PREAMBLE

Fareham Borough Council is a local authority located in the South of Hampshire and has a population of approximately 115,000. The majority of the Council's business is directed by a number of Committees of elected Members. This includes the Executive, six committees and eight Policy Development and Review Panels. There are six departments within the Council providing all its local authority services and additional facilities.

Fareham Borough Council is committed to securing continuous improvement through the policies it pursues, the high standard of services it provides and its contribution towards making Fareham a cleaner, safer, more attractive place to live, work and do business. This commitment is emphasised by the Council's vision, which clearly demonstrates its overall ambition.

The Council's Corporate Vision is:

Fareham - the prosperous, safe and attractive place to be

The Council has identified seven corporate aims arising out of its Corporate Vision Statement. These are as follows:-

- Protecting and enhancing our environment
- Maintaining and extending prosperity
- Remain a safe and healthy place to live and work
- Provide a reasonable range of leisure opportunities for health and fun
- Work with key partners to enable and support a balanced housing market
- Provide strong and inclusive communities

The Parks and Open Spaces Team, within the Street Scene section are responsible for the protection and conservation of Fareham's green spaces amounting to approximately 336 hectares including Holly Hill Woodland Park, Coldeast, Titchfield Country Park, Warsash Common, Seafield Park, Stubbington Park, Whiteley Woods, Portchester Common and Anson Grove.

The Council's strategic aims have formed the basis of the work of the Countryside Ranger Service but the following aims provide the core for this management plan:

- **Protecting and enhancing our environment**
- **Provide a reasonable range of leisure opportunities for health and for fun**

Purpose of the Anson Grove Management Plan 2018-2022

The Anson Grove management plan provides the essential information needed to understand site management requirements for the period 2018 – 2022. This plan outlines the management objectives for conservation, access and public awareness and the prescriptions which require implementation in order to achieve identified objectives. It is intended as a guideline for the current Countryside Team and a reference point for future generations of managers.

It is our Vision that:

'Anson Grove' should be enhanced, conserved and protected as a sustainable, outstanding public open space and Site of Importance for Nature Conservation'.

The detailed work programme contained within this document clearly sets out the variety of tasks required to achieve the objectives of the management plan. The work programme, reflects the complex relationship between recreation and conservation and the many challenges this provides. The plan also considers the resources required to achieve the work programme and highlights shortfalls in revenue and potential sources of income.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

Up until 2011, the site had received little practical conservation management. For the most part, a series of access paths used by the public were maintained and dense hedges or vegetation along these paths was kept under control by contractors.

The site is dissected by the National Grid network and in 2011, a major scrub clearance exercise was undertaken in compartment 4 (see maps, appendix A). This created a meadow area which has since been cut annually to deter any further work by National Grid and to develop it for the greater good of the site.

Up until 2016, the site had not been the subject of a management plan. Between 2009 and 2016, the site had been divided into four compartments and the small meadows were cut by mechanical means on a rotation basis. In 2016 this changed and the meadows have since been cut annually. The cut organic matter is collected and made into compost heaps at appropriate points along the site.

STAGE 1: DESCRIPTION

1.1 GENERAL

Site:	Anson Grove
Grid Reference:	SU61900650
Locality:	Portchester, South Hampshire
Status:	Site Important to Nature Conservation (SINC)
Owned Managed By:	Fareham Borough Council, Street Scene, Countryside Service, Mark Harrison - Jones
Contact Details:	Tel: 01329 236100
Area:	3.6 Hectares

1.2 Environmental

1.2.1 Physical

The site is an area of grassland and scrub which, until 1977 was part of the Portsdown Hill/ Portchester Common chalk downland complex. In 1977, the M27 was constructed which separated what is now known as Anson Grove Public Open Space (AGPOS) from the rest of the south facing slope. This very linear site is now sandwiched between a dense residential area built in the late 1960's and the motorway.

The site is seen on old maps as part of Portsdown Hill and should now be considered as a remnant of the chalk downland.

The site is south facing and the angle of slope is acute across much of the area particularly on the southern boundary line. The decent into the chalk pit at the western end of the site, is particularly steep. By contrast, the meadow (compartment 4), at the eastern end is almost level.

The site contains one public footpath which starts at the western end on the southern boundary in compartment 1. After climbing a short flight of steps, the path follows a north easterly line through compartment 2 up to a footbridge on the northern boundary. This footbridge crosses the M27 and connects with Portchester Common.

There is also a network of 'desire lines' which cross the site west to east and at various levels on the slope. None of these paths have formally been adopted but they are cut once a fortnight by the Council's grounds maintenance section between April and early October.

There are four points of access on the southern boundary and one on the northern boundary (see above). One entrance and access path runs between housing on Anson Grove and the chalk pit. This grass path climbs gradually up the slope and onto one of the larger meadows in compartment 1. Another access point forms the boundary between compartment 2 and 3 and involves climbing a steep set of steps cut into the chalk. The last entrance is on the eastern boundary in compartment 4 and is relatively level. See map in Appendix A for details.

1.2.1.1 Climate

There are few weather readings available from the site. The nearest meteorological recording station is on Southsea Common, 7 km to the south. The highest monthly average temperature occurs in July and August (approximately 20.5^{o}C). The lowest monthly average is in January and February, (approximately 5.0^{o}C).

This is a warm site in an area that enjoys warmer weather than much of the country. Winter temperatures remain higher than inland sites due the proximity of the sea and large urban area. Its south facing slopes are protected from cold northerly winds and therefore are noticeably warmer than the surrounding area during cold weather. Shelter from wind is easily found within the scrub whatever the wind direction.

Extremely high summer temperatures occur due to the southerly aspect and the shelter provided by scrub. The average annual rainfall is 800mm, which is 100mm higher than the coast.

1.2.1.2 Geology

The geology within this site should be viewed as a part of Portsdown Hill. This is the product of an anticline in Upper Cretaceous chalk (84 to 90 million years old). It is considered an out-lier of the South Downs. The chalk forms a continuous stratum that outcrops to the north to form the South Downs and to the south where it forms chalk cliffs on the Isle of Wight.

1.2.1.3 Soil

The soil classification of England and Wales (Avery, 1980) place the soils of this site within the Upton 1 series where they are described as a 'chalky grey rendzina' with some loessial silt. An average soil pH of 7.83 has been recorded. The soil becomes more clayey at the base of the escarpment where the depth reaches 30 cm due to Coombe deposits. Higher up the slope the soil forms a layer less than 3 cm over considerable areas. There is a considerable variation in soil depth over short distances *i.e*. less than a metre. These variations are caused by historic disturbance such as the construction of the motorway and installation of the power pylons.

1.2.2 Biological

The site supports chalk and neutral grassland some of which has been improved because of recent management. The main area of chalk grassland can be found in compartments 3 and 4 where the sward is herb rich and contains a good variety of chalk grassland species which includes the Nationally/ County scarce ‘bastard toadflax (*Thesium humifusum).* There is a total of 31 different calcareous grassland indicators (HBIC 2017), many of which are high in frequency. See appendix B for details.

Common ragwort has become established in all but the old chalk pit. Other invasive species include old man’s beard and buddleia.

There are also areas of scrub of varying age and density across the site. This includes a large area of cotoneaster in the old chalk pit at the western end and dogwood which is found in all compartments. Some of the other areas have developed into immature woodland. This is particularly noticeable under the National Grid power lines and along the southern boundary of compartment 4.

1.2.2.1 List of National Vegetation Classification

- W21d, Crataegus monogyna-Hedera helix scrub: Viburnum lantana subcommunity 47 %
- CG3b, Bromus erectus grassland: Centaurea nigra subcommunity 15 %
- W24, Rubus fruticosus-Holcus lanatus underscrub 7 %
- CG3d, Bromus erectus grassland: Festuca rubra-Festuca arundinacea subcommunity 5 %
- MG1d, Arrhenatherum elatius grassland: Pastinaca sativa subcommunity 5 %

- MG5b, Cynosurus cristatus-Centaurea nigra grassland: Galium verum subcommunity 5 %
- W8d, Fraxinus excelsior-Acer campestre-Mercurialis perennis woodland: Hedera helix subcommunity 5 %
- CG2, Festuca ovina-Avenula pratensis grassland 3 %
- MG1a, Arrhenatherum elatius grassland: Festuca rubra subcommunity 3 %
- OV24, Urtica dioica-Galium aparine community 3 %
- CG2c, Festuca ovina-Avenula pratensis grassland: Holcus lanatus-Trifolium repens subcommunity 2 %

1.2.2.2 Surveys Flora & Fauna

A survey of flora was carried out by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) in 2017 (Appendix A). A small mammal survey was also carried out by the site manager in the same year. A reptile and lepidoptera survey was completed in September 2018. It is planned to undertake a bird survey in 2019.

1.2.2.3

The flora survey identified that there are 166 different species of trees (including English Elm), shrub and flowers. Of these 31 are specific to chalk downland and one species in particular (Bastard Toadflax), is very rare.

The proximity to housing has seen some of the more common garden species taking hold on the site. This includes Virginia Creeper and Viburnum

1.2.2.4 Surveys Small Mammals

There are healthy populations of wood mice in all compartments. There are also good populations of field and bank voles across compartments 1, 2 and 3. The survey did show a lack of activity in compartment 4 and research shows that because small mammals see in UV unlike us, they can see the electricity flashing along the power lines. This confuses their sense of navigation, as they use the earth's magnetic field to find their way around. Consequently, they rarely colonise areas directly under the pylons and cables which span much of compartment 4 both north/ south and east/ west. There are also common shrews on site but they seem to be the exception rather than the rule.

The scrub is currently too dense in the old chalk pit to carry out any field studies. See appendix C for further details.

1.2.3 Cultural Impact

1.2.3.1 Historical and Present Land Use

Prior to WWII, the site was downland pasture, grazed primarily by sheep and records indicate that it was part of the Southwick Estate complex of farms.

The chalk pit at the western end of the site was first mapped in 1870 and was closed in the late 1950's.

1.2.3.2 Recreational Activities and Facilities

Much of the path network within the site runs parallel with Anson Grove and the M27. There are three paths which run north/ south up the hill, one of which is a public footpath. All north/ south paths connect with the longitudinal paths. This network is

well used by local dog walkers and because the public footpath crosses the motorway, it does offer a good long walk.

There is no formal car park within the site or at any of the three entrances on Anson Grove. Moreover, Anson Grove is often congested as a result of residents parking along the length of the kerb. Subsequently, the site does not receive much attention from visitors outside the immediate area.

The site does offer some commanding views across Portsmouth Harbour and the Isle of Wight and two benches have been strategically placed for users to sit and enjoy the vistas. The benches are well used during the long warm evenings particularly at weekends between May and September. Disposable BBQs are often used on site but not removed. Subsequently, it is necessary to undertake regular litter picks.

There is a public waste bin sited at two of the entrances but there are no other such facilities within the site as it is not practicable to empty them.

It was a popular site with those using scramble bikes until 2011. This activity led to damage of the meadows, the paths and some of the entrances. However, it was decided to add a locked gate at the eastern entrance off Benedict Way and to replace an old wooden gate with a galvanised steel version just before the motorway bridge. This prevented further bike activity and the associated vandalism. The site is now a more peaceful and safer environment.

1.2.3.3 Community Involvement and Education

Scrub clearance began in late 2015 and was organised and supervised by the site manager. The work has been carried out by members of the Fareham Conservation Volunteer. Tasks have been organised and supervised by the site manager.

During the winters of 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18, the fifteen strong group have visited the site nine times and spent a total of 23 hours each making improvements. Work undertaken included scrub clearance and general maintenance of the paths and steps. Significant swathes of gorse, dog wood and bramble have been cleared and steps have been taken to prevent regrowth.

There is scope for educational opportunities based on the botanical diversity, the variety of habitats and their management. However, there are no schools in the immediate area. Northern Primary school is approximately 1.5 miles away but it is not possible to get the children to the site as they do not have access to suitable vehicles.

STAGE 2: EVALUATION

2.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

2.1.1 Criteria for site evaluation

Size

The total site area is 3.6ha and includes a chalk pit which is too dangerous to manage. Characteristically, the site is narrow and linear. It is 455 meters long, 132 meters at its widest and 30 meters at its most narrow point.

Diversity

Habitat variety on the site is fairly uniform but the high tunnel like hedges along a number of the paths make for good ecological and botanical links between the compartments. In addition, the exposed edge of the chalk pit at the western end of the site creates the most notable feature in terms of variety.

Naturalness

Once a large open section of managed chalk grassland, the site has been affected by chalk quarrying, by the building of the M27 in the early 1970's and the lack of scrub management during the 1980's and 1990's. It's relatively small size in comparison to other sites within the Borough (Holly Hill, Warsash Common etc), has meant that staff have concentrated more on the larger more demanding sites. This has in turn contributed to a lack of regular maintenance.

Rarity

True chalk downland is becoming harder and harder to find as a result of intensification of agriculture practises. Whilst not a large site and because of the increased need to build housing within the Borough, this 'open space' should be considered a rarity and worthy of a more structured management approach in an effort to preserve this type of landscape.

Fragility

The site as a whole is fragile and the succession of scrub needs to be kept under control and/ or pushed back to allow the wild flower meadows to redevelop.

Local entomologists have been collecting data for over 40 years and recently commented that the diversity and numbers of invertebrates have declined steadily over the last 15 years. Certain species of bees and butterfly have disappeared from the site primarily associated with the increase in the amount of scrub.

The apparent rapid spread of invasive species, particularly common ragwort *(Enecia jacobaea)* and dogwood (*cornus*)*,* does need to be tackled as this could affect the diversity of the existing meadows.

Ecological Position

The site became isolated physically and ecologically from the Portsdown Hill complex after the building of the M27 to the north and as a result of the rapid development of housing after World War II to the south.

Potential Value
The site is a valuable asset in terms of its provision for recreation and the established wildlife. There is good potential for improvement in the quality of the habitat and biodiversity of the flora and fauna.

Intrinsic Appeal
Anson Grove is popular with local residents as a place to exercise their dogs. The commanding views across Portsmouth Harbour do increase the appeal.

Moreover, the wild flower meadows are especially colourful during the summer months and this combined with the healthy number of butterflies and day-flying moths add to its' intrinsic appeal.

Public Use
The site is classified as 'public open space' and is open all year round. The density of housing and a large local population means that it is a well used site. The west-east path network provides good access and it is possible to extend a walk north onto Portchester Common via a motorway footbridge. This proves popular with joggers.

It is not possible to provide access for the disabled because of the gradient and unevenness of the path networks as a whole. In addition, there is no formal car park and the number of cars parked on the road by local residents make it difficult for visitors to come to the site.

Education and Information
The site is too far from the local schools to be used for educational purposes and because of the acute lack of parking facilities, it is not intended to encourage a greater use of the site for this purpose.

Providing information panels would not necessarily be a good use of funds given the above. The history, facts and figures associated with the flora and fauna would be best developed for use within a dedicated webpage within the Fareham Borough Council website.

2.2 Factors Influencing Management
Natural Trends
Climatic factors such as very high winds could have a potentially devastating impact on the trees which run along the side of Anson Grove on the southern boundary.

The recent long periods of dry, hot weather during the summer may have a knock on effect on the Lepidoptera populations as the vegetation on which the caterpillars rely have become lacking in moisture and nutrition. The lack of a natural water body on site may also have a detrimental effect on the small mammals if these long hot periods become the norm.

Man Induced Trends (Anthropogenic Factors)
Litter and dog fouling are the most notable issues. The benches are well used as meeting points during the summer periods and the amount of waste, which includes disposable BBQs, plastic and glass bottles, food packaging and cans can be significant.

Whilst there are two litter bins along Anson Grove, dog faeces is a constant issue and monitoring of the dog owners does need to be investigated.

National Grid and Scottish and Southern both have a presence on this site. Both organisations have carried out pylon maintenance during the last six years. The work to date has proved to be of benefit but it is important that any future works does not create any imbalances from an ecological perspective.

Obligations
The successful management and safe guarding of the site will depend on compliance with following obligations:

Health & Safety at Work Act, 1974 (and amendments)

The council has a duty of care to ensure that, as far as reasonably practical, all employees, volunteers, contractors and visitors to the site are able to visit, work and enjoy a safe and healthy environment. All operations undertaken within the area are done so by qualified and trained individuals utilising methods and equipment which conforms to the Health & Safety regulations including the Council's own policies. Site health and safety checks are undertaken monthly. Specific tasks on work days are risk assessed for the specific nature of work required in conjunction with site safety considerations.

Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981

Requires that that no adverse management should take place which has a detrimental effect on wildlife provision.

Along with wildlife listed under this act, both badgers and bats are resident on the site and are legally protected. No management can occur in those areas where a sett or roost is known without consultation with Natural England.

Occupiers Liability Act, 1984

As owners of the site the Council has duty to ensure that every reasonable care is taken with regards the safety of persons who visit or come into the site. Regular inspections are undertaken to enable problems or issues to be identified and resolved.

Environmental Protection Act

The Council has an obligation to ensure that the site is free from litter and refuse.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994

These regulations require that management of woodlands and forestry operations in areas where protected species are found and which a set of procedures need to be undertaken. There is good practice guidance which assists in habitat management

where protected species are both known to occur or have the potential to occur. Safeguarding European Protected Species. In essence it requires preliminary survey to ascertain information and the possible need for licence prior to works.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 (CRoW act)

These regulations have relevance in relation to appropriate protection and management of habitats deemed of national importance (Section 74). Anson Grove has one such recognised habitat type – chalk grassland and also a public footpath running through it.

Management Constraints

Anson Grove is currently funded through the Council's revenue budgets however the available funds relate to a number of countryside sites and there is no specific sum allocated to each site annually. The plan will however help to identify the necessary funding needed and will help with the budgeting process.

As with all Council's services there is a requirement to make efficiency savings year on year. At the time of writing, there are no anticipated savings required on the revenue budget that funds the Council's countryside sites but it can't be ruled out during future years of the plan.

In order to ensure sufficient funding, especially for any larger long term projects, it will be necessary to secure external funding. External sources will focus on the stewardship schemes awarded and managed by Natural England.

The Council continues to seek financial contributions from developers through Section 106 legal agreements. With the large amount of development currently undertaken within the Borough there is scope to tap into this source of funding.

Fareham Borough Council currently employ three countryside rangers who manage all of sites across the Borough. This is sufficient to provide the minimum amount of land and visitor management. However, there is increased pressure on this resource as the Council adopts more areas of woodland and other sites with important habitat management requirements.

Increasingly, the volunteers are being used to assist with a variety of tasks and it is envisaged that they will continue to help with public events in the future. The specialist knowledge of the staff currently employed is a valuable asset especially with regard to managing restoration projects and providing information to visitors. The Council's Grounds Maintenance Team also play an important role in site cleansing operations, strimming, hedge cutting and the foraging work.

STAGE 3: OBJECTIVES

3.1 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To improve and enhance wildlife habitats and all notable species associated with the calcareous grassland.
2. To sustain the current level of community engagement in the management of the site and develop a greater awareness and appreciation of its importance as a wildlife habitat.
3. To promote the sustainable use of the site for quiet, informal recreation and enjoyment.
4. To monitor and review management practises and keep up-to-date with any advances in best practise guidelines for conservation purposes.

3.2 RATIONALE AND OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

3.2.1 Objective 1.

To improve and enhance wildlife habitats and all notable species associated with the calcareous grassland.

The Council will ensure that Anson Grove Public Open Space (AGPOS) will continue to play a future part in maintaining the existing biodiversity whilst improving its' range on a local, regional and national scale by linking management to relevant legislation and target criteria in regional and local biodiversity plans.

Wild flower meadows

It is important that the meadows are not lost to scrub encroachment and they continue to support the variety of reptiles, small mammals, invertebrates and birds.

Further consideration should be taken to further increasing the species of wild flower to include horse-shoe vetch, the food plant of two of the rarer type of 'blue butterflies' which have been spotted on the site.

Scrub

Scrub habitat at AGPOS is part of a secondary succession on the grasslands and is dominated by dogwood, gorse, privet, hawthorn, bramble, cotoneaster and 'old man's beard'. The sycamore also has a strong presence along the southern boundary of compartment 4 and the seed often germinate in the meadow.

The scrub has a high conservation value supporting breeding birds, small mammals and reptiles whilst offering shelter from the strong prevailing south-westerly winds. Thought should be given to providing scrub cover which varies in age and density in an effort to maximise ecological diversity. This would involve mulching certain areas in all compartments on rotation.

Hedges
What are termed as hedges on this site were never formally planted as such and have developed along the sides of the path network. Scrub development along the northern boundary of compartment 4 could be cut mechanically soon and developed into an alternative fence line which separates the M27 from this section of the site.

The combination of scrub and hedges have created a good network which ensures that the wildlife can move along the site with a good level of security and protection. This is an important factor and needs to be considered carefully whilst working to increase the size of the open meadows.

Key Projects

- Increase the size of existing meadows in all compartments whilst sustaining the connectivity between existing hedges and scrub sections.
- Reduce the height of the south facing hedges to approximately 2.5 meters and introduce a series of castellation's to improve the light within those sections of path which are currently overly dark.
- Develop a thick boundary hedge along the M27 boundary in compartment 4.
- Sustain an annual cut and collect/ mowing programme across the whole site.
- Continue a programme of cuts to keep the current network of paths safe and easy to use.
- Restore the verge along Anson Grove and the main site to a grassland.
- Create a rotational mulching programme to develop a variety of age and density within the existing scrub sections across the site.

3.2.2 Objective 2

To sustain the current level of community engagement in the management of the site and develop a greater awareness and appreciation of its importance as a wildlife habitat.

It is important to provide opportunities for and encourage community involvement in all aspects of site management, from practical conservation to conducting wildlife surveys, visitor liaison and acting as advocates for the site.

Key Projects

- Increase the amount of time spent at AGPOS with the Fareham Conservation Volunteers over the next five years.
- Establish a web page specific to the site and increase local awareness of it with a view to encouraging users to offer feedback and/ or report on site issues.
- Encourage a greater level of awareness of and responsibility for the amount of litter and dog fouling currently endemic on the site.

3.2.3 Objective 3

To promote the sustainable use of the site for quiet, informal recreation and enjoyment.

AGPOS is enjoyed by local people for recreational activities such as dog walking, pursuit of more demanding forms of exercise and as a place to meet, talk and relax. It is desirable to accommodate these recreational uses but challenging to achieve whilst maintaining and enhancing the conservation value and avoiding a conflict of interest.

Key Projects

- Carry out monthly visits of the site and recording the findings (health and safety, aspects of vandalism, litter and unusual siting of wildlife).
- Maintain safe and suitable paths, bins, access points and benches.
- Investigate contributing biannual articles for inclusion in the local political and resident association newsletter which encourage respect for the sites fragility, provide survey results, updates regarding conservation work and any feedback from the community/ users.

3.2.4 Objective 4

To monitor and review management practises and keep up-to-date with any advances in best practise guidelines for conservation purposes.

It is important to review the practices and updates of information relating to conservation work and the provision of recreation and education. These reviews will also help to assess performance in meeting the site objectives.

This will relate to habitat and species management whilst helping to ensure objectives/targets are being met and provide additional baseline data to build on.

These will include:

- Undertake specific species surveys related to biodiversity action plans and red data book list
- Undertake periodic taxonomic surveys of existing known groups and those less recorded, or little known e.g. lichens
- Set up a regular monitoring of birds and butterflies in the form of yearly transect data and submission of data to conservation recording organisations
- Consult with Natural England on issues relating to habitat and species data.
- Monitor tree and vegetation health in relation to effects of climate change or pollution
- Continue to keep abreast of nature conservation legislation and changes in best practice

Much of this work will require consultancy work from specialised individuals/organisations. Specialised training for staff will also assist in aspects of this work. It is envisaged that there will ample opportunities for individuals, volunteers and students to also assist in biological data collection.

Key Projects

- Undertake periodic taxonomic surveys of Biodiversity action species
- Compile inventory of less recorded or unknown taxa groups
- Work closely with the ‘tree team’ and monitor tree health regularly for effects of climate change and the impact of disease.
- Undertake annual data collection of butterfly species through regular transect work
- Undertake biannual reptile surveys between April and September.

Stage 4 Schedule of Work 2018 - 2022

Year 1: 2018/ 19	Compartment	Resources	HLS Code	Timescale
Create the line and depth regarding the north boundary hedge line	C4	Staff/ volunteers		Sept-Oct 2018
Reduce scrub cover to 40% of total area – continue with the scrub clearance on the western boundary	C1	Staff/ volunteers	SB/SA	Nov-Dec 2018-Jan 2019
Maintenance of species rich semi-natural grassland- Removal of new scrub & ragwort	All compartments	Staff/ volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2018 – Feb 2019
Develop a scrub free grassland between the edge of the old chalk pit and the north/ south path.	Chalk Rim	Staff/ Volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2018 – Feb 2019
Ensure fortnightly cut of path network with ride-on mowers	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		Mar – Oct 2019
Implement and supervise annual cut and collect	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		tbc
Develop and promote a web page for Anson Grove		Staff		Oct 2018
Treat/ spray any unwanted scrub regrowth after clearance with SBK	C1	Staff		Mar/ Apr 2019 and Oct 2019
Monitor the path cuts (FBC Parks & Open Spaces)	All compartments	Staff		May & Sept 2019
Undertake a butterfly survey	All compartments	Staff/ volunteers		Mar – Sept 2019
Organise annual scrub clearance of Anson Grove verge	All compartments	Contractor tbc		Jan/ Feb 2019

Year 2: 2019/ 20	Compartment	Resources	HLS Code	Timescale
Cut the top of the hedge line on northern boundary to encourage greater dense growth. 2mtr max height	C4	FBC Grounds Maintenance/ contractor		Jan/ Feb 2019
Treat/ spray any scrub regrowth on the south face of the new hedge line	C4	Staff/ volunteers		April 2019
Reduce scrub cover to 40% of total area – focus on northern fringe	C1	Staff/ volunteers	SB/SA	Nov-Dec 2019-Jan 2020
Maintenance of species rich semi-natural grassland- Removal of new scrub and ragwort	All compartments	Staff/ volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2019 – Feb 2020
Maintain the scrub free grassland between the edge of the old chalk pit and the north/ south path. (cut with mower)	Chalk Rim	Staff / Volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2019 – Feb 2020
Ensure fortnightly cut of path network with ride-on mowers	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		March – Oct 2020
Implement and supervise annual cut and collect	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		tbc
Monitor FBC Grounds Maintenance path/ steps cut	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		May & Aug 2020
Add regular quarterly updates to the Anson Grove web page and send to Anson grove Residents Ass.		Staff		2019/20
Treat/ spray any unwanted scrub regrowth after clearance with SBK	C1 & Chalk Rim	Staff		Mar/ Apr and Oct 2020

Carry out butterfly survey	All Compartments	Staff/ volunteers		Mar – Sept 2020
Organise annual scrub clearance of Anson Grove verge	All compartments	Staff & contractor		Jan/ Feb 2019

Year 3: 2020/ 21	Compartment	Resources	HLS Code	Timescale
Monitor & treat/ spray any scrub regrowth on the south face of the new hedge line	C4	Staff/ volunteers		April 2020
Monitor and treat/ spray any scrub regrowth in C1	C1	Staff/ volunteers	SB/SA	Apri/ May 2020
Maintenance of species rich semi-natural grassland- Removal of new scrub & ragwort	All compartments	Staff/ volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2020 – Feb 2021
Cut top of south face of hedges on mid-tier west/ east path and ensure castellation's are sustained	C2 & C3	Staff/ volunteers		Sept – Nov 2020
Monitor the grassland between the chalk pit rim and the north/ south path and cut with mower	Chalk Rim	Staff / Volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2020
Cut back all scrub regrowth around the perimeter of Compartment 2	C2	Staff / Volunteers		Dec 2020 – Feb 2021
Ensure fortnightly cut of path network with ride-on mowers	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		March – Oct 2020
Implement and supervise annual cut and collect	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		tbc
Add quarterly updates to the Anson Grove web page and send to Anson Grove Residents Ass.		Staff		2020/21

Treat/ spray with appropriate herbicide any unwanted scrub regrowth	C1, C2 & Chalk Rim	Staff		Mar/ Apr and Oct 2020
Organise annual scrub clearance of Anson Grove verge	All compartments	Staff & contractor		Jan/ Feb 2021
Undertake a butterfly transect	All compartments	Staff		Apr – Sept 2021

Year 4: 2021/ 22	Compartment	Resources	HLS Code	Timescale
Cut south face and top of the hedge on north boundary mechanically	C4	FBC Grounds Maintenance		Jan 2022
Monitor and treat/ spray any scrub regrowth in C2 & 3	C2 & C3	Staff/ volunteers	SB/SA	Apr/ May 2022
Maintenance of species rich semi-natural grassland- Removal of new scrub & ragwort	All compartments	Staff/ volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2021 – Feb 2022
Monitor the grassland between the chalk pit rim and the north/ south path and cut with mower	Chalk Rim	Staff / Volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2021
Cut back all scrub regrowth around the perimeter of Compartment 3	C3	Staff / Volunteers		Dec 2021 – Feb 2022
Ensure/ monitor fortnightly cut of path network with ride-on mowers	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		March – Oct 2022
Implement and supervise annual cut and collect	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		tbc
Add quarterly updates to the Anson Grove web page and send to Anson Grove Residents Ass.		Staff		2021/22

Treat/ spray with appropriate herbicide any unwanted scrub regrowth	C1, C2 & Chalk Rim	Staff		Mar/ Apr and Oct 2022
Organise annual scrub clearance of Anson Grove verge	All compartments	Staff & contractor		Jan/ Feb 2022
Undertake a reptile survey	All compartments	Staff		Apr – Sept 2022
Undertake a butterfly survey	All compartments	Staff & volunteers		Mar – Sept 2022

Year 5: 2022/ 23	Compartment	Resources	HLS Code	Timescale
Ensure that there is a suitable gap between the meadow and the north boundary hedge	C4	FBC Grounds Maintenance		Sept/ Oct 2022
Monitor and treat/ spray any scrub regrowth in C1, 2 & 3	C1, C2 & C3	Staff/ volunteers	SB/SA	Oct 2022 & April 2023
Maintenance of species rich semi-natural grassland- Removal of new scrub & ragwort	All compartments	Staff/ volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2022– Feb 2023
Monitor the grassland between the chalk pit rim and the north/ south path and cut with mower	Chalk Rim	Staff / Volunteers	HC15-HK6	Sept 2022
Cut back all scrub regrowth around the perimeter of Compartment 4	C4	Staff / Volunteers		Dec 2022 – Feb 2023
Ensure/ monitor fortnightly cut of path network with ride-on mowers	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		March – Oct 2023
Implement and supervise annual cut and collect	All compartments	FBC Grounds Maintenance		tbc

Year 5: 2022/ 23	Compartment	Resources	HLS	Timescale
Treat/ spray with appropriate herbicide any unwanted scrub regrowth	C1, C2, C3 & Chalk Rim	Staff		Mar/ Apr and Oct 2022
Organise annual scrub clearance of Anson Grove verge	All compartments	Staff & contractor		Jan/ Feb 2023
Undertake a small mammal survey	All compartments	Staff		Sept & Oct 2022
Undertake a butterfly survey	All compartments	Staff/ volunteers		Mar – Sept 2022

Appendix B

Results of the 2017 Flora survey carried out by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre

Sycamore	Ash
Hornbeam	Apple
Planted Cherry	Elder
Common Whitebeam	English Elm
Hawthorn	Wild Privet
Dogwood	Buddleia
Cotoneaster	Spindle
Holly	Bay
Blackthorn	Buckthorn
Virginia Creeper	Gorse
Tall Fescue (grass)	Red Fescue (grass)
Downy Oat grass	Yorkshire Fog (grass)
False Brome (grass)	Upright Brome (grass)
Barren Brome (grass)	Crested Dog's Tail (grass)
Crested Hair grass	Cock's Foot (grass)
Common Couch (grass)	Wall barley (grass)
Quaking grass	Creeping Bent (grass)
False Oat grass	Meadow oat grass
Yellow Oat grass	Knot grass
Italian Rye grass	Perenial Rye Grass
Annual Meadow grass	Rough Meadow grass
Yarrow	Agrimony
Pyramidal Orchid	Kidney Vetch
Lords-and-Ladies	Selfheal
Squinancy Wort	Nipple Wort
Hoary Ragwort	Common Ragwort
Yellow Wort	Crosswort
Perforate St John's wort	Mugwort
Hedge Woundwort	
Daisy	Oxeye Daisy
Oil-seed Rape	Dandelion
Bird's Foot Trefoil	Lesser Trefoil
White Bryony	Wood Avens
Hedge Bindweed	Field Bindweed
Dwarf Thistle	Spear Thistle
Musk Thistle	Carline Thistle
Perennial Sow Thistle	Prickly Sow Thistle
Spring Sedge	Glaucous Sedge
Common Knapweed	Greater Knapweed
Common Mouse Ear	Traveller's Joy

Wild Basil	Marjoram
Wild Carrot	Wild Parsnip
Smooth Hawk's-Beard	Common Fleabane
American Willowherb	Great Willowherb
Hawkweed	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
Silverweed	Common Chickweed
Smaller Cat's Tail	Wild Mignonette
Salad Burnet	Creeping Cinquefoil
Herb Robert	Dove's foot/ Crane's-bill
Lady's Bedstraw	Edge Bedstraw
Cleavers	Ivy
Garden Tree Mallow	Common Mallow
Prickly Lettuce	Rough Hawkbit
Lepidium	Hoary Cress
Purple Toadflax	Common Toadflax
Fairy Flax	Bastard Toadflax
Black Medic	Red Bartsia
Common Restharrow	Timothy
Ribwort Plantain	Greater Plantain
Hoary Plantain	Great Mullien
Common Poppy	Opium Poppy
Hart's Tongue	Bristly Oxtongue
Bulbous Buttercup	Creeping Buttercup
Red Clover	White Clover
Yellow Rattle	Small Scabious
Dog-Rose	Bramble
Dewberry	Wal Speedwell
Curled Dock	Broad-Leaved Dock
White Campion	Bladder Campion
Bittersweet	Great Mullein
Hairy Violet	Common Dog Violet
Thymus polytrichus	Common Sorrel
Viburnum	Eyebright

Appendix C

Result of Small Mammal Survey

Compartment	Species	No Trapped Male	No Trapped Female
1	Wood Mouse	0	3
1	Bank Vole	1	0
1	Field Vole	0	3
1	Common Shrew	1	0
2	Wood Mouse	1	1
2	Bank Vole	0	0
2	Field Vole	0	3
2	Common Shrew	0	0
3	Wood Mouse	3	0
3	Bank Vole	2	0
3	Field Vole	0	0
3	Common Shrew	0	0
4	Wood Mouse	2	3
4	Bank Vole	0	0
4	Field Vole	0	0
4	Common Shrew	0	0

Survey work carried out between 3rd September and the 4th October 2017.

Appendix D
Results of Reptile Survey

Compartment	Species	Adult	Juvenile
1	Slow Worm	1	3
1	Common Lizard	1	0
2	Slow Worm	2	5
2	Common Lizard	1	0
3	Slow Worm	4	6
3	Common Lizard	1	0
4	Slow Worm	0	0
4	Common Lizard	0	0

Survey Work carried out between March and August 2018.

Appendix E
Results of Lepidoptera Survey

Species	No's Present
Brimstone (male)	
Brimstone (female)	
Comma	
Small White	
Large White	
Green Veined White	
Speckled Wood	
Orange Tip	
Common Blue	
Silver Studded Blue	
Holly Blue	
Meadow Brown	
Marbled White	
Small Skipper	
6 Spotted Burnett	
Gate Keeper	
Red Admiral	

Survey work carried out between 18th April and ** September 2018