

Desktop Biodiversity Report

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

ESD/11/40

Prepared for Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology) – 2nd February 2011

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

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.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
report regarding
land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius
02/02/2011

Prepared for Gareth Matthes
GPM Ecology
ESD/11/40

The following information is enclosed within this report:

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Report	☑
Sussex Protected Species Register Report	☑
UK BAP Species Inventory Report	☑
Sussex Bat Inventory Report	☑
Sussex Bird Inventory Report	☑
Sussex Invasive Alien Species Report	☑
Environmental Survey Directory Report	☑
Maps	☑
Ancient Woodand	☐

SNCI
None

SSSI
None

Other Designations/Ownership
None

Habitats
Floodplain Grassland.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

Members of the public wishing to reproduce maps made by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre under East and West Sussex County Council or Brighton and Hove City Council licences must use copying facilities that have been authorised by the Ordnance Survey.

Printers and copying shops in Sussex licensed to reproduce Ordnance Survey Maps include:

Reprographic Centre
8 Bond Street
Brighton
BN1 1RD
Tel: 01273 321051

Reflex Drawing Office Supplies Ltd
118-120 The Hornet
Chichester
PO19 4JR
Tel: 01243 782564

Repropoint
Unit 2
The Brunel Centre
Newton Road
Crawley
RH10 2TE
Tel: 01293 565550

Prontaprint
18 Castle Street
Hastings
TN34 1XV
Tel: 01424 445300

The Business Bureau Ltd
2 – 6 The Broadway
Haywards Heath
RH16 3HH
Tel: 01444 417111

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Important information regarding the content of 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 report from the SxBRC will give the user a clear indication of what biological recording has taken place within the area of their enquiry. The information provided herein 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 can be made. It may be that the content of this report guides the user as to which surveys should be carried out on the site.

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

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre must be acknowledged in all documents containing any part of the information contained in this report.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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', **badger records are not included in Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) reports**, as it has been requested that they remain confidential.

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

---

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 1960's, 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 the SxBRC. Permission to release record details will be required from the Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project and the SxBRC will liase 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

The 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 the SxBRC if further information is needed.

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

Birds

The SxBRC holds approximately one million bird records provided by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). However, **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 our reports.** Please see the Sussex Bird Inventory explanation sheet for further information.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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 Inventory forms part of a larger database of Sussex records (over 2.1 million records). No attempt is made to include every record for every rare species. 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.
- Some species are protected and rare and therefore show up in reports on both these categories.
- 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	*Phyteuma orbiculare*
Frogbit	*Hydrocharis morus-ranae*
Adonis Blue	*Lysandra bellargus*
Long-winged Conehead	*Conocephalus discolor*
Door snail	*Macrogastra rolphii*
Variable Damselfly	*Coenagrion pulchellum*
Downy Emerald	*Cordulea aenea*

RSI records are updated weekly with advice and records provided by taxonomic experts.
A full RSI species list is available on request.

Confidential Records

The SxBRC holds a few records that are confidential. Confidentiality can be for a variety of reasons but usually to benefit the site or the species. Full details of these records are not disclosed but the enquirer is referred back to the SxBRC if further information is needed. Please see the end of your RSI report for any reference to confidential records found within your enquiry area.

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

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

IUCN Categories of Rarity

The following is a summary of the IUCN categories of rarity. For a full listing and explanation see www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001

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 is 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.

Codes and abbreviations used in RSI

VC 13	West Sussex (with the Watsonian boundaries of 1852)
VC 14	East Sussex (with the Watsonian boundaries of 1852)
BBCSSB	British Butterfly Conservation Society, Sussex Branch
SAMLL	Sussex Atlas of Mosses, Liverworts, and Lichens
SPASU	Sussex Plant Atlas and Supplement
SBRS	Sussex Botanical Recording Society

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest data available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated. If relying on this information for important decisions please check with record centre for the most up to date position of this species in Sussex. Please note that bat, bird and otter records are not included in this report.

Opegrapha niveoatra

A lichen of bark and twigs, particularly of ash, maple and elm, in shaded sites. Found throughout the British Isles and recorded in our area from Uppark and Parham Park in West Sussex and Eridge Park in East Sussex. 1950-1993.

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	SAMLL	1993	West Sussex (VC13)

Cladonia subulata

A lichen of sandy ground on heaths, dunes and sandrocks and in sandpits. Recorded from a number of sites in East and West Sussex. Widespread and often frequent elsewhere in Britain. 1950-2001.

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	SAMLL	1950 - 1995	West Sussex (VC13)

Buellia stellulata

A lichen found particularly near the sea on acid stonework and shingle beaches. Often confused with Buellia aethalea. In Sussex known only from Fairlight Glen and Eridge Park in East Sussex and one unspecified location in West Sussex. 1950-1972

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Anon @ British Lichen Society;Francis Rose	05/04/1990	Yapton

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Porpidia crustulata

A lichen that grows on a wide range of rocks, stonework and pebbles, sometimes on worked wood and old sacking. Scarce in south and east England, common elsewhere. Recorded in our area from Ashdown Forest and the cliffs between Newhaven and Brighton in East Sussex and three unspecified locations in West Sussex. 1950-1992.

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	SAMLL	1992	West Sussex (VC13)

Fossombronia husnotii Husnot's Frillwort

A rare Mediterranean-Atlantic liverwort that requires a mild climate and is at the limit of its eastern range in Sussex. Usually forms small mats on pathsides and amongst short turf in woodland and on heathy clifftops and rocky slopes. Only recorded from Rewell Wood, West Sussex in our area.

liverwort

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	1982	Slindon

Fossombronia incurva Weedy Frillwort

Only described in 1964, this liverwort is widespread in the British Isles. In Sussex in occurs on damp, sandy ground on heathland and is very rare with records from Rewell Wood in West Sussex and Westfield Moor in East Sussex.

liverwort

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	1991	Slindon

Brachythecium mildeanum Sand Feather-moss

Forms yellowish green patches in grassy areas, hedge banks, old quarries and dune slacks. Occasional in our area, but possibly sometimes mistaken for the very common Brachythecium rutabulum

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

Didymodon acutus Pointed Beard-moss

An RDB2, Nationally Scarce moss of bare places on chalk grassland and other calcareous soils. Recorded from three sites in East Sussex and two in West Sussex towards the end of the last century. Widely scattered across the rest of the British Isles.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	1997	Halnaker

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Ditrichum pusillum Brown Ditrichum

A dull green tufted moss of sandy soils in quarries and similar places. Widely distributed in the British Isles, but rare. Recorded from one site in West Sussex in the 1990s and known from several other places in the county prior to 1908.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	01/10/1992	Slindon

Ephemerum recurvifolium Strap-leaved Earth-moss

A tiny moss of basic soils in both woodland and grassland. A mainly southern, lowland species in the British Isles. Very rare in our area and only recently recorded from a few sites in West Sussex. Known from East Sussex prior to 1908.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

Grimmia orbicularis Round-fruited Grimmia

A very rare species of walls and roofs with lax, greenish black, hoary cushions. Recorded in the 1990s from Goodwood and Tillington in West Sussex and from several locations in East Sussex prior to 1908.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

Hennediella heimii Heim's Pottia

An ephemeral coastal moss of earth-covered rocks, bare patches of soil and the upper reaches of salt marshes. Frequent in coastal locations in the British Isles but very rare inland. Recorded from several places fairly recently in both East and West Sussex.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

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
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	01/02/1986	Tangmere

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Orthotrichum striatum Shaw's Bristle-moss

An epiphytic lowland moss that usually grows on trunks, branches or twigs. Occasional in south and south west England and north west Wales but rare elsewhere in the British Isles. Recorded post-1950 from three locations in West Sussex and three in East Sussex but declining in our area.

moss

IUCN [2001] - Extinct
Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2002	Slindon

Philonotis arnellii Arnell's Apple-moss

A moss that forms small green tufts or patches in rock crevices on ditch and stream banks and in woodland rides. Rare to occasional in the British Isles. Only recently recorded from Rewell Wood and the adjacent gravel pits in West Sussex in our area, but known from a few East Sussex sites prior to 1950.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	1989	Slindon

Racomitrium ericoides Dense Fringe-moss

A moss that grows on a wide range of soils, on dunes and in turf. Frequent to common in most of the British Isles but rather scarce in lowland England. In Sussex only recorded from open sandy heaths and sandpits at Rewell Wood, Coates Common and Sullington Warren, all in West Sussex.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	Rewell Wood

Seligeria calcarea Chalk Rock-bristle

A small, dark green moss usually found growing on shaded vertical faces of chalk and limestone. Generally rare across the British Isles but sometimes frequent in suitable habitats. Recorded quite widely in our area from the chalk in both East and West Sussex.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2009	

Syntrichia papillosa Marble Screw-moss

A lowland moss of the bark of mature trees and, very rarely, rocks and walls. Formerly known as Tortula papillosa. A declining species in the British Isles. A rare moss of tree trunks and bases in our area with a scatter of records from East Sussex, mainly near the coast.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	Boxgrove

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Tortula protobryoides Tall Pottia

A small moss of seasonal appearance formerly known as Pottia bryoides. It grows on exposed basic soil in grassland, quarries, gravel pits, banks, tracksides and cliffs. A lowland species occasional in England, rare elsewhere in the British Isles. In our area recorded from a few sites in both East and West Sussex since 1950 but possibly overlooked because of its small size and ephemeral nature.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

Ulota coarctata Club Pincushion

A lowland moss that grows on shrubs and small trees in sheltered situations by streams and in wet places. Rare to occasional in the north of Britain, very rare elsewhere. Only known in our area from a pre-1900 record from East Sussex and now regarded as extinct.

moss

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	08/03/2000	Slindon

Juniperus communis Juniper

An evergreen conifer found on basic and acidic soils in a wide range of habitats, including chalk downland and heath. In Sussex it is now confined to the Downs where it is still widespread, but very scarce in West Sussex but found in only one area in East Sussex.

conifer

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Francis Rose	16/04/1996	Trumley Pit

Arum italicum subsp. neglectum

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90F	SPASU	1868 - 1978	West Sussex (VC13)

Polypogon monspeliensis Annual Beard-grass

An annual grass of barish places by the sea, in damp, cattle-trodden grazing marshes, at the edges of dried-up brackish pools and ditches, and in the uppermost parts of saltmarshes. Also around docks and inland as a casual. Widespread but scarce in East and West Sussex, mostly near the coast.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU918006	M M Shaw	09/07/2004	West Sussex (VC13)

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Tipula marginella

insect - true fly (Diptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Unknown	1868 - 1992	West Sussex (VC13)

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

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
Sussex Protected Species Register Species
Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.2)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU900024	Recorder @ MWHG	29/10/2009	Merston
SU9004502489	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU9013002251	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU903029	Oscar Wittert	22/07/2007	Chichester CP
SU9035302386	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU9056902371	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU9081602240	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU9105002561	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU9160202442	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Chichester CP
SU9202	Anon	1997	West Sussex (VC13)
SU924025	Recorder @ MWHG	22/04/2009	Sidlesham Common
SU925029	Recorder @ MWHG	23/04/2009	Sidlesham Common

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

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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.

Records of these species and where they have been recorded are held on the Record Centre's database and are included in desktop biodiversity reports. PSR data are updated weekly.

Some species are both protected and rare and therefore show up in the PSR and the Rare Species Inventory (RSI) reports. Reports to enquirers may reflect this relationship between rarity and protection, with records for the same species at a given location appearing in both reports.

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 might 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.

Wildlife Protection Legislation in England

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

European law

The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) was aimed at ensuring conservation and protection of all wild plants and animals, increasing cooperation between states, and affording special protection to the most vulnerable or threatened species. It is implemented by the EU Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) and the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC).

ANNEX II lists animal and plant species whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation.

ANNEX IV lists animal and plant species in need of strict protection.

ANNEX V lists animal and plant species whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

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

For the most up to date information on all species protection please visit
www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing or www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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:

S9(1) Protection limited to intentional killing, injury or taking.

S9(2) Protection limited to possessing and controlling

S9(4a) Protection limited to damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any structure or place used by the animal for shelter or protection.

S9(4b) Protection limited to disturbing the animal while it is occupying any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

S9(5) Protection limited to selling , offering for sale, possessing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from such an animal. This includes Common Frogs, Pool Frogs, Common Toads and both Smooth and Palmate Newts. Records of these species are not kept on the Protected Species Register.

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

Legislation protecting bats

Please refer to the explanation sheet of the Sussex Bat Inventory within your SxBRC biodiversity report, or visit our website: www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/speciesinventories

Legislation protecting birds

Please refer to the explanation sheet of the Sussex Bird Inventory within your SxBRC biodiversity report, or visit our website: www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/speciesinventories

Legislation protecting badgers and otters

Please refer to the information sheets at the start of the report for information on badger and otter records in Sussex.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Protected species (excluding birds) found in Sussex

Unless indicated, all parts of the section apply

8	***Buellia asterella***	Starry Breck-lichen
8	***Caloplaca luteoalba***	Orange-fruited Elm lichen
8	***Catapyrenium psoromoides***	Tree Psoromoides
8	***Cladonia convoluta***	a lichen
8	***Gyalecta ulmi***	Elm Gyalecta
8	***Heterodermia leucomelos***	Ciliate Strap-lichen
8	***Lecanactis hemisphaerica***	Churchyard Lecanactis
8	***Squamarina lentigera***	Scaly Breck-lichen
8	***Teloschistes flavicans***	Golden Hair-lichen
8	***Hericium erinaceum***	a basidiomycete fungus
8	***Lamprothamnium papulosum***	Foxtail stonewort
8	***Acaulon triquetrum***	Triangular Pygmy-moss
8	***Barbula glauca***	Glaucous Beard-moss
8	***Bartramia stricta***	Rigid Apple-moss
8	***Drepanocladus vernicosus***	Slender Green Feather-moss
8	***Micromitrium tenerum***	Millimetre Moss
8	***Rhynchostegium rotundifolium***	Round-leaved Feather-moss
8	***Trichomanes speciosum***	Killarney Fern
8	***Ajuga chamaepitys***	Ground-pine
8	***Althaea hirsuta***	Rough Marsh-mallow
8	***Alyssum alyssoides***	Small Alison
8	***Bupleurum baldense***	Small Hare's-ear
8	***Chenopodium vulvaria***	Stinking Goosefoot
8	***Crepis foetida***	Stinking Hawk's-beard
8	***Dianthus armeria***	Deptford Pink
8	***Eryngium campestre***	Field Eryngo
8	***Filago lutescens***	Red-tipped Cudweed
8	***Filago pyramidata***	Broad-leaved Cudweed
8	***Fumaria reuteri***	Martin's Ramping-fumitory
8	***Gentianella anglica***	Early Gentian
8 x #	***Hyacinthoides non-scripta***	Bluebell
8	***Lactuca saligna***	Least Lettuce
8	***Lythrum hyssopifolia***	Grass-poly
8	***Melampyrum arvense***	Field Cow-wheat
8	***Mentha pulegium***	Pennyroyal
8	***Orobanche artemisiae-campestris***	Oxtongue Broomrape
8	***Petrorhagia nanteuilii***	Childing Pink
8	***Phyteuma spicatum***	Spiked Rampion
8	***Polygonum maritimum***	Sea Knotgrass
8	***Pulicaria vulgaris***	Small Fleabane
8	***Rhinanthus angustifolius***	Greater Yellow-rattle
8	***Salvia pratensis***	Meadow Clary
8	***Cephalanthera rubra***	Red Helleborine
8	***Damasonium alisma***	Starfruit
8	***Himantoglossum hircinum***	Lizard Orchid
8	***Leersia oryzoides***	Cut-grass
8	***Ophrys sphegodes***	Early Spider-orchid
8	***Schoenoplectus triqueter***	Triangular Club-rush
5	***Clavopsella navis***	Brackish Hydroid
5	***Edwardsia ivelli***	Ivell's Edwardsia
5	***Nematostella vectensis***	Starlet Sea Anemone
5	***Alkamaria romijini***	Tentacled lagoon-worm
5	***Hirudo medicinalis***	Medicinal Leech
5	***Decticus verrucivorus***	Wart Biter
5	***Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa***	Mole Cricket
5	***Gryllus campestris***	Field Cricket
5	***Hydrochara caraboides***	Lesser Silver Water Beetle
5	***Papilio machaon***	Swallowtail Butterfly
5	***Argynnis adippe***	High Brown Fritillary
5	***Thalera fimbrialis***	Sussex Emerald
5	***Chirocephalus diaphanus***	Fairy Shrimp
5	***Gammarus insensibilis***	Lagoon Sand Shrimp
5 • $	***Austropotamobius pallipes***	Freshwater Crayfish
5	***Dolomedes plantarius***	Fen Raft Spider
5	***Triturus cristatus***	Great Crested Newt
5 • $	***Anguis fragilis***	Slow-worm
5	***Coronella austriaca***	Smooth Snake
5	***Lacerta agilis***	Sand Lizard
5 • $	***Lacerta vivipara***	Viviparous Lizard
5 • $	***Natrix natrix***	Grass Snake
5 • $	***Vipera berus***	Adder
5 x	***Barbastella barbastellus***	Barbastelle
5 x	***Eptesicus serotinus***	Serotine
5 x	***Myotis bechsteini***	Bechstein's Bat
5 x	***Myotis brandti***	Brandt's Bat
5 x	***Myotis daubentoni***	Daubenton's Bat
5 x	***Myotis myotis***	Greater Mouse-eared Bat
5 x	***Myotis mystacinus***	Whiskered Bat
5 x	***Myotis nattereri***	Natterer's Bat
5 x	***Nyctalus leisleri***	Leisler's Bat
5 x	***Nyctalus noctula***	Noctule
5 x	***Pipistrellus nathusii***	Nathusius' Pipistrelle
5 x	***Pipistrellus pipistrellus***	Common Pipistrelle
5 x	***Pipistrellus pygmeus***	Soprano Pipistrelle
5 x	***Plecotus auritus***	Brown Long-eared Bat
5 x	***Plecotus austriacus***	Grey Long-eared Bat
5 x	***Rhinolophus ferrumequinum***	Greater Horseshoe Bat
5 x	***Vespertilio murinus***	Parti-coloured Bat
5	***Arvicola terrestris***	Water Vole
5	***Muscardinus avellanarius***	Common Dormouse
5	***Balaenoptera physalus***	Fin Whale
5	***Delphinus delphis***	Common Dolphin
5	***Globicephala melaena***	Pilot Whale
5	***Lagenorhynchus acutus***	White-Sided Dolphin
5	***Orcinus orca***	Killer Whale
5	***Stenella caeruleoalbus***	Blue-White Dolphin
5	***Stenella coeruleoalba***	Striped Dolphin
5	***Tursiops truncatus***	Bottle-Nosed Dolphin
5	***Phocoena phocoena***	Common Porpoise
5 x	***Lutra lutra***	Otter
5 x	***Meles meles***	Badger

x Records not included in PSR report
• Sch.5 section 9 (part 1)
$ Sch.5 section 9 (part 5)
# Sch.8 section13 (part 2)

For the most up to date information on all species protection please visit
www.naturalengland.org.uk/conservation/wildlife-management-licensing or www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/ewd/

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER REPORT

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest data available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated. If relying on this information for important decisions please check with record centre for the most up to date position of this species in Sussex. Please note that bat, bird badger and otter records are not included in this report.

Anguis fragilis Slow-worm

A legally protected legless lizard resembling a small snake. Slow-worms are widespread in southern England and found in open habitats such as rough grassland, heath and on road and railway embankments. They are often common in urban and suburban areas. Like most reptiles and amphibians they have declined considerably and need protection wherever they occur.

reptile

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
Sussex Protected Species Register Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU924002	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	10/08/1995	23, Hatherleigh Close, Bognor, West Sussex (VC13)
SU928000	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
Sussex Protected Species Register Species
Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.2)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU900024	Recorder @ MWHG	29/10/2009	Groves Farm, WVS Site 37, Merston
SU9004502489	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9013002251	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU903029	Oscar Wittert	22/07/2007	Groves Farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9035302386	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9056902371	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9081602240	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9105002561	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9160202442	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9202	Anon	1997	Aldingbourne Rife, West Sussex (VC13)
SU924025	Recorder @ MWHG	22/04/2009	Aldingbourne Rife, Colworth, WVS Site 49, Sidlesham Common
SU925029	Recorder @ MWHG	23/04/2009	Aldingbourne Rife, Colworth, WVS Site 50, Sidlesham Common

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

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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 UKBAP list was updated in 2007 and now contains **1,149 species** and **65 habitats**. The new list replaces the previous one, with the majority of original species being reselected. 123 species did not meet the new criteria (at least 13 have met their UK BAP targets).

Further information on the UKBAP and details of the species and habitat action plans can be found at: www.ukbap.org.uk

Given the importance of the UK BAP in stimulating action and mobilising resources, it is important that the list is reviewed periodically. The 2007 list was a result of such a review made by the Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (BRIG), with JNCC as chair and secretariat. The aim was to ensure a focus on the correct priorities for action by considering emerging priorities, conservation successes, new drivers and the large amount of new information.

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. To achieve this, Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) have been established and there are currently over 160 at some stage of development in the UK. In Sussex, the LBAP is co-ordinated by the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership and contains 473 species, 39 of which are birds. Details of the species and habitats included in the local plan can be found at www.biodiversitysussex.org

(Contact: Laurie Jackson, Conservation Officer. 01273 497551 or email biodiversityofficer@sussexwt.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 at: www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex
BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest data available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated. If relying on this information for important decisions please check with record centre for the most up to date position of this species in Sussex. Please note that bat, bird and otter records are not included in this report.

Physcia tribacioides — Southern Grey Physcia — N

A lichen which occurs on nutrient-enriched bark, especially in old apple orchards in SW England and SW Ireland. Only one Sussex record at Barnham Common, West Sussex.

lichen

IUCN (1994) - Endangered
IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable
Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Francis Rose;Pauline Rose	07/05/1992	Barnham Common

Lophozia ventricosa — Tumid Notchwort

liverwort

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

Juniperus communis — Juniper — N

An evergreen conifer found on basic and acidic soils in a wide range of habitats, including chalk downland and heath. In Sussex it is now confined to the Downs where it is still widespread. In West Sussex there are several locations, but found in only one area in East Sussex.

conifer

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Francis Rose	16/04/1996	Trumley Pit

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Anguis fragilis Slow-worm N

A legally protected legless lizard resembling a small snake. Slow-worms are widespread in southern England and found in open habitats such as rough grassland, heath and on road and railway embankments. They are often common in urban and suburban areas. Like most reptiles and amphibians they have declined considerably and need protection wherever they occur.

reptile

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
Sussex Protected Species Register Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU924002	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	10/08/1995	23, Hatherleigh Close, Bognor, West Sussex (VC13)
SU928000	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)

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 & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9100	P Goldsmith	1988	Hawthorne Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex (VC13)

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Arvicola terrestris European Water Vole N

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

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
Sussex Protected Species Register Species
Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking))
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.2)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5b)
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU900024	Recorder @ MWHG	29/10/2009	Groves Farm, WVS Site 37, Merston
SU9004502489	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9013002251	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU903029	Oscar Wittert	22/07/2007	Groves Farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9035302386	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9056902371	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9081602240	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9105002561	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9160202442	Frances Southgate	01/10/2007	Groves farm, Chichester, Chichester CP
SU9202	Anon	1997	Aldingbourne Rife, West Sussex (VC13)
SU924025	Recorder @ MWHG	22/04/2009	Aldingbourne Rife, Colworth, WVS Site 49, Sidlesham Common
SU925029	Recorder @ MWHG	23/04/2009	Aldingbourne Rife, Colworth, WVS Site 50, Sidlesham Common

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 that it used to be, but widely recorded.

terrestrial mammal

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU924025	Recorder @ MWHG	22/04/2009	Aldingbourne Rife, Colworth, WVS Site 49, Sidlesham Common

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

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Bat Inventory

SUSSEX BAT GROUP

Bat species

There are 18 species of bat 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**

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

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, 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 baby 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.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Bats and the law

All species of bat and their roosts are protected by UK and European law; under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) in the UK (to implement the Berne Convention) and the Habitats Directive in the EU, which is implemented in the UK through the The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. 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 <u>not</u> 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 <u>after</u> work has begun, you must stop and contact Natural England for their advice <u>before</u> 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
Bat helpline: 0845 1300 228
Email: 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
General and licensing enquiries. Tel: 0845 601 4523 (local rate).

West & East Sussex Regional Office (Contact Jo Clarke).
Tel: 0300 060 0300
Email: jo.clarke@naturalengland.org.uk

Sussex Bat Group

A local voluntary group working for the conservation of bats in Sussex.
Website: www.sussexbatgroup.org.uk
Tel: 01903 816298
Email: contact@sussexbatgroup.org.uk

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.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).

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

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

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

Common Name	Latin Name	No of Records	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D
Bat sp.	*Chiroptera*	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Pipistrelle Bat (species aggregate)	*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

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

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

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest data available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated.

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 14 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
28/06/1988	14 Pinehurst Road, Aldwick, Bognor Regis, West Sussex (VC13)	SU919007	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	50 Present	

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Pipistrellus pipistrellus Pipistrelle Bat (species aggregate)

The commonest bat in the British Isles, this small species is 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. Winter roosts are in buildings, tree holes and caves.

Pipistrelles were often recorded as either 45 kHz or 55 kHz depending on the pitch of the echolocation calls picked up by bat detectors. These are now separate species; Pipistrellus pipistrellus being the 45 kHz animal and P. pygmaeus the 55 kHz.

This is the aggregate version of the Pipistrelle where the audio frequency or specific species is undetermined.

Both Pipistrellus pipistrellus (45 kHz) and P. pygmaeus (55 kHz) are widespread in Sussex and, like all bats are a legally protected species.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
23/08/1998	The Rookery, North Bersted, nr. Bognor, West Sussex (VC13)	SU928013	Recorder (6 Sussex Bat Group	Grounded Bat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 injuredmale	Injured then died.
21/09/1988	27 Birdham Close, North Bersted, Bognor, West Sussex (VC13)	SU920004	NE Bat Worker	Grounded Bat	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	An injured bat, with a broken wing.

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Bird Inventory

The SxBRC holds approximately one million bird records provided by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). These records range from 1990 to 2008. We are confident that this information will aid developers, consultants and members of the public to make informed decisions as birds are important indicator species of key habitats and can be more easily monitored than many other species groups.

N.B. The SxBRC does not hold all SOS bird data. 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 our biodiversity reports. Any breeding season records of these species within your search area will be flagged up at the top of the Sussex Bird Inventory. It is critical that you contact the SOS directly for further information as the birds in question will be protected by law and may be affected if you are carrying out potentially damaging operations. (Email: conservation@sos.org.uk)

The list of Schedule 1 and other sensitive birds for which only the SOS holds breeding data for is available on our website: www.sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf

Birds, their statuses and the law

Wildlife and Countryside Act

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. Details of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 can be found on:
www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/policy/wildbirdslaw/birdsandlaw/wca/schedules.asp

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.

Nesting birds

It is an offence under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.

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 (see **nesting birds** section above). 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, and Barn Owls, House Martins and Swallows are Amber listed (see overleaf for details). Roofs are also important for Swifts.

For further information about birds and the law contact the RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk or phone 01767 680551.

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.

For more information about agri-environment schemes visit:
www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/es or www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/farming/policy/index.asp

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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. Visit www.ukbap.org.uk for more information.

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species

Barn Owl is the only bird to have a Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, however Skylark, Song Thrush and Swift each have a Species Statement for Sussex. These can be viewed on the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership website: www.biodiversitysussex.org

N **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 at: www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1

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, Green and Amber into which each of the species has been placed. Forty species are Red-listed, 121 are Amber-listed and 86 are Green-listed. You will see an icon next to a species within the bird report indicating which category it is in. 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 (if we get over 20% of a European species' population breeding in the UK for example).

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

A **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. Please see the Schedule 1 birds section on page 1. A green icon will not appear in our reports but the status will be listed with any bird records.

This information has been obtained from ***'Birds of Conservation Concern 3'*** **(BoCC3)** which can be downloaded from the RSPB website: www.rspb.org.uk/wildlife/birdguide/status_explained.asp

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. For more information about the EU Birds Directive and its annexes please visit: www.birdlife.org/action/awareness/eu_birds_directive/what

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 bands certain non-selective methods of hunting and defines the limits within which Member States can set the hunting season.

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.

For more information about the Red List visit: www.redlist.org

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

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 for the list of excluded species). 38 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

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Swan	*Cygnus*	22/04/2009	-	1
Mute Swan	*Cygnus olor*	01/05/1990	05/12/2009	8
Common Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*	22/04/2009	-	1
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	01/05/1990	05/12/2009	7
Grey Partridge	*Perdix perdix*	02/05/2006	16/05/2006	2
Common Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	17/02/2007	20/07/2009	14
Little Grebe	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	01/05/1990	-	1
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	13/06/2005	20/04/2008	2
Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	16/12/2007	27/11/2009	3
White Stork	*Ciconia ciconia*	06/06/2005	-	2
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter nisus*	11/09/2004	27/11/2009	3
Common Buzzard	*Buteo buteo*	25/03/2007	10/10/2009	6
Common Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*	06/03/2000	23/04/2009	13
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	07/09/2009	-	1
Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	01/05/1990	05/12/2009	26
Common Coot	*Fulica atra*	01/05/1990	07/08/2009	7
Northern Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	01/05/1990	23/04/2009	11
Common Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*	01/05/1990	-	1
Common Redshank	*Tringa totanus*	01/05/1990	-	1
Mediterranean Gull	*Larus melanocephalus*	16/06/2005	-	1
Black-headed Gull	*Larus ridibundus*	14/10/2006	05/12/2009	20
Mew Gull	*Larus canus*	11/09/2004	09/01/2008	2
Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*	19/11/2007	01/02/2008	3
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	01/06/2000	05/12/2009	34
Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*	08/02/2007	05/12/2008	6
Rock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	07/09/2009	-	1
Stock Pigeon	*Columba oenas*	11/09/2004	14/08/2009	7
Common Wood Pigeon	*Columba palumbus*	11/09/2004	27/11/2009	27
Eurasian Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	11/09/2004	07/08/2009	13
European Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia turtur*	02/05/2008	07/08/2009	3
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	20/11/2009	-	1
Common Swift	*Apus apus*	02/07/2000	02/05/2008	3
Common Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	29/10/1992	-	1
Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	17/02/2007	23/10/2009	18
Great Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*	04/01/2008	05/12/2009	9
Sky Lark	*Alauda arvensis*	07/06/2006	27/11/2009	14
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	12/03/2003	10/10/2009	5
Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	24/01/2008	-	1

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Winter Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	17/02/2007	05/12/2009	29
Hedge Accentor	*Prunella modularis*	17/02/2007	23/10/2009	25
European Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	11/09/2004	05/12/2009	30
Stonechat	*Saxicola torquata*	23/10/2009	-	1
Common Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	11/09/2004	05/12/2009	30
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	19/11/2007	27/11/2009	3
Song Thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	22/01/2007	23/10/2009	23
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	19/11/2007	27/11/2009	5
Sedge Warbler	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	01/05/1990	02/05/2006	3
Eurasian Reed Warbler	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*	01/06/1990	20/05/2009	7
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	10/04/2007	20/07/2009	7
Lesser Whitethroat	*Sylvia curruca*	01/06/1990	-	1
Common Whitethroat	*Sylvia communis*	01/06/1990	10/07/2009	7
Common Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	25/03/2007	10/10/2009	16
Willow Warbler	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	10/04/2007	-	1
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	10/07/2009	-	1
Long-tailed Tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*	17/02/2007	05/12/2009	7
Blue Tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	11/09/2004	10/10/2009	24
Great Tit	*Parus major*	17/02/2007	27/11/2009	25
Eurasian Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	17/02/2007	23/10/2009	13
Black-billed Magpie	*Pica pica*	11/09/2004	23/10/2009	22
Eurasian Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	22/10/2008	-	1
Rook	*Corvus frugilegus*	17/02/2007	27/11/2009	23
Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*	17/02/2007	27/11/2009	26
Common Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	07/06/2006	27/11/2009	14
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	07/06/2006	10/07/2009	17
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	11/09/2004	23/10/2009	21
European Greenfinch	*Carduelis chloris*	11/09/2004	27/11/2009	23
European Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	11/09/2004	27/11/2009	12
Eurasian Siskin	*Carduelis spinus*	16/04/2007	-	1
Common Linnet	*Carduelis cannabina*	08/03/2004	11/03/2009	9
Common Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	17/02/2007	05/12/2009	14
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*	08/03/2004	20/07/2009	12
Reed Bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	01/05/1990	22/04/2009	7
Corn Bunting	*Emberiza calandra*	01/06/1993	16/05/2006	7

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest information available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated. If relying on these statements for important decisions please check with the Record Centre for the most up-to-date position of this species in Sussex.

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 Swan

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/04/2009	-	1

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.

Bird Population Status: amber
Birds Directive Annex 2.2
Bonn Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	05/12/2009	8

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bonn Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/04/2009	-	1

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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
Bonn Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	05/12/2009	7

Perdix perdix Grey Partridge BAP N

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 (Pevensey Levels)
Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh)
Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs)
Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand)
Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/05/2006	16/05/2006	2

Phasianus colchicus Common Pheasant

A very common introduced resident only absent from places like the Pevensey 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
17/02/2007	20/07/2009	14

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 successfut breeding.

Bird Population Status: amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	-	1

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Egretta garzetta Little Egret

A medium-sized white heron with characteristic bright yellow feet which is formerly rare but now breeds and is a fairly common autumn and winter visitor. 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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber
Birds Directive Annex 1
EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/06/2005	20/04/2008	2

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
16/12/2007	27/11/2009	3

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)

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Birds Directive Annex 1
Bonn Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/06/2005	-	2

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.

Bonn Convention Appendix 2
EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/09/2004	27/11/2009	3

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.

Bonn Convention Appendix 2
EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/03/2007	10/10/2009	6

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber
Bonn Convention Appendix 2
EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/03/2000	23/04/2009	13

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber
Birds Directive Annex 1
Bonn Convention Appendix 2
EC CITES Annex A
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/09/2009	-	1

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
Bonn Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	05/12/2009	26

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 it's black plumage.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	07/08/2009	7

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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: amber
Bird Population Status: red
Birds Directive Annex 2.2
Bonn Convention 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 & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	23/04/2009	11

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
Bonn Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	-	1

Tringa totanus Common Redshank A

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
Bonn Convention 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
01/05/1990	-	1

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber
Birds Directive Annex 1
Bonn Convention Appendix 2
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/06/2005	-	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 aswell as inland on ploughed fields and playing fields; it's 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
14/10/2006	05/12/2009	20

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
11/09/2004	09/01/2008	2

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
19/11/2007	01/02/2008	3

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Larus argentatus Herring Gull BAP R

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: amber
Bird Population Status: red
Birds Directive Annex 2.2
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/2000	05/12/2009	34

Larus marinus Great Black-backed Gull A

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
08/02/2007	05/12/2008	6

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
07/09/2009	-	1

Columba oenas Stock Pigeon A

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
11/09/2004	14/08/2009	7

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
11/09/2004	27/11/2009	27

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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
11/09/2004	07/08/2009	13

Streptopelia turtur European Turtle Dove BAP N R

A scarce summer visitor and passage 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 & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/05/2008	07/08/2009	3

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.

Berne 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
20/11/2009	-	1

Apus apus Common Swift A

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
02/07/2000	02/05/2008	3

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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.

Berne 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
29/10/1992	-	1

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/02/2007	23/10/2009	18

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/01/2008	05/12/2009	9

Alauda arvensis — Sky Lark

BAP N R

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 & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/06/2006	27/11/2009	14

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/03/2003	10/10/2009	5

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/01/2008	-	1

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/02/2007	05/12/2009	29

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/02/2007	23/10/2009	25

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/09/2004	05/12/2009	30

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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).

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/10/2009	-	1

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
11/09/2004	05/12/2009	30

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: amber
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
19/11/2007	27/11/2009	3

Turdus philomelos Song Thrush BAP

A 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
22/01/2007	23/10/2009	23

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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: amber
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
19/11/2007	27/11/2009	5

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
01/05/1990	02/05/2006	3

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
01/06/1990	20/05/2009	7

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
10/04/2007	20/07/2009	7

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
01/06/1990	-	1

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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
01/06/1990	10/07/2009	7

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
25/03/2007	10/10/2009	16

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
10/04/2007	-	1

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/07/2009	-	1

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
17/02/2007	05/12/2009	7

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/09/2004	10/10/2009	24

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/02/2007	27/11/2009	25

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
17/02/2007	23/10/2009	13

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
11/09/2004	23/10/2009	22

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
22/10/2008	-	1

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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
17/02/2007	27/11/2009	23

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
17/02/2007	27/11/2009	26

Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling BAP R

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
07/06/2006	27/11/2009	14

Passer domesticus House Sparrow BAP N R

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 & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/06/2006	10/07/2009	17

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
11/09/2004	23/10/2009	21

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/09/2004	27/11/2009	23

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/09/2004	27/11/2009	12

Carduelis spinus Eurasian Siskin

A yellow-green and black bird that is a common winter visitor and 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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/04/2007	-	1

Carduelis cannabina Common Linnet BAP (R)

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: red
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/03/2004	11/03/2009	9

Pyrrhula pyrrhula Common Bullfinch BAP (R)

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
Bird Population Status: red
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/02/2007	05/12/2009	14

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Emberiza citrinella Yellowhammer

BAP N R

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 cheeeeese" song.

Berne 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 & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/03/2004	20/07/2009	12

Emberiza schoeniclus Reed Bunting

BAP N R

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.

Berne Convention Appendix 2
Bird Population Status: amber
Bird Population Status: red
Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (s41)
UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1990	22/04/2009	7

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. Its 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
01/06/1993	16/05/2006	7

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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 in a SxBRC report. 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 species, aggressive species, pest species, 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 Widlife and Countryside Act prohibits the release to the wild of animals which are listed in Schedule 9 (Part I). It also prohibits planting in the wild of plants listed in Schedule 9 (Part II) or otherwise causing them to grow there.
The spread and control of invasive species are covered by Article 8(h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Global Invasive Species Programme was established to address concerns with alien invasive species, formulated in the Convention on Biological Diversity.

How to combat invasive species
The best way to limit the impact of invasive alien species is to prevent them from invading in the first place. If this fails, complete removal may still be feasible very early in an invasion. Priority, then, should be given to preventing entry; if entry has already taken place, actions should be undertaken to prevent establishment and spread. Where eradication is not feasible or cost-effective, containment and long term control measures should be considered.
The most appropriate response to an invasive alien species is best gauged on a species and site basis.

What to do if there is an invasive alien species on your site
If you have any of the plants listed in this report in your site, make sure that you dispose of them properly. Do not put them into local rivers, canals or ponds. The safest way of disposing of them is by burying, composting or burning. You should also avoid moving anything from one pond to another, including frogspawn, other pond plants or even just pond water. These plants can regenerate from a tiny fragment.
Investigate the recommended control for your species of concern.

If there are invasive alien species at your site that are not in this report please contact us on sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk or 01273 497521 so that we can amend our records.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 070 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Web: sxbrc.org.uk

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

02 February 2011 ESD/11/40 **Search Area:** SU9000 to SU9202

Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology)

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest data available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated. If relying on this information for important decisions please check with record centre for the most up to date position of this species in Sussex.

Azolla filiculoides — Water Fern

An introduced floating fern of mainly standing waters first recorded in the UK in 1883. Described as posing a threat to native biodiversity in the Sussex Habitat Action Plan for standing fresh water.

fern

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90F	Nick Sturt;J.A. Cole;Elizabeth Sturt	29/07/2005	Shripney & S.Bersted, West Sussex (VC13)

Campylopus introflexus — Heath Star Moss

A now widespread moss introduced from the Southern Hemisphere. First British record was from Heath Common, Sullington in 1941. Tends to overwhelm native moss species and now very widespread in Sussex.

moss

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2009	

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
SU90F	Nick Sturt;J.A. Cole;Elizabeth Sturt	29/07/2005	Shripney & S.Bersted, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90G	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	10/09/2006	Shripney, West Sussex (VC13)

Elodea nuttallii — Nuttall's Waterweed

First recorded as naturalised in Oxford in 1966. Grows in still or slow flowing waters. Due to increased eutrophication it has replaced Elodea canadensis at many sites and in turn is being replaced by Lagarosiphon major. It is often found in species poor plant communities subject to boat traffic, management and in eutrophic drainage ditches. Widespread in Sussex.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90G	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	30/03/2008	W of Lidsey, West Sussex (VC13)

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

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 one of only two non-native vascular plants included 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. Landowners are liable to prosecution if they allow the plant to spread from their land.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90G	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	10/09/2006	Shripney, West Sussex (VC13)

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
SU90B	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	21/05/2006	Colworth area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90G	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	30/03/2008	W of Lidsey, West Sussex (VC13)

Impatiens glandulifera Indian Balsam

A tall annual alien introduced in 1839. Usually found in waterside situations where it becomes a dominant plant substantially reducing native species richness.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90G	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	10/09/2006	Shripney, West Sussex (VC13)

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
SU90B	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	21/05/2006	Colworth area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90F	Nick Sturt;J.A. Cole;Elizabeth Sturt	29/07/2005	Shripney & S.Bersted, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90G	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	10/09/2006	Shripney, West Sussex (VC13)
SU9100	J.A. Cole	02/04/2005	NW of Chalcroft Lane, Bognor, West Sussex (VC13)

Ownership of this data remains with the original recorder whilst copyright of this material remains property of the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre. Reproduction is strictly prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

MAPS

There are three maps included in a standard desktop biodiversity report which show:

1) Designated sites (statutory and non-statutory)

2) Habitats and natural features

3) Ownership and management

The key on a map only shows those layers which are located within the enquiry area. Below are the details of all layers which we currently use in our maps.

Designated sites

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Dataset downloaded from MAGIC website. Owned by NE.
Country Park Dataset downloaded from NE website.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR) Dataset downloaded from NE website.
Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (MSNCI) Supplied by ESCC in 2005.
National Nature Reserve (NNR) Dataset downloaded from NE website.
National Park Dataset downloaded from NE website.
Notable Road Verge Owned and provided by ESCC and WSCC.
Ramsar Dataset downloaded from NE website.
Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site (RIGS) Data supplied by the Booth Museum, Brighton and digitised by SxBRC in April 2009.
Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) Data supplied by WSCC, ESCC & BHCC.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Dataset downloaded from NE website.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Dataset downloaded from NE website.
Special Protection Area (SPA) Dataset 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 The dataset is from the Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory carried out between 2007 and 2010. This dataset is not yet publicly available, but prior to adoption by NE we are using an interim version of what is expected to become the final dataset. It covers all districts in Sussex except Eastbourne, for which data from the original inventory has been carried over to the new dataset. N.B. Ancient Woodland data has limitations and should be treated as provisional. It is under constant review by NE.
Black Poplar Dataset created by SxBRC based upon species records arising from Sussex Otters and Rivers Partnership.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Chalk Grassland
Merged dataset from NE and SDJC created in 2005.

Floodplain Grassland
Dataset downloaded from NE website.

Ghyll Woodland
Boundaries drawn on paper maps by Dr Francis Rose which were then digitised by SxBRC. Not ground-truthed.

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.

Reedbed/Fen
Originally created in June 2007 by SxBRC. Ongoing updates provided by RSPB Sussex Reedbed Officer.

Open Water
Data extracted from Ordnance Survey Mastermap real world objects layers. This includes inland and tidal, running and standing water.

Saline Lagoon
Dataset downloaded from NE website.

Traditional Orchard
Provisional dataset from PTES. Based on existing survey data combined with aerial photography. Ground-truthing being undertaken by volunteers. Project to be completed in March 2011.

Vegetated Shingle
Dataset downloaded from NE website.

Ownership and management

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.

Environmental Stewardship Agreement
Dataset downloaded from NE website.

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

Abbreviations

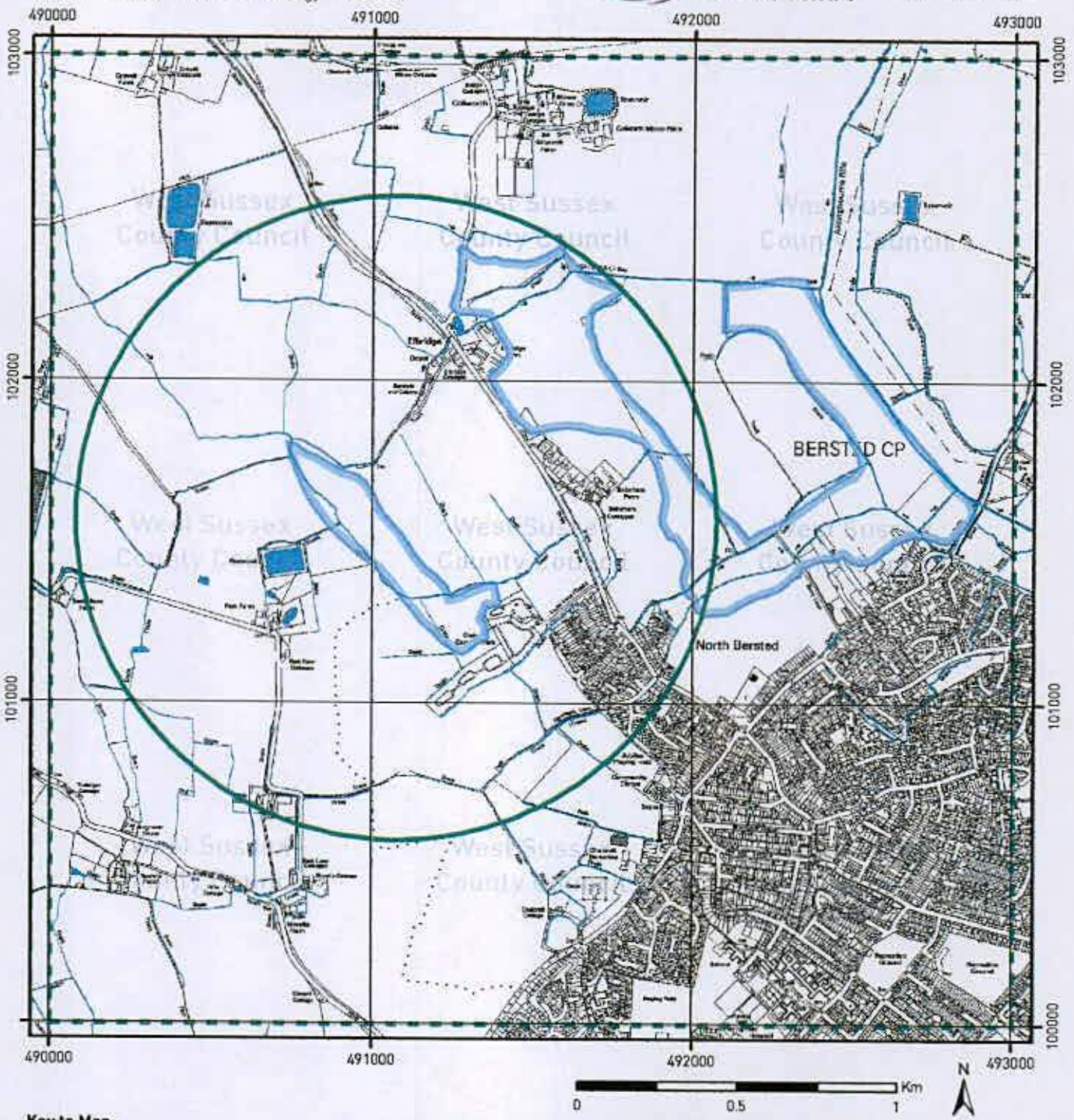
BHCC	Brighton and Hove City Council
EA	Environment Agency
ESCC	East Sussex County Council
NE	Natural England
PTES	People's Trust for Endangered Species
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SDJC	South Downs Joint Committee
SWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
WSCC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

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

abitat Map (ESD/11/40):
..and at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

Prepared for Gareth Matthes, GPM Ecology - 02/02/2011

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Woods Mill, Henfield, W Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558/557
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Website: www.sxbrc.org.uk



Key to Map:

- Enquiry Area
- Species Search Area
- Open Water
- Floodplain Grassland

This map is based upon or reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or other civil proceedings. West Sussex County Council 100023447. 2010, East Sussex County Council 100019601. 2010, Natural England 100046223. 2010, Sussex Wildlife Trust 100025883. 2010.

Ancient woodland, traditional orchards, floodplain grassland (coastal and floodplain grazing marsh), vegetated shingle and saline lagoon data 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). © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2010.

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.

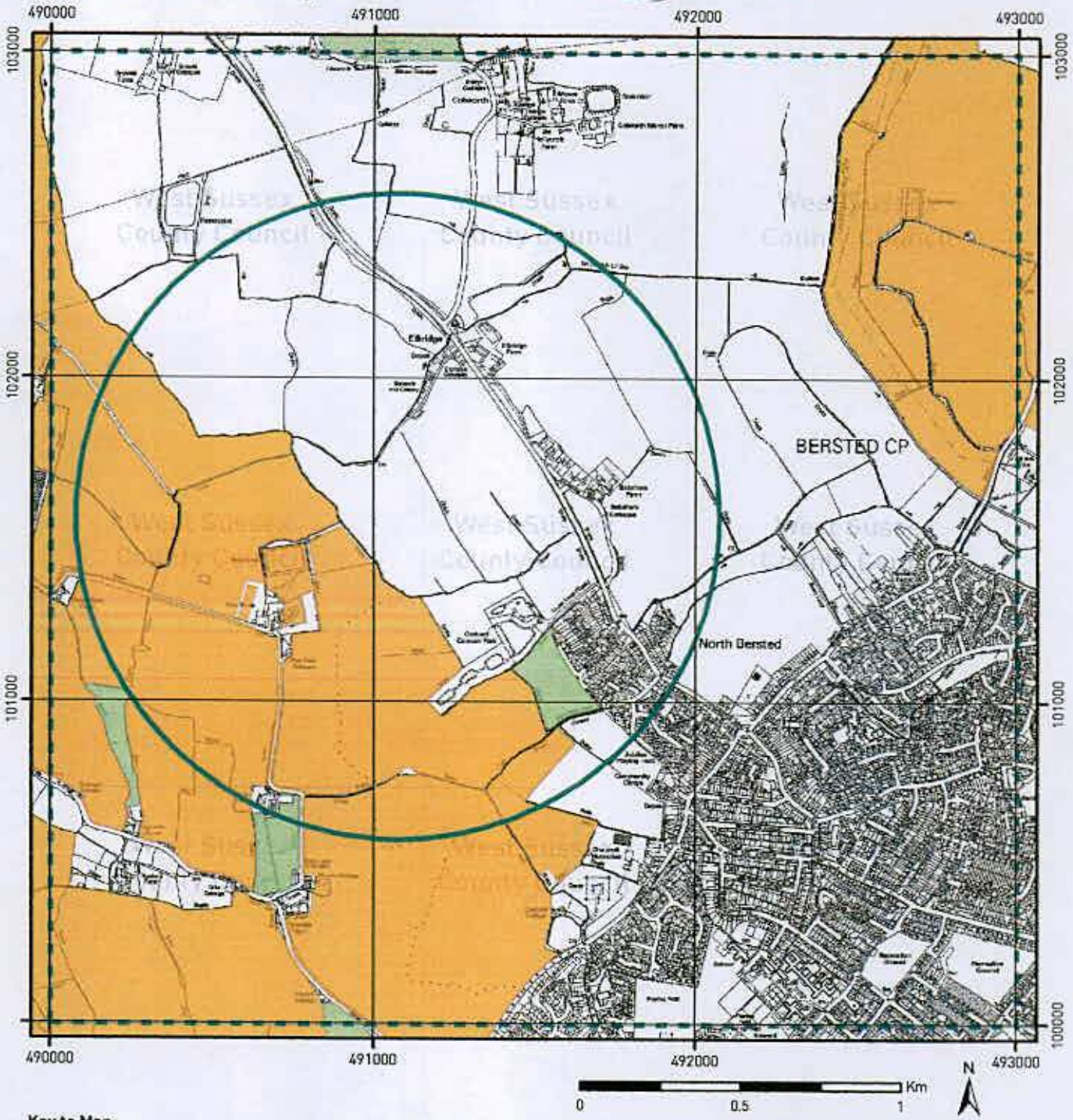
ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Ownership & Management Map (ESD/11/40):

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

Prepared for Gareth Matthes, GPM Ecology - 02/02/2011

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Woods Mill, Henfield, W Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558/557
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Website: www.sxbrc.org.uk



Key to Map:

- Enquiry Area
- Species Search Area

Environmental Stewardship Agreements:

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

This map is based upon or reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or other civil proceedings. West Sussex County Council 100023447. 2010, East Sussex County Council 100019601. 2010, Natural England 100046223. 2010, Sussex Wildlife Trust 100025883. 2010.

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 2010.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD
Tel: 01273 497 558 / 557
Fax: 0203 079 0709
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Website: sxbrc.org.uk

Sussex Environmental Survey Directory

Report on behalf of Gareth Matthes (GPM Ecology) regarding land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius.

Our Ref: ESD/11/40

Date: 02-Feb-11

The Sussex Environmental Survey Directory (ESD) was initiated in 1990 as a tool to report on biological surveys that had taken place in Sussex. The directory now contains information on over 2,000 surveys covering over 22,000 sites. This report details what surveys have been carried out on specific sites and directs the enquirer to where this information is held. The Record Centre does not hold copies of all the reports that it refers enquirers to, but simply directs the enquirer to organisations or individuals who do.

The directory is updated on a weekly basis and also contains summary data on the county's ornithological data, (courtesy of the Sussex Ornithological Society) and on the county's geological sites (courtesy of the Booth Museum).

Survey Name	Plant Records Sheets - (352)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	Photocopies of completed botanical recording cards. Some sites have herbs and grasses reorded and others have Bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) and lichens. (Site boundaries are ambiguous).	
Date	1970-1990	
Site Name	Former Pond, Disturbed Ground, Rookery Farm, N Bersted	SU926014
Site Comment	A small area of disturbed ground.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	Mammals and Herps in Arundel FC Land - (665)	
Survey Author	LEE, D.	
Survey Comment	Species lists on Forestry Commission forms.	
Date	1974-1976	
Site Name	Former Pond, Disturbed Ground, Rookery Farm, N Bersted	SU926014
Site Comment	A small area of disturbed ground.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Sussex Seasearch 1993 Survey: Chichester Harbour to Littlehampton - (1116)	
Survey Author	IRVING, Robert.	
Survey Comment	A marine survey of Sussex coastal waters. Part of the Sussex Seasearch Project.	
Date	7.3.93 - 30.8.93	
Site Name	Outer Mulberry 2, Bognor Regis	SU913005
Site Comment	Sussex Seasearch Marine Site	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Chichester Road, South Bersted.	SU923008
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/66	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Westloats Lane, South Bersted.	SU924003
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/70	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Winston Close, North Bersted.	SU919010
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/63	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - [1126]	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Bartons Lane, North Bersted.	SU924010
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/67	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - [1126]	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Babsham Dairy, North Bersted	SU915018
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/48	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - [1126]	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Chichester Road, South Bersted.	SU926004
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/69	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - [1126]	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Loats Lane, North Bersted.	SU916013
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/64	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Collyer Avenue/Mons Avenue, South Bersted.	SU927000
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/65	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Sherwood Road, South Bersted.	SU925005
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/68	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Frith Road, South Bersted.	SU923000
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/71	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Survey Name	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).	
Date	1960-1999	
Site Name	Chalcraft Lane, North Bersted.	SU920008
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/72	
Copies Available	BMONH	

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Sussex Coastal Rifes, Reactive RCS Survey - (2112)
Survey Author	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Survey Comment	A Reactive River Corridor Survey of coastal rifes. Each waterway is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented. Management recomendations.
Date	1996
Site Name	Eldridge Rife, Map 2 SU900025
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Sussex Coastal Rifes, Reactive RCS Survey - (2112)
Survey Author	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Survey Comment	A Reactive River Corridor Survey of coastal rifes. Each waterway is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented. Management recomendations.
Date	1996
Site Name	Eldridge Rife, Map 3 SU904023
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Sussex Coastal Rifes, Reactive RCS Survey - (2112)
Survey Author	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Survey Comment	A Reactive River Corridor Survey of coastal rifes. Each waterway is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented. Management recomendations.
Date	1996
Site Name	Eldridge Rife, Map 4 SU905022
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Sussex Coastal Rifes, Reactive RCS Survey - [2112]
Survey Author	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Survey Comment	A Reactive River Corridor Survey of coastal rifes. Each waterway is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte [large aquatic plants]communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented. Management recomendations.
Date	1996
Site Name	Eldridge Rife, Map 5 SU910021
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Sussex Coastal Rifes, Reactive RCS Survey - [2112]
Survey Author	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Survey Comment	A Reactive River Corridor Survey of coastal rifes. Each waterway is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte [large aquatic plants]communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented. Management recomendations.
Date	1996
Site Name	Eldridge Rife, Map 6 SU914022
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Sussex Coastal Rifes, Reactive RCS Survey - [2112]
Survey Author	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY
Survey Comment	A Reactive River Corridor Survey of coastal rifes. Each waterway is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte [large aquatic plants]communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented. Management recomendations.
Date	1996
Site Name	Eldridge Ditch, Map 1 SU911020
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Aldingbourne Rife, Shipney Lane, Section 11 SU926019
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Aldingbourne Lane, Section 12 SU924023
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Aldingbourne Rife, Poplars Barn, Section 13 SU924028
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - [2113]
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Elbridge Rife, Section 1 SU919023
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - [2113]
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Eldridge Rife, Eldridge Farm, Section 2 SU914022
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - [2113]
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Eldridge Rife, Eldridge Farm, Section 3 SU910021
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Elbridge Rife, Elbridge Faem, Section 4 SU906022
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Elbridge Rife, Groves Farm, Section 5 SU902022
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
Survey Author	LEE DONALD ASSOCIATES
Survey Comment	A River Corridor Survey of the Chichester Rifes Catchment. The catchment is split into 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.
Date	Feb 1996
Site Name	Elbridge Farm, Groves Farm, Section 6 SU900025
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recomendations also given.
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Glossary of Abbreviations

Organisations:

BBCS	British Butterfly Conservation Society (now Butterfly Conservation)	www.sussex-butterflies.org.uk
BMONH	Booth Museum of Natural History	Tel: 03000 290900
BSBI	Botanical Society of the British Isles	www.bsbi.org.uk
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology	Tel: 01842 750050
EA	Environment Agency	Tel: 08708 506506 (Southern Regional Office)
EN	English Nature (now Natural England)	Tel: 03000 600 300 (Sussex Team)
ESCC	East Sussex County Council	Tel: 01273 481621 (County Ecologist)
FC	Forestry Commission	Tel: 01420 23337 (SE England)
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group	Tel: 01273 891190 (Sussex Area)
NCC	Nature Conservancy Council (now NE)	Contact NE
NE	Natural England	Tel: 03000 600 300 (Sussex Team)
NRA	National Rivers Authority (now EA)	Contact EA
NT	National Trust	Tel: 01372 453401 (South East Office)
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	Tel: 01273 775333 (SE Regional Office)
SBRS	Sussex Botanical Recording Society	www.sussexflora.org.uk
SOS	Sussex Ornithological Society	www.sos.org.uk
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre	Tel: 01273 497521
SxWT/SWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust	Tel: 01273 492630
WSCC	West Sussex County Council	Tel: 01243 756691 (County Ecologist)

Designations:

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
COGS	County Geological/Geomorphological Site
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NP	National Park
RAMSAR	RAMSAR (internationally important wetlands)
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Surveys:

Phase I	A broad habitat survey with a dominant species list and land use information.
Phase II	Mapping of vegetation communities with species lists and abundance/distribution.
Phase III	A detailed survey including ecological processes and long term monitoring information.
NVC	National Vegetation Classification.

Copyright of this material remains the property of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.
Reproduction of this material is prohibited.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

FLOODPLAIN GRASSLAND

(Also known as grazing marsh, wet grassland & wetland pasture)

Wet grasslands are one of the richest wildlife resources in the UK, because they often form a transition zone between wet and dry habitats. This habitat consists mainly of low-lying, periodically inundated pastures or meadows with or without ditches which maintain water levels, and which contain standing brackish or fresh water. Almost all areas are grazed or cut for hay or silage. Ditches in floodplain grassland tend to be especially rich in plants and invertebrates, as most of the wetland interest drains into these channels. Many of the species found in floodplain grasslands are rare or threatened, and some are endemic to this habitat.

The majority of Sussex floodplain grazing marsh now contains networks of man made ditches, whose historical function was to drain floodplain areas in order to enable wider agricultural cultivation, and to create 'wet' fences. Naturally functioning floodplains are rare in the UK where most rivers are intensively engineered and regulated. However, Sussex is a county rich in 'natural' wetlands with some 11,400ha of wet pasture, meadows, marshes and river levels or floodplain. The rivers Arun, Adur, Ouse and Cuckmere all have important areas of floodplain grasslands or 'levels'. Almost all these areas are grazed and some are cut for hay or silage. Good examples in Sussex of grazing marsh designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest can be found at Amberley Wildbrooks and Pevensey Levels.



Lapwing

Approximately 500 species of vascular plants have been recorded from UK wet grassland and associated drainage channels. The drainage channels alone support some 130 of Britain's 170 species of brackish and fresh water vascular plants. Many of the plant species that occur on Sussex wet grasslands are nationally rare such as Narrow-leafed water dropwort and Cut grass.

Wet grassland is particularly important for the large number of breeding waders they support as well as internationally important populations of wintering wildfowl such as Bewick's and whooper swan. Birds of Conservation Concern (2002-2007) lists over 40 red or amber list species that are partially or totally dependent upon floodplain grassland. These include wigeon, lapwing, snipe, black-tailed godwit and redshank.

Over a thousand nationally notable invertebrate species have been recorded on wet grasslands, about a quarter of which are listed in Red Data Books. For instance, Pevensey Levels in East Sussex, is one of only two sites in Britain where our largest spider, the fen raft spider, is found.



Water vole

The still, sheltered waters of the levels provide safe spawning areas for fish and amphibians, which in their turn support an abundance of predators such as the grey heron, kingfisher and grass snake. Floodplain grassland drainage channels are an ideal habitat for water voles, which are a UK protected species. However it is thought that the linear nature of these channels may also form easy hunting routes for one of their major predators, the American mink (*Mustela vison*).

Besides the ecological importance, there are other benefits to be gained from the maintenance of the wet grasslands, mainly in the improvement of water quality and the provision of natural flood defences. The pastures receive nutrient rich alluvial deposits during winter and spring flooding. Traditionally, Sussex cattle have been grazed on these floodplain areas in the summer – a type of extensive livestock grazing that should be conserved and promoted.

However, despite their importance, floodplain grassland are directly under threat from pump drainage schemes that lower the water table allowing their conversion to arable and more intensive grassland management. Increased use of artificial inputs and earlier spring grazing are among the resulting practices that are detrimental to wildlife – especially ground nesting birds. The remaining levels become less prone to the seasonal flooding that is required to maintain the habitat. The lowered river and ditch water levels lead to reduce water quality because pollutants are concentrated in the remaining water.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Threats to the rivers themselves such as domestic, industrial and agricultural pollution, unsympathetic flood prevention schemes and development on the estuaries and mudflats can indirectly lead to degradation of wet grassland habitat by changing water flow and water quality in the floodplains.

The Floodplain Grassland Habitat Action Plan gives detailed information and advice for this priority habitat and can be found at: www.biodiversitysussex.org. Targets and objectives in the Sussex Habitat Action Plan include:

Objectives

- Identify the full extent and quality of existing areas of floodplain grassland.
- Prevent further loss, fragmentation or deterioration by ensuring appropriate protection and management.
- Undertake a planned programme of floodplain grassland resource expansion through the restoration of neglected or damaged sites and the creation of new sites.
- Implement suitable hydrological management to enable floodplain grassland enhancement and expansion.
- Implement, promote and market traditional farming methods (such as beef production) in order to maintain and enhance floodplain grassland areas.
- Increase floodplain grassland area to support viable populations of important floodplain grassland species.
- Traditionally, Sussex cattle have been grazed on these floodplain areas in the summer – a type of extensive livestock grazing that should be conserved and promoted.

Targets

- Ensure there is no further loss of grazing marsh, and that the existing priority areas of floodplain grassland are under appropriate management by 2005.
- Restore at least 5000ha of lowland wet grassland to a favourable conservation status by 2050.
- Achieve restoration of at least 1500 ha by 2010.
- Re-create 2000ha of grazing marsh from cultivated land, in the vicinity of existing high quality wetland, by 2050.
- Ensure that remaining areas of floodplain grassland in the major river valleys are subject to management agreements under Countryside Stewardship, WES or ESA schemes, as appropriate, by 2005.

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Woods Mill
Henfield
West Sussex
BN5 9SD

Tel: 01273 497 553/521
Fax: 0203 070 0709

Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Website: www.sxbrc.org.uk

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is managed by the Sussex Wildlife Trust as a partnership project between East and West Sussex County Councils, Natural England, Environment Agency, South Downs Joint Committee, High Weald AONB Unit, Southern Water and Local Authorities throughout Sussex.

Sussex Wildlife Trust is a company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act.
Registered in England. Company No. 698851. Registered Charity No. 207005.
VAT Registration No. 191 3059 69. Registered Office: Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD.

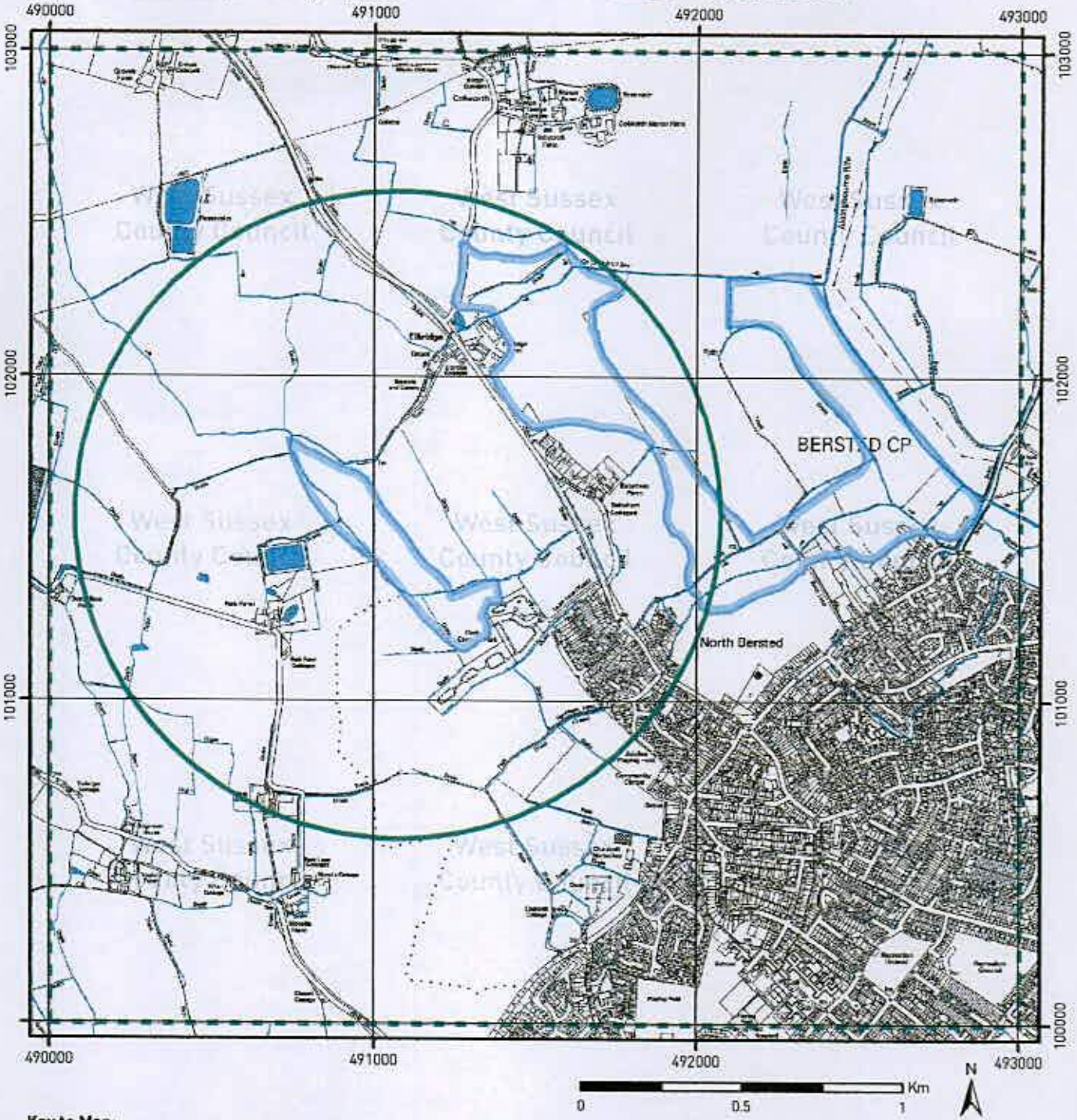
ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/

Habitat Map (ESD/11/40):

Land at Grove's Farm, Oving + 1km radius

Prepared for Gareth Matthes, GPM Ecology - 02/02/2011

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Woods Mill, Henfield, W Sussex BN5 9SD
tel: 01273 497 558/557
Email: sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
Website: www.sxbrc.org.uk



Key to Map:

- Enquiry Area
- Species Search Area
- Open Water
- Floodplain Grassland

This map is based upon or reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or other civil proceedings. West Sussex County Council 100023447. 2010, East Sussex County Council 100019601. 2010, Natural England 100046223. 2010, Sussex Wildlife Trust 100025883. 2010.

Ancient woodland, traditional orchards, floodplain grassland (coastal and floodplain grazing marsh), vegetated shingle and saline lagoon data 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). © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2010.

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.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL BE/81/10/