



# Desktop Biodiversity Report

Land at Aldingbourne Parish

ESD/13/509

Prepared for Martin Beaton

27th September 2013



This report is not to be passed on to third parties without prior permission of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.  
Please be aware that printing maps from this report requires an appropriate OS licence.

**Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre**  
**report regarding**  
**land at Aldingbourne Parish**  
**27/09/2013**

**Prepared for Martin Beaton**  
**Aldingbourne Parish Council**  
**ESD/13/509**

**The following information is enclosed within this report:**

<b>Maps</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Protected Species Register</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Bat Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Bird Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>UK BAP Species Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Rare Species Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Invasive Alien Species</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Full Species List</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Environmental Survey Directory</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**SNCI**

Ar01 - Fontwell Park Racecourse; Ar09 - Slindon Bottom.

**SSSI**

None

**Other Designations/Ownership**

Environmental Stewardship Agreement; National Park;  
National Trust Property; Notable Road Verge.

**Habitats**

Ancient tree; Ancient woodland; Chalk stream; Coastal and  
floodplain grazing marsh; Lowland calcareous grassland;  
Lowland meadow; Traditional orchard.

## Important information regarding this report

**It must not be assumed that this report contains the definitive species information for the site concerned.**

The species data held by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) is collated from the biological recording community in Sussex. However, there are many areas of Sussex where the records held are limited, either spatially or taxonomically.

A desktop biodiversity report from SxBRC will give the user a clear indication of what biological recording has taken place within the area of their enquiry. The information provided is a useful tool for making an assessment of the site, but should be used in conjunction with site visits and appropriate surveys before further judgements on the presence or absence of key species or habitats can be made. It may be that the content of this report guides the reader as to which surveys should be carried out on the site.

This report was compiled using data held at SxBRC at the time of production. SxBRC takes data validation very seriously, but cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of data included in this report.

### Copyright

**The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre must be acknowledged in all documents containing any part of the information contained in this report.** You can also use the whole of a SxBRC report (unedited) as an appendix in your own report.

The SxBRC operates as agent to the individuals and groups who provide their records free of charge. The data suppliers retain copyright on their data, while SxBRC retains copyright on its desktop biodiversity reports.

### Data usage

The data contained within this report is for use in the project for which the data was requested. It is not to be shared with third parties for use in other projects, unless permission is granted from SxBRC.

The data may be used for 12 months, after which a replacement SxBRC report must be requested. This ensures the most up-to-date information is being used.

### Ordnance Survey maps

Members of the public wishing to reproduce maps made by SxBRC under East and West Sussex County Council or Brighton and Hove City Council licences must use copying facilities that have been authorised by Ordnance Survey (OS). Further information can be found on the [OS website](#).

### Impartiality

SxBRC functions as custodian of biological data. Our role is to collect, manage and disseminate wildlife and habitat data. As such, we have to remain impartial and cannot offer opinions on the biodiversity value of a given site. Similarly, we cannot put forward objections to planning applications or be involved in campaigns.

### Supplying records

Our desktop biodiversity reports are only as good as the data we hold. We rely on the continuous submission of records to keep our database up-to-date. We are always grateful to receive records from ecological consultants and members of the public alike. We accept records in many different formats – please see our [website](#) for more details.

# Confidential Records

## Badgers

Badgers are one of our most recognisable native British mammals. They are not considered rare but are protected along with their setts under The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended).



It is an offence to kill, injure, or take a badger or interfere with a badger sett.

"Interference" is defined by section 3 of The Protection of Badgers Act and includes damaging or destroying a badger sett, obstructing any entrance to a sett and also disturbing a badger when it is occupying a sett. If you need to do any work near to a sett (within 30m) you must contact Natural England for guidance as your activities may require a licence.

**With continued persecution of badgers, often for the most cruel and barbaric 'sport', detailed badger records are not included in our species inventory reports, as it has been requested that they remain confidential. However, the total number of badger records within the enquiry area is given in the full species list, if this has been requested.**

If you need further information about badgers in your enquiry area please call the Badger Trust Sussex on 07910 198720 or visit their website: [www.badgertrust-sussex.org.uk](http://www.badgertrust-sussex.org.uk)

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**The following species are not included in desktop biodiversity reports, but are flagged up as confidential at the end of the separate species inventories.**

## Otters

Otters are slowly making a return to Sussex after becoming extinct in the 1960s, but are nowhere near their former numbers and remain very vulnerable.

If there is a river or tributary within 1km of your enquiry area please be aware of the potential for otters in the vicinity, especially if you are undertaking operations that may impact potential otter habitat.

Otters are protected by European and UK law. It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to kill, injure or take an otter from the wild without a licence; to damage or obstruct a holt; or disturb an otter in its resting place. Licences are required for checking holts or for carrying out work that may disturb otters, such as the management of trees that are known to be used as resting sites. Natural England are responsible for issuing these licences in England.

If you require further information about otters in your enquiry area, please contact SxBRC. Permission to release record details will be required from the Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project and SxBRC will liaise with the project officer on the enquirer's behalf.



## Wood White and Duke of Burgundy butterflies

These two rare butterfly species have a very restricted range in Sussex and records have been made confidential based on advice given from Butterfly Conservation Sussex Branch.

## Other confidential records

SxBRC holds records of other species that are confidential. Confidentiality can be for a variety of reasons but is usually to benefit the site or the species. Full details of these records are not disclosed but the enquirer is referred back to SxBRC if further information is needed.

**Any confidential records for your enquiry area will be flagged up at the end of the Protected Species Register, Rare Species Inventory and BAP Species Inventory.**

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## Birds

SxBRC holds nearly 1.5 million bird records provided by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). Commercial data requests will automatically include a Notable Bird Report, which is based on a list of birds that are particularly scarce or vulnerable to development in Sussex. Non-commercial data requests will not include records from this list, but will be directed to the SOS for further information.

## MAPS

There are three maps included in a standard desktop biodiversity report which show designated sites (statutory and non-statutory); habitats and natural features; and ownership and management.

The key on a map only shows those layers which are located within the enquiry area or immediate area. Below is a list of all layers which we currently use in our maps, with details of the data source:

Designated sites	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Downloaded from NE website.
Country Park	Downloaded from NE website.
Local Geological Site (LGS)	Supplied by the Booth Museum, Brighton and digitised by SxBRC in April 2009. LGS boundaries are digitised from hand-drawn maps and in some instances are approximate.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Downloaded from NE website.
Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (MSNCI)	Supplied by ESCC in 2005.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Downloaded from NE website.
National Park	Downloaded from NE website.
Notable Road Verge	Owned and provided by ESCC and WSCC.
Ramsar	Downloaded from NE website.
Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)	Supplied by WSCC, ESCC & BHCC.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Downloaded from NE website.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Downloaded from NE website.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Downloaded from NE website.
Habitats and natural features	
Ancient/veteran tree	Merged dataset created in July 2009. Data from Ancient Tree Hunt (national survey carried out in 2007/2008) and Tree Register of the British Isles (a charity which collates and updates data on notable trees).
Ancient woodland	Downloaded from NE website.
Black poplar	Created by SxBRC based upon species records arising from Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project.
Chalk stream	Created and owned by SWLP and SxBRC.
Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	Created by SxBRC for upload to NE national inventory. Data remains provisional until this has occurred.
Coastal saltmarsh	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Coastal sand dune	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Coastal vegetated shingle	Downloaded from NE website.
Ghyll woodland	Boundaries drawn on paper maps by Dr Francis Rose which were then digitised by SxBRC. Not ground-truthed.
Intertidal chalk	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Intertidal mudflat	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Lowland calcareous grassland	Merged dataset from NE and SDJC sources, created in 2005.

Lowland fen	Created by SxBRC in June 2011. Layer is an amalgamation of all the fen data currently available to SxBRC.
Lowland heathland	High Weald Heathland data created by the High Weald Unit in 2006. The rest of Sussex Heathland data was created by SxBRC, with funding from WSCC and RSPB in 2007.
Lowland meadow	Downloaded from NE website.
Maritime cliff and slope	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Open water	Derived from OS mapping. This includes inland and tidal, running and standing water.
Reedbed	Created by SxBRC in June 2011. Layer is an amalgamation of all the reedbed data currently available to SxBRC.
Saline lagoon	Downloaded from NE website.
Traditional orchard	Downloaded from NE website.
<b>Ownership and management</b>	
Environmental Stewardship Agreement	Downloaded from NE website.
National Trust property	Owned and provided by National Trust.
RSPB reserve	Owned and provided by RSPB.
Sussex Wildlife Trust reserve	Created and maintained by SxBRC on behalf of SWT.
Woodland Trust site	Owned and provided by the Woodland Trust.

## Abbreviations

BHCC	Brighton and Hove City Council
EA	Environment Agency
ESCC	East Sussex County Council
NE	Natural England
PTES	People's Trust for Endangered Species
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SDJC	South Downs Joint Committee
SRCMP	Strategic Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
SWLP	Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project
SWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust
WSCC	West Sussex County Council

## Natural England datasets

These are available for anyone to download and use in their own Geographical Information System (GIS). Visit [www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk) for more information and register as a user.



# Designated Site Map (ESD/13/509)

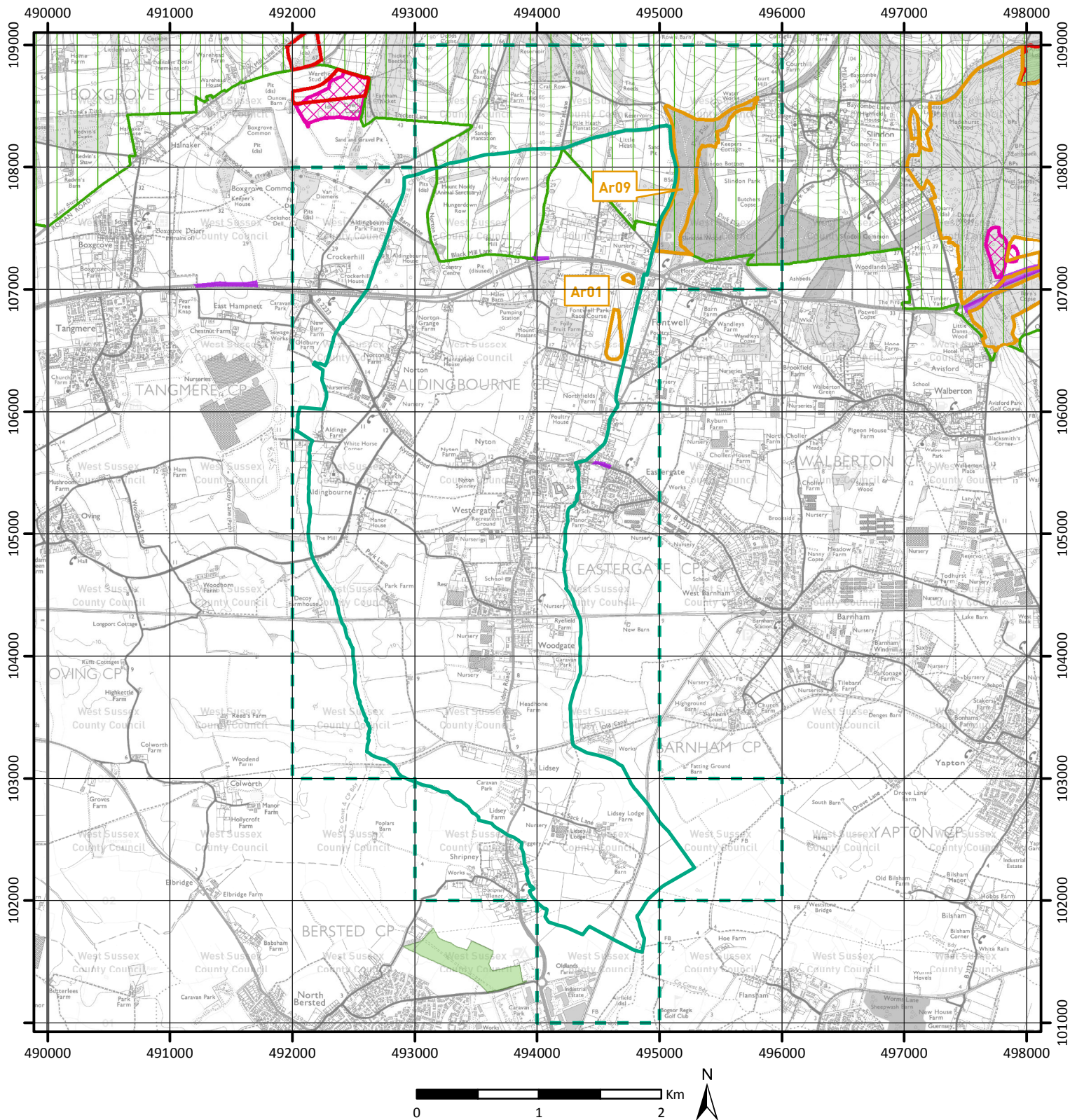
## Land at Aldingbourne Parish

Prepared for Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council) - 27/09/2013



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### Key to Map:

- Aldingbourne Parish
- Species search area
- LGS
- LNR
- National Park
- Notable road verge
- SNCI
- SSSI

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RAMSAR, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Country Park data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) data provided by East and West Sussex County Councils, and Brighton & Hove City Council. Notable Road Verge data supplied by East and West Sussex County Councils. Local Geological Site (LGS) data created by Sxbrc in partnership with Sussex Geodiversity Group. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2013.



# Habitat Map (ESD/13/509)

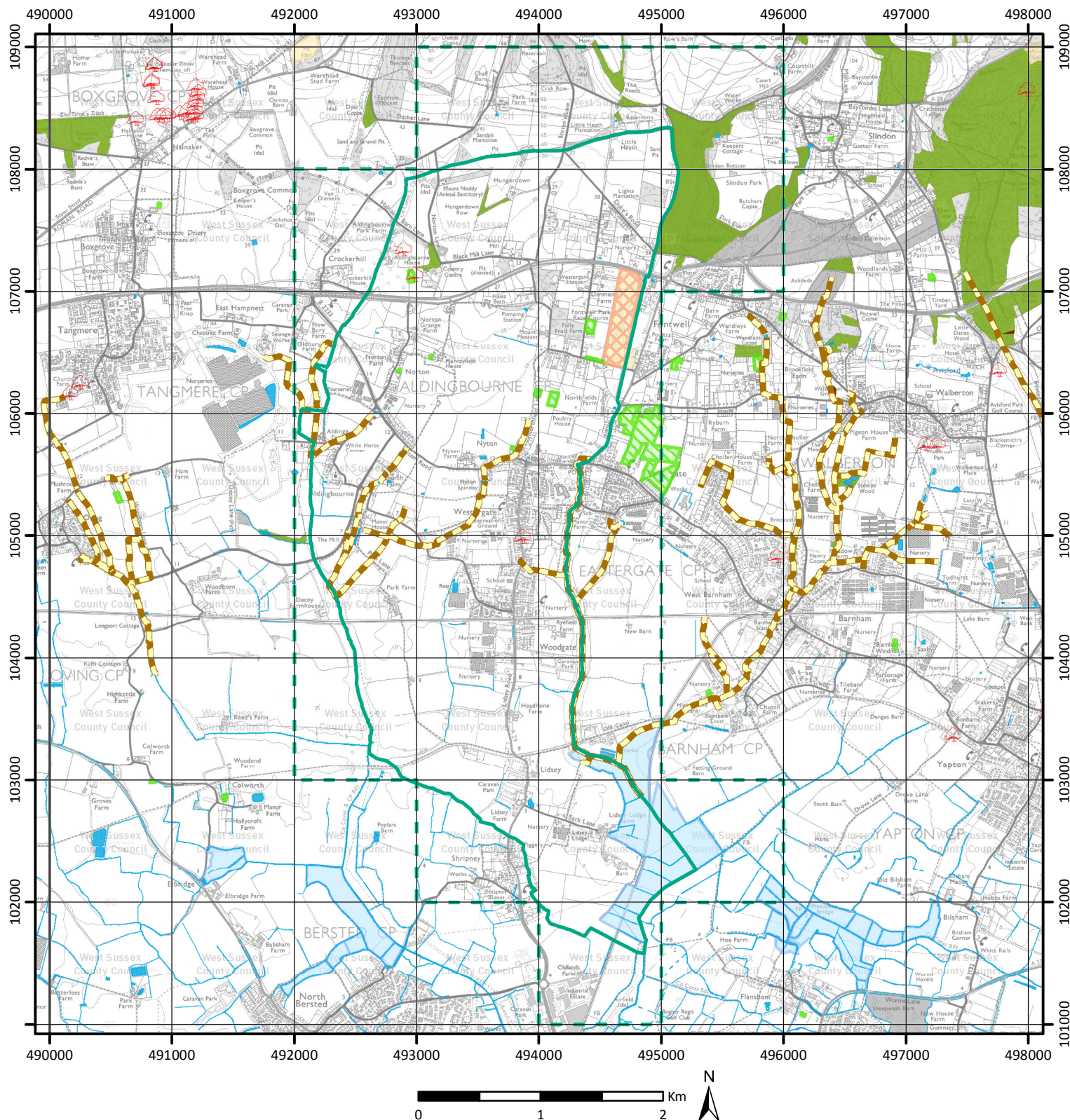
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### Key to Map:

- Aldingbourne Parish
- Species search area
- Ancient/veteran tree
- Ancient woodland
- Chalk Stream
- Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland fen
- Lowland meadow
- Open Water
- Traditional orchard

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Ancient woodland, traditional orchards, vegetated shingle and saline lagoon data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Revised coastal and floodplain grazing marsh data remains provisional and is also reproduced with permission of Natural England. Chalk grassland data supplied by Natural England and South Downs Conservation Board. Black Poplar data supplied by Sussex Otters & Rivers Partnership. Ghyll woodland data supplied by Dr Francis Rose. Reedbed data funded by Environment Agency and West Sussex County Council is provided by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and maintained by RSPB. Heathland data funded by West Sussex County Council, RSPB and High Weald AONB Unit. Ancient/veteran tree data derived from results of the Ancient Tree Hunt Project and the Tree Register of the British Isles (TROBI). South East Coastal Habitat Mapping data reproduced with permission of Environment Agency. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2013.

This map contains ancient woodland data revised under the Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Program (2010) on behalf of Natural England. Whilst every effort has been made to make this revision as accurate as possible, the inventories contain limitations and remain provisional. Further revisions are also pending within East Sussex. Habitat data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (Sxbrc) are created in-house or obtained from a variety of dataset providers. Sxbrc continually strive to further improve and update these data wherever possible. However, this map should be treated as indicative rather than definitive: data may be generated from a range of field survey and/or predictive methods, each of which may have its own inherent limitations. In some situations a recent ground survey may be required to establish definitively the current status of a particular habitat at a specific location.



# Ownership & Management Map (ESD/13/509)

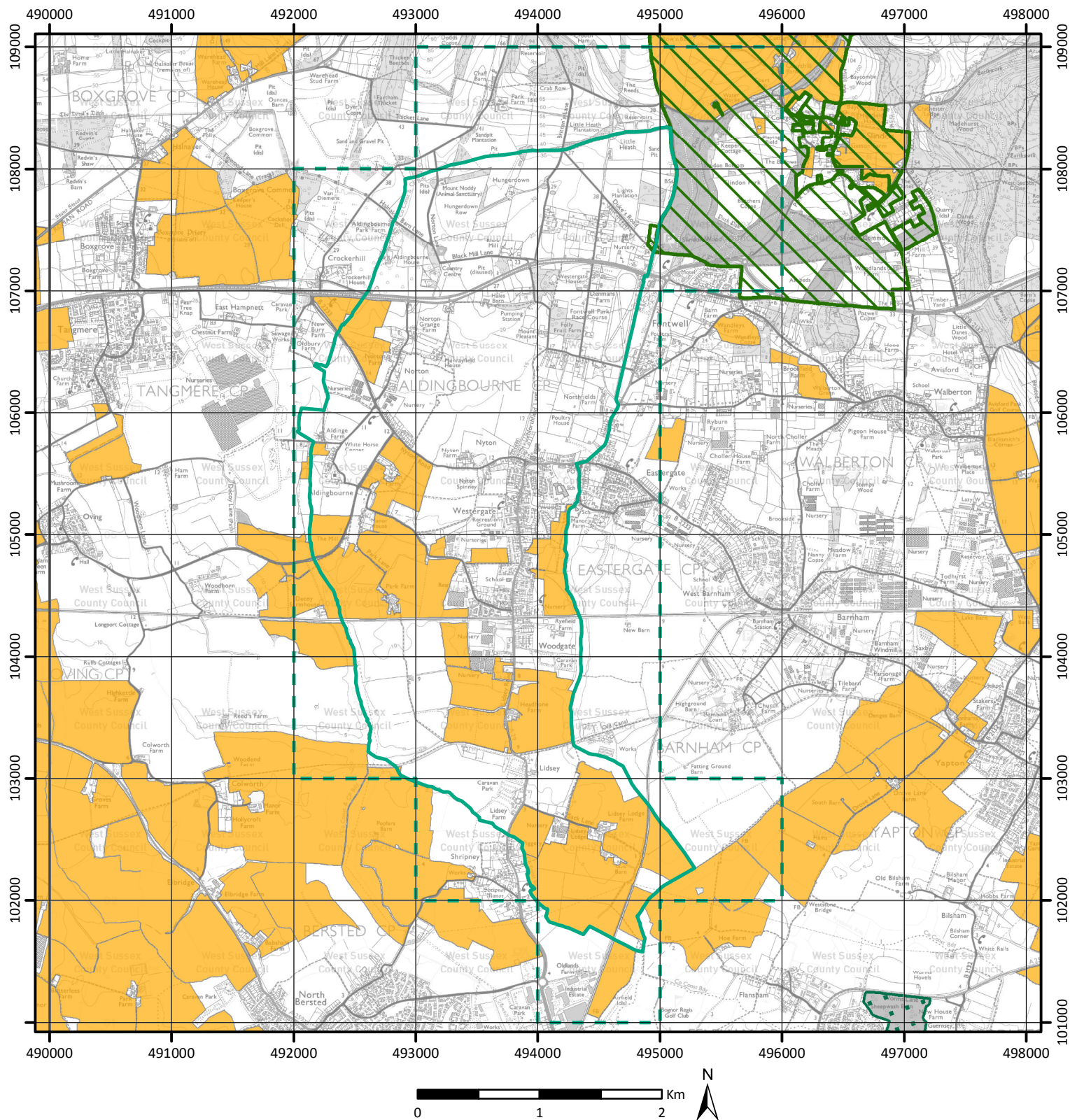
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### Key to Map:

- Aldingbourne Parish
- Species search area
- National Trust property
- Woodland Trust site

### Environmental Stewardship Agreements:

- Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)
- Entry Level Stewardship (ELS)
- Organic ELS
- Organic ELS plus HLS
- ELS plus HLS

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Environmental Stewardship Agreement data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Other datasets reproduced respectively with permission of the Woodland Trust, National Trust, Sussex Wildlife Trust and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2013.

# SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER

**The Protected Species Register does not include bat, bird, badger or otter records.**

**Bat and bird records are included in separate inventories, while badger and otter records are not included in SxBRC reports.**

The Sussex Protected Species Register (PSR) consists of species of plants, fungi and animals that are protected under Schedules 5, 6 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and other legislation.

## **Please note the following limitations to the PSR:**

- PSR records are labelled so that only one record per species per grid reference is included in a SxBRC report. This will usually be the most up to date record.
- If a protected species record appears in a SxBRC biodiversity report it does not mean that the species is still present. It means that the protected species was recorded last at that time and place by the recorder listed. The implications of the record should be further evaluated, and a survey to establish the current status of the species may be required.
- If there is no record of any particular protected species, this does not confirm that the species is absent from the site in question. It may mean that it has not been recorded, that the site has not been surveyed for this species, or that the Record Centre has not been informed of its presence.
- Some sites are part of the National Dormouse Monitoring Programme (NDMP) and therefore we are likely to hold historic records/more detailed information. If NDMP is mentioned in the location name of a record and you would like the historic dormouse data for that site, please contact the SxBRC.

## **Wildlife Protection Legislation in England**

Legislation that protects wildlife in England exists at the European and national level.

### **European law**

Legislation produced at a European level is an EU Directive, produced to have an effect at national level as regulations. The most relevant regulation for biodiversity is the 'Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (informally known as 'The Habitats Directive')'. Further information can be found here: [www.naturenet.net/law/habsregs.html](http://www.naturenet.net/law/habsregs.html)

### **National law**

**The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981** (as amended), strengthened by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, are together the most important legislation aimed at protecting wildlife in England. The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts, details of which are available from: [www.naturenet.net/law/wcagen.html](http://www.naturenet.net/law/wcagen.html)

## **Species protection is provided under Schedules 1, 5, 6 and 8 of the WCA:**

**Schedule 1: Birds** – Please refer to the Sussex Bird Inventory results and explanation sheet in your SxBRC biodiversity report.

### **Schedule 5: Protected animals (other than birds)**

Intentional or reckless killing, injuring, taking, possessing, disturbing and selling (including parts and derivatives) as well as damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any structure or place of refuge etc. are prohibited. N.B. Protection of some species is limited to certain sections of the Act, which are indicated in the lists as follows:

**Section 9(1)** Protection limited to intentional killing, injury or taking.

- Section 9(2)** Protection limited to possessing and controlling.
- Section 9(4a)** Protection limited to damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any structure or place used by the animal for shelter or protection.
- Section 9(4b)** Protection limited to disturbing the animal while it is occupying any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.
- Section 9(5a)** Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale (live or dead animal, part or derivative).
- Section 9(5b)** Protection limited to advertising for buying or selling such things.

**Schedule 6: Animals which may not be killed or taken by certain methods**

Methods include traps and nets, poisons, automatic weapons, electrical devices, smokes/gases and various others. Even humane trapping for research requires a licence.

**Schedule 8: Protected plants and fungi**

Intentional picking, uprooting, destroying, trading (including parts and derivatives) etc. are prohibited. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, all wild plants in Britain are protected from intentional uprooting by an unauthorised person. Land owners, land occupiers, persons authorised by either of these, or persons authorised in writing by the Local Authority for the area are however exempt from this, except for Schedule 8 species which you can see on this website: [www.naturenet.net/law/sched8.html](http://www.naturenet.net/law/sched8.html)

**Legislation protecting bats**

Please refer to the explanation sheet of the Sussex Bat Inventory within your SxBRC biodiversity report, or visit [our website](#).

**Legislation protecting badgers and otters**

Please refer to the 'Confidential Records' sheet at the start of the report for information on badger and otter records in Sussex.



## SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER REPORT

Please note that bat, bird, badger and otter records are not included in this report.

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

#### *Triturus cristatus*

#### Great Crested Newt

The largest British newt. It is black or dark brown and the males have a crest along the back and an orange underside spotted with black. Frequently confused with male smooth newts, which also have a crest. The great crested newt prefers larger, open ponds that are free of fish and waterfowl and has declined substantially in Britain and across Europe, mainly due to habitat loss. The species is fully legally protected and Britain has special responsibility for its conservation as some of the best European populations occur here. Scattered across East and Central Sussex but scarce in the west.

##### amphibian

Bern Convention Appendix 2; European Protected Species; Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species; Habitats Directive Annex 4; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.4b; 9.5a; 9.5b; Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9304	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	01/01/1992	The Willows, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)

#### *Natrix natrix*

#### Grass Snake

A widespread, but legally protected, snake with a normally olive body flecked with black and a distinctive yellow collar. Frequent in Sussex near places where its food, largely frogs, is readily available. Like most reptiles and amphibians, grass snakes have declined considerably and need protection wherever they occur.

##### reptile

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.1 killing/injuring; 9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9304	C Doring	23/08/2001	Elder Cottage, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)
SU940050	Jason Lavender	28/08/2001	13 St Richards Road, Chichester, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Vipera berus*****Adder**

Britain's only venomous snake, though incidences of snakebite involving man or domestic animals are relatively uncommon. Adders have a distinctive zig zag pattern of black or brown and white. They occur in open areas on downs, heaths and in heathy woods. Grass snakes and slow-worms are often misidentified as adders. Though widespread in Britain and found in suitable areas across Sussex, the adder, like all our native reptiles has declined substantially through habitat loss and other factors. The adder is a protected species and it is illegal to intentionally kill or injure them.

**reptile**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.1 killing/injuring; 9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU937047	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	17/07/1999	35a Lamorna Gardens, Westergate, Chichester, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Arvicola terrestris*****European Water Vole**

The fastest declining native British mammal, the water vole was 'Ratty' in Wind in the Willows. Water voles prefer slow flowing streams, rivers and dykes with steep earth banks and luxuriant emergent vegetation. They have been in decline for over a century mainly due to loss of habitat while the presence of American mink has greatly hastened this decline. In many areas of mainland Britain water voles are already extinct but there are still some strong populations in Sussex. A legally protected species, listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory and the subject of a Sussex Species Action Programme.

**terrestrial mammal**

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9206	Anon	1997	N of Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)
SU924050	Anon	1989 - 1990	Aldingbourne Lake, West Sussex (VC13)
SU9259803219	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU942034	Anon	1996	Lidsey Rife, West Sussex (VC13)
SU949017	Anon	1997	Ryebank Rife, West Sussex (VC13)

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0 Confidential records exist for this enquiry area. Please contact the record centre if you require further information.

## Bat species

There are 18 species of bat which are resident in the UK (17 of which are known to be breeding here), all of which have been recorded in Sussex, although some more frequently than others and at different times of the year:

*Barbastella barbastellus* **Barbastelle**

*Eptesicus serotinus* **Serotine**

*Myotis alcathoe* **Alcathoe**

*Myotis bechsteinii* **Bechstein's**

*Myotis brandtii* **Brandt's**

*Myotis daubentonii* **Daubenton's**

*Myotis myotis* **Greater mouse-eared**

*Myotis mystacinus* **Whiskered**

*Myotis nattereri* **Natterer's**

*Nyctalus leisleri* **Leisler's**

*Nyctalus noctula* **Noctule**

*Pipistrellus nathusii* **Nathusius's pipistrelle**

*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* **Common pipistrelle**

*Pipistrellus pygmaeus* **Soprano pipistrelle**

*Plecotus auritus* **Brown long-eared**

*Plecotus austriacus* **Grey long-eared**

*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* **Greater horseshoe**

*Rhinolophus hipposideros* **Lesser horseshoe**

Four other bat species have been recorded in Sussex as migrants or vagrants: Savi's pipistrelle (*Hypsugo savii*), Kuhl's pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus kuhlii*), parti-coloured bat (*Vespertilio murinus*) and Geoffroy's bat (*Myotis emarginatus*).

**Five species are included in Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive:** Barbastelle, Bechstein's, greater mouse-eared, greater horseshoe and lesser horseshoe. All 18 species are included in Annex IV.

**Seven species are included in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan:** Barbastelle, Bechstein's, brown long-eared, greater horseshoe, lesser horseshoe, noctule and soprano pipistrelle.

## Background

Bats are the only mammals capable of true flight. Those found in the UK feed exclusively on insects and use a sophisticated form of sonar to navigate and catch their prey at night. In late spring and summer, female bats form maternity colonies to raise their young. This is when they are most obvious to us, as they leave the roost at or after sunset in search of food. Bats hibernate during the winter when insects are scarce, usually at a different site to the maternity roost where a constant cool temperature can be found i.e. in underground sites or within deep crevices in trees or buildings. **Bats return to the same roost sites every year, so even if the animals themselves are not present, the roost is still legally protected.**

Unfortunately there are many misconceptions about bats. They are in fact sociable, intelligent, clean animals that rarely come into contact with humans. They do not build nests and very rarely cause structural damage to buildings.

## Current status and threats

Bat populations have suffered huge declines in the last century. The common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*) remain the most abundant and widespread species of bat, but are thought to have suffered from a huge reduction in numbers. Estimates from a National Bat Colony Survey suggest a population decline of around 70% between 1978 and 1993.

This reduction in bat numbers is largely due to their roosts being disturbed or destroyed, a loss of suitable feeding and flightline habitat (e.g. hedgerows) and a reduction in insect numbers (e.g. through farming intensification and the use of pesticides). A number of species are now included in the National Bat Monitoring Programme (NBMP), run by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), which gives up-to-date information on population trends.

Bats are also particularly vulnerable to human interference for the following reasons:

- They have a low reproductive rate; generally one pup a year.
- They require specific conditions for each of their roost types.
- They are very secretive and often go unnoticed until discovered by building works or home improvements.

Consequently, bats and their roosts receive some of the highest levels of legal protection.



## Bats and the law

All species of bat and their roosts are protected by UK and European law. Bats and their roosts may also be protected by site designations, for example if their roost site or feeding grounds are notified as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

### You could be committing a criminal offence if you:

1. Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat
2. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats
3. Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time)
4. Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost
5. Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat

### It is not illegal to:

Tend/care for a bat solely for the purpose of restoring it to health and subsequent release. (This should always be done by an experienced bat handler, contact details of which can be found through the Sussex Bat Group.)

## Licensing

If you have a bat roost in your property, it does not necessarily mean that building work cannot take place. Work can be planned so as not to interfere with the roost and at a time that bats may be absent. If you are planning any sort of work that may interfere with bats, advice must be sought first from Natural England (see contact details below). Similarly, if you discover bats after work has begun, you must stop and contact Natural England for their advice before continuing.

Licences to permit illegal activities relating to bats and their roost sites can be issued for specific purposes. It is an offence not to comply with the terms and conditions of such a licence. If you carry out work affecting bats or roosts without a licence, you will be breaking the law.

### Further advice and information:

#### Bat Conservation Trust

The national charity working for bat conservation.

Website: [www.bats.org.uk](http://www.bats.org.uk)

Bat helpline: 0845 1300 228

Email: [enquiries@bats.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@bats.org.uk)

#### Natural England

The government body responsible for issuing licences for work that may affect bats or their roosts.

Website: [www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/bats.aspx](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/bats.aspx)

General and licensing enquiries. Tel: 0845 601 4523 (local rate).

#### Sussex Bat Group

A local voluntary group working for the conservation of bats in Sussex.

Website: [www.sussexbatgroup.org.uk](http://www.sussexbatgroup.org.uk)

Email: [contact@sussexbatgroup.org.uk](mailto:contact@sussexbatgroup.org.uk)

## SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

Please note that all species of bat and their roosts are protected by UK and European law, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) in the UK and the Habitats Directive in the EU. Bats and their roosts may also be protected by site designations, for example if their roost site or feeding grounds are notified as Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

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### Key to Indicators

**M/S** Mating/Swarming  
**H** Hibernaculum  
**FR** Feeding Roost  
**MR** Maternity Roost  
**UR** Unspecified Roost  
**D** Droppings

## Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

Common Name	Latin Name	No of Records	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D
Bat sp.	<i>Chiroptera</i>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bechstein's Bat	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pipstrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Soprano Pipstrelle (55 kHz)	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT

Please note that all species of bat and their roosts are protected by UK and European law, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) in the UK and the Habitats Directive in the EU. Bats and their roosts may also be protected by site designations, for example if their roost site or feeding grounds are notified as Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

### You could be committing a criminal offence if you :

1. Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat. 2. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in the roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats. 3. Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time). 4. Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost. 5. Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat.

### Key to Indicators

<b>M/S</b>	Mating/Swarming
<b>H</b>	Hibernaculum
<b>FR</b>	Feeding Roost
<b>MR</b>	Maternity Roost
<b>UR</b>	Unspecified Roost
<b>D</b>	Droppings

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013

ESD/13/509

Search Area:

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

### Chiroptera

### Bat sp.

Chiroptera (from the ancient Greek for 'wing hand') is the natural group, or order, that covers all the bats. In Britain we have 18 bat species and all have the highest level of legal protection. Many people simply record bats in general when they are not able to assign them to a particular species and these are then included under Chiroptera in our reports.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
10/02/2011	Decoy Farm House, West Sussex (VC13)	SU922043	Recorder @ AEWC Ltd	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taxon Present	Large old shed of traditional stone and brick construction, with many alterations. Timber frame roof with clay tile covering with bitumen felt lining. Wings and one old dropping recorded inside. Probably long-eared. Very intermittently used feeding perch and night roost.



11/01/1992      National Trust Regional  
Headquarter, Slindon,  
Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)      SU959086      NE Bat Worker      Building  
Inspection      ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒      3 Hibernating

### *Eptesicus serotinus*

### Serotine

A large bat that frequents pasture, parklands and gardens as well as the wider countryside. It forms summer roosts in buildings where it also probably hibernates. A widespread southern species in the UK, though often only present in small numbers. Its British strongholds are in the south east (widespread in Sussex) and parts of the West Country.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
30/07/2004	Chaff Farm Barn, Eartham, West Sussex (VC13)	SU936087	Martin Love	Grounded Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Present	
03/02/2003	Manor House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)	SU926052	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
16/09/2000	Slindon Wood, Dukes Road Car Park, West Sussex (VC13)	SU953073	John Knight	Aural bat detector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bat(s) Present	Record from Moth and Bat walk.

### *Myotis bechsteinii*

### Bechstein's Bat

**BAP**

A medium-sized bat with long ears, favouring wooded, low-lying countryside. In summer it roosts in tree holes, bat boxes and, less commonly, in buildings. It hibernates in tree holes and occasionally in cellars, mine tunnels and caves. It is the rarest British Myotis species and is virtually restricted to southern England. Most records held by SxBRC are from West Sussex, but it has been recorded from East Sussex.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
17/07/2006	Slindon Wood, West Sussex (VC13)	SU955077	Frank Greenaway	Trapped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Male	sub-optimal habitat for Bechstein's bat.

*Myotis nattereri***Natterer's Bat**

A medium-sized bat with long ears inhabiting woodland and mixed farmland, often flying near water. In summer it roosts in old buildings, barns and hollow trees and it hibernates in caves, mines and other underground places. Found throughout much of the British Isles, but generally scarce. The UK population of Natterer's bats may be of international importance and it is widespread in Sussex.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
18/02/2010	Slindon Ice House, West Sussex (VC13)	SU958084	BCT Surveyor	Hibernacula Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Bat(s)	
28/01/2010	Slindon Ice House, East Sussex (VC14)	SU958084	BCT Surveyor	Hibernacula Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Bat(s)	
17/07/2006	Slindon Wood, West Sussex (VC13)	SU955077	Frank Greenaway	Trapped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Male	

*Pipistrellus***Pipstrelle sp.**

There are three species of Pipistrelle bat found in the UK; common (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), soprano (*P. pygmaeus*) and Nathusius (*P. Nathusii*). Common and soprano pipistrelles were previously recorded as one species, but they are now recognised as separate species, with a peak frequency echolocation at 45 kHz and 55 kHz respectively. The following records refer to an aggregate of the two species, where the audio frequency or specific species is undetermined. Little is known about the Nathusius pipistrelle, but the other two species are found in all types of countryside (except very exposed areas) as well as in towns and suburbs. Summer roosts are usually in buildings, though tree holes and bat boxes are also used. Hibernation sites are in buildings and tree holes. Both common and soprano pipistrelles are widespread in Sussex, while Nathusius' is much rarer.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
22/05/2010	Eastergate	SU946054	Anon	Grounded Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Adult Male	Dead bat submitted to VLA Passive Surveillance Programme
14/07/2009	Walnut Tree Cottage, Shripney Lane, Shripney. PO22 9NR, West Sussex (VC13)	SU937022	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	taxon Present	House - west half: 1600's; east half 1930's. 12 bats entered house start July 2009, released outside. Description and location likely Pipistrelle roost in end wall.
17/07/2006	Slindon Wood, West Sussex (VC13)	SU955077	Frank Greenaway	Trapped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Lactating Female	
09/07/2004	Walnut Tree Cottage, Shripney Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex (VC13)	SU938021	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Present	
09/07/2004	Oak Tree Cottage, Shripney Lane, Shripney, West Sussex (VC13)	SU938021	Martin Love	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
03/02/2003	Manor House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)	SU926052	Martin Love	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
23/09/2000	Slindon Wood, Dukes Road Car Park, West Sussex (VC13)	SU953073	John Knight	Unspecified	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bat(s) Present	
16/09/2000	Slindon Wood, Dukes Road Car Park, West Sussex (VC13)	SU953073	John Knight	Aural bat detector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bat(s) Present	Record from Moth and Bat walk.



04/10/1996	The Coach House, Crocker Hill, Chichester, West Sussex (VC13)	SU924071	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Owner has seen bats for part of 18 months.
29/07/1984	The Ridings, Level Mare Lane, Eastergate, West Sussex (VC13)	SU940065	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	111 Present	Present at least 5 years but owner wants them excluded.
28/07/1984	The Ridings, Level Mare Lane, Eastergate, West Sussex (VC13)	SU940064	Tony Hutson	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	112 Present	Under fascia boarding; 1960s house; present for at least 8 years
01/07/1984 - 31/07/1984	Forest Point, Elm Grove, Barnham, West Sussex (VC13)	SU90M	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		Behind hanging tiles of 17 year old house.

## *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*

## Soprano Pipstrelle (55 kHz)

**BAP**

For a while considered as a variant of the common pipistrelle, the soprano pipistrelle is now recognised as a separate species. Pipistrelles are the most common bat in the British Isles and are found in all types of countryside (except very exposed areas) as well as in towns and suburbs. This species has a stronger association with water than common pipistrelle. Summer roosts are usually in buildings, though tree holes and bat boxes are also used. Winter roosts are in buildings and tree holes.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
17/07/2006	Slindon Wood, West Sussex (VC13)	SU955077	Frank Greenaway	Trapped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Male	

*Plecotus auritus***Brown Long-eared Bat****BAP**

One of the more common British bat species, but difficult to distinguish from the much rarer grey long-eared bat (*Plecotus austriacus*), unless in the hand. It frequents woodland and orchards and has summer roosts in older buildings and trees. It often hibernates in caves, tunnels and mines. The brown long-eared has declined in the British Isles though it remains widespread.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
14/07/2009	Walnut Tree Cottage, Shripney Lane, Shripney. PO22 9NR, West Sussex (VC13)	SU937022	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	taxon Present	House - west half: 1600's; east half 1930's. 10= droppings in east loft. 150+ in pile in west loft.
17/07/2006	Slindon Wood, West Sussex (VC13)	SU955077	Frank Greenaway	Trapped	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Lactating Female	
09/07/2004	Oak Tree Cottage, Shripney Lane, Shripney, West Sussex (VC13)	SU938021	Martin Love	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
03/02/2003	Manor House, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)	SU926052	Martin Love	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
08/11/1999	Bayleys Barn, Norton Lane, Norton, Chichester, PO20, West Sussex (VC13)	SU932066	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
11/01/1992	National Trust Regional Headquarter, Slindon, Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)	SU959086	NE Bat Worker	Visual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Present	Bats moved because of building work.

# SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY



The SxBRC holds nearly 1.5 million bird records provided by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS), ranging from 1990 onwards. Records within the breeding season of 15 Schedule 1 birds and three other species which are classed as sensitive in Sussex are not included in the Bird Inventory report. Any breeding season records of these species within your search area will be flagged up at the top of the report. It is recommended that the SOS is contacted directly for further information as the birds in question will be protected by law and may be affected if potentially damaging operations are to be carried out. The list of withheld species is available on our website: [www.sxbrc.org.uk/data-requests/SOS-excluded-data.pdf](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/data-requests/SOS-excluded-data.pdf)

## Icons used in the Bird Report:



### Schedule 1 birds

Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides an additional tier of protection so that rare species are specially protected by increased penalties and cannot be intentionally or recklessly disturbed when nesting. **Schedule 1 status also infers a right of arrest** by a police officer if someone is suspected of committing certain offences against one of these species.

### **BAP** Biodiversity Action Plan Species (UK BAP)

Twenty-six species of bird are identified as Priority Species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP), each the subject of a dedicated action plan which seeks to reverse their declines and protect vulnerable populations. Any Priority Species recorded within your enquiry area will be indicated in the species information of the bird report. Further details of BAP bird species can be found on the [JNCC website](http://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-website).



### Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act

There are 49 bird species on the England Biodiversity List which was drawn up to meet the requirements of Section 41 of the Act. Further details of the NERC Act can be found on the [Natural England website](http://naturalengland.gov.uk/natural-england-website).

### Birds of Conservation Concern 3 (2009)

Every five years the leading governmental and non-governmental conservation organisations in the UK review the population status of the 247 species of bird that are regularly found in the UK. There are three lists – Red, Amber and Green – into which each of the species has been placed. 40 species are Red-listed, 121 are Amber-listed and 86 are Green-listed. The status decisions are based on several factors which include: the species' global and European conservation status; recent and historical decline; whether it is a rare breeder; if it is only confined to a few sites in the UK; and if the species is of international importance.



**Red List** species are those that are **Globally Threatened** according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery.



**Amber List** species are those with **Unfavourable Conservation Status** in Europe; those whose population or range has declined moderately in recent years; those whose population has declined historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.

**Green List** species are those that do not fulfil any of the above criteria. Some of these species are however protected by law and the list includes some Schedule 1 species which have the highest level of protection. A green icon will not appear in our reports.

This information has been obtained from '**Birds of Conservation Concern 3**' (BoCC3) which can be downloaded from the [RSPB website](http://rspb.org.uk/rspb-website).

## Other bird legislation and conservation measures:

### Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981

All British birds, their nests and eggs are protected by UK law. It is an offence to take, kill or injure any wild bird or to take, damage, destroy any nest or egg of any wild bird under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Schedules 1-4.

## Hedgerow removal and birds

**It is advisable not to trim, cut or remove hedgerows during the bird nesting season.** You will be violating the Wildlife and Countryside Act if there are birds nesting within it due to the disturbance or destruction of their habitat whilst nesting. The Hedgerows Regulations were introduced in 1997 to protect important hedgerows in the countryside. The regulations state that it is a criminal offence, unless an exception applies, to deliberately remove or otherwise destroy a hedgerow without permission. Please apply to your local planning authority for a Hedgerow Removal Application. Domestic hedges are not included in this regulation, however it is still illegal to cut or remove any hedges if birds are suspected to be nesting in it.

## Birds in roofs

There are various species that may nest in roofs. Unless they are causing a health hazard, the nests, eggs and chicks are protected by law. The parent birds must not be prevented from gaining access to their nest. Many of the birds that use roof spaces are now species of conservation concern because of their population decline over the past 25 years. Starlings and House Sparrows are Red-listed, while Barn Owls, House Martins and Swallows are Amber-listed (see next page for details). Roofs are also important for Swifts.

Further information about birds and the law can be found on the [RSPB website](#).

## Environmental Stewardship Target Species

Farmland birds are one of the key targets of which a landowner can be awarded points through the Higher Level Stewardship scheme. Each Joint Character Area (e.g. High Weald, South Downs, South Coast Plain etc.) has specific key bird species whose populations must be maintained or enhanced to gain points as part of the land owner's 'Farm Environment Plan'. This can be done through a combination of management practices which should provide year round habitat requirements, in locations where these birds are known to be present or within 2km of such sites. If a key farmland bird species appears in your report, it will show to which Joint Character Area it is linked.

Further information about agri-environment schemes can be found on the [RSPB website](#).

## EU Birds Directive

The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs.

The Directive divides into two main parts: **habitat conservation** and **species protection**. In summary, it requires Member States to preserve, maintain and re-establish sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all wild birds.

### Annex 1:

Species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat to ensure their survival and reproduction. This includes the designation of areas as Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

### Annex 2:

Annex 2 of the Birds Directive lists birds that can be hunted under the legislation of the Member States. The Directive bans certain non-selective methods of hunting and defines the limits within which Member States can set the hunting season.

Further information about the EU Birds Directive can be found on the [BirdLife website](#).

## IUCN Red List

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected sub-populations on a global scale in order to highlight taxa threatened with extinction, and therefore promote their conservation. The IUCN Red List (different from the previously mentioned Red List) is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species. It uses a set of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies. These criteria are relevant to all species and all regions of the world. With its strong scientific base, the IUCN Red List is recognized as the most authoritative guide to the status of biological diversity.

Further information about the Red List can be found on the [IUCN website](#).

## SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

Please note that this is a summary page. Full details of these records are on the following pages.

N.B. The breeding season records of 15 Schedule 1 birds and three other species which are classed as sensitive in Sussex are not included in our biodiversity reports (see [www.sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf) for the list of excluded species). 11 such records have been flagged up in this search. It is critical that the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS) is contacted directly for more information on these records if potentially damaging operations are to occur in the enquiry area. Email: [conservation@sos.org.uk](mailto:conservation@sos.org.uk)

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509 Search Area:

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	27/01/2011	30/01/2011	3	3	1
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	15/06/1992	09/11/2011	42	297	40
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	27/01/2011	30/01/2011	3	3	1
Whooper Swan	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	11/01/2011	30/01/2011	2	10	5
Greater Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	26/04/2010	-	1	0	0
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	13/12/1991	18/12/1991	2	2900	1800
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	30/06/1994	04/04/2011	4	8	3
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	01/01/2008	23/01/2011	7	759	260
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	03/01/1996	08/02/2011	6	39	19
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	21/02/1996	23/01/2011	12	227	125
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	15/06/1992	10/12/2011	50	565	72
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	03/01/2010	23/01/2011	3	22	20
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	03/01/1996	22/10/2011	10	55	40
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	15/03/1995	23/01/2011	11	149	127
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	01/08/1990	19/08/2011	9	54	21
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	24/02/2003	10/12/2011	24	40	5
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	21/02/1996	06/05/2011	9	13	3
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	11/10/2011	-	1	1	1
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	30/06/2004	06/02/2008	2	3	2



Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	29/12/2001	30/12/2011	27	84	9
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	19/02/1990	30/06/2011	58	459	28
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	13/09/2002	-	1	1	1
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	24/02/2003	09/11/2011	4	4	1
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	13/08/1996	-	1	1	1
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	19/01/1990	10/12/2011	34	40	2
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	26/03/2000	10/12/2011	56	78	4
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	19/03/2011	-	1	1	1
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	30/06/1991	10/12/2011	54	67	4
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	01/03/1995	11/10/2011	3	3	1
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	30/12/2011	-	1	1	1
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	03/01/1996	17/03/2004	2	2	1
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	15/06/1992	10/12/2011	62	328	22
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	15/06/1992	19/08/2011	38	78	14
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	18/12/1991	17/01/2010	7	333	126
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	22/01/1992	03/04/2011	35	2290	350
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	21/02/1996	-	1	3	3
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	21/02/1996	22/11/2011	10	58	21
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	06/01/1997	30/11/2011	4	4	1
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	21/11/2007	06/03/2010	3	30	27
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	14/05/1997	29/04/2006	3	68	65
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	03/05/1991	10/12/2011	6	41	24
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	05/05/1992	17/03/2004	5	6	2
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	03/07/1991	19/01/2008	2	2	1
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	16/04/1993	12/08/2006	2	2	1
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	05/03/2011	-	1	1	1
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	08/01/1997	10/12/2011	41	20469	4500
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	08/01/1997	06/12/2011	3	222	200
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	13/10/1992	10/12/2011	8	221	110
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	08/01/1997	10/12/2011	52	1391	400
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	08/01/1997	10/12/2011	9	361	115
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	25/09/2007	10/12/2011	4	12	5
Stock Pigeon	<i>Columba oenas</i>	14/05/2008	10/12/2011	6	13	5
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	06/05/2004	10/12/2011	80	2408	400
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	14/09/1996	10/12/2011	20	94	57
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	08/06/1995	09/09/2011	11	12	2
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	17/06/1993	02/06/2008	8	10	2
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	01/02/1995	31/12/2009	3	2	1
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	30/08/1990	31/08/2011	7	9	2

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	11/02/1993	01/02/2009	11	13	3
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	22/10/1992	27/12/2011	22	47	8
European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	09/06/2005	-	1	1	1
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	10/06/1995	30/06/2011	17	542	200
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	16/03/1990	07/08/2011	6	6	1
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	01/04/1990	10/12/2011	66	89	6
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	21/02/1994	10/12/2011	32	42	3
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	08/05/1999	-	1	1	1
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	14/04/1995	10/12/2011	31	79	6
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	30/03/2011	04/04/2011	2	30	29
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	14/04/1995	10/10/2011	25	228	70
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	24/07/1999	30/06/2011	14	93	21
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	24/02/2003	20/10/2010	8	51	24
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	31/08/1998	03/09/2011	4	40	22
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	03/01/1993	04/09/2011	13	18	3
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	03/01/1993	10/12/2011	59	853	90
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	06/05/2004	-	1	0	0
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	17/05/2002	10/12/2011	73	260	19
Hedge Accentor	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	06/05/2003	10/12/2011	52	135	6
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	06/05/2003	10/12/2011	73	369	13
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	21/04/2000	-	1	1	1
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	12/03/1995	26/03/2011	3	3	1
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	29/08/2011	10/09/2011	2	2	1
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	01/11/1990	10/12/2011	10	16	3
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	30/03/1997	02/10/2011	4	4	2
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	19/12/2003	10/12/2011	78	524	38
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	28/01/1992	10/12/2011	16	827	250
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	27/12/2002	10/12/2011	42	76	6
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	14/03/1995	10/12/2011	7	125	102
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	16/12/1994	14/05/2008	12	46	10
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	01/04/2004	27/12/2011	17	16	1
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	05/05/1992	29/04/2011	31	115	12
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	05/05/1992	30/06/2011	33	331	63
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	09/07/1998	30/06/2011	35	97	11
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	30/04/2008	-	1	1	1
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	30/06/1994	25/08/2011	10	11	2
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	15/06/1992	30/06/2011	20	75	8
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	30/04/1997	-	1	1	1
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	14/03/1996	10/12/2011	64	166	7

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	20/04/2005	04/09/2011	6	11	4
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	21/02/1994	10/12/2011	13	31	8
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	05/03/2011	-	1	1	1
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	14/09/1996	25/08/2011	6	8	3
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	09/02/1995	06/12/2011	33	174	18
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	20/04/2005	10/12/2011	63	172	11
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	20/04/2005	10/12/2011	47	148	14
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	15/01/2007	10/12/2011	11	15	3
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montanus</i>	16/07/1997	18/08/1997	2	2	1
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	23/04/1997	18/02/2008	9	13	3
Wood Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	12/07/1995	18/02/2011	22	38	5
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	03/09/2011	10/09/2011	2	2	1
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	21/03/2005	10/12/2011	24	37	4
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	19/12/1997	10/12/2011	52	142	14
Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	20/01/2008	10/12/2011	12	62	24
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	16/04/1996	10/12/2011	61	3400	900
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	15/03/2006	10/12/2011	62	249	50
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	08/01/1997	10/12/2011	42	3013	1150
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	29/04/2005	10/12/2011	13	56	14
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	17/05/2002	10/12/2011	59	273	16
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	17/05/2002	10/12/2011	40	127	9
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	11/10/1992	10/12/2011	35	203	40
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	20/10/1994	03/10/2011	4	44	32
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	01/03/1994	10/12/2011	28	309	60
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	30/11/1994	10/12/2011	34	58	4
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	04/05/1992	-	1	1	1
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	05/11/1990	10/12/2011	45	318	102
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	25/11/1990	10/12/2011	38	320	97
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	05/11/1990	21/06/2011	12	27	9
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone agg.</i>	12/10/2003	06/05/2004	2	4	4

## SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

Please note that all British birds, their nests and eggs are protected in British law. It is an offence to deliberately take, kill or injure any wild bird or to take, damage, or destroy any nest or egg of any wild bird under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). However, Schedule 1 of this act provides an additional tier of protection so that rare species are specially protected by increased penalties and cannot be intentionally or recklessly disturbed when nesting. Schedule 1 status also infers a right of arrest by a police officer if someone is suspected of committing certain offences against one of these species. Other statuses listed below can be referenced in the attached sheets.

### *Cygnus atratus*

### Black Swan

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/01/2011	30/01/2011	3

### *Cygnus olor*

### Mute Swan

A fairly common resident which has increased recently due to better protection and the control of the sale of lead fishing weights. This elegant large white waterbird has an orange beak and is found on lakes, rivers and other waterbodies where it feeds on water plants, insects and snails.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/06/1992	09/11/2011	42

### *Cygnus columbianus*

### Tundra Swan



A scarce winter visitor and scarce passage migrant increasingly threatened by loss of habitat. This is the smallest of the UK's swans and is all white apart from a yellow bill with black tip. It can be found on low-lying wet pastures, flooded grasslands, saltmarshes, lakes and reservoirs where it feeds on leaves, shoots and roots.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/01/2011	30/01/2011	3

## *Cygnus cygnus*

## Whooper Swan



A very scarce winter visitor and passage migrant commoner further north in Britain. Feeds in wet areas, such as flooded fields, on aquatic plants, grass, grain and potatoes.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/01/2011	30/01/2011	2

## *Branta canadensis*

## Greater Canada Goose

A common and increasing introduced resident and partial migrant, showing a grey/brown body and black neck and cap. The Canada goose was introduced around 300 years ago but was not much seen outside waterfowl collections until after World War II when it started to spread. Now the most familiar goose in the British countryside. Canada geese are a complex group of species, subspecies and hybrids. It feeds on vegetation: roots, grass, leaves and seeds.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/04/2010	-	1

## *Branta bernicla*

## Brent Goose



This small dark goose is a common winter visitor especially to Chichester and Pagham Harbours where it can be found in the estuaries and shallow coasts with mudflats. It grazes on fields near the coast and on it's main food, eel-grass, on the mud flats. It is also a passage migrant; a few oversummer. This nominate subspecies breeds in western Siberia.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/12/1991	18/12/1991	2

## *Tadorna tadorna*

## Common Shelduck

A fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant and a scarce but regular breeding species. This large duck has a red bill and black head and is recorded mainly in coastal areas, but also from reservoirs and gravel pits where it feeds on invertebrates, small shellfish and aquatic snails.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1994	04/04/2011	4

## *Anas penelope*

## Eurasian Wigeon

A common winter visitor and passage migrant. Males show a distinct white wing patch and cream-buff forehead and crown. This medium-sized duck favours estuaries and coastal marshes, but also found on reservoirs and gravel pits. It feeds on aquatic plants, grasses and roots.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex C

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/01/2008	23/01/2011	7



***Anas strepera*****Gadwall**

A grey-coloured dabbling duck which is a scarce breeder, fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant. Breeds in small numbers throughout south and south east England and East Anglia on still inland waters such as reservoirs and flooded gravel pits. Feeds on stems, leaves and seeds.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/1996	08/02/2011	6

***Anas crecca*****Eurasian Teal**

This small duck is a scarce resident and common winter visitor to Sussex. It feeds on small invertebrates and seeds, and both male and female show bright green wing patches in flight. The Arun valley is a particularly important overwintering site. It is often present in summer in places such as Rye Harbour, Pagham Harbour and the Arun Valley.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex C

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/02/1996	23/01/2011	12

***Anas platyrhynchos*****Mallard**

A large common duck found throughout the British Isles both as a breeding resident and winter visitor. Can be seen in most wetland habitats including ponds in urban areas. It feeds on seeds, acorns and berries, plants, insects and shellfish. The population is supplemented each year with birds captive bred for shooting.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/06/1992	10/12/2011	50

***Anas acuta*****Northern Pintail**

A duck that is a fairly common winter visitor to coastal estuaries and lagoons in Sussex. It has also been recorded in summer, as a passage migrant and it has bred in our area. The Pintail is slim, elegant and so-called because of its elongated tail feathers. It feeds on a variety of small invertebrates and plants.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex C; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 2)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/2010	23/01/2011	3

***Anas clypeata*****Northern Shoveler**

A very scarce resident duck and a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant. Easily distinguished by its long and broad spatulate bill which it uses to sift small insects and plant matter from the water. Breeds on marshy, reed-fringed pools and winters on lakes, reservoirs, marshes and estuaries.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex C

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/1996	22/10/2011	10

***Aythya fuligula*****Tufted Duck**

A diving duck that needs the deep waters of lakes, reservoirs and gravel pits. Males have a golden eye and a purple head with a tuft. It feeds on molluscs, insects and some plants. It is a scarce breeding species and fairly common resident and winter visitor which is widespread in suitable habitats across East and West Sussex.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/03/1995	23/01/2011	11

***Perdix perdix*****Grey Partridge**

A medium-sized gamebird with a distinctive orange face, which is a scarce and decreasing resident species that has suffered a major decline nationally. It was formerly widespread on the South Downs but is now very scarce there. Found in arable areas where it feeds on leaves, seeds and insects. However, it continues to be recorded in larger numbers in the far East of the county around Rye Bay.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (High Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Low Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Pevensy Levels); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand); Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/08/1990	19/08/2011	9

***Phasianus colchicus*****Common Pheasant**

A very common introduced resident only absent from places like the Pevensy Levels, probably because there is little cover. The population is augmented annually by shooting estates from captive bred stock. The male is unmistakable with its long tail-feathers and rich chestnut colour. Feeds on seeds, grain and shoots.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/02/2003	10/12/2011	24

***Tachybaptus ruficollis*****Little Grebe**

Our smallest grebe and a species that breeds in a wide range of wetlands, some very small. It is a scarce resident in Sussex, passage migrant and winter visitor when flocks of 20 plus individuals can develop, although it is rarely seen on the sea. This species feeds on insects and larvae and is dependant on suitable water levels for successful breeding.

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/02/1996	06/05/2011	9

***Morus bassanus*****Northern Gannet**

A common passage migrant and non-breeding summer visitor; once scarce but now increasingly numerous in Sussex in winter. One bird took up residence during summer on rooftops around Brighton. This distinctive large white and black seabird dives for fish.

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/10/2011	-	1

***Phalacrocorax carbo*****Great Cormorant**

An increasing breeding species and common winter visitor on the coast, often now breeding some distance inland. If numbers are large, they can be a cause of concern among fisherman as they are fish-eating birds with a healthy appetite. Any queries relating to cormorants should be addressed initially to the Sussex Ornithological Society.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/2004	06/02/2008	2

***Egretta garzetta*****Little Egret**

A medium-sized white heron with characteristic bright yellow feet. It overwinters in Britain primarily on estuaries in the south and west and it has been breeding at a few southern sites since 1996. The little egret has been recorded from many places along Sussex coasts and estuaries and Chichester and Langstone Harbours are one of the best British locations. It feeds on fish.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/12/2001	30/12/2011	27

***Ardea cinerea*****Grey Heron**

A fairly common resident, the Grey Heron is increasing in numbers and can be found in most wetland areas standing silently at the water's edge waiting for fish prey. Breeds colonially in tall trees near to plentiful fish supplies.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/02/1990	30/06/2011	58

***Ciconia ciconia*****White Stork**

A rare vagrant; mainly in the spring. It feeds in marshy areas mainly on frogs and large insects, but also young birds, lizards and rodents. [see details at [www.sos.org.uk](http://www.sos.org.uk)]

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/09/2002	-	1

***Circus cyaneus*****Hen Harrier**

This elegant bird of prey is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant. Most records are from coastal farmland, marshes along the larger river valleys and on the Downs where it feeds on small birds and mammals.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 [Schedule 1 Part 1]

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/02/2003	09/11/2011	4

***Circus pygargus*****Montagu's Harrier**

Very scarce spring and autumn visitor; last bred successfully in 1962. Most records are from open downland between the Arun Valley and Beachy Head with rather fewer along the coast. It's diet consists mainly of small birds and mammals, lizards and insects.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 [Schedule 1 Part 1]

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/08/1996	-	1

## ***Accipiter nisus***

## **Eurasian Sparrowhawk**

The Sparrowhawk is a common resident and passage migrant. A bird that decreased substantially in the middle of the last century following the widespread use of organochlorine pesticides. It has now made a good recovery and is the second commonest Sussex raptor. The Sparrowhawk's tail and wings are adapted for fast low flying through trees and branches where it catches small bird prey. It nests in trees and hedges, and they are now regular garden visitors.

Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1990	10/12/2011	34

## ***Buteo buteo***

## **Common Buzzard**

A fairly common resident, passage migrant, and regular visitor. Probably much more frequent before persecution reduced its numbers. Well-established in Ashdown Forest and central West Sussex with occasional records from elsewhere. It feeds on small mammals, birds and carrion.

Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/03/2000	10/12/2011	56

## ***Pandion haliaetus***

## **Osprey**



This impressive black and white bird of prey is a scarce passage migrant, identified by its uniquely shaped wings which kink at the wrist to make an "M" shape. This is a species that has increased steadily over the last fifty years with records from the coast and reservoirs inland. It can be seen hovering over water before it plunges in, feet first, to catch its fish prey.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/03/2011	-	1

## ***Falco tinnunculus***

## **Common Kestrel**



This well-known bird of prey is a fairly common resident and passage migrant, which can often be seen hovering over roadside verges, open country, parks and towns looking for small mammal prey. It is our commonest raptor and it is widespread in Sussex. The Kestrel has characteristic pointed wings, long tail and chestnut colour. They have been recently declining as a result of habitat degradation due to continuing intensive management of farmland.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1991	10/12/2011	54

## ***Falco columbarius***

## **Merlin**



The Merlin is the UK's smallest bird of prey which has a fast, agile flight which it needs in order to catch small bird prey. It is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant to Sussex where it is recorded mainly from coastal farmland and marshes. It is similar to a Kestrel, but has shorter broader wings, a square-cut tail and darker duller plumage.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/03/1995	11/10/2011	3

***Falco peregrinus*****Peregrine Falcon**

Scarce breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor usually nesting on cliffs. This large and powerful falcon is well-known for its propensity to roost on tall buildings and has been widely recorded in Sussex. Takes medium-sized birds, such as wading birds, pigeons and small ducks.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/12/2011	-	1

***Rallus aquaticus*****Water Rail**

Very scarce resident and fairly common winter visitor. A highly secretive bird of overgrown streams, ditches and reedbeds, though sometimes found in drier areas. Most records are from suitable sites along the coast, but there are some inland. Feeds mainly on small fish, snails and insects and it's pig-like squealing calls make this bird more often heard than seen.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/1996	17/03/2004	2

***Gallinula chloropus*****Common Moorhen**

This ground-dwelling medium-sized bird is a very common resident and winter visitor. It is found all year round in virtually all freshwater habitats across Sussex, where it feeds on water plants, seeds, fruit, grasses, insects, snails and worms. It is slate grey, brown and white with a striking red and yellow bill.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/06/1992	10/12/2011	62

***Fulica atra*****Common Coot**

A black medium-sized bird which is a common resident, with numbers much increased by visitors outside the breeding season. Breeds in any suitable freshwater habitat, where it can feed on vegetation, snails and insect larvae. Its white beak and "shield" gives it a bald look against its black plumage.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/06/1992	19/08/2011	38

***Pluvialis apricaria*****European Golden Plover**

A common winter visitor and passage migrant often with quite large numbers on levels and coastal grasslands where it can feed on beetles and worms; this species is rarely seen in Sussex in the summer. This medium-sized Plover is buff, white and black in the winter and can be seen flying in tight flocks, often associating with Lapwings.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/12/1991	17/01/2010	7



***Vanellus vanellus*****Northern Lapwing****BAP N R**

A large wader which is a familiar farmland and wetland bird, is a scarce breeder and very common winter visitor that is widespread in Sussex. The bird declined markedly in South East England at the end of the last century. The favoured breeding habitat is mixed farmland and suitable habitats have been in short supply. Its diet consists of worms and insects.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Pevensey Levels); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand); Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/01/1992	03/04/2011	35

***Philomachus pugnax*****Ruff****R !**

A medium-sized wader which is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant overwintering in a handful of sites near the Sussex coast, but more frequently seen on passage during the colder months. It can be found in wet meadows, muddy fringes of pools and lakes, and brackish coastal lagoons where it can feed on insects, larvae, frogs, small fish and seeds.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 1; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/02/1996	-	1

***Gallinago gallinago*****Common Snipe****A**

Now a very scarce breeder and fairly common winter visitor favouring poorly drained pasture. The UK population of Snipe has undergone particularly steep declines in lowland wet grassland in the past twenty-five years. It is a plump medium-sized wader with short legs and a long bill used to probe for small invertebrates, including worms and insect larvae. Males display by flying high in the air and then dropping steeply producing a noise by vibrating their tail feathers.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/02/1996	22/11/2011	10

***Scolopax rusticola*****Eurasian Woodcock****A**

The Woodcock is a large bulky wading bird with short legs and a long tapered bill used for probing the earth for worms, beetles, spiders, caterpillars, fly larvae and small snails. It is a fairly common resident and winter visitor found mainly in the more heavily wooded parts of The Weald as it needs large areas of moist woodland with rides, dense undergrowth and damp areas for feeding. It is well known for its "Roding" display flight when it makes lots of croak and whistle sounds while flying slowly around its territory.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/01/1997	30/11/2011	4

***Limosa limosa*****Black-tailed Godwit****BAP R !**

This large wader has long legs and a very long, straight bill. It is a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant, but a very scarce summering species. In our area it is recorded mainly from the Chichester and Pagham Harbour areas. It has suffered a large decline of its breeding populations in northern Europe and is now a rare breeder there. It can be found on estuaries and coastal lagoons where it feeds on insects, worms and snails.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/11/2007	06/03/2010	3

***Numenius phaeopus*****Whimbrel**

This large wader with a long curved bill, is a common passage migrant, and a very scarce summering and wintering species. Usually recorded close to the Sussex coast in spring on estuaries, saltmarshes, coastal lagoons, muddy and rocky shores, nearby fields and some are seen inland. On passage they feed on crabs, shrimps, molluscs and worms.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/05/1997	29/04/2006	3

***Numenius arquata*****Eurasian Curlew**

Formerly a very scarce breeder; this large wader is a common passage migrant and winter visitor. Mainly recorded from marshes, mudflats and saltmarsh, but sometimes elsewhere. Easily recognisable by its long down-curved bill which it uses to catch worms, shellfish and shrimps, and its distinctive bubbling call.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/05/1991	10/12/2011	6

***Tringa totanus*****Common Redshank**

A medium-sized wader with a long red bill and long red legs. It is a scarce resident in wetlands close to rivers, and a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant. Its preferred habitats are wet grassland, estuaries and saltmarshes where it can feed on insects, earthworms, molluscs and crustaceans. Most breeding sites in Sussex are within protected areas, such as nature reserves, which employ specific management for breeding waders.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Pevensey Levels); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/05/1992	17/03/2004	5

***Tringa ochropus*****Green Sandpiper**

A scarce spring and fairly common autumn passage migrant recorded from a wide range of fresh water sites in Sussex, both inland and near the coast preferring freshwater margins. Small numbers overwinter in Sussex. It is a dark and white medium sized wader with a distinctive white rump and it feeds on insects.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/07/1991	19/01/2008	2

***Actitis hypoleucos*****Common Sandpiper**

This smallish wader is a fairly common passage migrant, recognised by its bobbing motion and high pitched call. A few regularly winter and has bred at least once. This wader is most commonly seen on muddy margins along rivers, and around pools and reservoirs.

Bird Population Status - amber; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/04/1993	12/08/2006	2

***Larus melanocephalus*****Mediterranean Gull**

Fairly common throughout the year and increasing globally. Has bred annually since 1994, with an established breeding colony at Rye Harbour. This gull is slightly larger than a Black-headed Gull, with a bright red beak; it feeds on insects, fish, offal and carrion.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/03/2011	-	1

***Larus ridibundus*****Black-headed Gull**

This medium-sized gull has a chocolate-coloured head in the summer and a white head for the rest of the year. It is a common breeding species, abundant winter visitor and passage migrant occurring both inland and on the coast. This is the most numerous and widespread gull in Sussex and can be found feeding in small groups and flocks on coastal habitats as well as inland on ploughed fields and playing fields; its diet is made up of worms, insects, fish and carrion.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/01/1997	10/12/2011	41

***Larus canus*****Mew Gull**

The Mew Gull (also known as the Common Gull) is a smaller, more gentle-looking, version of the Herring Gull. It is a common winter visitor and passage migrant with small numbers in the summer; it bred in Sussex until 1963 and attempted to breed in 2006. Widely recorded both inland in towns and on farmland, and on the coast especially in estuarine habitats. It has a varied diet of worms, insects, fish, carrion and rubbish.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/01/1997	06/12/2011	3

***Larus fuscus*****Lesser Black-backed Gull**

Fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor; small numbers (mainly immatures) summer and a few pairs breed on rooftops in towns. Can be found in coastal areas in the summer and on farmland in the winter; roosting on large bodies of water such as reservoirs. Its an omnivore and scavenges a wide range of food.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/10/1992	10/12/2011	8

***Larus argentatus*****Herring Gull****BAP**

This large gull is a common breeding resident, passage migrant and winter visitor, but one that has suffered moderate declines over the last 25 years. It breeds, often in colonies, in coastal locations including on rooftops. Widely recorded both inland, including reservoirs and rubbish tips, and in most coastal habitats including shingle beaches. It is omnivorous and is a voracious scavenger.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/01/1997	10/12/2011	52

## *Larus marinus*

## Great Black-backed Gull



This very large, bulky gull is a common winter visitor and passage migrant, with small numbers in summer; confirmed breeding for the first time in 2000. In winter the largest numbers are usually at Rye Harbour and Chichester Harbour, but the species is widespread and can be found in both coastal and inland habitats, ranging from rubbish tips and fields to bays and harbours. Its diet is omnivorous and consists of shellfish, birds and carrion.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/01/1997	10/12/2011	9

## *Columba livia*

## Rock Pigeon

The Feral Pigeon comes in many different shades and is a common resident especially in urban areas; where the numbers are allowed to increase it can become a pest. This is the same species as the rock dove (not found wild in our area) and originally kept to provide food. Often under recorded but widespread in Sussex. Feeds on grain and cereals.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/09/2007	10/12/2011	4

## *Columba oenas*

## Stock Pigeon



This species is similar in appearance to the Feral Pigeon and is a common resident and possible winter visitor. Mostly recorded north of the Downs in ancient woods and parkland as well as cliffs and quarries. It declined considerably when organochlorine pesticides were in use, but has made a steady recovery. Feeds on seed.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/05/2008	10/12/2011	6

## *Columba palumbus*

## Common Wood Pigeon

This is the UK's largest and most common pigeon and is an abundant resident and winter visitor. Found in woodland, farmland and urban areas, and can be seen in large flocks in fields in the winter. Feeds on crops like cabbages, sprouts, peas and grain. Also buds, shoots, seeds, nuts and berries.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/05/2004	10/12/2011	80

## *Streptopelia decaocto*

## Eurasian Collared Dove

This species is a very common resident closely associated with human habitation and can be found on farms, in gardens and in parks where it can feed on seeds and grain. After spreading across Europe, this species first bred in Britain in 1955 and arrived in Sussex in 1958; it is now found throughout the area. It has a distinctive buff plumage with a black neck collar and is usually seen in pairs. It is well known for its monotonous cooing.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/09/1996	10/12/2011	20

***Streptopelia turtur*****European Turtle Dove****BAP N R**

A declining summer migrant that breeds at the northern edge of its range in the UK. It is confined largely to the south and east of England and is associated with fertile arable farmland in warm, dry situations where it feeds on seed. Nests in thick hedges, bushes and low trees in woodland edges, copses, commons, heaths and parkland. Easily identified by its evocative purring call.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; EC CITES Annex A; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (High Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Low Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand); Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/06/1995	09/09/2011	11

***Cuculus canorus*****Common Cuckoo****BAP N R**

The Cuckoo is a fairly common summer visitor though usually absent from urban areas and has one of the best known voices of a bird in the UK. The species has shown a moderate decline. They are well-known brood parasites, the females laying their eggs in the nests of other birds. It breeds in a variety of habitats including farmland, wetland and woodland where its familiar call can be heard. Its diet consists of insects, especially hairy caterpillars.

Bird Population Status - red; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/06/1993	02/06/2008	8

***Tyto alba*****Barn Owl****A !**

A distinctive and much loved bird of the countryside, this scarce breeding resident declined substantially during the last century mainly due to loss of habitat, particularly areas of rough grassland where it hunts for mice, voles and shrews. The position has been improving recently with many nest boxes being erected, although the conversion of barns in Sussex has had a negative impact on potential breeding sites.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; EC CITES Annex A; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/02/1995	31/12/2009	3

***Athene noctua*****Little Owl**

This is the UK's smallest owl and is a fairly common resident in Sussex. It is not a British native but was introduced at various times from the mid-19th century, including to the Knepp Estate in West Sussex. Now well established and widespread in the two counties. It can be found around agricultural land, trees, copses, hedges, parkland and orchards where it can feed on small mammals and birds, beetles and worms. It nests in farm buildings and in nestholes in trees and it is often seen in the day time perched on tree branches.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/08/1990	31/08/2011	7



## *Strix aluco*

## Tawny Owl

This is the UK's most abundant owl and is a fairly common resident in Sussex, particularly in the more wooded areas. Found in deciduous and coniferous woodland, and also farmland, parks and churchyards, it is scarce or absent from more treeless areas near the coast. It is more often heard than seen, recognised by its characteristic hooting. It feeds on a varied diet of small mammals, small birds, frogs, fish, insects and worms.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/02/1993	01/02/2009	11

## *Asio flammeus*

## Short-eared Owl



This medium sized owl with distinctive yellow eyes, is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant recorded mostly from the coastal plain in Sussex. It has bred in Sussex. Short-eared owls prefer open areas, especially coastal marshes, large wetlands and chalk downland where they can hunt for small mammals, especially voles.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/10/1992	27/12/2011	22

## *Caprimulgus europaeus*

## European Nightjar



This brown hawk-like bird is recorded as a breeding species from many commons, heaths and open woods across both East and West Sussex but is a declining species due mainly to habitat loss, afforestation and fragmentation. This nocturnal species feeds on insects and moths and its churring song is an evocative sound of summer.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 1; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/06/2005	-	1

## *Apus apus*

## Common Swift



A well-known common summer visitor and passage migrant, widely distributed in Sussex. This sickle-shaped medium-sized dark aerial bird only stops flying when at the nest, it even sleeps on the wing! Many towns and villages have breeding populations. Very large migration movements are sometimes recorded with many thousands of birds involved. Can be seen in large screaming parties speeding around rooftops. They feed on flying insects and airborne spiders.

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/06/1995	30/06/2011	17

## *Alcedo atthis*

## Common Kingfisher



Fairly common resident and occasional winter visitor which is widespread across Sussex, but often declines following hard winters. A brilliantly coloured blue and orange bird which can be found in lowland freshwater areas such as rivers, ponds and streams, and during the winter on the coast and in estuarine areas. Nests in hole in riverbank or sandpit.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/03/1990	07/08/2011	6

***Picus viridis*****Green Woodpecker**

This is the largest of the three resident British woodpeckers and is fairly common, its presence is usually announced by its laughing "yaffle" call. This striking green woodpecker has a red crown stripe and requires mature trees for nesting and open areas for feeding, such as orchards, parks and farmland where it can feed on insects, especially ants; however most records are from wooded areas. Numbers can fall in hard winters and recovery is slow.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/04/1990	10/12/2011	66

***Dendrocopos major*****Great Spotted Woodpecker**

A striking red, black and white medium-sized bird which is a common resident especially near large trees with suitable holes for nesting, especially in woodland and parkland. Often recorded from suburban gardens where it feeds at peanut feeders and bird tables. It also feeds on insects, seeds and nuts. It tends to be rarely recorded from much of the coastal plain. Its presence is often announced by its loud call or by its distinctive spring 'drumming' display.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/02/1994	10/12/2011	32

***Lullula arborea*****Wood Lark**

Declined considerably in the mid- to late-20th century largely due to loss of heathland habitat and changes in agriculture. This lark is brown on its back and white underneath and has a beautiful song which is often heard on heathlands at night. Its breeding strongholds in our area are in the west of West Sussex and on the Ashdown Forest, but it is gradually moving back to other areas. Feeds on insects and seeds.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/05/1999	-	1

***Alauda arvensis*****Sky Lark**

In Sussex a fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. This lark has a brown back and white front and a small crest. Can be found in open countryside such as lowland farmland where it feeds on seeds and insects, and is recognised by its distinctive song flight which can last for many hours. A species of high conservation concern.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/04/1995	10/12/2011	31

***Riparia riparia*****Sand Martin**

This small hirundine is a fairly common summer visitor and very common passage migrant, often seen in large gregarious flocks. The Sand Martin needs suitable sandy quarries or cliffs in which to excavate its nesting burrows and it therefore has a restricted distribution as a breeding species in Sussex. It is an agile flier and takes invertebrates in flight over water; it is often seen above rivers and water bodies such as gravel pits and reservoirs. On passage they roost in reedbeds.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/03/2011	04/04/2011	2

***Hirundo rustica*****Barn Swallow**

Our familiar swallow with long tail streamers is a common summer visitor and abundant passage migrant. They are agile in flight and spend most of their time on the wing hunting. They often breed in quiet farm buildings with nearby ponds and open pasture especially near cattle where they can feed on plentiful insects. Reedbeds are used as pre-migration roosts in late summer and early autumn.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/04/1995	10/10/2011	25

***Delichon urbicum*****House Martin**

A distinctive hirundine with a forked tail and white rump, it is a common summer visitor and abundant passage migrant. It is more abundant in urban areas than in the countryside because of the availability of suitable nesting sites in the eaves of buildings, but it will feed on around insects that it finds on agricultural land and around water.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/07/1999	30/06/2011	14

***Anthus pratensis*****Meadow Pipit**

This small brown, streaky bird is a locally common resident, very common passage migrant and winter visitor; probably under recorded. It favours open country including farmland, flooded meadows, heathland and grassland where it can feed on spiders and insects such as flies, beetles and moths. Found widely in the southern half of the county and on Ashdown Forest, but rarely seen elsewhere in Sussex. They can often be seen in small flocks in the winter.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/02/2003	20/10/2010	8

***Motacilla flava*****Yellow Wagtail****BAP**

This small elegant yellow bird is a scarce and very localised summer visitor and fairly common autumn passage migrant. It is primarily a bird of coastal levels, mainly in East Sussex, and also areas of short grass. Its diet consists of small insects, including flies and beetles; it is often seen associating with cattle to find insects. It appears to have been in decline since at least the 1980s, most likely due to loss of habitat for nesting and feeding.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/08/1998	03/09/2011	4

***Motacilla cinerea*****Grey Wagtail**

This small grey and yellow bird is a fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. This species has gradually increased its range in the past 150 years and has expanded into the English lowlands from the northern and western uplands. It has suffered recent moderate declines. It can be found on flowing freshwater, nesting on bridge supports and other constructions, and also at sewage farms, farmyards, lakes and canals where they can catch insects to feed on.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/1993	04/09/2011	13

***Motacilla alba*****Pied Wagtail**

A common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. Pied wagtails prefer habitats near water - river banks or lake edges with a stony or gravelly shore as well as moorland, farmland, coasts, estuaries, parks and gardens. Widespread across Sussex. *Motacilla alba yarrelli* is the main subspecies of the British Isles and is generally darker than the subspecies commoner in mainland Europe *Motacilla alba alba*. It feeds on insects and can be found in large roosts in urban areas during the winter.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/1993	10/12/2011	59

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***Motacilla alba subsp. yarrelli***Pied Wagtail

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/05/2004	-	1

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***Troglodytes troglodytes*****Winter Wren**

This tiny red-brown bird is an abundant resident, breeding in Sussex wherever there is available cover, particularly in dense undergrowth. It is found in most habitats ranging from gardens to woodland and orchards to hedgerows. Often seen moving about like a mouse looking for insect and spider prey. It can decline significantly after hard winters, especially in more exposed places. It has a beautiful loud trilling song.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/05/2002	10/12/2011	73

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***Prunella modularis*****Hedge Accentor****BAP**

A very common resident, the Dunnock needs areas with thick vegetation - thickets, brambles, hedges, woodland edges. Readily uses man-made habitats like parks, gardens and churchyards. It is inclined to suffer in hard winters. This grey and brown bird is quite shy and inconspicuous, and creeps about on the ground in the undergrowth, looking for insects, spiders, worms and seeds.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/05/2003	10/12/2011	52

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***Erithacus rubecula*****European Robin**

The quintessential British bird, the Robin "redbreast" is an abundant and well-known resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. It favours woodlands, parks and gardens with plenty of undergrowth where it can find worms and seeds, fruits and insects.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/05/2003	10/12/2011	73

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***Luscinia megarhynchos*****Common Nightingale**

This rufous-coloured bird is slightly larger than a robin and is a fairly common summer visitor and infrequently seen passage migrant. Nightingales feed on insects and like dense thickets and scrub with thick foliage or nesting in; the edges of clearings or rides, or clumps of bushes surrounded by heath or open space, are ideal. This secretive bird is more often heard than seen; they have an unmistakable loud, rich and mellow song often heard at night.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/04/2000	-	1

***Phoenicurus ochruros*****Black Redstart**

Rare resident; fairly common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. A recent colonist of the British Isles and first recorded as breeding on the cliffs near Hastings [1923]. This robin-sized bird can be found in coastal area where it feeds on insects, spiders, berries and seeds.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/03/1995	26/03/2011	3

***Phoenicurus phoenicurus*****Common Redstart**

This robin-sized bird is a scarce summer visitor and fairly common passage migrant. Recorded mainly from its preferred habitat of old parkland with scattered trees where it feeds mainly on insects but also spiders, worms and berries. Males regularly flick their bright red tails. Mostly found in the centre and north of our area.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/08/2011	10/09/2011	2

***Saxicola torquata*****Stonechat**

A robin-sized bird which is a fairly common resident and partial migrant. It shows a marked preference for heathland with scattered clumps of gorse as well as some downland plantations, where you can hear its loud "tacc tacc" call like two stones being tapped together. Widespread in our area. Feeds on Invertebrates, seeds and fruit (e.g. blackberries).

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/11/1990	10/12/2011	10

***Oenanthe oenanthe*****Northern Wheatear**

Very scarce breeding summer visitor and common passage migrant. Once one of the characteristic downland birds, this species declined drastically from 1938 and is now mainly recorded on or near the coast and Downs where it feeds on insects and larvae. Its black mask and white rump are key identification features and the only regular breeding area in Sussex is the Rye Bay area.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/03/1997	02/10/2011	4

***Turdus merula*****Common Blackbird**

An abundant resident and winter visitor, and perhaps a passage migrant. One of the commonest and well-known British birds of woodland, farmland, gardens and parks where they like areas with bushes, shrubs and trees and nearby open ground with short grass where they can feed on insects, worms and berries.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/12/2003	10/12/2011	78

***Turdus pilaris*****Fieldfare**

This large, colourful thrush is a common, occasionally very common, passage migrant and winter visitor usually seen in flocks of anything from a dozen or two to several hundred. They feed on insects, worms and berries and can be seen in open countryside with grass fields, and berry-bearing hedgerows, especially hawthorn. Also frequent visitors to orchards, gardens and parks especially ones with apple trees. They will come into towns and feed in parks and on playing fields too.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/01/1992	10/12/2011	16

***Turdus philomelos*****Song Thrush**

Decreasing resident and partial migrant; common passage migrant and winter visitor. A species which is declining throughout the UK with an estimated reduction of 73% in farmland and 49% in woodland habitats. Still widespread in Sussex. It has a spotted breast and a repetitive song and feeds on worms, snails and fruits.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/12/2002	10/12/2011	42

***Turdus iliacus*****Redwing**

The smallest of the region's thrushes with conspicuous red flanks, it is a very common, occasionally very common, passage migrant and winter visitor. It is often seen in the wider countryside and sometimes visits parks and gardens, especially in cold, snowy weather. They feed in fields and hedgerows on berries and worms. Sometimes seen in flocks with Fieldfares.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/03/1995	10/12/2011	7

***Turdus viscivorus*****Mistle Thrush**

This large thrush is a common resident and partial migrant of open woodland, gardens and parkland. It is widespread across Sussex. It feeds on slugs, worms, berries and insects, and will aggressively defend its favourite food source such as a berry tree.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/12/1994	14/05/2008	12



***Cettia cetti*****Cetti's Warbler**

A small, but loud, skulking bird that is a scarce but increasing resident; passage migrant and winter visitor. First recorded from Sussex in 1962 and slowly increasing. Most records are from coastal locations where it's favoured habitat of thick, damp overgrown vegetation is most common.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/04/2004	27/12/2011	17

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***Acrocephalus schoenobaenus***Sedge Warbler

A small plump warbler with a striking cream eyestripe, it is a fairly common summer visitor and abundant passage migrant, mainly recorded in the southern half of Sussex. It is a bird of tangled undergrowth, mainly near water, including the drier edges of reedbeds with shrubs. It has a loud rambling song and it feeds on insects, and berries in the autumn.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/05/1992	29/04/2011	31

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***Acrocephalus scirpaceus*** Eurasian Reed Warbler

This plain brown warbler is a common summer visitor and very common passage migrant. It frequents reedbeds in lowland areas and occasionally tall vegetation in drier places. On passage it can turn up almost anywhere, including orchards, gardens and in crops, often some way from water. It feeds on insects, and on berries in the autumn. Its song is a loud rhythmic chattering.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/05/1992	30/06/2011	33

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***Sylvia atricapilla*****Blackcap**

A very common summer visitor and passage migrant, with small numbers wintering. Males have a black cap and females and juveniles a red brown cap on otherwise grey plumage. Although primarily a summer visitor birds from Germany and north-east Europe are increasingly spending the winter in the UK. It favours woodland with tall trees and undergrowth as well as parks and mature gardens, where it can feed on insects and berries.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/07/1998	30/06/2011	35

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***Sylvia borin*****Garden Warbler**

A common summer visitor and passage migrant it has very dull brown non-descript plumage as it's Latin name suggests. Despite its name it is not normally a garden bird, preferring deciduous and mixed woodland and woodland edges, with glades, rides and other open areas where it can feed on insects and berries. Widespread in wooded areas and less frequent on the Downs and coastal plain.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/04/2008	-	1

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***Sylvia curruca*****Lesser Whitethroat**

A fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant. It is a small skulking warbler that favours bushy places and scrub rather than woodland or open farmland. Particularly favours hawthorn and blackthorn bushes and hedges where it can feed on insects, and berries in the autumn. Widespread in suitable places across Sussex.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1994	25/08/2011	10

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***Sylvia communis*****Common Whitethroat**

A medium-sized warbler which is a very common summer visitor and passage migrant. Favours open areas including hedges, scrub, coastal clifftops and young deciduous woods and woodland edges. Widespread across Sussex, avoiding urban areas. It feeds on insects, and berries and fruit in the autumn.

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/06/1992	30/06/2011	20

***Phylloscopus sibilatrix*****Wood Warbler**

A very scarce summer resident and passage migrant. This large white and yellow leaf warbler is associated with damp oak woodland where it feeds mainly on insects and spiders. Its best locations are in the north of our area, although it has never been common in Sussex and seems to be declining.

Bird Population Status - red; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/04/1997	-	1

***Phylloscopus collybita*****Common Chiffchaff**

A very common summer visitor and passage migrant, with small numbers wintering, this is a well-known bird which is named after its call. This small olive-brown warbler favours deciduous and mixed woodland, stands of trees, parks and mature gardens where there is thick undergrowth. It feeds on insects and is widespread across Sussex.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/03/1996	10/12/2011	64

***Phylloscopus trochilus*****Willow Warbler**

This small grey-green and yellow warbler is a fairly common summer visitor and passage migrant. It favours deciduous woodland and scrub where it can feed on a wide variety of small insects and spiders, and fruit and berries in the autumn. Their population, especially in southern Britain, has undergone a moderate decline over the past 25 years.

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/04/2005	04/09/2011	6

***Regulus regulus*****Goldcrest**

The Goldcrest is the UK's smallest songbird and is a very common breeding resident, common passage migrant and winter visitor. It is predominantly a bird of coniferous forests and may also take up residence in deciduous woodland, suburban parks and large gardens where there are conifers nearby. They feed on insects and can often be found in tit flocks. Inclined to suffer in hard winters.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/02/1994	10/12/2011	13

***Regulus ignicapilla*****Firecrest**

A scarce breeder, passage migrant and winter visitor. A bird that shows a preference for the edges of mature spruce plantations where it feeds on insects and spiders. This tiny beautiful bird is recorded from only a few scattered locations in our area.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/03/2011	-	1

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***Muscicapa striata*****Spotted Flycatcher**

A scarce summer visitor and fairly common passage migrant which prefers open woodland with ample clearings and prominent perches, but can adapt well to gardens and parks which provide similar feeding opportunities. It feeds on insects, which it catches by flying from a perch. This species has suffered recent dramatic population declines.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/09/1996	25/08/2011	6

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***Aegithalos caudatus*****Long-tailed Tit**

This charming small bird is a very common resident found in woodland, farmland hedgerows, scrubland, parks and gardens. In winter they form flocks with other tit species. They are widespread across Sussex. It is easily recognised as it has a very long tail, and distinctive pink, white and black colouration. It feeds on insects and sometimes seed during the autumn and winter.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/02/1995	06/12/2011	33

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***Cyanistes caeruleus*****Blue Tit**

This colourful small bird is an abundant resident found mainly in deciduous woodland. It has adapted to gardens with mature trees or nestboxes and is also found in parkland, hedgerows and conifers. Recorded almost everywhere in Sussex. It feeds on insects, caterpillars, seeds and nuts, and is a regular visitors to garden birdfeeders.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/04/2005	10/12/2011	63

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***Parus major*****Great Tit**

This is the UK's largest tit, and is an abundant resident. It is a woodland bird which has readily adapted to man-made habitats and is a familiar garden visitor. It feeds on insects, seeds and nuts and will readily visit garden birdfeeders and use nestboxes. It can also be found along hedgerows and in parks and coniferous woodland. Recorded almost everywhere in Sussex.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/04/2005	10/12/2011	47

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***Periparus ater*****Coal Tit**

A small bird that is a very common resident that favours woodland, especially conifer woods, parks and gardens. It feeds on insects, seeds and nuts and is a regular visitor to peanut feeders in gardens. It is widespread in Sussex. In winter it joins with other tits to form feeding flocks.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/01/2007	10/12/2011	11

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***Poecile montanus*****Willow Tit****BAP**

A scarce resident that favours damp woodland close to rivers, streams and gravel pits. It also likes undergrowth in broadleaved woodland and is sometimes found well away from water in marginal habitat not so suitable for other Tit species. This species has suffered recent population declines. It has a large sooty-black cap extending to the back of the neck and a small untidy black bib; it feeds on insects, seeds and berries.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/07/1997	18/08/1997	2

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***Poecile palustris*****Marsh Tit****BAP**

A smart looking bird with a black bib and glossy black cap. It is a fairly common resident preferring woodland areas, normally away from the coast. Also found in orchards, mature gardens and parkland. It feeds on insects and seeds. It has seen recent population declines.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/04/1997	18/02/2008	9

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***Sitta europaea*****Wood Nuthatch**

A small plump colourful bird which is a common resident of mature deciduous woods, especially large oakwoods, wooded parks and gardens. It is widespread across Sussex except on the coastal plain. It feeds on a varied diet of insects, hazel nuts, acorns, beechmast and other nuts and seed.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/07/1995	18/02/2011	22

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***Certhia familiaris*****Eurasian Treecreeper**

A small brown and white bird which is a common resident frequenting coniferous and deciduous woods, small copses, parks and gardens with mature trees. It can also be found in thick hedges in winter. It is widespread in woodland areas across Sussex. It moves like a mouse moving up tree trunks looking for insects and spiders.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/09/2011	10/09/2011	2

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***Garrulus glandarius*****Eurasian Jay**

The most colourful of the regions crow family, the Jay is a very common resident of broad-leaved and coniferous woodland. It has also moved into parks, cemeteries and gardens where there are mature trees. They are secretive birds that usually only make their presence known with a screaming call. Widespread across Sussex but absent or less frequent in the coastal plain. They feed on acorns, nuts, seeds and insects; burying some acorns for retrieval later on in the winter.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/03/2005	10/12/2011	24

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***Pica pica*****Black-billed Magpie**

This well-known black and white bird is a very common resident of woodland, farmland, parks and gardens - though they prefer grassland with thick hedges or scattered trees. Frequent in towns and widespread across Sussex. Often seen in small flocks; they are omnivorous scavengers.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/12/1997	10/12/2011	52

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***Corvus monedula*****Eurasian Jackdaw**

This small black and grey crow is a very common resident of woodland, parks and gardens with areas of grassland, often seen in pairs or small flocks. In towns it will nest in roofs and chimneys which simulate its more natural tree hole sites. In winter it spends time in stubble and ploughed fields and pasture, often in the company of Rooks. It feeds on insects, seeds and scraps.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/01/2008	10/12/2011	12

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***Corvus frugilegus*****Rook**

This large black crow with a prominent white beak is a very common resident of lowland farmland of open fields, especially grassland with tall trees close by where they build their nests. Nearly always found in gregarious flocks, and regularly with Jackdaws. Widespread in Sussex though less so in the north east Weald. The Rook feeds on worms, grain and insects.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/04/1996	10/12/2011	61

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***Corvus corone*****Carrion Crow**

This all black crow is a very common resident found almost everywhere, from the centre of cities to heathland and from woodlands to the seashore, using trees, cliffs and buildings as nest sites. It feeds on carrion, insects, worms, seeds, fruit and any scraps. Recorded almost everywhere in Sussex.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/03/2006	10/12/2011	62

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***Sturnus vulgaris*****Common Starling****BAP**

This beautiful glossy black bird is a common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. It favours open woodland and woodland edges, hedgerows, parks and gardens and winters in arable fields, pasture, gardens, parks and on the seashore. It feeds on insects and fruit. Large noisy feeding flocks can collect into even larger roosting flocks. Still one of the commonest of garden birds, its decline elsewhere makes it a Red List species of conservation concern.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/01/1997	10/12/2011	42

***Passer domesticus*****House Sparrow****BAP****N**

This well-known noisy and gregarious bird is a very common, but possibly declining resident, recorded almost everywhere in Sussex. Found both in urban areas and the countryside, it normally feeds and breeds near people. It feeds on seeds and scraps. Although vanishing from the centre of many cities, it is not uncommon in most towns and villages, though it is declining. This has earned it a place on the Red List of species of conservation concern.

Bird Population Status - red; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/04/2005	10/12/2011	13

***Fringilla coelebs*****Chaffinch**

This colourful finch is an abundant resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. It is Britain's second commonest breeding bird favouring places with trees and bushes, including coniferous and deciduous woodland, farmland hedgerows, parks and rural and suburban gardens where it can feed on seeds and insects. It is recorded almost everywhere in Sussex.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/05/2002	10/12/2011	59

***Carduelis chloris*****European Greenfinch**

This finch has distinctive green-yellow wing patches and is very common resident, scarce passage migrant and winter visitor. It can be found anywhere in Sussex with tall, fairly dense trees and plenty of seeds and insects. In winter it tends to feed in fields, gardens and along the seashore, often joining with flocks of other finches and buntings.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/05/2002	10/12/2011	40

***Carduelis carduelis*****European Goldfinch**

A colourful finch which is a common summer visitor, passage migrant and fairly common winter visitor. It likes trees and bushes with areas of tall weeds nearby and often breeds in parks, gardens, nurseries, orchards and churchyards as well as in the wider countryside. Its diet consists of insects and seeds, particularly thistle and teasel, and it is often seen in social flocks.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/10/1992	10/12/2011	35

## *Carduelis spinus*

## Eurasian Siskin

A yellow-green and black bird that is a common winter visitor, passage migrant and a very scarce breeder mainly in mature conifer woods close to heathlands. There are many coastal records and it is often seen feeding on alder seeds along rivers. There is an increasing tendency to visit peanut feeders in gardens.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/10/1994	03/10/2011	4

## *Carduelis cannabina*

## Common Linnet

**BAP**



A small finch that declined rapidly, particularly in the 1970s and 1980s. Populations have subsequently been stable, but not increasing thought partly to do with the destruction of hedges which it requires for nesting sites. Widely recorded across East and West Sussex, often near the coast or on farmland where it feeds on seeds and insects.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/03/1994	10/12/2011	28

## *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*

## Common Bullfinch

**BAP**



A fairly common and widespread resident species found in woodland, in orchards and on farmland, where it is closely associated with dense shrubs, scrub and untrimmed hedges. It is a stout finch which feeds on seeds, buds and insects (for its young). It has declined substantially in recent years mainly due to habitat changes.

Bird Population Status - amber; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/11/1994	10/12/2011	34

## *Coccothraustes coccothraust* Hawfinch

**BAP**

**N**



This is our largest finch, with a massive powerful bill for eating seeds, buds and shoots. A scarce breeding resident and very scarce passage migrant. An elusive finch of mixed deciduous woodland recorded rather more frequently in East Sussex. This species is probably under-recorded in the county owing to its secretive nature.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/05/1992	-	1

## *Emberiza citrinella*

## Yellowhammer

**BAP**

**N**



A strikingly yellow bunting that is a fairly common resident that favours open country such as farmland with hedgerows and bushes, heaths, commons and areas of scrubland. It feeds on insects and seed. It is widespread in Sussex but has suffered recent declines. Well known for their "a little bit of bread and no cheeeese" song.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (High Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Low Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand); Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/11/1990	10/12/2011	45



***Emberiza schoeniclus*****Reed Bunting****BAP N A**

A black, white and brown bunting that is a fairly common resident, passage migrant and winter visitor typically found in wet vegetation but it has recently spread into farmland and, in winter, into gardens. It feeds on seeds and insects. It has suffered a serious population decline in recent years.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/11/1990	10/12/2011	38

***Emberiza calandra*****Corn Bunting****BAP R**

A non-descript brown bunting that is a fairly common but decreasing resident with most records from the Downs and the east of East Sussex. One of the few UK bird species largely dependent on cropped land and it seems particularly to like barley. It feeds on seeds and insects. It can also be found on heathland and open countryside. It has had a dramatic population decline in the UK.

Bird Population Status - red; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/11/1990	21/06/2011	12

***Corvus corone agg.*****Carrion Crow**

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/10/2003	06/05/2004	2

# BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY

**The BAP Species Inventory does not include bat, bird or otter records.  
Bat and bird records are included in separate inventories, while otter records are not included in SxBRC reports.**

## The background

In 1992 the UK and 159 other governments signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The CBD called for signatories to develop national strategies and action plans to conserve biodiversity, and the UK responded with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). This was first published in 1994 and included specific plans for species and habitats afforded priority conservation action. These plans set out the threats faced by species and habitats as well as the actions being taken or to be taken to help tackle the threats. The UK BAP list was updated in 2007 and has since been superseded by the 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework', as a result of a change in strategic thinking.

Further information on the UK BAP and details of the species and habitat action plans can be found on the [JNCC website](#).

## At the local level

An important aspect to the success of the UK BAP is the translation of the national strategy into effective action at the local level. The Sussex Biodiversity Partnership co-ordinates action for Priority Species and Habitats. Further details can be found on their website: [www.biodiversitysussex.org.uk](http://www.biodiversitysussex.org.uk)

## BAP species within this report

- **BAP records are labelled so that only one record per species per grid reference is included in a SxBRC report. This will usually be the most up to date record.**
- **Species which appear in the 'England Biodiversity List' to meet the requirements of Section 41 of the NERC Act (2006) \* are labelled with the symbol **N**.**

## \* Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act

The NERC Act (2006) was established with the intention to help ensure that biodiversity becomes an integral consideration in the development of policies, and that decisions of public bodies work with nature and not against it.

The England Biodiversity List has been drawn up to meet the requirements of Section 41 of the Act. The S41 list consists of **943 species** and **56 habitats** of principal importance in England and will be used to guide decision-makers such as public bodies, including local and regional authorities, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the NERC Act.

Further details of the NERC Act can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

## UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

Please note that bat, bird and otter records are not included in this report

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

### *Pyrenula nitida*

N

A lichen that occurs on the smooth, shaded bark of old deciduous trees, especially hornbeam and beech. Found in the British Isles only in southern and south eastern England. Recorded in our area only from an unspecified West Sussex location before 1900.

#### lichen

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9507	Ted Wallace;Francis Rose	14/12/1968	Slindon Park Woods

### *Opegrapha prosodea*

N

A lichen which occurs on dry bark of old oak and yew trees in southern England and the Channel Islands. It has been recorded from several parklands and churchyards in West Sussex.

#### lichen

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU923055	Howard Matcham;Francis Rose	30/01/1992	Aldingbourne Churchyard

### *Muscari neglectum*

### Grape-hyacinth

N

A grape hyacinth possibly native in East Anglia, but introduced elsewhere. Easily confused with *Scilla armenaica*, more commonly found in gardens. Two East Sussex, one West Sussex record.

#### flowering plant

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU935084	Alan Knapp;K.A. Knapp	27/04/2006	S of Eartham, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Torilis arvensis*****Spreading Hedge-parsley****N**

A long-established and declining weed almost exclusively found on arable land in autumn-sown cereals. There are recent records from only four localities in West Sussex and a single record from East Sussex.

**flowering plant**

IUCN (2001) - Endangered; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU95150712	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	13/09/2009	Fontwell

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***Lucanus cervus*****Stag Beetle****N**

A beetle of broadleaved woodland, parks, other pasture woodland and gardens. The larvae live in the decaying wood of deciduous trees, often in roots and stumps. Widely recorded from West Sussex but rare in East Sussex and apparently absent from much of the vice-county.

**insect - beetle (Coleoptera)**

Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU955084	Anon @ National Trust	1997	Court Hill Wood, Slindon
SU958085	S Prowse	1998	Estate yard and 8 other locations on the Estate, Slindon Estate (National Trust property)

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***Limenitis camilla*****White Admiral****N**

A fairly widespread woodland butterfly that has increased a little in numbers and range in Sussex in recent decades. The larvae are found on honeysuckle.

**insect - butterfly**

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9303	G. Oliver	1998	Shripney
SU9508	Jim Steedman;Judith Steedman	24/07/1999	Slindon Wood (north)

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***Boloria euphrosyne*****Pearl-bordered Fritillary****N**

A rapidly declining, violet-feeding woodland butterfly only recorded from 20 1km squares, across Sussex, since 2000. Once widespread and abundant in both counties.

**insect - butterfly**

IUCN (2001) - Endangered; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU950072	Mike Snelling	07/05/2006	Rewell Wood, Rewell Wood Complex, Arundel

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***Lasioommata megera*****Wall****N**

A grassland butterfly that has undergone a severe decline and now is normally only found near the coast and on the eastern part of the South Downs.

**insect - butterfly**

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU930032	P.R. Down	25/08/1998	Woodgate & Shripney Old Canal

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***Watsonalla binaria*****Oak Hook-tip****N**

A widespread moth of woods and parks, though said to be rapidly declining. Relatively common in Sussex, but numbers are inclined to fluctuate.

**insect - moth**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952073	John Knight	26/08/2006	Slindon Wood, Slindon Woods

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***Timandra comae*****Blood-Vein****N**

A widespread and moderately common moth in southern Britain with records from across Sussex. It is regarded as being in rapid decline.

**insect - moth**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952073	John Knight	26/08/2006	Slindon Wood, Slindon Woods

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***Ennomos fuscantaria*****Dusky Thorn****N**

A moth of woods and parks flying from late July to October. Larvae live on ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Scattered across Sussex.

**insect - moth**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952073	John Knight	26/08/2006	Slindon Wood, Slindon Woods
SU959077	John Knight	30/08/2008	Butchers Copse, Slindon

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***Diarsia rubi*****Small Square-spot****N**

A brown noctuid moth which flies in early and again in late summer. Larvae eat a wide variety of low-growing plants. Widespread and often abundant in Sussex.

**insect - moth**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952073	John Knight	25/08/2007	Dukes Road Car Park, Dukes Road, Slindon., Slindon CP

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***Amphipoea oculea*****Ear Moth****N**

A widespread moth in the British Isles that prefers marshy and damp places. It is in marked decline. Widely recorded in Sussex.

**insect - moth**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU959077	John Knight	30/08/2008	Butchers Copse, Slindon

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***Hoplodrina blanda*****Rustic****N**

A noctuid moth of gardens, grasslands and heath with larvae that feed on a variety of low-growing plants. Very widely recorded in Sussex, but in marked decline in the UK generally.

**insect - moth**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952075	John Knight	20/08/2005	Slindon Bottom Wood, Slindon

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***Triturus cristatus*****Great Crested Newt****N**

The largest British newt. It is black or dark brown and the males have a crest along the back and an orange underside spotted with black. Frequently confused with male smooth newts, which also have a crest. The great crested newt prefers larger, open ponds that are free of fish and waterfowl and has declined substantially in Britain and across Europe, mainly due to habitat loss. The species is fully legally protected and Britain has special responsibility for its conservation as some of the best European populations occur here. Scattered across East and Central Sussex but scarce in the west.

**amphibian**

Bern Convention Appendix 2; European Protected Species; Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species; Habitats Directive Annex 4; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.4b; 9.5a; 9.5b; Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9304	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	01/01/1992	The Willows, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Natrix natrix*****Grass Snake****N**

A widespread, but legally protected, snake with a normally olive body flecked with black and a distinctive yellow collar. Frequent in Sussex near places where its food, largely frogs, is readily available. Like most reptiles and amphibians, grass snakes have declined considerably and need protection wherever they occur.

**reptile**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.1 killing/injuring; 9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9304	C Doring	23/08/2001	Elder Cottage, Hook Lane, Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)
SU940050	Jason Lavender	28/08/2001	13 St Richards Road, Chichester, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Vipera berus*****Adder****N**

Britain's only venomous snake, though incidences of snakebite involving man or domestic animals are relatively uncommon. Adders have a distinctive zig zag pattern of black or brown and white. They occur in open areas on downs, heaths and in heathy woods. Grass snakes and slow-worms are often misidentified as adders. Though widespread in Britain and found in suitable areas across Sussex, the adder, like all our native reptiles has declined substantially through habitat loss and other factors. The adder is a protected species and it is illegal intentionally to kill or injure them.

**reptile**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections [9.1 killing/injuring; 9.5a; 9.5b]

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU937047	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	17/07/1999	35a Lamorna Gardens, Westergate, Chichester, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Erinaceus europaeus*****West European Hedgehog****N**

The hedgehog is one of our most familiar and endearing small mammals and it is still widespread in Sussex and Britain. However, hedgehog numbers have been adversely affected by changes in agriculture with less permanent pasture and fewer hedgerows. Climate change may also affect the availability of earthworms, one of their main foods, during hot, dry summers. There is some survey evidence that hedgehogs are most common where badgers are rarer and badgers do, of course, prey on them.

**terrestrial mammal**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU920071	Neil Mitchell	02/08/1997	A27 Crockerhill by Eartham turn, West Sussex (VC13)
SU922068	Neil Mitchell	11/04/2002	B2233 Norton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU922069	Neil Mitchell	17/11/2000	B2233 Norton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU925051	John Knight	04/08/2002	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU926062	Neil Mitchell	01/08/2000	B2233 Norton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU926063	Neil Mitchell	01/06/2000	B2233 Norton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU928057	John Knight	04/08/2002	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU928058	John Knight	February 2003	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU940013	Matthew Sennitt	03/08/2001	Shripney Road, West Sussex (VC13)
SU943056	Neil Mitchell	24/07/2000	A29 Eastergate, West Sussex (VC13)
SU945056	Neil Mitchell	28/09/1997	A29 Fontwell Avenue, West Sussex (VC13)
SU946056	Neil Mitchell	11/08/1997	B2233 Barnham Road, West Sussex (VC13)
SU946058	Neil Mitchell	28/07/1998	B2233 Barnham Road, Barnham, West Sussex (VC13)
SU947064	Neil Mitchell	23/07/2000	A29 Fontwell, West Sussex (VC13)
SU948063	Neil Mitchell	01/09/1998	A29 Fontwell, West Sussex (VC13)



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***Arvicola terrestris*****European Water Vole**

The fastest declining native British mammal, the water vole was 'Ratty' in Wind in the Willows. Water voles prefer slow flowing streams, rivers and dykes with steep earth banks and luxuriant emergent vegetation. They have been in decline for over a century mainly due to loss of habitat while the presence of American mink has greatly hastened this decline. In many areas of mainland Britain water voles are already extinct but there are still some strong populations in Sussex. A legally protected species, listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory and the subject of a Sussex Species Action Programme.

**terrestrial mammal**

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9206	Anon	1997	N of Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)
SU924050	Anon	1989 - 1990	Aldingbourne Lake, West Sussex (VC13)
SU9259803219	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU942034	Anon	1996	Lidsey Rife, West Sussex (VC13)
SU949017	Anon	1997	Ryebank Rife, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Lepus europaeus*****Brown Hare****N**

Widely distributed throughout England and Wales and probably an ancient introduction. Hares occur on a wide range of mainly open farmland and nationally the species is thought to be undergoing a steady decline. Much less common in Sussex than it used to be, but widely recorded.

**terrestrial mammal**

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU946032	John Knight	1999	Between Barnahm - Shripney, West Sussex (VC13)
SU953024	Laurie Jackson	12/05/2010	Flansham, West Sussex (VC13)

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0 Confidential records exist for this enquiry area. Please contact the record centre if you require further information.

# SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY

**The Rare Species Inventory does not include bat, bird or otter records.**  
**Bat and bird records are included in separate inventories, while otter records are not included in SxBRC reports.**

The Sussex Rare Species Inventory (RSI) contains over 3,400 species. These species are selected according to strict criteria of rarity associated with their occurrence in Sussex.

**The criteria for selection of species are listed below:**

- **All species in the British Red Data Books including all Notable fauna and Nationally Scarce flora and British endemic taxa which have ever occurred in Sussex whether extinct or not.**
- **Species included in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP species).**
- **Internationally rare taxa cited in the Bern Convention, IUCN Red Data lists, or EU Habitats Directive which are not covered by any of the above.**
- **County rarities.**

The RSI has been designed to be comprehensive for species but representative for records. This is managed in several ways:

- RSI records are labelled so that only one record per species per grid reference gets flagged up. This will usually be the most up to date record.
- SxBRC does not hold marine information other than coastal species and cetaceans.
- The following species are relatively common in Sussex but are in the RSI because they are Notable or Nationally Scarce. Only *one* record of these species is labelled per 2km tetrad:

Round-headed Rampion	<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>
Frogbit	<i>Hydrocharis morus-ranae</i>
Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>
Long-winged Conehead	<i>Conocephalus discolor</i> (syn. <i>C. fuscus</i> )
Door snail	<i>Macrogastra rolphii</i>
Variable Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>
Downy Emerald	<i>Cordulea aenea</i>

For records of rare vascular plants, bryophytes and lichens the Record Centre recommends the Sussex Rare Plant Register, compiled by the Sussex Botanical Recording Society. This gives up to date (2001) information on the distribution and status of over 400 Sussex Rare Plants, putting data from RSI reports into a Sussex-wide context. Please look on the publication page of our website for more information:  
[www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/publications](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/publications)

## IUCN Categories of Rarity

The following is a summary of the IUCN categories of rarity. For further information visit the [IUCN website](http://www.iucn.org).

### Extinct (EX)

A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

### Extinct in the Wild (EW)

A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range.

**Critically Endangered (CR)**

A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Endangered (EN)**

A taxon is Endangered when it is considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Vulnerable (VU)**

A taxon is Vulnerable when it is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

**Near Threatened (NT)**

A taxon is Near Threatened when it is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

**Least Concern (LC)**

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened.

**Data Deficient (DD)**

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status.

**Not Evaluated (NE)**

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

**Regionally Scarce (NR)**

Occurs in 5 or fewer 10km squares in a particular region of Britain. Locally determined.

## SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

Please note that bat, bird and otter records are not included in this report

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

### *Pyrenula nitida*

A lichen that occurs on the smooth, shaded bark of old deciduous trees, especially hornbeam and beech. Found in the British Isles only in southern and south eastern England. Recorded in our area only from an unspecified West Sussex location before 1900.

#### lichen

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9507	Ted Wallace;Francis Rose	14/12/1968	Slindon Park Woods

### *Xanthoparmelia conspersa*

A lichen of sunny rocks, walls and, occasionally, tiles and hard wood. A mainly western and northern species in the British Isles but recorded from Fletching churchyard and Staplefield in East Sussex, Aldingbourne, Shillinglee and Wiggonholt in West Sussex. 1950-1993.

#### lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU901	SAMLL	1990	West Sussex (VC13)
SU923055	Howard Matcham;Francis Rose	30/01/1992	Aldingbourne Churchyard

### *Pertusaria pustulata*

A lichen of rough bark, especially in ancient woodlands. Confined to southern England in the British Isles and recorded in our area from Ebernoe Common and Slindon Bottom, both in West Sussex. 1968-1987.

#### lichen

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9507	Ted Wallace;Francis Rose	14/12/1968	Slindon Park Woods
SU952079	Francis Rose	1968 - 1987	Slindon Bottom, Slindon

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## *Opegrapha ochrocheila*

A lichen of sheltered, nutrient-rich bark especially oak in woodland areas, sometimes on rock. Throughout Britain and recorded in our area from Slindon Park, Ebernoe Common and St Leonards Forest in West Sussex and Eridge Park in East Sussex.

### lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9508	SAMLL	1950 - 2002	Slindon Park

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## *Usnea flammea*

A tree-bears lichen of mossy trees, de-barked wood, rocks, soil and heather stems, especially in exposed coastal places. Mainly western and northern in the British Isles, but recorded in Sussex from Slindon Park Bottom, East Preston churchyard and East Dean Park Wood, all in West Sussex. 1988-1992.

### lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9508	SAMLL	1988	West Sussex (VC13)

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## *Grimmia decipiens*

### Great Grimmia

Because of its conspicuous hoary tufts growing on walls and roofs, this moss has suffered from over-collecting and is rare and decreasing though widespread in the British Isles. There is one record from East Sussex in 10k grid square TQ53 and one from Aldingbourne in West Sussex.

### moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU923054	SAMLL	1989	West Sussex (VC13)
SU923055	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	Aldingbourne

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## *Orthotrichum cupulatum*

### Hooded Bristle-moss

A moss of flat limestone rocks and man-made habitats such as walls, bridges and roof tops. Occasional to frequent throughout much of the British Isles but only recorded recently in our area from Aldingbourne in West Sussex though once more widespread.

### moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU923054	SAMLL	1986	West Sussex (VC13)

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## *Arum italicum subsp. neglectum*

### flowering plant

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90I	SPASU	1868 - 1978	West Sussex (VC13)
SU935055	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	16/01/2005	Westergate

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***Petroselinum segetum*****Corn Parsley****flowering plant**

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90P	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	15/08/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

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***Torilis arvensis*****Spreading Hedge-parsley**

A long-established and declining weed almost exclusively found on arable land in autumn-sown cereals. There are recent records from only four localities in West Sussex and a single record from East Sussex.

**flowering plant**

IUCN (2001) - Endangered; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU95150712	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	13/09/2009	Fontwell

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***Filago minima*****Small Cudweed**

An annual of a wide range of dry, open habitats. Although still widely scattered in many of the sandy areas of West Sussex, this plant has much decreased in East Sussex with only one recent record from a roadside at the edge of Ashdown Forest.

**flowering plant**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU95030816	M. Shaw	08/08/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

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***Buxus sempervirens*****Box**

Mostly planted, but possibly native on some sites in the West Sussex South Downs.

**flowering plant**

IUCN (2001) - Data Deficient; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90H	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	12/03/2006	West Sussex (VC13)
SU923055	Dawn Nelson	26/02/2010	Aldingbourne Churchyard
SU940070	Victoria Hume	29/08/2008	Westergate Wood
SU94100700	M M Shaw	22/04/2006	West Sussex (VC13)

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***Erodium moschatum*****Musk Stork's-bill**

An introduced plant of grassy places, usually near the sea, at one time considered to be very rare. It has been found in recent years in several urban locations in West Sussex. Long extinct in East Sussex.

**flowering plant**

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9385904781	M M Shaw	14/06/2009	Aldingbourne/Westergate

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***Galium parisiense*****Wall Bedstraw**

An annual of old walls and bare ground on calcareous or neutral soils. The recent occurrence of this plant in chalk grassland at Bignor, West Sussex is probably an accidental introduction. Presumed extinct in East Sussex.

**flowering plant**

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9515207096	R. Hutchinson	01/05/2009 - 30/06/2009	West Sussex (VC13)

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***Omocestus rufipes*****Woodland Grasshopper****insect - orthopteran**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9507	John Paul	19/09/1995	Slindon CP

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***Lucanus cervus*****Stag Beetle**

A beetle of broadleaved woodland, parks, other pasture woodland and gardens. The larvae live in the decaying wood of deciduous trees, often in roots and stumps. Widely recorded from West Sussex but rare in East Sussex and apparently absent from much of the vice-county.

**insect - beetle (Coleoptera)**

Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU955084	Anon @ National Trust	1997	Court Hill Wood, Slindon
SU958085	S Prowse	1998	Slindon Estate (National Trust property)

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***Pyrochroa coccinea*****Black-headed Cardinal Beetle****insect - beetle (Coleoptera)**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952079	Anon @ National Trust	July 1997	Slindon Bottom Wood, Slindon

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***Chrysolina violacea*****insect - beetle (Coleoptera)**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU942087	Dave Bangs	16/06/1999	Road, between Slindon and Eartham



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***Apatura iris*****Purple Emperor**

Much rarer today than in the past, this swallow-feeding woodland butterfly has shown some signs of recovery in recent years. Currently widespread nationally, but rare in West Sussex.

**insect - butterfly**

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9305	Jan Cate	28/07/2003	Westergate nr Fontwell
SU938045	Jan Cate	28/07/2003	35 Elmcroft Place, Westergate, Chichester

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***Boloria euphrosyne*****Pearl-bordered Fritillary**

A rapidly declining, violet-feeding woodland butterfly only recorded from 20 1km squares, across Sussex, since 2000. Once widespread and abundant in both counties.

**insect - butterfly**

IUCN (2001) - Endangered; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU950072	Mike Snelling	07/05/2006	Rewell Wood Complex, Arundel

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***Ennomos autumnaria*****Large Thorn**

This nationally scarce (b) species occurs in woods and scrub in south east England. In Sussex it occurs on the wooded downs between Newhaven and Arundel, at Pagham, Chichester, Bognor and the area around Rye and Beckley Woods. Caterpillars feed on various trees.

**insect - moth**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952073	John Knight	26/08/2006	Slindon Woods

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***Ptilodon cucullina*****Maple Prominent**

A nationally local species of woods, mostly on the chalk. It is found mostly in southern and eastern England, but is expanding its range. In Sussex it is found in woods on the Downs west of Arundel and in woods between Battle and Rye in the east of East Sussex. Caterpillars feed on Field Maple.

**insect - moth**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU952073	John Knight	25/08/2007	Slindon CP
SU952075	John Knight	20/08/2005	Slindon Bottom Wood, Slindon

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***Crossocerus (Cuphopterus) binotatus*****insect - hymenopteran**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU959077	Anon @ National Trust	July 1997	Slindon Estate (National Trust property)

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## *Arvicola terrestris*

## European Water Vole

The fastest declining native British mammal, the water vole was 'Ratty' in Wind in the Willows. Water voles prefer slow flowing streams, rivers and dykes with steep earth banks and luxuriant emergent vegetation. They have been in decline for over a century mainly due to loss of habitat while the presence of American mink has greatly hastened this decline. In many areas of mainland Britain water voles are already extinct but there are still some strong populations in Sussex. A legally protected species, listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory and the subject of a Sussex Species Action Programme.

### terrestrial mammal

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Protected Species Register Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9206	Anon	1997	West Sussex (VC13)
SU924050	Anon	1989 - 1990	West Sussex (VC13)
SU9259803219	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU942034	Anon	1996	West Sussex (VC13)
SU949017	Anon	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

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0 Confidential records exist for this enquiry area. Please contact the record centre if you require further information.

# SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

The Sussex Invasive Alien Species Report is produced in order to help minimise the threat posed by invasive alien species in Sussex. Records are labelled so that only one record per species per grid reference is included - this will usually be the most up to date record.

Most alien species pose no threat to native species, and indeed many naturalised non-natives represent important additions to our flora and fauna. An older record of an alien invasive species may denote that there was once a problem at this site, but it has subsequently been dealt with. However, the problem may still persist but no up to date information is available.

## **What is an Invasive Alien Species?**

The term alien is synonymous with the term non-native. An invasive alien is defined as an alien species whose introduction and/or spread threatens biological diversity. Invasive alien species are referred to by several names, which are often used interchangeably: non-natives, introduced, non-indigenous, exotic, foreign, noxious, aggressive, pest or harmful species.

## **What's the problem?**

With no natural predators and a benign climate, invasive alien species can out-compete our native plant and animal species. For example, some invasive alien plants species can change light levels, decrease dissolved oxygen in water, change soil chemistry and its structure, and increase surface run-off and soil erosion. On a more subtle level, invasive alien species can affect ecosystem processes such as nutrient cycling, pollination and regeneration of soils. Invasive fauna can compete with native species, displace them, consume them, act as parasites or transmit diseases, reduce growth and survival rates, cause the decline or extinction of local populations or even entire species.

## **What control is in place?**

Section 14 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) is the principal legislation dealing with the release of non-native species. This has been amended by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006) in England and Wales. Section 14 of the Act makes it illegal to allow any animal which is not ordinarily resident in Great Britain, or is listed on Schedule 9 of the Act, to escape into the wild, or to release it into the wild. It is also illegal to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant listed on Schedule 9 of the Act.

## **What to do if there is an invasive alien species on your site**

If you have any of the species listed in this report on your site, firstly investigate the recommended control for the particular species. You can search by species name on the [GB non-native species secretariat website](#) for further advice.

**If there are invasive alien species at your site that are not in this report please contact us on [sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk](mailto:sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk) or 01273 497521 so that we can update our database.**

## SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

Please note that bird records are not included in this report.

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

### *Allium triquetrum*

### Three-cornered Garlic

This perennial bulbous plant was introduced from the Mediterranean region and established in Britain by the mid 19th C. It spreads rapidly by ant-dispersed seed and is increasing its range here partly in response to milder climatic conditions. It can displace bluebells and other native flora in woodlands and along verges. Widespread and increasing in Sussex.

#### flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU93540222	M M Shaw	14/04/2009	Shripney/Lidsey area, West Sussex (VC13)

### *Centranthus ruber*

### Red valerian

In small quantities this Mediterranean plant is of value to butterflies, moths, bees and other fauna, but it can become invasive and spread across areas like vegetated shingle. It is best, if possible, to remove dead flower heads to prevent seed from spreading. It was first recorded in the wild in Britain in 1763 and is common across Sussex.

#### flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90H	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	12/03/2006	Aldingbourne area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90I	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	22/10/2005	Crockerhill/Aldingbourne area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90L	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	21/08/2005	S of Barnham, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90M	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	23/08/2004	West Barnham, West Sussex (VC13)

### *Cotoneaster horizontalis*

### Wall Cotoneaster

A small shrub from western China now widely naturalised in the British Isles and often highly invasive, especially on chalk slopes. Recorded from many places in East and West Sussex. Listed on schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

#### flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90H	M M Shaw	10/06/2009	Aldingbourne/Westergate area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90M	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	17/07/2006	Eastergate, Eastergate CP

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***Cotoneaster simonsii*****Himalayan cotoneaster**

A shrub up to 4m tall from the Himalayas widely naturalised in the British Isles. Well-established across East and West Sussex. Listed on schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9516507539	M. Shaw	22/04/2011	Slindon Woods

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***Crocsmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora*****Montbretia**

A well-known garden escape with orange flowers from South Africa. Widespread across Sussex. Listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90I	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	28/07/2009	North Aldingbourne, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90M	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	23/08/2004	West Barnham, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90N	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	03/06/2009	N of Fontwell
SU90P	M. Shaw	08/08/2011	Between Slindon and Eartham, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Fallopia japonica*****Japanese Knotweed**

Listed on Schedule 9 Part II of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981). It is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow the species in the wild. Described as the most pernicious weed in Britain by Plantlife, Japanese knotweed was introduced in the UK in the mid-19th century as an ornamental plant. It is now is a problem invasive perennial throughout Europe. It is an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, the species in the wild. Landowners are liable to prosecution if they allow the plant to spread from their land.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90P	M. Shaw	08/08/2011	Between Slindon and Eartham, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Hyacinthoides hispanica*****Spanish Bluebell**

A species from Spain and Portugal that has been recorded as a garden escape since 1909 and occasionally becomes naturalised. Often confused with its more invasive hybrid with our native bluebell *H. hispanica* x *H. non-scripta*. Widespread in Sussex.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU946068	Simon Curson	06/05/2004	Fontwell Racecourse SNCI

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***Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana***

Hybrid bluebell

A species from Spain and Portugal that has been recorded as a garden escape since 1909 and occasionally becomes naturalised. Often confused with its more invasive hybrid with our native bluebell *H. hispanica* x *H. non-scripta*. Widespread in Sussex.

**flowering plant**

Scottish Biodiversity List of species of principal importance for biodiversity conservation; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90I	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	20/05/2005	Crockerhill/Aldingbourne area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90L	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	09/05/2009	Barnham South, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90M	D Donovan	01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009	Barnham Road area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90N	M M Shaw	22/04/2006	Fontwell, West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum***

Variegated yellow archangel

Often listed just as *Lamium galeobdolon montanum*. However, the New Atlas of the British Flora and other sources point out that *L. g. montanum* is the widespread yellow archangel of the British countryside and that the nominate subspecies *L. g. ssp. galeobdolon* is a rare plant confined as a native to Lincolnshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. Some authorities position the variegated invasive alien yellow archangel as *L. g. ssp. montanum*, others as *L. g. ssp. argentatum*. This latter form is thought to have been introduced in the late 1960s and is spreading rapidly. It is widespread in Sussex and listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90I	M. Shaw	16/05/2011	Crockerhill area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90N	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	14/05/2006	Slindon Wood/Fontwell, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Mustela vison***

American Mink

A member of the weasel family introduced in the 1920s for the fur trade and now found in the wild in much of Britain. Mink take bird's eggs and chicks and have caused a serious decline in water voles. They also damage fisheries and poultry farms. Attempts to control them are usually ongoing.

**terrestrial mammal**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9502	E J Lenton	1978	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Parthenocissus quinquefolia***

Virginia creeper

A North American climbing plant widely naturalised as a garden escape. Frequently confused. Quite widely recorded in East and West Sussex. Listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9374105328	M M Shaw	14/06/2009	Aldingbourne/Westergate area, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Petasites fragrans*****Winter Heliotrope**

A large-leaved, rampant perennial plant from the Far East spreading by means of underground stems by up to 1 metre per year. Very invasive, often forming large wayside colonies to the exclusion of all other species. Sweet scented mauve pink spikes of flower in winter.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90H	Dawn Nelson	26/02/2010	Nyton
SU90I	M M Shaw	18/04/2010	Aldingbourne area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90L	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	09/05/2009	Barnham South, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90M	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	23/08/2004	West Barnham, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90N	M M Shaw	22/04/2006	Fontwell, West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)

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***Prunus laurocerasus*****Cherry Laurel**

From eastern Europe and western Asia a now widely planted and often self-sown shrub in many woods in Britain. In some cases it makes up the whole of the lower canopy, effectively shading out any ground flora and preventing the natural regeneration of trees and shrubs. Widespread and increasing in Sussex.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90H	Dawn Nelson	26/02/2010	Aldingbourne
SU90I	M M Shaw	18/04/2010	Aldingbourne area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90N	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	14/05/2006	Slindon Wood/Fontwell, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90P	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	27/05/2006	Eartham/Slindon, West Sussex (VC13)
SU931072	Victoria Hume	29/08/2008	Aldingbourne Wood
SU952079	J Lister;P K Jackson;R Tibbetts	July 1997	Slindon Bottom, Slindon Estate (National Trust property)
SU955084	Anon @ National Trust	1997	Court Hill Wood, Slindon

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***Rhododendron ponticum*****Rhododendron**

A naturalised, purple-flowered shrub introduced in 1763. Most UK plants derive from Spanish stock. A highly invasive species that suppresses native vegetation and its associated flora and fauna.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90P	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/06/2009	Slindon area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU935054	Victoria Hume	11/09/2008	The Spinney

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***Robinia pseudoacacia*****False-acacia**

A North American tree introduced in the 17th century and later widely planted. It is now regarded as a global invader and often classified as a weed tree as it spreads readily by seed and suckers and grows quickly. With climate change it is establishing itself in the British countryside as native oak and beech come under increased environmental stress.

**flowering plant**

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9281505353	M M Shaw	10/06/2009	Aldingbourne/Westergate area, West Sussex (VC13)



## SPECIES LIST (Excluding Birds)

### Land at Aldingbourne Parish Council

27 September 2013 ESD/13/509 Search Area:

Martin Beaton (Aldingbourne Parish Council)

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> f. <i>serriola</i>			29/09/2011	-	1
<i>Stenocybe septata</i>		fungus	14/12/1968	23/04/1972	2
<i>Arthonia punctiformis</i>		fungus	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Cyrtidula quercus</i>		fungus	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Stenocybe pullatula</i>		fungus	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Catillaria chalybeia</i>	Catillaria chalybeia var. chalybeia	lichen	26/10/1992	-	1
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>	Lecanora campestris subsp. campestri	lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	3
<i>Arthonia didyma</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Chrysothrix candelaris</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Dirina massiliensis</i> forma <i>sorediata</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	4
<i>Opegrapha corticola</i>		lichen	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Opegrapha sorediifera</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Schismatomma decolorans</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Acrocordia gemmata</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Pyrenula nitida</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Lepraria vouauxii</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Graphina anguina</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	3
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>		lichen	09/01/1990	26/10/1992	4
<i>Trapelia glebulosa</i>		lichen	26/10/1992	-	1
<i>Belonia nidarosiensis</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	2
<i>Dimerella pineti</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Bacidia phacodes</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Bacidia rubella</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Lecania erysibe</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Candelariella medians</i> forma <i>medians</i>		lichen	26/10/1992	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Candelariella vitellina forma vitellina</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	4
<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>		lichen	26/10/1992	-	1
<i>Toninia aromatica</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Lecanora albescens</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	3
<i>Lecanora conizaeoides forma conizaeoides</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>		lichen	26/10/1992	-	1
<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	30/01/1992	2
<i>Hypogymnia tubulosa</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	3
<i>Melanelia fuliginosa subsp. fuliginosa</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	30/01/1992	2
<i>Melanelia fuliginosa subsp. glabrata</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	4
<i>Neofuscelia verruculifera</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	30/01/1992	2
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	3
<i>Parmotrema reticulatum</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Platismatia glauca</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Usnea cornuta</i>		lichen	31/12/1987	31/12/1988	2
<i>Xanthoparmelia conspersa</i>		lichen	09/01/1990	30/01/1992	4
<i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotii</i>		lichen	09/01/1990	30/01/1992	3
<i>Buellia aethalea</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Buellia ocellata</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	3
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	3
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	3
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	3
<i>Physcia caesia</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Ramalina canariensis</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Pertusaria amara forma amara</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Pertusaria pustulata</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1987	2
<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	4
<i>Caloplaca dalmatica</i>		lichen	09/01/1990	30/01/1992	2
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	3
<i>Xanthoria calcicola</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Xanthoria candelaria</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	3
<i>Lepraria incana</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	30/01/1992	4
<i>Arthonia spadicea</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Arthonia vinosa</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Opegrapha atra</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Opegrapha calcarea</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Opegrapha herbarum</i>		lichen	31/12/1985	31/12/1988	2
<i>Opegrapha ochrocheila</i>		lichen	31/12/2002	-	1
<i>Opegrapha prosodea</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Opegrapha varia</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	4
<i>Collema crispum</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Cliostomum griffithii</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Tephromela atra</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Calicium lenticulare</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Cladonia pyxidata</i>		lichen	09/01/1990	07/11/1991	2
<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Aspicilia contorta</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	3
<i>Lecanora expallens</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Lecanora muralis</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Lecanora orosthea</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Lecidella scabra</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Lecidella stigmathea</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Scoliciosporum umbrinum</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Lecidea fuscoatra</i>		lichen	09/01/1990	-	1
<i>Psilolechia leprosa</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	4
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	5
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	4
<i>Parmelia saxatilis</i>		lichen	23/04/1972	31/12/1988	2
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	30/01/1992	4
<i>Usnea ceratina</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Usnea flammea</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Usnea rubicunda</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Usnea subfloridana</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	4
<i>Diplolechia albostrum</i>		lichen	26/10/1992	-	1
<i>Phycia dubia</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Phycia tribacia</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Physonia grisea</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Rinodina gennarii</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	-	1
<i>Rinodina roboris</i>	Rinodina roboris var. roboris	lichen	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	3
<i>Ramalina fastigiata</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Graphis elegans</i>		lichen	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Graphis scripta</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Diploschistes scruposus</i>		lichen	09/01/1990	30/01/1992	3
<i>Placynthium nigrum</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Pertusaria coccodes</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	2
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	6
<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	3

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Pyrenula chlorospila</i>		lichen	31/12/1987	31/12/1988	2
<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>		lichen	26/10/1992	-	1
<i>Caloplaca teicholyta</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Porina borrieri</i>		lichen	31/12/1987	-	1
<i>Normandina pulchella</i>		lichen	14/12/1968	31/12/1988	3
<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	30/01/1992	2
<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	26/10/1992	2
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>		lichen	30/01/1992	26/10/1992	2
<i>Verrucaria viridula</i>		lichen	07/11/1991	30/01/1992	2
<i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i>	Two-horned Pincerwort	liverwort	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Diplophyllum albicans</i>	White Earwort	liverwort	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Frullania dilatata</i>	Dilated Scalewort	liverwort	14/12/1968	-	4
<i>Frullania tamarisci</i>	Tamarisk Scalewort	liverwort	14/12/1968	31/12/1987	2
<i>Metzgeria furcata</i>	Forked Veilwort	liverwort	14/12/1968	-	2
<i>Microlejeunea ulicina</i>	Fairy Beads	liverwort	14/12/1968	31/12/1979	3
<i>Scapania nemorea</i>	Grove Earwort	liverwort	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	Common Smoothcap	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	moss	04/06/1991	-	1
<i>Cirriphyllum piliferum</i>	Hair-pointed Feather-moss	moss	31/12/1979	-	1
<i>Climacium dendroides</i>	Tree-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	Silky Forklet-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Dicranoweisia cirrata</i>	Common Pincushion	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	Broom Fork-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Didymodon luridus</i>	Dusky Beard-moss	moss	31/12/1979	-	1
<i>Eurhynchium crassinervium</i>	Beech Feather-moss	moss	31/12/1979	-	1
<i>Grimmia decipiens</i>	Great Grimmia	moss	31/12/1989	31/12/2010	2
<i>Gyroweisia tenuis</i>	Slender Stubble-moss	moss	31/12/1979	-	1
<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>	Silky Wall Feather-moss	moss	14/12/1968	30/01/1992	2
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	Glittering Wood-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Hypnum andoi</i>	Mamillate Plait-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	Heath Plait-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Isothecium myosuroides</i>	Slender Mouse-tail Moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	4
<i>Leucobryum glaucum</i>	Large White-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Neckera complanata</i>	Flat Neckera	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Neckera pumila</i>	Dwarf Neckera	moss	14/12/1968	31/12/2010	5
<i>Orthotrichum anomalum</i>	Anomalous Bristle-moss	moss	30/01/1992	-	1
<i>Orthotrichum cupulatum</i>	Hooded Bristle-moss	moss	31/12/1986	-	1
<i>Orthotrichum lyellii</i>	Lyell's Bristle-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	2
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Plagiothecium undulatum</i>	Waved Silk-moss	moss	14/12/1968	31/12/2010	2
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	Red-stemmed Feather-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>	Bank Haircap	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	Springy Turf-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Scleropodium purum</i>	Neat Feather-moss	moss	04/06/1991	-	1
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	Common Tamarisk-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Ulotia bruchii</i>	Bruch's Pincushion	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Ulotia phyllantha</i>	Frizzled Pincushion	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Zygodon viridissimus</i>	Green Yoke-moss	moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>		moss	14/12/1968	-	1
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	horsetail	23/08/2004	22/10/2005	3
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	horsetail	28/07/2009	01/05/2011	2
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	fern	06/06/2009	29/09/2011	2
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	fern	27/05/2006	10/06/2009	2
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback	fern	31/12/1995	-	1
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	fern	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	11
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	fern	27/04/1992	29/07/2011	12
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	fern	14/05/2006	27/05/2006	2
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	fern	27/04/1992	22/04/2006	5
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	fern	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	12
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Hard Shield-fern	fern	29/08/2008	11/09/2008	4
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	fern	20/05/2005	31/12/2009	7
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's-tongue	fern	04/06/1991	-	1
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	fern	13/04/2008	-	1
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypody	fern	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>		fern	23/08/2004	05/08/2006	5
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootk</i>	Leyland Cypress	conifer	08/03/2011	-	1
<i>Larix decidua</i>	European Larch	conifer	31/07/1997	22/04/2006	2
<i>Larix decidua x kaempferi</i> = <i>L. x marschlinsii</i>	Hybrid Larch	conifer	16/05/2011	-	1
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	conifer	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	5
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	conifer	30/01/1992	26/02/2010	10
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> var. <i>erythraea</i>		flowering plant	28/06/2005	15/08/2005	2
<i>Taraxacum aggregate</i>		flowering plant	20/05/2005	26/02/2010	7
<i>Viola odorata</i> var. <i>imberbis</i>		flowering plant	22/04/2006	-	1
<i>Viola odorata</i> var. <i>odorata</i>		flowering plant	22/04/2006	-	1
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>		flowering plant	22/04/2006	25/04/2010	3
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i>		flowering plant	31/12/1978	16/01/2005	2
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	12
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser Pond-sedge	flowering plant	10/06/2009	16/05/2011	2
<i>Carex caryophyllaea</i>	Spring-sedge	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Carex divulsa</i> subsp. <i>divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	6
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	flowering plant	21/08/2005	01/05/2011	2
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	flowering plant	21/08/2005	12/03/2006	2
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	8
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge	flowering plant	20/05/2005	22/04/2011	3
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	flowering plant	15/05/2003	06/06/2009	7

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<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge	flowering plant	28/06/2005	09/05/2009	3
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	flowering plant	27/04/1992	10/06/2009	12
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Common Club-rush	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	flowering plant	15/08/2005	31/12/2009	6
<i>Crococsmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflor</i>	Montbretia	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/08/2011	7
<i>Crocus tommasinianus</i>	Early Crocus	flowering plant	20/02/2011	-	1
<i>Gladiolus communis</i>	Eastern Gladiolus	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Gladiolus communis subsp. byzantinus</i>		flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	11
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	flowering plant	21/08/2005	31/12/2010	6
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	flowering plant	21/08/2005	08/03/2011	5
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	flowering plant	21/08/2005	01/05/2011	3
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	flowering plant	14/05/2006	06/06/2009	2
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	flowering plant	04/06/1991	09/05/2009	7
<i>Luzula forsteri</i>	Southern Wood-rush	flowering plant	14/05/2006	27/05/2006	2
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush	flowering plant	27/04/1992	-	1
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	flowering plant	21/08/2005	31/12/2010	2
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Greater Duckweed	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	flowering plant	14/04/2009	-	1
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	flowering plant	14/05/2006	10/06/2009	2
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion	flowering plant	31/12/2009	-	1
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-valley	flowering plant	11/09/2008	-	1
<i>Galanthus elwesii</i>	Greater Snowdrop	flowering plant	20/02/2011	-	1
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	flowering plant	12/03/2006	20/02/2011	6
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	flowering plant	06/05/2004	-	1
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	flowering plant	27/04/1992	31/12/2009	13
<i>Hybrid bluebell</i>		flowering plant	20/05/2005	31/12/2009	10
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	Summer Snowflake	flowering plant	13/03/2009	14/04/2009	2
<i>Leucojum aestivum subsp. pulchellum</i>	Summer Snowflake	flowering plant	22/04/2006	14/04/2009	2
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	Garden Grape-hyacinth	flowering plant	22/04/2006	18/04/2010	5
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape-hyacinth	flowering plant	27/04/2006	-	1
<i>Narcissus</i>		flowering plant	15/05/2003	29/07/2011	8
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Narcissus pseudonarcissus subsp. pse	flowering plant	06/05/2004	-	1
<i>Nectaroscordum siculum</i>	Honey Garlic	flowering plant	09/05/2009	-	1
<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>	Star-of-Bethlehem	flowering plant	04/06/1991	-	1
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal	flowering plant	11/09/2008	-	1
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	flowering plant	31/08/1983	31/12/2010	17
<i>Tristagma uniflorum</i>	Spring Starflower	flowering plant	22/04/2006	-	1
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	flowering plant	30/06/2004	28/06/2005	2
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	flowering plant	04/06/2009	06/06/2009	2
<i>Dactylorhiza praetermissa</i>	Southern Marsh-orchid	flowering plant	16/05/2009	04/06/2009	2

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<i>Listera ovata</i>	Common Twayblade	flowering plant	31/08/1983	15/08/2005	2
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	flowering plant	28/06/2005	10/06/2009	4
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early-purple Orchid	flowering plant	20/05/2005	10/06/2009	3
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	flowering plant	04/06/1991	04/06/2009	3
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	flowering plant	04/06/1991	18/10/2009	5
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Black Bent	flowering plant	05/08/2006	31/12/2008	3
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	flowering plant	28/06/2005	17/11/2010	5
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass	flowering plant	14/05/2006	01/05/2011	2
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass	flowering plant	15/08/2005	29/07/2011	4
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	flowering plant	09/05/2009	10/06/2009	3
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	flowering plant	23/08/2004	14/05/2006	5
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	flowering plant	04/06/1991	31/12/2010	7
<i>Polygonum aviculare agg.</i>	Knotgrass agg.	flowering plant	23/08/2004	22/10/2005	3
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	flowering plant	04/06/1991	27/05/2006	6
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat	flowering plant	26/10/2010	-	1
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat	flowering plant	21/08/2005	10/06/2009	3
<i>Erophila verna</i>	Common Whitlowgrass	flowering plant	27/05/2006	-	1
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	8
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Hairy-brome	flowering plant	31/07/1997	18/10/2009	7
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-Brome	flowering plant	14/05/2006	17/07/2006	2
<i>Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus</i>	Common Soft-brome	flowering plant	15/05/2003	16/05/2011	8
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass	flowering plant	06/06/2009	07/06/2009	2
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Pear	flowering plant	28/07/2009	-	1
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Apple	flowering plant	27/04/1992	-	1
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	flowering plant	04/06/1991	04/06/2009	4
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	13
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>		flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass	flowering plant	27/04/1992	06/06/2009	2
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Cockspur	flowering plant	22/10/2005	13/09/2009	2
<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch	flowering plant	05/08/2006	-	1
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	6
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit agg.</i>	Common Hemp-Nettle agg.	flowering plant	22/10/2005	14/05/2006	2
<i>Callitriche hamulata</i>	Intermediate Water-Starwort	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
<i>Festuca</i>		flowering plant	15/08/2002	-	2
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	flowering plant	04/06/1991	29/09/2011	7
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	flowering plant	31/07/1997	29/07/2011	6
<i>Festuca ovina agg.</i>		flowering plant	06/06/2009	-	1
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	Meadow Fescue	flowering plant	04/06/1991	-	1
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	flowering plant	04/06/1991	30/10/2008	4
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	flowering plant	29/07/2011	-	1
<i>Glyceria notata</i>	Plicate Sweet-grass	flowering plant	17/07/2006	-	1
<i>Helictotrichon pubescens</i>	Downy Oat-grass	flowering plant	04/06/1991	-	1
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	flowering plant	04/06/1991	06/06/2009	8

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<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	flowering plant	30/06/2005	-	1
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	flowering plant	23/08/2004	05/08/2006	4
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	flowering plant	15/05/2003	31/12/2010	4
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass	flowering plant	06/06/2009	13/09/2009	2
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	flowering plant	23/08/2004	05/08/2006	5
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-Grass	flowering plant	04/06/1991	-	1
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick	flowering plant	27/04/1992	14/05/2006	6
<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood Millet	flowering plant	31/07/1997	28/08/2008	6
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	flowering plant	21/08/2005	10/06/2009	2
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	flowering plant	04/06/1991	24/06/2009	4
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	flowering plant	23/08/2004	30/10/2008	4
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	4
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	flowering plant	23/08/2004	27/05/2006	5
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass	flowering plant	15/06/2008	06/06/2009	2
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass	flowering plant	15/05/2003	09/05/2009	6
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	flowering plant	23/08/2004	10/06/2009	6
<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	Water Bent	flowering plant	14/06/2009	10/07/2011	2
<i>Sasa</i>		flowering plant	11/09/2008	-	1
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Rough Bristle-grass	flowering plant	10/09/2006	-	1
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread Wheat	flowering plant	13/09/2009	31/12/2010	3
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail Fescue	flowering plant	31/12/2007	10/06/2009	3
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	flowering plant	28/07/2009	-	1
<i>Zea mays</i>	Maize	flowering plant	29/09/2011	-	1
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed	flowering plant	31/12/1999	16/05/2009	2
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	flowering plant	21/08/2005	06/06/2009	2
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	flowering plant	21/08/2005	12/03/2006	2
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	flowering plant	27/04/1992	31/12/2010	17
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	flowering plant	21/08/2005	10/06/2009	5
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	18
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel	flowering plant	20/05/2005	-	1
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	Green Amaranth	flowering plant	08/08/2011	-	1
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Common Amaranth	flowering plant	07/09/2011	-	1
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	flowering plant	23/08/2004	06/06/2009	6
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	6
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	Bur Chervil	flowering plant	08/05/2011	-	1
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	flowering plant	27/04/1992	22/04/2006	7
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	4
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil	flowering plant	28/06/2005	06/06/2009	4
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/08/2011	7
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot	flowering plant	28/06/2005	02/07/2006	2
<i>Daucus carota subsp. carota</i>	Wild Carrot	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	5
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	flowering plant	31/12/2007	10/06/2009	2
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	9



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<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	flowering plant	21/08/2005	16/05/2011	5
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	flowering plant	20/05/2005	-	1
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Corn Parsley	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage	flowering plant	04/06/1991	06/06/2009	3
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	flowering plant	27/04/1992	22/04/2011	7
<i>Silaum silaus</i>	Pepper-saxifrage	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	flowering plant	21/08/2005	06/06/2009	4
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading Hedge-parsley	flowering plant	13/09/2009	-	1
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	flowering plant	23/08/2004	22/10/2005	4
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge-parsley	flowering plant	07/06/2009	-	1
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	5
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	flowering plant	03/06/2009	16/05/2011	2
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	flowering plant	30/01/1992	26/02/2010	22
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	flowering plant	27/04/1992	08/03/2011	21
<i>Hedera helix subsp. helix</i>	Common Ivy	flowering plant	31/12/2006	10/06/2009	2
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	13
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile	flowering plant	16/10/2011	-	1
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	flowering plant	16/05/2011	-	1
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	flowering plant	27/04/1992	08/08/2011	11
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	7
<i>Aster laevis x novi-belgii = A. x versicolor</i>	Late Michaelmas-daisy	flowering plant	26/08/2009	-	1
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	flowering plant	15/08/2002	26/02/2010	12
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot Marigold	flowering plant	26/08/2009	08/08/2011	2
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	flowering plant	28/06/2005	08/08/2011	4
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Safflower	flowering plant	31/12/1995	-	1
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Perennial Cornflower	flowering plant	15/05/2003	10/06/2009	3
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	15
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	flowering plant	15/08/2005	28/07/2009	2
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	13
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	flowering plant	15/08/2005	06/08/2010	3
<i>Spear thistle</i>		flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	10
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/08/2011	3
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Guernsey Fleabane	flowering plant	23/08/2004	13/09/2009	5
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Mexican Aster	flowering plant	09/09/2001	-	1
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	flowering plant	23/08/2004	06/06/2009	5
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked Hawk's-beard	flowering plant	03/06/2009	17/12/2011	6
<i>Echinops exaltatus</i>	Globe-thistle	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	flowering plant	21/08/2005	31/12/2009	5
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	flowering plant	27/04/1992	08/08/2011	7
<i>Filago minima</i>	Small Cudweed	flowering plant	08/08/2011	-	1
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Gallant Soldier	flowering plant	14/08/2011	-	1
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	flowering plant	13/09/2009	16/05/2011	2
<i>Hieracium</i>		flowering plant	27/04/1992	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>		flowering plant	23/08/2004	27/05/2006	5
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	flowering plant	04/06/1991	06/06/2009	12
<i>Inula conyzae</i>	Ploughman's-spikenard	flowering plant	15/08/2005	03/10/2009	2
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/08/2011	6
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	flowering plant	23/08/2004	14/05/2006	6
<i>Leontodon</i>		flowering plant	15/08/2002	-	2
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	flowering plant	22/10/2005	26/10/2010	5
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	flowering plant	04/06/1991	06/08/2010	7
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	flowering plant	02/07/2006	29/09/2011	2
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	flowering plant	04/06/1991	04/06/2009	10
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	7
<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	Scented Mayweed	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	6
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce	flowering plant	27/05/2006	03/06/2009	2
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	flowering plant	23/08/2004	18/04/2010	6
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	flowering plant	23/08/2004	05/08/2006	6
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed Oxtongue	flowering plant	23/08/2004	06/08/2010	4
<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i>	Fox-and-cubs	flowering plant	15/06/2008	-	1
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	6
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh Ragwort	flowering plant	31/07/2008	-	1
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort	flowering plant	21/08/2005	26/10/2010	2
<i>Ragwort</i>		flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	15
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort	flowering plant	23/08/2004	-	1
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	flowering plant	06/06/2009	-	1
<i>Senecio viscosus</i>	Sticky Groundsel	flowering plant	23/08/2004	-	1
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	flowering plant	15/08/2002	27/05/2006	8
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	flowering plant	08/08/2011	-	1
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	flowering plant	23/08/2004	27/05/2006	5
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	flowering plant	23/08/2004	27/05/2006	5
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	flowering plant	23/08/2004	27/05/2006	6
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew	flowering plant	23/08/2004	17/11/2010	4
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy	flowering plant	23/08/2004	-	1
<i>Taraxacum</i>		flowering plant	23/08/2004	-	1
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>		flowering plant	04/06/1991	15/08/2002	4
<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>		flowering plant	23/08/2004	10/06/2009	5
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	flowering plant	04/06/1991	14/06/2009	4
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	flowering plant	28/06/2005	14/06/2009	6
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	flowering plant	15/08/2005	17/11/2010	5
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	flowering plant	21/08/2005	10/06/2009	2
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	flowering plant	27/04/1992	14/06/2009	7
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	flowering plant	28/08/2008	29/08/2008	2
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	flowering plant	29/08/2008	10/06/2009	3
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	flowering plant	31/08/1983	08/03/2011	21
<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	Bugloss	flowering plant	01/05/2011	-	1
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	flowering plant	27/08/2010	01/05/2011	2

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	flowering plant	27/05/2006	01/05/2011	2
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	flowering plant	23/08/2004	10/06/2009	6
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	flowering plant	14/05/2006	31/12/2007	3
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	flowering plant	09/05/2009	01/05/2011	2
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	flowering plant	22/04/2006	15/04/2011	6
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	flowering plant	23/08/2004	01/05/2011	6
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey	flowering plant	16/05/2011	-	1
<i>Symphytum officinale x asperum</i> = <i>S. x upland</i>	Russian Comfrey	flowering plant	27/05/2006	31/12/2010	4
<i>Symphytum officinale x asperum x grandifloru</i>	Hidcote Comfrey	flowering plant	14/04/2009	-	1
<i>Symphytum orientale</i>	White Comfrey	flowering plant	31/12/1995	29/09/2011	9
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	flowering plant	23/08/2004	22/04/2006	6
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress	flowering plant	20/05/2005	09/05/2009	6
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	3
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter-cress	flowering plant	20/05/2005	27/05/2006	4
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Rape	flowering plant	21/08/2005	16/05/2011	6
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	flowering plant	23/08/2004	14/05/2006	5
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	flowering plant	22/04/2006	18/04/2010	5
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress	flowering plant	15/08/2002	27/05/2006	8
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	flowering plant	12/03/2006	31/12/2010	5
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	flowering plant	11/04/2005	-	2
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/08/2011	5
<i>Coronopus squamatus</i>	Swine-cress	flowering plant	21/08/2005	16/05/2011	6
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Annual Wall-rocket	flowering plant	31/12/2009	-	1
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Perennial Wall-rocket	flowering plant	26/10/2010	-	1
<i>Eruca vesicaria</i>	Garden Rocket	flowering plant	30/03/2008	-	1
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	flowering plant	17/11/2010	-	1
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Pepperwort	flowering plant	10/06/2009	29/04/2011	2
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	flowering plant	14/05/2006	08/08/2011	4
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	flowering plant	20/05/2005	26/02/2010	6
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum subsp. raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	flowering plant	28/07/2009	29/07/2011	2
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	flowering plant	15/06/2008	29/07/2011	3
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum agg.</i>	Water Cress	flowering plant	17/11/2010	-	1
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Creeping Yellow-cress	flowering plant	17/07/2006	-	1
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	flowering plant	21/08/2005	16/05/2011	4
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	flowering plant	23/08/2004	14/05/2006	5
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field Penny-cress	flowering plant	04/07/2009	28/07/2009	2
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	flowering plant	23/08/2004	27/05/2006	6
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	flowering plant	12/03/2006	26/02/2010	4
<i>Water-starwort</i>		flowering plant	21/08/2005	29/07/2011	18
<i>Callitriche obtusangula</i>	Blunt-fruited Water-starwort	flowering plant	09/05/2009	-	1
<i>Callitriche platycarpa</i>	Various-leaved Water-starwort	flowering plant	16/05/2009	-	1
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	flowering plant	06/06/2009	08/03/2011	3
<i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i>	Adria Bellflower	flowering plant	15/06/2008	-	1
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing Bellflower	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1

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<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	flowering plant	31/08/1983	06/06/2009	2
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	5
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	flowering plant	17/11/2010	-	1
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's Honeysuckle	flowering plant	20/05/2005	26/02/2010	5
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	flowering plant	27/04/1992	31/12/2009	12
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	15
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	flowering plant	23/08/2004	13/09/2009	5
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree	flowering plant	15/08/2005	08/08/2011	2
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	flowering plant	21/08/2005	08/08/2011	6
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	flowering plant	20/05/2005	03/10/2009	4
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia subsp. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	flowering plant	28/07/2009	08/08/2011	3
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	flowering plant	04/06/1991	04/06/2009	8
<i>Cerastium fontanum subsp. holosteoides</i>		flowering plant	15/08/2002	-	2
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	flowering plant	20/05/2005	18/10/2009	7
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-summer	flowering plant	12/03/2006	-	1
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort	flowering plant	27/04/1992	29/08/2008	8
<i>Myosoton aquaticum</i>	Water Chickweed	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort	flowering plant	30/06/2005	10/06/2009	2
<i>Sagina apetala subsp. erecta</i>		flowering plant	30/06/2005	10/06/2009	2
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	flowering plant	23/08/2004	06/06/2009	5
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	flowering plant	27/04/1992	29/08/2008	8
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	flowering plant	23/08/2004	14/05/2006	5
<i>Silene latifolia x dioica = S. x hampeana</i>		flowering plant	14/05/2006	16/05/2011	4
<i>Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>		flowering plant	15/08/2005	16/05/2011	2
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea-spurrey	flowering plant	28/06/2005	05/08/2006	2
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	flowering plant	04/06/1991	31/12/2010	8
<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	flowering plant	20/05/2005	31/12/2009	5
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	flowering plant	23/08/2004	27/05/2006	6
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	flowering plant	27/04/1992	31/12/2009	9
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	flowering plant	23/08/2004	30/10/2008	5
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	flowering plant	23/08/2004	14/06/2009	7
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	6
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>	Fig-leaved Goosefoot	flowering plant	21/08/2005	08/08/2011	3
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Many-seeded Goosefoot	flowering plant	21/08/2005	06/06/2009	3
<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Red Goosefoot	flowering plant	21/08/2005	06/08/2010	5
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	flowering plant	31/12/2008	26/02/2010	5
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort	flowering plant	18/10/2009	-	1
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort	flowering plant	04/06/1991	14/05/2006	6
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort	flowering plant	20/05/2005	-	1
<i>Calystegia pulchra</i>	Hairy Bindweed	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	flowering plant	23/08/2004	28/07/2009	4
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed	flowering plant	23/08/2004	28/07/2009	5
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	flowering plant	04/06/1991	05/08/2006	6

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<i>Juncus bufonius agg.</i>		flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	3
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	flowering plant	27/04/1992	30/10/2008	10
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop	flowering plant	23/08/2004	20/05/2005	2
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	flowering plant	30/06/2004	10/06/2009	3
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	flowering plant	23/08/2004	10/06/2009	5
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	flowering plant	10/06/2009	26/02/2010	2
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	flowering plant	04/06/1991	06/08/2010	2
<i>Rhododendron</i>		flowering plant	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron	flowering plant	11/09/2008	06/06/2009	2
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	flowering plant	27/04/1992	18/04/2010	10
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Mediterranean Spurge	flowering plant	01/05/2011	-	1
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	flowering plant	20/05/2005	31/12/2009	7
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper Spurge	flowering plant	22/10/2005	29/09/2011	4
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	flowering plant	15/08/2002	08/08/2011	8
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/09/2011	6
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	flowering plant	27/04/1992	29/08/2008	12
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	flowering plant	27/04/1992	18/10/2009	3
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	flowering plant	30/04/2009	-	1
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	flowering plant	04/06/1991	31/12/2010	6
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	flowering plant	04/06/1991	10/06/2009	10
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	flowering plant	04/07/2009	-	1
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	flowering plant	15/08/2002	14/05/2006	6
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	flowering plant	15/08/2002	30/10/2008	7
<i>Medicago sativa subsp. sativa</i>	Lucerne	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	White Melilot	flowering plant	23/08/2004	28/07/2009	2
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed Melilot	flowering plant	28/07/2009	-	1
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False-acacia	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	flowering plant	03/06/2009	-	1
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	flowering plant	04/06/1991	10/06/2009	6
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	flowering plant	30/06/2005	10/06/2009	3
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	flowering plant	15/08/2002	06/06/2009	8
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	flowering plant	15/08/2002	06/06/2009	9
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	flowering plant	27/04/1992	27/08/2008	5
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	6
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare	flowering plant	04/06/1991	16/05/2011	3
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	flowering plant	04/06/1991	06/05/2004	4
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch	flowering plant	03/06/2009	06/06/2009	2
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>	Common Vetch	flowering plant	30/06/2005	28/07/2009	6
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	flowering plant	15/08/2005	31/12/2009	3
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	flowering plant	28/06/2005	29/07/2011	4
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	flowering plant	20/05/2005	29/07/2011	9
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	flowering plant	31/08/1983	26/02/2010	19
<i>Quercus</i>		flowering plant	31/08/1983	15/02/2010	6

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<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	flowering plant	14/05/2006	29/07/2011	2
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	flowering plant	20/05/2005	31/12/2010	7
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	flowering plant	27/04/1992	08/03/2011	18
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	flowering plant	15/08/2005	04/07/2009	3
<i>Pseudofumaria alba</i>	Pale Corydalis	flowering plant	15/04/2001	22/04/2006	2
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow Corydalis	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	4
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	flowering plant	30/10/2008	-	1
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	flowering plant	14/06/2009	08/08/2011	3
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	flowering plant	14/06/2009	-	1
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	flowering plant	28/06/2005	04/06/2009	6
<i>Geranium endressii x versicolor = G. x oxonian</i>	Druce's Crane's-bill	flowering plant	14/06/2009	16/05/2011	2
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill	flowering plant	14/06/2009	16/05/2011	2
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	flowering plant	20/05/2005	06/06/2009	6
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered Crane's-bill	flowering plant	10/06/2009	14/06/2009	2
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	10
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant	flowering plant	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Ribes odoratum</i>	Buffalo Currant	flowering plant	27/08/2008	-	1
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant	flowering plant	27/04/1992	17/11/2010	7
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry	flowering plant	27/04/1992	18/04/2010	5
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	flowering plant	23/08/2004	18/04/2010	8
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	flowering plant	26/08/2009	-	1
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	flowering plant	27/04/1992	29/08/2008	4
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	flowering plant	23/08/2004	22/04/2006	4
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint	flowering plant	31/12/1997	30/10/2008	5
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil	flowering plant	15/08/2005	22/10/2005	2
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	16
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel	flowering plant	31/07/1997	11/09/2008	4
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum</i>	Variegated yellow archangel	flowering plant	14/05/2006	16/05/2011	4
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. montanum</i>	Variegated yellow archangel	flowering plant	15/08/2005	14/05/2006	3
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	flowering plant	23/08/2004	05/08/2006	7
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	flowering plant	16/10/2011	-	1
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Dead-nettle	flowering plant	22/04/2006	14/06/2009	2
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	flowering plant	30/03/2005	22/04/2006	6
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	flowering plant	21/08/2005	06/06/2009	2
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Balm	flowering plant	05/08/2006	29/07/2011	4
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	5
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn Mint	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	Spear Mint	flowering plant	12/08/2011	-	1
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	Cat-mint	flowering plant	10/07/2011	-	1
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram	flowering plant	15/08/2005	13/09/2009	3
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	flowering plant	15/08/2002	04/07/2009	9

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	flowering plant	15/08/2002	14/06/2009	8
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony	flowering plant	08/08/2011	-	1
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	flowering plant	21/08/2005	26/10/2010	2
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	flowering plant	27/04/1992	29/08/2008	8
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	flowering plant	27/04/1992	06/06/2009	3
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay	flowering plant	17/07/2006	26/02/2010	3
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow	flowering plant	04/06/1991	31/12/2010	7
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	flowering plant	10/09/2006	29/09/2011	3
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	7
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	flowering plant	08/03/2011	-	1
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	White Water-lily	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	flowering plant	31/08/1983	08/03/2011	19
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet	flowering plant	05/02/2009	-	1
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	flowering plant	27/04/1992	31/12/2009	10
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	flowering plant	10/06/2009	-	1
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	flowering plant	23/07/2005	06/06/2009	3
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	flowering plant	31/07/1997	10/06/2009	8
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	flowering plant	23/08/2004	24/06/2009	5
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/03/2011	8
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	5
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb	flowering plant	30/10/2008	28/07/2009	3
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb	flowering plant	23/08/2004	28/07/2009	7
<i>Epilobium roseum</i>	Pale Willowherb	flowering plant	23/08/2004	-	1
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	flowering plant	23/08/2004	03/06/2009	3
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Large-flowered Evening-primrose	flowering plant	22/10/2005	08/08/2011	4
<i>Orobancha minor</i>	Common Broomrape	flowering plant	06/06/2009	19/06/2011	3
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	flowering plant	31/07/1997	14/05/2006	5
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink-sorrel	flowering plant	15/06/2008	31/12/2010	3
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel	flowering plant	23/08/2004	01/05/2011	4
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	Least Yellow-sorrel	flowering plant	08/08/2011	-	1
<i>Oxalis incarnata</i>	Pale Pink-sorrel	flowering plant	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Garden Pink-sorrel	flowering plant	31/12/1979	-	1
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	flowering plant	21/08/2005	31/12/2010	6
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	flowering plant	15/08/2005	28/07/2009	5
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	flowering plant	23/08/2004	16/05/2011	5
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	flowering plant	30/10/2008	17/11/2010	2
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	13
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	flowering plant	28/06/2005	14/05/2006	5
<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>	Buckwheat	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black-bindweed	flowering plant	15/08/2005	16/05/2011	5
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	flowering plant	08/08/2011	-	1
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	flowering plant	21/08/2005	29/07/2011	2

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<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	flowering plant	14/05/2006	28/07/2009	3
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	Pale Persicaria	flowering plant	21/08/2005	13/09/2009	2
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/10/2010	6
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	flowering plant	21/08/2005	08/08/2011	5
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	flowering plant	27/05/2006	05/08/2006	2
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	flowering plant	04/06/1991	04/06/2009	9
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	flowering plant	15/05/2003	06/06/2009	5
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	flowering plant	21/08/2005	03/06/2009	2
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	7
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	8
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	flowering plant	23/08/2004	17/11/2010	2
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	flowering plant	20/05/2005	26/02/2010	6
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	flowering plant	23/08/2004	30/10/2008	5
<i>Cyclamen</i>		flowering plant	11/09/2008	-	1
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	flowering plant	27/04/1992	06/06/2009	3
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	flowering plant	04/06/1991	15/08/2005	3
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	flowering plant	27/04/1992	28/03/2010	10
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	flowering plant	22/04/2011	-	1
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	flowering plant	14/05/2006	09/05/2009	2
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	flowering plant	12/03/2006	-	1
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	10
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Winter Aconite	flowering plant	08/02/2010	-	1
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist	flowering plant	10/06/2009	07/09/2011	2
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	flowering plant	04/06/1991	04/06/2009	7
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup	flowering plant	20/05/2005	-	1
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	flowering plant	04/06/1991	10/06/2009	8
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	9
<i>Ranunculus ficaria subsp. bulbilifer</i>	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Ranunculus ficaria subsp. ficaria</i>		flowering plant	09/05/2009	16/05/2011	4
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	flowering plant	29/04/2011	01/05/2011	4
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	flowering plant	15/05/2003	08/08/2011	11
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	Hairy Buttercup	flowering plant	22/10/2005	10/06/2009	2
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	flowering plant	21/08/2005	06/06/2009	2
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	4
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	Buckthorn	flowering plant	31/07/1997	-	2
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/08/2011	5
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Garden Lady's-mantle	flowering plant	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley-piert	flowering plant	10/06/2009	16/05/2011	3
<i>Aphanes arvensis agg.</i>		flowering plant	20/05/2005	31/12/2007	4
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	flowering plant	17/07/2006	10/06/2009	2
<i>Himalayan cotoneaster</i>		flowering plant	22/04/2011	-	2
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	flowering plant	27/04/1992	08/03/2011	13
<i>Crataegus monogyna x laevigata = C. x media</i>		flowering plant	20/05/2005	31/12/2009	2



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<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	flowering plant	21/08/2005	26/10/2010	4
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	flowering plant	14/05/2006	27/08/2008	3
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	flowering plant	27/04/1992	11/09/2008	10
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	flowering plant	15/08/2005	16/05/2011	4
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	flowering plant	20/05/2005	13/09/2009	4
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	flowering plant	15/08/2002	14/05/2006	8
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry	flowering plant	27/04/1992	15/04/2011	4
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	flowering plant	27/04/1992	29/08/2008	11
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	flowering plant	27/04/2006	-	1
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum	flowering plant	21/08/2005	27/04/2006	2
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	flowering plant	31/07/1997	18/04/2010	9
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	flowering plant	27/04/1992	26/02/2010	9
<i>Rosa</i>		flowering plant	11/09/2008	-	1
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose	flowering plant	27/04/1992	13/09/2009	5
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose	flowering plant	27/04/1992	29/07/2011	5
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.		flowering plant	21/08/2005	17/07/2006	3
<i>Rosa stylosa</i>	Short-styled Field-rose	flowering plant	21/08/2005	13/09/2009	2
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>		flowering plant	04/07/2009	12/08/2011	3
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry	flowering plant	21/08/2005	08/08/2011	2
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	flowering plant	27/04/1992	08/03/2011	22
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	flowering plant	27/04/1992	22/04/2011	6
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>		flowering plant	06/08/2010	12/08/2011	4
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Common Whitebeam	flowering plant	15/08/2005	16/05/2011	3
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	flowering plant	21/08/2005	14/05/2006	2
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/02/2010	8
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	flowering plant	04/06/1991	26/02/2010	8
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff	flowering plant	31/07/1997	11/09/2008	3
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Galium palustre</i> subsp. <i>palustre</i>	Common Marsh-bedstraw	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall Bedstraw	flowering plant	07/06/2009	30/06/2009	2
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	flowering plant	14/05/2006	06/06/2009	2
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	flowering plant	31/12/2009	06/08/2010	2
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	flowering plant	30/06/2005	28/07/2009	4
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Populus alba</i> x <i>tremula</i> = <i>P. x canescens</i>	Grey Poplar	flowering plant	04/07/2009	31/12/2010	2
<i>Populus nigra</i> x <i>deltoides</i> = <i>P. x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar	flowering plant	09/05/2009	13/09/2009	3
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	flowering plant	22/04/2011	-	1
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	flowering plant	21/08/2005	01/05/2011	3
<i>Salix alba</i> x <i>babylonica</i> = <i>S. x sepulcralis</i>	Weeping Willow	flowering plant	27/04/2006	14/04/2009	2
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	flowering plant	23/08/2004	26/10/2010	6
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	flowering plant	21/08/2005	31/12/2010	6
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack-willow	flowering plant	23/08/2004	29/07/2011	7
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier	flowering plant	21/08/2005	28/07/2009	2

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<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>	Elephant-ears	flowering plant	05/02/2009	-	1
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	1
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	Small Toadflax	flowering plant	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	flowering plant	23/08/2004	04/07/2009	6
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	flowering plant	27/04/1992	31/12/2010	9
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright	flowering plant	06/06/2009	-	1
<i>Kickxia elatine</i>	Sharp-leaved Fluellen	flowering plant	15/08/2005	28/07/2009	3
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen	flowering plant	15/08/2005	28/07/2009	2
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	flowering plant	23/08/2004	04/07/2009	4
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	flowering plant	23/08/2004	30/10/2008	4
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	flowering plant	28/06/2005	21/08/2005	3
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	flowering plant	22/10/2005	30/10/2008	4
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	flowering plant	27/04/1992	10/06/2009	7
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein	flowering plant	15/06/2008	06/06/2009	3
<i>Verbascum speciosum</i>	Hungarian Mullein	flowering plant	03/07/1997	-	1
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	flowering plant	23/08/2004	01/05/2011	5
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	flowering plant	23/08/2004	10/06/2009	6
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	flowering plant	10/06/2009	16/05/2011	2
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-Speedwell	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	flowering plant	04/06/1991	04/06/2009	8
<i>Veronica filiformis</i>	Slender Speedwell	flowering plant	23/08/2004	06/06/2009	3
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	20/05/2005	18/04/2010	7
<i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia</i>		flowering plant	31/12/2006	09/05/2009	2
<i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum</i>		flowering plant	14/05/2006	22/04/2011	4
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	flowering plant	14/05/2006	16/05/2011	4
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	flowering plant	14/05/2006	06/06/2009	2
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell	flowering plant	20/05/2005	09/05/2009	6
<i>Veronica polita</i>	Grey Field-speedwell	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	15/08/2002	31/12/2009	11
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade	flowering plant	28/07/2009	-	1
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn-apple	flowering plant	21/08/2005	-	1
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Tomato	flowering plant	27/09/2009	08/08/2011	3
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple-of-Peru	flowering plant	10/09/2006	08/08/2011	2
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	flowering plant	23/08/2004	05/08/2006	5
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	flowering plant	23/08/2004	08/08/2011	6
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	flowering plant	13/04/2008	17/11/2010	4
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge-laurel	flowering plant	27/04/1992	06/06/2009	7
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime	flowering plant	29/08/2008	-	1
<i>Tilia platyphyllos x cordata = T. x europaea</i>	Lime	flowering plant	23/08/2004	10/06/2009	4
<i>Ulmus</i>		flowering plant	23/08/2004	30/10/2008	6
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	flowering plant	31/07/1997	11/09/2008	3
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	flowering plant	23/08/2004	31/12/2010	4
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	flowering plant	20/05/2005	08/08/2011	5
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	flowering plant	15/08/2002	08/03/2011	16

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<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	flowering plant	21/08/2005	06/06/2009	2
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian	flowering plant	23/08/2004	12/03/2006	5
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Valerianella carinata</i>	Keeled-fruited Cornsalad	flowering plant	20/05/2005	31/12/2010	5
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Argentinian Vervain	flowering plant	26/08/2009	-	1
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	flowering plant	22/10/2005	03/10/2009	4
<i>Viola</i>		flowering plant	15/08/2002	11/09/2008	6
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	flowering plant	15/08/2005	29/07/2011	6
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	flowering plant	31/07/1997	10/06/2009	8
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet	flowering plant	15/08/2005	-	1
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	flowering plant	27/04/1992	31/12/2010	6
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe	flowering plant	26/02/2010	-	1
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	flowering plant	14/06/2009	-	2
<i>Cochlodina (Cochlodina) laminata</i>		mollusc	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	25/07/1997	-	2
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common Blue Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	20/07/1997	-	2
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	12/08/1994	-	2
<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	21/07/1992	03/09/1992	3
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	08/06/1995	10/07/1996	5
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	21/07/1992	10/08/1998	8
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Darter	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	09/08/1994	31/12/1997	3
<i>Omocestus rufipes</i>	Woodland Grasshopper	insect - orthopteran	19/09/1995	-	1
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/12/1997	31/12/1998	2
<i>Stenagostus rhombeus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Orchesia undulata</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Pyrochroa coccinea</i>	Black-headed Cardinal Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Phymatodes testaceus</i>	Tanbark Borer	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Chrysolina violacea</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	16/06/1999	-	1
<i>Phloeophagus lignarius</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	14/06/2011	4
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper	insect - butterfly	25/07/1997	24/07/1999	4
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	04/04/2002	4
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	insect - butterfly	25/07/1997	29/07/2011	21
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	insect - butterfly	11/08/1996	29/07/2011	30
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	insect - butterfly	10/05/1998	29/07/2011	9
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	insect - butterfly	12/04/1997	28/04/2010	7
<i>Neozephyrus quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak	insect - butterfly	29/07/2011	-	1
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper	insect - butterfly	10/05/1998	31/12/1998	4
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue	insect - butterfly	11/08/1996	08/08/2010	5
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	insect - butterfly	11/08/1996	29/07/2011	10
<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	White Admiral	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	24/07/1999	2
<i>Apatura iris</i>	Purple Emperor	insect - butterfly	28/07/2003	-	2

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	insect - butterfly	19/10/1996	29/07/2011	20
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	insect - butterfly	11/08/1996	24/07/2010	9
<i>Aglaia urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	insect - butterfly	25/07/1997	14/06/2011	21
<i>Inachis io</i>	Peacock	insect - butterfly	11/08/1996	25/07/2010	17
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	insect - butterfly	10/05/1998	25/07/2011	11
<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	insect - butterfly	07/05/2006	-	1
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed Fritillary	insect - butterfly	31/07/1997	24/07/1999	3
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	insect - butterfly	24/07/1999	29/07/2011	9
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	insect - butterfly	25/08/1998	-	1
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Hedge Brown	insect - butterfly	11/08/1996	29/07/2011	14
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	insect - butterfly	11/08/1996	29/07/2011	23
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Golden Pigmy	insect - moth	28/03/1986	-	1
<i>Luffia ferchaultella</i>	Virgin Smoke	insect - moth	28/03/1986	-	1
<i>Ochsenheimeria urella</i>	Variable Stem-moth	insect - moth	31/12/1800	-	1
<i>Zygaena filipendulae subsp. stephensi</i>	Six-spot Burnet	insect - moth	04/06/2009	-	2
<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	Chequered Twist	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>	Light Brown Apple-moth	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Apotomis sororculana</i>	Narrow-winged Marble	insect - moth	31/12/1800	-	1
<i>Endothenia marginana</i>	Bordered Marble	insect - moth	31/12/1800	-	1
<i>Pseudococcyx turionella</i>	Pine Bud Moth	insect - moth	31/12/1800	-	1
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Common Grass-veneer	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Acentria ephemerella</i>	Small Water-veneer	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Evergestis forficalis</i>	Garden Pebble	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Pleuroptera ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	insect - moth	20/08/2005	30/08/2008	4
<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>	Ash-bark Knot-horn	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Cyclophora linearia</i>	Clay Triple-lines	insect - moth	26/08/2006	25/08/2007	2
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-Vein	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	insect - moth	20/08/2005	26/08/2006	2
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Cosmorhoe ocellata</i>	Purple Bar	insect - moth	30/08/2008	-	1
<i>Thera firmata</i>	Pine Carpet	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	insect - moth	20/08/2005	30/08/2008	3
<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Lime-speck Pug	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	Treble-bar	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border	insect - moth	05/06/2009	-	1
<i>Ligdia adustata</i>	Scorched Carpet	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Macaria notata</i>	Peacock Moth	insect - moth	20/08/2005	26/08/2006	2
<i>Macaria liturata</i>	Tawny-barred Angle	insect - moth	26/08/2006	25/08/2007	2
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	insect - moth	20/08/2005	30/08/2008	4
<i>Ennomos autumnaria</i>	Large Thorn	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn	insect - moth	16/09/2000	25/08/2007	4
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	insect - moth	26/08/2006	30/08/2008	2
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Light Emerald	insect - moth	23/09/2000	30/08/2008	5
<i>Hylaea fasciaria</i>	Barred Red	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Hyloicus pinastri</i>	Pine Hawk-moth	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent	insect - moth	20/08/2005	25/08/2007	2
<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent	insect - moth	20/08/2005	25/08/2007	2
<i>Ptilodon cucullina</i>	Maple Prominent	insect - moth	20/08/2005	25/08/2007	2
<i>Orgyia antiqua</i>	Vapourer	insect - moth	23/09/2000	23/09/2004	2
<i>Calliteara pudibunda</i>	Pale Tussock	insect - moth	19/10/1996	-	1
<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches	insect - moth	25/08/2007	30/08/2008	2
<i>Miltchrista miniata</i>	Rosy Footman	insect - moth	20/08/2005	25/08/2007	2
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman	insect - moth	20/08/2005	30/08/2008	3
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder	insect - moth	20/08/2005	30/08/2008	4
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	23/09/2000	25/08/2007	5
<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	23/09/2000	23/09/2004	2
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underw	insect - moth	26/08/2006	30/08/2008	3
<i>Noctua interjecta subsp. caliginosa</i>	Least Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	insect - moth	26/08/2006	25/08/2007	2
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character	insect - moth	20/08/2005	30/08/2008	4
<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic	insect - moth	26/08/2006	25/08/2007	2
<i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Cabbage Moth	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	White-point	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot	insect - moth	25/08/2007	30/08/2008	2
<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	Lunar Underwing	insect - moth	01/09/2000	23/09/2004	4
<i>Xanthia aurago</i>	Barred Sallow	insect - moth	23/09/2000	-	1
<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	Coronet	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing	insect - moth	26/08/2006	25/08/2007	2
<i>Thalpophila matura</i>	Straw Underwing	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades	insect - moth	20/08/2005	25/08/2007	3
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Luperina testacea</i>	Flounced Rustic	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Amphipoea oculea</i>	Ear Moth	insect - moth	30/08/2008	-	1
<i>Hoplodrina alsines</i>	Uncertain	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>	Vine's Rustic	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	Scarce Bordered Straw	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle	insect - moth	25/08/2007	-	1
<i>Catocala fraxini</i>	Clifden Nonpareil	insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot	insect - moth	20/08/2005	04/06/2009	3

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout	insect - moth	23/09/2000	30/08/2008	4
<i>Schrankia costaestrigalis</i>	Pinion-streaked Snout	insect - moth	20/08/2005	-	1
<i>Shuttle Shaped Dart</i>		insect - moth	20/08/2005	26/08/2006	2
<i>Smoky Wainscot</i>		insect - moth	26/08/2006	-	1
<i>Criorhina berberina</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Lasius flavus</i>		insect - hymenopteran	10/04/1973	-	1
<i>Lasius fuliginosus</i>		insect - hymenopteran	13/07/1998	-	1
<i>Crossocerus (Cuphopterus) binotatus</i>		insect - hymenopteran	31/07/1997	-	1
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	amphibian	01/01/1992	-	1
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt	amphibian	06/09/1996	-	1
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	amphibian	01/01/1992	-	2
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	amphibian	01/01/1992	01/08/1994	7
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	reptile	01/01/1991	28/08/2001	4
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	reptile	17/07/1999	-	1
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	terrestrial mammal	02/08/1997	28/02/2003	15
<i>Neomys fodiens</i>	Eurasian Water Shrew	terrestrial mammal	14/04/2010	-	1
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	European Mole	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1965	19/10/1996	3
<i>Bat sp.</i>		terrestrial mammal	11/01/1992	10/02/2011	4
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Bat	terrestrial mammal	17/07/2006	-	1
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	terrestrial mammal	17/07/2006	18/02/2010	3
<i>Pipstrelle sp.</i>		terrestrial mammal	28/07/1984	22/05/2010	24
<i>Soprano Pipstrelle (55 kHz)</i>		terrestrial mammal	17/07/2006	-	2
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	terrestrial mammal	11/01/1992	14/07/2009	6
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	terrestrial mammal	16/09/2000	30/07/2004	3
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	terrestrial mammal	26/07/1997	28/01/2005	14
<i>Badger</i>		terrestrial mammal	12/09/2001	15/12/2010	4
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat	terrestrial mammal	09/10/1998	-	1
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel	terrestrial mammal	21/09/2001	26/10/2003	3
<i>Mustela vison</i>	American Mink	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer	terrestrial mammal	31/08/2003	-	1
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	terrestrial mammal	06/03/2000	03/09/2003	10
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	European Water Vole	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1990	01/10/2007	5
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Mouse	terrestrial mammal	08/07/2000	24/04/2005	3
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	terrestrial mammal	23/09/2003	-	1
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1999	12/05/2010	2
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	terrestrial mammal	19/06/1968	22/07/2000	9
<i>Myodes glareolus</i>		terrestrial mammal	08/07/2000	24/04/2005	3

# **MAP CITATION SHEETS**

## SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are non-statutory designations which are identified at a county level. They typically form a network of sites that are recognised to be of local conservation importance and are often included in Local Authority development plans. In other areas of the country they are sometimes called SINC (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) or County Wildlife sites.

There are many sites within East and West Sussex and Brighton and Hove that are not recognised under the national designation of SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) but are of considerable wildlife value due to the special interest of their flora or fauna. In May 1990 a Sussex-wide project was instigated to identify which non-designated sites were important for wildlife. The selected sites are now known as SNCIs. The aim of this identification was to protect such sites from land management changes, which may lessen their nature conservation interest, and to encourage sensitive management to maintain and enhance their importance.

Sites within both rural and urban areas were considered but the evaluation process considers two types of site under slightly different criteria:

- **Rural sites**, that may contain habitats such as heathland or ancient woodland, must be of county-wide importance.
- **Urban sites** must recognise the importance to safeguard important urban wildlife sites, to link all significant greenspaces and to ensure that people in towns have easy access to wildlife areas.

The selection of SNCIs was made, after extensive survey work, by a panel of expert ecologists. This panel included representatives from the relevant County Council, English Nature (now Natural England) and the Sussex Wildlife Trust. A range of specialists with either specific species knowledge or a sound knowledge of the county's ecology were also involved with the selection process. Assessment and identification of SNCIs is a continuing process with new sites being identified and others deleted as ecological knowledge of the total resource and specific sites increase.

In West Sussex SNCI selection is steered by the County Council, whereas in East Sussex it is steered by the District Councils. Currently there are over 600 SNCIs in Sussex.

Although SNCIs have no statutory protection they need to be considered in the planning process through Planning Policy Guidance such as PPG9 which refers to the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 Section 30. This states that nature conservation issues should be included in the surveys of local authority areas to ensure that the plans are based on fully adequate information about local species, habitats, geology and landform. Plans should be concerned not only with designated areas but also with other land of conservation value and the possible provision of new habitats.

SNCI site accounts outline the characteristics of the area based on its semi-natural vegetation and the underlying geology and are in three main sections :-

- **Summary** which highlights the nature conservation importance of the site
- **Site description or site notes** which gives further descriptive details about the site and its associated species
- **Management recommendations** which give a brief indication of the type of management that would best maintain the nature conservation interest of the site.

It is important to realise that classification as an SNCI in no way reduces the value of other wildlife sites. Sites of SNCI quality may not have been surveyed for various reasons. All areas of semi-natural vegetation are important to wildlife. Many rare plants and animals occur in seemingly otherwise uninteresting sites and may be overlooked by the survey.



## SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

### West Sussex

<b>Site Name:</b>	Fontwell Park Racecourse		
<b>Site Ref:</b>	Ar01	<b>Owner:</b>	Private
<b>District:</b>	Arun	<b>Size (ha):</b>	14.2
<b>Parish:</b>	Aldingbourne	<b>Date:</b>	Identified May 1992
<b>National Grid Ref:</b>	SU946068	<b>Author:</b>	Graham Roberts
<b>Habitat:</b>	Calcareous and neutral grassland		

#### Summary

Parts of the grassland around the sides and inside the racetrack of Fontwell Park are managed as hay meadow and have very species-rich swards. The flora includes some notable species, such as Adder's-tongue (*Ophioglossum vulgatum*) and a large population of Green-winged Orchid (*Orchis morio*).

#### Site description

The site lies over calcareous alluvium. Most of the grassland is unimproved and species-rich, particularly where mowing is delayed until late in the season.

The area within the track at the south end of the course probably has the richest sward. Of particular interest is a large colony of Green-winged Orchid. The scarce Adder's-tongue is also found here. Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Rough Hawkbit (*Leontodon hispidus*), Common Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) and Bulbous Buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) are especially abundant.

A range of calcicoles are present throughout most of the unimproved grassland. They include Cowslip (*Primula veris*), Field Scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), Burnet Saxifrage (*Pimpinella saxifraga*), Hedge Bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*) and Downy Oat-grass (*Avenula pubescens*). Mesophytes such as Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), Common Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), Common Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and Field Wood-rush (*Luzula campestris*) occur in close association with the calcicoles. Red Fescue (*Festuca rubra*) tends to be the dominant grass although Common Bent (*Agrostis capillaris*), Cock's-foot (*Dactylis glomerata*) and Smooth Meadow-grass (*Poa pratensis*) are also frequent.

#### Management recommendations

Apart from the area mown early in the season, the site is well managed. Treating much of the grassland as hay meadow appears to maintain an attractive and ecologically interesting herb-rich sward.

## SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

### West Sussex

<b>Site Name:</b>	Slindon Bottom		
<b>Site Ref:</b>	Ar09	<b>Owner:</b>	National Trust
<b>District:</b>	Arun	<b>Size (ha):</b>	26.5
<b>Parish:</b>	Slindon	<b>Date:</b>	Identified May 1992
<b>National Grid Ref:</b>	SU952079	<b>Author:</b>	Graham Roberts
<b>Habitat:</b>	Semi-natural woodland, conifers and mixed plantations		

#### Summary

This ancient woodland lies at the junction of two geological types, namely Valley Gravel and Upper Chalk. It consequently has a varied flora. Most of it is semi-natural, though some areas have been replanted with conifers. The storm of October 1987 caused severe windblow and as a result large areas have been replanted. The western end, known as Slindon Bottom, is the most interesting part of the Slindon Woods complex and also received less storm damage.

#### Site description

Slindon Bottom has fine areas of mature woodland consisting of a mixture of Pedunculate Oak, Ash and Beech. Some of the old trees support interesting 'old forest' epiphytic lichens.

Sycamore is locally abundant. Other trees and shrubs include Field Maple, Wild Cherry, Crab Apple, Holly and Hazel. Gorse occurs in some abundance in open areas on the gravel, while Spindle and Wild Privet occur frequently on the chalk.

The ground flora is varied and moderately rich in some areas. There are occasional patches of Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*). Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) and Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*) occur commonly. Other notable species include Spurge Laurel (*Daphne laureola*), Sanicle (*Sanicula europaea*), Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) and Yellow Pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*). However, much of the woodland on the gravel is dominated by Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*), Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*).

The woodland supports a diverse community of breeding birds including Goldcrest, Long-tailed Tit, Willow Warbler, Chiffchaff, Blackcap, Nuthatch, Mistle Thrush, Stock Dove, Great Spotted Woodpecker and Green Woodpecker.

Butterflies recorded include Orange-tip, Speckled Wood, Comma and Peacock.

#### Management recommendations

The site is currently managed with nature conservation in mind. All replanting should be with native trees, such as Pedunculate Oak, Beech and Wild Cherry. Sycamore control is strongly recommended. Seed-bearing trees should be removed first.

# KEY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SITE DESIGNATIONS

## National Nature Reserve (NNR)

National Nature Reserves are statutory reserves established under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. NNRs may be owned by the relevant national body (e.g. Natural England in England) or established by agreement. A few are owned and managed by non-statutory bodies, for example the Sussex Wildlife Trust. NNRs cover a selection of the most important sites for nature conservation in the UK. There are six NNRs in Sussex.

## Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation are sites designated by Member States under the EC Habitats Directive. The aim is to establish a European network of important high quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving habitats and species considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. There are 12 SAC sites in Sussex.

## Special Protection Area (SPA)

Special Protection Areas are designated under the EC Birds Directive, to conserve the habitat of certain rare or vulnerable birds and regularly occurring migratory birds. Any significant pollution or disturbance to or deterioration of these sites has to be avoided. All SPAs are also designated as SSSIs. There are six SPA sites in Sussex.

## Ramsar

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Under the Convention, each government must select its best wetlands according to very clear criteria, which include: a wetland that regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds; a wetland that regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird. Wetlands are broadly defined to include marsh, fen, peatland and water. All designated Ramsar sites are also designated as SSSIs. There are four Ramsar sites in Sussex.

## National Park

National Parks are beautiful, spectacular and often dramatic expanses of countryside. In the UK people live and work in the National Parks and the farms, villages and towns are protected along with the landscape and wildlife. They differ from Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) in that each National Park has its own authority for planning control and other services.

The creation of the South Downs National Park (SDNP) was confirmed on 12th November 2009 and came into being on 1st April 2010.

Further information can be found on the [SDNP Authority website](#).

## Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are areas of high scenic quality that have statutory protection in order to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of their landscapes. They differ from National Parks in their more limited opportunities for extensive outdoor recreation and by the way they are managed. AONBs are designated by Natural England under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

There are two AONBs in Sussex covering approx. 114,000 hectares; Chichester Harbour and High Weald. Each has an associated body concerned with the area's conservation:

**Chichester Harbour Conservancy** [www.conservancy.co.uk](http://www.conservancy.co.uk)

**High Weald AONB Unit** [www.highweald.org](http://www.highweald.org)

### **Local Nature Reserve (LNR)**

Local Nature Reserves are for both people and wildlife. All district and county councils have powers to acquire, declare and manage LNRs. To qualify for LNR status, a site must be of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also SSSIs. There are 36 LNRs in Sussex.

### **Country Park**

Country Parks were established as a result of the 1968 Countryside Act to provide a wide range of opportunities for recreation, health, education and improve the quality of life for local communities. Natural England recognises Country Parks as significant places that contribute to England's accessible natural green space. There are 11 Country Parks in Sussex, the details of which can be obtained from the local authorities.

### **Local Geological Site (LGS)**

Local Geological Sites are non-statutory sites that have been identified by local geoconservation groups as being of importance. A potential LGS in Sussex is assessed by the Sussex Geodiversity Group and, if a site is duly recommended, is notified to the relevant local authority. By designating a LGS, the features identified then become a material consideration in any future development. There are over 120 LGS in Sussex.

### **Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (MSNCI)**

Marine Sites of Nature Conservation Importance are non-statutory sites identified on account of the special interest of their marine habitats, the fauna and flora, or for unusual geological and geomorphological features. They are an extension of the series of terrestrial SNCIs. The identification of these sites is to highlight their importance for marine wildlife and to emphasise the risks of certain operations damaging their interest. There are 23 MSNCIs off the Sussex coast.

Further information on many of the designations listed above can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

# ANCIENT & VETERAN TREES

Ancient trees form a vital part of our landscape, heritage and biodiversity. They are scattered through most parts of the UK landscape where they are found in exceptionally large numbers compared with north east Europe. Ancient trees can be most easily found in the vestiges of the once extensive Royal Hunting Forests, such as Ashdown Forest, and medieval parks. Others occur in historic parkland, landscaped gardens, woodland, wood pasture and ancient wooded commons. There are also small groups and individual trees scattered around housing estates, urban parks, village greens and churchyards. Some ancient trees are found on farmland, usually in hedgerows or old boundary features.

In Sussex, some of the largest recorded girths belong to: the Queen Elizabeth oak of 12.67m at Cowdray Park, a yew of 8.5m in Wilmington churchyard; a beech of 8.4m on Ashdown Forest; and a sweet chestnut of 7.2m at Herstmonceux Castle.

There are different definitions for mature trees, depending mainly on their stage of life:

## Ancient trees

- Biologically, aesthetically or culturally interesting because of their great age.
- In ancient or post-mature stage of life.
- Have a large girth relative to others of the same species.

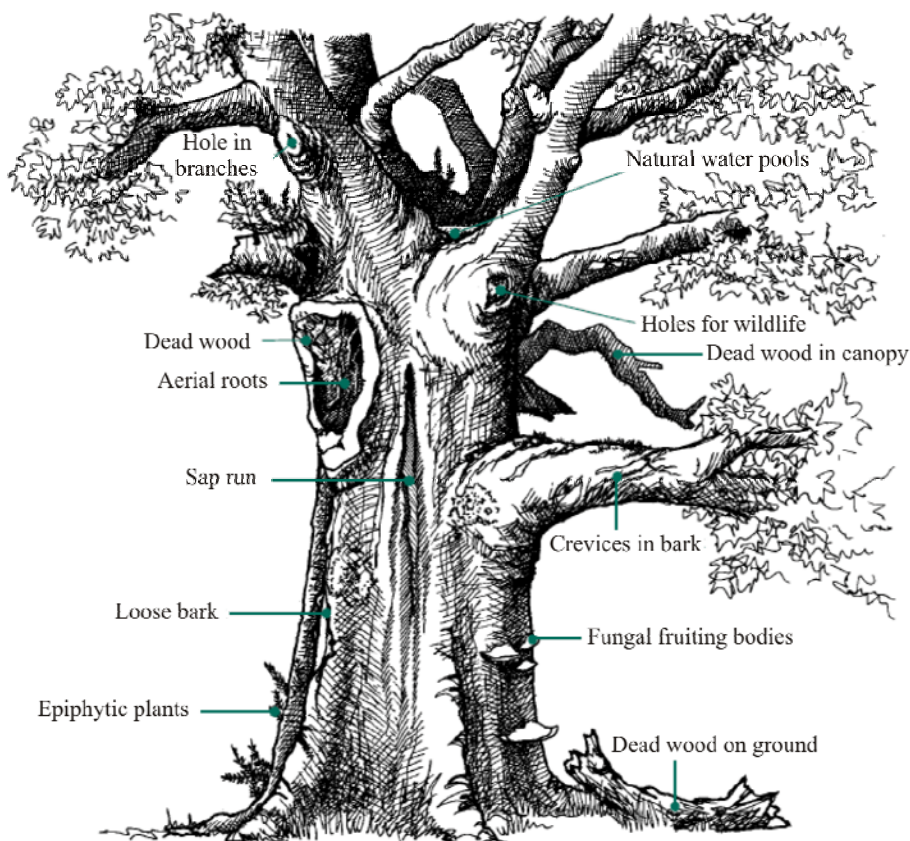
## Veteran trees

- Usually in the second or mature stage of life.
- Have important wildlife and habitat features including hollowing or associated decay fungi, holes, wounds and large dead branches.

## Notable trees

- Locally important or of significance to the community.
- Specimen trees or considered to be the potential next generation of veteran trees.

## Characteristic features of an ancient tree include:



- A reducing crown height but one that is more widely spread through the aging process.
- A large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species.
- A hollowing trunk - this may have one or more openings to the outside.
- Stag headedness i.e. branch dieback and deadwood in the upper canopy.
- Fruit bodies of heart-rot fungi.
- Sap runs or naturally forming water pockets in branch hollows.

## Characteristic features of a veteran tree

Source: *Veteran Trees: A guide to good management*. Natural England, 2000.

## Ancient tree ecology

Ancient trees are unique as a wildlife habitat because of the exceptionally species rich communities associated with wood decay and the bare surfaces of trunks, bough and roots. Clusters of ancient trees are even more important because together they offer a wide range of niche homes for many specialist species in one small area.

In woodland ecosystems, fungi play an important role in recycling nutrients and in individual trees. Fungi can be extremely long lived; some species are known to grow continuously. The two main types of fungi associated with ancient trees are mycorrhizal (which form symbiotic relationships with the roots of trees) and decomposers. Ancient trees support many rare and threatened fungi species, for example *Sulphur polypore* - a specialised wood decay fungus.

Ancient trees are incredibly important to invertebrate life. Approximately 1,700 (6%) invertebrate species in the British Isles are dependent on decaying wood to complete their life cycles. The invertebrate community of a tree often changes as the decay process proceeds. Some invertebrates are more dependent on the type of decay than on the species of tree. Others depend on the species of fungi present.

Insects associated with decaying wood include: rare click beetles such as the violet click beetle *Limoniscus violaceus*, the wasp mimic crane fly *Ctenophora flaveolata* and the oak longhorn beetle *Rhagium mordax*. The black-headed cardinal beetle *Pyrochroa coccinea* is an insect associated with veteran trees and old growth woodland.



Bats particularly like woodland because of the abundance of insects and the variety of niches trees offer for bat roosts. All 17 species of bat found in the UK frequent woods, with a few being woodland specialists, such as the rare Bechstein's and Barbastelle bats. Old trees with splits, cracks, loose bark, holes and crevices are especially attractive to bats. Oak and beech trees seem to be preferred, but any tree species can be suitable.

## Ancient tree management

Many ancient trees are vulnerable and suffer from neglect or lack of awareness of their great importance to our heritage and wildlife. Threats to old trees include: root compaction from roads, buildings, vehicles and livestock; root severance by cultivation and development; felling for development work and 'safety' reasons; pests and diseases such as rhododendron and Phytophthora; and neglect of traditional techniques such as pollarding.

Active management may not involve actually doing much. Trees need to be checked regularly but management should only be carried out where necessary. When managing ancient trees it is important to think not just about the tree, but also about the management of the land surrounding it.

Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) requires local authorities to avoid the loss of aged and veteran trees. Currently, few veteran trees are granted Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), as a TPO is not usually issued to a tree that is deemed 'dead, diseased, dying or decayed'. A veteran tree, however, may be given indirect protection if it is associated with a rare species.

## The Ancient Tree Hunt

The Ancient Tree Hunt is a nationwide search to map all of the old trees in the UK in order to plan for their active conservation. This project, led by the Woodland Trust in partnership with the Ancient Tree Forum and Tree Register of the British Isles, was launched in 2007.

Most of the trees recorded can be viewed on their website: [www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk](http://www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk)

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

# ANCIENT WOODLAND

Ancient woodland is defined by Natural England as a site that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. It is an irreplaceable, wildlife-rich habitat, and often includes important archaeological features.

Sussex is one of the most wooded parts of lowland Britain with ancient woodland covering approximately 39,000ha (10%) of the county. Bluebell woods associated with coppicing, open wood pasture associated with deer parks and the small Wealden woods in ghyll valleys are a key part of Sussex's distinctive and varied landscape.



Bluebell

The habitat can be placed into two broad categories:-

**Ancient semi-natural woodland** – woodland that retains a native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally. This covers all stands of ancient woodland which do not obviously originate from planting.

In terms of its nature conservation value, ancient semi-natural woodland is regarded as an important woodland type due to:

- The variety of native woodland plants and animals it supports, many of which are found only or mainly in ancient woodland.
- The natural and undisturbed water courses.
- The soils, which may never have been ploughed.
- The variety of woodland structure (often including very old trees and dead wood).
- The mosaic of semi-natural habitats such as grassland, heathland and marsh which may survive within the wood, often a result of past management practices.

**Plantations on ancient woodland sites** – woodland where the original tree cover has been felled and replaced by planting, often with conifers and usually this century.

In ancient replanted woodland the original woodland structure may have been substantially altered, water courses may have been displaced, soils may have been disturbed or drained and natural openings may have been planted up. However, these woods can still be important for nature conservation due to:

- The remnant ancient woodland species, which persist beneath the canopy or in areas where light levels are higher such as woodland rides or glades.
- The soil seed bank, which will often retain dormant ancient woodland plants.
- The potential for restoration to a semi-natural condition.

Other important terms:

**Primary woodland** constitutes the relicts of the natural tree cover which developed after the retreat of glaciation 10,000 years ago. Such woodland may have been managed by humans, but it has never been completely cleared of trees and converted to another land use.

**Ancient secondary woodland** is woodland that had developed on land which may have been open ground or farmland at some stage before the year 1600AD. Many ancient woods in West Sussex are likely to be of this type.

*Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (2005)* states that “ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be recreated.” Many ancient woodlands have some form of statutory protection and local planning authorities are advised to identify unprotected areas of ancient woodland.

Ancient woodland in Sussex can be identified by using the Ancient Woodland Inventory held by Natural England. The Ancient Woodland Inventory was set up in 1981 by the Nature Conservancy Council (now Natural England). Ancient woodland status is determined using information from historic Ordnance Survey and estate maps and information about the name of the wood, its shape, relief, internal boundaries and location relative to other features such as parish boundaries. Ground survey information such as flora and historical features plus aerial photography interpretation is also used when available.

Initially, the original inventory only included sites over two hectares in size. However, the inventory did contain some smaller sites due to the subsequent clearance of parts of larger woods. Furthermore, measuring techniques were less precise and more laborious than the latest digital methods so some smaller woods were accidentally included, whilst some larger woods were overlooked.

The original inventory was produced on a county-by-county basis in the 1980's and 1990's. At first it was a paper-based inventory, which was converted to a digital map in 2000. Subsequent revisions and versions are available as digital maps.

Advances in digital mapping techniques mean that it is now possible to map woodlands under two hectares with greater ease and accuracy. This has led to a revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory within the South East. The surveys for the revision of the inventory for Sussex were completed in 2010 and have been adopted by Natural England. However, the inventory will always be classed as "provisional" because it is reviewed and updated as new information comes to light.

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)



# CHALK STREAM

A chalk river or stream is a watercourse which flows across chalk bedrock, and/or is influenced by local chalk geology. Chalk rivers are usually fed by underground or seasonal springs and often have 'winterbourne' stretches in their headwaters which run dry, or partially dry in late summer because of lack of rainfall recharging the spring. Sites are generally considered to be streams rather than rivers if they are no further than 5km from their source, nor greater than 5m wide (unless they have been artificially widened.)

## ***Why are they important?***

All chalk rivers are fed from groundwater aquifers which means they have clean, clear water and relatively stable water temperatures. These unique conditions along with their chalk geology, support a rich diversity of wildlife including important fish populations such as brown trout, native crayfish and many other specialist species. Their rarity means that chalk rivers are recognised as a priority habitat under the UK BAP and many have been designated as SSSI's.

## ***Chalk streams in Sussex***

Sussex chalk streams often occur in small gulleys which are much more wooded than most other headwater chalk streams. This results in unusual features including:

- Mini chalk waterfalls which form when chalk water upwellings 'calcify' in the air;
- Dense shade which means that there is naturally less vegetation cover;
- Typical chalk river plants like water crowfoot are often absent – which is more natural;
- Stream channels are diverse because of natural flow restrictions such as tree roots;
- Woody debris is common in the channel and it influences the stream flow;
- The substrate (stream bed) is less frequently made up of flints and mobile gravels.

## ***What are the threats?***

- Ditching and removal of natural features
- Weirs and man-made obstructions to flow
- Urbanisation of streams
- Non-native invasive species
- Abstraction of water from groundwater aquifers and streams
- Pollution
- Lack of recognition

## ***Some associated species***

- Fool's water-cress *Apium nodiflorum*
- Blunt-fruited water-starwort *Callitriche obtusangula*
- Brook water crowfoot *Ranunculus peltatus*
- Lesser water-parsnip *Berula erecta*
- Brown trout *Salmo trutta*
- White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*
- Southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale*

# COASTAL & FLOODPLAIN GRAZING MARSH

Grazing marsh is periodically inundated pasture, or meadow with ditches that maintain the water levels, containing standing brackish or fresh water. Sites may contain seasonal water-filled hollows and permanent ponds with emergent swamp communities.

## ***Why is it important?***

- Wading birds such as redshank feed on invertebrates forced close to the surface by the high water table and shallow surface floods.
- Around 500 species of vascular plant have been recorded from grazing marsh including rare species such as narrow-leaved water-dropwort.
- It supports large numbers of invertebrates including over a thousand nationally notable species.
- Drainage channels and open water associated with grazing marsh support a number of fish species and can provide important spawning areas.
- Water filled ditches are often used by otter, water vole, and various dragonflies.



Lapwing

## ***Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh in Sussex***

Sussex has around 14,000 hectares of grazing marsh, with the rivers Arun, Adur, Ouse and Cuckmere all having important areas. Just under half of Sussex's floodplains consist of wet grassland, however much of this has been agriculturally improved decreasing its value for wildlife. Pevensey Levels is one of only three sites in Britain where the large fen raft spider is found, and two rare species of ramshorn snail can also be found in Sussex.

## ***What are the threats?***

- Conversion to agriculture through drainage and fertilizer application.
- Drainage and flood defences can disrupt the hydrology of sites.
- Overgrazing, neglect or early grazing, can affect breeding birds.
- Water pollution, which can be exacerbated if concentrated by over-abstraction.
- Floodplain development, aggregate extraction and recreational pressure.
- Isolation and fragmentation of sites reduces dispersal opportunities making species more susceptible to extinction.

## ***Some associated species***

- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Merlin *Falco columbarius*
- Marsh mallow moth *Hydraecia osseola*
- Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*
- Greater water parsnip *Sium latifolium*
- Star sedge *Carex echinata*

## ***Further information***

- Floodplain Meadows Partnership: [www.floodplainmeadows.org.uk/content/home](http://www.floodplainmeadows.org.uk/content/home)
- Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project: [www.sussexotters.org](http://www.sussexotters.org)
- Buglife: [www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/adviceonmanagingbaphabitats/coastalandfloodplaingrazingmarsh](http://www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/adviceonmanagingbaphabitats/coastalandfloodplaingrazingmarsh)

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

# LOWLAND CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND

Lowland calcareous grasslands develop on shallow lime-rich soils generally overlying limestone rocks - in Sussex it occurs exclusively on chalk.

## ***Why is it important?***

- Chalk grassland can support over 50 species of flowering plant per square metre, including a number of nationally scarce species.
- Many species of rare invertebrates are found including hoverflies, molluscs and moths.
- Rare assemblages of mosses and lichens can be found on some chalk grasslands.
- The grasslands and associated patches of scrub provide breeding and feeding habitat for many birds including scarce species such as stone curlew.



Round-headed rampion

## ***Lowland calcareous grassland in Sussex***

The South Downs represents one of the major areas of chalk grassland in the UK. It is estimated that the habitat now covers only around 3% of the South Downs, where it is predominantly confined to steeper slopes. It continues to support a rich diversity of animals and plants including many rare species.

## ***What are the threats?***

- Agricultural intensification by use of fertilisers, liming, reseeding and ploughing.
- Lack of grazing stock results in dominance of coarse grasses and scrub, and a decline in overall botanical diversity.
- Recreation effects including disturbance of wildlife, compaction of soil, trampling and increased nutrients in soil. High public access can also cause conflicts where grazing animals are present.
- Isolation and fragmentation of sites reduces dispersal opportunities making species more susceptible to extinction.
- Losses can result from development including redevelopment of abandoned chalk quarries which can develop good quality grassland.

## ***Some associated species***

- Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*
- Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*
- Adonis blue *Polyommatus bellargus*
- Glow-worm *Lampyrus noctiluca*
- Round-headed rampion *Phyteuma orbiculare*
- Yellow-wort *Blackstonia perfoliata*

## ***Further information***

- The Grasslands Trust: [www.grasslands-trust.org/index.php](http://www.grasslands-trust.org/index.php)
- Buglife: [www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/adviceonmanagingbaphabitats/lowlandcalcareousgrassland](http://www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/adviceonmanagingbaphabitats/lowlandcalcareousgrassland)

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

# LOWLAND MEADOW

Lowland meadows are species-rich grasslands occurring on soils with a neutral pH, in the lowlands. They are traditionally managed by hay cutting and/or grazing, and usually contain a high number of colourful herb species.

## ***Why are they important?***

- They are botanically rich including uncommon species such as green-winged orchid and frog orchid.
- A diversity of herbs provides nectar for a range of invertebrates including butterflies, bees and moths.
- Many lowland meadows are ancient habitats with a long history of management.
- They are important for birds such as corncrake and skylark.



Skylark

## ***Lowland meadows in Sussex***

Sussex's lowland meadows are predominantly made up of crested dog's-tail and black knapweed grassland (National Vegetation Classification MG5). They predominantly occur in the High and Low Weald, which represents a significant proportion of the UK resource.

## ***What are the threats?***

- Agricultural improvement including drainage, re-seeding and conversion to arable production.
- A decline in the perceived agricultural value of species-rich meadows and hay in farming.
- Lack of appropriate management including overgrazing, resulting in trampling, and neglect, resulting in scrub encroachment.
- Isolation and fragmentation of sites reduces opportunities for animals and plants to disperse making them more susceptible to extinction.
- Development activities.

## ***Some associated species***

- Barn owl *Tyto alba*
- Serotine *Eptesicus serotinus*
- Chimney sweeper moth *Odezia atrata*
- Hornet robberfly *Asilus crabroniformis*
- Yellow rattle *Rhinanthus minor*
- Adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum vulgatum*

## ***Further information***

- Weald Meadows Initiative:  
[www.highweald.org/look-after/our-projects/weald-meadows-initiative.html](http://www.highweald.org/look-after/our-projects/weald-meadows-initiative.html)

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

## NOTABLE ROAD VERGE

Notable Road Verges (NRVs) are areas of roadside verge that have been designated for their special wildlife interest. They can hold spectacular displays of wild flowers, including rare orchids and other plant species indicative of old meadows, and can be of great importance to invertebrates and fungi. There is no statutory protection for road verges, but they can be found within both non-statutory and statutory designations.

As linear features, road verges naturally traverse a wide range of habitat types, soils and geology. The species composition of NRVs can therefore be varied. Swathes of cow parsley, cuckoo flower, primroses and orchids can be found. Downland herbs, meadow flowers and heathers support a range of insects, as do the areas of bare ground which are used by nesting bees and wasps. Reptiles, amphibians and mammals can find shelter along these verges and use them as valuable green corridors.



Common spotted orchid

As the Highway Authorities, the County Councils are responsible for the cutting and management of roadside verges, and they also have a responsibility to conserve biodiversity. Where health and safety measures allow, this is achieved by restricting cutting to certain times of the year (usually when wild flowers have set seed in late summer) and using different techniques to standard verge cutting. For example, in September 2008 West Sussex County Council undertook a hay cut on 19 NRVs across the county. Mimicking traditional grassland management techniques, grass was collected manually and removed, preventing the build up of excess nutrients and competitive plants.

The initiatives for designating and managing NRVs differ between East and West Sussex. NRVs in West Sussex are identified by short oak posts with red discs. In East Sussex they are marked by posts with yellow metal flowers.

In West Sussex, the following guidelines are used to help identify NRVs:

**1. Site supports locally rare, notable or protected species of flora or fauna.**

E.g. the plant coralroot. This type of bittercress is only found in two localised areas of the UK; the Sussex Weald and the Chilterns.

**2. Site is a good example of an uncommon, remnant or declining habitat.**

E.g. species of sandy grassland along Rock Road in the Parish of Washington.

**3. Site has good overall species diversity.**

E.g. Mallions Lane near Cuckfield.

**4. The assemblage of wild flowers has high aesthetic value.**

E.g. Franklyn Road outside Haywards Heath hospital with a wonderful display of common spotted orchids in early summer.

**5. Site has wildlife value that is regarded as important by the local community.**

E.g. Barnham Road at Eastergate.

The lead organisation for this Habitat Action Plan is West Sussex County Council (contact Ben Rainbow on 01243 642119 or email [ben.rainbow@westsussex.gov.uk](mailto:ben.rainbow@westsussex.gov.uk)).

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

# TRADITIONAL ORCHARDS

Traditional orchards are areas of land on which a range of fruit and nut trees are cultivated that are managed in a low intensity way. Permanent grassland beneath the trees was traditionally grazed by livestock.



## ***Why are they important?***

- The mosaic of habitats such as hedgerows, dead wood and fruit trees make traditional orchards important for a wide range of species.
- Traditional orchards provide the conditions needed for many bryophytes and lichens.
- Holes and crevices in old trees provide habitat for bats and nest sites for birds such as redstart and bullfinch.
- Dead and decaying wood makes traditional orchards hugely important for invertebrates, lichens and fungi.

## ***Traditional orchards in Sussex***

The traditional orchards inventory\* lists over 900 sites in Sussex covering an area of approximately 300 hectares. It is estimated that around half of these orchards are currently in a poor condition.

## ***What are the threats?***

- Changes in farming policy and markets has led to a decline in income from traditional orchard produce.
- A decline in the skills and knowledge to manage traditional orchards can lead to neglect.
- Loss of orchards can occur as fruit trees dying of old age are not replaced.
- Lack of protection under the current planning system.

## ***Some associated species***

- Lesser spotted woodpecker *Picoides minor*
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*
- Lichen running-spider *Philodromus margaritatus*
- Noble chafer *Gnorimus nobilis*
- Mistletoe *Viscum album*
- A lichen *Ramonia chrysophaea*

## ***\* The Traditional Orchard Inventory for England***

The traditional orchard data used in Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre reports are the result of a project run by the People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) on behalf of Natural England. The resulting inventory is based on combining existing survey data with aerial photograph interpretation, together with ground-truthing survey work by local volunteers. The inventory is provisional, and is still being refined and updated as new data becomes available. The project was completed in March 2011.

For the purpose of the inventory, traditional orchards are defined as sites where at least five fruit trees must be present with no more than 20m between their crown edges.

**Further information** on traditional orchards can be found here: [www.orchardnetwork.org.uk](http://www.orchardnetwork.org.uk)

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The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is managed by the Sussex Wildlife Trust as a partnership project. A list of our current funding partners can be found on our website:

[www.sxbrc.org.uk/about/partners](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/about/partners)

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