

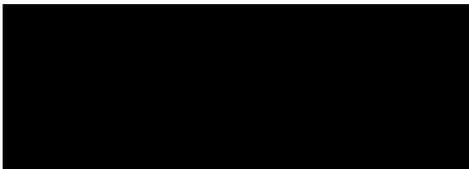

RPS

**LABURNUM GROVE JUNIOR SCHOOL,
BOGNOR REGIS:
PHASE 1 HABITAT AND PROTECTED
SPECIES SCOPING SURVEY**

January 2013

Our Ref: JSL2086_871b

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- RPS Ecology was commissioned by Hampshire County Council to undertake a Phase 1 Habitat and Protected Species Scoping Survey of land at Laburnum Grove Junior School, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, to help inform the proposed re-development of the site.
- The site consisted of amenity grassland, buildings, hard-standing, scattered trees, hedge, ruderal vegetation, scrub and ornamental planting.
- The two hedgerows on site are covered by the UKBAP "Hedgerows" and should therefore either be protected during development or an equal or greater length of new species-rich hedgerow planted within the final scheme.
- The trees, hedges and scrub on site offer suitable habitat for common species of nesting birds. It is recommended that any vegetation clearance be carried out outside of the breeding bird season. If this is not possible, any vegetation to be removed should be checked for nesting birds by a suitably qualified ecologist immediately prior to removal. If any nests are found, they would have to be left undisturbed until the chicks had fledged (usually around six weeks).
- Several mammal tracks were present along the southern boundary along with a Badger hair suggesting this species occasionally commutes through the site. Two holes were also located on site that may have been Badger setts but were disused at the time of survey. It is not anticipated that the commuting routes identified will be disturbed by the proposed development of the site. However, recommendations are made to avoid disturbance or injury to badgers during works.
- Two trees to the south of the site had features present which were suitable to support roosting bats. The proposed development is not anticipated to disturb these areas. No further surveys are therefore recommended.
- All other habitats on site were not considered suitable to support any legally protected or otherwise notable species.
- Recommendations are made with regards to the enhancement of the site with respect to biodiversity.

1 INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

- 1.1 RPS was commissioned by Hampshire County Council, on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to undertake a Phase 1 Habitat and Protected Species Scoping Survey of Laburnum Grove Junior School, Laburnum Grove, Bognor Regis, West Sussex (Ordnance Survey grid reference SU 931 005) to help inform the proposed development of the site.
- 1.2 Proposals for the development of the site include the removal of five portacabins and extension of the existing school to form new classrooms and relocate the existing tennis courts and a hard play area.

Site Description

- 1.3 The area surveyed is adjacent to Laburnum Grove, to the north of Bognor Regis, West Sussex. The site covers an area of approximately 1.8 ha, and comprises amenity grassland, buildings, hard-standing, scattered trees, hedge, ruderal vegetation, scrub and ornamental planting.
- 1.4 The surrounding area comprises residential houses with associated gardens to the south, east and west, with an area of public open space (comprising amenity grassland and scattered trees) to the north.
- 1.5 The wider area comprises the town of Bognor Regis, consisting of residential houses with associated gardens and an industrial park and caravan site further to the east.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.6 The purpose of the Phase 1 Habitat and Protected Species Scoping Survey was to identify the habitats currently present within and around the site in order to obtain baseline ecological information for the site. The site survey also assessed the potential for the site and adjoining habitats to be used by species that receive legal protection (at a UK and / or European level) and species that are otherwise notable including Species of Principal Importance, UK BAP priority species, and Birds of Conservation Concern.
- 1.7 This report presents the Phase 1 Habitat and Protected Species Scoping Survey information and provides ecological baseline information for the site. It provides an evaluation of the results, recommendations for further survey if required and, also, recommendations for protecting and enhancing the biodiversity of the site.

2 METHODS

Desk study

- 2.1 Records of protected and notable species and information on designated sites within 2 km of the proposal site were requested from the local biological records centre, Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC).
- 2.2 Records were screened for relevance and age with only those from the last 10 years and of species that could occur on site considered further.
- 2.3 Aerial photos of the site (Google 2012) were examined to determine habitats surrounding the site and hence species likely to be present in order to make appropriate recommendations in the wider landscape context.

Field Survey

- 2.4 The survey was conducted in accordance with The Handbook for Phase 1 Habitat Survey (JNCC 2003), and included searches for signs of protected species, as described in the Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Assessment (IEEM, 2012).
- 2.5 A walkover of the application site and surrounding area was undertaken on 30th November 2012 by an experienced ecologist, Nicola Pyle BSc (Hons) AIEEM. Habitats within the site were classified, mapped and described, with respect to their structure and floristic composition.
- 2.6 In addition, the habitats within the survey area were assessed for their potential to support legally protected or otherwise notable flora and fauna. Where suitable habitat was identified on site, a search was conducted for signs indicating the presence of protected species such as droppings, burrows, tracks and evidence of feeding. Where species are not specifically evaluated, this indicates that no habitat of potential value for these species was identified during the survey.
- 2.7 Consideration was also given to habitats outside the site, in order to evaluate the ecological context of the site within the wider landscape. Adjacent habitats were also considered with respect to their own ecological value and their potential to enhance the ecological value of habitats within the site.
- 2.8 Searches were made for invasive non-native plant species focussing on those species currently listed in the revised Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 2.9 The plant species nomenclature follows that of Stace (1997). Plant species observed within each habitat type were recorded using the DAFOR system which stands for Dominant, Abundant, Frequent, Occasional or Rare.

Constraints

- 2.10 Given the habitats present, it is considered that the survey was carried out at an appropriate time of year in order to assess the site's potential to support legally protected or otherwise

notable species of wildlife. Therefore, there were no perceived constraints to the interpretation of the results of the survey.

3 RESULTS

Desk Study

Designated Sites

- 3.1 There are two statutory designated sites for nature conservation within 2 km of the site.
- Bersted Brooks Local Nature Reserve (LNR) – 0.9 km north of the site.
 - Bognor Reef Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – 1.7 km south of the site.
- 3.2 Bersted Brooks covers 19 ha and comprises meadow, reedbeds, ditches, a pond and floodplain woodland which floods every winter. The site supports 98 species of insect, and a range of bird species including Reed warblers *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* and Sedge warblers *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*.
- 3.3 Bognor Reef was designated a SSSI in 1980 and covers 64.4 ha. It comprises vegetated shingle, which is rare in Britain, and a small area of sand dune. The site supports a variety of plant species, such as Yellow horned poppy *Glaucium flavum*, and Sea beet *Beta vulgaris*. The sand dunes support a range of invertebrates and the nationally endangered Chidding pink *Petrorhagia nanteuilii*. The site is also geologically important, being one of a few places where the whole thickness of the London Clay can be seen and supports an abundance of fossils, being the most important site in the world for pyritised fossil insects.

Protected species

- 3.4 The results of the protected species records received in the desk study are detailed below.

Amphibians

- 3.5 Great Crested Newt *Triturus cristatus* and Common Toad *Bufo bufo*, have previously been recorded within 2 km of the site within the last ten years.

Birds

- 3.6 Nineteen bird species of conservation concern have been recorded within 2 km of the site within the last ten years. These are detailed in Appendix A.

Invertebrates

- 3.7 Seventeen invertebrate species of conservation concern have been recorded within 2 km of the site. These are detailed in Appendix B.

Mammals

- 3.8 European Water Vole *Arvicola terrestris*, West European Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*, Brown hare *Lepus europaeus*, Brown Long-eared Bat *Plecotus auritus*, Common Pipistrelle bat *Pipistrellus Pipistrellus*, Long-eared sp. *Plecotus sp.* and Soprano Pipstrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* have been recorded within 2 km of the site.

Plants

- 3.9 Fourteen plant species of conservation concern have previously been recorded within 2 km of the site. These are detailed in Appendix C.

Reptiles

- 3.10 Slow-worm *Anguis fragilis*, Common Lizard *Zootoca vivipara*, Grass Snake *Natrix natrix* and Adder *Vipera berus* have previously been recorded within 2 km of the site.

Other protected/notable species

- 3.11 No other records of species of conservation concern have been recorded within 2 km of the site within the last ten years.

Phase 1 Habitat Survey

- 3.12 The results of the field survey are shown in Figure 3.1, Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map. The habitats present on the site are described below broadly in the order of their extent.

Amenity grassland

- 3.13 The majority of the site comprised short mown amenity grassland. Dominant grass species present were Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Common bent *Agrostis capillaris* and Yorkshire fog *Holcus lanatus*.
- 3.14 Additional species present included Greater plantain *Plantago major* and Daisy *Bellis perennis*. A full species list is detailed in Table 3.1.
- 3.15 In the south-west and south-east corners of the site were small earth banks within the amenity grassland. These were un-mown and supported the additional species Broad-leaved dock *Rumex obtusifolius* and Smooth sow-thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*.

Table 3.1 Plant species recorded within the amenity grassland

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common bent
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh thistle
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Greater plantain</i>	Greater plantain
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Leontodon sp.</i>	Hawkbait
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common ragwort
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth sow-thistle
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover

Buildings and hard-standing

- 3.16 The main school building was located in the centre of the site in 'U' shape (see Target Note 1, Figure 3.1). The western end was two storeys, with two single storey sections extending to the south-east. The building was of a metal frame construction with external panels and a flat felt roof. Two gaps were present at the corners of the roof where some wood was missing in the soffits (see Target Notes 2 and 3). These were covered in cobwebs.
- 3.17 To the south-east of the main school building were five temporary portacabins being used as classrooms. These were one storey with a flat felt roof.
- 3.18 Hardstanding in the form of car parking and a playground were also present.

Scattered trees

- 3.19 To the north-west of the site, around the front entrance, were a number of scattered mature and immature trees. These comprised Rowan *Sorbus acuparia*, Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*, Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Wild Cherry *Prunus avium* and English Oak *Quercus robur*.
- 3.20 Scattered around the south, east and west boundaries of the site were mature and immature trees including Silver birch, Plum *Prunus domestica*, Rowan, Lime *Tilia sp.*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Beech *Fagus sylvatica*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Hazel *Corylus avellana* and Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*.
- 3.21 The majority of trees on site were in good condition. However, one mature Ash tree to the south-west of the site (see Target Note 4 on Figure 3.1) had a split where a branch had been cut off which also had staining around it. One Birch tree to the south of the site (see Target Note 5) also had a split branch.

Hedge

- 3.22 To the south-west of the site was a school nature area. This was separated from the remainder of the site by a native species-rich hedge. Species present included Hazel *Corylus avellana*, Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea* and Holly *Ilex aquifolium* with Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima*.
- 3.23 A short length of species-poor hedge comprising Privet *Ligustrum vulgare* was present along the eastern boundary of the site.

Ruderal vegetation

- 3.24 Within the nature area to the south-west of the site were patches of ruderal vegetation which comprised Ivy *Hedera helix*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Teasel *Dipsacus fullonum*, Broad-leaved Dock, Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea* and Bristly Oxtongue *Picris echioides*.

Scrub

- 3.25 To the south-west of the site, adjacent to the site boundary were patches of scrub comprising Bramble.

Ornamental planting

- 3.26 Adjacent to the main school building were small flower beds planted with non-native ornamental species.

Protected Species Scoping

Breeding birds

- 3.27 Scattered trees, scrub and hedges provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for common species of birds.

Badgers

- 3.28 Several mammal tracks were present around the boundaries of the site, particularly to the south. In four locations the tracks led underneath the boundary fence (see Target Notes 6 – 9). At two of these locations small white hairs were seen on the ground (see Target Notes 7 and 9), although it was not possible to conclude which animal the hairs were from.
- 3.29 Two holes were also seen along the southern boundary (see Target Notes 10 and 11). One hole (Target Note 10) had a hair outside it which was considered to be from a Badger, however the entrance hole had some cobwebs and Ivy growth across the top of it suggesting that it had not recently been used. It is considered likely that the mammal tracks were made by commuting Badgers although there was no evidence to suggest the holes (if used by Badger) are in active use, given the cobwebs and Ivy growth across the entrances.

Bats

- 3.30 Two mature trees to the south of the site had features present which were considered suitable to support roosting bats, comprising split branches, one of which had some staining around that could suggest bat presence.
- 3.31 None of the buildings on site were considered suitable to support roosting bats.
- 3.32 No other habitats on site were considered suitable to support protected or otherwise notable species.

4 EVALUATION

Designated sites

- 4.1 There are two statutory designated sites within 2 km of the development site. The closest, Bersted Brooks Local Nature Reserve, was 0.9 km north of the site, with residential houses in between. Therefore, given the distance and the fact that the development site is not linked ecologically to the designated sites, no impacts to such sites are anticipated as a result of the development.

Habitats

- 4.2 The majority of habitats on site comprised locally-common species and were not legally protected.
- 4.3 All hedgerows over 30 m in length are covered by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for "Hedgerows", recognising the importance of such linear features within the landscape. Therefore, both hedgerows are considered to have some ecological value in a local context and be covered by this BAP.

Species

Breeding birds

- 4.4 Breeding birds are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under this legislation it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take the birds or their eggs, or to intentionally destroy or disturb a nest, when it is in use or being built.
- 4.5 Scattered trees, scrub and hedges provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for common species of birds. Approximately three trees are due to be removed. This has the potential to disturb nesting birds.
- 4.6 The development of the site will also result in the loss of habitat suitable for breeding birds during site clearance, albeit small in area. Such habitat is extensive throughout the wider area and, therefore, this impact is unlikely to be significant. Notwithstanding this, recommendations are made in Section 5 to provide alternative bird breeding habitat.

Badgers

- 4.7 Badgers and their setts are protected by the Protection of Badgers Act 1992.
- 4.8 Signs of Badger commuting activity were seen around the boundaries of the site, particularly to the south, although both holes found (if they were originally used by Badger) were considered to not be in current usage. Further, the proposed works are not anticipated to disturb these areas.
- 4.9 Notwithstanding this, recommendations are made in Section 5 to minimise injury to Badgers should they enter the development area during works.

Bats

- 4.10 All species of bat present in the UK receive full protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). A number of bat species are also listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006. These include the widespread species Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus* and Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*, and the rarer woodland species such as Bechstein *Myotis bechsteinii* and Barbastelle *Barbastella barbastellus*.
- 4.11 Two trees to the south of the site had features present which were considered suitable to support roosting bats. However, this area of the site is not due to be disturbed during the proposed works. Further, none of the buildings on site were considered suitable to support bat roosts.
- 4.12 Under the current development proposals, therefore, no further surveys are thought necessary and bats are not considered to be a constraint to the proposed development. If development proposals change such that these trees are affected, further surveys of the trees to determine whether a roost is present may be necessary.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The site comprised amenity grassland, buildings, hard-standing, scattered trees, hedge, ruderal vegetation, scrub and ornamental planting. The majority of the site was considered to be of limited ecological value.
- 5.2 The two hedgerows identified on site are covered by the UKBAP "Hedgerows". The aims of this BAP are to maintain or increase the length of species-rich hedgerow present within developments. Therefore, if either hedgerow are to be lost during development, the final scheme should include at least a similar linear length of new species-rich hedgerow to that lost within soft landscaping (along a perimeter, for example).
- 5.3 In order to protect bird nests and comply with the law protecting them, any tree, hedge or scrub removal should take place outside of the breeding bird season, which is generally considered to be from March to August inclusive. If this is not possible, prior to removal, such vegetation should first be checked for the presence of nesting birds by an experienced ecologist. If any nests are found, they would have to be left undisturbed until the chicks had fledged (usually around six weeks).
- 5.4 The following is recommended to avoid disturbing or injuring badgers during works:
- Badgers are very mobile animals. Therefore, if development works do not start within 6 months of the date of this report, the site should be re-surveyed for Badger and any appropriate mitigation agreed;
 - The holes found on site were considered to be disused at the time of the survey and therefore do not represent a current constraint to development.
 - Suitable Badger-proof fencing should be erected around the works area and be kept closed overnight. Closed-board site hoarding is likely to be sufficient.
 - Any holes that would be big enough for a badger to fall into (foundation trenches, for example) must not be left open overnight without a suitable escape ramp (a scaffold board, for example).
- 5.5 In order to enhance the biodiversity value of the site the following recommendations are made;
- Bird boxes should be attached to any new buildings or existing trees on site to provide additional nesting opportunities for birds in the local area;
 - New trees, hedges or areas of wild flowers should be planted around the new building to provide foraging and nesting habitat for a range of species including birds, invertebrates and bats;
 - Bat boxes should be attached to, or incorporated into the brickwork of the new building, or attached to existing mature trees on site to provide additional roosting opportunities. These should be sited with the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist.



6 REFERENCES

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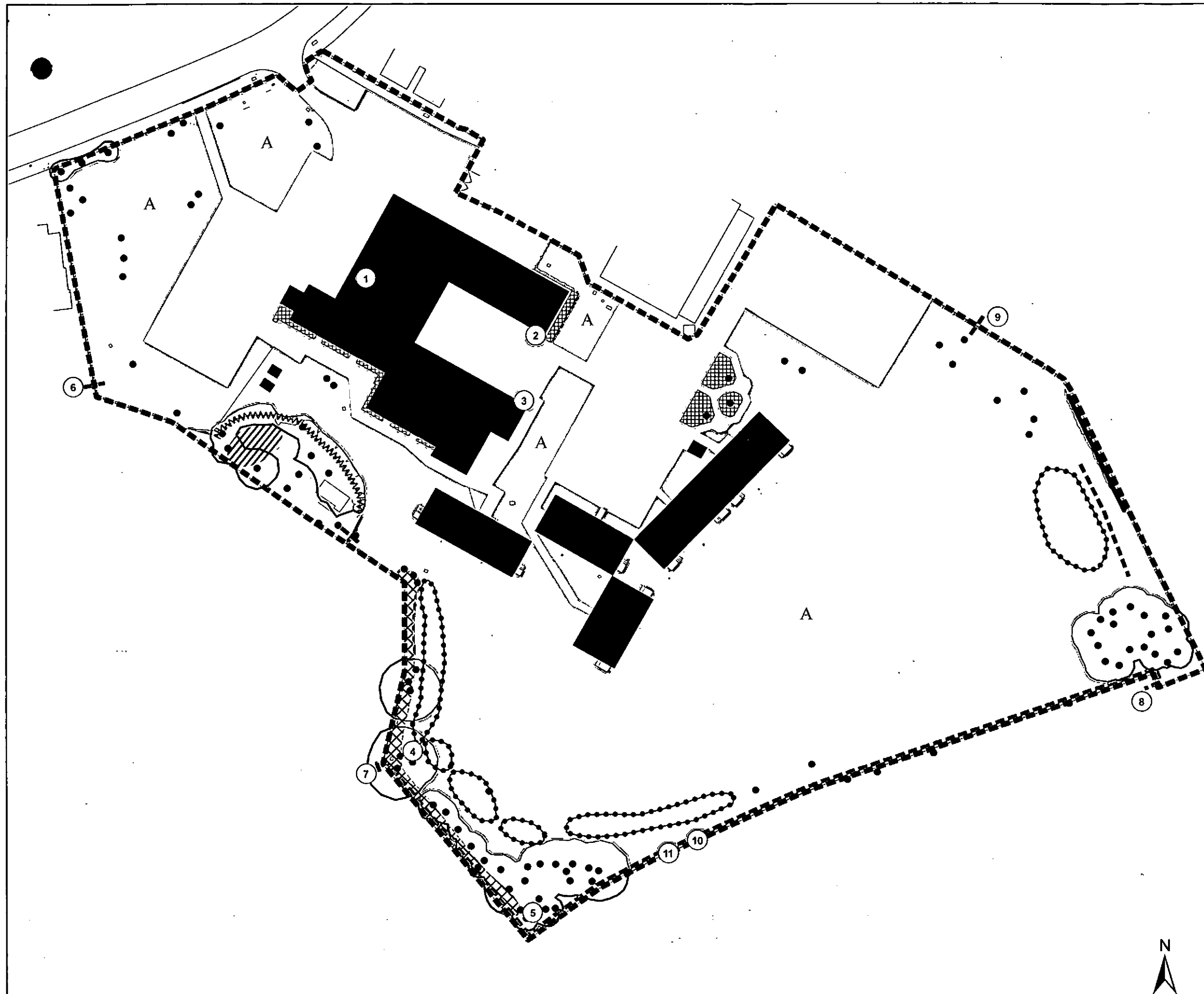
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FIGURE 3.1

Phase 1 Habitat Survey Map



Legend

- Survey boundary
- ⊙ Target notes
- Trees
- Mammal track
- Native species poor hedge
- ~~~~~ Native species rich hedge
- bank
- ▨ Introduced shrubs
- Buildings
- Hardstanding
- ▨ Ruderal Vegetation
- ▩ Dense scrub
- Amenity Grassland
- Tree group canopies

Rev.	Date:	Amendment:	Name:	Checked:

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Scale @ A3
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APPENDIX A

Bird species of conservation concern previously recorded within 2 km of the site.

Latin Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Dir; W&CA
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Dir
<i>Apus apus</i>	Common Swift	Bird Population Status - amber
<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	W&CA 1981
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Dir;
<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	Bird Population Status - red; UK BAP priority species
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Birds Dir; W&CA 1981
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Dir;
<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	Mediterranean Gull	Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Dir; W&CA 1981
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Dir; W&CA 1981
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Dir; NERC Act 2006
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	Bird Population Status - red; NERC Act 2006;
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	Bird Population Status - red; Birds Dir; NERC Act 2006
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest	Bern Convention; Bird Population Status - amber; W&CA 1981
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	European Turtle Dove	Bird Population Status - red; Birds Dir; NERC Act 2006
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Bern Convention; Bird Population Status - amber; W&CA 1981
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	Bird Population Status - red; Birds Dir; NERC 2006

Protected Species Status Abbreviations.

Bern Convention: The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979); **Bird Population Status – Amber:** Population status of birds in the UK, Amber; **Birds Dir:** Birds Directive; **W&CA:** Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended); **Bird Population Status – red:** Population status of birds in the UK, Red; **UK BAP priority species:** UK Biodiversity Action Plan species; **NERC Act 2006:** Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

APPENDIX B

Invertebrate species of conservation concern previously recorded within 2 km of the site.

Latin Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>	spider	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	insect	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Gomphocerippus rufus</i>	Rufous Grasshopper	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded Blue	IUCN (2001) - Vu; NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; W&CA 1981
<i>Schoenobius gigantella</i>	Giant Water-veneer	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Meganola albula</i>	Kent Black Arches	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Earias clorana</i>	Cream-bordered Green Pea	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Hemistola chrysoprasaria</i>	Small Emerald	NERC Act 2006
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-Vein	NERC Act 2006
<i>Pelurga comitata</i>	Dark Spinach	NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Spilosoma luteum</i>	Buff Ermine	NERC Act 2006
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	NERC Act 2006
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	NERC Act 2006
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	NERC Act 2006
<i>Caradrina morpheus</i>	Mottled Rustic	NERC Act 2006
<i>Bombus (Megabombus) ruderatus</i>	Large garden bumblebee	NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded Blue	IUCN (2001) - Vu; NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; W&CA 1981

Protected Species Status Abbreviations.

Habitats Dir: Habitats Directive 1992; **IUCN (2001) – VU:** The Red Data List for Great Britain, using IUCN criteria: Vulnerable; **NERC Act 2006:** Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; **W&CA 1981:** Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

APPENDIX C

Plant species of conservation concern previously recorded within 2 km of the site.

Latin Name	Common Name	Status
<i>Carex vulpina</i>	True Fox-sedge	IUCN (2001) - Vu; NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Potamogeton trichoides</i>	Hairlike Pondweed	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	IUCN (2001) - Vu; NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	Golden Dock	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	Common Meadow-rue	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Populus nigra</i> subsp. <i>Betulifolia</i>	Black Poplar	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge	IUCN (2001) - Vu; NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Petroselinum segetum</i>	Corn Parsley	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	Chamomile	IUCN (2001) - Vu; NERC Act 2006; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	Sea-heath	IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking Hellebore	Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Protected Species Status Abbreviations

IUCN (2001) – VU: The Red Data List for Great Britain, using IUCN criteria: Vulnerable; **NERC Act 2006:** Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.