

HORNDEAN PARISH COUNCIL

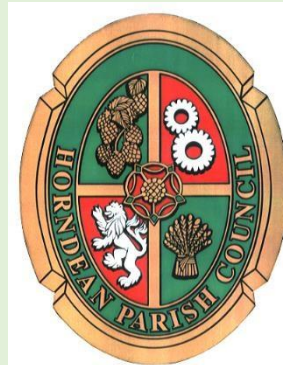
CATHERINGTON LITH

2017 - 2027

MANAGEMENT PLAN

**PRODUCED BY HORNDEAN PARISH COUNCIL
COUNTRYSIDE TEAM (2017)**

WRITTEN BY MATTHEW MADILL



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1.0 General Information

1.1 Land Tenure

Horndean Parish Council has a freehold ownership of Catherington Lith. This includes the area of Stubbins Down. This has been held since 2004. The land was acquired from Hampshire District Council to improve and maintain the site as a public open space and for informal recreational purposes.

(See appendix 1 and 7 for Land Registry Map and Horndean Parish Council Boundary Map showing detailed ownership of the site)

1.2 Location

Catherington Lith and Stubbins Down form a wooded scarp rising steeply from Down Road on the north-western side of the Horndean Village. The grid reference of the site (Car Park at the top of Lith Avenue) is SU 702139. The area is bounded by open countryside (used mainly for horse grazing) to the west and a housing estate to the north. Along the eastern side you find some housing and a small industrial estate.

(See appendix 8 for Location Map showing areas surrounding Catherington Lith)

1.3 Site Area

Site area obtained from East Hampshire District Council GIS software.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| HECTARES | 12.0 |
| ACRES | 29.65 |

1.4 History

The name Catherington Lith originates from the Anglo-Saxon 'Cateringa-Tun' meaning farm of Caterings and 'Hlith' which means slope. The earliest Ordnance Survey maps of 1810 show Catherington Lith as pasture woodland and Stubbins Down as permanent pasture.

During the early part of the Second World War the area was divide up and sold as separate leisure plots. Many of these plots had huts and shacks erected on them, initially for use as temporary accommodation during the bombings of Portsmouth, and subsequently used as holiday/weekend accommodation. Some of these plots can still be seen but in a derelict condition.

In 1984 East Hants District Council (EHDC) resolved that Catherington Lith and West Stubbins Down be acquired through a Compulsory Purchase Order when circumstances allowed. Over a period up to 1996 EHDC acquired the land.

In 2004 Horndean Parish Council took ownership of Catherington Lith and Stubbins Down.

1.5 Conservation Status

Catherington Lith was designated a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) in 2001. It consists of ancient semi natural woodland, secondary woodland and a small pockets of calcareous grassland. The lowland deciduous woodland and lowland calcareous grassland are Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitat areas and there are many ancient woodland indicator species to be found here such as wood anemone, bluebells and butcher broom. The nature of the site and its habitat types has also led to its status as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

1.6 Legislation Affecting Site

The following pieces of legislation should be understood by anyone attempting to make land management decisions affecting Catherington Lith.

- National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949
- Health and Safety at Work Act, 1974
- Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981
- Occupiers Liability Act, 1984
- European Community Habitats Directive, 1992

- Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations, 1994
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000
- Town and Countryside Planning Act
- Forestry Act 1986

For more information contact the relevant authorities.

1.7 Access Features

Car parking is available at the top of Lith Avenue. This parking area can hold three cars. One of the car parking spaces has been designated a disabled parking space.

Public vehicular access must be retained on several of the tracks serving residential properties. These are Lith Avenue, Lith Lane, and Down Road. Two properties along Lith Crescent do have vehicular accesses as part of their land registry deeds. The only two properties that area allowed access along here are Hollybank Cottage and Three Bears Cottage. It must be noted that vehicular access along this road is not open to the general public.

Public footpaths run north-south on the eastern and western boundaries. The public footpaths provide a link between Horndean and Catherington. Other paths and tracks exist and are well used by the public, although not Rights of Way. The District Council has created several permissive paths in order to connect statutory paths.

(See appendix 9 for Access Points Map showing footpath access routes across the site)

1.8 Tree Preservation Orders

There is a Woodland Tree Preservation Order (TPO's) on Catherington Lith. In order to carry out works to any tree covered by a TPO consent must first be agreed by East Hampshire District Council. This order covers every tree regardless of age within the designated area. This designation dates back to 2014.

(See appendix 6 for Statutory Designations Map showing TPO areas)

Note: For updated information on carrying out tree works please see the Woodland Management plan.

1.9 Land Control

Where necessary, enforcement and other regulatory controls, including Section 65 of the Town and Country Planning ACT 1971 (used to remedy the conditions of the land where adversely affected), will be pursued in respect of unauthorised use and developments of land at Catherington Lith and Stubbins Down.

Where a small number of dwelling lie within the area and a number adjacent to the area, the protection of the amenities of these properties should be considered in respect of any proposals for implementation of the Management Plan. Private rights of access will be maintained where they exist and can be identified.

2.0 Biological and physical Information

2.1 Geology and Landscape

Most of Catherington Lith has underlying bedrock of Chalk, this is very permeable and free draining. The 'plateau' area at the top is clay with flints. These are clays and clayish sands of variable thickness and composition. The clay soil is highly impermeable draining very slowly. As a result in the winter or at times of increased rainfall the site can become very saturated and boggy. Stubbins Down forms a steep scarp rising up from the floor of the valley.

2.2 Hydrology

The water networks of Horndean and the surrounding villages are closely connected to the hydrology of Bedhampton and Havant, which are subsequently utilised by Portsmouth. Serious considerations need to be given to any proposal where contamination of the groundwater is likely.

2.3 Landfill

Across Catherington Lith there is evidence that landfill/historic waste dumping has taken place. Some if not most of this is from previous dwellings that were once on the site.

Although not within our land registry/ownership, one of the worst affected areas is an area of land the borders 'The Paddock' where landfill has been used to build up a soil bank by one of the neighbouring property owners at 'Sunrise'. In early 2017 the resident of the property Sunrise did carry out some remedial works to try to stabilise the bank as some of the materials had started to spill onto Horndean Parish Council Land.

It is also important to note that in the past asbestos has been removed from the Lith. When any clearance works is carried out special attention must be given to this and any other potential hazardous materials that may have been buried.

2.4 Habitats and wildlife

Catherington Lith is Ancient Semi-natural woodland (i.e. continual wooded since 1600 AD), whilst Stubbins Down is chalk grassland which now classifies as a rare type of habitat. Calcareous grasslands are characterised by species-rich grass and herb communities which grow on shallow, lime-rich soils.

The larger ancient woodland section is of great value to wildlife; there are many uncommon and rare species to be found here including frog orchid and toothwort. It is also an ideal habitat for small mammals and has a large badger set network. Many species of birds such as tawny owls and great spotted woodpeckers can also be found on the site.

The NVC scale has 18 main woodland types and seven scrubs or under scrubs, most of which are divided further to give a total of 73 sub-communities. The different habitats at Catherington Lith can be broken down into seven subsites as per a 2003 survey carried out by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC).

(See appendix 4 for HBIC NVC Sub-Species Classes)

2.5 Notable Flora and Fauna Species

Catherington Lith has a wealth of data and information about flora and fauna. It has been surveyed by numerous local residents, semi-professional wildlife surveyors and the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC). Some of these records can

be found in the Countryside Team office and a list has also been included in the appendices.

(See appendix 3 for Species List)

2.6 Monitoring and site surveying

It is important to carry out regular monitoring and surveying of Catherington Lith. Effective management decisions are based on knowledge gained from monitoring and understanding species, habitats and land management issues of the site.

In 2016 we started compiling visual records through fixed point photography, with data to be collected every 5 years. This is a tool that will enable us to record and monitor visual changes across the site and around the boundaries. It involves taking a photograph, from the same point, at intervals over a period of time. The photographs are then compared to identify any positive or negative changes in the landscape.

Annually we carry out a series of Butterfly transects in conjunction with Hampshire and Isle of Wight Butterfly Conservation. Not only is it important to carry out these transects to know what butterfly species we have on site but butterflies are nationally in decline so all information gained goes to a local and national data-base.

We are also currently carrying out a series of Dormouse surveys to see if any are present on site. It is believed that in the past a Dormouse was identified on the site and it is known that they are found on other sites in close proximity to the Lith. 50 nesting boxes have been placed across the site and regular checks of these boxes are being carried out with The Hampshire Dormouse Group. Note: only licenced handlers can check the nesting boxes.

(See appendix 2 for Fixed Point Photography Locations Map and Dormouse Nesting Box Locations Map)

3.0 Management Objectives

3.1 Long term site management objectives.

- Maintain and enhance the site for wildlife and biodiversity.
- Identify if there is a presence of Dormice. 50 nesting boxes have been installed and box checks are undertaken by the Hampshire Dormouse Group.
- Diversify the age and species range within woodland compartments in order to increase resilience to the threats of disease and climate change
- Enhance wildflower areas at Stubbins Down and the meadow adjacent to Down Road.
- Maintain the scrub on site at its highest value for biodiversity. Prevent succession to woodland and spread onto open grassland.
- Maintain and enhance infrastructure and access for members of the public.
- Reduce, control and if possible eradicate invasive species such as the Canadian Golden Rod and *Lonicera nitida*.
- Maintain Horndean Parish Council boundaries.
- Undertake, commission and encourage surveys and research, to increase knowledge of habitats, communities and populations.
- Ensure that the Health and Safety of all visitors, staff and volunteers is maintained.
- Maintain and/or create good working relationships with neighbouring land owners.
- Seek opportunities to improve on site education and interpretation.
- To promote recreation and community activities while increasing awareness and understanding of the site.

3.2 Woodland Management Plan

English Woodlands Forestry Ltd were employed by Horndean Parish Council (HPC) to write a Forestry Commission style woodland management plan for all of the woodlands owned or managed by Horndean Parish Council.

This was accepted by the Forestry Commission on 10th January 2017 and expires along with the relevant licences on 10th January 2027. A woodland planning grant was applied for to cover the costs of labour for English Woodlands Forestry Ltd.

The woodland management plan was carried out in guidance with the UK Forestry Standards which considers; sustainable forest management, access to grants and felling/thinning licences. Catherington Lith, including Stubbins Down, was incorporated into the woodland management plan which contains agreements for felling, thinning and restocking of trees across the site compartments.

(The Woodland Management Plan and Felling Licence can be found in hard and digital copy at the Parish Council Office.)

4.0 Works Schedule for Catherington Lith

| Works: | Description: | Frequency and Controls: | Future aims: |
|---|--|---|--|
| Patrols | Regular patrols are carried out to check the site is well maintained, safe for staff and visitors and clear of litter. | Fortnightly Horndean Parish Council Countryside check sheets to be completed for the site. | |
| Maintain boundaries and perimeter fences/gates | Follow the Land Registry Map and make sure all boundaries are as stated. | Every 6 months Checklists to be completed. | Investigate the possibility of installing boundary markers where appropriate. Investigate the possibility of claiming unregistered land and including it as part of the nature reserve. |
| Tree Safety surveys/Works | The trees on site should not represent a threat to public and staff safety. | Checks should be made during patrols, after extreme weather and during the annual tree safety inspection. | More staff with the Basic Tree Inspection qualification. |

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| | | Any safety works should be given priority. | |
| Carry out and complete Woodland Management Plan Works. | Follow the woodland management plan to diversify age and species of woodland, improve hazel coppice and improve access for amenity use. | Works to be carried out over the next 10 years. | |
| Meadow/Grass cutting. Areas include: Woodland Fair Area Stubbins Down The Paddock The Triangle Ride under Pylon Small area by Sunrise property | All areas should be cut/strimmed and vegetation burnt or removed from the site. <i>If Dormice are identified on the site timings in regard to burning of arising's will be restricted.</i> <i>Please see Dormouse guide in appendices. (See appendix for Dormouse guidance)</i> | All areas should be cut in October time vegetation removed from the site. The small area by the property Sunrise should be cut more often due to vehicles needing to see the bollards. | |

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| Ecological Surveys | <p>Currently we have a programme of Dormouse surveys and Butterfly transects being undertaken.</p> <p>Future surveys should be carried out across the site to include mammals, birds and plants.</p> | <p>Annually – with the help of volunteers.</p> | <p>Information gained from surveys to be used in helping shape the future management of the site.</p> <p>If dormice are identified on site then some management techniques may need to be revised. See Dormouse guide in appendices.</p> |
| Fixed Point Photography | <p>Pictures were 1st taken in 2016 across the site and information on this can be found on Horndean Parish Councils G:Drive.</p> <p>See appendices for map of fixed point photography locations.</p> | <p>Pictures should be taken every year looking for any significant change. If no change can be identified pictures can be deleted.</p> <p>Pictures should be taken every 5 years and these pictures are to be kept as long term evidence of any site changes.</p> | <p>To build up a catalogue of images to evidence if and how the site is changing and if required adjustments need to be made to management plan.</p> |

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| Maintain and Improve Site infrastructure | <p>Due to the heavy use of the site footpaths, gates and other infrastructure can become worn. All infrastructure needs to be maintained to a good standard.</p> <p>The infrastructure on site should not represent a threat to public and staff safety.</p> | <p>Annually footpaths should be cleared of detritus and soil build up.</p> <p>Areas of seating are regularly strimmed and accessible for use at all times.</p> <p>Footsteps along path number 507 are due to be installed in summer 2017.</p> <p>Any infrastructure safety issues should be dealt with as a priority.</p> | <p>Improve/extend the car parking area.</p> <p>Stop the widening of woodland paths and the increase of desire lines by installing Hazel weaved fencing.</p> <p>Improved seating</p> |
| Maintain and Improve site interpretation and education. | | <p>Maintenance checks carried out fortnightly on patrols. – Repair works to be completed to a high standard.</p> | <p>Hold a Bio Blitz.</p> <p>When opportunities arise promote the site through media such as Facebook and the local press.</p> |

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| | | Looking for opportunities to improve interpretation/onsite education should be ongoing. | |
| Control and/or remove invasive species from the site | <p>Canadian Goldenrod and <i>Lonicera nitida</i> are abundant in areas. There is also rhododendron on site but in small amounts.</p> <p>Bamboo has been planted along the boundary of Deer Leap This needs to be monitored to make sure it doesn't spread.</p> | <p>Canadian Goldenrod needs topping twice a year to stop in from flowering and seeding. This should be done once the Goldenrod grows above other vegetation (Late May/Early June and again towards the end of August).</p> <p>Lonicera needs to be cut and then sprayed. The cutting works can be done by staff and volunteers but any spraying must be done by someone qualified in applying pesticide. This can be treated most of the year but avoid times when birds are nesting.</p> | Look at cost and time effective ways to apply herbicide directly to goldenrod without causing damage to other plants. |

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| Bracken Control | Bracken is best shredded before it dies back and forms a thick carpet trapping heat close to the ground, allowing next year's new shoots to survive. | <p>Cutting should target mature fronds around mid-June and 6 weeks later.</p> <p>Cutting can be carried out between June – Late September (Carcinogenic spores are usually produced after this so bracken should not be cut).</p> | |
| Manage Landfill exposures. | There are small pockets across the Lith that have exposed areas of Landfill. These can be unsightly but potentially dangerous to move. | <p>In areas Landfill becomes exposed and is loose on the surface it should be cleared away.</p> <p><i>Special attention must be paid to asbestos and clearance carried out by approved contractors.</i></p> <p>Any areas that look deeper set should be left, while looking into opens to fence off/screen away from the public.</p> | <p>-Have samples taken and analysed and if safe completely remove where possible.</p> <p>-Map all areas of Landfill exposures.</p> |

Appendices

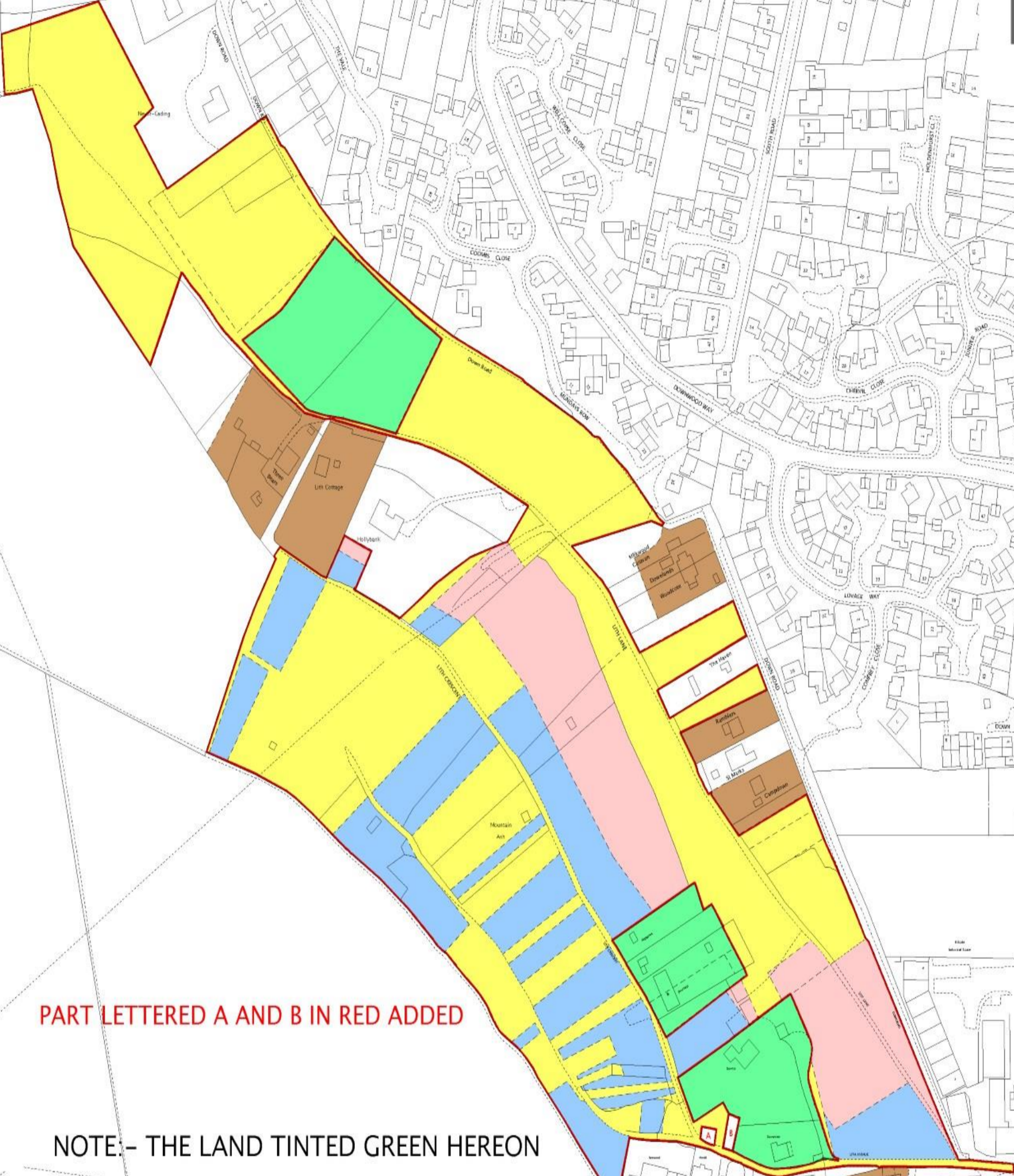
Appendix 1 - Land Registry Map

Land Registry
Current title plan

Title number **HP528224**
Ordnance Survey map reference **SU7014SW**
Scale **1:2484**
Administrative area **Hampshire : East**
Hampshire



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PART LETTERED A AND B IN RED ADDED

NOTE:- THE LAND TINTED GREEN HEREON
IS NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TITLE

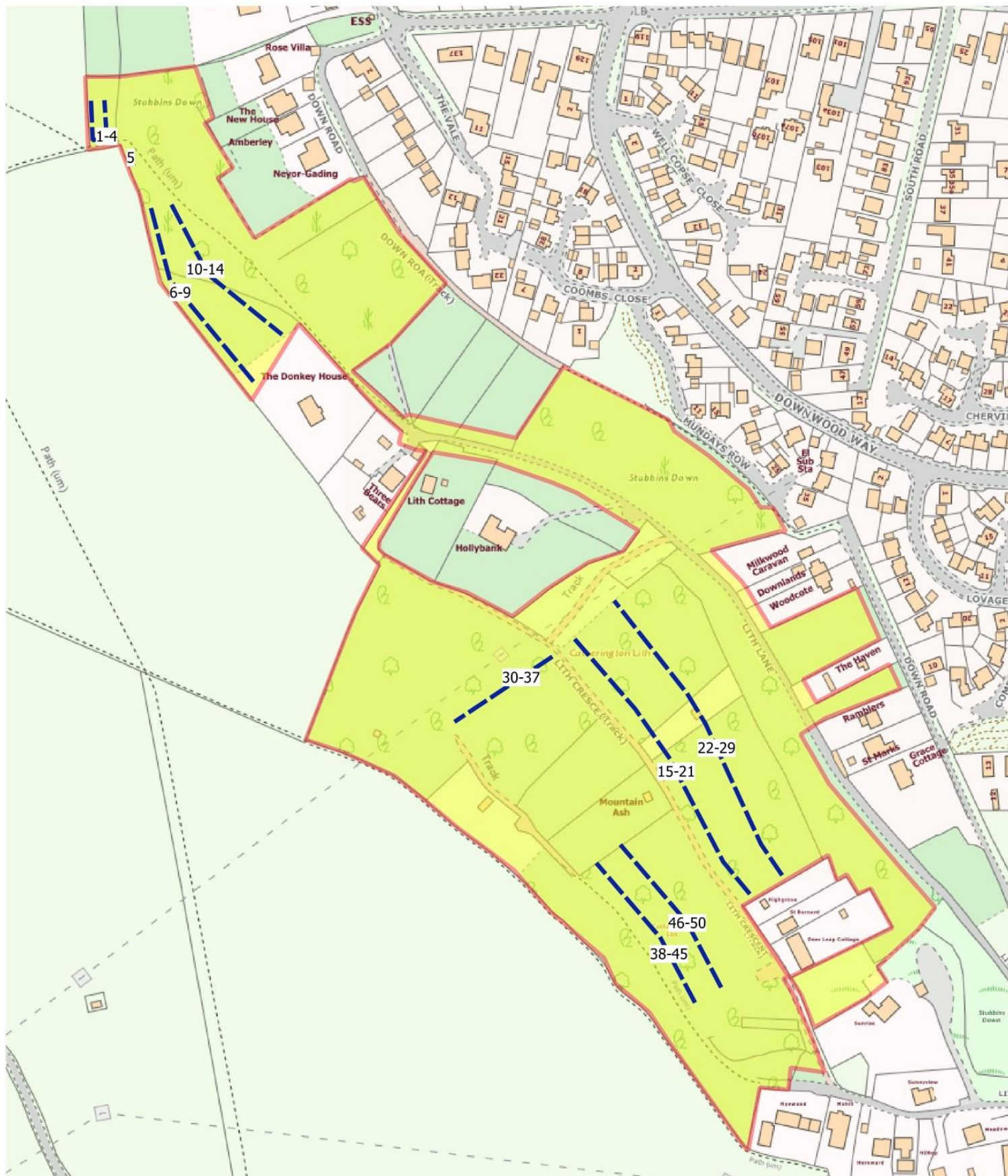
HP573929

Appendix 2 - Fixed Point Photography Location Map and Dormouse Nesting Box
Locations Map

CATH LITH. 2016



Catherington Lith Dormouse Box Positions 2016



Legend

- String/Box Number
- Woodland Boundary

Appendix 3 - Species List

Species List

Vascular Plants

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| <i>Adoxa moschatellina</i> | Moschatel |
| <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> | Agrimony |
| <i>Ajuga reptans</i> | Bugle |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | Garlic Mustard |
| <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> | Wood Anemone |
| <i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i> | Cow Parsley |
| <i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> | Columbine |
| <i>Arctium minus</i> | <i>Burdock</i> |
| <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> | Pyramid Orchid |
| <i>Arum maculatum</i> | Lords and Ladies |
| <i>Bellis Perennis</i> | Daisy |
| <i>Bryonia dioica</i> | White Bryony |
| <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | Hedge Bindweed |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | Harebell |
| <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | <i>Shepard's Purse</i> |
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | <i>Black Knapweed</i> |
| <i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i> | Common Mouse-ear |
| <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> | Rosebay Willowherb |
| <i>Cirsium acaulon</i> | Dwarf Thistle |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | Creeping Thistle |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | Spear Thistle |
| <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> | Wild Basil |
| <i>Conopodium majus</i> | Pignut |
| <i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i> | Common Spotted Orchid |
| <i>Daucus carota</i> | Wild Carrot |
| <i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> | Wood Spurge |
| <i>Fragaria vesca</i> | Wild Strawberry |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> | Goosegrass |
| <i>Galium cruciate</i> | Crosswort |
| <i>Galium mollugo</i> | Hedge Bedstraw |
| <i>Galium odoratum</i> | Sweet Woodruff |

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Galium verum</i> | Lady's Bedstraw |
| <i>Geranium dissectum</i> | Cut-leaved Cranesbill |
| <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | Herb Robert |
| <i>Geum urbanum</i> | <i>Herb Bennet</i> |
| <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | Ground Ivy |
| <i>Helianthemum chamaecistus</i> | Common Rockrose |
| <i>Heracleum sphondylium</i> | Hogweed |
| <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> | Dame's Violet |
| <i>Hyacinthoides non-scriptus</i> | Bluebell |
| <i>Hypericum hirsutum</i> | Downy St. John's Wort |
| <i>Hypericum maculatum</i> | Imperforate St. John's Wort |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | Perforate St. John's Wort |
| <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | Catsear |
| <i>Knautia arvensis</i> | Field Scabious |
| <i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> | Yellow Archangel |
| <i>Lamium album</i> | White Deadnettle |
| <i>Lamium purpureum</i> | Red Deadnettle |
| <i>Lapsana communis</i> | Nipplewort |
| <i>Lathraea squamaria</i> | Toothwort |
| <i>Lathyrus pratensis</i> | Meadow Vetchling |
| <i>Leontodon hispidus</i> | Rough Hawkbit |
| <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> | Common Toadflax |
| <i>Linum catharticum</i> | Fairy Flax |
| <i>Listera ovata</i> | Common Twayblade |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | Birds-foot-trefoil |
| <i>Medicago lupulina</i> | Black Medic |
| <i>Melandrium album</i> | White Campion |
| <i>Mentha sp.</i> | Garden Mint |
| <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> | Dogs Mercury |
| <i>Moehringia trinervia</i> | Three Veined Sandwort |
| <i>Origanum vulgare</i> | Marjoram |
| <i>Odontites verna</i> | Red Bartsia |
| <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i> | Corky Water Dropwort |
| <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> | Wood Sorrel |
| <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> | Wild Parsnip |
| <i>Pimpinella saxifrage</i> | Burnet Saxifrage |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | Ribwort Plantain |

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|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Plantago major</i> | Great Plantain |
| <i>Plantago medina</i> | Hoary Plantain |
| <i>Polygala vulgaris</i> | Common Milkwort |
| <i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> | Solomon's seal |
| <i>Potentilla anserine</i> | Silverweed |
| <i>Potentilla reptans</i> | Creeping Cinquefoil |
| <i>Potentilla sterilis</i> | Barren Strawberry |
| <i>Primula veris</i> | Cowslip |
| <i>Primula vulgaris</i> | Primrose |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | Selfheal |
| <i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i> | Fleabane |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | Meadow Buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> | Lesser Celandine |
| <i>Ranunculus repens</i> | Creeping Buttercup |
| <i>Reseda lutea</i> | Wild Mignonette |
| <i>Rhinanthus minor</i> | Yellow Rattle |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> | Bramble |
| <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curled Dock |
| <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> | Broad Leaved Dock |
| <i>Rumex acetosa</i> | Common Sorrel |
| <i>Sanguisorba minor</i> | Salad Burnet |
| <i>Sanicula europaea</i> | Sanicle |
| <i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> | Small Scabious |
| <i>Senecio jacobaea</i> | Ragwort |
| <i>Senecio vulgaris</i> | Groundsel |
| <i>Silene vulgaris</i> | Bladder Campion |
| <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> | Hedge Mustard |
| <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | Bittersweet |
| <i>Solidago canadensis</i> | Canadian Goldenrod |
| <i>Sonchus aleraceous</i> | Smooth Sowthistle |
| <i>Stellaria graminea</i> | Lesser Stitchwort |
| <i>Stellaria holostea</i> | Greater Stitchwort |
| <i>Stellaria media</i> | Chickweed |
| <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | Dandelion |
| <i>Tamus communis</i> | Black Bryony |
| <i>Thelycrania sanguinea</i> | Dogwood |
| <i>Thymus praecox</i> | Wild Thyme |

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| <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> | Goat's Beard |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | Red Clover |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>Tussilago farfara</i> | Colts-foot |
| <i>Urtica dioica</i> | Nettle |
| <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | Common Valerian |
| <i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> | Common Mullein |
| <i>Verbena officinalis</i> | Vervain |
| <i>Veronica arvensis</i> | Wall Speedwell |
| <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> | Germander Speedwell |
| <i>Veronica montana</i> | Wood Speedwell |
| <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Tufted Vetch |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> | Common Vetch |
| <i>Viola hirta</i> | Hairy Violet |
| <i>Viola riviniana</i> | Dog Violet |

Grasses and Sedges

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | Creeping Bent |
| <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> | False Oat Grass |
| <i>Avena pubescens</i> | Downy Oat Grass |
| <i>Briza media</i> | Quaking Grass |
| <i>Carex pendula</i> | Pendulous Sedge |
| <i>Carex sylvatica</i> | Wood Sedge |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | Cocksfoot |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> | Red Fescue |
| <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Yorkshire Fog |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | Rye Grass |
| <i>Melica uniflora</i> | Wood Mellic |
| <i>Milium effusum</i> | Wood Millet |
| <i>Phleum bertolonii</i> | Timothy |

Tree and Shrubs

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| <i>Acer campestre</i> | Field Maple |
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|---------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Sycamore |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Boxus sempervirens</i> | Common Box |
| <i>Castanea sativa</i> | Sweet Chestnut |
| <i>Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana</i> | Lawson Cypress |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Hazel |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Euonymus europaea</i> | Spindle |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | Beech |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> | Ash |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | Holly |
| <i>Lonicera nitida</i> | Lonicera |
| <i>Prunus avium</i> | Wild Cherry |
| <i>Prunus spinose</i> | Blackthorn |
| <i>Quercus robur</i> | English Oak |
| <i>Salix caprea</i> | Goat Willow |
| <i>Sambus nigra</i> | Elder |
| <i>Sorbus aria</i> | Whitebeam |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan |
| <i>Taxus baccata</i> | Yew |
| <i>Thelycrania sanguinea</i> | Dogwood |

Butterflies

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Aglaia urticae</i> | Small Tortoiseshell |
| <i>Anthocharis cardamines</i> | Orange Tip |
| <i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i> | Ringlet |
| <i>Argymnis paphia</i> | Silver-washed Fritillary |
| <i>Artogeia napi</i> | Green Veined White |
| <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> | Holly Blue |
| <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> | Brimstone |
| <i>Inachis io</i> | Peacock |
| <i>Limenitis camilla</i> | White Admiral |
| <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> | Small Copper |
| <i>Maniola jurtina</i> | Meadow Brown |
| <i>Melanargia galathea</i> | Marbled White |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Ochlodes venatus</i> | Large Skipper |
| <i>Pararge aegeria</i> | Speckled Wood |
| <i>Pieris brassicae</i> | Large White |
| <i>Polygonum c-album</i> | Comma |
| <i>Polyommatus Icarus</i> | Common Blue |
| <i>Pryonia tithonus</i> | Gatekeeper |
| <i>Thymelicus lineola</i> | Essex Skipper |
| <i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i> | Large Skipper |
| <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> | Red Admiral |

Appendix 4 - HBIC NVC Sub-Species Classes

HBIC NVC Sub-Species Classes

Subsite 1 - NVC W8a *Fraxinus excelsior*-*Acer campestre*-*Mercurialis perennis* woodland, *primula vulgaris*-*Glechoma hederacea* sub-community

The canopy is dominated by secondary ash trees along the bottom slopes. Further up. There is more oak, beech and field maple. The shrub layer consists of old lapsed hazel coppice and hawthorn, yew, dogwood, elder, ash and sycamore samplings. The field layer is dominated by ivy, bramble and dog's mercury and seasonal bluebells, wood anemones and herb Robert.

Subsite 2 - NVC W10a *Quercus robur*-*Pteridium aquilinum*-*Rubus fruticosus* woodland, typical sub-community

The canopy layer is dominated by oak with the occasional ash and beech. The shrub layer is made up of hazel, holly yew and sycamore. The prominent species in ground flora is bracken, ivy and bramble and seasonal honeysuckle and bluebells. Other species found are wood sorrel, wood sedge, wood speedwell, field rose, wood spurge and yellow archangel.

Subsite 3 - Scrub

Lots of coppiced hazel along with ash, elder, hawthorn and sycamore, on ground level bracken, bramble, rosebay and willow herb.

Subsite 4 - MG1a *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland, *Festuca rubra* sub-community *Epilobium angustifolium* variant.

Subsite 5 - MG1d *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland, *Pastinaca sativa* sub-community
A richer sward with many more species and less rough than the previous subsite. Dominated by grasses like cock's foot, red fescue, false oat-grass and rye grass.

Subsite 6 - MG6 *Lolium perenne*-*Cynosurus cristatus* grassland

The grassland here ranges from improved to poor semi-improved. Much rye grass, Yorkshire fog, rough meadow grass, some invading scrub and bracken.

Subsite 7 - Scrub/wasteland

A strange area of calcareous scrub and disturbed grassland. Most frequent species include buddleia, creeping buttercup, wild mignonette, bents, creeping thistle and st.john'swort.

-

Appendix 5 Dormouse Guidance

Guidance on managing woodland for dormice

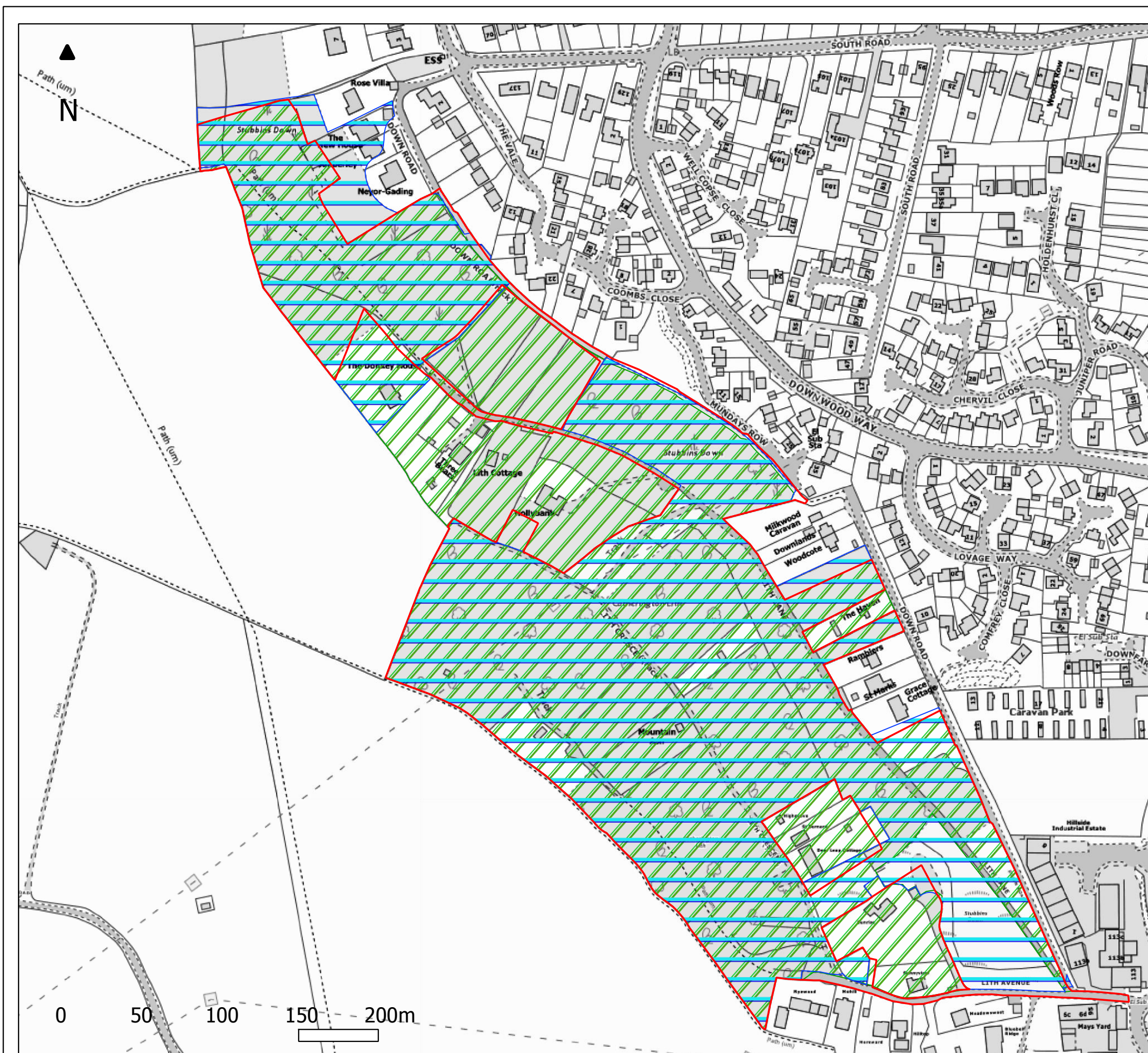
Dormice are one of the UK protected species and recent changes to the law will see prosecution for anyone person of organisation who damages, destroys or disturbs them or their habitat. They are a shy species not often seen who hibernate over winter. Typically found in the southern England.

Is it thought that dormice prefer a deciduous woodland with areas of long rotation coppice and a good varied food source including hazelnuts, brambles, and honey suckle. However, they have been found in coniferous plantations and other less favourable sites. It is also important that the habitat has good connectivity and linkages to other areas, these can be via hedgerows and tree canopy linkages. Catherington Lith has historical sighting of dormice but there hasn't been a full survey of the area as yet. In March 2016 50 dormice boxes are to be installed in a grid formation across the Lith. This project is in conjunction with the Hampshire Dormouse Group. Nut check will also be carried out after the hibernation season has ended. This hopes to get a good estimated of the presence and abundance of the species.

Best practice for woodlands with dormouse will contain a mosaic structure of suitable habitats, in order to achieve this the management of the woodland needs to be planned in around the breeding/hibernating season so to ensure that the dormice and that habitat are lest disturbed. The table below shows when scrub clearance and tree work is best carried out during the year. However, even at these times all work should be planned and carried out with careful and through consideration for nesting dormice.

| Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----|
| Hibernating..... sleeping | | | | Active starving and active | Breeding 1st breeding/caring 2nd breeding/caring | | | Active weight gain | | Hibernating sleeping | |
| Very reduced amounts of work | | | | No tree/scrub clearance to be carried out in these months | | | Ideal time for work | | Very reduced amounts of work | | |

Appendix 6 Statutory Designations Map



Horndean Parish Council

Catherington Lith - Statutory Designations

Map showing statutory designations that apply to or are existent on Catherington Lith:

- Tree Preservation Order (TPO)
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

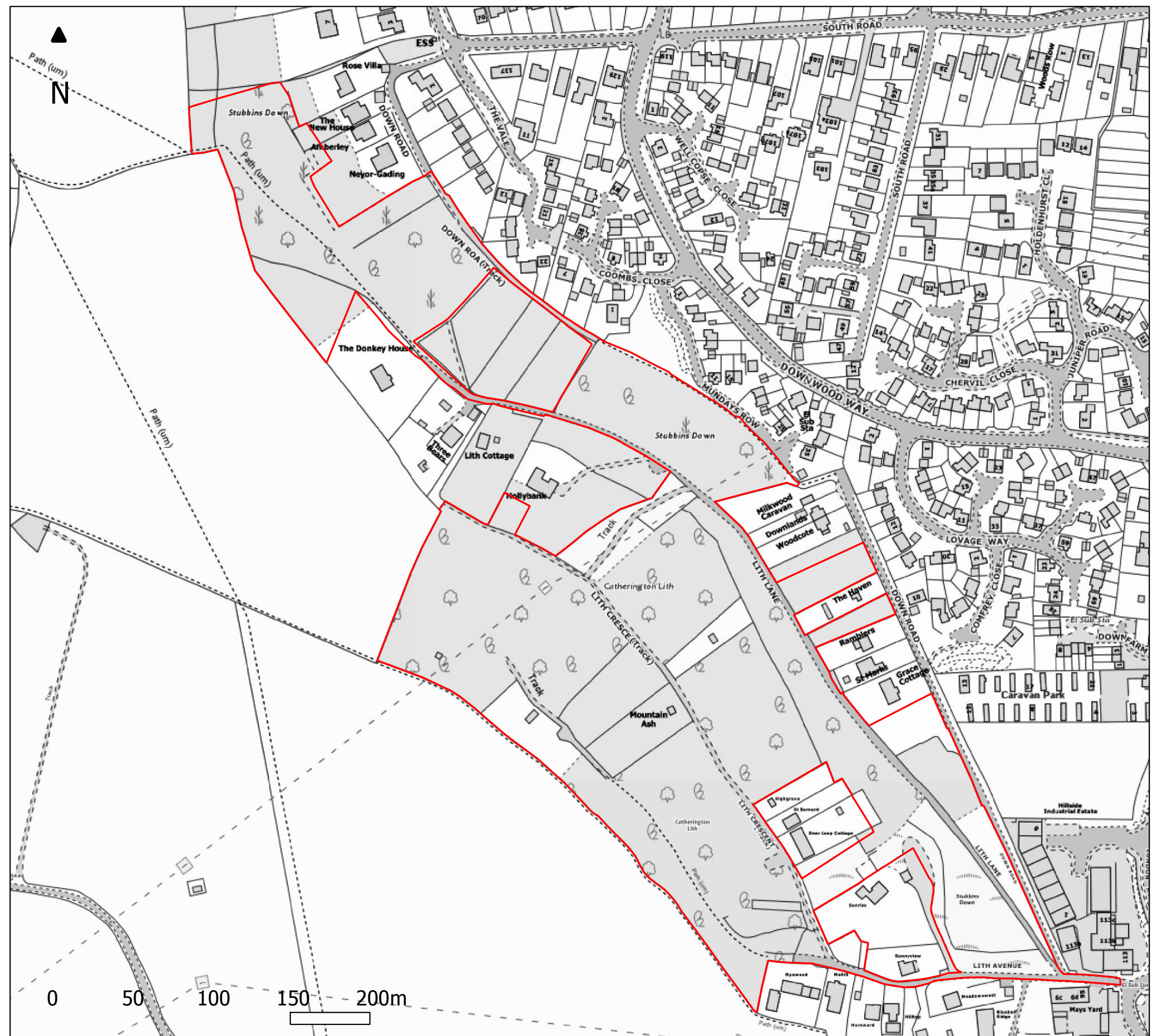
Legend

- HPC Boundary
- TPO
- LNR

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Appendix 7 Horndean Parish Council Boundary Map



Horndean Parish Council

Catherington Lith -
Horndean Parish Council Boundary

Map showing Horndean Parish Council
Boundary on Catherington Lith

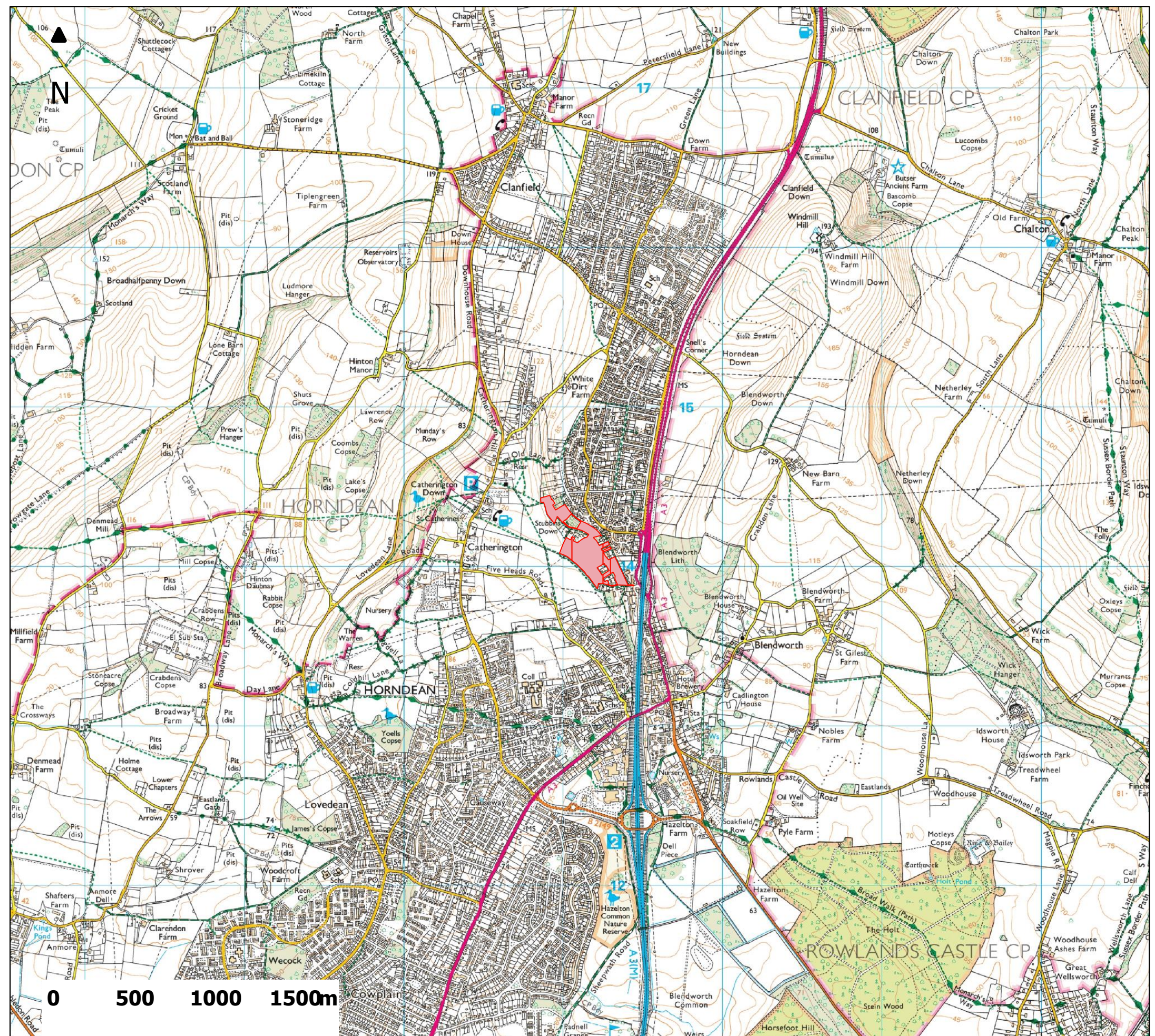
Legend

HPC Land Registry Boundary

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Appendix 8 Location Map



Horndean Parish Council

**Catherington Lith -
Location Map**

Map showing Catherington Lith location

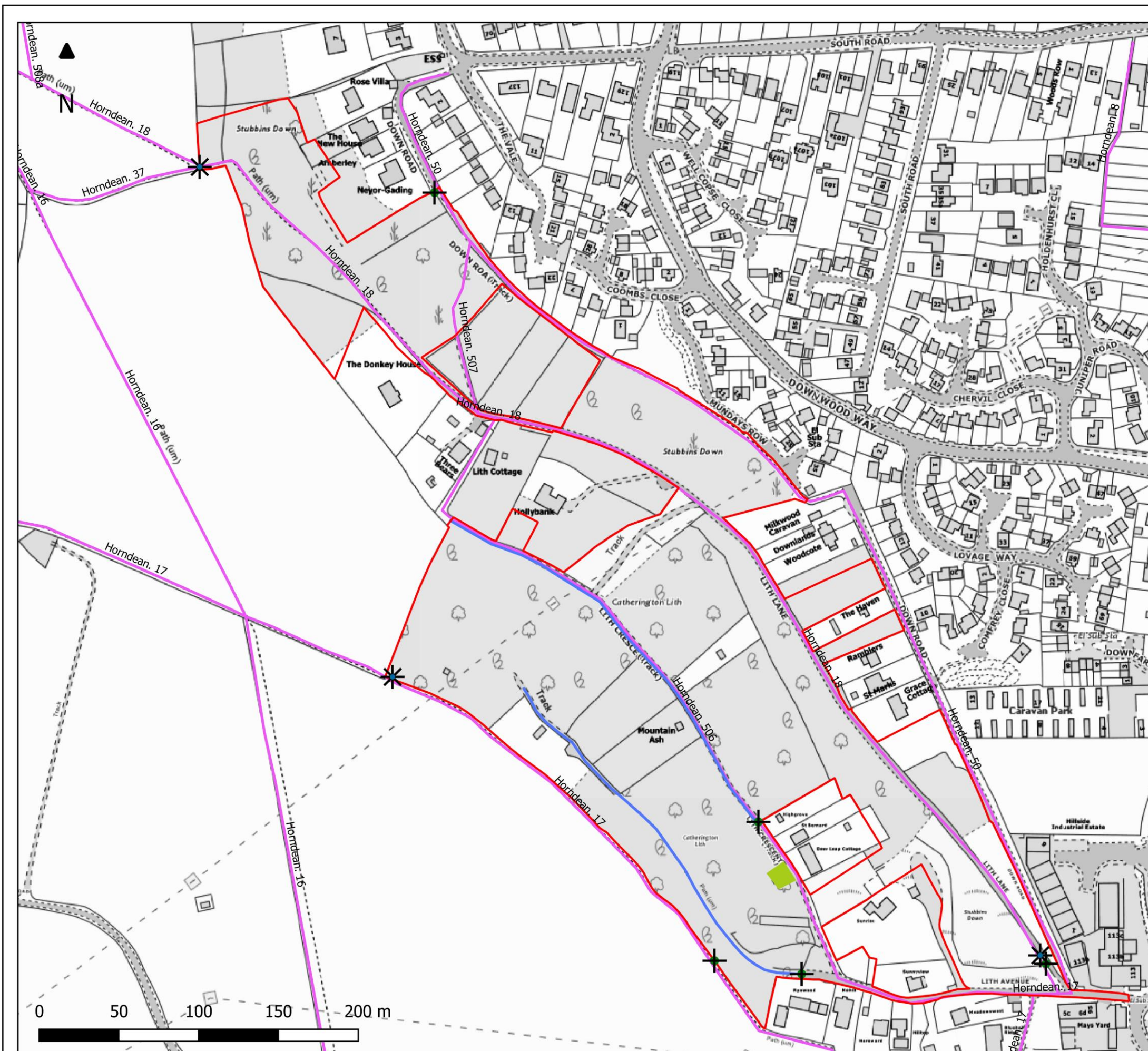
Legend

Catherington Lith

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Appendix 9 Access Points Map



Hordean Parish Council

Catherington Lith - Access Points

Map showing access points which are currently existent on Catherington Lith:

- Hampshire Rights of Way (Includes ROW Number)
- Vehicle Tracks
- Car Parks
- Access Points (Includes Access Type)

Legend

- HPC Boundary
 - Hampshire Rights of Way Footpath
 - Vehicle Track
 - Car Park
- Access-Points:
- + Field Gate
 - ✱ Kissing Gate

Appendix 10 - Land Status / Designations






Horndean Parish Council

Catherington Lith - Land Status / Designations

Map showing land status/designations that apply to or are existent on Catherington Lith:

- Priority Habitat Areas (PHA)
- Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW)

Legend

-  HPC Boundary
-  ASNW
- PHA
 -  Deciduous woodland
 -  Lowland calcareous grassland
 -  No main habitat, additional habitats present

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