



Desktop Biodiversity Report

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

ESD/13/502

Prepared for Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

20th September 2013



**Sussex
Biodiversity
Record Centre**

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Please be aware that printing maps from this report requires an appropriate OS licence.

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
report regarding
land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility
+ 2km radius
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The following information is enclosed within this report:

Maps	☒
Sussex Protected Species Register	☒
Sussex Bat Inventory	☒
Sussex Bird Inventory	☒
UK BAP Species Inventory	☒
Sussex Rare Species Inventory	☒
Sussex Invasive Alien Species	☒
Full Species List	☐
Environmental Survey Directory	☐

SNCI

None

SSSI

None

Other Designations/Ownership

Environmental Stewardship Agreement.

Habitats

Ancient tree; Ancient woodland; Coastal and floodplain
grazing marsh; Coastal saltmarsh; Lowland fen; Reedbed;
Traditional orchard.

Important information regarding this report

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

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

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

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

Copyright

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

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

Data usage

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

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

Ordnance Survey maps

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

Impartiality

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

Supplying records

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

Confidential Records

Badgers

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

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

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

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

If you need further information about badgers in your enquiry area please call the Badger Trust Sussex on [REDACTED] or visit their website: [REDACTED]



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

Otters

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

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

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

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



Wood White and Duke of Burgundy butterflies

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

Other confidential records

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

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

Birds

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

MAPS

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations

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

Natural England datasets

These are available for anyone to download and use in their own Geographical Information System (GIS). Visit [Natural England](#) for more information and register as a user.

Designated Site Map (ESD/13/502)

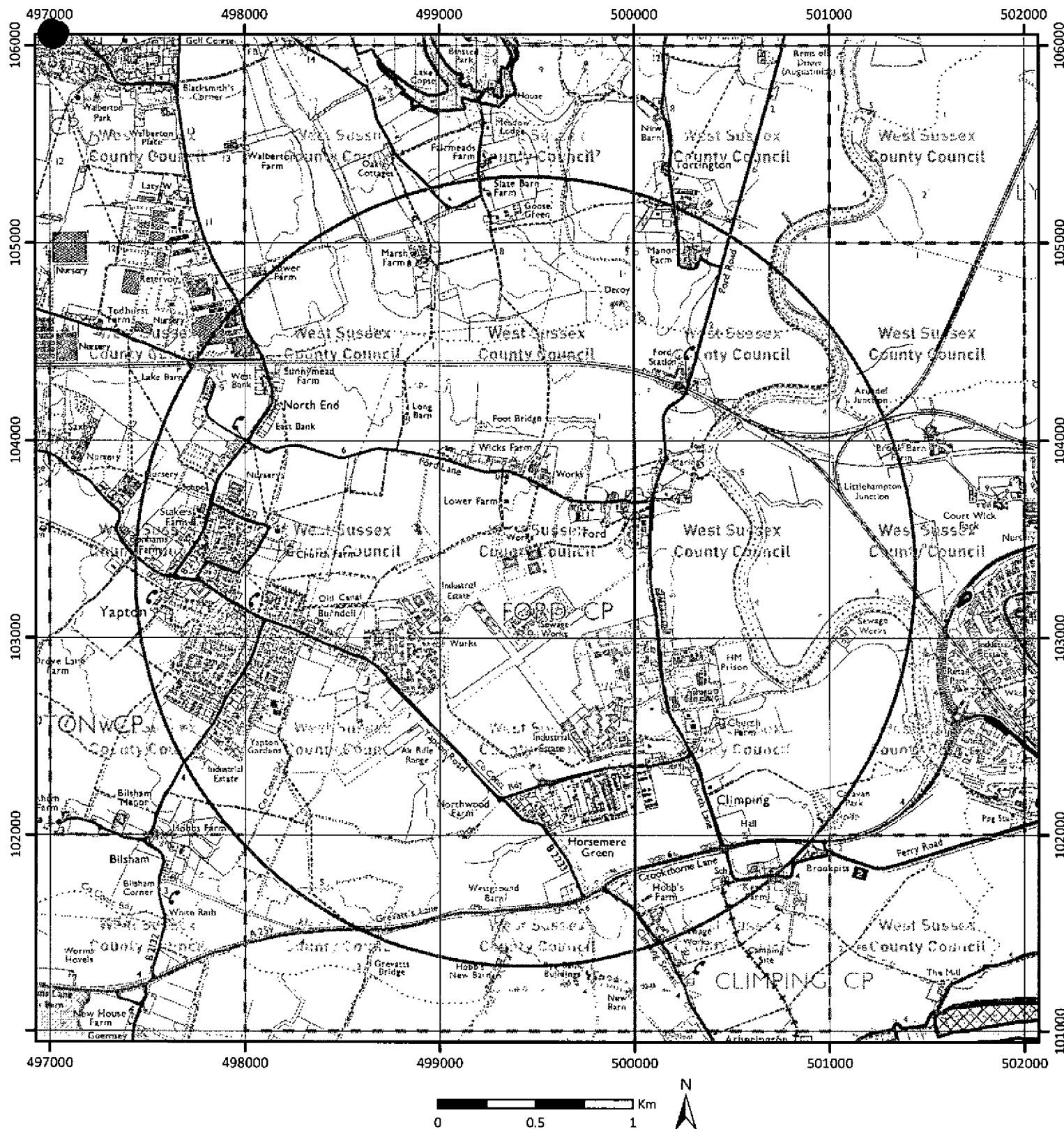
Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

Prepared for Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd) - 20/09/2013



**Sussex
Biodiversity
Record Centre**

Woods Mill, Henfield,
West Sussex BN5 9SD



Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area
- LGS
- National Park
- Notable road verge
- SNCI
- SSSI

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

Habitat Map (ESD/13/502)

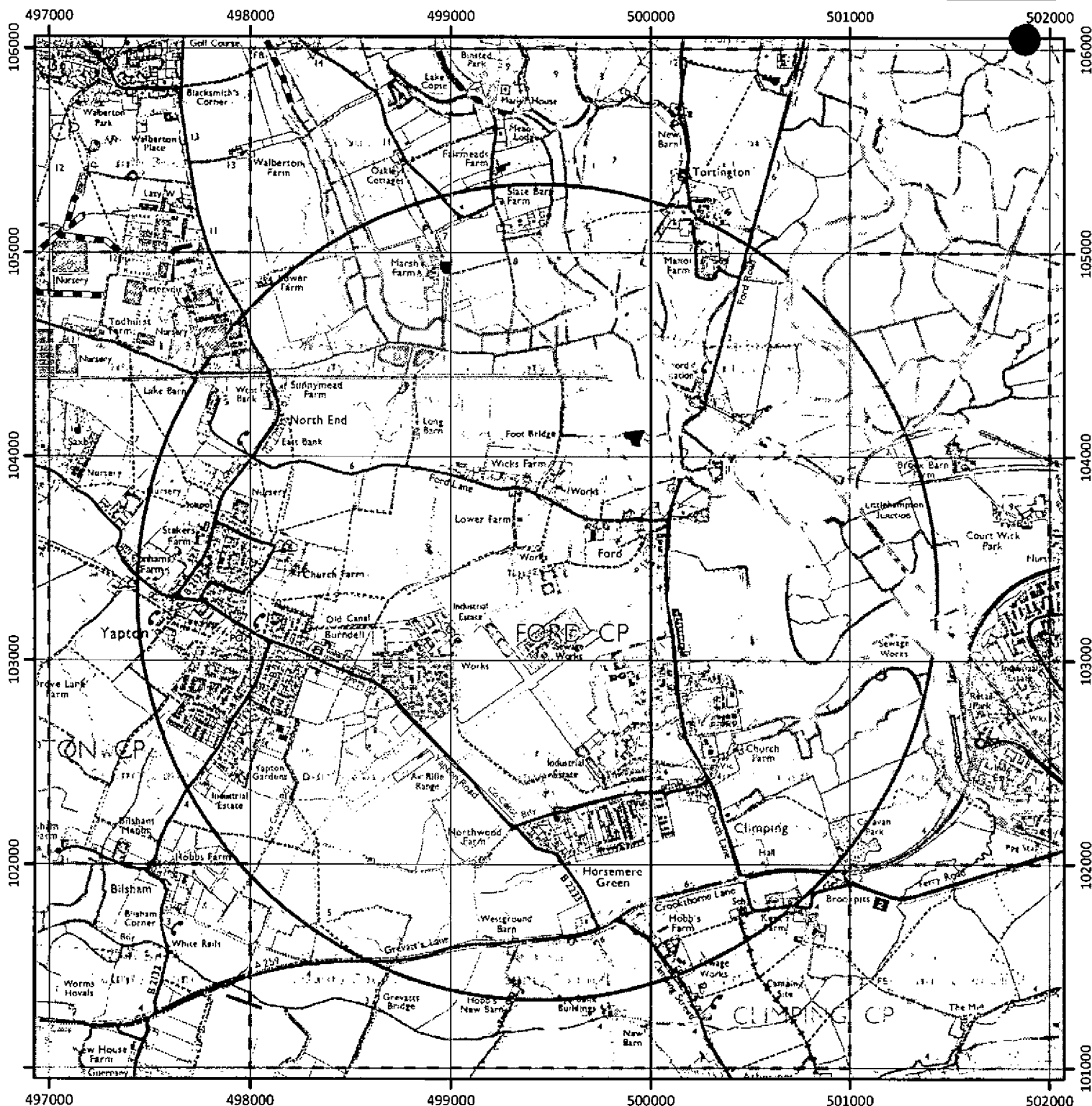
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**Sussex
Biodiversity
Record Centre**

Woods Mill, Henfield,
West Sussex BN5 9SD



Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area
- Ancient/veteran tree
- Ancient woodland
- Chalk Stream
- Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh
- Coastal saltmarsh
- Coastal sand dune
- Coastal vegetated shingle
- Intertidal mudflat
- Lowland fen
- Open Water
- Reedbed
- Traditional orchard

0 0.5 1 Km



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

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

Ownership & Management Map (ESD/13/502)

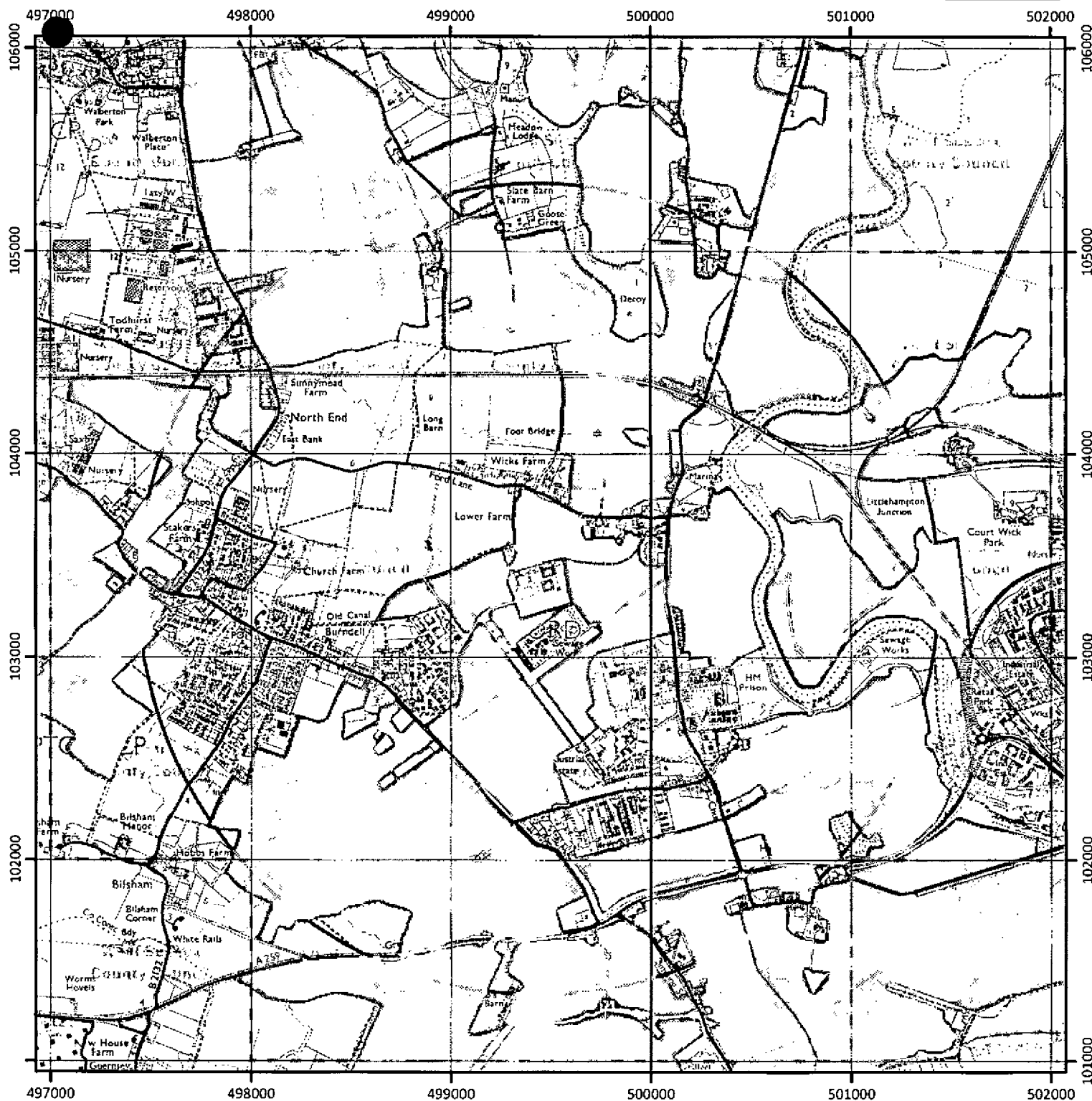
Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

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Woods Mill, Henfield,
West Sussex BN5 9SD



Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area
- Woodland Trust site

Environmental Stewardship Agreements:

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

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SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER

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

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

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

Please note the following limitations to the PSR:

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

Wildlife Protection Legislation in England

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

European law

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

National law

The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), strengthened by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, are together the most important legislation aimed at protecting wildlife in England. The Wildlife and Countryside Act is divided into four parts, details of which are available from:

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

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

Schedule 5: Protected animals (other than birds)

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule 8: Protected plants and fungi

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

Legislation protecting bats

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

Legislation protecting badgers and otters

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

SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER REPORT

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

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013 ESD/13/502

Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704

Christopher Formaggia [Enzygo Ltd]

Triturus cristatus

Great Crested Newt

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

amphibian

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU977033	Arun District Countr Officer	04/05/2002	North End Rd, Yapton, Yapton
SU999016	Matthew Sennitt	22/03/2010	Cottage Pond, Climping Street
TQ00070146	Bev Wadge	18/06/2010	ClimpingDove Cottage Meadow Pond
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	26/03/2010	Ponds at Dove Cottage, Climping Street, Climping

Anguis fragilis

Slow-worm

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU978024	John Feltwell	April 2007 - May 2007	Bilsham Road, Yapton Bilsham
SU978043	Sophie Miller	30/08/2010 - 17/09/2010	Lake Dell, Yapton, West Sussex [VC13]
SU982028	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex [VC13]
SU983051	Joanna Meachem	02/09/2002	The White House, Westergate Street, Westergate, West Sussex [VC13]
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	16/08/2010	Dove Cottage, Climping Street, Climping
TQ0102	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	19/07/1996	Littlehampton By-Pass, West Sussex [VC13]
TQ015025	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	16/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton
TQ015030	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	28/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton
TQ015031	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ0002	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	28/10/1987	Climping, West Sussex [VC13]
TQ0102	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	30/07/1993	Littlehampton, West Sussex [VC13]
TQ015025	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton
TQ015027	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	23/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton
TQ015030	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton
TQ015031	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton
TQ017025	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	12/10/1990	Littlehampton Edge Of Campsite, West Sussex [VC13]
TQ017036	Recorder @ Cresswell Associate	2008	Courtwick Park, Wick
TQ018023	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	11/06/2010	River ArunLittlehampton
TQ019022	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp;Dennis Dey	03/05/1999	Littlehampton Marina, West Sussex [VC13]

Natrix natrix**Grass Snake**

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9702	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	15/07/1996	Shamrock, Bisham Road, Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ0005	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	26/07/1987	Tortington, 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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ003039	Richard James	23/06/2004	Ford, Ford CP
TQ005059	Catherine Watts	22/07/2010	Tortington Priory

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

Bat species

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

Barbastella barbastellus **Barbastelle**

Eptesicus serotinus **Serotine**

Myotis alcathoe **Alcathoe**

Myotis bechsteinii **Bechstein's**

Myotis brandtii **Brandt's**

Myotis daubentonii **Daubenton's**

Myotis myotis **Greater mouse-eared**

Myotis mystacinus **Whiskered**

Myotis nattereri **Natterer's**

Nyctalus leisleri **Leisler's**

Nyctalus noctula **Noctule**

Pipistrellus nathusii **Nathusius's pipistrelle**

Pipistrellus pipistrellus **Common pipistrelle**

Pipistrellus pygmaeus **Soprano pipistrelle**

Plecotus auritus **Brown long-eared**

Plecotus austriacus **Grey long-eared**

Rhinolophus ferrumequinum **Greater horseshoe**

Rhinolophus hipposideros **Lesser horseshoe**

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

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

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

Background

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

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

Current status and threats

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

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

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

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

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

Bats and the law

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

You could be committing a criminal offence if you:

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

It is not illegal to:

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

Licensing

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

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

Further advice and information:

Bat Conservation Trust

The national charity working for bat conservation.

Website: [REDACTED]

Bat helpline: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

Natural England

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

Website: [REDACTED]

General and licensing enquiries. Tel: [REDACTED] (local rate).

Sussex Bat Group

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

Website: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

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

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Key to Indicators

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

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013

ESD/13/502

Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704

Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

Common Name	Latin Name	No of Records	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D
Bat sp.	<i>Chiroptera</i>	5	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Long-eared sp.	<i>Plecotus</i>	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pipstrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒

SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT

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

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4. Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost.
5. Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat.

Key to Indicators

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

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013 ESD/13/502 Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704

Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

Chiroptera

Bat sp.

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
30/08/2008	Arundel Junction, River Arun, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003040	BCT Surveyor	Waterway transect	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bats Present	
15/08/2008	Arundel Junction, River Arun, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003040	BCT Surveyor	Waterway transect	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bats Present	
13/05/1995	Ford Church, Ford Road, Ford, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003036	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐		

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Evidence of bats. Proposed pesticide treatment.

10/02/1994	2 Blackhorse Cottages, Climping Street, Climping, West Sussex [VC13]	TQ002012	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
09/09/1987	26 Fordwater Gardens, Yapton, West Sussex [VC13]	SU986028	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

*Eptesicus serotinus***Serotine**

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
11/07/1994	2 Blackhorse Cottages, Climping Street, Climping, West Sussex [VC13]	TQ003014	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		Species identified by droppings.
04/12/1990	Hobbs Farmhouse, Yapton Lane, Bitcham, Yapton, West Sussex [VC13]	SU975020	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		Identified from a few droppings found in roof before timber treatment.

*Myotis daubentonii***Daubenton's Bat**

A medium-sized to small bat of woodland, usually near water (this species was sometimes known as the 'water bat'). It feeds largely on chironomid midges, caddis flies and mayflies. Summer roosts are in tree holes, semi-underground sites and occasionally buildings. During winter it hibernates in caves, mine tunnels, cellars and similar places. Widespread in Britain and apparently increasing in parts of its range and recorded throughout Sussex.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
09/08/1997	Arundel Junction, River Arun, West Sussex [VC13]	TQ003040	BCT Surveyor	Waterway transect	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		Bats Present
27/07/1997	Arundel Junction, River Arun, West Sussex [VC13]	TQ003040	BCT Surveyor	Waterway transect	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		Bats Present

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

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse	SU984031	Nick Sturt	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		These records are from field records 2000 - 2010.

*Nyctalus noctula***Noctule Bat**

A large bat of woodlands and wetland that sometimes occurs in towns. Summer roosts are usually in trees, where it can also hibernate. Other hibernation sites can be in rock fissures, bat boxes and sometimes buildings. Widespread, but declining in Sussex and in both England and Wales generally.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse	SU984031	Nick Sturt	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		These records are from field records 2000 - 2010.

BAP

Pipistrellus

Pipistrelle sp.

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
01/04/2007 - 31/05/2007	Bilsham Road, Yapton Bilsham, West Sussex (VC13)	SU978024	John Feltwell	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	Detected 3 out of 5 evenings.
09/06/2001	St Mary Magdalene Church, Tortington, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003050	Martin Love	Droppings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		
2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse	SU984031	Nick Sturt	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		These records are from field records 2000 - 2010.

Plecotus

Long-eared sp.

It is difficult to distinguish the rare grey long-eared bat from the much more common brown long-eared bat without studying in the hand. This also applies to identifying the species from their droppings.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
11/07/1994	2 Blackhorse Cottages, Climping Street, Climping, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003014	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		Species identified from droppings.

Plecotus auritus

Brown Long-eared Bat

BAP

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
09/06/2001	St Mary Magdalene Church, Tortington, West Sussex [VC13]	TQ003050	Martin Love	Droppings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		
30/07/1999	Newhouse Farm, Ford, Arundel, West Sussex [VC13]	TQ000036	Martin Love	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐		
06/05/1997	St Andrews Church, Ford, West Sussex [VC13]	TQ002037	Mike Holmes	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	Bat(s) Present	Probably from colony nearby.

SUSSEX NOTABLE BIRD REPORT



The Sussex Notable Bird Report is based on a list of birds that are particularly scarce or vulnerable to development in Sussex. This report has been created with ecological consultants in mind, to help sort the more sensitive bird species from the more common. These records are only available to ecological consultants due to the sensitivity of the data. The Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS) has kindly shared this data with us, with the view that better planning decisions can be made with the availability of this data. Please see the appended list of species included in this report and the date ranges/criteria for each species' inclusion.

Icons used in the Notable Bird Report:

! Schedule 1 birds

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

BAP Biodiversity Action Plan Species (UK BAP)

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

N Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act

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

Birds of Conservation Concern 3 (2009)

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

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

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

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

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

Other bird legislation and conservation measures:

Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981

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

Hedgerow removal and birds

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

Birds in roofs

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

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

Environmental Stewardship Target Species

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

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

EU Birds Directive

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

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

Annex 1:

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

Annex 2:

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

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

IUCN Red List

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

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

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013 ESD/13/502 Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704

Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	06/12/2004	28/07/2005	2	2	1
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	20/04/2009	-	1	1	1
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	16/04/1990	21/11/2010	300	11932	200
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	09/02/1991	07/01/2010	18	198	25
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	29/09/1991	-	1	1	1
Greater White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	21/10/1990	22/01/1999	6	70	40
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	26/01/1996	11/01/1997	2	48	44
Greater Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	02/05/1990	27/12/2010	48	740	199
Cockatiel	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	27/09/1997	-	1	1	1
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	11/11/1997	-	1	11	11
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	12/10/1990	29/11/2010	46	5211	700
	<i>Branta bernicla subsp. nigricans</i>	02/01/2004	29/11/2010	6	4	1
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	04/11/1990	14/06/2009	12	57	23
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	21/10/1990	27/12/2010	24	943	150
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	08/02/1991	21/11/2010	53	474	51
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	05/02/1991	27/12/2010	38	464	51
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	01/06/1992	21/11/2010	179	5071	413
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	21/10/1990	16/10/2005	4	35	23
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	15/12/1990	15/01/2006	3	8	4

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	10/02/1991	27/12/2010	45	280	34
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	31/12/1996	27/12/2010	45	318	110
Greater Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	07/02/1991	13/02/1991	3	4	2
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	12/01/1992	-	1	19	19
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	11/02/1991	21/04/2010	2	2	2
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	04/12/2005	-	1	3	3
Velvet Scoter	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	05/11/2003	-	1	2	2
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	08/02/1991	28/11/1999	19	74	11
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	08/02/1991	25/01/1997	6	12	4
Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	12/03/1991	19/11/2006	6	86	45
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	02/02/1991	25/01/1997	24	114	13
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	11/02/1991	-	2	2	1
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	26/11/1994	16/05/2010	9	46	8
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	01/01/1990	15/11/2010	125	641	56
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	28/05/1997	-	2	3	2
Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	30/06/1994	13/11/2010	64	211	15
Red-throated Diver	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	09/01/1997	11/11/2007	3	3	1
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	08/02/1991	13/11/2010	102	224	9
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	12/12/1990	06/05/2010	23	95	20
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	29/04/2010	07/05/2010	3	3	1
Slavonian Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	30/10/1997	-	1	2	2
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	08/11/2005	-	1	1	1
European Storm-petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	03/09/1991	28/05/2006	3	16	8
Leach's Storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	08/11/2005	-	1	2	2
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	12/03/1990	21/11/2010	194	1897	144
Great Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	13/12/1993	10/02/2003	5	5	1
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	05/10/1993	18/12/2010	67	113	21
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	07/01/2010	-	1	0	0
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	28/12/1995	21/11/2010	109	303	17
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	25/05/2009	-	1	1	1
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	02/10/2008	-	1	1	1
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	04/08/1999	25/04/2003	5	5	1
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	26/01/1996	-	1	1	1
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	12/05/1991	-	1	1	1
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	19/01/1990	15/02/2010	72	79	3
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	27/08/1995	22/10/2010	95	154	8
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	14/08/1996	03/10/2010	4	3	1
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	10/01/1990	27/12/2010	107	137	6
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	10/02/1991	05/11/2000	18	19	2

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	05/10/1991	01/09/1997	3	3	1
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	23/09/1994	25/12/2010	15	16	2
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	25/08/1990	13/11/2010	25	26	2
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	156	657	26
Common Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	07/02/1995	27/12/2010	107	555	112
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	12/01/1990	12/06/2010	105	3299	250
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	12/09/1990	18/03/2007	94	3178	114
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	13/12/1991	16/03/2009	22	1190	300
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	12/09/1990	18/03/2007	86	4173	151
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	08/02/1991	21/01/2013	100	18614	3000
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	12/02/1991	-	1	1	1
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	12/01/1991	18/01/2010	80	2505	205
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	06/09/1998	-	1	2	2
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	12/09/1990	17/12/2006	55	1326	220
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	12/12/1990	12/02/1994	7	9	2
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	08/02/1991	09/03/2010	8	8	1
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	02/01/1993	12/01/2010	50	412	84
Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	08/02/1991	19/12/2002	22	45	10
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	13/02/2000	-	1	25	25
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	12/09/1991	14/12/2003	9	45	32
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	27/04/1991	25/07/2010	16	156	78
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	12/02/1992	27/12/2010	30	467	97
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	11/10/1998	-	2	2	1
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	12/01/1990	23/12/2010	68	837	74
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	05/05/1990	04/12/2005	9	14	6
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	08/08/1990	22/12/2000	9	10	2
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	13/08/1996	05/05/1999	2	2	1
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	12/08/1990	10/12/2010	89	243	15
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	12/03/1990	18/03/2007	100	2875	192
Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	21/10/2005	08/11/2005	2	2	1
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	30/09/2003	-	1	3	3
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	13/02/1999	19/08/2003	3	3	1
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	22/10/1991	27/12/2010	98	11123	760
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	03/01/1997	21/01/2007	19	539	240
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	24/08/1991	15/02/2010	13	114	44
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	11/08/2000	05/11/2000	3	3	1
	<i>Larus michahellis subsp. michahellis</i>	01/08/1990	08/09/1991	10	28	6
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	05/12/1998	27/12/2010	43	740	93
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	23/02/1998	-	1	1	1

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	29/11/1998	13/11/2010	11	82	55
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	14/09/1997	16/09/2006	5	36	13
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	14/08/1990	02/07/2010	10	32	19
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	04/09/2000	-	1	1	1
Auk sp.	<i>Alcidae</i>	12/12/1990	-	1	15	15
Common Guillemot	<i>Uria aalge</i>	22/12/2000	-	1	1	1
Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i>	03/11/2006	-	1	2	2
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	15/10/1993	18/09/2010	63	3349	220
Stock Pigeon	<i>Columba oenas</i>	01/05/1990	29/07/2010	39	142	60
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	08/02/1991	27/12/2010	118	23095	10000
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	17/09/1990	22/10/2010	62	1335	250
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	26/08/1990	11/06/2007	21	27	3
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	16/04/1990	19/06/2010	36	36	2
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	22/12/1991	31/12/2008	20	21	2
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	30/04/1990	15/01/2009	47	62	3
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	20/11/1990	02/02/2010	13	16	3
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	30/01/1992	09/02/1992	2	8	5
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	02/11/1990	10/11/2010	14	16	2
European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	05/05/1995	29/05/1997	3	8	4
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	26/04/1990	19/06/2010	42	941	150
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	24/01/1990	18/12/2010	72	85	4
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	07/04/1994	30/08/2010	4	2	1
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	12/09/1998	30/08/2006	3	3	1
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	07/08/1990	13/11/2010	92	117	3
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	30/04/1990	14/12/2010	69	98	4
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	26/03/1990	23/11/2005	6	7	2
Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	07/01/2010	-	1	0	0
Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	09/10/1990	21/11/2010	86	1519	500
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	08/12/1991	-	2	2	1
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	29/03/1991	09/05/2010	15	152	60
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	02/04/1990	10/10/2010	109	11258	10000
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	22/05/1990	19/09/2010	43	1378	500
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	11/09/1995	-	1	1	1
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	08/08/1990	06/09/2003	17	28	4
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	26/09/1990	13/11/2010	49	871	260
Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>	15/02/1990	26/02/2005	5	19	14
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	02/05/1990	26/08/2007	26	420	60
Blue-Headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava subsp. flava</i>	31/08/1997	-	1	1	1
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	01/01/1990	10/12/2010	50	76	6

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	22/10/1991	13/11/2010	70	702	250
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</i>	31/12/2001	-	1	14	14
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subsp. alba</i>	14/04/1990	23/10/1991	3	5	2
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombicilla garrulus</i>	14/12/1991	24/12/2010	2	36	35
Wrens	<i>Troglodytidae</i>	31/05/2007	-	1	0	0
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	87	875	50
Hedge Accentor	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	94	796	27
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	97	1065	35
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	14/04/1990	10/04/2010	9	10	2
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	13/10/1990	23/11/2010	14	13	1
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	17/04/1990	21/04/2010	21	28	3
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	13/05/1990	16/09/2006	42	103	9
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	14/10/1990	13/11/2010	62	140	12
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	12/03/1990	10/10/2010	35	234	55
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	21/10/1990	07/10/2010	11	13	2
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	118	2087	76
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	01/01/1990	27/12/2010	90	1122	1000
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	01/06/1992	19/07/2010	92	173	6
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	19/11/1990	15/02/2010	75	4027	460
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	01/06/1992	06/05/2010	42	58	4
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	01/06/2002	13/11/2010	14	13	2
Common Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	16/04/1990	06/09/2003	13	13	1
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	01/06/1992	03/07/2010	33	65	9
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	01/06/1992	19/09/2010	57	422	30
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	05/11/1991	12/06/2010	56	101	7
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	05/05/1990	01/09/2001	10	14	3
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	23/04/1990	15/08/2005	19	45	15
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	23/04/1990	03/07/2010	69	243	50
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	06/11/1991	23/12/2005	2	2	1
	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	31/12/2001	-	1	6	6
Pallas's Leaf Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>	07/11/1993	-	1	1	1
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>	04/10/1991	03/10/1993	2	2	1
Dusky Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	07/10/2005	-	1	1	1
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	23/04/1990	10/05/1994	2	2	1
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	01/10/1990	18/09/2010	100	239	23
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	12/04/1990	18/04/2010	33	111	35
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	23/10/1990	02/03/2009	45	197	30
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	12/03/1990	29/11/2010	22	25	3
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	13/05/1990	19/09/2008	19	51	15

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Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	04/08/1990	26/08/2007	6	7	2
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	10/11/1991	13/11/2010	72	495	29
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	99	706	26
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	01/06/1992	13/11/2010	82	447	16
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	04/10/1991	02/01/2010	20	20	2
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	14/01/1999	10/12/2007	6	7	2
Wood Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	04/08/2003	24/04/2010	15	16	2
Eurasian Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	07/08/1990	07/12/2009	16	23	4
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	05/06/1993	-	1	1	1
Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	28/10/1990	-	1	1	1
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	31/10/1991	27/12/2010	48	66	4
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	99	463	71
Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	28/10/1993	22/10/2010	57	477	135
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	23/10/1990	13/11/2010	98	7525	320
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	106	647	78
	<i>Corvus corone subsp. corone</i>	31/12/2001	-	1	29	29
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	01/06/1992	21/11/2010	97	6139	1000
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	23/01/1991	22/10/2010	92	1116	181
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	10/04/1990	11/03/1995	13	185	25
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	98	2452	139
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	10/02/1991	13/01/2010	19	42	5
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	09/10/1990	21/11/2010	108	1221	200
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	21/10/1990	21/11/2010	104	3190	1000
Eurasian Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	28/03/1991	02/04/2009	18	316	45
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	07/10/1990	10/10/2010	56	688	358
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Carduelis cabaret</i>	21/10/1990	16/10/2005	16	120	35
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	04/08/1991	02/08/1999	5	10	4
Common Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	44	111	10
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	26/12/1997	27/12/1997	2	2	1
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	01/06/1992	27/12/2010	107	512	27
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	01/06/1992	22/10/2010	82	220	15
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza cataracta</i>	23/05/1990	18/01/2010	61	220	35

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SUSSEX NOTABLE BIRD REPORT

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013 ESD/13/502 Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704
Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

Aythya ferina

Common Pochard

A stocky diving duck that is a very scarce breeder and fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant. It breeds on large, reed-fringed lakes and winters on lakes, reservoirs and in sheltered bays. It has a varied diet of plants and seeds, snails, small fish and insects.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	13/07/2009	Yapton CP	2 Present	Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	28/05/2010	Yapton CP	3 Present	Date

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Perdix perdix

Grey Partridge

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9703	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/04/2006	Barnham	2 Present	Date
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1997	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Breeding Survey in d area	30/06/1999	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/2000	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/2002	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/2004	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9905	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/06/1993	Binstead Meadow Lodge	2 Present	Date
SU993024	Anon @ Chichester Harbour Conservancy	11/05/2005	Cobnor Farm (Ch)	1 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/04/1990	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/04/1990	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/08/1990	Climping CP	4 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	27/08/2003	Climping CP	22 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	03/03/1996	Arun Valley Ford	4 Present	Date

TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/03/2001	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	31/05/2001	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	20/08/2001	Climping CP	10 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	16/03/2002	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/04/2002	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	19/05/2002	Climping Atherington	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/06/2002	Climping Atherington	3 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/06/2002	Climping Atherington	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	27/07/2002	Climping Atherington	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/03/2003	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	16/03/2003	Climping CP	4 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	03/05/2003	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	26/05/2003	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	07/03/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/03/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/03/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	09/04/2004	Climping CP	4 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	23/04/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/05/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/05/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/05/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/05/2004	Climping CP	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	28/05/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/06/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/06/2004	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/06/2004	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/07/2004	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	23/03/2005	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/04/2005	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	19/04/2005	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	25/04/2005	Climping CP	2 Present	Date

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TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/05/2005	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/05/2006	Climping CP	1 Present; 1 Male	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	04/08/2006	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/08/2006	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/08/2006	Climping CP	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	23/05/2007	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	26/05/2008	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/03/2009	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ002016	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/06/2006	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ006015	Sussex Ornithological Society	22/05/2007	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ007013	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/05/2004	Climping Gap	1 Present	Date
TQ008010	Sussex Ornithological Society	17/04/2008	Climping CP	2 Present	Date

Coturnix coturnix

Common Quail

This small migratory gamebird is a scarce summer visitor; recorded in variable numbers from year to year. Most records are along the Downs from Beachy Head to central West Sussex in grass or cereal fields, where it feeds on insects and seeds. Quails are rarely seen, but have a distinctive call which can be heard at night. Formerly occasional in winter.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9702	Sussex Ornithological Society	28/05/1997	Yapton	2 Present	Date
SU982038	Sussex Ornithological Society	28/05/1997	Yapton	1 Present	Date

Botaurus stellaris

Great Bittern

This elusive bird, well known for its "booming" call, is rare but increasing within the UK. In the breeding season it is confined almost entirely to lowland marshes and reedbeds in Norfolk, Suffolk and Lancashire where it feeds principally on fish and amphibians. It has been recorded as a wintering species in several Sussex wetlands including those at the Rye Harbour NR where extensive work has been undertaken to improve conditions for it.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 1; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU987043	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/02/2003	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU997046	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/01/1997	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	09/12/1993 - 13/12/1993	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/02/1999	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
TQ004040	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/12/1995	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records

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.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	16/05/2010	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
SU98045	Sussex Ornithological Society	16/06/2001	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0002	BTO Birdtrack data	23/08/2009	Arun Valley Ford Prison	21 Present	roost
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	22/06/2007	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/06/2009	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ007029	Sussex Ornithological Society	09/05/2010	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)	2 Present	Date
TQ008	BTO Birdtrack data	14/06/2009 - 30/06/2009	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ008	BTO Birdtrack data	30/06/2009	Arun Valley Ford	3 Present	Date
TQ00C	BTO Birdtrack data	10/05/2009	Arundel Tortington	2 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	03/06/2000	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ014026	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/06/2009	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)	2 Present	Date
TQ014026	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/05/2010	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)	1 Present	Date
TQ019025	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/06/2010	Littlehampton CP		Date

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU90X	BTO Birdtrack data	03/04/2010	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Date
SU978024	John Feltwell	April 2007 - May 2007	Yapton Bilsham	Present	Date
SU9804	BoEE or WeBS Count	03/03/2002	Yapton Wicks Farm	2 Present	Date
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/03/2002	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Date
SU9804	BoEE or WeBS Count	23/03/2003	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	Date
SU9804	BoEE or WeBS Count	21/03/2004	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	Date
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	07/04/2004	Yapton Marsh Farm	3 Present	Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	30/04/2010	Yapton CP		Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	16/05/2010	Yapton CP		Date
TQ0001	BoEE or WeBS Count	15/03/1998	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0001	BoEE or WeBS Count	03/03/2002	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0003	BTO Birdtrack data	12/04/2007 - 27/04/2007	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ0003	BTO Birdtrack data	10/05/2009	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ0004	BTO Birdtrack data	02/03/2010	Arun Valley - Ford Station		Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/03/2005	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/05/2006	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/03/2007	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ007029	Sussex Ornithological Society	09/05/2010	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)		Date
TQ00C	BTO Birdtrack data	16/03/2009	Arundel Tortington	2 Present	Date

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Milvus milvus

Red Kite

This unmistakable large bird of prey is a very scarce breeding resident and scarce visitor. Red kites were almost extinct in the UK by the early 1900s but in the last two decades, they have been re-introduced to England and Scotland, with magnificent results. It is easily recognised by its red colour and forked tail. It feeds on carrion, worms and small mammals.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0002	BTO Birdtrack data	20/04/2010	Climping CP	1 Present	Date

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.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ005040	Sussex Ornithological Society	17/06/2003	Arun Valley - Ford Station	1 Present	Date
TQ010040	Sussex Ornithological Society	17/06/2003	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ010040	Sussex Ornithological Society	25/06/2003	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date

Accipiter gentilis

Northern Goshawk

A large hawk which is probably now a rare resident in Sussex and has bred in the county. It breeds and hunts in woodland, but is regularly recorded away from woodland areas. It feeds on birds and mammals.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU978024	John Feltwell	April 2007 - May 2007	Yapton Bilsham	Present	Date

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Falco subbuteo**Eurasian Hobby**

Scarce breeding summer visitor and regular passage migrant. An agile species which feeds on insects and small birds, associated with heathlands but is now also found on farmland with pine clumps and woodland. Widely recorded in Sussex.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/07/1991	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/07/2001	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ0005	Sussex Ornithological Society	04/08/1990	Arundel Tortington	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/07/2001	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/07/2002	Climping Atherington	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	26/07/2002	Climping Atherington	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	27/07/2002	Climping Atherington	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/08/2002	Climping Atherington	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	26/04/2003	Climping Atherington	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/06/2003	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/08/2003	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/07/2005	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	27/08/2005	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	04/08/2006	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ003025	Sussex Ornithological Society	20/07/2001	Climping Church Farm	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/05/1993	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Positive Breeding

Falco peregrinus

Peregrine Falcon

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/03/1992	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	05/07/1999	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ018030	Sussex Ornithological Society	07/04/2007	Littlehampton CP	2 Present	Date

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. Its diet consists of worms and insects.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1994	Yapton Marsh Farm	3 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Breeding Survey in d area	30/06/1996	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1997	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1998	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Breeding Survey in d area	30/06/1999	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/2004	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Date
SU984050	Anon @ Arun District Council	15/05/1997	Binsted nr Arundel	4 Present	Positive Breeding
SU99620451	Ben Rainbow	16/04/2012	West Sussex (VC13)	4 Adult	Date
SU997041	Sussex Ornithological Society	28/04/2009	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ006045	Anon @ Arun District Council	01/05/1998	Arun Valley - Ford Station	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ008055	Anon @ Arun District Council	01/05/1997	Arundel Tortington	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ009011	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/05/2001	Climping Gap	3 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ012034	Sussex Ornithological Society	03/07/2010	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)	Positive Breeding	Positive Breeding
TQ012035	Sussex Ornithological Society	09/05/2010	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)	2 Present	Date

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.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	05/04/1996	Yapton Marsh Farm	20 Present	Date
TQ0003	BTO Birdtrack data	12/04/2007	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date

Numenius arquata

Eurasian Curlew

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	25/04/2003	Climping CP	5 Present	Date
TQ014028	Sussex Ornithological Society	25/07/2010	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)		Date

Tringa totanus

Common Redshank

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU988045	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/06/2001	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	Date
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/04/1999	Arun Valley Ford	9 Present	Date
TQ007028	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/05/1990	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ014024	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/04/2009	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)	1 Present	Date

Streptopelia turtur

European Turtle Dove

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/1992	Yapton Marsh Farm	3 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Breeding Survey in d area	30/06/1996	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1997	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Positive Breeding

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.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU974033	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/11/1999	Yapton Drove Lane Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	28/12/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	31/08/1996	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	05/12/1998	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU989049	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/02/1999	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU989049	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/08/2001	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU994044	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/12/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU994044	Sussex Ornithological Society	17/01/1996	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU994045	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/12/1995	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU995045	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/11/2000	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU995045	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/02/2003	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
TQ0002	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/04/1995	Climping Church Farm	1 Present	All records
TQ0002	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/11/1995	Climping Church Farm	1 Present	All records
TQ0002	Sussex Ornithological Society	19/11/1995	Climping Church Farm	2 Present	All records
TQ0002	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/11/1995	Climping Church Farm	2 Present	All records
TQ0002	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/01/1996	Climping Church Farm	1 Present	All records
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/12/1997	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/03/2009	Arundel Tortington	1 Present	All records
TQ009038	Sussex Ornithological Society	22/12/1991	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
TQ0104	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/09/2006	Wick Hutchinsons Farm	1 Present	All records
TQ015027	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/01/2000	Littlehampton CP	1 Present	All records
TQ016038	Sussex Ornithological Society	09/06/2010	Littlehampton Courtwick	1 Present	All records

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TQ016043	Sussex Ornithological Society	03/07/1999	Wick Hutchinsons Farm	2 Present	All records
TQ016043	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/06/2000	Wick Hutchinsons Farm	2 Present	All records
TQ017023	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/12/2000	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	All records
TQ017023	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/12/2000	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	All records
TQ017036	Recorder @ Cresswell Associate	2008	Wick	Present Taxon	All records
TQ018037	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/1997	Littlehampton Courtwick	6 Present	All records

Apus apus**Common Swift**

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

Bird Population Status - amber

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9702	Sussex Ornithological Society	20/06/1994	Yapton	46 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ0001	National Biodiversity (Gateway)	01/06/2009	Climping CP	1 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ0005	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/07/1994	Arundel Tortington	85 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ00C	BTO Birdtrack data	19/06/2010	Arundel Tortington		Positive Breeding

Alcedo atthis**Common Kingfisher**

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU987043	Sussex Ornithological Society	19/08/1998	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
SU989045	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/06/2003	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Date
SU989049	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/08/2001	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/08/1990	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	25/08/1990	Climping CP	4 Present	Date
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/08/1993	Arun Valley Ford	2 Present	Date
TQ0003	Anon @ BTO Garden Bird Watch	05/03/2007	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ001039	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/08/2000	Arun Valley Ford	2 Present	Date
TQ004041	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/08/2007	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Date
TQ005035	Sussex Ornithological Society	31/07/2000	Arun Valley Ford	2 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/07/1990	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/08/1990	Littlehampton Marina	2 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/08/1990	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/08/1990	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/08/1994	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	28/07/1995	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/03/1997	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	16/06/1999	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date

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.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	26/03/1990	Climping CP	1 Male	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/04/1990	Climping CP	1 Male	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/01/1991	Climping CP	1 Present	All records
TQ0001	Anon @ SDS Website	23/11/2005	Climping CP	2 Present	All records
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	09/09/1990	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	All records
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/1991	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	All records

Hirundo rustica

Barn Swallow

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/1992	Yapton Marsh Farm	4 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1994	Yapton Marsh Farm	4 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Breeding Survey in d area	30/06/1999	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/2002	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/2004	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ0003	BTO Birdtrack data	10/04/2009 - 28/04/2009	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ0003	BTO Birdtrack data	28/04/2009	Arun Valley Ford	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/08/2001	Climping CP	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/05/2002	Climping Atherington	2 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	23/07/2002	Climping Atherington	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/07/2004	Climping CP	6 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/07/2005	Climping CP	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/06/2006	Climping CP	5 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/07/2007	Climping CP	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	26/04/2008	Climping CP	1 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/06/2008	Climping CP	5 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	04/05/2009	Climping CP	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/07/2009	Climping CP	4 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ00C	BTO Birdtrack data	19/06/2010	Arundel Tortington	5 Present	Positive Breeding

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Delichon urbicum

House Martin

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/05/2001	Climping CP	10 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ001014	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/05/2002	Climping Atherington	3 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ002013	Anon @ SOS House Martin; Anon @ Sparrow Survey 2006	01/06/2006	Climping CP	6 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ002013	Anon @ SOS House Martin; Anon @ Sparrow Survey 2006	04/07/2006	Climping CP	3 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ002014	Sussex Ornithological Society	27/08/2008	Climping CP	4 Present	Positive Breeding

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.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/05/1990	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/05/1990	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date

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 1942 and slowly increasing. Most records are from coastal locations where it's favoured habitat of thick, damp overgrown vegetation is most common.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 [Schedule 1 Part 1]

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU90X	BTO Birdtrack data	03/04/2010	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	Positive Breeding
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/2002	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	19/04/2009	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	11/05/2009	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	10/03/2010	Yapton CP		Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	30/04/2010	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	16/05/2010 - 28/05/2010	Yapton CP		Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	09/06/2010	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
SU9804	BTO Birdtrack data	02/07/2010	Yapton CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0003	BTO Birdtrack data	28/04/2009	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	Positive Breeding
TQ013026	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/06/2010	Arun Valley (Ford - Lhampton)	1 Present	Positive Breeding

Phylloscopus sibilatrix**Wood Warbler**

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	23/04/1990	Climping CP	1 Male	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/05/1994	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date

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Regulus ignicapilla

Firecrest

Scarce breeder; passage migrant and winter visitor. A bird that shows a preference for the edges of mature spruce plantations. This tiny beautiful bird is recorded from only a few scattered locations in our area.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/03/1990	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/03/1990	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	29/04/1990	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	20/03/1999	Climping CP	1 Present	Date
TQ0002	BTO Birdtrack data	19/03/2010 - 27/03/2010	Climping CP	2 Present	Date
TQ0002	BTO Birdtrack data	22/03/2010	Climping CP		Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	19/03/1995	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	22/03/1997	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	Date

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 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.

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU9703	Sussex Ornithological Society	17/12/1992	Yapton	1 Present	All records
SU986050	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/03/1995	Binsted nr Arundel	2 Present	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/04/1990	Climping CP	6 Present	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/08/1990	Climping CP	16 Present	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	02/09/1990	Climping CP	21 Present	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/10/1990	Climping CP	21 Present	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/11/1990	Climping CP	8 Present	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/03/1991	Climping CP	15 Present	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	05/09/1991	Climping CP	12 Present	All records
TQ016025	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/02/1991	Littlehampton CP	18 Present	All records
TQ016025	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/02/1991	Littlehampton CP	20 Present	All records
TQ016025	Sussex Ornithological Society	13/02/1991	Littlehampton CP	20 Present	All records
TQ016025	Sussex Ornithological Society	19/02/1991	Littlehampton CP	25 Present	All records

Loxia curvirostra

Common Crossbill

A chunky finch with a large head and bill, it is a scarce visitor occurring in large numbers in irruption years. Feeds almost exclusively on seeds in conifer woodlands. Breeds occasionally and can be seen flying in family groups or larger flocks.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/07/1997	Littlehampton Marina	4 Present	Date

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Emberiza calandra

Corn Bunting

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality	Abundance	Selection Based On
SU970030	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/03/1998	Yapton Drove Lane Farm	3 Present	All records
SU9702	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/05/1991	Yapton	1 Present	All records
SU9702	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Yapton	1 Present	All records
SU9703	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/05/1991	Yapton	1 Present	All records
SU9703	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Yapton	2 Present	All records
SU9704	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Yapton	2 Present	All records
SU9802	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Yapton	1 Present	All records
SU9803	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Yapton	4 Present	All records

SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/1992	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	All records
SU9804	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Yapton	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/12/1993	Yapton Marsh Farm	6 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1994	Yapton Marsh Farm	4 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/10/1994	Yapton Marsh Farm	4 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	23/02/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	06/06/1995	Yapton Wicks Farm	4 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	28/10/1995	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	14/12/1995	Yapton Wicks Farm	4 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	16/02/1996	Yapton Marsh Farm	2 Present	All records
SU9804	Breeding Survey in d area	30/06/1996	Yapton Marsh Farm	3 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/10/1996	Yapton Marsh Farm	10 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	03/02/1997	Yapton Marsh Farm	4 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1997	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/1998	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Breeding Survey in d area	30/06/1999	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/2000	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/01/2002	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/06/2002	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	07/11/2003	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU9804	Sussex Ornithological Society	30/06/2004	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU985039	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/05/1991	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU985046	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/05/1991	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU986039	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/05/1991	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU987040	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/12/2001	Yapton Marsh Farm	9 Present	All records
SU987040	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/03/2005	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU988039	Sussex Ornithological Society	21/06/2001	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU988040	Sussex Ornithological Society	17/10/2000	Arun Valley Ford	30 Present	All records
SU988040	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/06/2001	Yapton Wicks Farm	1 Present	All records
SU988041	Sussex Ornithological Society	27/01/2001	Yapton Marsh Farm	7 Present	All records

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SU988043	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/08/2001	Yapton Marsh Farm	3 Present	All records
SU9902	Sussex Ornithological Society	10/05/1992	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
SU9902	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Arun Valley Ford	6 Present	All records
SU991048	Sussex Ornithological Society	01/05/1991	Yapton Marsh Farm	1 Present	All records
SU992025	Sussex Ornithological Society	16/02/1994	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
SU994024	Sussex Ornithological Society	16/02/1994	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
SU998038	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/05/2000	Arun Valley Ford	1 Male	All records
TQ0001	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/09/1991	Climping CP	2 Present	All records
TQ0001	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Climping CP	1 Present	All records
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/12/1991	Arun Valley Ford	3 Present	All records
TQ0003	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/04/1995	Arun Valley Ford	8 Present	All records
TQ0003	Sussex Ornithological Society	08/04/1995	Arun Valley Ford	8 Present	All records
TQ0005	Anon @ Corn Bunting Survey 93-94	01/06/1993	Arundel Tortington	1 Present	All records
TQ001033	Sussex Ornithological Society	15/03/1998	Arun Valley Ford	1 Present	All records
TQ002016	Sussex Ornithological Society	18/03/1993	Climping Gap	1 Present	All records
TQ005048	Sussex Ornithological Society	12/05/2000	Arun Valley Ford	1 Male	All records
TQ009010	Sussex Ornithological Society	23/05/1990	Littlehampton West Beach	1 Male	All records
TQ00C	BTO Birdtrack data	18/01/2010	Arundel Tortington	6 Present	All records
TQ0102	Sussex Ornithological Society	05/05/1991	Littlehampton Marina	1 Present	All records
TQ013030	Sussex Ornithological Society	24/01/1992	Arun Valley Ford	35 Present	All records
TQ015039	Sussex Ornithological Society	11/02/1992	Littlehampton CP	12 Present	All records

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY

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

The background

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

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

At the local level

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

BAP species within this report

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

* Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act

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

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

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

UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

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

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013 ESD/13/502

Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704

Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

Carex divisa

Divided Sedge

N

Native. This sedge of brackish meadows and tidal river banks can be locally frequent in Sussex. It appears to be surviving well.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0004	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; D Donovan	1993	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ004045	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	29/05/2005	Ford, West Sussex (VC13)

Muscari neglectum

Grape-hyacinth

N

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

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ004023	D Donovan	2005	Climping, Climping CP

Puccinellia fasciculata

Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass

N

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ010035	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Wick Brooks 8,10

Sium latifolium**Greater Water-parsnip****N**

An aquatic perennial now generally found in ditches, growing amongst other emergent species, or in reedswamp. A declining species currently known from several sites in West Sussex but only two in East Sussex.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00C	SPASU	1725 - 1978	West Sussex (VC13)

Centaurea cyanus**Cornflower****N**

Once common, cornflowers suffered a massive decline in the last century but still continue to appear in scattered localities. While some of these are clearly introductions, records from arable fields and appearances on disturbed road banks before any seeding has occurred may be native.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988044	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Betty Bishop	1997	Ford, West Sussex (VC13)

Stellaria palustris**Marsh Stitchwort****N**

A perennial of wet places, including pastures, grassy fens and marshes, especially in areas with standing water in winter. In our area confined to the Arun Valley, West Sussex.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ014042	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 1,15,16

Ranunculus arvensis**Corn Buttercup****N**

A long-established arable weed which was once abundant on light soils in Sussex but is now extremely scarce and normally occurs in very limited numbers. Recorded from eight sites in East and West Sussex between 1987 and 2000.

flowering plant

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3; IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0145902432	D. Donovan	16/04/2011	Littlehampton, Littlehampton CP

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

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

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	04/03/2011	Downview close Yapton, West Sussex [VC13]

Satyrrium w-album**White-letter Hairstreak****N**

A butterfly with elm-feeding larvae that declined dramatically after Dutch elm disease. Recorded from 17 1km squares since 2000, mostly near the Downs in East and West Sussex.

insect - butterfly

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ003026	Joyce Gay	27/07/2004	Clymping Churchyard
TQ014023	Dan Hoare	28/06/2008	Littlehampton Bridge
TQ014026	Neil Hulme	26/06/2007	Littlehampton Bridge
TQ015025	Dave Green;Paul James;Penny Green	08/07/2007	Littlehampton

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

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

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	05/09/1996	Downview CloseYapton

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

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

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	05/09/1996	Downview CloseYapton
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	02/08/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex [VC13]

Epirrhoe galiata**Galium Carpet****N**

A geometrid moth found on a range of coastal habitats including sandhills, shingle beaches and cliffs, inland being found on chalk downland, limestone hills and sometimes open moorland, the larva feeding on various species of Galium. Found over much of GB. Mainly along the coast and on the Downs in our area.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	05/09/1996	Downview Close Yapton

Perizoma albulata**Grass Rivulet**

A nationally local species of chalk grassland, sand dunes and shingle over much of lowland UK. In Sussex it is found on much of the downs, but is very scarce except between Brighton and Eastbourne in East Sussex and the downs above Storrington in West Sussex.

insect - moth

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	25/06/2005	8 Downview Close Yapton, Yapton

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

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

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	18/09/2009	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, Dove Cottage, Clymping

Spilosoma lubricipeda**White Ermine****N**

A white moth with black speckles. Flies in the summer months and 'woolly bear' larvae feed on low-growing plants. Widespread across Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	21/05/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Spilosoma luteum**Buff Ermine****N**

A yellowish-buff summer-flying moth normally with black speckles. Larvae feed on low-growing plants as well as trees and shrubs. Widespread and often common in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	25/06/2005	8 Downview Close Yapton, Yapton
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	02/08/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Tyria jacobaeae**Cinnabar****N**

A red and black day-flying moth whose orange and black ringed larvae feed on ragwort and related plants. Common across Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	07/06/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

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

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

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	09/06/2010	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, West Sussex (VC13)

Melanchra persicariae**Dot Moth****N**

A dark noctuid moth with a distinctive white wing spot. Larvae feed on a wide variety of low-growing plants and trees. Widely recorded in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	05/09/1996	Downview CloseYapton

Orthosia gracilis**Powdered Quaker****N**

An early-flying noctuid moth attracted to sallow blossom and other flowers in April and May. Larvae usually on sallow in southern Britain. Widespread in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	08/04/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Mythimna comma**Shoulder-striped Wainscot****N**

One of the more strongly patterned wainscot moths flying in midsummer. The larvae are found on various grasses.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	03/07/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Agrochola lychnidis**Beaded Chestnut****N**

A brown noctuid moth flying in September and October. Larvae feed on low plants and later on the leaves of trees and shrubs. Widespread in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	10/10/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Atethmia centrago**Centre-barred Sallow****N**

An orange and brown noctuid moth of woodlands and hedgerows on the wing in late summer and early autumn. Larvae feed on ash. Widespread in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	16/09/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Xanthia icteritia**Sallow****N**

An attractive yellow and brown autumn-flying noctuid. The larvae feed first on sallow catkins then on low-growing plants. Widespread in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	13/11/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Xanthia gilvago**Dusky-lemon Sallow****N**

This nationally local species is widely distributed throughout Britain. In Sussex it has declined greatly and is now only recorded from two very well recorded spots in Peacehaven and Walberton. It may still be widely distributed, but in very low numbers. Caterpillars feed on Elms.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	13/11/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Acronicta rumicis**Knot Grass****N**

A widely distributed moth in the southern half of the British Isles, but one that is marked decline. Widely recorded in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	05/09/1996	Downview CloseYapton
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	02/08/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Apamea remissa**Dusky Brocade****N**

A generally distributed moth of open woodland, marshes, downland, commons and other grassy places that is in marked decline. Larvae live on grasses. Widely recorded in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	02/08/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Apamea anceps**Large Nutmeg****N**

Although a widespread species in the UK, it is in marked decline and is very thinly distributed across Sussex. Larvae feed on various grasses.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	25/06/2005	8 Downview Close Yapton, Yapton

Mesoligia literosa**Rosy Minor****N**

A noctuid moth with its strongholds on or near the coast, but also widely distributed inland in Sussex, though now in marked decline in the UK. The caterpillars feed on grasses.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	25/06/2005	8 Downview Close Yapton, Yapton
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	23/08/2009	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, Dove Cottage, Clymping

Hydraecia micacea**Rosy Rustic****N**

A widespread noctuid moth, but one that is in marked decline in the British Isles. Larvae feed in the larger roots of a variety of plants such as docks. Very widely recorded in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	10/10/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

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

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

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	22/08/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Caradrina morpheus**Mottled Rustic****N**

A common noctuid moth whose larvae feed on nettle, dandelion and other low-growing plants. It is in marked decline in the UK, but has been very widely recorded in Sussex.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	03/07/2011	Dove Cottage, Clymping Street, Clymping, BN17 5RQ, West Sussex (VC13)

Formica pratensis**N**

There is one anonymous Sussex record (1997) from Beacon Hill, Rottingdean, but this is unlikely to be correct as the species is currently known from dry heathland in Dorset.

insect - hymenopteran

IUCN (1994) - Lower risk - near threatened; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU978024	John Feltwell	April 2007 - May 2007	Bilsham Road, Yapton Bilsham

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

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

amphibian

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU977033	Arun District Countr Officer	04/05/2002	North End Rd, Yapton, Yapton
SU999016	Matthew Sennitt	22/03/2010	Cottage Pond, Climping Street
TQ00070146	Bev Wadge	18/06/2010	ClimpingDove Cottage Meadow Pond
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	26/03/2010	Ponds at Dove Cottage, Climping Street, Climping

Bufo bufo**Common Toad****N**

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982028	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
SU999016	Matthew Sennitt	22/03/2010	Cottage Pond, Climping Street, Climping
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	23/03/2010	Meadow Ponds, Dove Cottage, Climping Street, Climping

Anguis fragilis**Slow-worm****N**

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU978024	John Feltwell	April 2007 - May 2007	Bilsham Road, Yapton Bilsham
SU978043	Sophie Miller	30/08/2010 - 17/09/2010	Lake Dell, Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU982028	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU983051	Joanna Meachem	02/09/2002	The White House, Westergate Street, Westergate, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	16/08/2010	Dove Cottage, Climping Street, Climping
TQ0102	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	19/07/1996	Littlehampton By-Pass, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ015025	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	16/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton
TQ015030	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	28/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton
TQ015031	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton

Zootoca vivipara**Common Lizard****N**

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ0002	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	28/10/1987	Climping, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ0102	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	30/07/1993	Littlehampton, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ015025	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton
TQ015027	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	23/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton
TQ015030	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton
TQ015031	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	29/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton
TQ017025	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	12/10/1990	Littlehampton Edge Of Campsite, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ017036	Recorder @ Cresswell Associate	2008	Courtwick Park, Wick
TQ018023	Recorder @ Halcrow Group Ltd	11/06/2010	River Arun Littlehampton
TQ019022	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	03/05/1999	Littlehampton Marina, West Sussex (VC13)

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

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9702	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	15/07/1996	Shamrock, Bisham Road, Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ0005	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	26/07/1987	Tortington, West Sussex (VC13)

Erinaceus europaeus

West European Hedgehog

N

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

terrestrial mammal

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9702	Ian Powell	2011	Yapton Drove Lane Farm
SU972037	Matthew Sennitt	05/08/2009	Yapton Road, Barnham
SU972038	John Knight	23/09/2003	B2233 Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU975020	John Knight	May 2003	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU975033	John Knight	29/10/2007	Yapton
SU978027	Recorder @ Sussex Mammal Group Stall	2007	Yapton CP
SU978038	Matthew Sennitt	06/08/2001	Church Lane, Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU981042	John Knight	12/11/2003	B2132 Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU982031	Neil Mitchell	06/09/2000	B2233 Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
SU986029	Matthew Sennitt	06/08/2001	Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU986039	John Knight	10/05/2002	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU990039	John Knight	29/04/2010	Ford Lane Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU997023	John Knight	27/02/2006	Horsemere Green Lane, Climping, Climping
SU999018	John Knight	29/04/2000	A259 Climping, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ000033	Matthew Sennitt	22/07/2001	Nelson Row, Ford Road, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ0001	Ian Powell	2011	Elmer Sands, Elmer nr Middleton
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	16/05/2010	Dove Cottage, Climping Street, Climping
TQ001029	Matthew Sennitt	06/08/2001	Ford Prison, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ001036	Matthew Sennitt	09/09/2009	Ford Road, Rodney Crescent
TQ002027	Matthew Sennitt	09/08/2009	Ford Road, Ford Prison
TQ003018	John Knight	07/04/2002	A259 Climping, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ003019	Matthew Sennitt	14/06/2010	A259 Climping
TQ016026	Matthew Sennitt	27/06/2010	A259 Littlehampton

Arvicola terrestris

European Water Vole

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

terrestrial mammal

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ003039	Richard James	23/06/2004	Ford, Ford CP
TQ005059	Catherine Watts	22/07/2010	Tortington Priory



Micromys minutus

Harvest Mouse

N

A tiny orange-brown mouse with a long, prehensile tail once familiar in cornfields but now mainly confined to field edges, grassy hedges and scrub. The mice make breeding nests of woven grass up to one metre above the ground. Widespread changes in agricultural practice have removed large areas of suitable habitat in which harvest mice appeared to be abundant and numbers are thought to have declined substantially. It has been widely recorded in Sussex, often in places near the coast.

terrestrial mammal

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse

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

SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY

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

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

The criteria for selection of species are listed below:

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

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

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

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

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

IUCN Categories of Rarity

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

Extinct (EX)

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

Extinct in the Wild (EW)

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

Critically Endangered (CR)

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

Endangered (EN)

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

Vulnerable (VU)

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

Near Threatened (NT)

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

Least Concern (LC)

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

Data Deficient (DD)

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

Not Evaluated (NE)

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

Regionally Scarce (NR)

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

SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

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

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013

ESD/13/502

Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704

Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

Lecania turicensis

A lichen of calcareous stones and mortar of old walls. Common on many types of rock in Britain. Recorded on walls and other stonework from a number of sites in East and Est Sussex.

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ002037	Francis Rose	1990 - 1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Buellia stellulata

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

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982035	Anon @ British Lichen Society; Francis Rose	05/04/1990	Yapton Churchyard

Phaeophyscia nigricans

A lichen that grows on calcareous stonework and asbestos cement particularly bird-perching sites and, more occasionally, dusty tree bases in open situations. Widespread and common, mainly in eastern Britain though the only SxBR records are from Bexhill and Hastings in East Sussex and Waltham Brooks and Hove in West Sussex. 1950-1989.

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ003050	Francis Rose; Pauline Rose	02/02/1993	Tortington Churchyard (St. Mary Magdalene)

Leptogium turgidum

A lichen that grows on calcareous soils, especially crumbly mortar and soils. Local in south and east Britain and recorded in our area from Pevensey Castle and Winchelsea in East Sussex and Steyning, Singleton and Cissbury Ring in West Sussex.

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982035	Anon @ British Lichen Society; Francis Rose	05/04/1990	Yapton Churchyard

Rhizocarpon distinctum

A lichen of acid rocks, stonework and tiles. Common in northern Britain, scattered elsewhere. Recorded in our area from Clymping churchyard and Pagham Spit in West Sussex and Ashburnham church and the Powdermill Reservoir, Brede in East Sussex. 1950-1991.

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ003025	Anon @ British Lichen Society; Francis Rose	05/04/1990	Climping Churchyard
TQ003026	SAMLL	1950 - 1995	West Sussex (VC13)

Osmunda regalis

Royal Fern

A large fern found of fen-carr woodland, ditches, and riverbanks. Thought to be native in Sussex only in Ashdown Forest and elsewhere likely to be of garden origin.

fern

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9913905749	Jacqueline Thompson	26/08/2009 - 11/11/2009	West Sussex (VC13)

Arum italicum subsp. neglectum

flowering plant

IUCN [2001] - Lower risk - near threatened; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1997	West Sussex (VC13)
SU972021	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	08/01/2005	West Sussex (VC13)
SU9874705508	J. Simons	16/01/2011	West Sussex (VC13)
SU997037	D Donovan	2005	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00260248	M Hollings; O.M. Hollings	09/11/2005	Climping CP
TQ00300243	M Hollings; O.M. Hollings	09/11/2005	Climping CP
TQ003024	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	November 2004	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ0032902567	M Hollings; O.M. Hollings	26/09/2006	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00330256	M Hollings; O.M. Hollings	09/11/2005	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ0033402566	J. Simons	30/12/2010	Climping CP
TQ00390205	M Hollings; O.M. Hollings	09/11/2005	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ004021	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	December 2004	Climping CP
TQ004023	D Donovan	2005	Climping CP
TQ008019	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	20/12/2004	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00B	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Carex divisa**Divided Sedge**

Native. This sedge of brackish meadows and tidal river banks can be locally frequent in Sussex. It appears to be surviving well.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0004	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; D Donovan	1993	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ004045	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	29/05/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

Fritillaria meleagris**Fritillary****flowering plant**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0145702438	D. Donovan	16/04/2011	Littlehampton CP

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.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ014024	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; D Donovan	1990	West Sussex (VC13)

Poa bulbosa**Bulbous Meadow-grass**

A grass of open turf and barish sandy or rocky places near the sea, mainly on sand dunes and stabilised shingle. The number of records for this species has increased considerably since 1988 and it has been widely recorded from places near the East and West Sussex coast.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ014024	Anon @ Monks Wood	1990	West Sussex (VC13)

Polypogon monspeliensis**Annual Beard-grass**

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

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ016028	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; D Donovan	1996	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ01660273	A. Spiers	21/06/2005	Littlehampton CP
TQ018027	D Donovan	19/06/2005	Littlehampton CP

 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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ010035	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Wick Brooks 8,10

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.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ008036	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Frances Abraham	1997	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ010035	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Wick Brooks 8,10

Groenlandia densa**Opposite-leaved Pondweed**

A perennial which may grow in lakes and rivers, but is more frequent in smaller water bodies such as streams, canals, ditches and ponds. There are widespread records from West Sussex but only three in East Sussex, where it is significantly less common than it was in the past.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU99400313	M. Shaw	06/08/2010	West Sussex (VC13)

Potamogeton acutifolius**Sharp-leaved Pondweed**

An aquatic plant confined to shallow, species-rich drainage ditches in lowland grazing marshes. Although very rare nationally, it is the most abundant pondweed in numerous ditches between Arundel and Pulborough, and Amberley Wild Brooks is considered to be its UK headquarters. It is also common in parts of Pevensy Levels, but has been lost from some of its former localities.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ01910340	M. Shaw	07/09/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Potamogeton trichoides**Hairlike Pondweed****flowering plant**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ014042	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 1,15,16
TQ015042	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Frances Abraham	1997	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ018045	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 14,18,21

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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU973046	D Donovan	24/07/2006	West Sussex (VC13)
SU9784403799	D Donovan	12/05/2007	West Sussex (VC13)
SU9805003978	D Donovan	08/04/2007	West Sussex (VC13)
SU9980201738	D Donovan	08/03/2007	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ0003	Frances Abraham	02/09/1997	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ0008101857	D Donovan	13/05/2007	Climping CP
TQ00950291	M Hollings; O.M. Hollings	11/07/2005	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ017026	D Donovan	2006	Littlehampton CP

Sium latifolium**Greater Water-parsnip**

An aquatic perennial now generally found in ditches, growing amongst other emergent species, or in reedswamp. A declining species currently known from several sites in West Sussex but only two in East Sussex.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00C	SPASU	1725 - 1978	West Sussex (VC13)

Anthemis arvensis**Corn Chamomile**

This arable field plant has undergone a drastic reduction over the whole of Sussex since the 1960s and is now extremely scarce. Most recent records are almost certainly the result of deliberate introductions from wild flower seed mixtures.

flowering plant

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3; IUCN (2001) - Endangered; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988044	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Alan Knapp	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Centaurea cyanus

Cornflower

Once common, cornflowers suffered a massive decline in the last century but still continue to appear in scattered localities. While some of these are clearly introductions, records from arable fields and appearances on disturbed road banks before any seeding has occurred may be native.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988044	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Betty Bishop	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Lepidium heterophyllum

Smith's Pepperwort

A perennial, or rarely biennial, of acid soils in dry heathy and gravelly places. Also occurs on shingle, railway ballast and embankments, and, less commonly, in arable fields. It has declined significantly in both E. and West Sussex and has recently been confirmed from only seven sites.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ018023	D Donovan	23/07/2005	Littlehampton Marina

Sambucus ebulus

Dwarf Elder

A long-established perennial occurring infrequently in hedgerows, on roadsides and waste ground, usually in small numbers but locally forming thickets. Currently recorded from several sites in West Sussex and one in East Sussex.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU978024	John Feltwell	April 2007 - May 2007	Yapton Bilsham

Agrostemma githago

Corncockle

Formerly a frequent arable weed, but last seen established in a cornfield in 1938 at Waterhall, Brighton. Recent records have been casuals; from garden bird seed, re-seeding projects with wild flower seed mixes, soil from turkey farms or similar.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988044	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Nick Sturt	1997	West Sussex (VC13)
SU989045	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; S. Pool	1998	West Sussex (VC13)
SU994023	D Donovan	July 2004	Climping CP
SU997024	D Donovan	18/06/2005	Climping CP

Chenopodium murale

Nettle-leaved Goosefoot

An inconspicuous plant which has always been rare in Sussex appears to be getting scarcer although it may be overlooked. While it is casual in most sites it has persisted for many years in bare chalky soil, heavily disturbed by rabbits, on the very edge of the cliffs at Seven Sisters.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU985030	Nick Sturt; Mark Shaw	September 2001	West Sussex (VC13)

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Salicornia dolichostachya**Long-spiked Glasswort****flowering plant**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ01670227	Alan Knapp;K.A. Knapp	08/09/2008	West Sussex (VC13)

Dipsacus pilosus**Small Teasel**

A biennial herb plant of woodland edges, stream and river banks and other habitats, usually on damp, calcareous soils. Rather rare in Sussex but increasing in some parts of the west of our area, mainly around Arundel and Little Bognor.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00490416	M Hollings;D.M. Hollings	03/07/2005	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00500416	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	27/08/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

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.

flowering plant

EC CITES Annex B; Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ018027	D Donovan	03/07/2005	Littlehampton CP

Lathyrus sylvestris**Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea****flowering plant**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988025	D Donovan	August 2003	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00090434	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	27/08/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

Medicago polymorpha**Toothed Medick**

An annual found in open sandy and gravelly habitats by the coast. Also recorded as a casual. Scattered in suitable places along the coasts of East and West Sussex from Camber to Pagham.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0138602848	D Donovan	19/07/2007	West Sussex (VC13)



Erodium moschatum

Musk Stork's-bill

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

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0012001470	M Hollings;O.M. Hollings	2006	West Sussex (VC13)

Althaea officinalis

Marsh-mallow

A tall perennial of estuaries and brackish marshes. Still widespread in suitable localities in East and West Sussex but it has declined considerably in the last seventy five years.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00530421	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	27/08/2005	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ007046	Frank Penfold	25/08/1973 - 27/08/1973	Arundel
TQ007048	Frank Penfold	25/08/1973 - 27/08/1973	Arundel
TQ008026	Simon Allen;Frances Abraham	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Persicaria minor

Small Water-pepper

An annual of wet marshy places, winter-flooded ground beside ponds, lakes and ditches, or damp pastures trampled by stock. Currently known from a number of sites in West Sussex only.

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ005050	Frances Abraham	02/09/1997	Tortington Brooks 2 to 9,12 to 15,17,19
TQ006048	Frances Abraham	02/09/1997	Tortington Brooks 10
TQ014042	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 1,15,16

Helleborus foetidus

Stinking Hellebore

A short-lived perennial of shallow calcareous soils often in woodland glades or open scrub. Always rare in East Sussex, where it is doubtfully native; the only recent records are of garden escapes. In West Sussex most recent records are also of garden origin, but it still occurs as a presumed native in a few chalky woodland areas especially around Arundel and Houghton.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU973037	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.;D Donovan	1998	West Sussex (VC13)

Ranunculus arvensis**Corn Buttercup**

A long-established arable weed which was once abundant on light soils in Sussex but is now extremely scarce and normally occurs in very limited numbers. Recorded from eight sites in East and West Sussex between 1987 and 2000.

flowering plant

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3; IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England; Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0145902432	D. Donovan	16/04/2011	Littlehampton CP

Ranunculus hederaceus**Ivy-leaved Crowfoot**

A plant that grows mainly at the edge of small water bodies and by the sheltered backwaters of rivers. Recently recorded from several sites in West Sussex but there seems to have been a huge decline in East Sussex, with only a single recent record. This species is regarded as one for which Britain has special responsibility.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981059	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Frances Abraham	1993	West Sussex (VC13)

Salix viminalis x caprea = S. x smithiana**Broad-leaved Osier****flowering plant**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9710904614	D Donovan	04/07/2007	West Sussex (VC13)

Verbascum lychnitis**White Mullein**

A perennial of dry, usually calcareous soil, in rough pastures, recently cleared woodland, on railway embankments, road verges and waste places. In West Sussex one of the notable plants of the chalk around Arundel. No recent records for East Sussex.

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	P. Jones	30/07/2011	Houghton Forest

Argiope bruennichi**spider (Araneae)**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Jude Sennitt	15/08/2005	Dove Cottage, Clymping

Libellula fulva

Scarce Chaser

A rare dragonfly of well-vegetated slow-moving rivers and, less frequently gravel pits and ponds. Confined in our area as a breeding species to West Sussex with its main population in the river Arun catchment. Elsewhere in the British Isles restricted to a few rivers and nearby lakes in southern and western England and East Anglia.

insect - dragonfly (Odonata)

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00B	David Chelmick	- 1965	West Sussex (VC13)

Conocephalus fuscus

insect - orthopteran

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Jude Sennitt	08/09/2005	Dove Cottage, Clymping

Gyrinus urinator

A whirligig water beetle found in running water. Found at scattered sites in East Sussex and near Littlehampton in West Sussex. Elsewhere widespread mainly in England and Wales.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ015042	Peter Hodge	28/08/1997	Lyminster South 15
TQ016043	Peter Hodge	28/08/1997	Lyminster South

Haliplus (Liaphus) laminatus

A crawling water beetle of larger open ponds and canals. Rather rarely recorded in Sussex in the last 50 years, formerly more widespread. Also declining elsewhere and now mainly found in the south and east of England.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ015042	Peter Hodge	28/08/1997	Lyminster South 15
TQ016043	Peter Hodge	28/08/1997	Lyminster South

Agabus (Gaurodytes) conspersus

A dysticid water beetle largely confined to brackish water in coastal marshes and ditches. Frequent in suitable habitats in East Sussex, but rather less common in West Sussex. Widespread around southern and eastern English coasts, scarcer elsewhere.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ011027	Peter Hodge	21/08/1997	Ford Brooks

Hygrotus (Coelambus) parallelogrammus

A dysticid water beetle of brackish dykes and ponds. Mostly recorded from south eastern coastal marshes. Widespread along the East Sussex coast, rare in West Sussex.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ011027	Peter Hodge	21/08/1997	Ford Brooks

Anacaena bipustulata

A scavenger water beetle of freshwater ponds and ditches. Most frequent on grazing levels. Very widely recorded in suitable places in East Sussex, but scarce in West Sussex. Widespread elsewhere in southern and eastern England.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ015042	Peter Hodge	28/08/1997	Lyminster South 15
TQ016043	Peter Hodge	28/08/1997	Lyminster South

Enochrus halophilus

A scavenger water beetle of brackish pools. Widespread on or near the East Sussex coast, less common in West Sussex. Elsewhere mainly on the south and east coasts of England.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ011027	Peter Hodge	21/08/1997	Ford Brooks

Cercyon (Cercyon) sternalis

A scavenger water beetle found in vegetation and litter at the edges of pools and ditches in fens and grazing levels. Many records from East Sussex but few from West Sussex. Not uncommon generally in southern and eastern England but scattered elsewhere.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ011027	Peter Hodge	21/08/1997	Ford Brooks

Lucanus cervus

Stag Beetle

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

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	04/03/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Lissodema denticolle

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU985029	Anon @ National Trust	July 1997	Slindon Estate (National Trust property)

Nymphalis polychloros

Currently not recorded in Sussex as a breeding species, and always rather scarce. Occasionally recorded as an immigrant, or possibly deliberately released.

insect - butterfly

IUCN (2001) - Regionally Extinct; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ015024	Neil Hulme	26/06/2007	Littlehampton

Apoda limacodes

Festoon

A nationally scarce (b) species of the older woodlands in south and east England. In Sussex it is widespread in most areas except the central parts. Ashdown Forest is the best site. Caterpillars feed on Oak.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	03/07/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Pexicopia malvella

Hollyhock Seed Moth

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0003	Mark Parsons	1725 - 1970	West Sussex (VC13)

Stathmopoda pedella

Alder Signal

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	30/07/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Pediasia contaminella

Waste Grass-veneer

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	02/08/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Eudonia pallida**Marsh Grey****insect - moth**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	19/05/2009	Dove Cottage, Clymping

Synaphe punctalis**Long-legged Tabby****insect - moth**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	02/08/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Chloroclysta siterata**Red-green Carpet**

This woodland species is common in the north and west of Britain and scarce, but increasing elsewhere. In Sussex it is now widespread in the Wealden and greensand woodlands. Caterpillars feed on the leaves of various trees.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	22/11/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Thera cypressata**Cypress Carpet**

A nationally scarce species that only colonised UK in 1984. It occurs on the south coast from Cornwall to Kent in urban areas. In Sussex it has a colony around Arundel, but may be spreading eastwards. Caterpillars feed on Cypresses.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	22/11/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Perizoma albulata**Grass Rivulet**

A nationally local species of chalk grassland, sand dunes and shingle over much of lowland UK. In Sussex it is found on much of the downs, but is very scarce except between Brighton and Eastbourne in East Sussex and the downs above Storrington in West Sussex.

insect - moth

Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	25/06/2005	Yapton

Eupithecia millefoliata**Yarrow Pug**

A nationally scarce (b) species found mostly along the coasts of south east England. In Sussex it is found in scattered locations on or near the coast, mostly from vegetated shingle. Caterpillars feed on Yarrow.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	03/08/2010	West Sussex (VC13)

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Ennomos autumnaria**Large Thorn**

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

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981032	John Knight	05/09/1996	Downview Close, Yapton

Eilema sororcula**Orange Footman**

A pretty nationally local species found in woods in southern UK. It has recently expanded its range. In Sussex it is now scattered over the county and can be quite common in woods. Caterpillars feed on lichens growing on trees.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	26/05/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Mythimna l-album**L-album Wainscot**

This nationally scarce (b) species breeds in rough grassland by the sea along the south coast. In Sussex it has colonised since 1980 and is now found in most open grassland areas at and near the whole coast. Caterpillars feed on Marram and other grasses.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	10/10/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Conistra rubiginea**Dotted Chestnut**

This nationally scarce (b) species is found in most of southern England and south Wales in heathland, woodland and hedgerows. In Sussex it is fairly widespread west of Storrington, but has not been recorded in East Sussex. Caterpillars feed on Apple and probably other trees.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	24/04/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Xanthia gilvago**Dusky-lemon Sallow**

This nationally local species is widely distributed throughout Britain. In Sussex it has declined greatly and is now only recorded from two very well recorded spots in Peacehaven and Walberton. It may still be widely distributed, but in very low numbers. Caterpillars feed on Elms.

insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	13/11/2011	West Sussex (VC13)

Earias clorana**Cream-bordered Green Pea**

A nationally scarce (b) species of wet habitats throughout England. In Sussex it is found at Rye and probably in the Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels in East Sussex. In West Sussex there have only been a few records from different sites. Caterpillars feed on Sallows and Willows.

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	07/07/2010	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

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ003039	Richard James	23/06/2004	Ford CP
TQ005059	Catherine Watts	22/07/2010	Tortington Priory

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

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

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

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

What is an Invasive Alien Species?

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

What's the problem?

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

What control is in place?

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

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

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

If there are invasive alien species at your site that are not in this report please contact us on [REDACTED] **or** [REDACTED] **so that we can update our database.**

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

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

Land at Ford Resource Recovery Facility + 2km radius

20 September 2013

ESD/13/502

Search Area: TQ0102 to TQ0104; SU9801 to TQ0005; SU9702 to SU9704

Christopher Formaggia (Enzygo Ltd)

Allium triquetrum

Three-cornered Garlic

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU979031	D Donovan	April 2005	Yapton
SU995038	D Donovan	April 2005	Ford, West Sussex (VC13)
SU996037	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; D Donovan	1995	Ford, West Sussex (VC13)

Azolla filiculoides

Water Fern

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

fern

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ013046	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 2 to 13
TQ014042	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 1,15,16
TQ018045	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 14,18,21

Centranthus ruber

Red valerian

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00C	D. Donovan	28/12/2011	Tortington

Cotoneaster horizontalis**Wall Cotoneaster**

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	D Donovan	01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008	Yapton/Climping area, West Sussex (VC13)

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

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	D Donovan	2005	Yapton/Ford area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00B	D. Donovan	24/05/2011	Littlehampton, Littlehampton CP

Elodea nuttallii Nuttall's Waterweed

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ014042	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 1,15,16
TQ018045	Frances Abraham	11/09/1997	Lyminster South 14,18,21

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 an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, the species in the wild. Landowners are liable to prosecution if they allow the plant to spread from their land.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
SU978024	John Feltwell	April 2007 - May 2007	Bilsham Road, Yapton Bilsham
TQ00B	M Hollings;O.M. Hollings	26/09/2006	Climping, Climping CP
TQ00C	D. Donovan	03/06/2010	Ford

Harmonia axyridis**Harlequin Ladybird**

A native of the Far East this was first recorded in Britain in 2004 and in Sussex near Icklesham in May 2005; widespread in East and West Sussex by 2006. It is larger and more voracious than our native ladybirds and may compete with them and attack other invertebrates. Can also damage fruit and be a nuisance when hibernating in large aggregations in houses.

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001014	Matthew Sennitt	24/10/2009	Climping

Hyacinthoides hispanica**Spanish Bluebell**

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU975045	Simon Curson	14/05/2003	Road Verge on Lake Lane, Yapton, Yapton CP
SU999017	Matthew Sennitt	31/05/2002	Cottage Pond, Clymping

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

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

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	20/09/2005	Yapton
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00B	D Donovan	2006	Littlehampton area, West Sussex (VC13)

Impatiens glandulifera**Indian Balsam**

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9897704932	Jacqueline Thompson	26/08/2009 - 11/11/2009	Site: 126 Marsh Farm, Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)

Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. argentatum

Variegated yellow archangel

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

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	20/09/2005	Yapton

Parthenocissus inserta

False virginia creeper

A climber from North America widely grown as a garden plant but now becoming increasingly naturalised particularly in urban areas. Frequently confused with the other Virginia creeper, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*. It has been recorded from Hastings and Possingworth Park in East Sussex and Barham in West Sussex. It is listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9797503338	D Donovan	12/07/2009	Yapton, Church Rd.

Petasites fragrans

Winter Heliotrope

A large-leaved, rampant perennial plant from the Far East spreading by means of underground stems by up to 1 metre per year. Very invasive, often forming large wayside colonies to the exclusion of all other species. Sweet scented mauve pink spikes of flower in winter.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	D Donovan	01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008	Yapton/Climping area, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00B	D Donovan	2005	Climping/Littlehampton area, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00C	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	27/08/2005	Tortington area, West Sussex (VC13)

Prunus laurocerasus

Cherry Laurel

From eastern Europe and western Asia a now widely planted and often self-sown shrub in many woods in Britain. In some cases it makes up the whole of the lower canopy, effectively shading out any ground flora and preventing the natural regeneration of trees and shrubs. Widespread and increasing in Sussex.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90W	D Donovan	2007	Yapton/Climping area, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00B	D Donovan	01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008	Climping/Ford/Littlehampton area, West Sussex (VC13)

Robinia pseudoacacia**False-acacia**

A North American tree introduced in the 17th century and later widely planted. It is now regarded as a global invader and often classified as a weed tree as it spreads readily by seed and suckers and grows quickly. With climate change it is establishing itself in the British countryside as native oak and beech come under increased environmental stress.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU98970475	M. Shaw	01/07/2011	North of Ford Lane, West Sussex (VC13)

Rosa rugosa**Japanese Rose**

A native of eastern Asia and now widespread as a garden escape in Britain, favouring waste ground and sandy areas. It can form extensive thickets and is increasing. Widely recorded in Sussex. Listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981.

flowering plant

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ001034	D Donovan	09/05/2006	Station Road, Ford, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ001035	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; D Donovan	1986 - 2000	Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)

MAP CITATION SHEETS

ANCIENT & VETERAN TREES

Ancient trees form a vital part of our landscape, heritage and biodiversity. They are scattered through most parts of the UK landscape where they are found in exceptionally large numbers compared with north east Europe. Ancient trees can be most easily found in the vestiges of the once extensive Royal Hunting Forests, such as Ashdown Forest, and medieval parks. Others occur in historic parkland, landscaped gardens, woodland, wood pasture and ancient wooded commons. There are also small groups and individual trees scattered around housing estates, urban parks, village greens and churchyards. Some ancient trees are found on farmland, usually in hedgerows or old boundary features.

In Sussex, some of the largest recorded girths belong to: the Queen Elizabeth oak of 12.67m at Cowdray Park, a yew of 8.5m in Wilmington churchyard; a beech of 8.4m on Ashdown Forest; and a sweet chestnut of 7.2m at Herstmonceux Castle.

There are different definitions for mature trees, depending mainly on their stage of life:

Ancient trees

- Biologically, aesthetically or culturally interesting because of their great age.
- In ancient or post-mature stage of life.
- Have a large girth relative to others of the same species.

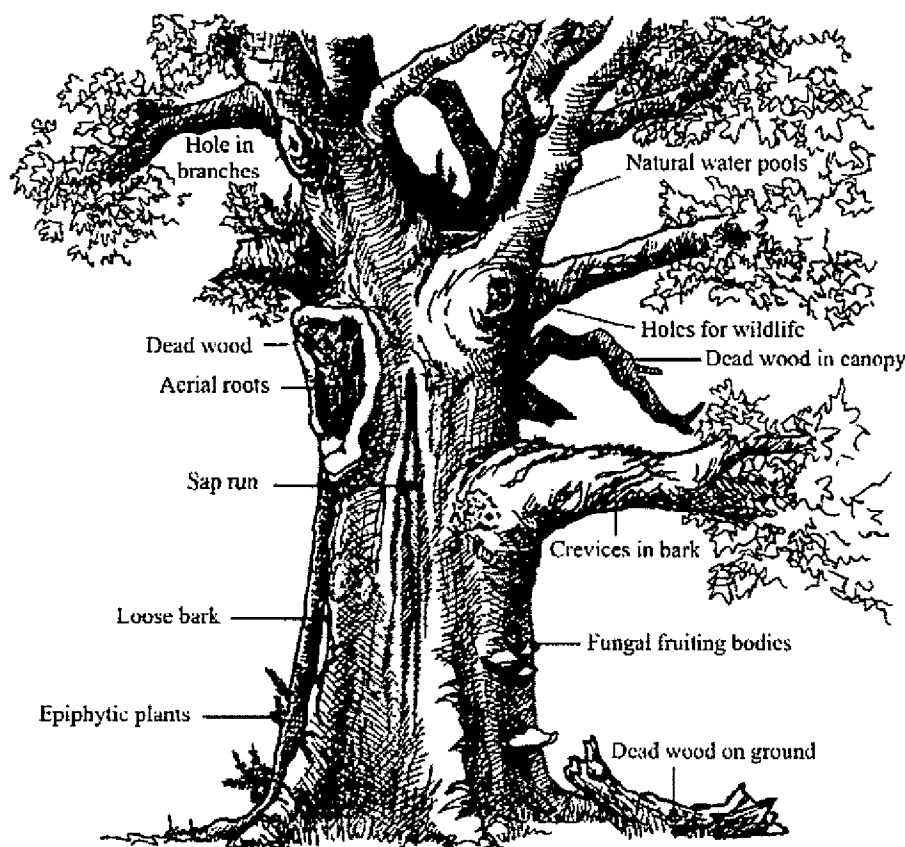
Veteran trees

- Usually in the second or mature stage of life.
- Have important wildlife and habitat features including hollowing or associated decay fungi, holes, wounds and large dead branches.

Notable trees

- Locally important or of significance to the community.
- Specimen trees or considered to be the potential next generation of veteran trees.

Characteristic features of an ancient tree include:



- A reducing crown height but one that is more widely spread through the aging process.
- A large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species.
- A hollowing trunk - this may have one or more openings to the outside.
- Stag headedness i.e. branch dieback and deadwood in the upper canopy.
- Fruit bodies of heart-rot fungi.
- Sap runs or naturally forming water pockets in branch hollows.

Characteristic features of a veteran tree

Source: *Veteran Trees: A guide to good management*. Natural England, 2000.

Ancient tree ecology

Ancient trees are unique as a wildlife habitat because of the exceptionally species rich communities associated with wood decay and the bare surfaces of trunks, bough and roots. Clusters of ancient trees are even more important because together they offer a wide range of niche homes for many specialist species in one small area.

In woodland ecosystems, fungi play an important role in recycling nutrients and in individual trees. Fungi can be extremely long lived; some species are known to grow continuously. The two main types of fungi associated with ancient trees are mycorrhizal (which form symbiotic relationships with the roots of trees) and decomposers. Ancient trees support many rare and threatened fungi species, for example *Sulphur polypore* - a specialised wood decay fungus.

Ancient trees are incredibly important to invertebrate life. Approximately 1,700 (6%) invertebrate species in the British Isles are dependent on decaying wood to complete their life cycles. The invertebrate community of a tree often changes as the decay process proceeds. Some invertebrates are more dependent on the type of decay than on the species of tree. Others depend on the species of fungi present.

Insects associated with decaying wood include: rare click beetles such as the violet click beetle *Limoniscus violaceus*, the wasp mimic crane fly *Ctenophora flaveolata* and the oak longhorn beetle *Rhagium mordax*. The black-headed cardinal beetle *Pyrochroa coccinea* is an insect associated with veteran trees and old growth woodland.

Bats particularly like woodland because of the abundance of insects and the variety of niches trees offer for bat roosts. All 17 species of bat found in the UK frequent woods, with a few being woodland specialists, such as the rare Bechstein's and Barbastelle bats. Old trees with splits, cracks, loose bark, holes and crevices are especially attractive to bats. Oak and beech trees seem to be preferred, but any tree species can be suitable.



Ancient tree management

Many ancient trees are vulnerable and suffer from neglect or lack of awareness of their great importance to our heritage and wildlife. Threats to old trees include: root compaction from roads, buildings, vehicles and livestock; root severance by cultivation and development; felling for development work and 'safety' reasons; pests and diseases such as rhododendron and Phytophthora; and neglect of traditional techniques such as pollarding.

Active management may not involve actually doing much. Trees need to be checked regularly but management should only be carried out where necessary. When managing ancient trees it is important to think not just about the tree, but also about the management of the land surrounding it.

Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) requires local authorities to avoid the loss of aged and veteran trees. Currently, few veteran trees are granted Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), as a TPO is not usually issued to a tree that is deemed 'dead, diseased, dying or decayed'. A veteran tree, however, may be given indirect protection if it is associated with a rare species.

The Ancient Tree Hunt

The Ancient Tree Hunt is a nationwide search to map all of the old trees in the UK in order to plan for their active conservation. This project, led by the Woodland Trust in partnership with the Ancient Tree Forum and Tree Register of the British Isles, was launched in 2007.

Most of the trees recorded can be viewed on their website: [www.ancient-trees.org.uk](#)

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

ANCIENT WOODLAND

Ancient woodland is defined by Natural England as a site that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. It is an irreplaceable, wildlife-rich habitat, and often includes important archaeological features.

Sussex is one of the most wooded parts of lowland Britain with ancient woodland covering approximately 39,000ha (10%) of the county. Bluebell woods associated with coppicing, open wood pasture associated with deer parks and the small Wealden woods in ghyll valleys are a key part of Sussex's distinctive and varied landscape.



Bluebell

The habitat can be placed into two broad categories:-

Ancient semi-natural woodland – woodland that retains a native tree and shrub cover that has not been planted, although it may have been managed by coppicing or felling and allowed to regenerate naturally. This covers all stands of ancient woodland which do not obviously originate from planting.

In terms of its nature conservation value, ancient semi-natural woodland is regarded as an important woodland type due to:

- The variety of native woodland plants and animals it supports, many of which are found only or mainly in ancient woodland.
- The natural and undisturbed water courses.
- The soils, which may never have been ploughed.
- The variety of woodland structure (often including very old trees and dead wood).
- The mosaic of semi-natural habitats such as grassland, heathland and marsh which may survive within the wood, often a result of past management practices.

Plantations on ancient woodland sites – woodland where the original tree cover has been felled and replaced by planting, often with conifers and usually this century.

In ancient replanted woodland the original woodland structure may have been substantially altered, water courses may have been displaced, soils may have been disturbed or drained and natural openings may have been planted up. However, these woods can still be important for nature conservation due to:

- The remnant ancient woodland species, which persist beneath the canopy or in areas where light levels are higher such as woodland rides or glades.
- The soil seed bank, which will often retain dormant ancient woodland plants.
- The potential for restoration to a semi-natural condition.

Other important terms:

Primary woodland constitutes the relicts of the natural tree cover which developed after the retreat of glaciation 10,000 years ago. Such woodland may have been managed by humans, but it has never been completely cleared of trees and converted to another land use.

Ancient secondary woodland is woodland that had developed on land which may have been open ground or farmland at some stage before the year 1600AD. Many ancient woods in West Sussex are likely to be of this type.

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity & Geological Conservation (2005) states that "ancient woodland is a valuable biodiversity resource both for its diversity of species and for its longevity as woodland. Once lost it cannot be recreated." Many ancient woodlands have some form of statutory protection and local planning authorities are advised to identify unprotected areas of ancient woodland.

Ancient woodland in Sussex can be identified by using the Ancient Woodland Inventory held by Natural England. The Ancient Woodland Inventory was set up in 1981 by the Nature Conservancy Council (now Natural England). Ancient woodland status is determined using information from historic Ordnance Survey and estate maps and information about the name of the wood, its shape, relief, internal boundaries and location relative to other features such as parish boundaries. Ground survey information such as flora and historical features plus aerial photography interpretation is also used when available.

Initially, the original inventory only included sites over two hectares in size. However, the inventory did contain some smaller sites due to the subsequent clearance of parts of larger woods. Furthermore, measuring techniques were less precise and more laborious than the latest digital methods so some smaller woods were accidentally included, whilst some larger woods were overlooked.

The original inventory was produced on a county-by-county basis in the 1980's and 1990's. At first it was a paper-based inventory, which was converted to a digital map in 2000. Subsequent revisions and versions are available as digital maps.

Advances in digital mapping techniques mean that it is now possible to map woodlands under two hectares with greater ease and accuracy. This has led to a revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory within the South East. The surveys for the revision of the inventory for Sussex were completed in 2010 and have been adopted by Natural England. However, the inventory will always be classed as "provisional" because it is reviewed and updated as new information comes to light.

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

COASTAL & FLOODPLAIN GRAZING MARSH

Grazing marsh is periodically inundated pasture, or meadow with ditches that maintain the water levels, containing standing brackish or fresh water. Sites may contain seasonal water-filled hollows and permanent ponds with emergent swamp communities.



Lapwing

Why is it important?

- Wading birds such as redshank feed on invertebrates forced close to the surface by the high water table and shallow surface floods.
- Around 500 species of vascular plant have been recorded from grazing marsh including rare species such as narrow-leaved water-dropwort.
- It supports large numbers of invertebrates including over a thousand nationally notable species.
- Drainage channels and open water associated with grazing marsh support a number of fish species and can provide important spawning areas.
- Water filled ditches are often used by otter, water vole, and various dragonflies.

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh in Sussex

Sussex has around 14,000 hectares of grazing marsh, with the rivers Arun, Adur, Ouse and Cuckmere all having important areas. Just under half of Sussex's floodplains consist of wet grassland, however much of this has been agriculturally improved decreasing its value for wildlife. Pevensey Levels is one of only three sites in Britain where the large fen raft spider is found, and two rare species of ramshorn snail can also be found in Sussex.

What are the threats?

- Conversion to agriculture through drainage and fertilizer application.
- Drainage and flood defences can disrupt the hydrology of sites.
- Overgrazing, neglect or early grazing, can affect breeding birds.
- Water pollution, which can be exacerbated if concentrated by over-abstraction.
- Floodplain development, aggregate extraction and recreational pressure.
- Isolation and fragmentation of sites reduces dispersal opportunities making species more susceptible to extinction.

Some associated species

- Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*
- Merlin *Falco columbarius*
- Marsh mallow moth *Hydraecia osseola*
- Desmoutin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*
- Greater water parsnip *Sium latifolium*
- Star sedge *Carex echinata*

Further information

- Floodplain Meadows Partnership: [REDACTED]
- Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project: [REDACTED]
- Buglife: [REDACTED]

[Illustration courtesy of Natural England.]

COASTAL SALTMARSH

Coastal saltmarshes lie at the top of the intertidal zone on fine sediments. The vegetation here is adapted to regular immersion by the tide.

Why is it important?

- Saltmarshes are an important resource for breeding and wintering wading birds and wildfowl.
- They provide sheltered nursery sites for several species of fish.
- Areas with high structural and plant diversity are particularly important for invertebrates.

Coastal saltmarsh in Sussex

The majority of saltmarsh in Sussex is found in Chichester Harbour, and smaller amounts in Pagham and Rye Harbours. Sussex's saltmarshes support a number of nationally scarce plants including sea barley and golden samphire.



Sea aster

What are the threats?

- "Coastal squeeze" resulting from coastal development, erosion and coastal defences, restricts the ability of saltmarsh habitat to move.
- Disruption of natural coastal processes as a result of coastal protection work, dredging or coastal defences can affect natural sediment systems.
- Non-native species such as cord grass.

Some associated species

- Twite *Carduelis flavirostris*
- Bass *Dicentrarchus labrax*
- Starwort moth *Cucullia asteris*
- Shore crab *Carcinus maenas*
- Common saltmarsh grass *Puccinella maritima*
- Sea aster *Aster tripolium*

Further information

- Buglife [REDACTED]

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

LOWLAND FEN

Lowland fens are permanently waterlogged wetlands which receive water and nutrients from soil, rock and groundwater as well as rainfall.



Water shrew

Why are they important?

- Lowland fen has declined dramatically and the UK has a large proportion on the European resource.
- They have a mosaic of plant communities and some fens contain up to 550 species of higher plants.
- Lowland fen is important for invertebrates including aquatic beetles and dragonflies.

Lowland fens in Sussex

Current estimates put the total hectareage of fen in Sussex at under 100 hecatres. It is often found alongside other wetland habitats such as marshy grassland and carr woodland.

What are the threats?

- Drainage and conversion to intensive agriculture.
- Lack of management resulting in succession to scrub and woodland.
- Changes to hydrology resulting from excessive water abstraction and development.
- Isolation and fragmentation.
- Nutrient enrichment which can affect species composition.

Some associated species

- Water shrew *Neomys fodiens*
- Reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*
- Fen's wainscot *Arenostola phragmitidis*
- Scarce chaser *Libellula fulva*
- Sphagnum moss *Sphagnum* spp.
- Gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*

Further information

- Buglife: www.buglife.org.uk
- Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project: www.sussexwetlandlandscapesproject.org.uk

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

REEDBED

Reedbeds are wetlands dominated by stands of common reed where the water table is at or above ground level for most of the year. They tend to incorporate open water and ditches, and areas of wet grassland and carr woodland may also be associated with them.

Why are they important?

- They provide important breeding and roosting habitat for birds including rare species such as bearded tit and Cetti's warbler.
- A number of invertebrates are recorded from reedbeds including moths, snails and beetles. Many of the species found are now uncommon.
- Reedbeds provide a refuge for shoals of fish, which in turn provide food for other species.



Bittern

Reedbeds in Sussex

The majority of reedbeds in Sussex are less than five hectares in size. The largest reedbed in Sussex is at Filsham, which is around 17 hectares.

What are the threats?

- Drainage for farming and development, and over-abstraction of water.
- Water pollution can cause a loss of diversity and dominance by a few species.
- Flood defence measures can contribute to loss of reedbeds.
- A lack of management.

Some associated species

- Bittern *Botaurus stellaris*
- Grass snake *Natrix natrix*
- Swollen spire snail *Mercuria confusa*
- Flame wainscot *Mythimna flammea*
- Common reed *Phragmites australis*
- Reed sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima*

Further information

- Buglife: [REDACTED]
- Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project: [REDACTED]

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

TRADITIONAL ORCHARDS

Traditional orchards are areas of land on which a range of fruit and nut trees are cultivated that are managed in a low intensity way. Permanent grassland beneath the trees was traditionally grazed by livestock.



Why are they important?

- The mosaic of habitats such as hedgerows, dead wood and fruit trees make traditional orchards important for a wide range of species.
- Traditional orchards provide the conditions needed for many bryophytes and lichens.
- Holes and crevices in old trees provide habitat for bats and nest sites for birds such as redstart and bullfinch.
- Dead and decaying wood makes traditional orchards hugely important for invertebrates, lichens and fungi.

Traditional orchards in Sussex

The traditional orchards inventory* lists over 900 sites in Sussex covering an area of approximately 300 hectares. It is estimated that around half of these orchards are currently in a poor condition.

What are the threats?

- Changes in farming policy and markets has led to a decline in income from traditional orchard produce.
- A decline in the skills and knowledge to manage traditional orchards can lead to neglect.
- Loss of orchards can occur as fruit trees dying of old age are not replaced.
- Lack of protection under the current planning system.

Some associated species

- Lesser spotted woodpecker *Picoides minor*
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*
- Lichen running-spider *Philodromus margaritatus*
- Noble chafer *Gnorimus nobilis*
- Mistletoe *Viscum album*
- A lichen *Ramonia chrysophaea*

**** The Traditional Orchard Inventory for England***

The traditional orchard data used in Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre reports are the result of a project run by the People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) on behalf of Natural England. The resulting inventory is based on combining existing survey data with aerial photograph interpretation, together with ground-truthing survey work by local volunteers. The inventory is provisional, and is still being refined and updated as new data becomes available. The project was completed in March 2011.

For the purpose of the inventory, traditional orchards are defined as sites where at least five fruit trees must be present with no more than 20m between their crown edges.

Further information on traditional orchards can be found here: [\[redacted\]](#)

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

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Website: [REDACTED].uk

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is managed by the Sussex Wildlife Trust as a partnership project. A list of our current funding partners can be found on our website: www.sxbrc.org.uk/about/partners

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