

# WARSASH COMMON

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

2020 - 2025



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## **PREAMBLE**

Fareham Borough Council is a local authority located in the South of Hampshire and has a population of approximately 113,600. The majority of the Council's business is directed by a number of Committees of elected Members. This includes the Executive, six committees, nine Policy Development and Review Panels as well as the Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Panel. There are ten 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 Countryside Service, 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, Tips Copse, Whiteley Woods, Portchester Common and Anson Grove.

The Council's strategic aims have formed the basis of the work of the Countryside Ranger Service. Specific aims include the following:

- **Protecting and enhancing our environment**
- **Leisure for health and for fun**

## **Purpose of the Warsash Common Management Plan 2020-2025**

Warsash Common management plan provides the essential information needed to understand site management requirements for the period 2020 – 2025. This plan outlines the management objectives for conservation, access and education and the prescriptions which require implementation to achieve identified objectives. It is intended as a guideline for the current Countryside Service and a reference point for future managers.

**It is our Vision that:**

**‘Warsash Common’ should be enhanced, conserved and protected as a sustainable, outstanding public open space, ‘Site of Importance for Nature Conservation’ and a ‘Local Nature Reserve’.**

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 creates. The plan also considers the resources required to achieve the work programme and highlights shortfalls in revenue and potential sources of future income.

**SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT PLAN**

<b>Site:</b>	Warsash Common
<b>Grid reference:</b>	SU504056
<b>Locality:</b>	Fareham, South Hampshire
<b>Status:</b>	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation and Local Nature Reserve.
<b>Owned/Managed by:</b>	Fareham Borough Council, Civic Offices, Civic Way, Fareham PO16 7PU. Head of Street Scene – Mark Bowler, Countryside Service - Mark Trigwell, Mark Harrison – Jones and Helen Sosnowski
<b>Contact details:</b>	Tel: 01329 236100 Fax: 01329 821546
<b>Area:</b>	25 hectares
<b>OS Maps:</b>	1:50 000 Sheet 196 (Landranger series) 1:25 000 Sheet 119

**Description:**

As a result of past land use Warsash Common comprises a variety of habitats which support a rich array of wildlife and provide an interesting place for people to come a visit. On the former gravel works the habitat is a mixture of rough grassland, scrub and dense secondary woodland.

Semi-natural ancient woodland can be found in the stream valleys to the south of the site providing a valuable wet woodland habitat. There is one permanent pond (Dibles pond) and a series of seasonal ponds of high conservation value.

**Objective:**

To conserve and enhance Warsash Common as a sustainable and valuable public open space, educational resource, Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and a Local Nature Reserve (LNR).

**Prescriptions:**

To manage the semi-natural woodlands, grasslands and aquatic habitats in a responsible and sustainable manner and to actively encourage public access and involvement whilst seeking to foster a greater awareness and understanding of the sites importance for both people and wildlife.

**Plan prepared by:** Mark Harrison - Jones (Countryside Ranger)

**Achievements during 2009 - 2019**

## Compartment 1a and b

Much of the chicken wire on the boardwalk has been replaced with glass reinforced fibre (grp) anti-slip slats and rotten slats on the narrow bridge are being replaced with recycled plastic board-walk slats as and when necessary.

GRF anti-slip slats have also been added to one side of the horse bridge to reduce the risk of pedestrians slipping on a surface which is losing the machined grip channels.

The Japanese Knotweed has been brought under control in these areas but not eradicated. The plant still has a hold on the top of the bank adjacent to the Warsash Wasps sports pitches and despite spraying twice a year for five years it remains persistent although manageable.

The other invasive species (laurel and rhododendron), have both been reduced significantly in terms of the area they cover but do continue to persist despite applying herbicide to the exposed stumps. Part of the issue is associated with activating the existing seed bank whilst working to remove the scrub. It is not practicable to spray the vegetation because of the moist, swamp like conditions in this area which reduces the effectiveness of the herbicide. There is also a high risk of killing other plants and contaminating the water courses.

A significant landslip in December 2012 at the eastern end of compartment 1a affected pedestrian safety through the wet woodlands. A section of 1a had to be closed for quite some time while a solution was sought and a monitoring programme regarding the stability of the soil bank was initiated.

After twelve months, the path which separates compartments 1a and 1b was cleared of all soil and other debris and it was reopened although it is not now a path which is not advertised in either the site leaflet or on the interpretation panels.

It was decided not to install the two benches proposed in the 2009-2019 management plan. Experience to date has shown that benches in less obvious places like this attract anti-social behaviour. Experience of damage to the existing infrastructure in these compartments is sporadic but nonetheless it continues to persist.

The wet woodland interpretation panel was installed at the southern end of this compartment. However, it had to be moved to the other end after the landslip. The panel has since been updated to reflect a change in the corporate logo and small errors in the text.

Re-coppicing of a small area of Alder and Willow stools was not investigated and an entomology survey was only undertaken once (2013). See Appendix E for results across the site. A vascular plant survey for the site was carried out in 2011 (see Appendix C).

A safety rail alongside a steep flight of steps in both 1a and 1b was installed to make it easier for users to climb and descend the steep banks in these sections. In addition, a series of long shallow steps was installed down a path between compartments 1b and 3. The tree roots had become overly exposed and represented a trip hazard. Moreover, the natural soil surface became slippery when wet and it was felt that creating a new flight of steps and the safety rail would reduce associated health and safety risks.

#### Compartment 2a and b

Both compartments have received little in the way of attention over the last 10 years primarily due to a lack of resources. The cost of creating a boardwalk/ footpath, as suggested in the previous management plan, would have proved too expensive and difficult to maintain in the long term given the natural swamp like conditions.

The path commonly known as the 'school run' was first constructed in 1995 and has required quite extensive repair work in the last two years. Much of the suspended boardwalk has been replaced and a new safety rail has been installed.

The erosion of the bank along the stream is of some concern and long-term measures have been installed to reduce the bank subsiding.

#### Compartment 3

A number of the prescribed actions were implemented which included the following:

- eradication of the Japanese Knotweed
- installation of extra benches
- improvements to the path around the edge of this compartment
- continuation of the annual foraging programme
- some scrub clearance on the woodland margins and other sections of this compartment has been done but there are currently no plans to develop a rotational cutting regime as suggested in the previous management plan.

The costs associated with employing a contractor would be prohibitive unless external funding could be secured.

It was decided not to install the picnic area. The high levels of litter experienced around picnic benches on other sites and periodic vandalism of the benches were significant factors in this decision.

The GMX bike area was allowed to 'scrub up' as it too was encouraging misuse, anti-social behaviour and increased levels of litter which included users smashing glass in areas used frequently by dog walkers.

One of the scrub sections near the entrance to this compartment was cleared and replanted as a wild flower meadow in 2015. A mixture of 10% wild flower seed and 90% grass seed was applied. Initially, the low ratio of wild flower mix to grass seed has not proved too successful but the nectar rich wild flowers planted are now becoming established.

Between 2017 and 2019 selected sections of the long, dense blackthorn and willow thicket which separates this compartment from New Road unofficial bridleway, were cleared in an effort to reintroduce better light conditions. The south facing section of the track provided good adder basking sites and it is hoped to encourage them back.

A network of dead hedges have been constructed from the cut debris, some of which are interlinked to an extensive above and below ground hibernaculum. This was built in 2018. It was soon adopted and grass snake, slow worm and common lizard are believed to be making good use of it.

The Japanese Knotweed has persisted on the boundaries between this compartment and 1b. It has been necessary to spray the shoots twice a year for four consecutive years but it still returns in much reduced quantities and size.

Lastly, Curled Leaf Dock and Ragwort had become well established to the point of being invasive. Goat's rue had also spread from compartment 4 and in 2018 the main meadow was sprayed with Headland Polo. This herbicide is designed to eliminate these species swiftly and effectively. Unfortunately, it has had a negative effect on some of the other species like vetch and the clovers. However, the manufacturers note that this is temporary and they will recover over time.

#### Compartment 4

Much of the work prescribed in the previous management plan has been undertaken. Some, like the mowing regime for scallops and the expansion of the grassland were started in late 2018 and continued through 2019.

The Goat's Rue still exists despite spot spraying with Glyphosate but other invasive species like the Ragwort have been cleared. The bramble and the willow on the meadow margins has been cut back on more than one occasion to allow more light



into this area. The south facing fringes of the meadow still prove to be a popular area for breeding grass snakes as regular reptile surveys have shown.

The creation of a ride linking compartments 4 and 8 was not followed through. Instead, work was started in 2016/17 to thin out the secondary woodlands on the southern edge of this compartment. Many of the young oak, birch, and sycamore have been felled and this project is ongoing with the aim of encouraging the grassland to spread deeper into the existing woodland.

Holm oak has appeared in the woodland fringes and action is being taken to control its rapid spread. Laurel was also a dominant species in this compartment and has now been eradicated.

#### Compartment 5

All the work planned in the previous management plan has been undertaken to a lesser or greater degree.

The gravel path which once only ran along the eastern side of the meadow, has been extended and now runs around all but the southern fringe. This has helped considerably as the existing grass path would often become very difficult to walk after any heavy or prolonged periods of rain.

The variety and quantity of wild flower species in this meadow was not high and was, until recently, predominated by Goat's Rue and Dock. In the spring of 2018 the meadow was sprayed with Headland Polo which killed the dock. The Goat's Rue did die back but can be seen to be returning across the meadow.

The clay cap covering the old landfill pit has worn thin in more than one place and it may become necessary to think about putting another layer of soil on it.

In 2012 the Woodland Trust donated a pack of 100 hedge saplings and a 'Royal Oak' sapling as part of the Queen's Jubilee celebrations. A special planting event was organised and on the morning of the 12<sup>th</sup> November 2012, employees from the Hants Constabulary Criminal Records Office (CRO), were trained to prepare soil for planting and to plant hedge saplings. They made good a section of verge on the boundary of the Common in the morning and in the afternoon, they passed on their new-found planting skills to fifteen six and seven year olds from Locks Heath Junior School.

The Royal Oak was planted by the Ward Councillors on the same day and all those saplings planted are growing very well despite the very dry summers we have been experiencing of late. A special plaque commemorating the event was made and fixed in position alongside the hedge.

Lastly, the adder population appears to be less obvious with only one siting reported in the last eight years. It may be that the population has moved to a less obvious

area of the compartment particularly since the site is considerably busier than it used to be.

#### Compartment 6

This compartment has received no active management since the previous management plan was initiated primarily because the amount of work required to implement the suggested work would have been too time consuming and or too expensive if contractors had been appointed.

The woodland is certainly maturing as a result of non-intervention but the invasive laurel now predominates and funding would need to be sought if it is to be brought back under control.

#### Compartment 7

This compartment underwent a significant change in the early autumn of 2011 when the dense willow carr was cleared. However, the stumps were not poisoned to prevent regrowth.

This area was allowed to regenerate naturally over the next eighteen months. Initially hard rush flourished across the low lying seasonal ponds and areas of sedges and reedmace also developed.

There is a ridge of slightly higher ground which separates the seasonal ponds and gorse, holly and silver birch which must have been in the seed bank, started to grow back veraciously. Moreover, the willow stumps created new growth and they were all coppiced and some stumps poisoned. Much of the cut willow made good hedge binders and was used in other parts of the site when building dead hedges.

#### Compartment 8

Dibles pond has seen a number of improvements over the last ten years. The Parrot's Feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), was 'pulled' on an annual basis for the first seven years and left on the banks of the pond to drain, die and rot. This reduced the level of regrowth significantly to the point where it is now seen only in odd spots around the periphery of the pond. Over the last three years, this very fast-growing weed was pulled as and when it became visible to try and prevent it spreading again. This too has proved effective, but it is felt that it is not possible to completely eradicate it and this section of the site will need regular monitoring throughout the year.

A number of willow and silver birch trees have fallen into the pond at various times over the last ten years. Some, where possible, have been winched out and left to decay naturally on the edge of the pond. Two others were too large to winch out and it was necessary to use a small boat to get across the pond and cut out the canopy. The roots of the fallen trees still allow growth and the heavier submerged limbs may have taken root thus allowing new growth. Ring barking the main trunk has not

proved successful and it is felt that the new growth will have to be coppiced regularly in the future.

Other trees close to the rim of the pond have been felled on request but further time and money needs to be put into this compartment to remove more trees and to reduce the amount of leaf litter accumulating in the pond.

The viewing platform was not built after Hook with Warsash CofE Academy built one on the edge of their own pond and Locks Heath Junior School is finding it increasingly difficult to find enough time and parent/ teacher support to make use of this area.

In 2018, the local angling society undertook a survey of the fish life in the pond with a view to relocating the stock. They concluded that the pond is not heavily stocked and given the small sizes of the fish caught, it may be possible the pond is being predated by cormorants. There is now a resident heron which comes to fish on a daily basis. The fish caught were mostly in good condition. A couple had superficial damage and some were bloated. This could be as a result of tapeworm.

It was noted that “the water was very coloured and probably of a low quality. This may be in part due to the fish stocking but is just as likely to be from a number of other factors, perhaps run off, tree litter, poor light and the number of dogs running into the water”. In addition, it was felt that “the setting was very nice, there was a fair bit of wildlife present including a deer close by and some excellent dragonflies who seemed intent on sitting with us. We also thought the pond would be nice for children to fish in. So, the pond appears to offer a lot of value to the community”.

As a result of the findings and comments at the end of the report, none of the fish stock will be moved.

#### Compartment 9

A botanical survey was carried out in 2011 and 2019 found that the existing national vegetation classification is accurate and that there were no unusual vegetative species in the compartment.

A small mammal survey was also undertaken in 2016 and this identified a healthy population of wood mice and bank vole. An invertebrate survey has yet to be carried out.

A glade was cut into the birch trees but the connecting ride was not created between compartments 9 and 4. Instead, time was spent on thinning the woodlands on the southern boundary of compartment 4 as many of the trees in this section were small enough for the volunteers to cut by hand. Cutting the ride would have involved a considerable amount of chain saw work which would have been difficult to do given the human and financial resources available.

A significant effort to reduce the very dense Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), and the number of Willow (*Salix cinerea*) on the southern edge of this compartment was started in 2015 and proved very positive. The amount of light reaching the ground increased significantly and whilst the ground flora is slow to develop, there are encouraging signs.

The increase in light enabled the planting of 15 nectar rich saplings. Saplings including Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*), Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Blackthorn (*Punus spinosa*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) and Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*) were planted in December 2016 by each of the members of the Fareham Conservation Volunteers. They were planted in two concentric circles and quickly became known as the 'circle of friends'. The Mulberry was planted in the middle as a reference to the nursery rhyme 'here we go round the Mulberry bush'.

The rather ugly sewage pipe which runs through the site became more obvious in this compartment after the removal of the laurel. The Friends of Warsash Common conservation volunteers planted fifteen Wych Hazel (*Hamamelis mollis*) stools along the line of the sewage pipe with the long term aim of coppicing it often enough to thicken it up and soften the visual impact of the pipe. These species offer a source of nectar and pollen during the early autumn for some of the more persistent butterflies and bees.

A disc of wood was given to each of the participating volunteers and they were encouraged to put their name and the tree species on it. These were then mounted on one of the rods providing support for each of the trees.

#### Compartment 10a and b

Whilst the botanical survey was carried out in 2011 (see Appendix C), there has been little other work done in these compartments on any great scale. The time necessary to maintain and improve the other compartments has proved exhaustive. Some effort has been undertaken to keep the laurel and sycamore shoots from spreading and no Japanese knotweed has been found to have migrated out of compartment 3.

Further work through this valley has been included in the action plan over the next five years.

#### Compartment 11a and b

There has been much work carried out in these compartments as a result of its inclusion in a 10 year Higher Level Stewardship Agreement. Restoration began in 2013 with a view to extend the grassland, reduce the amount of Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*), within the grassland, eliminate the Silver Birch and reduce the amount of gorse and broom.

In addition, Natural England agreed to the idea of creating a woodland pasture around the edges of the existing grassland.

The grassland is grazed twice a year by two ponies provided by a local resident to help reduce scrub regrowth and encourage a greater density of the sward. Dead hedges, live hedges and stock fencing were installed to create a secure boundary. The conservation volunteers made all this possible.

Initial thinning of the woodland proved fruitful with grasses returning. A more concerted effort to reduce the canopy was carried out between 2017 and 2019. Some trees were felled, some pollarded and some ring barked in an effort to provide more light at ground level, standing dead wood to increase biodiversity and nesting opportunities for the local woodpecker population.

The canopy was shredded and the chippings left on site. A reptile hibernaculum was constructed (see below) and some of the wood chippings were used to provide insulation. The larger limbs and trunks were cut to a uniform length and a series of wood stacks created using the Waterhouse design. In 2016 a project was created based on several scientific monitoring projects carried out in Scandinavia. In brief, the aim of this project was to identify what kind of invertebrates exist within the woodlands and to see if there are any invertebrates which migrate toward specific types of timber within the stacks. Whilst the stacks were built to a specific design, the timber used was selected to suite. One stack is constructed from silver birch, one is all oak and one a mixture of oak, hazel, and hawthorn. A paper explaining this project in greater detail is available.

Some of the limbs cut when the trees were thinned or pollarded were too small to be used in the stacks but big enough to make charcoal. Consequently, the conservation volunteers have made a batch of charcoal from silver birch and another using oak.

The increased light levels have ensured that grasses grow and seed associated with acid grassland communities was sown in 2018. This has since germinated and there is now a good grass cover under the woodland canopy. It also connects with the existing grassland.

A small domestic size pond was created and lined with clay but the local deer population drank it dry during the long hot summers recently experienced. Evaporation during the summer also exacerbated the problem and there are no plans to follow this idea up.

The reptiles are monitored annually across the site and data shows a healthy population of slow worms and a very sporadic occurrence of grass snake. The slow worm population has been augmented following the translocation of this species from development sites within the Borough. Two above and below ground hibernaculum have been built to accommodate the increase in population.

The problems associated with Japanese Knotweed do appear to have been eliminated.

Lastly, in November 2011 it was decided to develop a wildlife garden on the edge of compartment 11b instead of increasing the size of the car park. The garden includes a wildflower meadow (22 species planted, 16 species currently flourish), a pond, a boundary hedge and a series of log and habitat stacks. The top of the habitat stacks include an individual 'roof garden' and they were planted with herbs. This is used as an educational tool for the local schools. It also provides inspiration for visitors.

The reptile, small mammal and invertebrate populations are well established but not necessarily wide ranging.

General.

- Tree Trail – educational

The tree trail was launched in March 2015 and was designed to encourage people of all ages to take more advantage of the local natural environment. There are twelve native trees within the trail. Information sheets offer everyone the opportunity to learn which tree is which, facts about ecology and botanical features, man's uses of the wood and some of the folklore associated with each species.

Hook with Warsash CofE Academy use the Tree Trail to help year 6 pupils learn which tree is which and they visit the site during the summer and winter.

A special booklet was designed and includes a map of the site along with the information sheets and a special quiz using haiku poems. This can be downloaded from the Council's website and on average 700 people do just that every year. There is also an abridged version which can be downloaded onto a phone or tablet using a QR code. This has been downloaded by some 400 users a year since the launch of this facility.

Lastly, in 2016 an audio version was created. This can be downloaded onto a phone or other suitable device. This has been downloaded a total of 359 times between 2016 and 2019.

- Poetry Path – community engagement

The poetry path follows the same route as the Tree Trail and was introduced at the same time. Local schools and a local writers group provide poems which are then laminated and put on display. The schools and writers group are informed that the poems are on display but they are not told where on the site they can be found. This encourages the authors to visit the site and search for their work. Four posts were attached to benches around the site, two display boards were added to two bridges and four suspended display units were added to the limbs of two trees in very different parts of the site.

The poems are changed four times a year and notices informing the general public of changes are attached to the main entry points.

- Plant of the month – educational & interpretation  
Each month a seasonal plant was selected and an information sheet created. Readers were able to learn about the origins of the common name, the botanical and ecological facts, associated folklore and its uses in early medicine. The fact sheets were displayed in the notice board alongside the main entrance and this project was carried through 2017 and 2018.

The fact sheets were also added to the Council's website and advertised on social media. On average, 600 people were reading and/ or downloading the fact sheets every month.

- Redesign of site leaflet – education & interpretation  
The leaflet for Warsash Common has been redesigned twice in the last ten years. The more recent edition provides updates associated with the introduction of the Tree Trail, the Poetry Path and changes in the footpath network.
- Reintroduction of waymarking signs - education & interpretation  
In 2011 the path network was colour coded offering visitors the chance to follow three different routes. The routes vary in length and difficulty but all interconnect making it possible to see all the different habitats across the site.

A new waymarking sign providing direction for the Tree Trail route was added to the existing waymarking posts in 2015.

- Small mammal survey - habitat/ species management  
A small mammal survey was carried out in the autumn/ winter of 2015/16. Ten traps were placed in each of the compartments over a period of three weeks and results showed a good population of Wood Mice, Bank Voles and Field Voles across all compartments. The Common Shrew was only detected in compartment 11b. Results are given in Appendix F.
- Reptile surveys - habitat/ species management  
Reptile surveys were carried out by members of the Fareham Conservation Group between May and September annually with work beginning in 2015.

The reptile matts were restricted to compartments 3,4,7,9 and 11. Results identified good populations of slow worms in all compartments, common lizards in 3 and 4, grass snakes in 4,7 and 9 and in 2019 a juvenile Great Crested Newt was found in compartment 7.

Adders do exist on the site and have been reported by members of the public annually since 2011. However, volunteers have not recorded any under the matts during the survey periods.

The site is now very much busier than it was in 2008, the earliest computer record when adders were logged, and it might be that the population has moved into the quieter long grass areas in compartment 3. This needs to be explored further. Results are given in Appendix B.

- Botanical survey - habitat/ species management  
A full botanical survey was carried out in 2011/12, the results are given in the appendices.
- Annual Big Butterfly Count – habitat/ species management  
Members of Fareham Conservation Group and the Friends of Warsash Common volunteer groups have carried out butterfly surveys to coincide with the Butterfly Conservation Trust's Big Butterfly Count project.

Recording started in 2016 and data gathered reflected the national trends.

In 2018, the Fareham Moth Group identified the larvae cases of a very rare moth (*Bankesia conspurcatella*). Known only in one other part of the UK (Wales), the group undertook a survey of a particular section of the site. This moth is only seen during the first two weeks of March and is only active at sunrise. The group were pleasantly surprised to find it active over a greater area than they envisaged. The moth appears to favour laying the eggs on telephone posts and the 6" round post and rail fencing which runs down New Road. Further studies will be carried out in the coming years.

- Regular school visits - educational & interpretation  
Prior to 2009, the two local junior schools would take advantage of the Countryside Ranger Service and arrange regular pond-dipping sessions on the site. However, this stopped in 2011 when Hook with Warsash CofE Academy built their own pond and regulations regarding parent/ teacher to pupil ratios changed.

Increases in the size of the classes and changes in the parent/ teacher to pupil ratio have made it more difficult for teachers to take advantage of the site and both schools now only use Warsash Common twice a year. Hook-with-Warash CofE Academy carries out its own Tree Trail trips and Locks Heath Junior school works with the Countryside Ranger Service to explore the range of different habitats and work associated with food chains.

- Annual Open Days – community engagement  
Over the past three years, the site manager and the Fareham Conservation Volunteers organised an annual 'open day' for local community groups and the public.



The events included a tour of the site and the chance to get involved in activities like bird box building, charcoal making, making and applying daub, dissecting owl pellets and learning which paw print belongs to which animal.

Numbers of visitors were restricted to 20 per event and divided into four groups of five. Each group spent 30 minutes at each activity point.

Each event was free to attend and all places were reserved. Feedback was always very positive from attendees.

- South & South East In Bloom awards  
Warsash Common was initially entered in 2012 under the 'small conservation area' category. It has been awarded a gold medal each year since then and was also judged 'best in category' in 2018.
- Lest We Forget memorial 2018 (compartment 3 – alongside Poetry Tree 1).  
In late October the turf was stripped from three parallel lines and prepared for planting. Each line measures approximately 20' x 18".

On the morning of the 11<sup>th</sup> November 2018 the middle stripe was planted with white poppy seeds and the other two lines were planted with red field poppy seeds. The two red stripes now symbolise the first world war trenches and the middle line represents the area of land where soldiers from opposing sides met to talk and play football on Christmas day 1914 during the brief armistice.

The memorial was prepared and seeded by members of the conservation volunteers and close family. Unfortunately, the memorial area has had to be fenced off to prevent people and dogs from walking over it despite notices being posted asking them not to do so.

Each year, after the seed has fallen, the soil will be turned to ensure that the seed continues to germinate. Subsequently, this natural memorial will remain a regular reminder to those who lost their lives because of war – lest we forget.

## **STAGE 1: DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### **Location**

Warsash Common is situated between Titchfield and Sarisbury, to the west of Fareham. The main entrance to the site is off New Road, which is off Dibles Road and Fleet End Road in Warsash.

#### **Summary description**

The site covers approximately 25 hectares. It is bounded by urban development on three sides and a small wooded stream valley on the fourth. It is not a 'common' by law but by name only.

The site supports a variety of habitats including wet and dry woodlands, grasslands and ponds (seasonal and permanent).

Map evidence indicates that this site was once part of Titchfield Common. The stream valley of Dibles Bottom on the western side of the site is now the only area that is relatively undisturbed since then. Extensive gravel extraction, which ceased towards the end of the 1940s, has created a varied topography. Infilling with domestic refuse followed by capping and re-seeding has created a relatively flat grassland area in the centre of the site.

The value of the site is in the wide variety of habitats that are found in a relatively small area and the potential for creating new habitats, in particular grassland.

#### **Land Tenure**

Warsash Common has been fully owned by Fareham Borough Council since 1994 and is managed by the Street Scene Department. New Road, which crosses the site, is a highway that is closed to vehicular traffic.

#### **Designations**

Warsash Common is currently recognised as a SINC for its wet woodland component. The reptile population also forms part of the designation criteria. The site is also a Local Nature Reserve (LNR). It was designated an LNR in 2010.

#### **Management Infrastructure**

Warsash Common is managed by the Council's Countryside Ranger Service.

A Countryside Ranger has overall responsibility for the administration, management, strategic planning and protection of the site and the activities that are undertaken. The Ranger is also the main point of contact for both the Fareham Conservation Volunteers and the Warsash Conservation Volunteers as well as local residents and visitors to the site.

The volunteers are a valuable asset and contribute around 840 work hours per year and are now very much involved in important aspects of the work undertaken.

Guidance and support are also provided from time to time by the Council's Tree Team.

The Council currently has a net revenue budget of approximately £141,400 for the Countryside Service, which includes the management of Warsash Common. On average approximately 10-12% of this revenue budget funds the management of Warsash Common. In addition, the Higher Level Stewardship scheme provides £3,070 a year. This money is used to fund new projects and maintain or develop further projects implemented over the last five years. This source of general maintenance money is shared with the sister site, Portchester Common. The life of the scheme is limited and there are five years left to run.

### **Map Coverage**

Fareham Borough Council has a geographical information system covering the borough based on Ordnance Survey data. Copies of historical maps dated 1826 and 1845 are held by Fareham Borough Council Planning Department, further maps are held in Fareham Library.

### **Photographic Coverage**

Aerial photographs dated 1971, 1981 and 1991 at 1:10 000 and 1996 at 1:20 000 are held by Fareham Borough Council.

### **Services**

Southern Water has a pumping station on the boundary of compartment 6 to the North West of the site which effects flow of water in the stream running through the site. There is also a large overhead and underground sewerage pipe running through the site out to Dibbles Road. There are electricity cables running through compartment 11. Work is undertaken periodically by Southern Electric to cut back vegetation under the cables. This was last carried out in 2008.

## **1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION**

### **1.2.1 Physical**

#### **Hydrology**

The Hydrogeological Map of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (Institute of Geological Sciences 1979) indicates that the surface gravel deposits are permeable and capable of supplying small amounts of water for local supply. The underlying Bracklesham strata are indicated as having generally low yields. The base of the Tertiary deposits over Chalk is indicated at about -200ft (60m) AOD which is about 75m below the ground surface.

Because the Tertiary strata contain thick layers of clay, water held in the surface gravels will not be in hydrological continuity with the Chalk which is a major aquifer. The terrace gravel deposits either side of Warsash Common are permeable and because the general landform slopes to the southeast, groundwater perched within the gravels can be assumed to flow towards the southeast (towards the coast). However this perched water will be intercepted by the Hook Lake stream and its tributaries which will conduct most water direct to the mouth of the Hamble Estuary.

Because the underlying Tertiary Selsey formation is moderately permeable and dips at about 3.5 degrees towards the south-southeast, some water from the Terrace

Deposits is likely to pass down through the floor of the pit and travel by subsurface flow towards the coast, although some of this water will be intercepted by gravel workings down groundwater flow of the site. These assumed groundwater flows are indicated on Drawing 8.

### **Surface Drainage**

The main feature is the Hook Lake stream which flows in Hook Valley along the southern boundary of the site. This stream is fed by a series of un-named tributaries, including that passing through Dibles Bottom, arising mainly off higher gravel terraces to the north and east. One of these tributaries arises to the southeast from springs at the edge of Hook Lane Landfill Site. Other tributaries from the north flow through wooded valleys. One such wooded valley flows south through the eastern part of the site and another (Dibles Bottom) forms the western boundary. Southwest of the site, beyond Church Road, the Hook Lake stream passes through ancient woodland to flow through the reed beds of Hook Lake. Both the woodland and Hook Lake are contained within the Hook With Warsash Local Nature Reserve and also comprise part of the Lee-on-The Solent to Itchen Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest.

### **Geology**

The Solid and Drift Geology of the site is shown on the 1:50 000 scale Southampton Sheet (No 315) of the British Geological Survey (Ordnance Survey 1987) and in more detail in the British Geological Survey 1:10000 scale sheets SU40 SE (1978) and NE (1983) and 5U50 SW and NW (both 1985).

Warsash Common is within the broad geological region known as the Hampshire Tertiary Basin, an area of southern Hampshire underlain by clays, barns and fine sands of the Tertiary Era but which are mostly overlain by thinner (Superficial or Drift) materials, such as Terrace Deposits, Head and Brickearth that were deposited during the later Quaternary Era.

The site is underlain by Tertiary deposits of the Eocene Marsh Farm Formation (laminated clays and sands) and the overlying Selsey Formation (silty sands, sandy silts and sandy clays), both formations being part of the Palaeogene Bracklesham Group. Dip is about 3.5 degrees to the south-southeast. Below these formations are the Earnley Sand formation and Wittering Formation of the lower Bracklesham Group, in turn underlain by the London Clay and Reading Formation before reaching the Upper Chalk. The Upper Chalk is met at about 75m below the ground surface (-60m AOD).

Overlying the Tertiary sequence, the drift geology consists of gravels and sands of the River Terrace Deposits locally overlain by silty Brickearth. Alluvium occurs in the river valley floors and the extensive excavations are partially filled with inert and domestic waste.

## **Geomorphology**

### **Soils/substrates**

The surface geology was originally glacial sands and gravels resulting in acidic soil conditions, however the high level of ground disturbance caused by gravel extraction and land-fill mean that natural soils are rare. However, land around the site can be inferred from the 1:250 000 scale Soil Map of Southeast England (Ordnance Survey 1983) to have soils of the Hamble 2 Soil Association described on the Map Legend as:

*'Deep well drained stoneless silty soils and similar soils affected by groundwater; over gravel locally'.*

The depth of silty material varies and the underlying gravel can be near to the surface. In places, and especially in surface layers, the gravels are clay bound and give rise to soils with slightly impeded drainage.

### **Climate**

Warsash Common has a fairly oceanic climate, with warm summers and mild winters. The proximity of the sea reduces the extremes of temperature and ensures fairly high levels of humidity.

## **Landscape type and character**

### **1.2.2 Biological**

#### **Habitats**

Warsash Common is a complex site with a variety of habitat types including grassland, scrub, semi-natural secondary and ancient woodland, ponds and streams.

An ancient woodland survey undertaken by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre in 2004 showed a number of ancient woodland indicator species existing in the valley bottom to the south of the site.

#### **NVC Plant Communities**

A National Vegetation Classification Survey of the site was undertaken by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre in 2019 with the following habitats recorded:

#### List of NVC Communities

W1 *Salix cinerea-Galium palustre* woodland

W2a *Salix cinerea-Betula pubescens-Phragmites australis* woodland, *Alnus glutinosa-Filipendula ulmaria* sub-community

W2b *Salix cinerea-Betula pubescens-Phragmites australis* woodland, *Sphagnum* sub-community

W5 Wet Woodland

W8 Woodland

W10 Open Woodland

W10c *Quercus robur*-*Pteridium aquilinum*-*Rubus fruticosus* woodland, *Hedera helix* subcommunity

W21 *Crataegus monogyna*-*Hedera helix* scrub, *Hedera helix*-*Urtica dioica* sub-community

W22 *Prunus spinosa*-*Rubus fruticosus* scrub, *Viola riviniana*-*Veronica chamaedrys* sub- community

W24 *Rubus fruticosus*-*Holcus lanatus* underscumb, *Arrhenatherum elatius*-*Heracleum sphondylium* sub-community.

MG1a, *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland, *Urtica dioica* sub-community

MG6 Bare Ground/ Grassland

MG12v

M05a *Cynosurus cristatus*-*Centaurea nigra* grassland, *Lathyrus pratensis* sub-community.

U1b *Festuca ovina*-*Agrostis capillaris*-*Rumex acetosella* grassland, typical sub-community

## **Animals**

### **Amphibians**

Both smooth newts and palmate newts were recorded in Dibles Pond and the seasonal pond adjacent to Dibles Meadow during surveys conducted in 2011. Palmate newts were also recorded throughout naturally occurring wet flushes in compartment 8. Great crested newts were found in the seasonal ponds in 2019. Sightings of common frogs at Dibles Pond during 2011 and 2015 confirm presence on site although frogspawn was only found in the seasonal ponds. The large fish and palmate newt populations present at Dibles Pond are likely to account for the absence of frogspawn sightings here. Toads are also present in the wet woodland areas of the site and in compartments 9 and 11.

### **Birds**

Birds have not been recorded across the Common in a formal way. However, casual observations have proved that the site supports a wide range of species. In part this is due to the diversity of habitats found within the site, most notably that of developed scrub. This habitat along with developed woodland is likely to support a wide range of breeding birds along with spring and autumn passage and overwintering migrants.

The more open areas afford feeding areas both in summer and winter. Again, these depend upon the mosaic of habitats present on the Common, and some of the areas of open water are also important in this regard.

### **Fish**

There are considerable numbers of introduced fish in Dibles pond which are surviving and breeding including roach, tench, perch and golden orf. See 'Achievements' section for further information.

## **Invertebrates**

A specialist entomological survey was commissioned in 2008 to obtain basic background information on the invertebrate fauna of the site, with emphasis on the more open habitats in compartments 3, 4, 5 and 10a. A total of 390 invertebrate species were recorded during this survey. None of these species are listed on the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) but there were 13 species of national significance including bleeding heart spider and woodland grasshopper. See Appendix E.

Ongoing moth trapping sessions and setting up a regularly walked butterfly transect have helped to build up species data for Lepidoptera. The Countryside Service and the associated volunteer groups take part in the annual Big Butterfly Count and data collected is submitted to the Butterfly Conservation Trust annually.

A detailed survey of freshwater aquatic invertebrate fauna would be useful for assessing impacts of future management of aquatic habitats on the site.

## **Mammals**

With numerous sightings by a local enthusiast there is evidence of roe deer spotted across the site.

Both species of pipistrelle bats (BAP species) have been recorded at Warsash Common in 2008 using a bat detector. These sightings have been concentrated in the open areas, along the tree line of New Road and Dibles Pond.

Badger setts exist on a woodland bank in compartments 1b and 6. Observations have shown that the sett is still active and there is evidence of badger activity (summer setts) around the site.

Small mammal species noted by observation include common shrew, bank vole and the ubiquitous wood mouse. A small mammal survey was undertaken in 2016/17. See Appendix G.

## **Reptiles**

Reptile surveys during 2008 suggested a healthy adder population. Numbers appear to be concentrated along woodland edges as they come to bask in more open grassland areas. Recent surveys have not detected any adder movement and they have only been seen by casual users in compartments 3 and 5. Grass snakes also occur with sightings in the grassland areas of compartments 4 and 5 and Dibles Pond. Slow worms are frequently encountered across the site and recent surveys suggest a healthy population exists. Common lizards have also been observed in compartments 3, 4 and 5.

Regular surveys undertaken between 2015 and 2018 continue to show a healthy population of grass snakes and slow worms across the site. However, the common lizard, whilst still present, appears to have dropped in numbers and has only been observed in compartments 3 and 5.

### **1.2.3 Cultural**

#### **Historical and Present Land Use**

The site was formerly part of Titchfield Common, an area of lowland heath, which would have been grazed by cattle and sheep. In the 1860s the land was divided up into a series of enclosures creating a number of small agricultural holdings. Gravel extraction took place from the 1930s to the 1940s. Subsequently the centre of the site was used as a domestic landfill site until the 1960s. The purchase of privately owned sections of the site by Fareham Borough Council, was completed in 1994 and the entire site was designated a public open space.

#### **Recent History**

##### **Public Access**

New Road, which has long been used as a route to St Mary's Church (Church Road) and is the only right of way through the site. It is classified as a Highway that is closed to vehicles. The main entrance points onto the site are either end of New Road and off of Dibbles Road into compartment 5. There is unrestricted permissive access across the site, however seasonal flooding in various compartments often dictates the extent of permissive access at any given time. There is an easy access route running from New Road and joining a circular route around the main meadow of compartment 3. Due to the topography of the landscape much of the site is unsuitable for easy access with steep valley slopes.

##### **Recreational Activities and Facilities**

Warsash Common is used considerably by local people as an area for informal recreation, in particular dog walking, horse riding, cycling, angling and family walks. The site is also visited by local nature enthusiasts such as bird watchers and those seeking to photograph local wildlife. Although desirable to accommodate all of these recreational activities it is important to avoid conflict between user groups and to minimise disturbance of sensitive nature conservation areas.

Horse riding is restricted to the unofficial bridle way along New Road which dissects the site centrally east to west. This is also advertised as an easy access path and cycle route.

An informal bike track was established in one area of compartment 3. This has not been maintained and has mostly scrubbed over. The bike track created a conflict of interest. Potential health and safety issues arose as a result of anti-social behaviour, vandalism of fencing and creation of large and unsafe jumps. There are no plans to reinstate this facility.

##### **Community Involvement and Education**

There is a small (8-10 volunteers), but long-standing 'friends' group at Warsash Common that have historically undertaken various work to assist in the management of the site. The friends group was established in 1992 and has worked in the past with



support from the Greenspace Community Environment Project, the Fareport Countryside Project and Fareham Borough Council's Countryside Service. Despite periods of inactivity linked to staffing issues, the group has been actively involved in site management since 2007/2008 including practical tasks such as scrub clearance and pond management, as well as species surveys and monitoring.

There has been input from a local business that has initiatives for teams of employees to become actively involved in community and environmental projects. There is potential for establishing longer term relationships with local businesses with similar initiatives, again strengthening the community involvement in the management of the site and helping to achieve targets.

The site has considerable potential as an educational resource for local schools, providing opportunities for work across a range of subjects within the national curriculum. Locks Heath Infant and Junior schools have been making two trips a year to the site since 2015 with the Countryside Service providing planning and support. Hook with Warsash C of E Academy use the Tree Trail as a point of interest and as an educational tool.

Warsash Common has been used in the past to host family events such as herbal workshops, fungal forays, moth trapping and guided walks. The number of people attending these events has been changeable in the past but changes in the themes and the scope of interest has seen greater attendance numbers.

Countryside staff continue to give talks to the residents' associations regarding the sites conservation and management. Further opportunities to give talks to local interest groups and local schools have payed dividends with regular requests made to the Countryside Service for onsite 'walks and talks'. This includes WI groups, wildlife organisations and local cubs/ scout's groups.

### **Marketing and Promotion**

A colour leaflet was produced in 1999 and updated in 2015. It provides information about the history and wildlife on the site as well as a basic map showing the main footpath network.

Volunteer newsletters are produced every 12 months and distributed to the volunteers. These newsletters advertise volunteering opportunities on various countryside sites across the Borough, including Warsash Common. Display boards now also provide a means of advertising upcoming events and guided walks or providing seasonal information to site users.

Social media is also used to promote events on the site. It is also used to advertise a change of poems on the poetry path.

## **STAGE 2: EVALUATION**

### **2.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES**

#### **2.1.1 Criteria for site evaluation**

##### **Size**

The site covers 25 hectares but is linked to a wider landscape of natural habitats to the south most notably with the Hook with Warsash complex, managed by Hampshire County Council. The site affords a number of differing habitat types with some ancient woodland remnants with more recent developed open areas. The Common contributes significantly to wildlife habitat provision and is the largest site within the ward of Warsash which Fareham Borough Council currently own and manage.

##### **Diversity**

Habitat variety on site is in the main uniform but ride and glades link areas effectively and vegetation structure between habitats is good. The Common is particularly important owing to its proximity to the Solent coastline. This factor has contributed to the botanical and entomological interest of the site and high value for migrant birds. Herpetological interest is high owing to its relatively open aspect and topography

##### **Naturalness**

The Common has been greatly affected by human impact particularly in recent times, both from gravel extraction and as a temporary landfill site. However, since this period the site has been allowed to redevelop naturally and exhibits natural gradients between open areas, scrub to woodland. The area which is probably the most 'natural' is the wet woodland valley, aided by its relative inaccessibility.

##### **Rarity**

Whilst not a rare example of its type, it's principal value of this relatively new site is its size and that since its previous land use it has been allowed to redevelop naturally.

##### **Fragility**

The site as a whole is not particularly fragile but there are certain areas of concern.

Japanese knotweed invaded a few areas close to boundaries and action to eliminate it has been ongoing. Despite spraying it twice a year for five years, it has not been possible to eradicate it. The amount of Knotweed has been reduced but fresh shoots do occur in inter-related areas.

The common has a few substantial areas of wet woodland in its lower parts which should be monitored for potential pollutants. A reduction in canopy will assist maintaining light and shaded areas within this type of habitat.

Detrimental human activity is considered a medium risk and fire damage is starting to increase. Low levels of rain between 2016 and 2019 have increased this problem.

##### **Recorded History**

Historic knowledge of the sites land use has largely been gathered from local residents and a few photographs exist of the site when gravel extraction was at its peak. Flora and fauna records in recent years have improved greatly with commissioned botanical and entomological surveys in 2008 and 2011.

The biological recorded history of the site is patchy and nothing dates back earlier than 1979. Botanical surveys were carried out in 1979, 1984, 1990 and 1994. An entomological survey was carried out in 1999.

A fixed point photography route was established in 2010 and has enabled the Countryside Service to record vegetation changes during the period of the plan. The most notable change was the clearance of the willow carr in compartment 7.

The Ranger has also kept a photographic record of many of the changes associated with significant projects like the wildflower meadow developments, tree trail/ poetry path introduction, the acid grassland restoration and the woodland pasture development. Other photographic 'diaries' include the 'circle of friends' and the 'Lest We Forget' projects.

### **Ecological Position**

The site is linked in the south with Hook with Warsash LNR. This connectivity makes a significant contribution to the nature conservation value of the local area.

### **Potential Value**

The Common is a valuable asset in terms of its provision for recreation and a haven for wildlife. There is still good potential for improvement in habitat quality and biodiversity initiatives.

### **Intrinsic Appeal**

Warsash Common is primarily frequented by local residents and use has grown significantly over the last eight years. The site is far enough away from any major roads which makes it a fairly quiet place and adds to the appeal.

Commercial dog walking has increased significantly over the last five years and the site is used a lot by six to eight local companies. A number of them tend to use the site at the same time which can lead to excessive periods of barking.

### **Public Use**

The site is classified as public open space and is open all year round to members of the public. A comprehensive path network enables access to the majority of the site. Areas sensitive to public pressure such as the wet woodland and the acid grassland areas have limited or no public access. When undertaking improvements to the paths every effort is made to incorporate enhancements to enable access for all i.e. toe rails and hand rails on bridges and steps and levelling gradients.

Visitors to the Common have an area on New Road, off Fleet End Road in which they can park, if travelling by car. There are no toilet facilities close to the site. There are five seating benches located around the site which are well used. Activities undertaken on the site are mainly low impact. Ad hoc cycling does occur but generally does not pose a threat to the site or other users. Dog walking is a very popular activity. The production of a dog policy will be developed for the Common in the future in light of this popular pastime. Proposals include ensuring that all dogs are kept on a lead in all but the Dibles Meadow area.

## **Community Involvement**

The local community are encouraged to participate in the long-term maintenance and development of Warsash Common. This is being achieved in association with two voluntary conservation groups. The Friends of Warsash Common meet once a month and The Fareham Conservation Volunteers work on the site two to three times a month. On average, the volunteers provide 80 hours of their time each month and participate in maintenance work and an assorted range of conservation projects.

The business community also offered help until 2017. However, staff cuts within the public and private sector meant that it was not possible for the relevant organisations to continue offering volunteer time.

## **Education and Information**

The site is used on occasion for educational purposes by Hook with Warsash C of E Academy and Locks Heath Infant/ Junior schools. It is ideal for curriculum based science and nature studies and the site ranger works alongside the teachers to focus visits which enhance the projects the pupils are studying.

A full colour site leaflet is available; this is designed to give people basic information about the site, its wildlife and history. The most recent copy of the leaflet was updated in 2017. There are also interpretation panels at two of the four entrances and at four other points around the site. These provide maps and information about the habitats.

## **2.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING MANAGEMENT**

### **Natural Trends**

Climate factors such as very high winds can have a potentially devastating impact on the landscape. Similarly, summer droughts can have a detrimental impact on trees and their natural cycles. Climate change may raise new challenges in the future and the increase in the number of diseases affecting native trees (Ash Dieback etc), are already affecting the site.

Management will need to keep abreast of changes and recommendations in nature conservation practice.

### **Man Induced Trends (Anthropogenic Factors)**

Management of the site is influenced by numbers of visitors (site popularity) and occasional abuse of the sites features. General erosion of paths through regular use is a common factor.

Fly-tipping occurs infrequently and is usually restricted to areas close to the car park.

Other site abuse is usually in the form of vandalism of furniture, signs, and trees. Activities of vandalism are at their worst during the summer months when youngsters frequent the park of an evening. There has also been a notable increase in those using both Class A and B drugs. The local constabulary do try to monitor this issue but staff shortages mean that they are not able to visit the site on a regular basis.

Motorcycling has in the past been an issue but appears to have dropped off in the last five years. Prohibitive signs have been placed at some entrance points which may have also contributed.

In recent years dog fouling has become more of a problem. Loose or untrained dogs cause both disturbance to wildlife and a nuisance to other users of the site. The Council have dog wardens who will engage with persistent offenders.

Fire is always a potential threat whether occurring naturally or as a result of arson. However, the site is in the main relatively robust, owing to its proximity to the coastline and its naturally damp conditions. Exceptionally dry summers are when the site is at its most vulnerable.

### **External Factors**

The Council is under increasing pressure to build houses across the borough and the closure of a local nursery will see 400 new properties built within a mile of the site between 2020 and 2022. This will undoubtedly have a significant effect on the site.

### **Obligations**

The successful management and safe guarding of the Common will depend on compliance with the 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 park are able to visit, work and enjoy the site in a safe and healthy environment. All operations undertaken within the park are done so qualified and trained individuals utilising methods and equipment which conforms to the Health & Safety regulations including the Council's own policies. Site risk assessments are annually reviewed and amended as necessary. Specific tasks on work days are risk assessed for the specific nature of work required in conjunction with site safety considerations. Regular safety inspections of the site are undertaken and recorded.

#### Disability Discrimination Act, 1998

Fareham Borough Council are required, where practical, to ensure that members of the public are not discriminated against when visiting or using Warsash Common for recreation. Work will be undertaken where appropriate to tackle those physical elements which preclude access owing to disability. Consultation with Fareham Access Group will be part of any planned access improvement to ensure that the needs of users are being met.

#### 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 park. Regular inspections of the site are undertaken to enable problems or issues to be identified and resolved.

#### Environmental Protection Act

The Council has an obligation to ensure that the Common 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). Warsash Common has one such recognised habitat type – wet woodland.

### **Management Constraints**

Warsash Common is currently funded through the Council's revenue budgets which is supplemented by an HLS agreement. This extra source of funding (£1,500), comes to an end in 2025. The revenue budget is spread across a number of countryside sites and there is no specific sum allocated to each site. The budget has not been increased over the last ten years. This management plan will help to identify the necessary funding needed and will help with the budgeting process.

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

Fareham Borough Council currently employ three countryside staff who manage sixteen 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, volunteers and friends groups are being used to assist with a variety of tasks. The specialist knowledge of the staff currently employed is a valuable asset especially with regard to managing restoration projects and providing information to visitors.

Foraging and path maintenance contracts were brought 'in-house' at the beginning of 2019 and the Grounds Maintenance Teams play an important role in keeping the paths clear of natural scrub regrowth and emptying the litter bins on a regular basis.

## **STAGE 3: OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

1. To maintain, preserve and enhance wildlife habitats and their associated species
2. To engage the community in the management of the site and seek to develop a greater awareness of its' importance for both people and wildlife
3. To enhance and promote the site as an educational resource
4. To promote the sustainable use of the site for quiet, informal recreation and enjoyment
5. To encourage the effective and sustainable use of our resources
6. To monitor and review management practices and keep up to date with any advances in best practice guidelines for conservation purposes.

### **3.2 RATIONALE AND OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.2.1 Objective 1**

##### **To maintain, preserve and enhance wildlife habitats and their associated species.**

The Council will ensure that Warsash Common will continue to play a future part in maintaining the biodiversity on a local, regional and national scale by linking management to relevant legislation and target criteria in regional and local biodiversity plans.

Warsash Common comprises a wide variety of habitats with varying needs for management. The habitats in need of active management as a priority are those most vulnerable to rapid changes, namely the open grassland areas and the ponds.

##### **Grasslands**

The main open habitats are semi-improved neutral grassland. There is also one area of semi-natural acid grassland (compartment 11). An annual mowing regime is needed to maintain and enhance the rough grassland. The acid grassland will continue to be grazed by ponies one or two times a year. It is important that these open grassland areas are not lost to the encroachment of scrub as they provide important habitat for sun-loving insects, reptiles and birds. It is equally important to leave some areas unmown as a buffer for wildlife, such as skippers that over winter as pupae on grass sheaths.

##### **Aquatic habitats**

There are a number of seasonal ponds, the largest and best known is Dibles Pond, situated to the north of the site (compartment 8). Future management should aim to sustain these ponds and prevent scrub regeneration

There are two small streams running through the site, one which enters the site at the north east corner of compartment 9, flows southwards along the edge of compartment



9 into compartment 10 and eventually joins Hook Lake. The other passes from Dibles Road southwards through compartments 1 and 2. Work should be carried out to reduce the scrub and sycamore saplings in compartments 1 and 2.

### **Scrub**

Scrub habitat at Warsash Common is part of a secondary succession on grassland or heathland and is dominated by shrubs and bushes. Principal species include hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose, bramble, birch and willow. Gorse scrub is present in compartments 5 and 11.

The majority of scrub habitat on the site forms an ephemeral transition between open habitats and woodland as an important part of a habitat mosaic. There are also small isolated pockets of scrub in some of the open areas of the site. This scrub habitat has high conservation value supporting breeding birds such as linnet, bullfinch, whitethroat and long tailed tit. Scrub habitat also provides a warm micro-climate to shelter insects such as butterflies from prevailing winds and serves as a refuge for reptiles and small mammals. With an adder population present on the site, scrub is important as a refuge for adder hibernacula and as a feeding site, providing habitat for prey species.

Ongoing management is vital to retain scrub as an integral part of the habitat mosaic at Warsash Common whilst preventing encroachment onto open grassland. A rotational cutting regime will help to create a diversity of age structures of the species present and should aim to maintain the appropriate extent of scrub. In some areas of the site, scrub has encroached onto open grassland at too great an extent and this should be cut back before being brought into the annual rotational cutting regime.

### **Woodland**

The woodland at Warsash Common is a mixture of ancient and secondary semi-natural communities. The ancient semi-natural woodland occurs to the south of the site as wet woodland in the valley bottom, dominated by alder, and dry woodland on the valley slopes which is predominantly oak with some aspen, birch, beech, rowan, field maple, cherry, hazel and holly. The younger secondary woodland occurs to the north of the site and has regenerated on disturbed land following the cessation of gravel extraction in the 1950s. The secondary woodland is of two main types: the wetter woodland here consists of grey willow and downy birch and the rest is mainly oak with some aspen, rowan, cherry, holly and sycamore. Much of this habitat is seasonally wet and water levels fluctuate significantly. The seasonal ponds, including Dibles pond, are surrounded by this dense secondary woodland. To improve water quality and biodiversity within the Dibles area, further thinning of woodland should be worked in to the action plan.

Woodland management should aim to encourage diversity of woodland structure, habitats and species of native trees and shrubs. In some areas of the site it is appropriate to thin the canopy, open up existing rides and look to create new rides and glades in the woodland to facilitate species mobility and allow light to penetrate to the ground. Creating and maintaining these variations in micro-climate within the

woodland habitat will serve to increase biodiversity. Other areas of woodland may benefit from non-intervention to achieve desired outcomes.

Fallen timber left in situ is an important part of any woodland as death and decay is essential for recycling nutrients and is part of the natural ecological cycle. Dead wood provides a vital habitat for many wood-boring insects and fungi both of which aid the decomposition process. Once loosened the dead wood will support a variety of invertebrates. Where possible fallen timber should be positioned in a shady area where temperatures are constant and it remains moist, thus providing conditions conducive to the insects, fungi and bacteria that are responsible for the decomposition process.

Standing deadwood often serves as a valuable roost and nesting site for bats and birds such as woodpeckers. Standing deadwood should be retained providing it is a safe distance from any formal paths in the interest of public safety.

There is a substantial amount of rhododendron and laurel throughout areas of the woodland, particularly to the north of the site but also invading the valley slopes to the south. Active management to tackle the encroachment of such invasive, exotic species is essential to avoid detrimental loss of natural habitat and the consequent negative effects on the biodiversity and conservation value of the site.

Warsash Common is a public open space and consequently management of the woodland habitat throughout the site has to address Health & Safety issues. Thus in some circumstances management objectives are overridden in the interest of public safety; however this is only likely to be relevant to woodland adjacent to formal paths and open areas.

Climate change and fungal disease (ash dieback etc), may present a future need to re-evaluate woodland management techniques and will need to be addressed when the situation arises.

### **Wet woodland**

Wet woodland is a national priority habitat and has a national Habitat Action Plan (HAP). It is important that management prescriptions seek to maintain the current area of ancient semi-natural wet woodland and achieve favourable conditions throughout.

The ancient semi-natural wet woodland is located to the south of the site in the valley bottom either side of the two streams running through the site. This wet woodland habitat is dominated by alder with occasional grey willow and downy birch. There is evidence of past management indicated by the fact that some of the alder and willow grow from coppice stools. However, the alder has not been coppiced for some time and has now formed a dense, high canopy over the majority of the wet woodland. It is advisable that much of this wet woodland habitat should be left as a non-intervention area. However; it is worth investigating whether future coppice management is possible in some areas or whether the alder is too mature to regenerate successfully. Coppicing a small block of alder close to the stream would provide sufficient evidence to determine if future management is possible. If so future management could include

a rotational small block coppice cycle in parts of the wet woodland to provide diversity of age structure and light penetration, thus achieving more favourable conditions for biodiversity.

Wet woodland habitat is important for many national priority species. Future surveys should be carried out to ascertain species composition within the wet woodland habitat of this site as detection of priority species may influence future management.

### **Key Projects**

- Maintain and enhance open grassland areas to prevent encroachment of scrub and secondary woodland and improve biodiversity throughout
- Sustain the restoration of acid grassland habitat in compartment 11
- Continue development of the woodland pasture in compartment 11
- Actively manage scrub and woodland edge habitat as transitional boundaries with open areas and seek to diversify age structure, thus improving potential for biodiversity
- Maintain openness of existing meadows and glades where appropriate to diversify woodland habitat and create warm microclimate for increased biodiversity
- Wet woodland management and restoration in both compartments 1 and 10
- Implement an ongoing programme of removal of non-native invasive species across the site. Sustain the progress made in compartment 9
- Increase the natural light around Dibles Pond and sustain the mosaic and diversity of scrub around all seasonal ponds
- Implement and commission ongoing biological survey work to assess effects of ongoing management on species diversity and abundance

### **3.2.2 Objective 2**

#### **To engage the community in the management of the site and seek to develop a greater awareness of its' importance for both people and wildlife**

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. Promoting active involvement by all sections of the community will help to develop a greater understanding of the management issues at Warsash Common and to foster a communal respect and sense of ownership for the site. Consulting with local people and site users on the management of the site will help to steer site development in a positive direction to benefit both wildlife and people and ensure problem areas can be identified quickly and measures taken to try and tackle these problems.

This objective is further supported by objective 3 (to enhance and promote the site as an educational resource) as developing a greater awareness and understanding of the importance of the site for both people and wildlife can be achieved through active participation and interactive education.

Community involvement to date has included:

- Monthly practical tasks for the Friends of Warsash Common
- Numerous practical tasks for the Fareham Conservation Volunteers (FCV)
- Several wildlife surveys between 2012 and 2018. These include a small mammal survey, an annual butterfly survey and an annual reptile survey.
- Regular monitoring of the site by the voluntary wardens
- Events and guided walks (fungal foraging, evening moth spotting, tree trail talks and special hands on hedge laying sessions).
- Presentations given by the Ranger to the local Warsash Horticultural Society (2019), local church groups between 2012 and 2018 and walks and talks for the Beaver/ Cub groups
- Involvement of commercial organisation in practical tasks as part of their community outreach initiatives.

### **Key Projects**

- Develop further opportunities for volunteering within the commercial sector
- Continue to support the 'Friends' and FCV groups and continue to encourage their level of active participation in management
- Continue to provide meetings with the volunteer groups and encourage informal feedback
- Provide social media opportunities for local people to input their views and comment
- Continue to provide public events for people of all ages

### **3.2.3 Objective 3**

#### **To enhance and promote the site as an educational resource**

With a mosaic of habitats accessible for visitors to explore, Warsash Common provides a valuable resource for environmental education. Sustaining the existing links with the local schools would help to promote the site as an 'outdoor classroom' for work across a range of subjects within the national curriculum.

The Ranger will also continue to offer educational activities to out of school groups (Cubs/ Guides), and community groups.

### **Key Projects**

- Outreach to local schools and youth groups to promote Warsash Common as a venue for outdoor educational activities
- Sustain relationships with local interest groups and seek opportunities to give presentations and informal talks as an educational tool
- Provide facilities within the site for outdoor educational experiences
- Provide opportunities for local people to participate in educational activities to foster a greater understanding and awareness of the value of the site and a desire to maintain it for future generations

- Redesign the Warsash Common web page to include a greater range of interaction

### **3.2.4 Objective 4**

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

Warsash Common is a public open space and a designated Local Nature Reserve and is enjoyed by local people for recreational activities such as dog walking, cycling, horse riding, angling, wildlife watching and family walks. It is desirable to accommodate these recreational uses within the site but challenging to achieve whilst maintaining and enhancing the conservation value of the site and avoiding conflicts of interest.

The sites geology and topography make access more difficult in some areas with steep valley slopes to the south and seasonally wet areas throughout. Despite this, an extensive path network throughout the site allows access for walkers to different habitat types including the wet woodland via raised boardwalks.

Sensitive areas of the site such as regenerating habitat, known bat roosts and badger setts will be managed to minimise potential disturbance, by naturally zoning off these sensitive areas, This may include temporarily or permanently diverting formal footpaths around them. Generally, it is considered appropriate to allow access to different habitat types and to provide on-site interpretation to encourage responsible use of the site.

The formal footpath network through the site will be regularly monitored and maintained including repairs to damaged structures, clearing overhanging and ground vegetation and monitoring and removing where necessary potentially dangerous trees. The existing designated footpath network is very well used and is, in places, showing signs of old age. It will be necessary to monitor regularly the quality of the structure of suspended boardwalks, the surface drainage/ puddling and sustain an even surface where appropriate.

There is an easy access route along New Road to a radar gate leading to the main meadow. The track and footpath have been resurfaced as has a path which leads down to Dibles Pond. This now provides an adequate route for wheelchair users. However, the growing number of disabled people using mobility scutters will require that the Council looks more closely at providing wider access points whilst sustaining the level of security needed to prevent motor cycles access to the site. We will endeavour to provide additional access opportunities for disabled people where the topography and vegetation allows.

Dog walking is a popular activity with local people and some professional dog walkers. Whilst the majority of dog owners act responsibly there are some that do not keep dogs under control and do not pick up dog waste after their dogs, despite the provision of dog bins at the main entrances to the site. Dog bins are maintained and emptied by the Council's Grounds Maintenance Team. Uncontrolled dogs pose a threat to local

wildlife, horses (see below) and dog excrement is unsightly as well as a potential health hazard to humans. In an effort to reduce the amount of dog excrement left on the site, the Council intends to engage in ongoing national and local campaigns designed to encourage all dog walkers to take greater responsibility for their pets. On the spot fines can be issued to those not bagging dog waste or littering the site with general waste and staff will be trained in dealing with this issue.

The site is generally free from litter due to patrols from the voluntary wardens, however there are 'litter hotspots' at the main meadow (compartment 3) and around the benches, the entrances and Dibles Pond.

The informal bridleway along New Road running through the centre of the site is frequently used by horse riders from local stables. From observation it appears that riders do stick to the bridleway and do not stray into other areas of the site, thus minimising disturbance to wildlife and associated habitat as well as lessening conflict with other users. However, horse riders have reported that some dogs which are not on leads run up to and bark at the horses. This spooks them and the riders have been dismounted (without injury).

In early 2020 signs were erected at four points on the site close to the main track asking dog walkers to keep their pets under control as they approach the area. See Appendix H.

At present seating is provided in the more open areas of the site for people to rest or sit to observe wildlife.

### **Key Projects:**

- Improvements to the access of the easy access route
- Undertake consultation with local disabled access groups
- Improvements to general path network
- Investigate ways of reducing conflict between different user groups
- Promote appropriate use and appreciation of the site through the provision of information and education

### **3.2.5 Objective 5**

#### **To encourage the effective and sustainable use of our resources**

This plan aims, at site level, to apply the principles of sustainability to all our activities over the long-term. We can do this by applying those policies and procedures that stem from the Council's Environmental Sustainability Strategy, whilst ensuring that we identify and consider areas of improvement at a more intimate level.

#### **The goal for sustainable development in the UK.**

***“The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.”***

UK SD Strategy, 2005

The Council's Environmental Sustainability Strategy provides a framework for integrating sustainability into all the Council's activities and to encourage participatory working and awareness of sustainability with residents of the borough.

As part of the Council's commitment to the UK Sustainable Development (2013), a number of aims were agreed, with the following one being most appropriate in relation to Warsash Common.

### **Living within Environmental Limits:**

Fareham Borough Council Aims to protect and enhance the environment through:

- appropriate land use planning policies and robust decision making
- more natural management of Council owned land
- better integrated planning and management of recreation, open space, biodiversity and woodland areas in the Borough
- encouraging waste minimisation
- promoting energy efficiencies
- make procurement more sustainable
- transport, cycling, walking and parking policies
- reducing and eliminating the use of peat products for planting or within supplied plant stock

### **Sustainable use of open space resources:**

***We will encourage the effective and long term sustainable use of all our resources .***

This is an issue that touches every operational aspect of site management. It should be an integral part of all activities and we must strive for constant improvement wherever it is required. Resources may be taken to mean, financial, human, environmental and time. 'Sustainable management' will bring tangible benefits to the site.

Sustainable management must also examine the level and source of operational funding. Funding must be provided and maintained at a level sufficient to support the effective management of the site. It is the role of the Managers of the department to ensure that revenue funds are maintained at the required level. However, there are other financial opportunities that could be explored in order to support current revenue budgets. These may include applications for woodland grants, lottery funding and seeking developer contributions.

### **Measurement and Review.**

***We will monitor and review our practices and policies to ensure that they are effective.***

The principle of sustainability is not always simple to achieve and it will be necessary to review operational activities on a regular basis. To demonstrate the benefits of the sustainable approach we will need to improve how we measure and record its

effectiveness in terms of environmental gain. Firstly, we should concentrate on the obvious areas such as measuring and recording reductions in fuel consumption, carbon dioxide production and providing demonstrable improvements to recycling processes, procurement and time management.

The responsibility to apply the principles of sustainability in the management of resources is clear at a national, corporate, departmental and local level.

### **Key projects**

- Consider and apply where possible the principles of sustainability in our operations and those of our contractors and others working on the site.
- Minimise the impact of the Council's built infrastructure at Warsash Common
- Support, implement and influence corporate and departmental policy
- Identify income generation opportunities to support the management of the site and improve services to visitors
- Identify further opportunities for people to contribute their time to the site
- Review the effectiveness of sustainability policies and practices

### **3.2.6 Objective 6**

**To monitor and review management practices and keep up to date with any advances in good practice guidelines for conservation purposes**

It is vital that there are periodic appraisals of practices and updates of information relating to conservation work and the provision of recreation and education. This appraisal will also help to assess our performance in meeting site objectives.

### **Nature conservation**

This will largely relate to habitat and species management and helping to ensure objectives/targets are being met and providing additional baseline data to build on. These will include:

- Undertake specific species surveys related to biodiversity action plans and red data book
- Undertake periodic taxonomic surveys of existing known groups and those less recorded, or little known e.g. lichens
- Ensure habitat restoration is meeting desired aims and objectives and use photography to monitor developments after any significant changes
- Continue regular monitoring of the wildlife in the form of yearly transect data and submission of data to conservation recording organisations
- Monitor tree and vegetation health in relation to effects of climate change, disease and pollution
- Continue to keep abreast of nature conservation legislation and changes in best practice.

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



## **Recreation and education provision**

Through events feedback and social media, it is hoped that a clearer picture emerges of opinions held by the public and their views of the sites overall development. This will help us to tailor or develop activities and services. Some constraints in relation to nature conservation shall hold precedence but this is a good gauge as to whether we are providing suitable informed information to this aspect of work. These will include:

- Recording of comments to staff and volunteers on site and gauging opinions from visitors who attend public events
- Regular review of the local and council social media reference points

## **Key projects**

- Undertake periodic taxonomic surveys of Biodiversity action species
- Compile inventory of less recorded or unknown taxa groups
- Monitor tree and vegetation health every 2 years for disease and health and safety purposes.
- Undertake annual data collection of reptile and butterfly species through regular transect work
- Develop existing quality standards

## **STAGE 4: PRESCRIPTIONS**

### **4.1 OUTLINE PRESCRIPTIONS**

#### **4.1.1 Objective 1**

**To maintain, preserve and enhance wildlife habitats and their associated species**

#### **Outline prescriptions**

- Maintain consultation with statutory agencies and all other interested parties on relevant matters
- Undertake preliminary protected species surveys where appropriate
- Commission botanical and entomological surveys every 10 years
- Commission breeding bird and aquatic invertebrate surveys
- Continue and extend annual cutting regime of open grassland areas using forage harvesting method where appropriate in compartments 3, 4 and 5 to prevent encroachment of scrub and improve species diversity of ground flora
- Implement extensive, seasonal clearance of gorse and scrub in compartment 11a and 11b to maintain and continue to expand the acid grassland area and seek to restore heathland character
- Implement annual rotational coppicing regime of scrub and woodland edge habitat across the site to prevent further encroachment into open areas and create a more diverse age structure
- Carry out maintenance of existing rides along pathways
- Continue annual small block coppicing of grey willow and downy birch in compartment 7 on a rotational basis

- Investigate potential to coppice some of the mature alders along the streams in the valley bottom to improve structural diversity of habitat and increase light levels
- Continue to monitor the Japanese Knotweed hotspots and treat appropriately.
- Continue the phased removal of laurel and rhododendron from all compartments
- Continue to manually control the parrots feather in Dibles Pond
- Ensure dead wood provision is maintained in woodland compartments and conserve standing deadwood as habitat unless there is an overriding issue of public health and safety
- Investigate potential for extending and deepening seasonal ponds to enhance conservation value
- Monitor effects of management on habitat and species diversity with regular survey and analysis

#### **4.1.2 Objective 2**

**To engage the community in the management of the site and seek to develop a greater awareness of its' importance for both people and wildlife**

- Maintain monthly practical volunteer tasks with the 'Friends of' group that provide an interest to a wide variety of people
- Identify and develop further opportunities for people to contribute their time to the site (litter picks, bird surveys etc).
- Support the Friends of Warsash Common and voluntary wardens and provide opportunities for consultation as well as rewarding efforts made
- Engage a broader range of people from the community to visit the site by organising events and one-off tasks that appeal to a wider audience including families
- Redevelop the Warsash Common web page on the Council's web site.
- Continue to post public notices which give users notice of any significant changes/ projects and the reason for making them.

#### **4.1.3 Objective 3**

**To enhance and promote the site as an educational resource**

- Produce a summary sheet to schools to promote the site as an educational resource
- Investigate potential for providing additional facilities on site that would enhance its' value and appeal as a venue for outdoor education
- Continue to organise educational activities for the general public and schools
- Continue to give talks to local resident's association and other interest groups to raise awareness of the site and foster a greater respect for it.

#### **4.1.4 Objective 4**

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

- Undertake regular patrolling of the site, record findings and consult with the voluntary wardens to keep abreast of any problems concerning health and safety on formal routes
- Maintain safe and suitable structures
- Phase replacement of chicken wire on boardwalks with anti-slip grip slats
- Maintain safe and open formal pathways through the site throughout the year, clearing overhanging vegetation when necessary
- Continue the development of a safe and adequate network of surfaced pathways with passing points for easy access where possible on the site as a whole
- Consult with disabled access group on potential improvements to the site
- Remove dangerous objects from the site and dispose of appropriately
- Monitor condition of trees close to the main paths and inform the tree officer of any potentially dangerous trees for further assessment
- Install new way markers to comply with the new corporate criteria.
- Zone sensitive areas of the site from potential recreational disturbance
- Post public notices around the site informing users of 'best practise' and wildlife life cycles.

#### **4.1.5 Objective 5**

##### **To encourage the effective and sustainable use of our resources**

- Build partnerships with external organisations and neighbouring ranger services to make effective use of knowledge and resources
- Consider and apply where possible the principles of sustainability in our operations and those of our contractors and others working on site
- Support, implement and influence corporate and departmental policy
- Carry out sustainable management operations
- Identify income generation opportunities to aid management of the site for both short term and long-term goals
- Apply for grants where appropriate as a source of funding for work

#### **4.1.6 Objective 6**

##### **To monitor and review management practices and keep up to date with any advances in good practice guidelines for conservation purposes**

- Consult with statutory organisations
- Maintain, undertake regular review and update the management plan to ensure the site is managed in accordance with recommendations
- Collect biological information
- Sustain the biological recording system and the monitoring/research database
- Monitor changes in habitat and species legislation and adapt management practices accordingly to reflect any changes in best practice guidelines

- Increase opportunities for volunteers to participate in biological recording and research projects
- Sustain a photographic record of the site as a record of long-term habitat enhancement projects.

## 4.2 SCHEDULED WORK IN COMPARTMENTS

This section of the plan gives a brief description of works planned for each compartment along with a brief description of habitats and associated species. Only specific projects are listed not routine management. A plan of the compartments can be found in the appendices.

Where minimum intervention is cited this denotes that no specific project is planned other than routine maintenance.

### 4.2.1 Compartments 1a & 1b

Compartment 1a comprises the western slope of a steep stream valley containing ancient semi-natural woodland on both the valley side and floor. Alder dominates the valley floor as wet woodland habitat and contains W6 alder *Alnus glutinosa* – nettle *Urtica dioica* communities and W7b *Alnus glutinosa* - *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Lysimachia nemonem* communities. The slopes on the western side show W15 beech *Fagus sylvatica* – wavy hair grass *Deschampsia flexuosa* communities. A stream runs along the eastern boundary of this site abutting compartment 1b.

Compartment 1b comprises the eastern slope of a steep stream valley containing ancient semi-natural woodland on both the valley side and floor. Alder dominates the valley floor as wet woodland habitat and contains W5, W6 alder *Alnus glutinosa* – nettle *Urtica dioica* communities and W7b *Alnus glutinosa* - *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Lysimachia nemorum* communities. The eastern side of the valley is predominately W10 oak *Quercus robur* – bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* – bramble *Rubus fruticosus* with some rowan, holly, hazel and elm.

#### Works:

- Monitor the Japanese Knotweed and take appropriate action.
- Continue the eradication of the laurel and rhododendron. Treat all stumps with herbicide.
- Consult with the Council's Tree Team regarding the potential thinning of the Alders.
- The boardwalks/ bridges are starting to show signs of weakness and have already received significant structural improvements. It will be necessary to monitor the wooden structures regularly and replace any unsafe sections.
- Spend time during the cutting season to clear the dense vegetation along the edge of the stream to improve the level of flow.
- Carry out a botanical and invertebrate survey.

#### 4.2.2 Compartments 2a and 2b

Both compartments are semi-natural woodland dominated by W10 oak *Quercus robur* – bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* – bramble *Rubus fruticosus* on the banks and W6 wet woodland closer to the stream. Access to 2a is via Dibles Road or a green way running adjacent the western boundary. There is no formal access to 2b. Laurel also has a significant hold in 2b and should be reduced. A path runs alongside the stream which divides compartments 2a and 2b and is very well used during school term time.

The path has been in place since 1995 and has required much repair work between 2017 and 2019.

The bank of the stream is also falling away. Whilst appropriate measures have been taken to reduce erosion in 2019, it will be necessary to monitor closely the effectiveness of the defence work.

#### Works:

- Replace the path revetment board as and when it becomes necessary.
- Keep the path free from vegetation (nettles, water dropwort etc). This is an annual task.
- Put in place the necessary anti-erosion measures to protect the banks of the stream and the path. Work with contractor.
- Retain the flow of water in the stream channel by removing debris.
- Reduce the laurel canopy to increase the light.

#### 4.2.3 Compartment 3

Formally used as a landfill site for household waste, this large open area was capped and levelled off in 1994. Development of the sward and germination of the wildflower seed was poor and the centre of this area has remained bare. It is thought that the soil used to cap the pit was contaminated. The regenerating semi-improved neutral grassland is similar in composition to MG6 and MG6v mesotrophic grassland with common knapweed, common bird's-foot-trefoil, Yorkshire-fog, crested dog's tail, oxeye daisy, white clover, curled dock and perforate St. John's wort all frequent. There is an undetermined OV (Open Vegetation) community in the semi-bare area. Surrounding this are MG1a rank grassland communities grading to W21a scrub and woodland behind. Bramble is also present forming patches of W24 and W25 scrub with hedge bindweed creeping through the scrub and grass communities. An unusual component on the eastern side of this compartment is an alien Austrian yellow cress *Rorippa austriaca*.

This site contains two very small sections of Japanese knotweed which are monitored and treated twice a year.

#### Works:

- Investigate the availability of a gate suitable for mobility scooters but will not allow access to motorbikes/ scramblers from New Road. Install if practicable.
- Continue to monitor the regrowth of the Japanese Knotweed and treat as appropriate.

- Continue annual rotational cutting regime using forage harvesting technique to maintain grassland habitat.
- Sustain the Lest We Forget memorial
- Cut the wild flower meadow under Poetry Tree 1 by hand and remove all organic material.
- Apply wood preserver to the benches in 2020 and 2024.
- Apply wood preserver to the waymarking posts in 2022 and 2025.
- Cut the scrub back around the edges of compartment 3 to prevent encouragement.

#### 4.2.4 Compartment 4

This open glade consists of semi-improved neutral grassland habitat most closely resembling MG6b with good structural variation and peripheral scrub which seems to be W24 blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) – bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) scrub but there is also W23 gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) – bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) scrub here as well. The edges of the compartment are of broadleaved semi-natural woodland (W10). Uncommon species of note here include narrow-leaved bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and fleabane (*pulicaria vulgaris*). Goat's rue (*Galega officinalis*) occurs in the eastern section. The ground can become waterlogged seasonally therefore a gravel footpath has been constructed over the wettest areas to ensure access is possible at all times of year.

#### Works:

- Continue annual rotational cutting regime using forage harvesting technique to maintain and enhance grassland habitat
- Re-establish scallops on the edges of the woodland margins and make sure that they can be reached by the cut and collect foraging machinery
- Spot spray with herbicide the invasive goat's rue where practicable.
- Continue the redevelopment of grassland/ woodland pasture habitat on the western side abounding compartment 6.
- Maintain concrete blocks for reptiles as basking sites for reptiles like common lizards.
- Improve drainage of the existing raised path and replace all damaged revetment board.

#### 4.2.5 Compartment 5

An open area consisting of semi-improved neutral grassland of MG12v rank grassland dominated by goat's rue (*Galega officinalis*), with interspersed scattered scrub (W21) and more dense scrub on the periphery including oak, gorse and bramble. A laurel hedge runs along the northern boundary screening views of houses on Dibles Road. To the north of this compartment there is a main entrance point onto the site from Dibles Road. This compartment has notable reptile activity with surveys revealing the presence of a significant adder population as well as grass snake, slow worms and common lizards.

This area was part of a landfill tip and the clay capping is particularly thin in certain sections and it might be prudent to investigate recapping with more soil. Planned housing developments in the local area might provide a good source.

**Works:**

- Continue annual rotational cutting regime using forage harvesting technique to maintain and enhance grassland habitat
- Mowing a non-linear path through the centre of the tall grassland in the summer in the interest of butterfly conservation
- Implement rotational coppicing regime of scrub on compartment boundaries to create a diverse age structure and enhance woodland edge habitat
- Liaise with the Council's Planning Department to discuss the practicalities of covering 'Dibles Meadow' with a new layer of soil. If this is a viable proposition, the existing vegetation should be treated with herbicide and the new soil impregnated with 80% grass seed and 20% wild flower seed to create a new wildflower meadow.

#### **4.2.6 Compartment 6**

Previously part of the quarry this compartment comprises predominantly W8 oak woodland with some cherry, birch, rowan and sycamore in the drier northern section with a change of vegetation to W2a dominated by willow to the south east of the compartment. There is also some laurel at the northern end. There is no evidence of the large V shaped pond indicated on maps. This compartment is largely inaccessible with some evidence of one informal desire-line running through it. A main formal footpath runs along the western boundary linking compartments 4 and 5.

**Works:**

- Maintain the existing ride along pathway on the western boundary linking compartments 4 and 5 but do not allow drainage to be improved.
- Keep the boundary between compartment 6 and 7 free of scrub.
- Replace any rotten boardwalk bearers and slats with recycled plastic equivalents when necessary.
- Manage a section of the woodland which runs along the ridge/ boundary between compartments 6 and 2b with a view to developing an area with a strong sycamore presence. This will involve thinning the existing trees and saplings, treat stumps with herbicide and eradicate the established laurel.
- Manage the rest of this compartment as a non-intervention area to allow the rest of the woodland to mature.

#### **4.2.7 Compartment 7**

This compartment has changed significantly since the last management plan was written. In 2012, much of the dense willow carr was cleared and the season ponds were left to regenerate naturally. There are still some mature oaks, some willow (*Salix cinerea*), downy birch (*Betula pubescens*) trees and holly within the compartment. The drier areas are mostly W10 oak (*Quercus robur*) – bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) – bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) - gorse scrub. There is some cherry laurel scrub on the

periphery of this compartment. There are two seasonal ponds and several wet hollows throughout. This is classified as M23, rush pasture and a priority habitat.

**Works:**

- Monitor the existing willow stools and coppice when appropriate for use as hedge binders.
- Cut the reedmace before it goes to seed.
- Eradicate the pampas grass
- Clear the scrub regrowth on a rotational basis. This compartment can be divided into two sections as a result of the long dry ridge. Subsequently, the two halves can be cut separately in different years.
- Carry out an annual reptile survey. Great Crested Newts do exist here.

**4.2.10 Compartment 8**

This compartment comprises Dibles Pond which is of high conservation value for wildlife. The parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), has been largely irradiated and the small areas which do reoccur are confined to the edge of the pond which makes them easy to dig out. The pond contains a significant population of fish. A survey by the local anglers' association noted that the fish stock could not be transferred as a result of interbreeding and associated deformities. Subsequently, there are no plans to reduce the fish stock.

**Works:**

- Clearance of overhanging vegetation around the pond to reduce shading and leaf litter
- Removal of some larger trees to the south of the pond to improve light levels and reduce leaf litter reaching pond
- Carry out regular pond surveys in association with Natural England

**4.2.11 Compartment 9**

A woodland compartment the majority of which comprises W1 sallow *Salix cinerea*-*Galium palustre* woodland, with W2a sallow (*Salix cinerea*) – downy birch (*Betula pubescens*) woodland located centrally and W10 oak (*Quercus robur*) – bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) – bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) woodland on the southern periphery of the compartment abounding New Road. There is also a section of W10c (lowland mixed deciduous woodland or priority habitat). There is some ornamental scrub that cannot be defined and which contains cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*) at the eastern end of this compartment. At present there is no formal access.

**Works:**

- Monitor and record mammal and reptile activity
- Sustain the central birch woodland by clearing all other invasive species (laurel/ rhododendron), and willow and use this as an example of secondary woodland progression.
- Finish clearance of the dense cherry laurel adjacent to the sewage pipe.



- Thin the small area of willow carr to increase the light and oxygen levels. This seasonal pond is a favoured location for frogs and toads.

#### **4.2.12 Compartment 10a and 10b**

Compartment 10a is W7b *Alnus glutinosa* - *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Lysimachia nemonem*. The western side of the valley is predominantly W10 oak (*Quercus robur*) – bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) – bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

Compartment 10b is W7b *Alnus glutinosa* - *Fraxinus excelsior* - *Lysimachia nemorum*. The western side of the valley is predominantly W10 oak (*Quercus robur*) – bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) – bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*).

#### **Works:**

As a result of this area being left as a 'non-intervention area', the compartment has been invaded by laurel, sycamore and other unwanted species.

- Clear the stream channel of debris
- Reintroduce gaps in the canopy to improve the amount of light
- Work to develop a selection of well-spaced mature trees and remove the laurel, unwanted willow, holly and sycamore saplings
- Conduct botanical and invertebrate surveys in wet woodland and stream

#### **4.2.13 Compartment 11a and 11b**

Compartment 11a comprises a growing area of regenerated acid grassland of the community *Festuca ovina*-*Agrostis capillaris*-*Rumex acetosella*, with adjacent *Prunus spinosa*-*Rubus fruticosus* scrub. Compartment 11b comprises W10c oak (*Quercus robur*) – hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) – bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) woodland. There are marginal areas of W25 (under-scrub), MG1a (grassland), W10 (open grassland) and a significant area of U1 (lowland acid grassland).

#### **Works:**

Reference 11a.

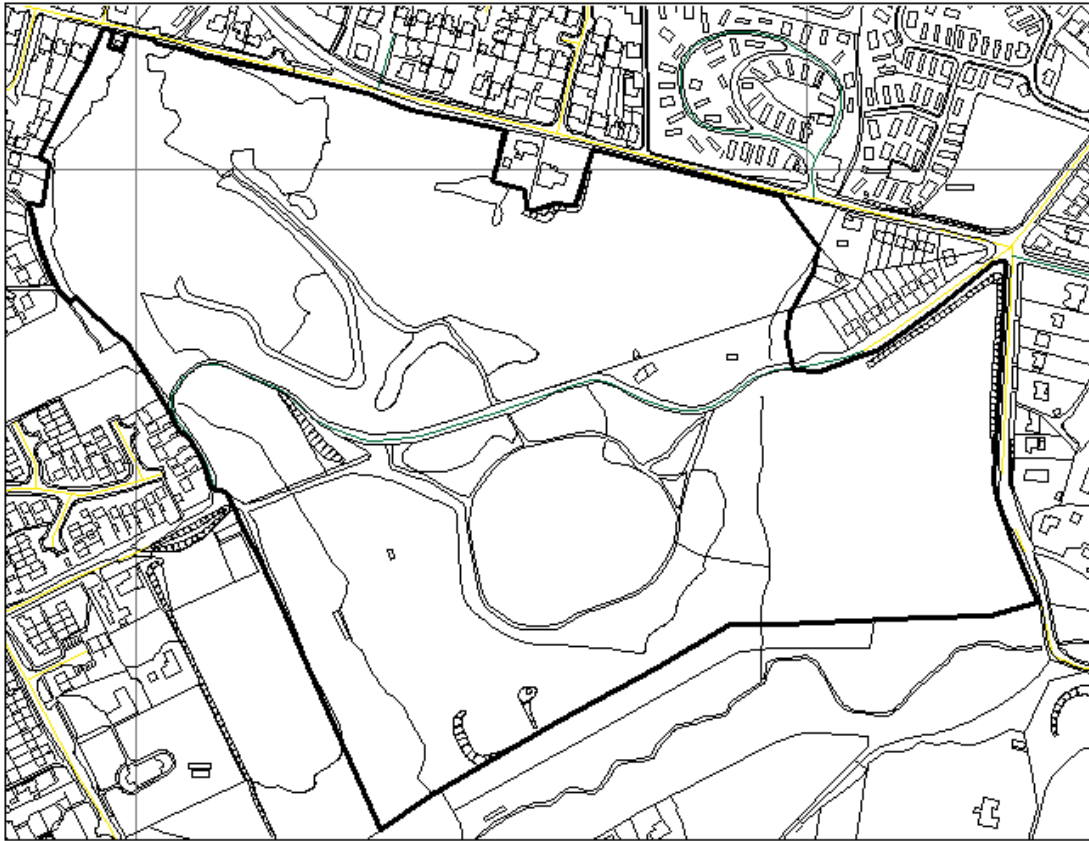
- Sustain the heathland rejuvenation with periodic, selective clearance of the bramble, broom and gorse.
- Sustain the grazing programme (two ponies, late spring and early autumn pending on growth of grass/ rainfall).
- Monitor the Yorkshire fog and Ragwort regrowth and spray any significant regrowth with herbicide.
- Keep any scrub encroachment on the boundaries with 11b to a minimum.
- Develop the hawthorn and blackthorn on the boundaries with 11b into hedges where practicable. Sustain the natural gaps and keep height restricted to 2 meters to ensure good light levels in 11b.

**Works:**

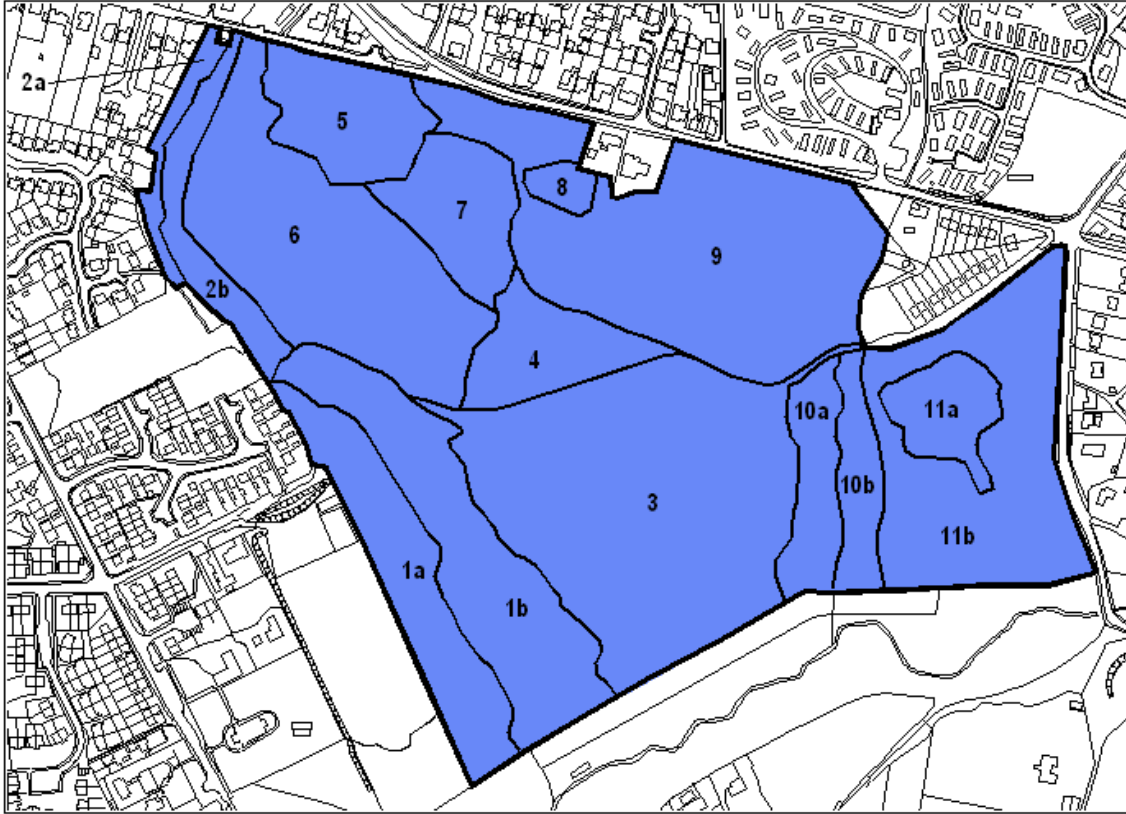
Reference 11b.

- Cut the wildflower meadow at the entrance in late August, early September.
- Monitor the pond and clear out the organic debris after the autumn leaf fall.
- Encourage the growth of foxgloves and native bluebells in the woodland pasture.
- Select and fell further trees in the eastern section to improve growth of the pasture. All felled trunks to be stacked appropriately and the canopy wood to be left behind the existing stock fencing to form dead hedging.
- Sustain the periodic, selective clearance of scrub regeneration in the woodlands particularly the holly.
- Pollard the relevant oaks in 2023

Plan showing outline of Warsash Common



Plan showing compartments within Warsash Common



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## Vascular Plant Survey Results 2011/12

<b>Compartment 1a</b>	
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock-sedge
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetching
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Torkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's wort
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Scented Mayweed
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Meddick
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel

<b>Compartment 1a con't.</b>	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crocoshmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Woody Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent (grass)
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-broom
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's tongue
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i> subsp. <i>helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Narcissus</i> agg.	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum

<b>Compartment 1a con't.</b>	
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<b>Compartment 1b</b>	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent (grass)
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Carex divulsa</i> subsp. <i>divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's foot
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler Fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Gallium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert

<b>Compartement 1b con't.</b>	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy wood-rush
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved sandwort
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Sheild-fern
<i>Populus alba</i>	White poplar
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododeron
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stachys x ambigua</i>	Hybrid Woundwort (S. palustris x sylvatica)
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small leaved Lime
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge Parsley
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Small-leaved Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle



<b>Compartment 1b con't.</b>	
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<b>Compartment 2a</b>	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-ladies
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-broome
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Buddleia
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster rehderi</i>	Bullate Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geranium x oxonianum</i>	Druce's Cranes Bill
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Balm
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not
<i>Narcissus agg.</i>	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock water-dropwort
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's tongue
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain

<b>Compartment 2a con't</b>	
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet
<b>Compartment 2b</b>	
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster rehderi</i>	Bullate Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn

<b>Compartment 2b con't.</b>	
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geranium x oxonianum</i>	Druce's Cranes Bill
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hyacinthoides massartiana</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Narcissus agg.</i>	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pendunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Japanese Spiraea
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell

<b>Compartment 3</b>	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernell
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal grass
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat Grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	Narrow-leaved Michaelmas-daisy
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherds Purse
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge
<i>Carex muricata</i>	Prickly Sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swine-cress
<i>Coronopus squamatus</i>	Swine-cress
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's Foot
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male Fern
<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch

<b>Compartment 3 Con't.</b>	
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's Rue
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's Bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's foot Crane's Bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground Ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanthus</i>	Yorkshire Fog (grass)
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's Ear
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead Nettle
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetching
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetching
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Pepperwort
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's foot trefoil
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple Weed
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Spear Mint

<b>Compartment 3 Con't.</b>	
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not
<i>Narcissus agg.</i>	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bristort
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's tail
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-eared Hawkweed
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pendunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup

<b>Compartment 3 Con't.</b>	
<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>	Austrian Yellow Cress
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose
<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	Small flowered sweet briar
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Rumex x pratensis</i>	Hybrid Dock
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper-saxifrage
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet

<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Early Goldenrod
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover

<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare

#### Compartment 4

<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia ( <i>C. aurea x pottsii</i> )
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<b>Compartment 4 Con't</b>	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass



<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus glaber</i>	Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick
<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rosa stylosa</i>	Short-styled Field-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
<b>Compartment 4 Con't</b>	
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion

<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil
<i>Trifolium ornithopodioides</i>	Bird's-foot Clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare

### Compartment 5

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter-ress
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<b>Hedera helix</b>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed

<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed Oxtongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rosa obtusifolia</i>	Round-leaved Dog-rose
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan Bramble
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canadian Goldenrod
<b>Stachys byzantina</b>	Lamb's-ear
<b>Stachys sylvatica</b>	Hedge Woundwort

<i>Stachys x ambigua</i>	Hybrid Woundwort ( <i>S. palustris x sylvatica</i> )
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare

### Compartment 6

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Hollyberry Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Sowbread
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-grass
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern
<b>Dryopteris carthusiana</b>	Narrow Buckler-Fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb

<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Populus X canescens</i>	Grey Poplar ( <i>P. alba x tremula</i> )
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog-rose
<b>Rubus fruticosus agg.</b>	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock

<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch

### Compartment 7.

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Juneberry
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<b>Crataegus monogyna</b>	Hawthorn
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia ( <i>C. aurea x pottsii</i> )
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern

<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Medicago sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Lucerne
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> sens. lat.	Polypody
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<b>Pteridium aquilinum</b>	Bracken
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant

<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare

### Compartment 8

<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Rigid Hornwort
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<b>Geum urbanum</b>	Wood Avens
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush



<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's-feather
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Fringed Water-lily
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse

### Compartment 9

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Hairy-brome
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<b>Calystegia silvatica</b>	Large Bindweed
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia ( <i>C. aurea x pottsii</i> )
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom

<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Forsythia
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hyacinthoides x massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell ( <i>H. non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> )
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle
<i>Malus sylvestris sens. lat.</i>	Apple
<i>Narcissus agg.</i>	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<b>Populus x canescens</b>	Grey Poplar ( <i>P. alba</i> x <i>tremula</i> )
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak

<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>	Loganberry
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Symphytum orientale</i>	White Comfrey
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Large-leaved Lime
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet

### Compartment 10

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn

<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Dryopteris x complexa</i>	<i>D. affinis x filix-mas</i>
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Narcissus agg.</i>	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack-willow
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<b>Compartment 10 Con't.</b>	
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies

<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge
<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler-Fern
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort
<b>Compartment 10 Con't.</b>	
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine

<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell

### Compartment 11a

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail
<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Juneberry
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress
<b>Compartment 11a Con't.</b>	
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge
<i>Carex nigra</i>	Common Sedge
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Cotoneaster bullatus</i>	Hollyberry Cotoneaster

<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<b>Compartment 11a. Con't.</b>	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rosa micrantha</i>	Small-flowered Sweet-briar
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry

<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare

### Compartment 11b

<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-Grass
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies
<b>Compartment 11b Con't.</b>	
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge



<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia ( <i>C. aurea x pottsii</i> )
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i>	Dragon Arum
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Galanthus plicatus</i>	Pleated Snowdrop
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common Ivy
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Laburnum
<b>Compartment 11b Con't.</b>	
<i>Lapsana communis subsp. communis</i>	Nipplewort
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple

<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury
<i>Narcissus agg.</i>	Cultivated Daffodil
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Common Millet
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia-creeper
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
<i>Photinia davidiana</i>	Stranvaesia
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Primula x polyantha</i>	False Oxlip ( <i>P. veris x vulgaris</i> )
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Willow
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack-willow
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort
<b>Compartment 11b Con't.</b>	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>	Dandelion
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle

<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell

Compartment 3

**Photos of each compartment**

Compartment 3

**Appendix D**



Compartment 4



Compartment 4



Compartment 5



Compartment 7 (before)

Compartment 7 (after)

**Appendix D Con't.**





Compartment 8



Compartment 8



Compartment 9 (2016)



Compartment 9 (2016)



Compartment 9 (2019)



Compartment 11 (July 2010)  
Acid Grassland



Compartment 11 (July 2018)  
Acid Grassland



Compartment 11  
Woodland Pasture 2017



Compartment 11  
Woodland Pasture 2018



<b>Compartment 1a &amp; 1b</b>	
<i>Epermenia chaerophyllella</i>	a mining moth
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Amauromyza morionella</i>	a mining fly
<i>Chromatomyia lonicerae</i>	a mining fly
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
<b>Compartment 2a &amp; 2b</b>	
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>	White-lipped Snail
<i>Metellina menzei</i>	a spider
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Andrena fulva</i>	a mining bee
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Nomada leucophthalma</i>	a solitary bee
<i>Osmia rufa</i>	Red Mason Bee
<i>Osmia rufa</i>	Red Mason Bee
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	Common Wasp
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Common Bee-fly
<i>Cheilosia longula</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Helopholis pendulus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Melanostroma scalare</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Parasyrphus malinellus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	a hoverfly
<b>Compartment 3</b>	
<i>Calocybe gambosa</i>	St Georges Mushroom
<i>Calocybe gambosa</i>	St Georges Mushroom
<i>Phoma hedericola</i>	a fungus
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Tar Spot Fungus
<b>Mollusca</b>	
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>	White-lipped Snail
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>	White-lipped Snail
<b>Crustacea</b>	
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common pill woodlouse
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common pill woodlouse
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common striped woodlouse
<b>Arachnida</b>	

<b>Compartment 3 Con't.</b>	
<b>Aranae: Mites and Ticks</b>	
<i>Aculus laevis</i>	a mite
<i>Eriophyes laevis</i>	a mite
<i>Eriophyes prunispinosae</i>	a mite
<i>Eriophyes rubicolens</i>	a mite
<i>Phyllocoptes goniothorax</i>	a mite
<b>Aranae: Spiders</b>	
<i>Anelosimus vittatus</i>	a spider
<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i>	a spider
<i>Araniella cucurbitina sens. lat.</i>	a spider
<i>Araniella cucurbitina sens. lat.</i>	a spider
<i>Araniella cucurbitina sens. str.</i>	a spider
<i>Araneus angulatus</i>	a spider
<i>Ballus chalybeius</i>	a spider
<i>Clubiona comta</i>	a spider
<i>Enoplognatha ovata/latimana sens. lat.</i>	a spider
<i>Philodromus cespitum</i>	a spider
<i>Philodromus cespitum</i>	a spider
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Purse-web Spider
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	a spider
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	a spider
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>	a spider
<i>Zilla diodia</i>	a spider
<b>Insecta</b>	
<b>Odonta</b>	
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly
<b>Orthoptera</b>	
<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>	Long-winged Conehead
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush Cricket
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush Cricket
<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Dark Bush Cricket
<b>Dermaptera</b>	
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common Earwig
<i>Forficula lesnei</i>	Lesne's Earwig
<b>Dictyoptera</b>	
<i>Ectobius lapponicus</i>	Dusky cockroach
<b>Hemiptera</b>	
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	a flower bug
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	a flower bug
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	a flower bug
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	a flower bug
<i>Calocoris roseomaculatus</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug
<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	Tortoise Shieldbug



<b>Compartment 3 Con't.</b>	
<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	Tortoise Shieldbug
<i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i>	Ant Damselbug
<i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i>	European Chinch-bug
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Liocoris tripustulatus</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Miris striatus</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Myrmus miriformis (Rhopalidae)</i>	
<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	Common Damsel-bug
<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	Common Damsel-bug
<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	Common Damsel-bug
<i>Notostira elongata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Notostira elongata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Oncotylus viridiflavus</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Common Green Shieldbug
<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>	a bug
<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i>	a ground bug
<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Trigonotylus ruficornis</i>	a Mirid bug
<b>Homoptera</b>	
<i>Evacanthus interruptus</i>	a leafhopper
<i>Ledra aurita</i>	Eared Leafhopper
<i>Panorpa communis</i>	a scorpion fly
<b>Butterflies</b>	
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	<i>Orange tip</i>
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue
<i>Colias croceus</i>	Clouded Yellow
<i>Inachis io</i>	<i>Peacock</i>
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper
<b>Moths</b>	
<i>Adela cuprella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Agriopsis aurantiaria</i>	Scarce Umber
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Nettle-tap Moth
<i>Callisto denticulella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Caloptilia syringella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar
<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush
<i>Dichrorampha petiverella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Eupithecia abbreviata</i>	Brindled Pug

<b>Compartment 3 Con't</b>	
<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Grapholita internana</i>	a micro moth
<i>Lyonetia clerkella</i>	Apple Leaf Miner
<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth
<i>Parornix anglicella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Parornix scoticella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	Mint Moth
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot
<i>Semiaspilates ochrearia</i>	Yellow Belle
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella ruficapitella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella splendidissimella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<i>Andrena nitida</i>	a mining bee
<i>Andricus fecundator f. agamic</i>	Artichoke gall causer
<i>Andricus kollari f. agamic</i>	Marble gall
<i>Andricus lignicola f. agamic</i>	Cola-nut causer
<i>Andricus quercuscalicis f. agamic</i>	Knopper gall causer
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee
<i>Biorhiza pallida f. sexual</i>	Oak-apple causer
<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	a bumble bee
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common carder bee
<i>Bombus pratorum</i>	Early bumble bee
<i>Bombus terrastris</i>	Buff-tailed bumble bee
<i>Lasius niger sens. Lat.</i>	An ant
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum f. agamic</i>	Common spangle causer
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum f. sexual</i>	Currant gall causer
<i>Nomada fabriciana</i>	Fabricius' Nomad Bee
<b>Diptera</b>	
<i>Beris chalybata</i>	a soldier fly
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Common Bee-fly
<i>Chloromyia formosa</i>	a soldier fly
<i>Dasysyrphus venustus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Hoverfly
<i>Eriothrix rufomaculata</i>	a fly
<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis tinax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Helophilus hybridus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Limnia unguicornis</i>	a fly
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>	a hoverfly

<b>Compartment 3 Con't</b>	
<i>Merodon equestris</i>	Narcissus Fly
<i>Myathropa florea</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Myopa testacea</i>	a thick-headed fly
<i>Nephrotoma appendiculata</i>	a crane-fly
<i>Rhingia rostrata</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Urophora cardui</i>	Thistle Gall Fly
<i>Xanthogramma pedissequum</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Xylota segnis</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>	a hoverfly
<b>Coleoptera</b>	
<i>Ampedus sanguinolentus</i>	a click beetle
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	Raspberry Beetle
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>	a sailor beetle
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird
<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Acorn Weevil
<i>Dalopius marginatus</i>	a click beetle
<i>Dorytomus taeniatus</i>	a weevil
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	a longhorn beetle
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
<i>Lochmaea crataegi</i>	Hawthorn Leaf Beetle
<i>Nedyus quadrimaculatus</i>	Small Nettle Weevil
<i>Oedemera lurida</i>	a beetle
<i>Phyllobius pyri</i>	Common Leaf Weevil
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird
<i>Rhagonycha fulva</i>	Red Soldier Beetle
<i>Rhagonycha limbata</i>	a beetle
<i>Rhynchites aequatus</i>	Apple Fruit Rhynchites
<b>Reptiles</b>	
<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	Viviparous Lizard
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale
<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Common Whitethroat
<b>Compartment 4</b>	
<b>Mollusca</b>	
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common striped woodlouse
<b>Mites and Ticks</b>	
<i>Aculus laevis</i>	a mite
<i>Eriophyes prunispinosae</i>	a mite
<b>Spiders</b>	
<i>Mangora acalypha</i>	a spider
<i>Misumena vatia</i>	a spider
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	a spider
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly

<b>Compartment 4 con't</b>	
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly
<b>Orthoptera</b>	
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush Cricket
<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Oak Bush Cricket
<i>Pholidoptera griseoptera</i>	Dark Bush Cricket
<b>Hemiptera</b>	
<i>Deraeocoris ruber</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Leptopterna dolabrata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Rhopalus subrufus</i>	a bug
<b>Homoptera</b>	
<i>Cicadella viridis</i>	a leafhopper
<b>Butterflies</b>	
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue
<b>Moths</b>	
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y
<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush
<i>Ectoedemia septembrella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman
<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Phyllonorycter harrisella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot
<i>Stigmella plagicolella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella ruficapitella</i>	a micro moth
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<i>Andricus fecundator f. agamic</i>	Artichoke gall causer
<i>Andricus quercuscalicis f. agamic</i>	Knopper gall causer
<i>Bombus hortorum</i>	Small Garden Bumble Bee
<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>	Large Red Tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<i>Bombus terrestris</i>	Buff-tailed Bumble Bee
<i>Cynips divisa f. agamic</i>	Red-pea gall causer
<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	Rose bedeguar causer
<i>Megachile willughbiella</i>	Willughby's Leaf-cutter Bee
<i>Neuroterus albipes f. agamic</i>	Smooth-spangle causer
<i>Neuroterus numismalis f. agamic</i>	Silk-button causer
<i>Neuroterus quercusbaccarum f. agamic</i>	Common spangle causer
<b>Diptera</b>	
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Common Bee-fly
<i>Epistrophe eligans</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis intricaria</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis nemorum</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	a hoverfly

<b>Compartment 4 con't</b>	
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Limnia unguicornis</i>	a fly
<i>Liriomyza congesta</i>	a mining fly
<i>Phytomyza conyzae</i>	a mining fly
<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>	a thick-headed fly
<b>Coleoptera</b>	
<i>Xylota sylvarum</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite Beetle
<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle
<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Common Cardinal Beetle
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl
<b>Compartment 5</b>	
<b>Spiders</b>	
<i>Araniella cucurbitina sens. Lat.</i>	A spider
<i>Misumena vatia</i>	a spider
<b>Odonata</b>	
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter
<b>Orthoptera</b>	
<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Dark Bush Cricket
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	Common Earwig
<b>Hemiptera</b>	
<i>Anthocoris nemorum</i>	a flower bug
<i>Miris striatus</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Common Green Shieldbug
<b>Butterflies</b>	
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma
<b>Moths</b>	
<i>Grapholita internana</i>	a micro moth
<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	Mint Moth
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<i>Lasioglossum calceatum</i>	Slender Mining Bee
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Common Bee-fly
<i>Graphomya maculata</i>	A fly
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Graphomya maculata</i>	a fly
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Phasia hemiptera</i>	a fly

<b>Compartment 5 con't.</b>	
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Tachina fera</i>	a fly
<i>Byturus tomentosus</i>	Raspberry Beetle
<i>Cantharis fusca</i>	a sailor beetle
<i>Curculio glandium</i>	Acorn Weevil
<i>Grammoptera ruficornis</i>	a longhorn beetle
<i>Malachius bipustulatus</i>	Malachite Beetle
<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Common Cardinal Beetle
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap
<b>Mammals</b>	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox
<b>Compartment 6</b>	
<b>Fungi</b>	
<i>Phoma hedericola</i>	a fungus
<i>Rhytisma acerinum</i>	Tar Spot Fungus
<b>Mites &amp; Ticks</b>	
<i>Eriophyes laevis</i>	a mite
<i>Eriophyes rubicolens</i>	a mite
<i>Phyllocoptes goniathorax</i>	a mite
<b>Butterflies</b>	
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone
<b>Moths</b>	
<i>Caloptilia syringella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Emmetia marginata</i>	a micro moth
<i>Parornix anglicella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Phyllonorycter leucographella</i>	Firethorn Leaf Miner
<i>Phyllonorycter nicellii</i>	a micro moth
<i>Phyllonorycter oxyacanthae</i>	a micro moth
<i>Phyllonorycter rajella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella microtheriella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Stigmella splendidissima</i>	a micro moth
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<i>Fenusa dohrnii</i>	a sawfly
<b>Diptera</b>	
<i>Agromyza idaeiana</i>	a mining fly
<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	a mining fly
<b>Compartment 7</b>	
<b>Odonata</b>	
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker
<b>Hemiptera</b>	
<i>Cymus melanocephalus</i>	Hemipteran bug
<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	Tortoise Shieldbug

<b>Compartment 7 con't.</b>	
<b>Homoptera</b>	
<i>Centrotus cornutus</i>	a treehopper
<i>Cicadella viridis</i>	a leafhopper
<b>Butterflies</b>	
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<i>Andrena nitida</i>	a mining bee
<i>Bombus hypnorum</i>	a bumblebee
<b>Coleoptera</b>	
<i>Pyrochroa serraticornis</i>	Common Cardinal Beetle
<b>Birds</b>	
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler
<b>Compartment 8</b>	
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common Blue Damselfly
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly
<b>Compartment 10a &amp; 10b</b>	
<b>Fungi</b>	
<i>Lathyrus nissolia</i>	Grass Vetchling
<b>Spiders</b>	
<i>Mangora acalypha</i>	a spider
<b>Butterflies</b>	
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<b>Diptera</b>	
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>	a hoverfly
<b>Compartment 11a &amp; 11b</b>	
<b>Crustacea</b>	
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common pill woodlouse
<b>Spiders</b>	
<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i>	a spider
<i>Araniella cucurbitina sens. str.</i>	a spider
<i>Enoplognatha ovata/latimana sens. lat.</i>	a spider
<i>Mangora acalypha</i>	a spider
<i>Misumena vatia</i>	a spider
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i>	a spider
<b>Odonata</b>	
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter

<b>Compartment 11a &amp; b con't.</b>	
<b>Orthoptera</b>	
<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>	Meadow Grasshopper
<i>Conocephalus discolor</i>	Long-winged Conehead
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush Cricket
<i>Omocestus viridulus</i>	Common Green Grasshopper
<i>Ectobius panzeri</i>	Lesser cockroach
<b>Hemiptera</b>	
<i>Aelia acuminata</i>	Bishops Mitre Shieldbug
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug
<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i>	Tortoise Shieldbug
<i>Nabis rugosus</i>	Common Damsel-bug
<i>Notostira elongata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Phytocoris varipes</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Scolopostethus affinis</i>	a ground bug
<i>Stenodema laevigata</i>	a Mirid bug
<i>Centrotus cornutus</i>	a treehopper
<b>Butterflies</b>	
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone (male & female)
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma
<b>Moths</b>	
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	a micro moth
<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl
<b>Hymenoptera</b>	
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Honey Bee
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee
<b>Diptera</b>	
<i>Bibio marci</i>	St Mark's Fly
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Common Bee-fly
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>	a hoverfly
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird
<i>Scymnus frontalis</i>	a ladybird
<i>Sitona griseus</i>	a weevil
<i>Strophosoma melanogrammum</i>	Nut Leaf Weevil



<b>Compartment</b>	<b>Species</b>
<b>1</b>	Bank Vole, Field Vole, Woodmouse
<b>3</b>	Woodmouse, Common Shrew, Field Vole
<b>4</b>	Woodmouse, Bank Vole
<b>5</b>	Field Vole, Bank Vole, Woodmouse
<b>9</b>	Woodmouse, Bank Vole
<b>11</b>	Woodmouse, Bank Vole, Field Vole

## Dogs and Horses Sign

# Important information for dog owners

Fareham welcomes responsible dog owners

Please be aware horses use the main track on a regular basis. We would ask that all dog walkers keep their dogs under control when approaching and using the bridleway as horses can be easily spooked. Thank you for your cooperation.



A Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) has been put in place to encourage responsible dog ownership. This means the Council can issue an on the spot fine to owners who do not clear up after a dog has fouled, direct owners to put their dogs on leads if they are causing a nuisance and limits the number of dogs one person can walk at one time to four. These restrictions do not apply to those who rely on an assistance dog.

For more information on our dog controls please visit [www.fareham.gov.uk/takingthelead](http://www.fareham.gov.uk/takingthelead)

Did you know the law states your dog must wear a tag with your name and address and be microchipped.

Lost/found a dog?  
Call 01329 236100

**FAREHAM**  
BOROUGH COUNCIL

**Appendix H**  
**Work Plan 2020 - 2025**

<b>Yr1: Operations 2020/21</b>	<b>Compartment</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
<b>Nature Conservation: Habitat &amp; Species Management (Objective 1)</b>				
Liaise with statutory organisations and other interested parties		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Liaise with Planning Dept: Planning application - site impacts		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Herbicide control of Japanese Knotweed	1a,3,11	Contractors	Current Resources	2 x per year
Continued restoration of acid grassland and woodland pasture	11	Staff/Volunteers	HLS	Sept 2020-Feb 2021
Arrange grazing of acid grassland (June/ July & October)	11	Contractors	Current Resources	June – October 2020
Maintain the wildlife garden at New Rd entrance. Water roof top gardens when req. Cut meadow in late summer	11	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain open grassland habitat with forage harvesting technique	3,4,5	Contractors	Current Resources	Nov 2020-Jan 2021
Bramble clearance and coppicing scrub in scallops / woodland edge	3,4,5	Staff /Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2020-Mar 2021
Clearance of selected trees south of Dibles Pond to increase light	8	Contractors	Current Resources	Nov 2020-Jan 2021
Propagate willows around Dibles Pond and seasonal ponds for use in hedge work and weaving workshops	7, 8	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Nov 2020-Feb 2021
Manual control of parrot's feather	8	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	June - July 2020
Continue phased removal of rhododendron and laurel - cut and treat stumps. Deadhedge debris where possible	9	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2020-Feb 2021
<b>Community Engagement (Objective 2)</b>				
Sustain a comprehensive diary of practical tasks and survey work for the volunteer groups		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Seek to redevelop links with local businesses for volunteering opportunities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain bi-annual meetings with volunteers, encouraging feedback and consultation on future projects		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain the Let's We Forget memorial with an annual soil prep and seeding event	3	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing

<b>Educational &amp; Interpretation (Objective 3)</b>				
Encourage school visits & site activities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Promote site through attendance of local events		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain public contributions to the Poetry Path		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Utilise internal & external publications for site promotion		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain the Tree Trail and monitor the public use via IT		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Provide information to schools and other educational bodies		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake yearly public events, walks		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Sustainable Recreation Provision (Objective 4)</b>				
Dog bin emptying	Site	FBC Street Scene Dpt	Current Resources	Ongoing
Monthly site safety checks: paths, trees, furniture, lifebuoys, bridleway	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Litter clearance	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Ensure all paths are maintained under in-house contract	Site	Staff/ FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	3 x annually
Maintain paths network as required	Site	Staff/Contractors	Current Resources	Ongoing
Research and seek funding for better access gates for mobility scooters – easy access route	3	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Resource Management (Objective 5)</b>				
Investigate and seek grant initiatives to aid management resources		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Monitoring and Review (Objective 6)</b>				
Undertake reptile survey	Site	Contractors	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake preliminary survey for protected species prior to operations	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	As required
GCN survey	7	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Mar-May 2021
Maintain & update biological and historical data	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake fixed point photography as and when notable changes have been made	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing

<b>Yr 2: Operations 2021/22</b>	<b>Compartment</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
<b>Nature Conservation: Habitat &amp; Species Management (Objective 1)</b>				
Liaise with statutory organisations and other interested parties		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Liaise with Planning Dept: Planning application - site impacts		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Herbicide control of Japanese Knotweed if required	1a,3,11	Contractors	Current Resources	2 x annually
Sustain the acid grassland and woodland pasture	11	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2021-Feb 2022
Arrange grazing of acid grassland (June/ July & October)	11	Staff	Current Resources	June-Oct 2022
Maintain the wildlife garden at bottom of New Rd entrance. Water roof top gardens when req. Cut meadow in late summer	11	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain open grassland habitat with forage harvesting technique	3,4,5	Contractors	Current Resources	Nov 2021-Jan 2022
Arrange grazing of acid grassland (June/ July & October)	11	Staff	Current Resources	June-Oct 2022
Bramble clearance and coppicing scrub in scallops / woodland edge	3,4,5	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2021-Feb 2022
Manual control of parrot's feather	8	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	June - July 22
Retain Silver Birch woodland – thin the number of trees and fell Willow/ Oaks/ Sycamore	9	Staff/Volunteers/ Contractors	Current Resources	Oct 21-Feb 2022
Investigate potential to deepen seasonal ponds	7	Staff/Contractors	Current Resources	When dry
Propagate and when necessary coppice the willow around seasonal and Dibles pond for use in hedging and basket weaving workshops	7, 8	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2021 – Feb 2022
Investigate potential for coppicing small section of trees along stream to thin canopy. Carry out work when planned. Save any wood suitable for making charcoal and offer it to Les Brannon.	10a,10b	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2021-Feb 2022
<b>Community Engagement (Objective 2)</b>				

Sustain a comprehensive diary of practical tasks and survey work for the volunteer groups		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Seek to redevelop links with local businesses for volunteering opportunities where possible		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain bi-annual meetings with volunteers and encourage them to give feedback and consult on future projects		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain the Least We Forget memorial (soil prep & annual seed spreading event)	3	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Education &amp; Interpretation (Objective 3)</b>				
Encourage school visits & site activities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Promote site through attendance of local events		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Utilise internal & external publications for site promotion		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Provide information to schools and other educational bodies		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake yearly public events, walks, talks		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain contributions to the Poetry Path from the public and local schools	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain the Tree Trail and monitor the public use via IT	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Sustainable Recreation Provision (Objective 4)</b>				
Dog bin emptying	Site	FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	Ongoing
Monthly site safety checks: paths, trees, furniture, lifebuoys, bridleway	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Ensure all paths are maintained under in-house contract	Site	Staff/ FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	3 x annually
Litter clearance	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain the way-marking infrastructure and benches	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain path network as required	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Resource Management (Objective 5)</b>				
Investigate grant initiatives to aid management resources		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Monitoring and Review (Objective 6)</b>				

Undertake preliminary survey for protected species prior to operations	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	As required
Undertake a small mammal survey	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Autumn 2021
Undertake reptile survey	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11	Volunteers	Current Resources	May – Sept 21
<b>Monitoring and Review (Objective 6) Con't</b>				
Maintain & update biological and historical data		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake fixed point photography before and after significant changes	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Seasonal

<b>Yr 3: Operations 2022-23</b>	<b>Compartment</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
<b>Nature Conservation: Habitat &amp; Species Management (Objective 1)</b>				
Liaise with statutory organisations and other interested parties		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Liaise with Planning Dept: Planning application - site impacts		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Carry out herbicide control of Japanese Knotweed if required	1a,3,11	Staff/Contractors	Current Resources	2 x annually
Sustain the acid grassland and woodland pasture	11	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Arrange grazing of the acid grassland, woodland pasture habitat (July & Oct)	11	Staff	Current Resources	July and Oct 2023
Maintain open grassland habitat with forage harvesting technique	3,4,5	Contractors	Current Resources	Nov 2022-Jan 2023
Maintain the wildlife garden at bottom of New Rd entrance. Water roof top gardens when req. Cut meadow in late summer	11	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Bramble clearance and coppicing scrub in scallops / woodland edge	3,4,5	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2022-Feb 2023
Manual control of parrot's feather in Dibles Pond	8	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	June - July 2023
Propagate and cut when needed the willow around seasonal and Dibles Pond for use in hedges and basket weaving workshops	7,8	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2022-Feb 2023
Work to eradicate invasive species in 1a & 1b	Site	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Sept 22-Feb 23
<b>Community Engagement (Objective 2)</b>				



Sustain a comprehensive diary of practical tasks and survey work for volunteer groups		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Seek to redevelop links with local businesses for volunteering opportunities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain bi-annual meetings with volunteers and encourage them to give feedback and consult on future projects.		Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain the Least We Forget memorial (soil prep & annual seed spreading event).		Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Education &amp; Interpretation (Objective 3)</b>				
Encourage school visits & site activities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Promote site through attendance of local events		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Utilise internal & external publications for site promotion		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Provide information to schools and other educational bodies		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake yearly public events, walks, talks		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain contributions to the Poetry Path from the public and local schools		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain the Tree Trail and monitor the public use via IT	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Sustainable Recreation Provision (Objective 4)</b>				
Dog bin emptying	Site	FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	Ongoing
Monthly site safety checks: paths, trees, furniture, lifebuoys, bridleway	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Litter clearance	Site	Staff/Volunteers		Ongoing
Maintain way-marking infrastructure and benches	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain path network as required	Site	Staff/Volunteers/ Contractors	Current Resources	Ongoing
Ensure path network is maintained under in-house contract	Site	Staff/ FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	3 x annually
<b>Resource Management (Objective 5)</b>				
Investigate grant initiatives to aid management resources		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Monitoring and Review (Objective 6)</b>				
Undertake preliminary survey for protected species prior to operations	Site	Staff	Current Resources	As required
<b>Monitoring and Review (Objective 6) Con't.</b>				

Undertake fixed point photography before and after any significant changes to the site	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
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<b>Yr 4: Operations 2023/24</b>	<b>Compartment</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
<b>Nature Conservation: Habitat &amp; Species Management (Objective 1)</b>				
Liaise with statutory organisations and other interested parties		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Liaise with Planning Dept: Planning application - site impacts		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Implement herbicide control of Japanese Knotweed if req.	1a,3,11	Contractors	Current Resources	Summer
Sustain the acid grassland and woodland pasture	11	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Nov-Feb
Arrange grazing of acid grassland summer & autumn	11	Staff	Current Resources	Summer/ Aut'
Maintain open grassland habitat with forage harvesting technique	3,4,5	Contractors	Current Resources	Dec-Feb
Bramble clearance and coppicing scrub in scallops /woodland edge	3,4,5	Staff /volunteers	Current Resources	Oct-Mar
Propagate Willow around seasonal and Dibles pond as necessary / when required for hedge laying or willow weaving workshops	7, 8	Staff/volunteers	Current Resources	Nov 2023-Feb 2024
Manual control of parrot's feather in Dibles Pond	8	Staff/volunteers	Current Resources	Summer 2023
Thin the Silver Birch to the south of Woodland Pasture with a view to extending it. Select wood suitable for making charcoal and besoms and offer to Les Brannon.	11	Staff & local Woodsman	Current Resources	Oct-Feb
<b>Community Engagement (Objective 2)</b>				
Sustain a comprehensive diary of practical tasks and survey work for the volunteer groups		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Seek to develop/ maintain links with local businesses for volunteering opportunities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain bi-annual meetings with volunteers and encourage them to give feedback and consult on future projects		Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Educational &amp; Interpretation (Objective 3)</b>				

Encourage school visits & site activities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Promote site through attendance of local events		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Utilise internal & external publications for site promotion		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Provide information to schools and other educational bodies		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake yearly public events, walks, talks		Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain contributions to the Poetry Path from the public and local schools	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain the Tree Trail and monitor the use via IT technology	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Sustainable Recreation Provision (Objective 4)</b>				
Dog bin emptying	Site	FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	Ongoing
Monthly site safety checks: paths, trees, furniture, lifebuoys, bridleway	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Litter clearance	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain way marking infrastructure	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Monitor and maintain boardwalks and path infrastructure	Site	Staff/Contractors	Current Resources	Ongoing
Ensure all paths are maintained under the in-house contract	Site	Staff/ FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	3 x annually
<b>Resource Management (Objective 5)</b>				
Investigate and seek grant initiatives to aid management resources. The HLS agreement comes to an end this year.		Staff	Current Resources	2024
<b>Monitoring and Review (Objective 6)</b>				
Undertake preliminary survey for protected species prior to operations	Site	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	As required
Undertake a reptile survey	3,4,5,7,8,11	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	May – Sept 2023
Maintain & update biological and historical data	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Carry out fixed point photography before and after significant changes	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing

<b>Yr 5: Operations 2024/25</b>	<b>Compartment</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>Finance</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
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<b>Nature Conservation: Habitat &amp; Species Management (Objective 1)</b>				
Liaise with statutory organisations and other interested parties		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Liaise with Planning Dept: Planning application - site impacts		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Sustain the acid grassland and woodland pasture	11	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Nov 2024-Feb 2025
Maintain open grassland habitat with forage harvesting technique	3,4,5	Contractors	Current Resources	Dec 2024-Feb 2025
Arrange grazing of acid grassland (summer & autumn)	11	Staff	Current Resources	Summer & Autumn
Bramble clearance and coppicing scrub in scallops / woodland edge	3,4,5	Staff /Volunteers	Current Resources	Oct 2024-Mar 2025
Manual control of parrot's feather	8	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Summer 2024
Propagate and when necessary/ needed, coppice the willow around Dibles and seasonal ponds for hedge laying or weaving workshops	7	Staff/Volunteers	Current Resources	Nov 2024-Jan 2025
Extend the laurel clearance area and treat stumps	9 + 11	Staff/ Volunteers/ Contractors	Current Resources	Oct 2024-Feb 2025
<b>Community Engagement (Objective 2)</b>				
Sustain a comprehensive diary of practical tasks and survey work for volunteer groups		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Seek to develop links with local businesses for volunteering opportunities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Provide opportunities for volunteers to give feedback and consultation on future projects		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Educational &amp; Interpretation (Objective 3)</b>				
Encourage school visits & site activities		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Promote site through attendance of local events		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Utilise internal & external publications for site promotion		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Provide information to schools and other educational bodies		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake yearly public events, walks, talks		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Sustainable Recreation Provision (Objective 4)</b>				

Dog bin emptying	Site	FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	Ongoing
Monthly site safety checks: paths, trees, furniture, lifebuoys, bridleway	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Litter clearance	Site	Staff/Volunteers		Ongoing
Maintain way-marking infrastructure	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Ensure all paths are maintained under in-house contract	Site	FBC Street Scene Dept	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain path network and benches as required	Site	Staff/ Volunteers	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Resource Management (Objective 5)</b>				
Investigate and seek grant initiatives to aid management resources		Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
<b>Monitoring and Review (Objective 6)</b>				
Entomological survey	Site	Contractors	Current Resources	Ongoing
Maintain & update biological and historical data	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Undertake fixed point photography before and after any significant changes to the site.	Site	Staff	Current Resources	Ongoing
Management Plan Review and update		Staff	Current Resources	Mar 2025