specifically for use as such may be used to keep 1 fish in only - please limit time of captivity of any fish to the minimum. Fish may be retained for a short while only and must be held in a floating retaining sling
- Wherever possible, photograph any carp and pike caught for future reference. Kinewell operate a publicity ban
- An unhooking mat of a minimum 80mm thick is required for carp and pile. Cradle designs are also permitted. Your unhooking mat/cradle must be in your swim before you commence angling
- Any carp caught must be treated with a carp care product (eg Carp Clinic, Propolis, Medicarp etc.). These must be in your swim before you commence angling
- The removal of fish from the lake or river is NOT allowed
- Strictly NO cutting of trees and branches
- Cars must be left in either of the two car parks
- Strictly NO campfires to be lit and strictly NO BBQs
- The use of drones is strictly prohibited
- The use of castable photographic devices is strictly prohibited (eg Deeper, Fish Spy)
- A maximum of 3 rods are to be used by any angler at one time and a maximum of 3 rods are to be used per swim
- No rod markers
- The Magic Twig or variants of are banned

**Any queries to be directed to email: [kinewell.lake.fishing@gmail.com](mailto:kinewell.lake.fishing@gmail.com)**

**Please report any antisocial behaviour to Northamptonshire Police by dialling 101**

Your personal information will be used for communication purposes only and will not be passed onto any third party. Your details will be deleted when you are no longer a member.

**The Kinewell Trust Committee reserves the right to amend these regulations at any time.**

**Anyone found fishing without a permit or breaking any of the rules above may be banned from fishing at Kinewell Lake and River.**