



Ecological Scoping/Phase 1 Habitat Survey

**University of Chichester:
Bognor Regis campus**

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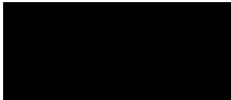


ECOLOGICAL SCOPING/PHASE 1 HABITAT SURVEY

**University of Chichester:
Bognor Regis campus**

for

University of Chichester

Reference: A051055 University of Chichester-Ecology				
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1	Nov 2008			
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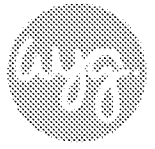
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0.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

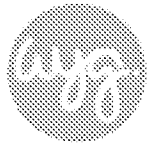
Site Location	The Bognor Regis campus is located just outside of Bognor Regis and is centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference (SZ 941 996) (National Grid Reference: 494191, 99661), measuring approximately 10.4 hectares in area.
Previous Survey	No previous ecological surveys are known. A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) has been placed on trees within the Bognor Regis campus, (Mark Everson, Tree Officer Arun District Council pers. com.).
Site Overview	The site comprises a field of rough grassland, surrounded by hedgerows on the eastern, northern and western boundaries and by a strip of mature trees and scrub located above a ditch on the southern boundary dividing the upper and lower field. The lower field in the south eastern corner of the campus is an area of rough grass and bramble scrub known as the Donkey Field (also owned by the University). To the west are the University buildings, associated path and roads, ornamental planting and informal plantation woodland areas. The site lies on the north western limit of the town of Bognor Regis and lies within a generally residential setting. The site is bound to the west and north west by residential properties; to the east and the south the site is bound by Felpham and Upper Bognor Road (A259) beyond which lies arable and residential land to the east and Butlins holiday camp to the south Immediately to the north of the campus is a ditch, beyond which are playing and arable fields.
Evaluation and Constraints	This scoping survey was undertaken at an appropriate time of the year to investigate general ecological issues at site. It is important



	to note however, that survey timing was inappropriate to directly observe some species, especially vascular plants, bats, nesting birds and badgers and follow up work will be required where necessary. Although the consultation provided the most recent and representative records available, it is recognised that further data might be held with local wildlife groups, but due to constraints of time, it was not possible to contact all local wildlife groups.
Recommendations and Opportunities	● A presence/absence reptile survey should be undertaken in the areas highlighted to be of potential for this group, involving a minimum of seven visits during suitable weather conditions to record reptiles; ● All areas of dense vegetation should be thoroughly checked for active bird nests by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to removal. If clearance during the bird breeding season is unavoidable, a bird nesting survey should be undertaken and measures put in place to protect and mitigate for the impact on this group; ● It is recommended that the removal of mature trees throughout the sites be avoided where possible. Where this is not possible, the loss of trees should be minimised and those to be removed should first be investigated for their bat roosting potential. Bat activity surveys should be undertaken if necessary at the appropriate time before work commences; ● Any buildings that will be affected by the development should be surveyed by an ecologist to assess their potential to support roosting bats; ● The lower south east field that was not accessible during



	the initial survey should be assessed for its potential for foraging and sett development by badgers; • If the ditch that lies outside of the development site, parallel to the northern boundary is affected structurally or hydrologically by the development, then this ditch should be surveyed for its potential to support water voles; • Japanese Knotweed (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) is present along the northern boundary of the university campus. Japanese Knotweed is a notifiable and highly invasive plant. Appropriate steps should be taken to control this species on site. The Japanese knotweed on site should be eradicated prior to any disruptive works taking place that may result in their spread. This can be achieved in a number of ways but it is likely that a feasibility study and management plan will be required in order to adopt the appropriate techniques; • Investigate the requirements for an application under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) if hedgerows are to be affected by the new development: ● Should pruning or arboricultural work be required an arboricultural survey should be undertaken first in order to ascertain the value of the trees prior to works.
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

WYG Environment Planning Transport (WYG EPT) has been commissioned by The University of Chichester to undertake an ecological scoping survey and Phase 1 habitat survey of the Bognor Regis campus near, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference (SZ 941 996) National Grid Reference: 494191 99661.

The aims of this survey were to:

- Gain an overview of the ecological interests of this site;
- Highlight ecological issues which need to be addressed before site development work commences;
- Recommend further considerations and survey work as required.

1.1 Site Description

The site comprises a field of rough grassland, surrounded by hedgerows on the eastern, northern and western boundaries and by a strip of mature trees and scrub located above a ditch on the southern boundary which divides the upper and lower fields. The lower field in the south eastern corner of the campus is an area of rough grass and bramble scrub known as Donkey Field (also owned by the University). To the west are the University buildings, associated path and roads, ornamental planting and informal plantation woodland areas.

The site lies on the north western limit of the town of Bognor Regis and lies within a generally residential setting. The site is bound to the west and north west by residential properties; to the east and the south the site is bound by Felpham and Upper Bognor Road (A259) beyond which lies arable and residential land to the east and Butlins holiday camp to the south

Immediately to the north of the campus is a ditch, beyond which are playing and arable fields.

Figure 1 below shows the locations of the sites and the boundary is indicated by a red line.

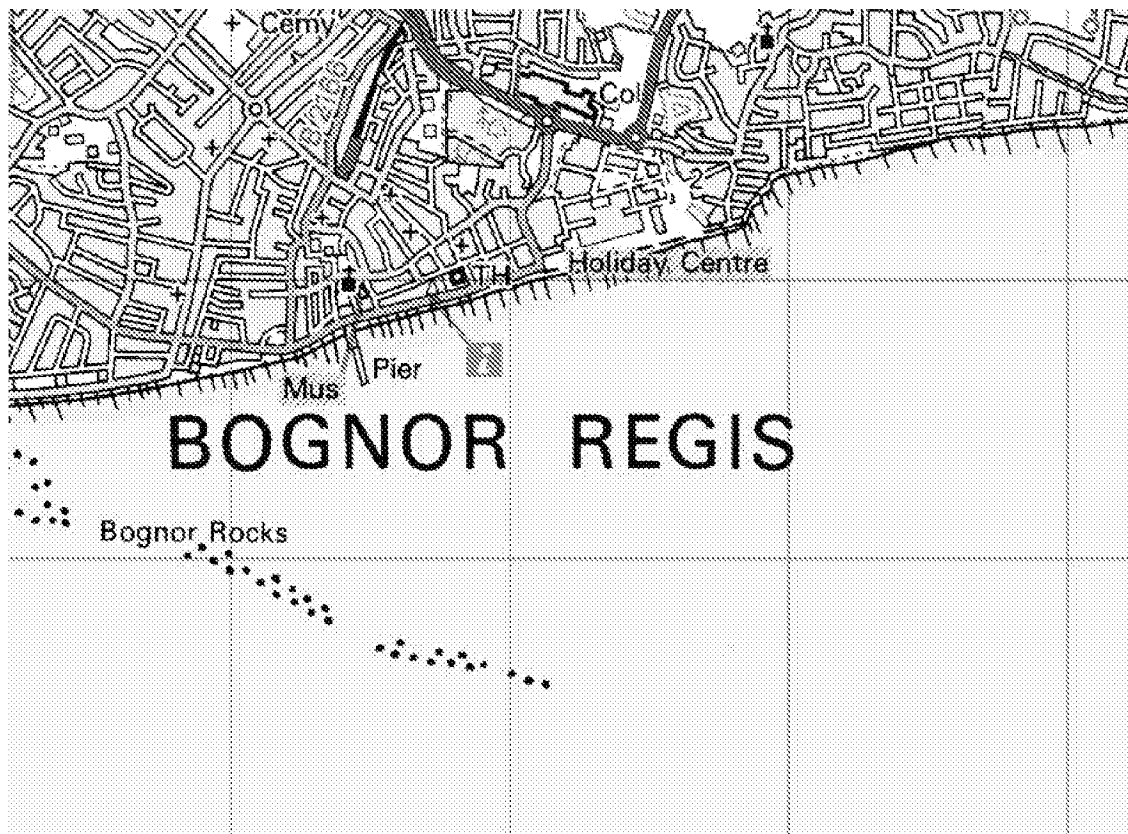


Figure 1. Location of the Bognor Regis campus site

(Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the Sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Crown Copyright Reserved **License No. 100047732**)



1.2 Report Conditions

For a detailed review of the extent and limitations of this report, attention is drawn to the report conditions in Appendix A and the WYG proposal document forwarded previously.



2.0 METHODOLOGY

The overall methodology comprised:

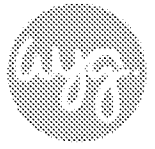
- A desk based review of existing information from readily available sources (web based)
- Site-specific biological information gained from statutory and non-statutory consultation; and
- An ecological scoping survey of the grounds and buildings on site.

The site survey was undertaken by WYG EPT Ecologists Clare May and Sabrina Bremner on the 30th October 2008.

2.1 Desk based review

A review of readily available ecological information and other relevant environmental databases was undertaken for the site and general environs. This provided the overall ecological context for the site and surrounding areas and potential basis for the habitat and protected species surveys. The sources of information consulted in this study were:

- Natural England 'Nature on the Map' website;
- The Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website;
- Arun District Council website;
- Natural England Landscape Policy and Character websites.



2.2 Consultation

Site and species specific information was sourced through direct consultation with the Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SxBRC) which holds collated records from all local wildlife groups within Sussex. Time constraints prevented further consultation with individual wildlife recording groups, e.g. Sussex Bat Group, West Sussex Badger Protection Group and Sussex Amphibian and Reptile Group.

The response from SxBRC is presented in Appendix B and a summary is provided in Section 3.2 below.

2.3 Scoping Survey

Field survey methodology followed standard approaches as follows:

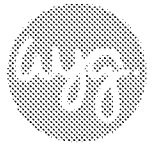
2.3.1 Habitats

Habitat types were classified using the standard Phase 1 methodology (JNCC, 2003) and target notes were prepared describing any notable features identified during the survey. Wherever possible UK BAP priority habitats (see below) and important ecological features, which hold potential to support assemblages of species, were identified.

2.3.2 Protected and Notable Species

The field survey also set out to establish the likelihood of protected and notable species being present. This involved identifying features, including signs, potential refugia, breeding sites and foraging areas for a range of appropriate species including:

- Bats (*Chiroptera*);
- Badgers (*Meles meles*) and other mammals



- Nesting and feeding birds;
- Reptiles and amphibians, including slow worms (*Anguis fragilis*);
- Invertebrates;
- Other fauna.

2.3.3 Biodiversity Action Plan priority species and habitats

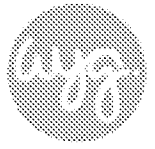
During the course of the desk based review and the survey, effort was made to establish the potential for the site to support priority species and identify habitats and species which are listed within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) and Sussex's Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP). Plants and animals identified as UK BAP priority species are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and are material considerations in applications for planning permission. The list of UKBAP priority species and habitats has recently been revised (2007) and is now more extensive and comprehensive.

2.4 Survey and consultation constraints

Access to the south eastern corner of the site- known as the Donkey Fields was not possible at the time of the walkover survey; therefore observation were made from the adjacent areas.

This scoping survey was undertaken at an appropriate time of the year to investigate general ecological issues at the Bognor Regis and Bishop Otter campuses. It is important to note however, that survey timing was sub-optimal to directly observe some species, especially vascular plants, bats, nesting birds and badgers and follow up work may be required where necessary.

Although the consultation with SxBRC provided the most recent and representative records available, it is recognised that that further data might be held with local wildlife recording groups, but due to constraints of time, it was not possible to contact all local groups, e.g. Sussex Bat Group, West Sussex Badger Protection Group and Sussex Amphibian and Reptile Group.



3.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

3.1 Desktop Review

According to the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC), and Natural England 'Nature on the Map' websites, one statutory designated habitat occurs *within* the Bognor Regis campus, additionally there are four statutory designated sites within one kilometre of the Bognor Regis campus.

Statutory Designations

Within the Bognor Regis campus

- **Lowland Grazing Marsh**

The northern area of the site is identified as Lowland Grazing Marsh comprising an area of approximately 2.4 hectares. However, the site visit on 30th October 2008 confirmed that this area is not lowland grazing marsh but comprised of herb rich semi-improved neutral grassland and amenity grassland within this area at the site.

Within one kilometre of the Bognor Regis campus

- **Felpham SSSI**

Area: 1.24 hectares

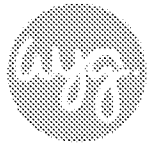
Habitat: An outstanding site unusual for its variety of preservational states and unique floral assemblage.

Felpham SSSI should not be affected by the development proposals at the Bognor Regis campus.

- **Bognor Reef SSSI**

Area: 39.72hectares

Habitat: Predominantly of geological interest, additionally an extensive shingle band, with plant communities have developed, typically with yellow horned



poppy (*Glaucium flavum*), sea beet (*Beta vulgaris*), and the uncommon sea kale (*Crambe maritima*). Small grassy patches occur infrequently, with false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) and red fescue (*Festuca rubra*). The small outlying area of sand dune at The Green is all that remains of a once much more extensive dune system. The grassland, scrub and small marsh support a number of interesting plants and invertebrates including the long-winged conehead grasshopper (*Conocephalus discolor*) and the nationally endangered childing pink (*Petrorhagia nanteulii*).

Bognor Reef is a coastal SSSI, which should not be affected by the development proposals at the Bognor Regis campus.

- **South Coast Plain (Area 126) and Hampshire Lowlands Joint Character Area**

The South Coast Plain lies between the dip slope of the, South Downs and the waters of the English Channel, Solent and part of Southampton Water. The Plain stretches from Southampton Water in the west, widening to about 10 miles across to form the Manhood Peninsula and Selsey Bill, before tapering eastwards towards Brighton. The coastline includes several inlets such as Chichester and Langstone Harbours which are particularly distinctive local landscapes.

Along the coastline itself, the vegetation is typified by a scanty covering of low growing, often mat-forming, specialised plants which can tolerate the saline conditions and mineral substrate. The shifting, dry shingle, mud and sands of the shoreline are particularly hostile to the establishment of vegetation and are generally devoid of cover, except where shingle-loving species and sand dune grasses have colonised naturally or by introduction. On the newly-formed ground of the mudflats in the inlets, pioneering intertidal marsh communities have colonised and these demonstrate a well-defined succession of plant types and species towards the land.



The site lies within one kilometre of the South Coast Plain Joint Character Area (Area 126- statutory designated site) – a landscape designation by Defra which can guide landscaping considerations for Bognor Regis campus proposals.

- **Natural Area - South Downs (Area 74)**

Area: 909 hectares

The South Downs Natural Area is underlain by a chalk spur that extends from the Hampshire Chalk near Winchester to meet the sea in the form of the spectacular cliffs at Beachy Head. The most dramatic feature of the Natural Area is the narrow, steep, mostly northerly-facing scarp of downland that is broken only by the valleys of the Rivers Arun, Adur, Ouse and Cuckmere.

Much of the south-facing slope has long been cultivated for arable crops and it is the escarpment that supports much of the remaining semi-natural vegetation, including notable areas of chalk grassland, chalk heath and scrub. Areas of ancient woodland are concentrated in the west of the South Downs. The four main rivers that cut through the South Downs give rise to a range of riverside habitats, including the floodplain grazing marshes, ditch systems and reedbeds. These support important communities of invertebrates and wetland plants and overwintering wildfowl and waders.

Landscape Designation

- **Entry Level Stewardship (ELS)**

Just outside the northern boundary of the site, an area of land is identified as Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) land which commenced on 1st December 2006. Environmental Stewardship is an agri-environment scheme which provides funding to farmers and other land managers in England who deliver effective environmental management on their land. It is a management agreement between Defra and the land owner to ecologically enhance the agricultural landscape).



It is considered that the proximity of the ELS land is not a major constraint, but could be a material consideration in the planning process.

Further details of these sites are given in Appendix B



3.2 Consultation

Records obtained from the consultees provide an ecological context for the site and a supplementary source of biodiversity information. Records can also provide an indication of the potential of a site to support a species, especially if favourable habitat conditions are found there.

Designations

Biological records held by Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre (SxBRC) confirmed the presence of the following statutory designated sites:

- Bognor Reef SSSI
- Felpham SSSI

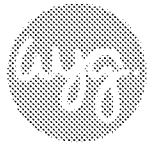
Non-Statutory Designations

In addition SxBRC confirmed the absence of non-statutory designated sites within one kilometre of the development site.

Landscape Designations

- Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) Agreement. Agreement Number - AG00227383

The details of these sites are given in Appendix B.



Species Records

No records of notable species are held for the Bognor Regis campus.

Species records for the area within a one kilometre radius of the site have been provided by SxBRC and are summarised below (details of these records are given in Appendix B).

Numerous bird records are present within one kilometre of the site including Wildlife and Countryside Act Schedule 1¹ protected species and Red and Amber List Birds of Conservation Concern² have also been provided by SxBRC.

Bognor Regis campus

Species of note recorded within one kilometres of the Bognor Regis campus include:

- European water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*);
- slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*);
- grass snake (*Natrix natrix*);
- viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*);
- common toad (*Bufo bufo*)
- common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*)
- grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*)
- European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*)

¹ The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981); The Act makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests. Special penalties are available for offences related to birds listed on Schedule 1, for which there are additional offences of disturbing these birds at their nests, or their dependent young. The Act makes it an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed in Schedule 5, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

² Birds of Conservation Concern; 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. 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 decline historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.



- lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*)
- sky lark (*Alauda arvensis*)
- song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)
- spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*)
- common starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)
- house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)
- Eurasian tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*)
- Common linnet (*Carduelis cannabina*)
- Reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)

Further details of all species records provided by SxBRC are detailed in Appendix B.

Tree Preservation Orders

A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) has been placed on trees within the Bognor Regis campus, (Mark Everson, Tree Officer Arun District Council pers. com.).

See Appendix G.

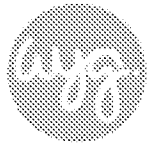
TPOs are placed in order to protect specific trees or particular woodland from deliberate damage and destruction, and prevent the felling, lopping, topping, uprooting or otherwise willful damaging of trees without the permission of the local planning authority.



Japanese Knotweed

One record of Japanese Knotweed within two kilometres of the Bognor Regis campus was provided by SxBRC; additionally it was noted at the carpark of the Bognor Regis campus (Drawing A051055/BRC/ECO1, Target note 9, Photos 9 and 10).

Japanese Knotweed is a notifiable and highly invasive plant. Appropriate steps should be taken to control this species on site. The Japanese Knotweed on site should be eradicated prior to any disruptive works taking place that may result in their spread. This can be achieved in a number of ways but it is likely that a feasibility study and management plan will be required in order to adopt the appropriate techniques.



4.0 DESCRIPTION OF SITE ECOLOGY

4.1 Detailed Description of Site

4.1.1 Habitats

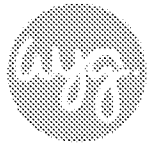
A map of the Phase 1 habitat survey is given in Drawing A051055/BRC/ECO1 (Appendix D – to follow). The following Phase 1 habitat types were present within the survey area:

- Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland (J1.2)
- Tall herb-non-ruderal (C3.2)
- Tall herb and fern –tall ruderal (C3.1)
- Semi improved neutral grassland (B2.1)
- Parkland/scattered trees, mixed (A3.3)
- Boundaries – hedges intact, species-poor (J2.1.2)
- Boundaries – hedge and trees – species poor (J2.3.2)
- Scrub –dense/continuous
- Woodland - mixed, plantation (A3.2)
- Ornamental planting – herbaceous perennials and shrubs (J1.4)
- Running water, mesotrophic (G2.2)
- Wall (J3.5)
- Built-up areas -buildings (J3.6)

Within the Bognor Regis campus the habitats can be summarised as follows

Cultivated/disturbed land - amenity grassland (Photo 5 and 6)

This habitat type dominates the vegetated areas of the campus, playing fields, species-poor verges and lawns surrounding the buildings and is typically dominated by grasses dominated by perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) with frequent Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and occasional wall barley (*Hordeum Murinum*, L.);



and herb species including yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), white (Dutch) clover (*Trifolium repens*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris* L.) greater plantain (*Plantago major* L.) and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata* L.).

Semi improved neutral grassland (Photo 1 and 8)

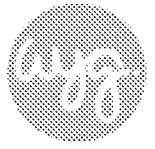
Both the north east and south east fields comprise tall herb rich, semi-improved neutral grassland and is typically dominated by rough meadow grass (*Poa trivialis*), Yorkshire-fog (*Holcus lanatus*) with areas of locally abundant giant fescue (*Festuca gigantea*) with frequent red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) and herb species including: common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), rosebay willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium* L.), creeping thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), smooth sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), bristly oxtongue (*Picris Echioides*), cut leaved cranesbill (*Geranium dissectum*), spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), common fleabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*), ivy (*Hedera helix*), ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*), meadow buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*) and dock sp (*Rumex sp.*).

Boundaries – hedges intact, species-poor

The hedgerows tend to be species poor, with a moderate number of native herb species growing around their margins. The hedgerows are dominated by hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg.*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

Tall herb-non-ruderal

This describes several areas of tall herb rich grassland which are dominated by common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), ivy, and spear thistle with occasional hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), common ragwort, dock sp. and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).



Continuous scrub

Scrub habitat dominates the majority of the lower south eastern field and scrub also borders the eastern and southern field margins of the upper north eastern field. This habitat is dominated by bramble and sycamore with frequent hazel (*Corylus avellana*), ivy, clematis (*Clematis sp.*) and creeping thistle.

Mesotrophic running water (Photo 4)

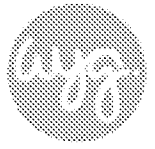
A ditch is present that divides the north east and south east fields of the Bognor Regis campus. The ditch is slow flowing with a muddy substrate with little aquatic channel vegetation. The banks are poorly vegetated and only dominated by ivy. No aquatic invertebrates were observed.

Scattered trees (Photo 8)

Along the ditch which divides the north eastern and south eastern fields is dominated by broadleaf trees, as is the south eastern boundary of the upper field and similarly the south eastern boundary of the lower south eastern corner and within the gardens of residential properties including sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), alder (*Alnus sp.*), white poplar (*Populus alba*) and dead English elm (*Ulmus procera*). Some trees are partially ivy clad, and have dead or dying wood, splits and cracks. Surrounding the University buildings there are a number of ornamental tree species planted including; Leyland cypress, Cherry sp., apple sp. (*Malus domestica*), sweet chestnut, white poplar, sycamore, holly, pear tree (*Pyrus communis*), London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) (bat potential), holm oak (*Quercus ilex*), pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and Lebanon cedar (*Cedrus libani*)

Plantation woodland, mixed

Along the southern boundary of the site, bordering Upper Bognor Road to the west of the Charlotte House is an area of mixed plantation woodland, the broadleaved species include sweet chestnut with frequent sycamore, holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), sycamore and Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) with sycamore and English elm saplings and the coniferous species include; Leyland cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Portuguese laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), yew (*Taxus baccata*) and with sycamore and English elm



saplings. The ground flora was dominated by ivy with occasional cleavers. The trees within this woodland strip are uniform in age and structure.

Ornamental planting – herbaceous perennials and shrubs

Throughout the site are formal, maintained beds with ornamental shrubs and herbaceous perennial species.

Buildings

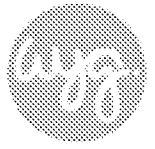
The site buildings comprise a range of building types, sizes and conditions of varying ages. Individual buildings were not assessed individually, however some appear to hold potential for roosting bats. The value of these buildings can not be determined until (if necessary) the buildings are assessed for their bat roost potential individually.

One UK BAP priority habitats was identified in this survey; this is Lowland Grazing Marsh, located within the north eastern field at the Bognor Regis campus. However, the site visit confirmed this area is not Lowland Grazing marsh, rather tall herb rich semi improved and amenity grassland. Therefore, this area of the site is not a UK BAP priority habitat. Prior to development advice should be sought from Natural England. It is considered this is an inaccurate survey and will not cause a constraint to the development. However, the Environment Agency may consider this area as a sensitive hydrological area.

In addition the Bognor Regis campus site within an urban Conservation Area due to the character of the buildings on the site (pers. comm. Mrs Chapman, Arun District Council).

Target notes (refer to numbers in red in Figure A051055/BRC/ECO1, Appendix D)

Nb. Target notes describe features of ecological interest). The Target notes are detailed in Appendix F.



4.1.2 Protected and notable species potential

Bats

All 16 species of bat are found within Sussex, these are: common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Nathusius' pipistrelle, noctule, Barbastelle bat, serotine bat, Leisler's bat, brown long-eared bat, grey long-eared bat, lesser horseshoe bat, greater horseshoe bat, whiskered bat, Brandt's bat, Daubenton's bat, natterer's bat and Bechstein's bat.

SxBRC holds no records of bat species within one kilometre of the site. No direct evidence of bats was observed during the survey, however numerous trees at the campus were observed to have cracks, splits and densely ivy clad, and two sycamore trees in the garden of 100 Hook Lane (Target Note 3). As such the site is considered to have **Moderate** to **High** potential to support temporary or possibly hibernating roosting bats.

The hedgerows and trees within the campus form intact, linear features and therefore considered to be of **Low** to **Moderate** potential as commuting routes for bats to use in order to forage over the grassland and out of the site.

In addition, several buildings within the campus may be of potential to support bat roosts.

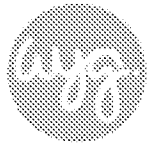
The site as a whole is considered to be of **Moderate** to **High** potential to roosting bats and **Moderate** potential to commuting and foraging bats.

Badgers (*Meles meles*) and other mammals

Badgers

SxBRC provided no records of badgers within one kilometre of the campus. No signs of badgers were observed at the campus, however one area (Target note 7) in the south eastern corner of the Bognor Regis campus was not accessible at the time of the survey and therefore the presence of a sett cannot be discounted. In addition it is considered possible that the site is utilised by foraging and commuting badgers.

It is therefore considered that the site holds **Low** to **Moderate** potential to badgers.



Common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*)

Found in broadleaved woodland, dense scrub, coppice woodland, hedgerows (very occasionally comes into buildings and will use nest boxes). It is only found in the southern parts of England and Wales.

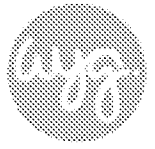
SxBRC hold no records of common dormouse within one kilometre of the site. Although hazel is occasionally present in the hedgerows and woodland strips at the campus it is poor in structure and the site as a whole is considered to be of **Low** potential to dormice. Their presence cannot be ruled out however, as recent studies indicate that dormice are not entirely limited to hazel coppice.

Otter

Otters occur in and near fresh water where there is cover and on the coast. No signs of otter were observed during the site walkover survey. No otter records were provided by the SxBRC reports, and it is considered that the site does not contain suitable foraging and commuting habitats for otters, and no areas of potential for holts were observed. However casual use of the site by commuting otters cannot be entirely ruled out; therefore the site is considered to be of **Low** potential to otters.

Water Vole

SxBRC hold one record of water vole within one kilometre of the site, however this record is now considered no longer a true reflection of the area's potential to support water voles as it was made in 1897. The river Aldingbourne Rife runs along the eastern boundary of the development site and a ditch runs parallel within the northern boundary of the site, outside of the development footprint and as a result could not be inspected during the initial survey. A ditch is present on site (Target Note 4) which divides the north eastern and south eastern fields, and is shaded with little aquatic vegetation making it poor water vole habitat. The presence of water voles cannot be entirely ruled out; but the site is considered to be of **Low** potential to water voles.



Birds

SxBRC holds records for a large number of notable species (Red and Amber List Birds of Conservation Concern and Schedule 1 protected species) made within one kilometre of both campuses.

At the Bognor Regis campus these include common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*), grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*), European nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*), lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*), sky lark (*Alauda arvensis*), song thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa striata*), common starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Eurasian tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*), common linnet (*Carduelis cannabina*) and reed bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus*)

An exhaustive list of bird species recorded within a one kilometre radius of the site is provided in Appendix B.

The site holds a range of habitats including dense intact hedgerows, dense herb-rich grassland, occasional continuous scrub and mature broadleaved trees which have **Moderate** potential as bird nesting areas.

Reptiles and amphibians

No reptiles or amphibians were observed during the walkover survey, however areas of scrub and tall herb rich grassland margins provide good foraging and basking habitats for reptiles (Target Note 2 and 7) and the ditch area may support frogs and toads. The site is considered to be generally unsuitable for newts as the ditch on site provides poor habitat for newts as the ditch was steep sided with little aquatic vegetation.

Records from SxBRC hold records within one kilometre of the site include those for grass snake (*Natrix natrix*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*) and common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*/ *Zootoca vivipara*). The closest record of reptiles to the site is for grass



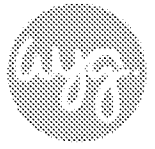
snakes and common lizards recorded adjacent to the Aldingbourne Rife River in 1996, approximately 140 metres to the east of the site. SxBRC also holds a record for the common toad (*Bufo bufo*) within one kilometre of the site.

It is considered that the site holds **Low** potential for notable amphibian species and **Moderate** potential to support reptile species including slow worm, common lizard and grass snakes particularly in the lower south eastern field and around the margins of the upper north eastern field where there is a buffer zone of tall herb rich semi improved grassland between the scrub and hedgerows and the amenity grassland.

Invertebrates

SxBRC hold no records of invertebrates within one kilometre of the site. This does not necessarily indicate that there are no notable species within one kilometre of the site; rather that it is likely that invertebrates have not been actively recorded within the area.

The site and adjacent areas as a whole are considered to be of **Negligible** to **Low** potential to notable invertebrate species.



5.0 NATURE CONSERVATION EVALUATION

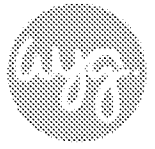
5.1 Preliminary evaluation methodology

The following section considers the intrinsic value of the habitats and the protected species most likely to be present. In assessing importance of a feature, habitat or species a range of guidelines have been referred to including:

- The UK BAP (from www.ukbap.org.uk);
- Sussex's Local Biodiversity Action Plan;
- A Nature Conservation Review (Ratcliffe. 1977);
- Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom (IEEM, 2006).

In accordance with the IEEM guidance noted above, the value or potential value of an ecological resource or feature is determined within a defined geographical context. The following frame of reference is used in this report:

- International;
- UK;
- National (i.e. England/Northern Ireland/Scotland/Wales);
- Regional;
- County (or Metropolitan - e.g. in London);
- District (or Unitary Authority, City, or Borough);
- local or Parish; and
- within zone of influence only (which might be the project site or a larger area).



5.2 Evaluation of habitats

Habitats within the site boundary are of moderate intrinsic ecological interest and they may be important for some of the species they support. Those with moderate potential are noted below in the evaluation section.

Tall herb rich, semi-improved neutral grassland margins with amenity grassland and hedgerow/scrub habitat

These habitat mosaics are of potential value to basking, foraging and sheltering reptile species. However, it is considered that this habitat type is well represented in the local landscape and as such it is considered to be of value **within the zone of influence only**.

Mesotrophic running water

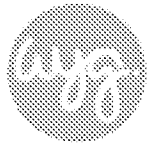
The ditch dividing the north east and south east fields of the campus are considered to hold **Low** potential for water voles due to the poor bank and channel vegetation. This habitat is considered to be of value **within the zone of influence only**.

Scattered trees, broadleaved and ornamental and mixed plantation woodland

Several trees were considered to be of **Moderate** to **High** bat roosting potential, and will be of value to nesting birds. This habitat type is relatively common within the local area and is considered to be of **Local value only**.

Boundaries – hedges, intact, species poor

Hedgerows as intact structures are considered to be of **Moderate** to **High** for nesting birds. The linear nature of the hedgerows linking similar habitats outside of the site may provide commuting routes for bats and as such are considered to be of **Moderate** potential to commuting and foraging bats.



Buildings

Buildings within the site were not assessed at the time of the walkover survey, therefore it is recommended that they are assessed to determine their value to roosting bats and nesting birds.

5.3 Evaluation of protected species relevant to this site

Bats

No bats or signs of bats were observed during the site visit. No records of bats were provided by SxBRC, however this does not confirm their absence rather it is more likely that bats are under recorded within the area. Numerous mature trees including London plane and sycamore within the site hold potential to support roosting bats. The hedgerows and trees within the campus form intact, linear features and therefore considered to be of **Low to Moderate** potential as commuting routes for bats to use in order to forage over the grassland and out of the site.

However it is considered likely that optimal bat roosting opportunities occur off site within neighbouring private residences and that the site is not exceptional within the local area.

The site is therefore considered to be of value ***within the zone of influence to Local level.***

Badgers and other mammals

No signs of badger foraging or commuting were observed during the site walkover survey. The site is considered to hold moderately favourable conditions for badger foraging activity. The lower south eastern field could not be accessed during the site survey and therefore it can not be discounted that badgers utilise this area. Further work is required within the proposed development boundary to establish whether badgers use the site.



SxBRC hold no records of dormice within one kilometre radius of the site. The trees, hedgerows and scrub within the site are generally structurally and species poor, the site is therefore considered to be of value ***within the zone of influence only*** for dormice.

SxBRC hold no records of otters within one kilometre radius of the site. No signs of otters or of the presence of a holt were observed during the walkover survey the site is therefore considered to be of value ***within the zone of influence only*** for otters.

SxBRC hold one record of water voles within one kilometre of the site, however the record is not recent enough to reflect the current situation at the site. No signs of water voles were identified along the ditch on site. It is considered that the site is valuable ***within the zone of influence for*** water voles.

In addition it is considered that the site is valuable ***within the zone of influence only*** to small mammals generally.

Birds

The site holds a range of habitats including intact hedgerows, woodland strips, ornamental scrub and mature broadleaved and coniferous trees which have Moderate potential as bird nesting areas. As such it is considered that the development site is valuable to breeding and nesting bird species ***within the zone of influence only***.



Reptiles and amphibians

SxBRC supplied records of slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), grass snake (*Natrix natrix*) and viviparous lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*). SxBRC holds one record for common toad (*Bufo bufo*) within one kilometre of the site.

No reptiles or amphibians were observed at time of survey, however the tall herb rich semi improved grassland margins adjacent to scrub and hedgerows are considered likely to support a population of slow worms and potentially grass snakes.

The site generally is therefore considered to be of **local or Parish** value for reptiles and of value **within the zone of influence only** for amphibians.

Invertebrates

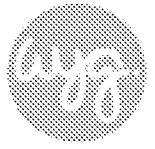
SxBRC hold no records of invertebrates within one kilometre of the site suggesting that this broad taxon group has not been recorded within the vicinity of the site. There is a mosaic of habitat types does hold value as an invertebrate habitat generally. However, there are no habitat on site that provide exceptional invertebrate habitat and the site is largely dominated by amenity grassland and buildings therefore, the site generally is considered to be valuable **within the zone of influence only** for this broad taxon group.



5.4 Summary of evaluation

The main ecological value of this site is considered to be:

- Bat roosting habitat - mature trees and potentially buildings;
- Bat foraging and commuting habitat (grassland mosaic, linear hedgerows and mature trees):
- Breeding and nesting bird habitat within the tall herb rich, semi-improved grassland-scrub-hedgerow mosaic);
- Reptile and amphibian (slow worm and grass snake) habitat (scrub mosaic and tall herb rich semi-improved grassland margins):
- Badger potential within the lower south east field which was not accessible during the initial ecological survey.



6.0 LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

The site has the potential to support selected protected species and as such the following aspects of wildlife legislation should be noted:

6.1 Bats

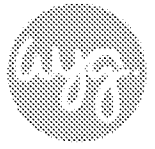
All British bat species and their roosts are fully protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) and are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994. Further enforcement has been provided by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which has made species offences arrestable, increases the time limits for some prosecutions and increases penalties.

Taken together, the Act and Regulations make it illegal to:

- intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (or take) bats;
- deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not);
- recklessly disturb roosting bats or obstruct access to their roosts;
- damage or destroy bat roosts;
- possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat, unless acquired legally;
- sell (or offer for sale) or exchange bats, or parts of bats.

This legislation applies to all life stages.

In summary, based on the above legislation, it is an obligation on those who seek to effect changes to buildings, structures, caves or trees where bats are present or thought to be present to seek specialist advice, and to ensure that appropriate systems are in place to avoid damage to bat roosts or the habitat where bats are present. Any work that will cause disturbance to a bat or bat roost shall require a



specific licence from Natural England. This body will review licence applications in consultation with the Local Planning Authority and may impose conditions or refuse the granting of a licence.

6.2 Badgers and other mammals

Badgers are protected in Britain by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992. The purpose of this Act is to protect the animals from deliberate cruelty and from the incidental effects of lawful activities which could cause them harm. Under this legislation it is an offence to:

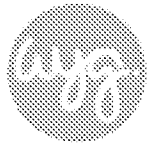
- wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or attempt to do so;
- interfere with a sett by damaging or destroying it;
- obstruct access to, or any entrance of, a badger sett;
- disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett.

Note that if any of the above resulted from a person being reckless, even if they had no intention of committing the offence, their action would still be considered an offence.

A person is not guilty of an offence if it can be shown that the act was 'the incidental result of a lawful operation and could not have been reasonably avoided'; only a court can decide what is 'reasonable' in any set of circumstances. In practice, a developer can avoid running into problems here if advice is taken from a professional ecologist or Natural England.

In terms of development, any construction activities within 30m of an occupied badger sett will require a licence from Natural England.

Licences are not normally issued during the breeding season, which is between 30th November and 1st July, and cannot be issued retrospectively. Activities that necessarily involve disturbance should therefore be programmed to take place out with



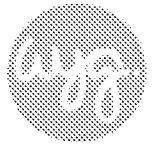
this period. Licences are usually only issued after full planning permission has been granted (if applicable) so that there is no conflict with the planning process.

6.3 Birds

All birds, their nests and eggs are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Part 1. It is therefore an offence to intentionally:

- Kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
- Take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;
- (Intentionally or recklessly) disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

The presence of breeding birds should be considered a constraint to development if vegetation clearance is undertaken during the bird breeding season (March - August). If presence of breeding birds is confirmed then the development timetable will have to be revised to take account of this and delay vegetation clearance.



6.4 Reptiles

All British reptiles receive protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). The four more common species of reptile; the common lizard, the grass snake, the slow worm and the adder receive protection from Section 9(1) and all of Section 9(5) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended), which makes it an offence to intentionally kill or injure an animal, sold or traded in any way.

It is therefore a criminal offence to undertake major works on site that may result in the death or injury of a native reptile species where these species are known to be present.

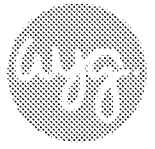
The two rare species of British reptile, the smooth snake and the sand lizard are listed in Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) and under Annex IV of the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive, 1992 ('the Habitats Directive') as a European protected species. Furthermore, the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 (Schedule 12, paragraph 5) has amended Section 9(4) of the 1981 Act to include the term 'reckless'. Consequently, it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take a smooth snake(s) and sand lizard as well as intentionally or recklessly damage, destruct or obstruct the access to the place of shelter or disturb the animal while it is occupying it. These species are therefore fully protected under Section 9 of the 1981 Act and under Regulation 39 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations, 1994 that transposes the Habitats Directive into UK law.



6.5 Japanese Knotweed

Two pieces of legislation cover Japanese Knotweed, these are as follows:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Knotweed is on Schedule 9, Section 14 of the Act. It is an offence to actively plant or otherwise cause the species to grow in the wild. But it's not actually illegal to have it on your land, nor is there any specific law against allowing it to spread, although doing so could be a nuisance.
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990. Japanese Knotweed is classed as 'controlled waste' and as such must be disposed of safely at a licensed landfill site according to the Environmental Protection Act (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991. Soil containing knotweed roots can be regarded as contaminated and, if taken off a site, must be disposed of at a suitably licensed landfill site and buried to a depth of at least five metres.



7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION AND SURVEY WORK

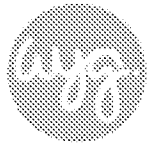
It is recommended that the following considerations are taken into account before development or preparatory works commence. It should be noted that some surveys can only be undertaken at certain times of the year and an approximate timetable of recommended survey times is given in Table 7.1.

7.1 Bats:

It is considered likely that the Bognor Regis campus hold value for roosting, commuting and foraging bats. Should the proposed development have any impacts upon the mature trees or existing buildings within the sites, it is recommended that those trees and buildings are first assessed for bat roosting potential.

Although bat commuting and foraging habitat receive no legal protection, for best practice purposes the existing native hedgerows and tree lines should be retained where possible. Where these features are lost, enhancement of the retained features and sensitive planting of new habitats may need to be undertaken to ensure that the commuting and foraging routes are not disturbed.

Furthermore, bat boxes can also be incorporated into the design of the development (sited on trees or buildings) at minimal cost to enhance the value of the site with regards to bats.



7.2 Badgers and other mammals

Although no active or inactive badger setts were observed on the site the lower south eastern field could not be accessed during the ecological survey. It is advised that access is gained and this area is accessed for its potential support badgers in the form of foraging habitat and sett development.

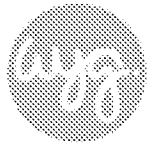
In addition SxBRC hold one record of water vole within one kilometre of the site, however this record is now considered out of date as it was made in 1897. The river The River Aldingbourne Rife is present approximately 120 metres to the east of the site and a ditch runs parallel with the northern boundary of the site, outside of the development footprint and as a result could not be inspected during the initial survey. A ditch is present on site which divides the north eastern and south eastern fields, however the ditch has little bank and channel vegetation making it poor water vole habitat.

If the development affects the ditch outside of the development site to the north structurally or hydrologically then this ditch should be surveyed for its potential to support water voles.

Numerous foxes and signs of rabbits were observed throughout the site during the survey (Target Note 1).

7.3 Birds:

The site is likely to support nesting and breeding birds and as such a breeding bird survey is recommended if tree or scrub clearance is undertaken during the breeding bird season (March – August). If the new development is likely to affect the existing bird nesting habitats, e.g. trees, hedgerows, scrub etc it is important that these areas are not removed during the bird breeding period (March to August). If nesting habitat is removed during the breeding bird season, a nesting bird survey will be required prior to vegetation removal. It should be noted here that birds will sometimes nest



outside these months and the relevant legislation will still apply any nesting birds are found.

7.4 Reptiles:

Both the upper north east and lower south east field support a mix of habitats which together provide suitable foraging and basking habitat for reptiles, these include tall herb rich grassland – scrub/hedgerow – tall ruderal habitat. As such the site holds potential to support reptiles, especially slow worms, common lizard and potentially grass snakes. It is therefore recommended that a presence/absence survey is carried out using standard survey methodology between mid-March and September. This will establish the value of the sites for this taxon group and provide information to develop any necessary mitigation measures.

7.5 Invertebrates

The above recommendations for habitat retention and creation will benefit invertebrates generally.

7.6 Hedgerows and trees:

Any removal of hedgerows from this site may require an application under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997). Investigation will be required to ascertain whether this is the case at the Bognor Regis campus.

Site investigation works and construction works can potentially impact on trees and cause significant damage to root systems. As such, it is important to follow the guidance provided in BS 5837 'Trees in relation to Construction' and NHBC Standards 'Building near trees' in order to minimise any negative impacts upon retained trees.



7.7 General Landscaping

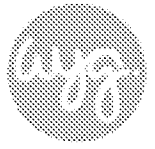
It is recommended that any landscaping proposals associated with the proposed development consist of native, locally-sourced species. Landscaping should include a mosaic of habitat types that reflect those habitats that have been lost and/or enhance the existing network of habitats within the vicinity. This is therefore likely to include the provision of hedgerows and tree lines with pockets of rough grassland areas.

Table 7.1 - Recommended periods for protected species surveys

Survey	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bat Emergence												
Bat Roost Assessment												
Breeding Bird												
Reptile												

Key

	Unsuitable period of year for surveying
	Sub-optimal time to survey
	Optimal time to survey (Best Practice)



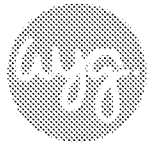
7.8 Summary of recommendations

- A presence/absence reptile survey should be undertaken in the areas highlighted to be of potential for this group, involving a minimum of seven visits during suitable weather conditions to record reptiles;
- All areas of dense vegetation should be thoroughly checked for active bird nests by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to removal. If clearance during the bird breeding season is unavoidable, a bird nesting survey should be undertaken and measures put in place to protect and mitigate for the impact on this group;
- It is recommended that the removal of mature trees throughout the sites be avoided where possible. Where this is not possible, the loss of trees should be minimised and those to be removed should first be investigated for their bat roosting potential. Bat activity surveys should be undertaken if necessary at the appropriate time before work commences;
- Any buildings that will be affected by the development should be surveyed by an ecologist to assess their potential to support roosting bats;
- The lower south east field that was not accessible during the initial survey should be assessed for its potential for foraging and sett development by badgers;
- If the ditch that lies outside of the development site, parallel to the northern boundary is affected structurally or hydrologically by the development, then this ditch should be surveyed for its potential to support water voles;
- Japanese Knotweed is present along the northern boundary of the university campus. The Japanese knotweed is a notifiable and highly invasive plant. Appropriate steps should be taken to control this species on site. The



Japanese knotweed on site should be eradicated prior to any disruptive works taking place that may result in their spread. This can be achieved in a number of ways but it is likely that a feasibility study and management plan will be required in order to adopt the appropriate techniques;

- Investigate the requirements for an application under the Hedgerow Regulations (1997) if hedgerows are to be affected by the new development:
- Should pruning or arboricultural work be required an arboricultural survey should be undertaken first in order to ascertain the value of the trees prior to works.



8.0 DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

English Nature (2001). Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines, version August 2001.

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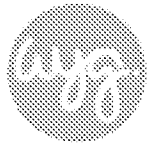


APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

Report Conditions



WYG ENVIRONMENT PLANNING TRANSPORT LTD.

C1 - REPORT CONDITIONS

University of Chichester: Bognor Regis campus Ecological scoping survey

This report is produced solely for the benefit of The University of Chichester and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed in writing otherwise.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be used in a different context without reference to WYG EPT. In time improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG EPT using due skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented as the best obtained within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG EPT by others but no independent verification of these has been made and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or



survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG EPT accepts no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.



APPENDIX B

Consultation Responses



From Sussex Biodiversity Records centre (SxBRC) records

Information on Protected and Notable Species, and
Statutory and Non-Statutory sites within one kilometre
radius of the Bognor Regis Campus.



Desktop Biodiversity Report

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus +
1km radius

ESD/08/577

Prepared for Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green) – 29th October 2008



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 OGL licence.

It must not be assumed that this report contains the definitive species information for the site concerned. Biological recording often takes place on an ad hoc basis and some species groups are better recorded than others. We recommend a full ecological site appraisal to complement the information contained in this report.

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
report regarding
land at University of Chichester, Bognor
Regis Campus + 1km radius

ESD/08/577 28/10/2008

Sabrina Bremner
White Young Green Environmental Ltd

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

**Enclosed within this report is information specific
to the enquiry site:**

Rare Species - RSI	✓
Protected Species - PSR	✓
BAP Species Inventory	✓
Bird Inventory	✓
Sussex Invasive Alien Species Report	✓
Survey Information - ESD	✓
Map	✓
Ancient Woodland	□

SNCI None

SSSI Felpham SSSI

Other Floodplain Grassland

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

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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

Otters in your Enquiry Area



East and West Sussex together have over 4,500 km of rivers and tributaries. Recent improvements to the state of our rivers and a significant reduction in persecution has led, very encouragingly, to the slow return of the otter to both East and West Sussex. This species had sadly become extinct in the area in the late 1960's.

Signs of otter activity have been found in all of the Sussex catchments in the last few years and as such **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 nowhere near their former numbers in Sussex and remain very vulnerable.

It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Sections 9.1 and 9.4, Schedule 5) 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.

The otter is listed in the Bern Convention and the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES). It requires special protection measures under the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

All Sussex otter records are held by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) but are not included in enquiry responses as it has been requested that they remain confidential unless the express permission of the Sussex Otters and Rivers Project is given. SxBRC will liaise with the project officer on the enquirer's behalf.

Please re-contact the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre if you need further information about otters in your enquiry area.

If permission is granted by the Sussex Otters and Rivers Project to pass on otter data SxBRC reserve the right to make an appropriate administrative charge for the time taken in responding to the enquiry. Normal SxBRC rates apply.

Badgers in your Enquiry Area



The badger *Meles meles* is one of our most recognisable native British mammals. Though not considered rare they are protected by unique legislation. Their natural history and the protection they are afforded are summarised below:

Badgers are omnivorous and forage in grasslands, woodlands and arable fields, the earthworm making up the largest part of their diet. They live in social groups and are fierce in defending their territory against other groups to help ensure sufficient foraging habitat to sustain them throughout the year. The boundaries are well patrolled and are marked by well-worn paths and latrines. A territory in some cases will have a main sett, subsidiary, annex and outlying setts, the size, function and level of activity of which vary throughout the year.

Many parts of East and West Sussex provide suitable habitat for badgers, both for setts and foraging. Many badger territories have become fragmented due to the encroachment of housing development and roads and as such they are not now confined to rural areas alone and are now known in more urban areas. With careful planning, involving inclusion of wildlife corridors to allow them access to foraging grounds, they manage to survive.

With continued persecution of badgers, often for the most cruel and barbaric 'sport', badger records are not included in the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre enquiry responses, 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**

Badgers 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.

SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY

The Sussex Rare Species Inventory (SxRSI) contains over 3,400 species. These species are selected according to strict criteria of rarity associated with their occurrence in Sussex. The list covers all of the rare species of Sussex in all taxa except birds (see Sussex Bird Inventory explanation sheet).

The criteria for selection of species (other than birds) 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 within 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 (provisional criterion; other lists may be added later).
- County rarities.

The Inventory forms part of a larger database of Sussex records (over 1.5 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:

- Only the most recent record of a rare species is labelled at each site.
- Closely-spaced records are only labelled at 1km intervals. Thus there are large numbers of unlabelled records of heavily recorded rare species especially on well recorded sites.
- Some species are protected and rare and therefore show up in reports on both these categories. However Protected Species Register (PSR) records are labelled so that only one record per species per 100m square is flagged up and the RSI records are labelled so that only one record per species per 1km square is flagged.
- In the case of bat records, only breeding, hibernating or roosting sites are labelled in both lists (except for Habitats Directive Annex II bats for which all relevant records are labelled).
- The following species are relatively common in Sussex but are in the RSI because they are Notable or Nationally Scarce. Only *one* record of these species is labelled per 2Km tetrad:

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

SxRSI records are updated weekly with advice and records provided by taxonomic experts.

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 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.

A full SxRSI Species List is available on request.

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 SxRSI reports into a Sussex-wide context. Please look on the publication page of www.sxbrc.org.uk for more information.

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 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.

Categories of Priority for Biodiversity Action Plan Species

In June 2007 species were selected by the UK Biodiversity Information and Reporting Group through the application of criteria based on international importance, rapid decline and high risk. These criteria and their application were then further developed separately for marine biodiversity, terrestrial/freshwater species in recognition of the very different forms of information and knowledge available.

Species in the UK that met agreed scientific criteria were placed on the UK List of Priority Species. There was an emphasis on gathering as much quantitative data in support of these criteria as was possible. However, it was recognised that some groups had more quantitative data than others. Notwithstanding this, the review used the best available information that could pass scientific scrutiny.

Terrestrial and Freshwater Species

The four scientific criteria that were used to select the UK BAP terrestrial/ freshwater species were:

- international threat
- international responsibility + moderate decline in the UK
- marked decline in the UK
- other important factors – where quantitative data on decline are inadequate but there is convincing evidence of extreme threat

Marine Species

SxBRC does not hold marine information other than coastal species and cetaceans. The criteria for marine species are broadly similar to those for freshwater and terrestrial species.

Codes and abbreviations used in SxRSI

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

Ordnance Survey National Grid References

For an explanation of the Ordnance Survey Grid Reference system, and instruction on how to read or make a grid reference, please refer to our website. www.sxbrc.org.uk

The DINTY Tetrad System

For an explanation of the DINTY Tetrad System please refer to our website. www.sxbrc.org.uk

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius

29 October 2008 ESD/08/577 Search Area: SZ9398 to SU9500

Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green)

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.

Caloplaca marina

A lichen of hard rocks and concrete just above high water mark on beaches. Widespread around the British coast especially in the west and north and recorded in Sussex from Felpham, Pagham Harbour, Old Park Wood and Dell Quay (both Chichester Harbour area) in West Sussex and Rye Harbour and Winchelsea Beach in East Sussex. 1900-2002.

An SxRSI species county rarity Probably under-recorded LICHEN

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ957995	SAMLL	1990	Felpham, West Sussex

Polygonum maritimum

Sea Knotgrass

A prostrate perennial of sand, shingle or shell beaches, growing above the limit of the highest tides. Sixteen plants of this species were discovered near Brighton Marina in 1992. Recently recorded from one site in East Sussex and one in West Sussex, but now apparently extinct again in both.

An SxRSI species A PSR species DICOT

IUCN (1994) - EN
RedList_GB_post2001:VU
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 8

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9399	SPASU	1854	Bognor Regis

Frankenia laevis

Sea-Heath

A plant of the damp edge of muddy or sandy shores as well as short turf and cliffs within the spray zone. There are several sites around Chichester Harbour and at Rye and Camber where it is thought to be native. Probably a garden escape at Felpham, Seaford and Rottingdean.

An SxRSI species DICOT

Nationally scarce
RedList_GB_post2001:NT

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ953996	Anon @Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1999	Felpham, West Sussex

Populus nigra betulifolia

Black Poplar

An SxRSI species DICOT

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ938995	Frank Penfold	16/05/1999	Hotham Park, Bognor, West Sussex

Cardamine bulbifera**Coralroot**

One of the strongholds of this Nationally Scarce plant is in NE Sussex and there are also scattered sites in West Sussex. Mainly found near paths in ancient woodland, along wooded streams and on road verges where populations currently appear to be stable.

An SxRSI species DICOT

Nationally scarce

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ939996	Anon @Monks Wood	1984	Hotham Park, Bognor, West Sussex

Euphorbia platyphyllos**Broad-Leaved Spurge**

A long-established annual of cultivated and waste ground, the margins of arable fields, and occasionally on roadsides. Decreasing throughout southern England and north-west Europe, but with more than 30 post 1986 records from East and West Sussex.

An SxRSI species, in Scarce Plants in Britain. DICOT

Nationally scarce

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90K	Anon @Monks Wood	1966	West Sussex

Arum italicum neglectum**Arum**

A southern species growing on the coastal plain and parts of the Downs almost entirely in West Sussex. The native plant has plain green leaves compared with the widely introduced form with white-marbled leaves which often escapes from cultivation.

An SxRSI species 54 colonies recorded in 35 tetrads in vc13 in November 1995. MONOCOT

Nationally scarce

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90K	SPASU	1868-1978	West Sussex

Carex arenaria**Sand Sedge**

A creeping perennial of coastal dunes and sandy heaths. Rare in Sussex and found only in the far east of East Sussex. In West Sussex it is rather more widespread along the coast but is now known from only one inland site on a sandy heath.

An SxRSI species county rarity in vc14 MONOCOT

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ946993	Anon @Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1999	Felpham, West Sussex

Puccinellia fasciculata**Borrer's Saltmarsh-Grass**

A grass of bare places by the sea, in grazing marshes around cattle-poached pools and depressions and on earthen sea walls. This species was once widespread along the Sussex coast but has declined considerably. Currently known from seven sites along the East and West Sussex coast.

An SxRSI species MONOCOT

Nationally scarce

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ99P	Anon @Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1993	Bognor, West Sussex

Puccinellia rupestris**Stiff Saltmarsh-Grass**

A coastal grass of bare saline soils above the tidal limit, behind sea walls and sometimes on firm muddy shingle and in rock crevices. Once declining, it appears to have recovered slightly recently and has been recorded from a number of locations in East and West Sussex.

An SxRSI species MONOCOT

Nationally scarce

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9498	Anon @Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1993	Bognor, West Sussex
SZ957995	Anon @Monks Wood	1990	Felpham sea wall, West Sussex

Parapholis incurva**Curved Hard Grass**

An annual grass of bare places by the sea. It occurs in both counties in a number of places between Itchenor and Rye.

An SxRSI species MONOCOT

Nationally scarce

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9498	Anon @Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1992	Bognor, West Sussex

Dolicarthria punctalis

An SxRSI species MICROMOTH

Nationally Notable B

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9599	Mark Parsons	1987	Felpham, West Sussex

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

UK BAP Priority Species

BAP:2007

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9398	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	30/05/1998	West Street, Bognor, West Sussex
SZ942993	Ann Roskill	Feb 2002	Allotments, Hook Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Natrix natrix**Grass Snake**

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

REPTILE

UK BAP Priority Species

BAP:2007

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ946995	Dennis Dey	06/09/1996	Aldingbourne Rife, West Sussex

Arvicola terrestris**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.

MAMMAL

UK BAP Priority Species

BAP:2007

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9300	Unknown	1892	Barstead, West Sussex

THE SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER

The Sussex Protected Species Register (PSR) consists of species of plants, fungi and animals (other than birds) that are protected under Schedules 5, 6 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, summaries of which are given overleaf, 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 the Desktop Biodiversity Report. For most bat species, only breeding, roosting or hibernation sites have been included, in-flight records are omitted. PSR data are updated weekly.

Some species are both protected and rare and therefore show up in the PSR and the RSI reports. However PSR records are labelled so that only one record per species per 100m square is flagged up and the RSI records are labelled so that only one record per species per 1km square is flagged. 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:

- Badger and bird species records are not included in the PSR. Details of their protection and record location are given overleaf.
- Protected Species Register records are labelled so that only one record per species per 100m square is put in a Desktop Biodiversity Report.
- If a protected species record appears in the Desktop 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 was 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 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

Species protection is provided under Schedules 1, 5, 6 and 8:

Schedule 1: Birds – Please refer to the Sussex Bird Inventory results and explanation sheet in your Desktop 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. *NB.* 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 birds

Please refer to the explanation sheet of the Sussex Bird Inventory within your biodiversity report.

Legislation protecting badgers

The Protection of the Badgers Act 1992 confers protection on badgers, covering virtually any deliberate interference with the animals themselves or their setts. Further details are available from the Office of Public Sector Information website: www.opsi.gov.uk

**Badger records are not provided by the Protected Species Register.
For further details about Badgers in Sussex please contact the Badger Trust (Sussex) on:**

07910 198720

Protected species (not including birds) found in Sussex

8	<i>Buellia asterella</i>	Starry Breck-lichen	5	<i>Hydrochara caraboides</i>	Lesser Silver Water Beetle
8	<i>Caloplaca luteocalba</i>	Orange-fruited Elm lichen	5	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Swallowtail Butterfly
8	<i>Catapyrenium psomoroides</i>	Tree Psoromoides	5	<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	High Brown Fritillary
8	<i>Cladonia convoluta</i>	a lichen	5	<i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>	Sussex Emerald
8	<i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>	Elm Gyalecta	5	<i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i>	Fairy Shrimp
8	<i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>	Giliate Strap-lichen	5	<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	Lagoon Sand Shrimp
8	<i>Lecanactis hemisphaerica</i>	Churchyard Lecanactis	5	<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>	Freshwater Crayfish
8	<i>Squamaria lentigera</i>	Scaly Breck-lichen	5	<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>	Fen Raft Spider
8	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair-lichen	5	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt
8	<i>Hericium erinaceum</i>	a basidiomycete fungus	5	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm
8	<i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>	Foxtail stonewort	5	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	Smooth Snake
8	<i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>	Triangular Pygmy-moss	5	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>	Sand Lizard
8	<i>Barbula glauca</i>	Glaucous Beard-moss	5	<i>Lacerta vivipara</i>	Viviparous Lizard
8	<i>Bartramia stricta</i>	Rigid Apple-moss	5	<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake
8	<i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>	Slender Green Feather-moss	5	<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder
8	<i>Micromitrium tenerum</i>	Millimetre Moss	5	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Barbastelle
8	<i>Rhynchostegium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Feather-moss	5	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine
8	<i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>	Killarney Fern	5	<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>	Bechstein's Bat
8	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground-pine	5	<i>Myotis brandti</i>	Brandt's Bat
8	<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	Rough Marsh-mallow	5	<i>Myotis daubentoni</i>	Daubenton's Bat
8	<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	Small Alison	5	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	Mouse-eared Bat
8	<i>Bupleurum baldense</i>	Small Hare's-ear	5	<i>Myotis mystacinus</i>	Whiskered Bat
8	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	Stinking Goosefoot	5	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat
8	<i>Crepis foetida</i>	Stinking Hawk's-beard	5	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Leisler's Bat
8	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink	5	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule
8	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	5	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius' Pipistrelle
8	<i>Filago lutescens</i>	Red-tipped Oudweed	5	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle
8	<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Broad-leaved Oudweed	5	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus 45kHz</i>	45 kHz Pipistrelle
8	<i>Fumaria reuteri</i>	Martin's Ramping-fumitory	5	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz</i>	55 kHz Pipistrelle
8	<i>Gentianella anglica</i>	Early Gentian	5	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat
x 8Σ	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	5	<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	Grey Long-eared Bat
8	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Least Lettuce	5	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater Horseshoe Bat
8	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Grass-poly	5	<i>Vespertilio murinus</i>	Parti-coloured Bat
8	<i>Melampyrum arvense</i>	Field Cow-wheat	5 # β	<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	Water Vole
8	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	5	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Common Dormouse
8	<i>Orobancha artemisiae-campestris</i>	Oxtongue Broomrape	5	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale
8	<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>	Childing Pink	5	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Common Dolphin
8	<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i>	Spiked Rampion	5	<i>Globicephala melaena</i>	Pilot Whale
8	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass	5	<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	White-Sided Dolphin
8	<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	Small Fleabane	5	<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer Whale
8	<i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>	Greater Yellow-rattle	5	<i>Stenella caeruleoalba</i>	Blue-White Dolphin
8	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary	5	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped Dolphin
8	<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	Red Helleborine	5	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottle-Nosed Dolphin
8	<i>Damasonium alisma</i>	Starfruit	5	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Common Porpoise
8	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid	x 5	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	Otter
8	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Out-grass	x 5	<i>Meles meles</i>	Badger
8	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider-orchid			
8	<i>Schoenoplectus triquetar</i>	Triangular Club-rush			
5	<i>Clavopsella navis</i>		● Sch.5 section 9 (1)		
5	<i>Edwardsia ivellii</i>	Ivell's Edwardsia	\$ Sch.5 section 9 (5)		
5	<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>	Starlet Sea Anemone	x Records not in PSR report		
5	<i>Alkamaria romijini</i>	Tentacled Lagoon-worm	# Sch.5 section 9 (4) (a)		
5	<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>	Medicinal Leech	β Sch.5 section 9 (4) (b)		
5	<i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>	Wart Biter	{ Sch.5 section 9 (1)		
5	<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>	Mole Cricket	Σ Sch.8.section13(2)		
5	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>	Field Cricket			

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/

Sussex Protected Species Register

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius

29 October 2008 ESD/08/577 Search Area: SZ9398 to SU9500

Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green)

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.

Polygonum maritimum

Sea Knotgrass

A prostrate perennial of sand, shingle or shell beaches, growing above the limit of the highest tides. Sixteen plants of this species were discovered near Brighton Marina in 1992. Recently recorded from one site in East Sussex and one in West Sussex, but now apparently extinct again in both.

An SxRSI species A PSR species DICOT

IUCN (1994) - EN
RedList_GB_post2001:VU
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 8

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9399	SPASU	1854	Bognor Regis

Lacerta vivipara

Viviparous Lizard

The most abundant British lizard and widespread in Sussex in the Weald and along the coast. Probably under-recorded and increasingly confined to small areas of open sunny habitat. A legally protected species due to concern about its overall decline.

REPTILE

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ946995	Dennis Dey	06/09/1996	Aldingbourne Rife, West Sussex

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

UK BAP Priority Species
BAP:2007
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9398	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	30/05/1998	West Street, Bognor, West Sussex
SZ942993	Ann Roskillly	Feb 2002	Allotments, Hook Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Natrix natrix

Grass Snake

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

REPTILE

UK BAP Priority Species
BAP:2007
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ946995	Dennis Dey	06/09/1996	Aldingbourne Rife, West Sussex

Arvicola terrestris

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.

MAMMAL

UK BAP Priority Species
BAP:2007
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9300	Unknown	1892	Barstead, West Sussex

Phocoena phocoena

Common Porpoise

Britain's smallest cetacean with a blunt short beak, generally dark grey on the back and white on the belly. Most common porpoises are found in small pods consisting of less than 8 individuals but they occasionally form larger groups. There is evidence of a significant decline in the southern North Sea and the English Channel since the 1940s. In Sussex it is still regularly recorded along the coast.

A legally protected species and listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory.

AQUATIC MAMMAL

UK BAP Priority Species
Habitats and species directive Annex 2np
Habitats and species directive Annex 4
IUCN (1994) - V
RedList_Global_post94:VU
BAP:2007
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (taking)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 5 Sec 9.2
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9599	Unknown	1963	Felpham, West Sussex

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY

The UK and 158 other governments signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in 1992. 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). Since 1996, the focus of the UK BAP has largely, but not exclusively, been on the list of 577 priority species and 45 priority habitats, delivered through a variety of agencies including Local Biodiversity Action Plans.

Given the importance of the UK BAP in stimulating action and mobilising resources, it is important that the list is reviewed periodically. The Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (BRIG), with JNCC as chair and secretariat, started such a review in 2004.

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.

The review assessed all UK species and habitats, and selection was made by nine specialist groups applying criteria based on international responsibility, decline and threat.

The new UK List of Priority Species and Habitats, which replaces the old list, contains 1,149 species and 65 habitats. It was approved by the relevant ministers in all four UK countries & was published in August 2007 (www.ukbap.org.uk/NewPriorityList.aspx)

The majority of the original species were reselected, but 123 did not meet the criteria (at least 13 have met their UK BAP targets).

For further information on the national species action plans go to www.ukbap.org.uk

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE UK BAP SPECIES LISTED IN THIS REPORT DO NOT INCLUDE BIRDS. BIRDS ARE LISTED IN A SEPARATE REPORT.

If there is more than one record of a species at a grid reference we have only supplied the most recent record.

UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES REPORT

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius

29 October 2008 ESD/08/577 Search Area: SZ9398 to SU9500

Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green)

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 Otters and Birds are not included in this report.

Puccinellia fasciculata

Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass

A grass of bare places by the sea, in grazing marshes around cattle-poached pools and depressions and on earthen sea walls. This species was once widespread along the Sussex coast but has declined considerably. Currently known from seven sites along the East and West Sussex coast.

flowering plant

Nationally scarce

BAP:2007

RedList_GB_post2001:VU

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ99P	Anon @Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Hilda Horder	1993	West Sussex (VC13)

Bufo bufo

Common Toad

Still a widespread species in Sussex but declining due to loss of habitat and other factors. Toads tend to have large populations centred on particular breeding sites and they may become locally extinct if these are damaged or destroyed. Common toads are legally protected against sale.

amphibian

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

BAP:2007

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ959996	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex (VC13)

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

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

BAP:2007

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9398	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	30/05/1998	West Sussex (VC13)
SZ942993	Ann Roskill	February 2002	West Sussex (VC13)

Zootoca vivipara

Common Lizard

The most abundant British lizard and widespread in Sussex in the Weald and along the coast. Probably under-recorded and increasingly confined to small areas of open sunny habitat. A legally protected species due to concern about its overall decline.

reptile

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
BAP:2007

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ946995	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	06/09/1996	West Sussex (VC13)

Natrix natrix

Grass Snake

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

reptile

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
BAP:2007

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ946995	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	06/09/1996	West Sussex (VC13)

Tursiops truncatus

Bottle-Nosed Dolphin

A large dolphin up to 4 m long, with a dark to light grey back that fades to white on its underside. May be found from deep coastal waters to the shallower areas off river entrances. Resident populations are known from Wales, Scotland and the west coast of Ireland. Recorded from time to time off the south west and south coasts of England, including Sussex. A legally protected species.

marine mammal

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (taking)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 5 Sec 9.2
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
BAP:2007
European Protected Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9398	Sussex Mammal Recs. 1960 - 70	16/06/1963	West Sussex (VC13)

Phocoena phocoena

Common Porpoise

Britain's smallest cetacean with a blunt short beak, generally dark grey on the back and white on the belly. Most common porpoises are found in small pods consisting of less than 8 individuals but they occasionally form larger groups. There is evidence of a significant decline in the southern North Sea and the English Channel since the 1940s. In Sussex it is still regularly recorded along the coast. A legally protected species and listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory.

marine mammal

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (taking)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 5 Sec 9.2
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
BAP:2007
European Protected Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9599	Unknown	1963	West Sussex (VC13)

Hyperoodon ampullatus

Northern Bottlenose Whale

A fairly common whale that regularly passes the British Isles in its migrations to and from the Arctic. There are three records of this species in our area, one from West Sussex and two from East Sussex. 1848-1938

marine mammal

W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (taking)
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 5 Sec 9.2
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b
BAP:2007
European Protected Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SZ9599	Sussex Mammal Recs. 1960 - 70	11/10/1913	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

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BAP:2007

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9300	Unknown	1892	West Sussex (VC13)

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

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY



The SxBRC now holds approximately **800,000 bird records** provided to us from the **Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS)**. These records range from 1990 to 2005. 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.

It must be brought to your attention that the SxBRC does not hold all SOS bird data. If at the top of your Sussex Bird Inventory search it shows that there are significant breeding bird records not included in the report it is critical that you contact the SOS for this information as the birds in question will be protected by law and may be affected if you are carrying out potentially damaging operations. Please contact conservation@sos.org.uk. As well as Schedule 1 breeding birds there are a few other species for which only the SOS holds data for due to their sensitive status in Sussex. The list of Schedule 1 birds and other sensitive birds for which only the SOS holds breeding data for is on our website: <http://sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf>

Birds, their Statuses and the Law

Wildlife and Countryside Act

All British birds, their nest and eggs are protected in British 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 intentionally to 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 as 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 (please seek advice from the RSPB) 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. Roofs are also important for Swifts.

For further information about Birds and the Law please get in contact with the RSPB: www.rspb.org.uk or Tel: 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 please visit: www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/es or www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/farming/policy/index.asp

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. If any of these bird species show up in the bird report for your search area the fact that it is a UK BAP species will be indicated in the species information. Please 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 has a Species Statement for Sussex. You can see these on the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership website:

www.biodiversitysussex.org

Birds of Conservation Concern: 2002-2007

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 here. 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 each species within the enclosed bird reports which indicates whether it is in the Red, Amber or Green category. 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 or 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).

 **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.

 **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 decline historically but made a substantial recent recovery; rare breeders; and those with internationally important or localised populations.

Green List species are those that don't 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 Schedule 1 Birds section on page 1. A Green icon will not appear in our reports but the status will be listed with any Green bird records.*

This information has been obtained from **The Population Status of Birds in the UK** which you can download from:

www.rspb.org.uk

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 I:

Whereas the Birds Directive protects all wild bird species in the European Union it requires special conservation measures to be taken for the habitat of species listed in Annex I of the Directive. Annex I of the Birds Directive lists the threatened and vulnerable species for which, together with migratory species, Member States are required to undertake special conservation measures, including the classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

Annex II:

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

Red List

The World Conservation Union (IUCN) has been assessing the conservation status of species, subspecies, varieties and even selected subpopulations 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 please visit: www.redlist.org

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY

Please note that the full details of these records are on the following pages, this is just a summary.

All bird records for your site used in this report may be available digitally upon request.

Please note that breeding season records of Schedule 1 and nine other sensitive breeding bird species (for this species list please download the following: <http://sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf>) are held by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). 13 such records have been flagged up in this search, for more information please contact the SOS directly: conservation@sos.org.uk. If your enquiry area is to be disturbed by potentially damaging operations we strongly recommend that you contact the SOS to ascertain the details of these important records.

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius

29 October 2008 ESD/08/577 Search Area: SZ9398 to SU9500

Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green)

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	19/11/1991	-	1
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	11/09/1995	18/05/2005	8
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	28/09/1998	-	1
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	29/01/1992	15/04/2003	2
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	17/03/2003	-	1
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	25/10/1993	30/06/2006	72
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	14/01/1997	-	1
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	17/04/1994	-	1
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	22/01/1998	-	1
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	13/01/1997	16/02/1997	2
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	10/03/1991	-	1
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	01/04/1990	30/06/2003	28
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	18/03/2005	-	1
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	13/10/1997	20/10/1997	2
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	13/11/1990	30/06/2003	62
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>	26/11/1991	-	1
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	02/10/2000	-	1
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	23/05/1995	06/09/2005	10
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	02/05/1991	-	1
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	08/02/1990	24/02/2006	46
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	24/03/2003	-	1
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	13/10/1997	-	1
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	14/03/1990	15/01/2006	26
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	17/11/1992	-	1
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	12/11/2003	-	1
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	26/10/1991	17/03/1992	2
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	16/11/1994	30/06/2003	18
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	30/06/1998	04/04/2003	2
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	24/08/2002	-	1
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	30/06/1997	30/06/2003	6
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	05/12/1991	17/04/1994	2
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	16/03/1995	04/04/2003	2
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	09/02/1991	16/03/1998	5
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	24/01/1992	02/01/1996	2
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	30/06/1998	30/06/1999	2
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	27/04/1997	-	1
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	11/10/2000	18/02/2004	2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	26/03/2003	18/01/2004	2

Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	15/07/2000	20/06/2003	6
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	21/04/1994	23/12/2006	68
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	09/02/1991	-	1
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	18/01/2004	-	1
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	17/04/1994	-	1
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	07/01/1992	05/03/2003	4
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	11/03/1995	-	1
Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i>	04/11/1990	-	1
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	10/12/1998	23/12/2006	71
Stock Pigeon	<i>Columba oenas</i>	01/02/1993	23/12/2006	105
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	19/01/1993	23/12/2006	157
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	16/02/1993	23/12/2006	148
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	08/05/1995	24/09/2000	3
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	29/04/1999	14/05/1999	2
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	07/12/2003	-	1
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	26/01/1997	-	1
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	25/12/1992	16/10/2004	15
European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	15/09/1999	-	1
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	08/05/1994	06/05/2006	17
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	19/09/1990	16/10/2003	19
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	20/03/1995	03/11/2006	43
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	25/04/1990	23/12/2006	49
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	12/01/1991	20/11/1992	4
Sky Lark	<i>Alda arvensis</i>	05/07/2005	-	1
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	25/09/1994	16/10/2002	10
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	10/09/1994	21/08/1997	2
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	12/02/1997	19/09/2004	3
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	10/02/1991	09/11/2006	2
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	24/08/2002	-	1
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	13/10/1994	22/10/2002	8
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	03/01/1993	03/01/2005	9
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombicilla garrulus</i>	18/03/2005	-	1
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	16/02/1993	23/12/2006	128
Hedge Accentor	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	16/02/1993	04/12/2006	125
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	01/02/1993	23/12/2006	130
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	18/10/1993	15/12/2005	8
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	14/09/1992	13/03/1993	3
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	29/04/1990	29/08/2005	3
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	10/02/1991	29/08/2005	3
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	23/05/1991	18/03/2005	7
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	19/01/1993	23/12/2006	160
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	11/02/1991	13/10/2003	3
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	19/01/1993	23/12/2006	89
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	05/12/1993	24/03/2006	11
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	19/01/1993	23/01/2000	18
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	16/02/2004	-	1
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	30/06/1997	30/06/2003	7
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	08/05/1994	16/04/2005	10
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	01/02/1993	04/07/2006	35
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	07/05/1996	30/06/2003	6
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	30/06/1997	30/06/2003	6
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	13/03/1990	04/10/2006	47
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	21/04/1994	16/04/2002	7
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	10/03/1994	23/12/2006	37
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	17/05/1990	28/09/1999	6
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	04/11/1991	06/09/2006	58
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	19/01/1993	23/12/2006	151
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	19/01/1993	23/12/2006	121
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	01/02/1993	04/10/2006	19
Wood Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	04/08/1999	03/04/2006	24
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	01/02/1993	23/12/2002	11
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	01/02/1993	14/11/2006	30
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	01/02/1993	23/12/2006	60

Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	24/09/2000	04/04/2002	2
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	04/03/1998	04/12/2006	61
Carion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	16/02/1993	23/12/2006	167
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	11/09/1992	30/06/2006	49
Rosy Starling	<i>Sturnus roseus</i>	25/10/2006	-	1
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	01/02/1993	27/12/2000	28
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	22/01/2006	29/10/2006	10
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	16/02/1993	04/07/2006	59
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	16/02/1993	03/11/2006	65
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	16/09/1990	23/12/2006	13
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	15/10/1994	05/10/2005	3
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	26/03/1994	-	1
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	18/12/1990	05/12/1993	2
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	30/06/1997	16/02/2004	7

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY

All bird records for your site used in this report may be available digitally upon request.

Please note that breeding season records of Schedule 1 and nine other sensitive breeding bird species (for this species list please download the following: sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf) are held by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). 13 such records have been flagged up in this search, for more information please contact the SOS directly: conservation@sos.org.uk. If your enquiry area is to be disturbed by potentially damaging operations we strongly recommend that you contact the SOS to ascertain the details of these important records.

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius

29 October 2008 ESD/08/577 Search Area: SZ9398 to SU9500
Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green)

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.

Aix sponsa

Wood Duck

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/11/1991	-	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.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/09/1995	18/05/2005	8

Aix galericulata

Mandarin Duck

Scarce but increasing introduced resident in Sussex. This ornate eastern Asian duck can be found on lakes and slow-flowing rivers with plenty of surrounding vegetation. It breeds in tree holes.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/09/1998	-	1

Anas strepera

Gadwall



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/01/1992	15/04/2003	2

Anas crecca

Eurasian Teal



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
Birds Directive Annex 3.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/03/2003	-	1

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.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
Birds Directive Annex 3.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/10/1993	30/06/2006	72

Aythya fuligula

Tufted Duck

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
Birds Directive Annex 3.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/01/1997	-	1

Melanitta nigra

Common Scoter



A common spring passage migrant and fairly common winter visitor; scarcer in summer and autumn; this dark seaduck has been recorded off the Sussex coast throughout the year. They are often seen as large bobbing rafts offshore, or long straggling lines flying along the coast. Its main wintering locality is Rye Bay. Wintering concentrations are extremely vulnerable to large-scale oil spills and breeding populations in the north have declined substantially. It feeds on molluscs.

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 2.2
Birds Directive Annex 3.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Red list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/04/1994	-	1

Mergus serrator

Red-breasted Merganser

This attractive diving duck is a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant to the coast, and a few summer. Most frequently recorded in winter from the Chichester Harbour and Pagham areas, sometimes in large flocks. They are of the Sawbill family which means that they have long, serrated bills used for catching fish. As with other sawbills the females are known as "Redheads."

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/01/1998	-	1

Mergus merganser

Goosander

The Goosander is the largest of the Sawbill family. It is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant mainly to reservoirs and estuaries with numbers increasing during hard weather. This handsome diving duck uses its long serrated bills for catching fish prey and is often seen in groups. As with other sawbills the females are known as "Redheads."

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/01/1997	16/02/1997	2

Perdix perdix

Grey Partridge



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
Birds Directive Annex 3.1
BOCI:DecCom
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Red list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Red
ES Target Species - Low Weald
ES Target Species - Wealden Greensand
ES Target Species - Pevensey Levels
ES Target Species - South Downs
ES Target Species - Romney Marsh
ES Target Species - High Weald

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/03/1991	-	1

Tachybaptus ruficollis***Little Grebe***

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/04/1990	30/06/2003	28

Podiceps cristatus***Great Crested Grebe***

A fairly common resident; passage migrant and winter visitor when large flocks can develop on coastal waters. This species was once killed for its breast and head feathers, and came close to extinction. The creation of gravel pits is thought to have helped the bird and it breeds on large areas of fresh water. It feeds mainly on fish.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/03/2005	-	1

Podiceps grisegena***Red-necked Grebe***

A scarce winter visitor and passage migrant. Can be found on coastal waters with birds occasionally on reservoirs and gravel pits. Feeds on fish, crustaceans and aquatic insects.

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/10/1997	20/10/1997	2

Phalacrocorax carbo***Great Cormorant***

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

BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/11/1990	30/06/2003	62

Phalacrocorax aristotelis***European Shag***

A fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant found only on coastal salt water. Similar to a cormorant, but smaller and slimmer in build. Feeds on fish, and occasionally crustacea and molluscs.

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/11/1991	-	1

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.

Birds Directive Annex 1
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/10/2000	-	1

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
23/05/1995	06/09/2005	10

Circus aeruginosus

Eurasian Marsh Harrier



This bulky raptor is the largest of the Harriers, and is a scarce spring and autumn passage migrant, and a very scarce winter visitor. It bred for the first time in 2004. Usually found in and around wetland habitats such as reedbeds and marshes, where it can feed on small birds and mammals. It has recovered well from historic declines, however it is still a bird of conservation concern.

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 1
BOCI:DecBrit
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/05/1991	-	1

Accipiter nisus

Eurasian Sparrowhawk

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1990	24/02/2006	46

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/03/2003	-	1

Pandion haliaetus

Osprey



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

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 1
BOCI:DecBrit
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/10/1997	-	1

Falco tinnunculus

Common Kestrel



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

BOCI:ModDec
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/03/1990	15/01/2006	26

Falco columbarius

Merlin



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

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 1
BOCI:DecBrit
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/11/1992	-	1

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.

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 1
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/11/2003	-	1

Rallus aquaticus***Water Rail***

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/10/1991	17/03/1992	2

Gallinula chloropus***Common Moorhen***

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/11/1994	30/06/2003	18

Fulica atra***Common Coot***

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
Birds Directive Annex 3.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1998	04/04/2003	2

Charadrius hiaticula***Ringed Plover***

A small dumpy wader with short legs, a brown back and a white belly, which is a fairly common breeder along the Sussex coast, as well as a passage migrant and winter visitor. The British wintering sites, including those in Sussex, are of international importance. Wintering and breeding sites include shingle and sandy beaches, where they can feed on flies, spiders, marine worms, crustaceans and molluscs.

BoCC - Amber list species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/08/2002	-	1

Vanellus vanellus

Northern Lapwing



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. It's diet consists of worms and insects.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Amber
ES Target Species - Wealden Greensand
ES Target Species - Pevensey Levels
ES Target Species - South Downs
ES Target Species - Romney Marsh

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1997	30/06/2003	6

Calidris alba

Sanderling

A small plump wader which is a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant recorded mainly from sandy shores in Sussex, often in some numbers. Occasionally seen inland. It is grey and bright white, and can be seen running along the edge of the tide where it looks for small marine worms, crustaceans and molluscs on which to feed.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/12/1991	17/04/1994	2

Gallinago gallinago

Common Snipe



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.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
Birds Directive Annex 3.2
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/03/1995	04/04/2003	2

Scolopax rusticola

Eurasian Woodcock



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1
Birds Directive Annex 3.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/02/1991	16/03/1998	5

Numenius arquata

Eurasian Curlew



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/01/1992	02/01/1996	2

Tringa totanus

Common Redshank



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber
ES Target Species - Pevensey Levels
ES Target Species - South Downs
ES Target Species - Romney Marsh

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1998	30/06/1999	2

Actitis hypoleucos

Common Sandpiper

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/04/1997	-	1

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.

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 1
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/10/2000	18/02/2004	2

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

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/03/2003	18/01/2004	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.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/07/2000	20/06/2003	6

Larus argentatus***Herring Gull***

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.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/04/1994	23/12/2006	68

Larus hyperboreus***Glaucous Gull***

This large, bulky gull is a very scarce but regular winter visitor and passage migrant. It can be found on or near the coast amongst other gull species. It scavenges for carrion, shellfish and scraps. It is a winter visitor, mostly seen between November and March.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/02/1991	-	1

Larus marinus

Great Black-backed Gull

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/01/2004	-	1

Rissa tridactyla

Black-legged Kittiwake



A common but localised breeding species on cliffs near Newhaven, Seaford and a few places elsewhere, it is a common winter visitor and passage migrant. This gentle-looking medium-sized gull is usually recorded on the coast and is rare inland. It feeds on fish, shrimps and worms and gets its name from the "kitti-waaake" call that it makes.

BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/04/1994	-	1

Uria aalge

Common Guillemot



This white and dark brown medium-sized seabird is an auk and is a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant along the Sussex coast; it formerly bred. It spends most of its life at sea, except when its at the nest, so this makes it very vulnerable to oil spills. Its diet consists of fish and crustaceans.

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/01/1992	05/03/2003	4

Alca torda

Razorbill



This black and white, medium-sized seabird is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant, which formerly bred. All Sussex records are from the coast. It has a thick black beak which it uses to catch fish prey, such as sandeels, sprats and herrings. The future of this species is linked to the health of the marine environment. Fishing nets, pollution and declining fish stocks all threaten the razorbill.

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/03/1995	-	1

Alle alle

Little Auk

This small black and white seabird is only the size of a starling, and is a very scarce autumn passage migrant and winter visitor. Recorded only in low and variable annual numbers along the Sussex coast and very rarely inland after strong gales. Its main areas are further north and east in the UK. It feeds on plankton, other tiny marine creatures and fish.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/11/1990	-	1

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/12/1998	23/12/2006	71

Columba oenas

Stock Pigeon



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

BOCI:ModDec

BoCC - Amber list species

Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/02/1993	23/12/2006	105

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

Birds Directive Annex 3.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1993	23/12/2006	157

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
16/02/1993	23/12/2006	148

Psittacula krameri

Rose-ringed Parakeet

The UK's only naturalised parrot species which is green with a red beak. This noisy bird can be found in parks, gardens and orchards where it can feed on fruit, berries, seeds and nuts and use nest-holes in mature trees. This is a very scarce introduced breeding resident in Sussex.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/05/1995	24/09/2000	3

Cuculus canorus

Common Cuckoo



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

BoCC - Amber list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/04/1999	14/05/1999	2

Tyto alba

Barn Owl



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.

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
BOCI:ModDec
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/12/2003	-	1

Athene noctua

Little Owl

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/01/1997	-	1

Strix aluco

Tawny Owl

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/12/1992	16/10/2004	15

Caprimulgus europaeus

European Nightjar



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

Birds Directive Annex 1
BOCI:DecBrit
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Red list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/09/1999	-	1

Apus apus

Common Swift

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/05/1994	06/05/2006	17

Alcedo atthis

Common Kingfisher



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

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 1
BOCI:ModDec
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/09/1990	16/10/2003	19

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.

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/03/1995	03/11/2006	43

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/04/1990	23/12/2006	49

Dendrocopos minor

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker



The size of a sparrow, this is Europe's smallest woodpecker and it is a scarce Sussex resident that favours damp, open, broad leaved woodland. It feeds on insects, especially larvae, spiders and wood-boring insects. It requires decaying wood in which it makes a new nest chamber each year. Its population is scattered across Sussex in suitable areas; the county holds a significant proportion of the national population.

FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Red list species
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/01/1991	20/11/1992	4

Alauda arvensis

Sky Lark



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:DecCom
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Red list species
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/07/2005	-	1

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.

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/09/1994	16/10/2002	10

Delichon urbicum***House Martin***

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

BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/09/1994	21/08/1997	2

Anthus pratensis***Meadow Pipit***

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

BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/02/1997	19/09/2004	3

Anthus petrosus***Rock Pipit***

Scarce resident and scarce winter visitor. Mainly recorded from East Sussex along the chalk cliffs from Beachy Head westwards and the sandstone cliffs east of Hastings. Rare away from the coast, where it feeds on insects, beetles, small fish, small shellfish and seeds. This pipit is recognised by its overall dark colouration.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/02/1991	09/11/2006	2

Motacilla flava***Yellow Wagtail***

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

FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber
ES Target Species - Pevensey Levels
ES Target Species - Romney Marsh

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/08/2002	-	1

Motacilla cinerea***Grey Wagtail***

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

BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/10/1994	22/10/2002	8

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/1993	03/01/2005	9

Bombicilla garrulus***Bohemian Waxwing***

In most years this plump colourful bird is a very scarce winter visitor to Britain, including Sussex. Sometimes the birds appear in large numbers when food sources in Scandinavia are low. They are recorded widely both inland and on the coast, and can be found in parks and gardens, or anywhere with berry-bearing trees and bushes, particularly rowan and hawthorn, but also cotoneaster and rose.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/03/2005	-	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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/02/1993	23/12/2006	128

Prunella modularis***Hedge Accentor***

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.

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/02/1993	04/12/2006	125

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/02/1993	23/12/2006	130

Phoenicurus ochruros***Black Redstart***

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

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/10/1993	15/12/2005	8

Phoenicurus phoenicurus***Common Redstart***

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

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/09/1992	13/03/1993	3

Saxicola rubetra***Whinchat***

Rare summer visitor and fairly common passage migrant that formerly bred on the Downs and elsewhere. This small perching bird is widespread in Sussex on migration and can be told apart from the similar stonechat by virtue of its distinctive white eye-stripe.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/04/1990	29/08/2005	3

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).

BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/02/1991	29/08/2005	3

Oenanthe oenanthe***Northern Wheatear***

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/05/1991	18/03/2005	7

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
BOCI:ModDec

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1993	23/12/2006	160

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.

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/02/1991	13/10/2003	3

Turdus philomelos

Song Thrush



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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:DecCom
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Red list species
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1993	23/12/2006	89

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.

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/12/1993	24/03/2006	11

Turdus viscivorus***Mistle Thrush***

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1993	23/01/2000	18

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

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

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 1 Part 1
BOCI:ModDec

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/02/2004	-	1

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
30/06/1997	30/06/2003	7

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
08/05/1994	16/04/2005	10

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
01/02/1993	04/07/2006	35

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
07/05/1996	30/06/2003	6

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1997	30/06/2003	6

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
13/03/1990	04/10/2006	47

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.

BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/04/1994	16/04/2002	7

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.

BoCC - Amber list species
Bird:Amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/03/1994	23/12/2006	37

Muscicapa striata***Spotted Flycatcher***

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

BOCI:DecCom
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Red list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/05/1990	28/09/1999	6

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
04/11/1991	06/09/2006	58

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1993	23/12/2006	151

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1993	23/12/2006	121

Periparus ater***Coal Tit***

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/02/1993	04/10/2006	19

Sitta europaea

Wood Nuthatch

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/08/1999	03/04/2006	24

Certhia familiaris

Eurasian Treecreeper

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/02/1993	23/12/2002	11

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
01/02/1993	14/11/2006	30

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
01/02/1993	23/12/2006	60

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
24/09/2000	04/04/2002	2

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
04/03/1998	04/12/2006	61

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
16/02/1993	23/12/2006	167

Sturnus vulgaris***Common Starling***

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.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2
BOCI:ModDec
FEP Guidance 007: Table 2
BoCC - Red list species
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/09/1992	30/06/2006	49

Sturnus roseus***Rosy Starling***

This is a rare vagrant. (see details at www.sos.org.uk).

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/10/2006	-	1

Passer domesticus***House Sparrow***

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.

BoCC - Red list species
BAP:2007
Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/02/1993	27/12/2000	28

Passer montanus***Eurasian Tree Sparrow***

A bird that has had large fluctuations in population in the past but which has been in decline in the British Isles for some time. In Sussex it is a scarce and declining resident, passage migrant and winter visitor more abundant in East Sussex than in the West. It is mainly a bird of open farmland with hedgerows and free-standing trees where it feeds on insects and seeds.

BOCI:DecCom

FEP Guidance 007: Table 2

BoCC - Red list species

BAP:2007

Bird:Red

ES Target Species - Low Weald

ES Target Species - Wealden Greensand

ES Target Species - Pevensey Levels

ES Target Species - South Downs

ES Target Species - Romney Marsh

ES Target Species - High Weald

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/01/2006	29/10/2006	10

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
16/02/1993	04/07/2006	59

Carduelis chloris***European Greenfinch***

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/02/1993	03/11/2006	65

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.

BOCI:ModDec

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/09/1990	23/12/2006	13

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/10/1994	05/10/2005	3

Carduelis cannabina***Common Linnet***

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.

BOCI:DecCom

FEP Guidance 007: Table 2

BoCC - Red list species

Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/03/1994	-	1

Carduelis cabaret***Lesser Redpoll***

This is a small brown streaked finch with a distinctive red forehead. It is a scarce breeder, fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor with most records from the east and north of Sussex. It can be seen in large flocks with Siskins feeding on seeds in Birch and Alder trees.

BoCC - Amber list species

BAP:2007

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/12/1990	05/12/1993	2

Emberiza schoeniclus***Reed Bunting***

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.

BOCI:DecCom

FEP Guidance 007: Table 2

BoCC - Red list species

BAP:2007

Bird:Red

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1997	16/02/2004	7

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre produces 'Sussex Invasive Alien Site Reports' in order to help minimise the threat posed by invasive alien species in Sussex.

NB - 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?

Revision of legislation (Part I of the Wildlife and Countryside Act) amends the list of possible species of plant and animal that should be classed as illegal to allow to escape, as well as a 'power of restoration order' that would force those allowing species to escape to pay for getting rid of them. 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.

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

Please note: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre does not hold a complete dataset relating to invasive species. At many sites the invasive alien species may remain unrecorded

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius

29 October 2008 ESD/08/577 Search Area: SZ9398 to SU9500

Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green)

Allium triquetrum

Three-cornered Garlic

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/2007	-	1

Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/2006	-	1

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/08/2004	17/12/2005	3

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 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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/08/2004	-	1

Cotoneaster horizontalis***Wall Cotoneaster***

A species from western China first recorded in the wild in Britain in 1940. Now frequently self-sown especially in bare, rocky places where it may smother native plants. Widespread in Sussex.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/07/2005	-	1

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.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/08/2004	10/10/2005	2

Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius

Sussex
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Record Centre

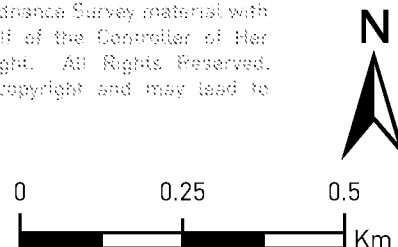
Email: schroff@xer.org.uk
Website: www.xer.org.uk
Woods Mill, Henfield
West Sussex BN45 7JD
Tel: 01273 477 568/567
Fax: 01273 470 570



Enquiry Area
SSSI

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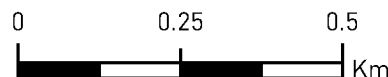


Key to Map:

- Enquiry Area
- Floodplain Grassland
- Black Poplar
- River
- Pond

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West Sussex County Council 100023447, 2008
East Sussex County Council 100017601, 2006
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Land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius



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 Woods Mill, Hanford
 West Sussex BN45 7JD
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 Fax: 01273 437 390



 Enquiry Area

 Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)

 Organic ELS plus HLS

 ELS plus HLS

 Entry Level Stewardship (ELS)

Organic ELS

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West Sussex County Council 100023447, 2009

East Sussex County Council 100019401, 2006

Nature in England 10004/223, 2693

Society Wildlife Trust 100928883, 2008.

Where appropriate, The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre would like to acknowledge the following donors: Natural England (East-MARAC, SAC, SPA, RNR, SSSI), ancient woodland, chalk grassland, vegetated shingle and calcareous grassland, East Sussex County Council (LPH, SSSI), country park, heathland and notable verges, dale, West Sussex County Council (RNL, SAC), country park, notable verges and heathland dale, Brighton & Hove City Council (RNL & LNR dale), The Environment Agency (grazing marsh, urban areas, and hydrological dale), The Herring & Rural Conservation Agency (SSSI dale), South Downs Joint Committee (chalk grassland dale), The Woodland Trust (Woodlands Trust sites dale), © The Woodland Trust, The National Trust (PNT properties dale), Sussex Wildlife Trust (SWT) reserves dale, Sussex Parks & Rivers Partnership (Stock Ponds dale), and Dr. Francis Peters (noted woodland dale). © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2018.



Sussex Environmental Survey Directory

Report on behalf of Sabrina Bremner (White Young Green) regarding land at University of Chichester, Bognor Regis Campus + 1km radius.

Our Ref: ESD/08/577

Date: 29-Oct-08

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	Survey of Shingle at Felpham - (10)		
Survey Author	ROSE, Francis (Dr).		
Survey Comment	A species list of plants found on a single site visit.		
Date	8.90		
Site Name	Felpham Vegetated Shingle	SZ957995	
Site Comment	A tiny area of vegetated shingle between the bungalows and the sea. It has Sea heath and Greater sea spurrey.		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	Sussex Hymenoptera Records - (176)		
Survey Author	EDWARDS, Mike		
Survey Comment	Data collated about Hymenoptera (Bees, wasps, ants). Mike Edwards has records for many sites in Sussex that he has visited over the years. [paper copy held at SxBRC in G7 box].		
Date	1971- 1990		
Site Name	Gardens Area at Annandale Ave, Bognor Regis	SZ935999	
Site Comment	A garden		
Copies Available	As contact, SxBRC Boxes		

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)
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Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.
Date	1990-3.92
Site Name	South Bersted Golf Course Area (pSNCI) SU947007
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. The grassland of the golf course was poor as it was regularly closely mown. The ditches were of some interest.
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	Geological Conservation Review Sites - (637)
--------------------	--

Survey Author	Various
Survey Comment	These are all sites selected by the JNCC because they have special geological interest. Sites were identified through the Geological Conservation Review; a systematic site selection exercise carried out through Great Britain between 1977 & 1990. Once selected, a GCR site is proposed as a SSSI, and if/when approved becomes a SSSI. NB: some already existing SSSIs may also be identified as GCR sites, and some SSSIs have smaller areas within their boundaries identified as GCR sites (of the sites listed below, numbers 585,626,664,674 & 577 are all SSSIs with only certain areas in each being covered by the GCR). Other GCR sites which appear to fall only partly within or wholly beyond existing SSSIs are named with the GCR suffix. (Some information is held on files DA01/20-2 and DA01/20-3 at EN).
Date	1980-
Site Name	Felpham SSSI SZ948993
Site Comment	This geological site (included in the Geological Conservation Review) constitutes a very short section of coastline at Bognor Regis, containing a new Palaeocene flora which is one of only three in the country. It is outstanding and unusual for its variety of preservational states and unique fossilized floral assemblage.
Copies Available	EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)
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Survey Author	DONOVAN, Pat
Survey Comment	Botanical survey of most of the churchyards in Sussex. The majority will have just a species list, but the ones with ecological significance have more detail. (Phase II). NB: Results held at SxBRC for some of sites covered (with details for each site filed according to grid squares), including ESD site nos. 841[TQ33], 1370 [TQ32], 4470 [TQ32], 4341 [SU90], 4382 [TQ01]. [SxBRC also holds documents in BRC box H2b].
Date	1980-
Site Name	St Mary's Churchyard, Felpham SZ949999
Site Comment	
Copies Available	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes

Survey Name	SSSI Data Collation - (1000)		
Survey Author	ENGLISH NATURE		
Survey Comment	All information for SSSIs is held with EN. Detailed information on most groups of plants and animals is held for each site. This includes de-notified SSSIs, but not proposed SSSIs. The information is updated fairly often by monitoring or additional surveys. NOTE: Groups covered varies with site. (Phase II/III)		
Date	1949-		
Site Name	Felpham SSSI	SZ948993	
Site Comment	This geological site (included in the Geological Conservation Review) constitutes a very short section of coastline at Bognor Regis, containing a new Palaeocene flora which is one of only three in the country. It is outstanding and unusual for its variety of preservational states and unique fossilized floral assemblage.		
Copies Available	EN		

Survey Name	Bognor and Littlehampton Terrestrial Ecology - (1084)		
Survey Author	SOUTHERN SCIENCE		
Survey Comment	A detailed survey with plant and some invertebrate species lists and interpretation as to the ecological value of each site.		
Date	5.96 - 7.96		
Site Name	Fields By Upper Bognor Rd/Felpham Way, Bognor	SZ945995	
Site Comment	Fields with ditches		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	Bognor and Littlehampton Terrestrial Ecology - (1084)		
Survey Author	SOUTHERN SCIENCE		
Survey Comment	A detailed survey with plant and some invertebrate species lists and interpretation as to the ecological value of each site.		
Date	5.96 - 7.96		
Site Name	Upper Bognor Rd Horse Pasture, Bognor	SZ945995	
Site Comment	A horse grazed field		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	Bognor and Littlehampton Terrestrial Ecology - (1084)		
Survey Author	SOUTHERN SCIENCE		
Survey Comment	A detailed survey with plant and some invertebrate species lists and interpretation as to the ecological value of each site.		
Date	5.96 - 7.96		
Site Name	Gloucester Rd Telephone Exchange Amenity Grassland, Bognor Regis		SZ940992
Site Comment	Amenity Grassland		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	Bognor and Littlehampton Terrestrial Ecology - (1084)		
Survey Author	SOUTHERN SCIENCE		
Survey Comment	A detailed survey with plant and some invertebrate species lists and interpretation as to the ecological value of each site.		
Date	5.96 - 7.96		
Site Name	Esplanade/Gloucester Rd Car Park, Bognor	SZ942990	
Site Comment	A car park with species rich shingle flora at the southern edge		
Copies Available	WSCC		

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	Halliwick Gardens, Felpham.	SZ957997	
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/81		
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	South Bersted.	SZ932993	
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/77		
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	Argyle Road, South Bersted.	SZ932990	
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/73		
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	General geology at Felpham	SU950000	
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/27		
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	Victoria Road, South Bersted.	SZ930990	
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/74		
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	between London Road and Upper Bognor Road, South Bersted.	SZ937997	
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SU90/76		
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	Argyle Road/Steyne Street/Chapel Street, South Bersted.	SZ932991	
Site Comment	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: SZ90/75		
Copies Available	BMONH		

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, Holiday Camp, Section 1	SZ945994	
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, Upper Bognor Road, Section 2	SZ945999	
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)
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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, Kingsmead, Section 3		SZ945996
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recommendations 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, Links Avenue, Section 4		SZ948998
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, Felpham Way, Section 5		SZ945999
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recommendations also given.		
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive		

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
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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, Recreation Ground, Section 6		SU943003
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recommendations also given.		
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive		

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
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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, Brooks Lane, Section 7		SU939006
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)
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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	Lidsey Rife, Felpham Way Sports Centre, Section 1		SU944005
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recommendations also given.		
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive		

Survey Name	Chichester Rifes Catchment RCS Survey - (2113)
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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	Lidsey Rife, Felpham Way School, Section 2		SU945007
Site Comment	500m stretch of the main river was surveyed listing macrophytes and noting profiles. Management recommendations also given.		
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive		

Survey Name	EA National Fisheries Monitoring Programme: Fisheries Reports - (2786)
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Survey Author	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY		
Survey Comment	The National Fisheries Monitoring Programme (NFMP) was designed by the Agency to identify spatial and temporal trends and patterns in fish populations at a local and national level. The Sussex Area Ecological Appraisal Team have undertaken a programme of riverine fish population surveys to establish baseline data for each major watercourse in the Sussex area in line with the National Programme. 100m or 150m sections of river were sampled by either a single-catch or a 3-catch depletion using standard electric fishing techniques. Fisheries Reports (drawing upon data from as far back as approximately 1984) for each river provide info on species composition, population dynamics, biomass for each species, total fish biomass, length-weight relationship for each species, and length-age relationship for species of angling importance. 2005 Reports cover the rivers Arun, Adur, Cuckmere, Ouse, Rother, and Pevensey Levels.		
Date	various		
Site Name	Lidsey Rife (EA Sample Site NE of Marylands Cr, Bognor)	SU945006	
Site Comment	River or stream electrofished by EA.		
Copies Available	EA, SxBRC Archive		

Glossary of Acronyms

Organisations:

BBCS	British Butterfly Conservation Society	Tel: (01825) 750402 (Sussex Branch)
BMONH	Booth Museum of Natural History	Tel:(01273) 290900
BSBI	Botanical Society of the British Isles	Tel: (01222) 496042 (General Secretary)
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology	Tel: (01842) 750050
EA	Environment Agency	Tel: (01903) 703885 (Sussex Area Office)
EN	English Nature	Tel: (01273) 476595 (Sussex and Surrey 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	contact EN
NRA	National Rivers Authority (now EA)	-
NT	National Trust	Tel:(01285) 651818 (Conservation Directorate)
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	Tel: (01273) 775333 (SE Regional Office)
SBRS	Sussex Botanical Recording Society	Tel: (01273) 843395 (Rita Hemsley)
SOS	Sussex Ornithological Society	Tel: (01903) 770259 (SOS Secretary)
SxWT/SWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust	Tel: (01273) 497521 (BRC Records Officer)
WSCC	West Sussex County Council	Tel: (01243) 756691 (County Ecologist)

Designations:

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

SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSIs)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are areas notified under *the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981*, as being of “special interest for nature conservation”. They represent the finest sites for wildlife and natural features in Great Britain supporting many characteristic, rare and endangered species, habitats and natural features. Notification as a SSSI is primarily a legal mechanism organised by English Nature and selected according to specific scientific criteria. *The Guidelines for the Selection of Biological SSSIs*, published in 1989 by the Joint Nature Conservation Council, set down the selection criteria for both biological and geological SSSIs.

Biological SSSIs - form a national network of wildlife sites. Sites are selected in such a way that the protection of each site, and hence the network, aims to conserve the minimum area of wildlife habitat necessary to maintain the natural diversity and distribution of Britain’s native flora and fauna and the communities they comprise. Each site, therefore, is of national significance for its nature conservation value.

Geological SSSIs – more correctly termed *Earth Science SSSIs* – are sites chosen for their research value, the criterion being that they are of national or international importance. Earth Science conservation is concerned with the maintenance of our geological and geomorphological heritage.

There are approximately 4,100 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in England of which **75** are in West Sussex and **66** in East Sussex. English Nature is responsible for identifying and protecting these sites. This is achieved, primarily, in partnership with SSSI owners and managers, and as a result the majority are in good condition and well managed.

Ever growing pressures on our landscape and countryside mean that SSSIs are an increasingly precious part of our natural heritage. Damaging SSSIs is unacceptable, either in the short or long term, and must be avoided if they are to remain the finest wildlife and natural heritage sites in England. Once lost, the special interest of a site may be difficult or impossible to restore or re-create. Owners and occupiers (ie landowners, tenants and commoners) of SSSIs must give English Nature written notice before initiating any operations likely to damage the site, or allowing someone else to carry out these activities. None of the operations listed in the notification documents may proceed without English Nature’s consent.

Under the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000* (CROW) anyone who in any way intentionally or recklessly destroys or damages any of the flora, fauna or geological or physiological features of an SSSI is guilty of an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, of a fine of up to £20,000.

For more information on SSSIs please go to **www.naturalengland.org.uk**

The East and West Sussex Natural England team can be contacted directly:

Natural England
Phoenix House
32-33 North Street
Lewes
East Sussex
BN7 2PH
Tel: 01273 476595
Fax: 01273 407930
Email: **enquiries.southeast@naturalengland.org.uk**

COUNTY: WEST SUSSEX

SITE NAME: FELPHAM

DISTRICT: ARUN

Status: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Local Planning Authority: ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL

National Grid Reference: SZ 948993

Area: 1.9 (ha.) 4.7 (ac.)

Ordnance Survey Sheet 1:50,000: 197

1:10,000: SZ 99 NW and NE

Date Notified (Under 1981 Act): 1988

Date of Last Revision: –

Other Information:

This new site will be listed in 'A Geological Conservation Review.'

Reasons for Notification:

A new Palaeocene aged flora, one of only three known in the country, has recently been discovered in the Reading Beds at this site. This assemblage of seeds and fruits is the most diverse known from these Palaeocene strata. Four new genera, unique in the world's Tertiary deposits, and sixteen new species have yet to be described from Felpham. In addition to seeds and fruits, fern fronds, palm stems and leaf fragments also occur. An outstanding site unusual for its variety of preservational states and unique floral assemblage.

Operations likely to damage the special interest

Site name: Felpham Site of Special Scientific Interest, West Sussex

OLD1003487

Ref. No.	Type of Operation
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
17	Reclamation of land from sea.
19	Erection of sea defences or coast protection measures.
20	Extraction of minerals.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
26	Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage or disturb the rock outcrop.
27	Recreational or other activities likely to damage the rock outcrop.

KEY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SITE DESIGNATIONS

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

National Nature Reserves are statutory reserves established for the nation under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981. NNRs may be owned by relevant national body (e.g. English Nature in England) or *established* by agreement; a few are owned and managed by non-statutory bodies, e.g. the Sussex Wildlife Trust. NNRs cover a selection of the most important sites for nature conservation in the UK. There are 6 NNRs in Sussex.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation are sites designated by Member States under the EC Habitats Directive. The aim is to establish a European network of important high quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving habitats and species considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. There are 9 SAC sites in Sussex.

Special Protection Area (SPA)

Special Protection Areas are designated under the EC Birds Directive, to conserve the habitat of certain rare or vulnerable birds and regularly occurring migratory birds. Any significant pollution or disturbance to or deterioration of these sites has to be avoided. There are 5 SPA sites in Sussex. All designated SPAs and SSSIs.

Ramsar

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Wetlands are designated, protected and promoted in order to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands, which are broadly defined to include marsh, fen, peatland and water. There are 5 Ramsar sites in Sussex. All designated Ramsar sites are SSSIs.

For further information on the designations described above please contact:

Natural England, East and West Sussex Team, Phoenix House, 32-33 North Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2PH. Tel: 01273 476595 Email: enquiries.southeast@naturalengland.org.uk
Website: www.naturalengland.org.uk

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

AONBs are nationally important landscapes that are not National Parks, designated by the Countryside Agency to aid their protection and management. An AONB cannot be included in a simplified planning zone and it is not promoted for active recreation such as in National Parks. Each of the three AONBs in Sussex has an associated body concerned with the area's conservation.

For further information please contact:

Chichester Harbour Conservancy, Harbour Office, Itchenor, Chichester, West Sussex PO20 7AW
Tel: 01243 512301 Email: harbourmaster@conservancy.co.uk

High Weald AONB Unit, Woodland Enterprise Centre, Hastings Road, Flimwell, East Sussex TN5 7PR
Tel: 01580 879500 Email: info@highweald.org

South Downs Joint Committee, Victorian Barn, Victorian Business Centre, Ford Lane, Ford, Nr Arundel, West Sussex BN18 0EF Tel: 01243 558700 Email: reception@southdowns-aonb.gov.uk

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Land owned, leased or managed by Local Authorities and designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act. A site of some nature conservation value managed for educational objectives - no need for SSSI status. Some reserves are managed by a non-statutory body (e.g. Sussex Wildlife Trust). Local authorities have the power to pass bylaws controlling (e.g.) access, special protection measures. There are 36 LNRs in Sussex.

For further information please contact:

West Sussex County Council, Planning Department, Environment and Development, The Grange, Tower Street, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 1RH

Tel: 01243 756691 Email: don.baker@westsussex.gov.uk

East Sussex County Council, Transport and Environment Department, County Hall, St Anne's Crescent, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1UE

Tel: 01273 481621 Email: alex.tait@eastsussexcc.gov.uk

Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Site (RIGS)

Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites are non-statutory earth science sites. The RIGS networks are locally based voluntary groups drawing on both professional and interest groups identifying sites using a methodical and rational approach. RIGS are analogous to non-statutory biological sites - they are not a second tier but sites of regionally or local importance in their own right. There are 107 RIGS in Sussex.

For further information please contact:

John Cooper, Booth Museum of Natural History, 194 Dyke Road, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 5AA

Tel: 01273 292780 Email: boothmus@pavilion.co.uk

Marine Sites of Nature Conservation Importance

Marine Sites of Nature Conservation Importance are non-statutory sites identified on account of the special interest of their marine habitats, the fauna and flora, or for unusual geological and geomorphological features. They are an extension of the series of terrestrial SNCIs. The identification of these sites is to highlight their importance for marine wildlife and to emphasise the risks of certain operations damaging their interest. There are 12 MSNCIs in Sussex.

For further information please contact:

Natural England, Phoenix House, 32-33 North Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 2PH

Tel: 01273 476595 Email: enquiries.southeast@naturalengland.org.uk

FLOODPLAIN GRASSLAND

(Also known as Grazing Marsh, Wet Grassland & Wetland Pasture)

Wet grasslands are perhaps the richest wildlife resource in England. This habitat consists mainly of low-lying wet grassland accompanied by dyke and or ditch systems, which maintain water levels and create areas of standing brackish or fresh water. These wetlands are rich in plant, bird and invertebrate species, many of which are rare or threatened and with some that are endemic to this habitat.

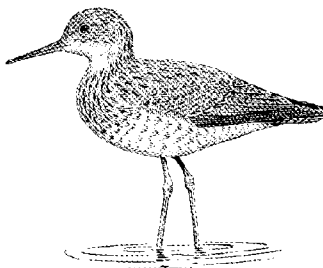
Unfortunately, naturally functioning floodplains are rare in the UK where most rivers are intensively engineered and regulated. However, Sussex is a county rich in 'natural' wetlands with some 11,400ha of wet pasture, meadows, marshes and river levels or floodplain. The rivers Arun, Adur, Ouse and Cuckmere 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-leaved water dropwort and Cut grass.

Wet grassland provides ideal habitat for large numbers of bird species. 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, Bewick's swan, Lapwing, Snipe, Black-tailed godwit and Redshank.



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.

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 Otters and Water voles, which are both on the UK Biodiversity Steering Group short list of endangered species.

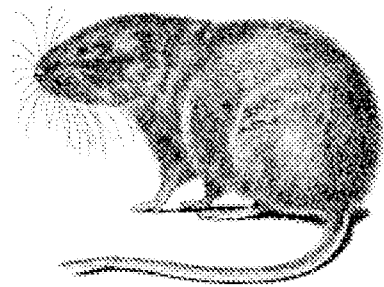
Besides the ecological importance, there are other benefits to be gained from the maintenance of the wet grasslands, mainly in the improvement of water quality and the provision of natural flood defences. The pastures receive nutrient rich alluvial deposits during winter and spring flooding. Traditionally, 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.

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



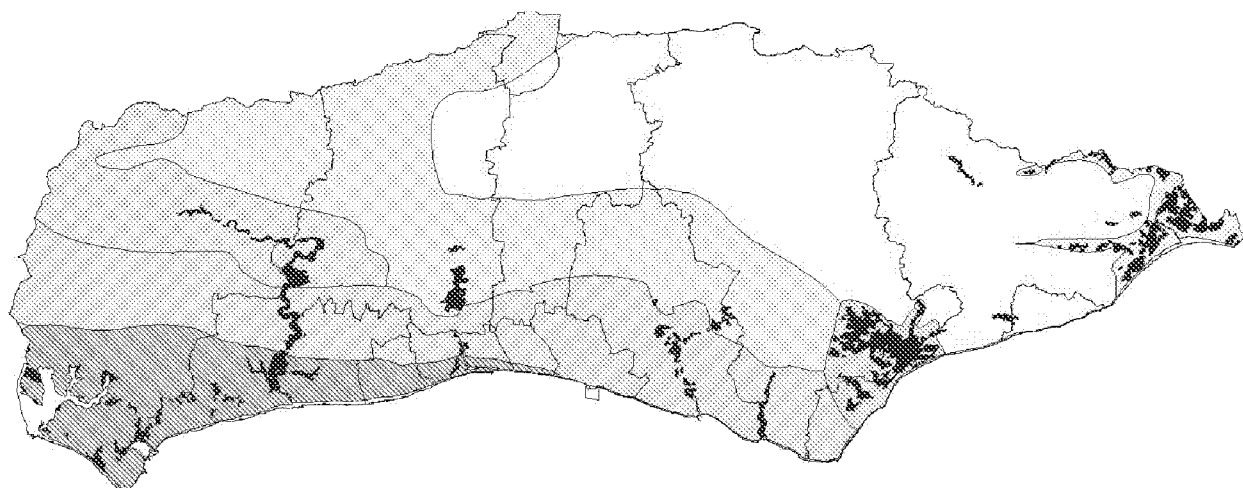
Water vole

Objectives in the Habitat Action Plan include:

- Identify the full extent and quality of existing areas of floodplain grassland.
- Prevent further loss, fragmentation or deterioration by ensuring appropriate protection and management.
- Implement suitable hydrological management to enable floodplain grassland enhancement and expansion.
- Implement, promote and market traditional farming methods to maintain and enhance floodplain grassland areas.

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

Floodplain Grassland



KEY

 Grazing Marsh

 District Boundary

Sussex Character Areas

 Wealden Greensand

 Low Weald

 High Weald

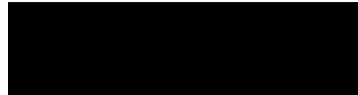
 Romney Marshes

 Pevensey Levels

 South Downs

 South Coast Plain

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



Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is managed by Sussex Wildlife Trust as a partnership project between East and West Sussex County Councils, Natural England, The Environment Agency, South Downs Joint Committee, Southern Water, Brighton & Hove City Council, 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.





APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS

Bognor Regis Campus



Photo 1: Eastern boundary of upper north east field comprises tall herb rich, semi-improved grassland providing good potential for basking and foraging reptiles.



Photo 2: Sycamore trees border the south east corner of the upper field to screen the site from the Upper Bognor Road.



Photo 3: Looking west along the southern boundary of the upper field, predominantly dominated by sycamore trees which border the adjacent ditch.



Photo 4: The ditch that divides the upper and lower fields of the Bognor Regis campus. The banks of the ditch are poorly vegetated and are dominated by ivy. There is little channel vegetation. The poor vegetation provides unsuitable water vole habitat.



Photo 5: Looking south along the western boundary of the upper field. The hedgerow is dominated by bramble with occasional sycamore trees adjacent to the amenity grassland.



Photo 6: Species poor, well maintained amenity grassland surrounds the university buildings.



Photo 7: Lower south east field which is heavily overgrown by brambles which is surrounded by tall herb rich grassland. Due to the overgrown nature of this area, access was not possible. Potential for foraging and basking reptiles.



Photo 8: Ornamental trees are scattered throughout the University campus. These trees provide potential for nesting birds and should be assessed for their bat roost potential if affected by the development.



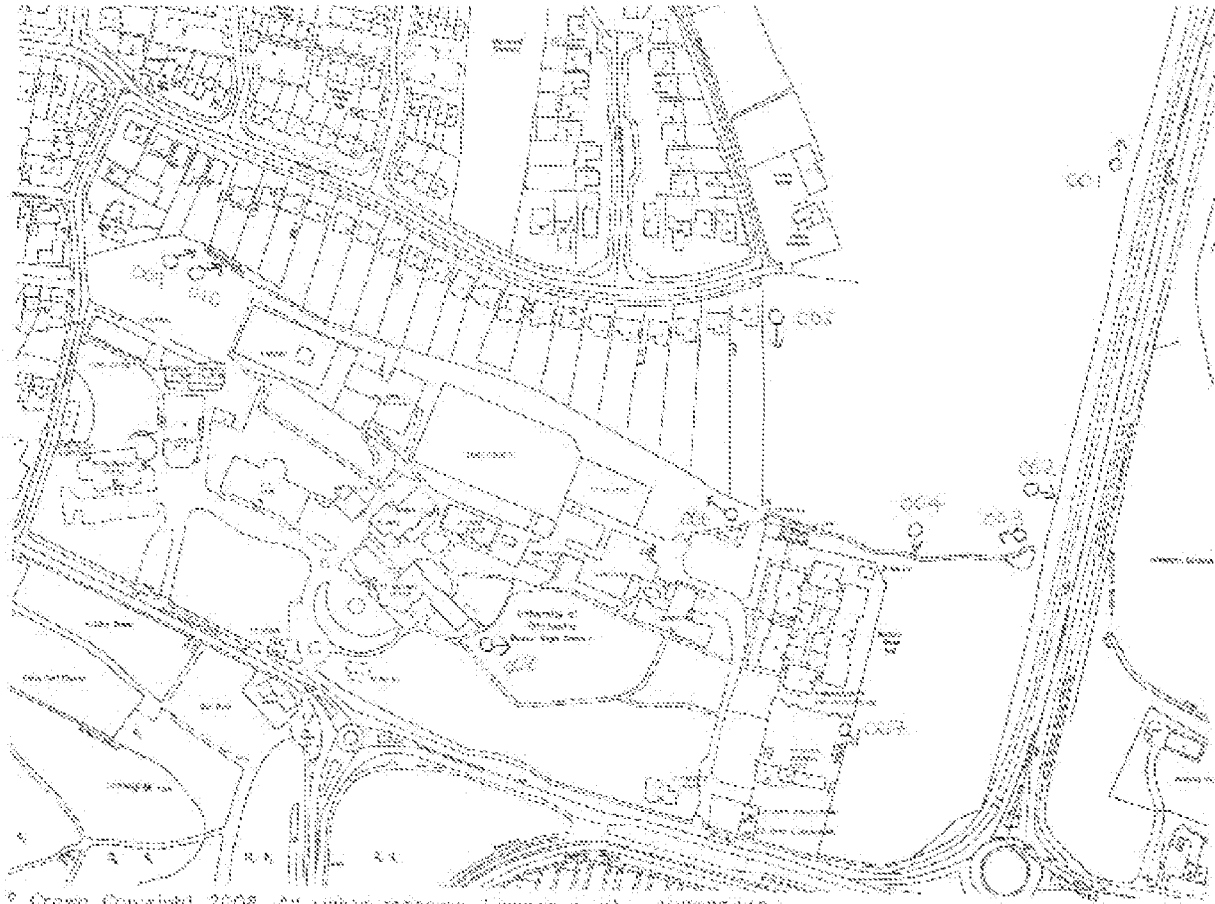
Photos 9 and 10: Japanese Knotweed is present along the northern boundary of the university car park which borders residential houses Japanese knotweed is a notifiable and highly invasive plant. Appropriate steps should be taken to control this species on site. This can be achieved in a number of ways but it is likely that a feasibility study and management plan will be required in order to adopt the appropriate techniques.



PHOTO LOCATIONS

WYG Environment

part of the WYG group



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creative minds join hands

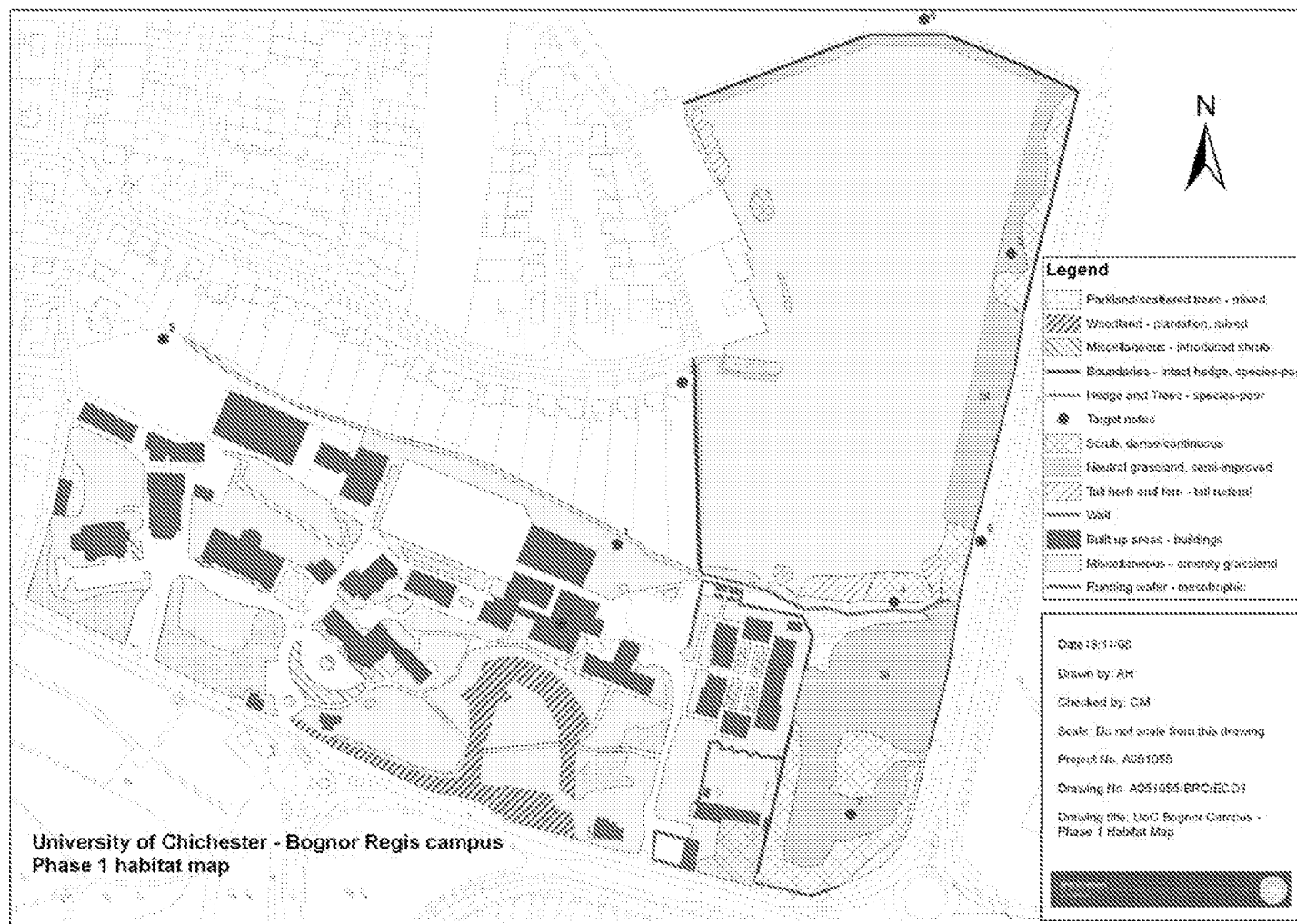
Bognor Regis campus – Chichester University
November 2008

A051055 - ecology



APPENDIX D:

DRAWING A051055/BRC/ECO1: PHASE 1 HABITAT MAP: BOGNOR REGIS CAMPUS



overlaid on the site plan

Bognor Regis campus – Chichester University
November 2008

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APPENDIX E

Vascular Plant Species recorded during walkover survey



Vascular Plant Species recorded during walkover survey

Scientific name	Common name	Dominance DAFOR ³ scale	Comment
Amenity grassland			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	O	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	A	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass	D	
<i>Plantago major</i>	greater plantain	O	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white (Dutch) clover	O	
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> L.	wall barley	O	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	O	
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy	O	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L.	groundsel	O	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	O	
Tall herb rich grassland			
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	rough meadow grass	D	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	O	
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	giant fescue	LA	
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	F	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	common ragwort	A	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> L.	rosebay willowherb	R	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	creeping thistle	O	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	smooth sow thistle	F	
<i>Picris echioides</i>	bristly oxtongue	O	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cut leaved cranesbill	R	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle	F	
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	common fleabane	LD	
<i>Hedera helix</i> ,	ivy	O	

³ DAFOR:

Dominant (D) The dominant vegetation / species highly visible, usually more than 70% cover

Abundant (A) Many individuals or patches visible, usually 30-50% cover

Frequent (F) Several individuals or few patches, cover usually 10-20%

Occasional (O) A small patch or a few individuals, cover usually around 5-8%

Rare (R) Single very small patch or individual, cover usually around 1-3%

LD Locally dominant

LA Locally abundant



Scientific name	Common name	Dominance DAFOR scale	Comment
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy	LF	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup	O	
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	dock sp	F	
<i>Potentilla sp.</i>	cinquefoil sp.	O	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	F	
Tall herb non ruderal			
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle	D	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy	D	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle	O	
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	hogweed	O	
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	common ragwort	O	
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	dock sp	D	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers	R	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup	O	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	F	
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	rosebay willowherb	LA	
Hedgerow – hedges intact, species poor			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn	D	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	bramble	F	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	ash	O	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore	A	
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	O	
Continuous scrub			
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	bramble	A	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore	A	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	O	
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	creeping thistle	O	
<i>Clematis sp.</i>	clematis	A	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy	F	



Scientific name	Common name	Dominance DAFOR scale	Comment
Scattered trees, broadleaved			
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore	D	
<i>Alnus</i> sp.	alder	A	
<i>Populus alba</i>	white poplar	O	
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm	O	dead
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry sp	O	
<i>Malus domestica</i>	apple sp	O	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	sweet chestnut	LA	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	O	
<i>Pyrus communis</i>	pear tree	O	
<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	London plane	R	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	holm oak	O	
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Lebanon cedar	R	
<i>Quercus robur</i>	pedunculate oak	O	
Plantation woodland			
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	sycamore	O	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	LA	
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	hornbeam	R	
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm	O	dead
<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Leyland cypress	O	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Portuguese laurel	O	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	yew	O	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy	D	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers	O	
Amenity grassland			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	O	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	A	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass	D	
<i>Plantago major</i>	greater plantain	O	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white (Dutch) clover	O	
<i>Hordeum Murinum</i> L.	wall barley	O	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	O	



Scientific name	Common name	Dominance DAFOR scale	Comment
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	ground ivy	0	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> L	groundsel	0	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	0	



APPENDIX F – Target Notes



Target Notes

Target notes (refer to numbers in red in Figure A051055/BRC/ECO1, Appendix D)

Nb. Target notes describe features of ecological interest)

Target Note 1

Fox observed at this location. Mammal paths observed along the eastern boundary of the upper field, likely to be fox and rabbit; rabbit droppings and excavations throughout site.

Target Note 2 (Photo 1)

Tall herb non-ruderal vegetation, dominated by sow thistle, dock, ragwort, common nettle and occasional bramble clumps. This strip of tall vegetation is of potential reptile interest.

Target Note 3

Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) trees present in the rear garden of 100 Hook Lane. Moderate potential for roosting bats.

Target Note 4 (Photo 4)

Stream in manmade drainage ditch; slow flowing water, muddy substrate poorly vegetated banks bordered by trees on each side, no grass or cover therefore of limited potential to water voles.

Target Note 5

Dead young English elm trees along south eastern site boundary within hedgerow and occasional young tree- of potential to nesting birds and foraging and commuting bats.

*Target Note 6*

Wet ditch running along northern boundary.

Target Note 7 (Photo 7)

The lower south eastern field could not be accessed during the ecological survey. The field comprised a mix of tall herb rich grassland with large stands of bramble, providing Moderate potential for foraging and basking reptiles.

Target Note 8

There are numerous buildings of a variety of age which were not inspected individually at the time of the survey. If any of the buildings are affected by the development a bat roost potential survey should be undertaken.

Target Note 9 (Photo 8)

Japanese Knotweed was identified along the northern boundary of the Bognor Regis campus car park. Japanese Knotweed is invasive and can spread rapidly. This can be achieved in a number of ways but it is likely that a feasibility study and management plan will be required in order to adopt the appropriate techniques.