



Desktop Biodiversity Report

Binsted Lane + 1km radius

SxBRC/16/670

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove (Walberton parish

council) 14th December 2016



**Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
desktop report regarding
Binsted Lane + 1km radius
14th December 2016**

**Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove
Walberton parish council
SxBRC/16/670**

The following information was requested:

Information Available	Requested	Format
Designated Sites, Habitats & Ownership Maps	No	
Sussex Protected Species Register	No	
Sussex Bat Inventory	No	
Sussex Notable Bird Report	No	
UK BAP Species Inventory	No	
Sussex Rare Species Inventory	No	
Sussex Invasive Alien Species	No	
Full Species List	No	
Environmental Survey Directory	No	

The following designations are within the search area:

Local Wildlife Sites

Ar02 - Binsted Wood Complex

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

None

Other Designations/Ownership

National Park

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

The following species are not included in desktop biodiversity reports

Badgers

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



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

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

With continued persecution of badgers, often for the most cruel and barbaric ‘sport’, badger records are not included in our species inventory reports, as it has been requested that they remain confidential.

If you need further information about badgers in your enquiry area please contact the Badger Trust Sussex. Contact details can be found on their website: www.badgertrust-sussex.org.uk

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 need to find out if otters have been recorded in your enquiry area, please get in touch with the Record Centre.

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. If you need to know if any confidential records have been recorded in your enquiry area, please get in touch with the Record Centre.

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 show on our maps, with details of the data source. Citation sheets and further information on each layer can be found towards the back of the pdf report.

Designated sites	
Statutory	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Downloaded from NE website.
Country Park	Downloaded from NE website.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Downloaded from NE website.
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	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.
Ramsar	Downloaded from NE website.
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.
Non-Statutory	
Local Geological Site (LGS)	Originally supplied as hand drawn maps by the Booth Museum (Brighton) in 2009, LGS boundaries were digitised by SxBRC. Site boundaries are now administered by SxBRC and the Sussex Geodiversity Partnership and have been further improved as a result of ground surveys between 2010 to 2012.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS), formerly SNCI	Supplied by WSCC, ESCC & BHCC.
Notable Road Verge	Owned and provided by ESCC and WSCC.
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	Downloaded from NE website.
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. Administered by SxBRC.
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	Created by SxBRC.
Traditional orchard	Downloaded from NE website.
Wood-pasture & parkland	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. Downloadable from their website.
Sussex Wildlife Trust reserve	Created and maintained by SxBRC on behalf of SWT.
Woodland Trust site	Owned and provided by the Woodland Trust.

Abbreviations

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

Natural England datasets

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

Designated Site Map (SxBRC/16/670)

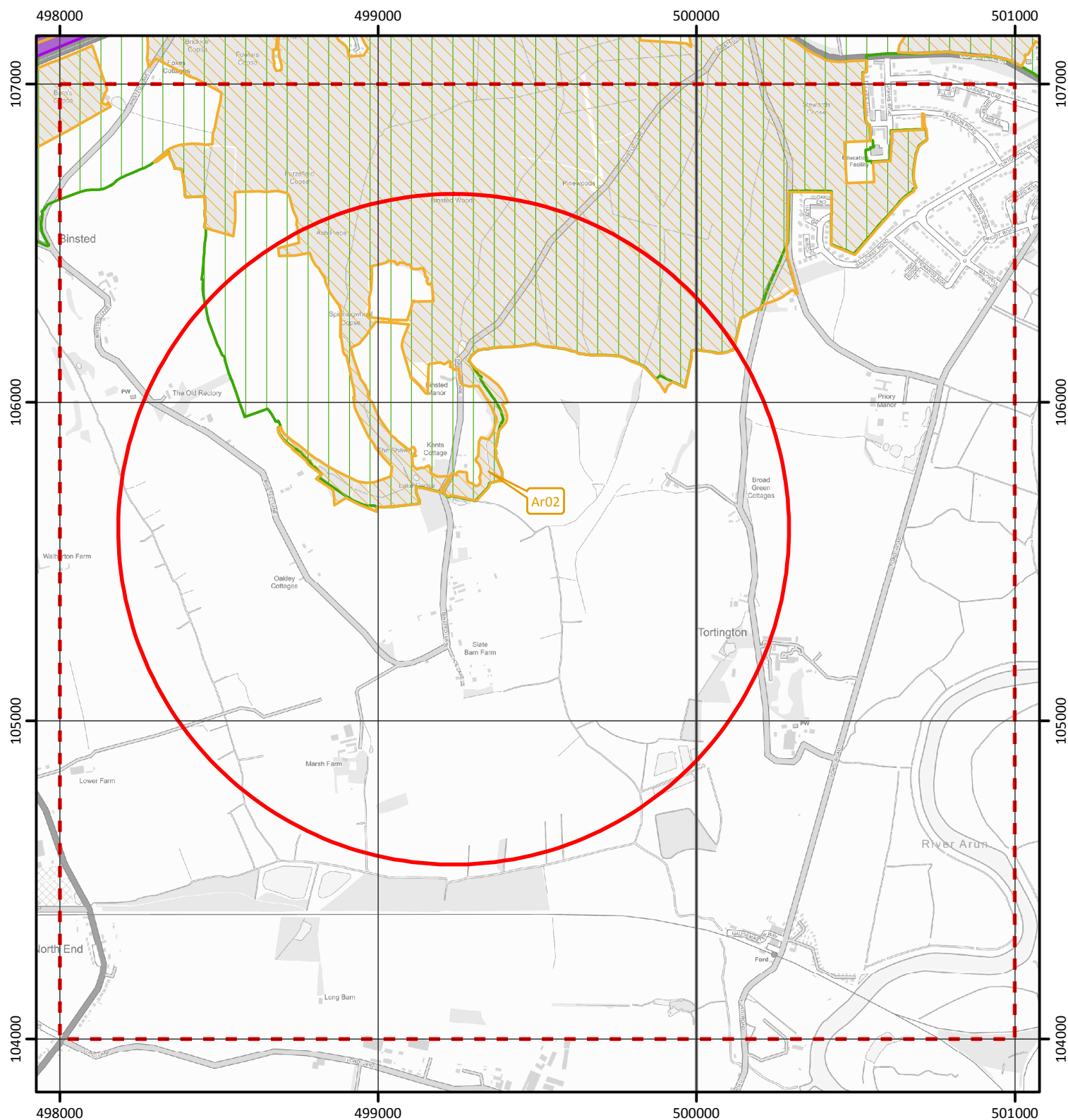
Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove (Walberton Parish Council) - 14/12/2016



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Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area
- Local Wildlife Site
- Notable Road Verge
- National Park

0 0.5 1 Km



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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. Local Wildlife Site (LWS) data provided by East and West Sussex County Councils, and Brighton & Hove City Council. Notable Road Verge data supplied by East and West Sussex County Councils. Local Geological Site (LGS) data created by SxBRC in partnership with Sussex Geodiversity Group. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2016.

Habitat & Natural Features Map (SxBRC/16/670)

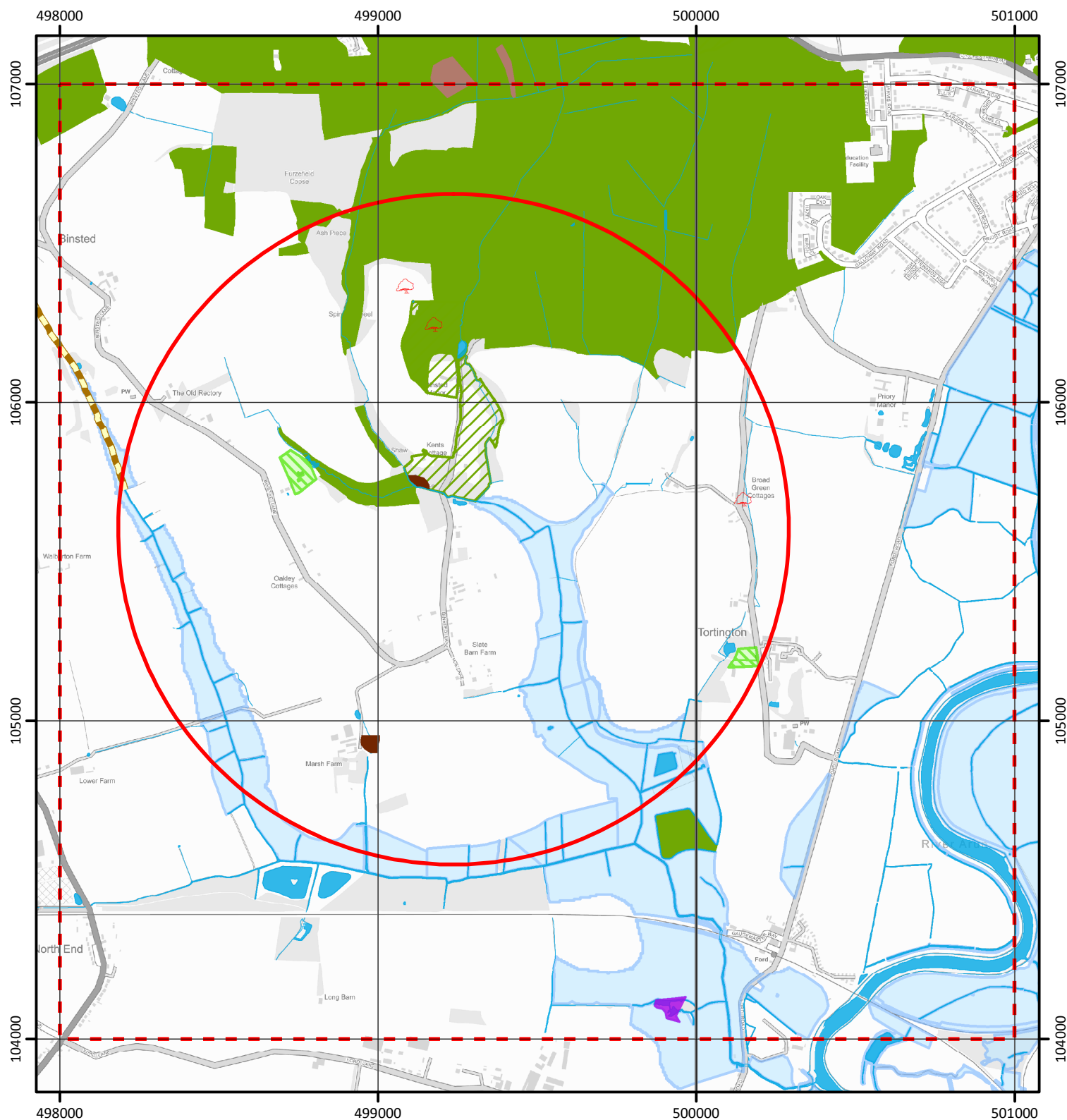
Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

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Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area
- 🏠 Ancient/veteran tree
- Chalk stream
- Lowland fen
- Reedbed
- Open Water
- Traditional orchard
- Wood-pasture & parkland
- Lowland heathland
- Ancient woodland
- Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh

0 0.5 1 Km



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Ancient woodland, traditional orchards, woodpasture and parkland, 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 Wetland Landscapes Project. 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 2016.

Habitat data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) are created in-house or obtained from a variety of dataset providers. SxBRC continually strive to further improve and update these data wherever possible. However, this map should be treated as indicative rather than definitive: data may be generated from a range of field survey and/or predictive methods, each of which may have its own inherent limitations. In some situations a recent ground survey may be required to establish definitively the current status of a particular habitat at a specific location.

Ownership & Management Map (SxBRC/16/670)

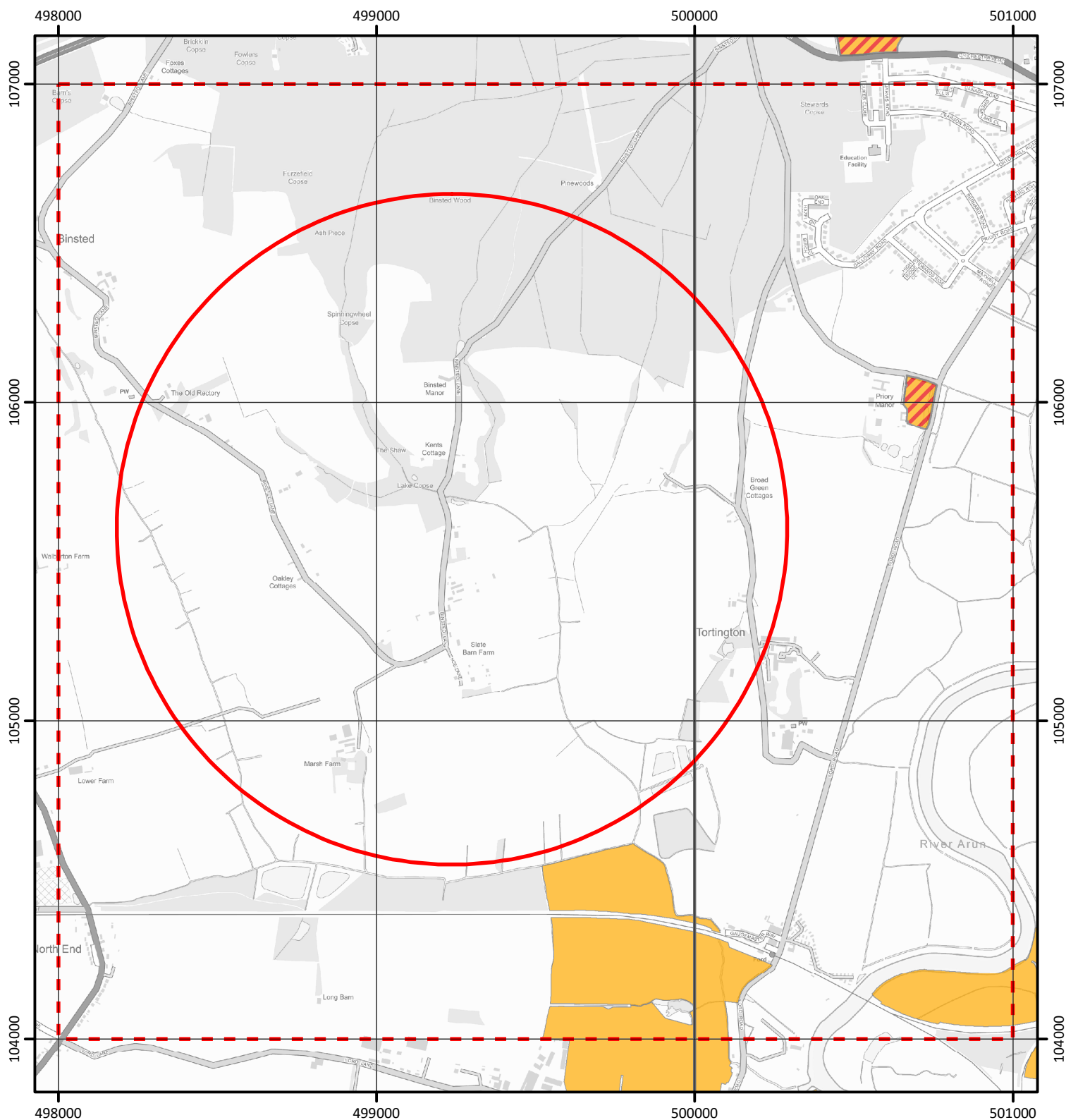
Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

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Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area

Environmental Stewardship Agreements:

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

0 0.5 1 Km



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Environmental Stewardship Agreement data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Other datasets reproduced respectively with permission of the Woodland Trust, Forestry Commission, National Trust, Sussex Wildlife Trust and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2016.

SUMMARY REPORT

Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/6 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Protected Species Register (not including bats, badgers, otters or birds)

Number of species recorded	6
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European Protected Species

Number of species recorded	12
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Bats

Number of species recorded	11
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Birds

Number of species recorded	153
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Number of BoCC Red list species recorded	13
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Number of BoCC Amber list species recorded	27
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Number of W&CA Schedule 1 species recorded	26
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Number of significant breeding bird records	20
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BAP species (not including bats or birds)

Number of species recorded	45
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Rare Species (not including bats, birds or otters)

Number of species recorded	62
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Invasive Alien Species

Number of species recorded	14
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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: www.naturenet.net/law/habsregs.html

National law

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

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

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

Schedule 5: Protected animals (other than birds)

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

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

Section 9(2) Protection limited to possessing and controlling.

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

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

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

Schedule 8: Protected plants and fungi

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

Legislation protecting bats

Please refer to the explanation sheet of the Sussex Bat Inventory within your SxBRC biodiversity report, or visit the [SxBRC 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 Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/670 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Zootoca vivipara

Common Lizard

Reptile

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Protected Species Register; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9895206202	Jacqueline Thompson	01/05/2015	Binsted
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU9906	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	04/08/1990	Binsted Wood, West Sussex (VC13)
SU9954705455	Jacqueline Thompson	02/06/2016	Binsted

Anguis fragilis

Slow-worm

Reptile

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Protected Species Register; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU983051	Joanna Meachem	02/09/2002	The White House, Westergate Street, Westergate, West Sussex (VC13)
SU98620664	Jacqueline Thompson	01/05/2016	Binsted
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU992068	John Knight	06/05/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood
SU994069	John Knight	15/09/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood

Natrix natrix

Grass Snake

Reptile

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Protected Species Register; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988044	George Bain	12/06/2014	South of Binsted
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU991067	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	26/06/1996	Binstead Wood, West Sussex (VC13)
SU99110584	Jacqueline Thompson	15/07/2015	Binsted
SU992062	Jim McGregor	14/08/2001	Madonna Pond, Binsted
SU992068	John Knight	06/05/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood
TQ0005	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	26/07/1987	Tortington, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ007064	SARG recorder	29/06/2000	52 Torton Hill Rd. Arundel, Arundel

Vipera berus

Adder

Reptile

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Protected Species Register; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU992062	John Knight	14/11/1999	Madonna Pond, Binsted
SU992068	John Knight	06/05/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood
TQ00280648	Lisa Grimmett	25/04/2011	Tortington Lane, Tortington Common

Arvicola amphibius

European Water Vole

Terrestrial mammal

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Protected Species Register; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.4; subdivision a; 9.4b; Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU98410530	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98430523	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98450518	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98490507	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted Chalk stream
TQ005059	Catherine Watts	22/07/2010	Tortington Priory

Muscardinus avellanarius

Hazel Dormouse

Terrestrial mammal

A nocturnal species of woodland and overgrown hedgerows. Dormice spend much of their time climbing among branches in search of fruit, nuts, insects and other food. They sleep in nests during the day in hollow trees, unoccupied bird or bat boxes and similar places and hibernate in winter. Dormice occur mainly in southern England in this country and are widespread in suitable habitats in Sussex.

Designations

European Protected Species; Habitats Directive Annex 4; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Protected Species Register; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.4b; 9.5a; Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU989067	John Knight	15/10/2009	Ash Piece, West Sussex (VC13)
SU989068	John Knight	08/04/2007 - 12/11/2007	Ash Piece, Binsted wood, Binsted Wood complex
SU990067	People's Trust for E Species	11/11/2014	Unspecified location within the parish of Walberton
SU9906	People's Trust for E Species	20/09/2015	Unspecified location within the parish of Arundel
SU997064	People's Trust for E Species	19/01/2016	Unspecified location within the parish of Arundel

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:

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 vagrants: Savi's pipistrelle (*Hypsugo savii*), Kuhl's pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus kuhlii*), parti-coloured bat (*Vespertilio murinus*) and Geoffroy's bat (*Myotis emarginatus*).

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

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

Background

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

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

Current status and threats

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

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

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

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

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

Bats and the law

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

You could be committing a criminal offence if you:

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

It is **not** illegal to:

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

Licensing

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

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

Further advice and information:

Bat Conservation Trust

The national charity working for bat conservation.

Website: www.bats.org.uk

Bat helpline: 0845 1300 228

Email: enquiries@bats.org.uk

Natural England

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

Website: www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/species/bats.aspx

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

Sussex Bat Group

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

Website: www.sussexbatgroup.org.uk

Email: contact@sussexbatgroup.org.uk

SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

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

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Key to Indicators

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

Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/670 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Common Name	Latin Name	No of Records	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D
Bat sp.	<i>Chiroptera</i>	3	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Common Pipistrelle (45 kHz)	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Daubenton's Bat	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Long-eared sp.	<i>Plecotus</i>	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Natterer's Bat	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Noctule Bat	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pipistrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	7	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Serotine	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	3	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Soprano Pipistrelle (55 kHz)	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Whiskered/Brandt's	<i>Myotis mystacinus/brandtii</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).

You could be committing a criminal offence if you :

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

Key to Indicators

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

Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016

SxBRC/16/670

Search Area:

SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Chiroptera

Bat sp.

BAP

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
25/06/2014	Millball, Binsted	SU98700572	Steve Browning	Roost Exit Count	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	40 Bat(s)	Exited at sunset from under roof overhang of outbuilding. Noises heard from within cavity wall before bats were known to be present.
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	

*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
18/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990064	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	Recorded on bat detector. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry
12/06/2005	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	J.M. Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	
01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	Jeremy Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	

*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
18/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU991063	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	Recorded on bat detector. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry
16/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU992061	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Adult	Feeding over pond. Recorded and seen by torch. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry
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	

*Myotis mystacinus/brandtii***Whiskered/Brandt's**

Whiskered and Brandt's bats were separated into different species in 1970. On average the Whiskered bat is slightly smaller than the Brandt's bat and has small anatomical differences. For both species summer roosts are mainly in buildings and trees, while winter roosts are often in tunnels and caves. Both species are widespread in the British Isles to southern Scotland.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
18/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU991063	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	Recorded on bat detector. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry
18/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU989061	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	Recorded on bat detector. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry

*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
16/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU992061	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Adult	Recorded in woodland near to the pond. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry
12/06/2005	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	J.M. Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	
01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	Jeremy Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	

*Nyctalus noctula***Noctule Bat****BAP**

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
12/06/2005	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	J.M. Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	
01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	Jeremy Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	

*Pipistrellus***Pipstrelle sp.****BAP**

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
12/06/2005	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	J.M. Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	
11/06/2005	1 Oakend, Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003066	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐		
10/06/2005	34 Dalloway Road, Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ005065	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	55 Present	
09/06/2001	St Mary Magdelene Church, Tortington, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003050	Martin Love	Droppings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		
01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	Jeremy Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	
01/01/1989 - 31/12/1989	1 Oakend, Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003066	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐		Roosting under soffit.
01/01/1988 - 31/12/1988	34 Dalloway Road, Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ005065	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	55 Present	Pipistrelles roosted in gable behind cladding.

*Pipistrellus pipistrellus***Common Pipistrelle (45 kHz)**

The common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) and soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*) were previously recorded as one species. They are now recognised as separate species, with a peak frequency echolocation at 45 kHz and 55 kHz respectively. Pipistrelles are the most common bat in the British Isles and are found in all types of countryside (except very exposed areas) as well as in towns and suburbs. Summer roosts are usually in buildings, though tree holes and bat boxes are also used. Winter roosts are in buildings and tree holes.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
18/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU989061	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	Seen and recorded. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry
16/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU992061	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Adult	Feeding around pond. Sonogram recorded. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry

*Pipistrellus pygmaeus***Soprano Pipstrelle (55 kHz)****BAP**

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
18/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU989061	Paul Stevens	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Present	Seen and recorded. Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry
16/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)	SU992061	Paul Stevens	Unkown	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1 Adult	Verified by Sally-Ann Hurry

*Plecotus***Long-eared sp.****BAP**

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
26/11/2003	Priory Farm Cottage, Tortington, Arundel, BN18, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ006061	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		

*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
12/06/2005	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	J.M. Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	
09/06/2001	St Mary Magdelene Church, Tortington, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003050	Martin Love	Droppings	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒		
01/01/1990 - 31/12/1990	Binsted Wood complex, West Sussex (VC13)	SU990068	Jeremy Halls	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bat(s) Present	

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY



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

Icons used in the Bird Inventory:



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](#).



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](#).

Birds of Conservation Concern 3 (2009)

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



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



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

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

This information has been obtained from '**Birds of Conservation Concern 3' (BoCC3)** which can be downloaded from the [RSPB website](#).

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

N.B. The breeding season records of 15 Schedule 1 birds and three other species which are classed as sensitive in Sussex are not included in our biodiversity reports (see www.sxbrc.org.uk/data-requests/SOS-excluded-data.pdf for list of excluded species). 20 such records have been flagged up in this search. The Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS) should be contacted directly for more information on these records if potentially damaging operations are to occur in the enquiry area. Email: conservation@sos.org.uk

Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/670 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	19/02/1997	04/12/2015	79	706	199
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	11/11/1997	-	1	11	11
Brent Goose	<i>Branta bernicla</i>	23/12/1993	-	1	88	88
Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	08/02/1991	28/11/1999	9	41	11
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	28/04/1983	19/12/2015	211	5592	200
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	23/01/2011	-	1	1	1
Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus subsp. bewickii</i>	09/02/1991	09/01/2010	5	139	46
Black Swan	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	06/12/2004	23/01/2011	3	3	1
Goosander	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	08/02/1991	12/02/1991	3	12	6
White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	02/02/1992	03/02/1992	2	2	1
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	20/05/2012	10/03/2015	2	8	6
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	07/02/1995	19/12/2015	24	45	5
Mandarin Duck	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	09/05/1989	20/12/2015	21	80	13
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	12/02/1991	19/12/2015	30	870	132
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	11/02/2000	04/12/2015	68	799	73
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	05/02/1991	19/12/2015	54	825	125
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	28/04/1983	20/12/2015	251	6285	413
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	12/02/1991	26/10/2015	2	11	7
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	13/01/2002	18/03/2015	5	12	4
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	10/02/1991	09/11/2015	68	407	37
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	31/12/1996	09/10/2015	81	562	110

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Scaup	<i>Aythya marila</i>	10/03/2015	-	1	1	1
Smew	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	08/02/1991	01/01/2011	2	2	1
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	26/07/1999	19/12/2015	42	57	3
Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	18/08/2014	-	2	2	1
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	28/12/1995	19/12/2015	127	265	12
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	15/06/1967	-	1	1	1
Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	29/12/1995	10/02/2003	3	3	1
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	26/11/1994	06/03/2011	11	42	8
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	11/06/1993	17/10/2012	36	186	14
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	26/06/2011	-	1	1	1
Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	01/06/1990	20/12/2015	115	275	15
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	08/02/1991	20/12/2015	108	174	9
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	21/03/1999	07/08/2015	32	45	3
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	27/01/1995	19/12/2015	118	290	30
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	17/06/2003	12/02/2012	2	2	1
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	06/12/1989	05/03/2015	36	38	3
Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	27/08/1995	07/08/2016	101	161	12
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	02/10/1989	08/11/2015	110	121	6
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	04/02/1998	21/11/2000	2	2	1
Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	08/09/2001	-	1	1	1
Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	17/10/2000	26/10/2015	3	4	2
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	01/06/1990	20/12/2015	218	785	31
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	29/12/1988	11/11/2015	24	27	3
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	07/02/1995	20/12/2015	178	1184	112
Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	11/07/2008	22/07/2012	11	25	4
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	20/05/1995	-	1	1	1
Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	17/12/1991	16/03/2009	13	752	300
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	19/01/1992	19/12/2015	81	6087	700
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	02/01/1992	19/12/2015	26	50	6
Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	20/11/1993	19/12/2015	49	336	35
Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>	08/02/1991	13/02/1991	4	4	1
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	14/07/1986	28/04/2009	2	13	12
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	31/12/1996	27/12/2010	3	3	1
Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	04/04/1986	10/01/2016	50	88	10
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	18/01/2010	-	1	0	0
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	11/10/1998	-	2	2	1
Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	05/12/1998	19/12/2015	24	53	9
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	18/08/2001	15/05/2011	2	2	1
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	07/10/1989	14/10/2000	3	3	1

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	13/08/1996	-	1	1	1
Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	28/01/2004	19/12/2015	13	159	84
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	30/09/2003	04/05/2015	5	6	2
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	14/06/2003	19/12/2015	72	915	240
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	08/10/2006	19/12/2015	10	9	2
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	15/11/1993	20/12/2015	136	10525	760
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	27/05/2002	24/06/2012	7	7	2
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	15/10/1993	06/06/2015	60	1916	210
Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>	31/12/1990	19/12/2015	26	38	5
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	202	11946	4000
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	30/05/1990	23/04/2016	89	511	77
Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	31/12/1990	30/06/1997	4	5	3
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	10/05/1990	29/05/2015	30	28	2
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	08/12/1995	12/12/2015	11	11	1
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	25/05/1986	14/08/2016	22	29	2
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	01/05/1987	07/12/2011	13	17	4
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	15/01/1992	10/04/2000	2	2	1
Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	26/07/1986	15/07/2008	38	97	6
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	02/07/1994	06/06/2015	20	132	85
Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	03/04/1983	19/12/2015	34	39	2
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	27/05/1984	23/04/2016	146	168	3
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	01/06/1984	23/04/2016	112	157	5
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	04/06/1986	03/09/1998	6	5	1
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	01/06/1992	11/05/2015	30	57	9
Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	01/06/1986	07/08/2015	83	642	30
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	01/06/2002	04/12/2015	30	32	2
Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	31/12/1990	-	1	0	0
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	17/04/1993	-	1	1	1
Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	01/06/1990	16/04/2016	113	235	10
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	17/03/1989	19/09/2015	23	33	3
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	01/06/1992	04/12/2015	129	708	120
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	25/07/2006	30/04/2015	3	27	25
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	01/06/1992	16/04/2016	81	536	100
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	08/10/1998	09/10/2015	11	148	72
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	27/10/1994	19/12/2015	46	264	44
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	26/10/2015	-	1	1	1
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	18/10/2015	-	1	1	1
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	22/02/1994	26/02/2016	21	25	2
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	01/06/1992	19/12/2015	81	611	250

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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 subsp. yarrellii</i>	10/10/2007	06/12/2013	7	12	2
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	184	1451	50
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	01/06/1990	20/12/2015	157	967	27
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	175	1774	35
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	03/06/1979	02/06/2016	14	19	3
Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	15/10/1994	08/09/2001	3	6	3
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	17/09/1990	01/09/2001	11	28	8
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	21/11/1991	19/12/2015	50	104	5
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	13/09/1998	19/09/2010	4	4	2
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	18/10/2015	-	1	1	1
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	203	2646	76
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	08/10/1990	09/11/2015	77	6880	1000
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	01/06/1990	20/12/2015	121	250	14
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	13/02/1991	08/11/2015	67	3232	460
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	01/06/1990	04/12/2015	54	82	5
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	31/12/1990	19/09/2015	8	15	4
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	20/08/1990	20/04/1993	4	4	1
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	01/06/1990	18/10/2015	76	212	7
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	01/06/1990	02/05/2011	9	7	1
Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	31/12/1990	06/06/2015	15	18	3
Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	01/06/1990	14/07/2015	64	160	10
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	23/10/2000	-	1	1	1
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	31/12/1990	20/12/2015	64	138	12
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	07/05/2008	08/11/2015	6	6	1
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	97	516	29
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	201	1226	42
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	154	777	22
Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	37	70	10
Willow Tit	<i>Poecile montana</i>	19/07/1986	31/12/1990	3	2	1
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>	20/03/1979	23/04/2016	39	64	5
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	48	75	3
Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	01/06/1990	15/05/2015	30	46	4
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	05/06/1993	-	1	1	1
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	01/06/1990	08/11/2015	82	113	4
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	31/12/1990	23/04/2016	173	600	15
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	31/12/1990	23/04/2016	104	736	135
Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	01/04/1975	20/12/2015	146	9012	320
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	01/06/1992	19/12/2015	191	843	43
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone subsp. corone</i>	31/12/1990	-	1	0	0

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	05/09/2009	-	1	2	2
Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	31/12/1990	04/12/2015	119	5075	600
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	01/06/1992	23/04/2016	114	905	50
Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	05/12/1989	11/03/1995	2	4	2
Lesser Redpoll	<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	13/02/1999	21/02/1999	2	11	9
Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	31/12/1990	16/04/2016	145	953	130
Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	31/12/1990	14/08/2016	40	191	40
Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>	31/12/1990	06/03/2015	10	83	22
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	159	2641	118
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	31/12/1990	04/12/2015	118	1858	470
Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	03/02/2012	-	1	1	1
Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	01/06/1990	20/03/2016	74	158	10
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	01/06/1990	23/04/2016	121	467	27
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	01/06/1992	19/12/2015	116	359	40
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	04/03/1988	25/06/2011	39	168	30

SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT

Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/670 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

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

Branta canadensis

Canada Goose

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/02/1997	04/12/2015	79

Branta leucopsis

Barnacle Goose

A very scarce winter visitor; often in severe weather; and an increasingly common feral resident. It is a medium-sized sociable goose that feeds on leaves, stems, roots and seeds.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/11/1997	-	1

Branta bernicla

Brent Goose

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/12/1993	-	1

Bucephala clangula

Goldeneye

This medium-sized diving duck is a scarce winter visitor and rare non-breeder in summer. Mainly recorded from Chichester Harbour, Pagham Harbour and Rye Harbour, as well as Weir Wood and Bewl Water reservoirs. Mussels, insect larvae, small fish and plants make up the diet of this striking black, white and green duck.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	28/11/1999	9

Cygnus olor

Mute Swan

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/04/1983	19/12/2015	211

Cygnus columbianus

Bewick's Swan

N

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Nerc Act 2006; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/01/2011	-	1

Cygnus columbianus subsp. bewickiiBewick's Swan

BAP N

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/02/1991	09/01/2010	5

Cygnus atratus

Black Swan

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/12/2004	23/01/2011	3

Mergus merganser

Goosander

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	12/02/1991	3

Anser albifrons**White-fronted Goose****BAP N**

A scarce winter visitor and passage migrant mainly in the east of the county. It is a grey goose which feeds on grass, clover, grain, winter wheat and potatoes. European race (*A. a. albifrons*) is red listed species of high conservation concern.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/02/1992	03/02/1992	2

Anser anser**Greylag Goose**

An increasingly common introduced resident, winter visitor and scarce passage migrant. There are truly wild populations in northern Britain. The Greylag is the largest and bulkiest of the wild geese native to our area. They are mostly found around reservoirs, lakes and gravel pits in our area where they can feed on grass and roots.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/05/2012	10/03/2015	2

Tadorna tadorna**Common Shelduck**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/02/1995	19/12/2015	24

Aix galericulata**Mandarin Duck**

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

Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/05/1989	20/12/2015	21

Anas penelope**Wigeon**

A common winter visitor, scarce on observed passage and very scarce in Summer, but does not breed. Males show a distinct white wing patch and cream-buff forehead and crown. This medium-sized duck favours estuaries and coastal marshes, but also found on reservoirs and gravel pits. It feeds on aquatic plants, grasses and roots.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/02/1991	19/12/2015	30

Anas strepera

Gadwall

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/02/2000	04/12/2015	68

Anas crecca

Teal

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/02/1991	19/12/2015	54

Anas platyrhynchos

Mallard

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/04/1983	20/12/2015	251

Anas acuta

Pintail

A duck that is a fairly common winter visitor to coastal estuaries and lagoons in Sussex. It is scarce on observed passage, it occasionally summers and has bred. The Pintail is slim, elegant and so-called because of its elongated tail feathers. It feeds on a variety of small invertebrates and plants.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/02/1991	26/10/2015	2

Anas clypeata

Shoveler

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/01/2002	18/03/2015	5

Aythya ferina

Pochard

A stocky diving duck that is a scarce summer non-breeder, very scarce breeder and fairly common winter visitor. It is very scarce on observed passage. 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.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/02/1991	09/11/2015	68

Aythya fuligula

Tufted Duck

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1996	09/10/2015	81

Aythya marila

Scaup

BAP N

This diving duck is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant mainly recorded along the coast especially in hard weather. It is a rare non-breeder in summer. It feeds on shellfish, crustacea and small insects.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/03/2015	-	1

Mergellus albellus

Smew

A small compact diving duck which is a very scarce winter visitor, mainly to the east of the county. Usually recorded from inland waters, such as gravel pits, reservoirs and lakes rather than at sea, especially during hard weather. The male is the regions whitest small wildfowl and the female has a chestnut-red head. The smew belongs to the Sawbill family and feeds on fish, insect larvae and other insects.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	01/01/2011	2

Egretta garzetta

Little Egret

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Birds Directive Annex 1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/07/1999	19/12/2015	42

Ardea alba**Great White Egret**

This large white bird is a rare vagrant. It feeds in shallow water or drier habitats, spearing fish, frogs or insects with its long, sharp bill. (see details at www.sos.org.uk)

Bern Convention Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/08/2014	-	2

Ardea cinerea**Grey Heron**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/12/1995	19/12/2015	127

Ardea purpurea**Purple Heron**

This large bird is a rare vagrant. It feeds in shallow water, on fish, frogs or insects. (see details at www.sos.org.uk).

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/06/1967	-	1

Botaurus stellaris**Bittern****BAP N**

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 scarce wintering species in several Sussex wetlands including those at the Rye Harbour NR where extensive work has been undertaken to improve conditions for it. It is rare outside the winter months.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Birds Directive Annex 1; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/12/1995	10/02/2003	3

Alectoris rufa**Red-legged Partridge**

This is a striking looking bird that is an introduced resident established since the mid-19th century; it is now widespread in Sussex. The population is augmented annually by shooting estates from captive bred stock and it has also hybridised with an introduced partridge called the 'chukar' (*Alectoris chukar*) in part of West Sussex. It is usually seen in groups in open fields, where it feeds on roots and seeds.

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/11/1994	06/03/2011	11

Perdix perdix**Grey Partridge****BAP N**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1; 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 Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/06/1993	17/10/2012	36

Coturnix coturnix**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)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/06/2011	-	1

Phasianus colchicus**Pheasant**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	20/12/2015	115

Tachybaptus ruficollis**Little Grebe**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	20/12/2015	108

Podiceps cristatus**Great Crested Grebe**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/03/1999	07/08/2015	32

Phalacrocorax carbo**Cormorant**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/01/1995	19/12/2015	118

Circus aeruginosus**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 is a very scarce breeder which 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.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/06/2003	12/02/2012	2

Accipiter nisus**Sparrowhawk**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/12/1989	05/03/2015	36

Buteo buteo**Buzzard**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/08/1995	07/08/2016	101

Falco tinnunculus**Kestrel**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/10/1989	08/11/2015	110

Falco columbarius**Merlin**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/02/1998	21/11/2000	2

Falco subbuteo**Hobby**

Scarce breeding summer visitor and regular passage migrant. An agile species which feeds on insects and small birds, associated with heathlands that 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)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/09/2001	-	1

Falco peregrinus**Peregrine**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/10/2000	26/10/2015	3

Gallinula chloropus**Moorhen**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	20/12/2015	218

Rallus aquaticus**Water Rail**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/12/1988	11/11/2015	24

Fulica atra**Coot**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/02/1995	20/12/2015	178

Haematopus ostralegus**Oystercatcher**

A large stocky black and white wader which is a scarce breeder; fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor. A bird that became extinct as a breeding species in Sussex at the end of the 19th century, though it now nests regularly at Rye Bay, Pagham Harbour and Chichester Harbour. Sometimes found in large flocks in suitable coastland habitats during the winter. Feeds on mussels, cockles and worms.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Pevensy Levels); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/07/2008	22/07/2012	11

Charadrius hiaticula**Ringed Plover**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/05/1995	-	1

Pluvialis apricaria**Golden Plover**

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

Birds Directive Annex 1; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/12/1991	16/03/2009	13

Vanellus vanellus**Lapwing****BAP N**

A large wader which is a familiar farmland and wetland bird; it is a scarce or fairly common, but declining, resident and very common winter visitor. 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.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Pevensy Levels); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand); Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1992	19/12/2015	81

Actitis hypoleucos**Common Sandpiper**

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

Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/01/1992	19/12/2015	26

Gallinago gallinago**Snipe**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/11/1993	19/12/2015	49

Lymnocryptes minimus**Jack Snipe**

This small elusive wader is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant. It is found both on coastal sites and boggy heaths inland, but usually only in low numbers. It likes shallow, wet and muddy areas with plenty of vegetation such as marshes, flood meadows, wet ditches and river banks where it can find insect, worm and snail prey. It is very well camouflaged and will sit unnoticed as you walk close-by.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	13/02/1991	4

Numenius phaeopus**Whimbrel**

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/07/1986	28/04/2009	2

Numenius arquata**Curlew****BAP N**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1996	27/12/2010	3

Scolopax rusticola

Woodcock

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/04/1986	10/01/2016	50

Calidris alba

Sanderling

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/01/2010	-	1

Tringa erythropus

Spotted Redshank

This medium-sized wader is a scarce passage migrant and very scarce winter visitor. Over half the UK wintering population is found at fewer than ten sites, making them an Amber List species of medium conservation concern.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/10/1998	-	2

Tringa totanus

Redshank

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/12/1998	19/12/2015	24

Tringa nebularia

Greenshank

This medium-sized slim wader has dark upperparts, white underparts and long green legs. In Sussex it is a fairly common passage migrant, and very scarce in winter. More commonly recorded in West Sussex at places such as Chichester and Pagham Harbours, but also recorded elsewhere along the Sussex coast on estuaries and saltmarshes, and at some inland sites such as gravel pits and reservoirs. Its diet is made up of worms, snails and fish.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/08/2001	15/05/2011	2

Tringa ochropus

Green Sandpiper

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/10/1989	14/10/2000	3

Tringa glareola

Wood Sandpiper

A very scarce spring and scarce autumn migrant, which has only been recorded once in winter. This medium-sized wader is usually associated with freshwater sites both close to the coast and inland such as on the edges of lakes and pools and on marshes where it can feed on insects, worms, spiders, shellfish and small fish.

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

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

Larus canus

Common Gull

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/01/2004	19/12/2015	13

Larus fuscus

Lesser Black-backed Gull

Fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor; scarce (mainly immature) in summer and a scarce breeder. Can be found in coastal areas in the summer and on farmland in the winter; roosting on large bodies of water such as reservoirs. Its an omnivore and scavenges a wide range of food.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/09/2003	04/05/2015	5

Larus argentatus

Herring Gull

BAP N

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

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/06/2003	19/12/2015	72

Larus marinus**Great Black-backed Gull**

This very large, bulky gull is a common winter visitor and passage migrant, being scarce in the summer (mostly non-breeders); and very scarce breeder since 2000. In winter the largest numbers are usually at Rye Harbour and Chichester Harbour, but the species is widespread and can be found in both coastal and inland habitats, ranging from rubbish tips and fields to bays and harbours. Its diet is omnivorous and consists of shellfish, birds and carrion.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/10/2006	19/12/2015	10

Chroicocephalus ridibundus**Black-headed Gull**

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/11/1993	20/12/2015	136

Sterna hirundo**Common Tern**

Fairly common breeding summer visitor and common passage migrant. This medium sized white and grey tern has a black cap and a red beak. It breeds on the coast on shingle and on man made rafts on inland waterbodies. It feeds on fish caught both at sea and on fresh water.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/05/2002	24/06/2012	7

Columba livia**Feral Pigeon**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/10/1993	06/06/2015	60

Columba oenas**Stock Dove**

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	19/12/2015	26

Columba palumbus

Woodpigeon

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	202

Streptopelia decaocto

Collared Dove

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/05/1990	23/04/2016	89

Streptopelia turtur

Turtle Dove

BAP N

A scarce and declining 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.

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 Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	30/06/1997	4

Cuculus canorus

Cuckoo

BAP N

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

Bird Population Status - red; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/05/1990	29/05/2015	30

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; EC CITES Annex A; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/12/1995	12/12/2015	11

Athene noctua

Little Owl

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/05/1986	14/08/2016	22

Strix aluco

Tawny Owl

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/05/1987	07/12/2011	13

Asio flammeus

Short-eared Owl

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Birds Directive Annex 1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/01/1992	10/04/2000	2

Caprimulgus europaeus

Nightjar

BAP N

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Birds Directive Annex 1; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/07/1986	15/07/2008	38

Apus apus

Swift

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

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/07/1994	06/06/2015	20

Alcedo atthis**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; Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/04/1983	19/12/2015	34

Picus viridis**Green Woodpecker**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/05/1984	23/04/2016	146

Dendrocopos major**Great Spotted Woodpecker**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1984	23/04/2016	112

Dendrocopos minor**Lesser Spotted Woodpecker****BAP N**

The size of a sparrow, this is Europe's smallest woodpecker. It is a scarce, possibly now very scarce, and declining 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; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/06/1986	03/09/1998	6

Acrocephalus schoenobaenus**Sedge Warbler**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	11/05/2015	30

Acrocephalus scirpaceus**Reed Warbler**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1986	07/08/2015	83

Cettia cetti**Cetti's Warbler**

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

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/2002	04/12/2015	30

Locustella naevia**Grasshopper Warbler****BAP N**

Very scarce and declining summer visitor and fairly common passage migrant which has a high, insect-like reeling song. Most recent records are from the Downs and the Rye Bay area, but it has been recorded right across our two counties. Nests are usually in lowland areas of damp rough grassland, scrub and fen and it feeds on insects.

Bird Population Status - red; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	-	1

Phylloscopus sibilatrix**Wood Warbler****BAP N**

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 Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/04/1993	-	1

Phylloscopus collybita**Chiffchaff**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	16/04/2016	113

Phylloscopus trochilus**Willow Warbler**

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

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/03/1989	19/09/2015	23

Alauda arvensis**Skylark****BAP N**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	04/12/2015	129

Riparia riparia**Sand Martin**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/07/2006	30/04/2015	3

Hirundo rustica**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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	16/04/2016	81

Delichon urbicum**House Martin**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/10/1998	09/10/2015	11

Anthus pratensis**Meadow Pipit**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/10/1994	19/12/2015	46

Anthus spinoletta**Water Pipit**

A large stocky pipit, which can be found on inland freshwater marshes, watercress beds, lakes, sewage farms and reservoirs where it can feed on insects. It is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/10/2015	-	1

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

This small elegant yellow bird is a scarce and localised summer visitor, a scarce passage migrant in spring and fairly common in autumn. 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; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/10/2015	-	1

Motacilla cinerea**Grey Wagtail**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/02/1994	26/02/2016	21

Motacilla alba**Pied Wagtail**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	19/12/2015	81

Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii**Pied Wagtail**

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/10/2007	06/12/2013	7

Troglodytes troglodytes**Wren**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	184

Prunella modularis**Dunnock****BAP N**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	20/12/2015	157

Erithacus rubecula**Robin**

The quintessential British bird, the Robin "redbreast" is an abundant and well-known resident, probably common passage migrant, mainly in autumn. Its status as a winter visitor is uncertain. It favours woodlands, parks and gardens with plenty of undergrowth where it can find worms and seeds, fruits and insects.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	175

Luscinia megarhynchos**Nightingale**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/06/1979	02/06/2016	14

Phoenicurus phoenicurus**Redstart**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/10/1994	08/09/2001	3

Saxicola rubetra**Whinchat**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/09/1990	01/09/2001	11

Saxicola rubicola**Stonechat**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/11/1991	19/12/2015	50

Oenanthe oenanthe**Wheatear**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/09/1998	19/09/2010	4

Turdus torquatus**Ring Ouzel****BAP N**

Slightly smaller and slimmer than a Blackbird, it has a distinctive white collar. They are a passage migrant, very scarce in spring and scarce in autumn. They can be found in short grassy areas with scrub, where they feed on insects and berries.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/10/2015	-	1

Turdus merula**Blackbird**

An abundant breeding resident, very common or abundant winter visitor but its status as a passage migrant is unknown. One of the commonest and well-known British birds of woodland, farmland, gardens and parks where they like areas with bushes, shrubs and trees and nearby open ground with short grass where they can feed on insects, worms and berries.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	203

Turdus pilaris

Fieldfare

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/10/1990	09/11/2015	77

Turdus philomelos

Song Thrush

BAP N

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	20/12/2015	121

Turdus iliacus

Redwing

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/02/1991	08/11/2015	67

Turdus viscivorus

Mistle Thrush

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	04/12/2015	54

Muscicapa striata

Spotted Flycatcher

BAP N

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	19/09/2015	8

Ficedula hypoleuca**Pied Flycatcher**

Scarce passage migrant; more numerous in autumn than spring. Has bred. Often recorded in some numbers near the coast in woods and copses during autumn migrations. It feeds on insects and caterpillars; fruit and seeds in late summer and on migration.

Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/08/1990	20/04/1993	4

Sylvia atricapilla**Blackcap**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	18/10/2015	76

Sylvia borin**Garden Warbler**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	02/05/2011	9

Sylvia curruca**Lesser Whitethroat**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	06/06/2015	15

Sylvia communis**Whitethroat**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	14/07/2015	64

Sylvia undata**Dartford Warbler**

One of Britain's few resident warblers and a fairly common but localised bird breeding almost exclusively on heathland. Vulnerable to cold winters and the destruction of gorse scrub. This small, dark, long-tailed warbler has a scratchy warbling song and feeds on insects and spiders that it gleans from gorse.

Birds Directive Annex 1; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/10/2000	-	1

Regulus regulus**Goldcrest**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	20/12/2015	64

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; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/05/2008	08/11/2015	6

Aegithalos caudatus**Long-tailed Tit**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	97

Cyanistes caeruleus**Blue Tit**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	201

Parus major**Great Tit**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	154

Periparus ater**Coal Tit**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	37

Poecile montana**Willow Tit****BAP N**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/07/1986	31/12/1990	3

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

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/03/1979	23/04/2016	39

Sitta europaea**Nuthatch**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	48

Certhia familiaris**Treecreeper**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	15/05/2015	30

Lanius collurio**Red-backed Shrike****BAP**

A very scarce passage migrant that used to breed widely in Sussex. The last recorded breeding pair was in 1968. More recent occasional sightings have been mainly in August and September. Often seen sitting on prominent branches and feeds on insects, small birds and mammals.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/06/1993	-	1

Garrulus glandarius

Jay

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	08/11/2015	82

Pica pica

Magpie

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	23/04/2016	173

Corvus monedula

Jackdaw

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	23/04/2016	104

Corvus frugilegus

Rook

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/04/1975	20/12/2015	146

Corvus corone

Carrion Crow

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	19/12/2015	191

Corvus corone subsp. corone

Carrion Crow

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	-	1

Corvus corax**Raven**

This is a huge black bird with a large bill and diamond shape tail; it is a scarce and increasing breeding resident. It first bred in the modern era in 2001. It is usually recorded from the coast, especially where there are cliffs, but is sometimes seen inland too. It feeds on carrion.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/09/2009	-	1

Sturnus vulgaris**Starling****BAP N**

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	04/12/2015	119

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

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

Bird Population Status - red; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	23/04/2016	114

Passer montanus**Tree Sparrow****BAP N**

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 much declined and now very scarce resident, and a scarce 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.

Environmental Stewardship Target Species (High Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Low Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Pevensy Levels); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand); Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/12/1989	11/03/1995	2

Acanthis cabaret**Lesser Redpoll****BAP N**

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

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/02/1999	21/02/1999	2

Chloris chloris**Greenfinch**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	16/04/2016	145

Linaria cannabina**Linnet****BAP N**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	14/08/2016	40

Spinus spinus**Siskin**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	06/03/2015	10

Fringilla coelebs**Chaffinch**

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	159

Carduelis carduelis**Goldfinch**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1990	04/12/2015	118

Loxia curvirostra**Common Crossbill**

A chunky finch with a large head and bill, it is an irruptive species; usually a scarce visitor but fairly common in some years. It is a very scarce breeder in some 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)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/02/2012	-	1

Pyrrhula pyrrhula**Bullfinch****BAP N**

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

Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	20/03/2016	74

Emberiza citrinella**Yellowhammer****BAP N**

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; 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 Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1990	23/04/2016	121

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

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	19/12/2015	116

Emberiza calandra**Corn Bunting****BAP N**

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

Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Nerc Act 2006; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/03/1988	25/06/2011	39

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 UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), published in 1994, was the UK Government's response to signing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The new **UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework** replaces the previous UK level BAP, though the lists of priority species agreed under the UK BAP still form the basis of much biodiversity work in the UK. The current strategy for England is '**Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services**'. Although the UK BAP has been succeeded, Species Action Plans (SAPs) developed under the UK BAP still remain important and valuable reference sources for background information on Priority Species under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework.

The new framework includes five internationally agreed strategic goals and supporting targets to be achieved by 2020. The five strategic goals agreed were:

- **Strategic Goal A:** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- **Strategic Goal B:** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- **Strategic Goal C:** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- **Strategic Goal D:** Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Strategic Goal E:** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

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

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 Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/670 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Atrichum angustatum

Lesser Smoothcap

N

Moss

Forms patches on acidic soils in woods, especially on damp rides. This rare moss is largely confined to the Weald of Kent and Sussex in the British Isles and there is a scatter of records from both our counties, mainly from the Hastings Beds.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90Y	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

Carex divisa

Divided Sedge

N

Flowering plant

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

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, 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)

Ranunculus arvensis

Corn Buttercup

N

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3, IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ002068	Kate Ryland	16/07/2003	Tortington Common

Centaurea cyanus

Cornflower

N

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

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

Sium latifolium

Greater Water-parsnip

N

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Endangered, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

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

Lucanus cervus

Stag Beetle

N

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

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.

Designations

Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU989063	Paul Stevens	18/08/2015	Binsted woods, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ007066	PTES volunteer	25/06/2015	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ008063	PTES volunteer	15/09/2007	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009064	PTES volunteer	02/09/1998	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009065	PTES volunteer	14/06/2015	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009067	PTES volunteer	08/06/2006	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009068	PTES volunteer	02/07/1998	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel

Hepialus humuli subsp. humuli

Ghost Moth

N

Insect - moth

A large moth that is a member of a primitive suborder of the Lepidoptera. Frequenting hillsides, waste ground and other grassy places, this species is widespread over the whole of the British Isles. The larvae feed at the roots of grasses and a wide variety of wild and cultivated plants. Widely recorded in Sussex both at specific (*Hepialus humuli*) and subspecific (*H. humuli humuli*) level.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU986065	Ian Powell;John Knight	07/08/2016	Binsted

Pyrgus malvae

Grizzled Skipper

N

Insect - butterfly

A butterfly of sheltered meadows, downland and open woodland rides. Larva on *Potentilla*, *Fragaria vesca* and *Agrimonia eupatoria*. Commonest in central southern England, Wales and the Midlands up to Yorkshire. Still widespread on the Downs but less common than it was in the Weald.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9806	Jim Steedman;Judith Steedman	26/06/1996	Binstead/Paine's/Rewell (SE) Woods
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Lasiommata megera

Wall

N

Insect - butterfly

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

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Coenonympha pamphilus

Small Heath

N

Insect - butterfly

A small grassland butterfly that is fairly widespread in Sussex, especially on the Downs. The species has become much less common than it used to be in many areas in recent decades.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9806	Jim Steedman;Judith Steedman	05/06/1996	Binstead/Paine's/Rewell (SE) Woods
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Boloria euphrosyne

Pearl-bordered Fritillary

N

Insect - butterfly

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

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Endangered, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9806	Jim Steedman;Judith Steedman	05/06/1996	Binstead/Paine's/Rewell (SE) Woods
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex
SU993069	Ann Griffiths	24/05/1992	Rewell Wood ComplexArundel

Boloria selene

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary

N

Insect - butterfly

A rapidly declining, violet-feeding woodland butterfly only recorded from 10 1km squares, all in central East Sussex, since 2000. Once widespread and abundant in both counties.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Limenitis camilla

White Admiral

N

Insect - butterfly

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

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9806	Jim Steedman;Judith Steedman	17/07/1996	Binstead/Paine's/Rewell (SE) Woods
SU985068	Pip Howes	18/07/1997	Binstead Woods
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex
SU9906	Alexander Henderson	04/07/2010	Tortington Common (1km sq), West Sussex (VC13)
SU9910005814	Jacqueline Thompson	23/07/2015	Binsted, West Sussex (VC13)
SU991063	Neil Hulme	17/06/2007	Binstead Woods
SU9916206228	Sue Elphick	23/07/2015	Binsted Woods, West Sussex (VC13)
SU992061	John Knight	20/07/2001	Binsted Pond
SU992068	Graham Roberts	18/07/1996	Binsted and Paines Wood
SU995067	Anon @ M&S Big Butterfly Count	28/07/2010	Binsted Wood, West Sussex (VC13)
SU9968106414	Julie Upson	08/08/2016	Noor Wood, Binsted wood complex
SU998068	Pip Howes	18/07/1997	Binstead Woods
TQ0006	Jim Steedman;Judith Steedman	09/07/2005	Binstead Wood (south-east)

Thecla betulae

Brown Hairstreak

N

Insect - butterfly

A butterfly requiring sloe scrub in which to breed. Widely, but very thinly, distributed in West Sussex, but gone from the east and generally in decline nationally.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Satyrrium w-album

White-letter Hairstreak

N

Insect - butterfly

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.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Endangered, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Watsonalla binaria

Oak Hook-tip

N

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU986065	Ian Powell;John Knight	07/08/2016	Binsted
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex
TQ002068	John Knight	10/05/2002	Tortington Common

Timandra comae

Blood-Vein

N

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984061	Stephen Pegler	03/09/2014	Binsted
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex

Xanthorhoe ferrugata

Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet

N

Insect - moth

A widespread species in Sussex commoner in some years than in others. Found in gardens, scrubland and often on the coast. The larvae feed on a variety of low growing plants. This species is declining generally across the country as a whole.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex

Epirrhoe galiata

Galium Carpet

N

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990057	Ian Powell;John Knight	30/07/2016	Binsted

Ecliptopera silaceata

Small Phoenix

N

Insect - moth

A common moth in England and Wales and, though widespread in Scotland, it is less common there. It lives in a variety of habitats including open woodland, downland, commons, gardens and waste ground. Generally common in Sussex.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex

Ennomos quercinaria

August Thorn

N

Insect - moth

A moth that flies in August and September in woods gardens and parkland. The larvae feed on a variety of trees. Recorded widely, but infrequently across Sussex.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex

Ennomos fuscantaria

Dusky Thorn

N

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU986065	Ian Powell;John Knight	07/08/2016	Binsted
SU990057	Ian Powell;John Knight	30/07/2016	Binsted

Spilosoma lutea

Buff Ermine

N

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984061	Stephen Pegler	06/07/2013	Binsted near Walburton
SU99110581	Stephen Pegler	23/06/2015	Kent Cottage, Binstead Lane

Spilosoma lubricipeda

White Ermine

N

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984061	Stephen Pegler	06/07/2013	Binsted near Walburton

Tyria jacobaeae

Cinnabar

N

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982060	N. Guerin	25/05/2015	Binstead Rife, West Sussex (VC13)
SU983060	N. Guerin	22/08/2015	Binstead Rife, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984061	Stephen Pegler	06/07/2013	Binsted near Walburton
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex

Acronicta psi

Grey Dagger

N

Insect - moth

A widespread species over much of the southern half of the British Isles frequenting woods and gardens but now suffering a marked decline. Widely recorded in Sussex.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex

Acronicta rumicis

Knot Grass

N

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	R Kemp;Graham Hart;John Radford;John Knight	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Amphipyra tragopoginis

Mouse Moth

N

Insect - moth

A widespread moth in the British Isles, but one that is in marked decline. Very widely recorded in Sussex.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex

Hoplodrina blanda

Rustic

N

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984061	Stephen Pegler	06/07/2013	Binsted near Walburton
SU99110581	Stephen Pegler	23/06/2015	Kent Cottage, Binstead Lane

Hydraecia micacea

Rosy Rustic

N

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU986065	Ian Powell;John Knight	07/08/2016	Binsted

Atethmia centrago

Centre-barred Sallow

N

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984061	Stephen Pegler	03/09/2014	Binsted

Tholera decimalis

Feathered Gothic

N

Insect - moth

A brown noctuid moth or rough grasslands in late summer and autumn with white feathering on the forewings. Larvae on grass. Widespread in Sussex.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984061	Stephen Pegler	03/09/2014	Binsted

Melanchra persicariae

Dot Moth

N

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU986065	Ian Powell;John Knight	07/08/2016	Binsted

Leucania comma

Shoulder-striped Wainscot

N

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU99110581	Stephen Pegler	23/06/2015	Kent Cottage, Binstead Lane

Diarsia rubi

Small Square-spot

N

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ002068	John Knight	02/06/2002	Tortington Common

Bufo bufo

Common Toad

N

Amphibian

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982069	Mark Elliott	23/03/1998	East of Barn's Copse, Binstead, Walberton CP
SU992061	Paul Stevens	13/06/2015	Binsted woods
SU99420564	Jacqueline Thompson	02/06/2016	Binsted

Zootoca vivipara

Common Lizard

N

Reptile

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Protected Species Register, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9895206202	Jacqueline Thompson	01/05/2015	Binsted
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU9906	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	04/08/1990	Binsted Wood, West Sussex (VC13)
SU9954705455	Jacqueline Thompson	02/06/2016	Binsted

Anguis fragilis

Slow-worm

N

Reptile

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Protected Species Register, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU983051	Joanna Meachem	02/09/2002	The White House, Westergate Street, Westergate, West Sussex (VC13)
SU98620664	Jacqueline Thompson	01/05/2016	Binsted
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU992068	John Knight	06/05/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood
SU994069	John Knight	15/09/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood

Natrix natrix

Grass Snake

N

Reptile

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Protected Species Register, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988044	George Bain	12/06/2014	South of Binsted
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU991067	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp; Dennis Dey	26/06/1996	Binstead Wood, West Sussex (VC13)
SU99110584	Jacqueline Thompson	15/07/2015	Binsted
SU992062	Jim McGregor	14/08/2001	Madonna Pond, Binsted
SU992068	John Knight	06/05/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood
TQ0005	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	26/07/1987	Tortington, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ007064	SARG recorder	29/06/2000	52 Torton Hill Rd. Arundel, Arundel

Vipera berus

Adder

N

Reptile

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Protected Species Register, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU992062	John Knight	14/11/1999	Madonna Pond, Binsted
SU992068	John Knight	06/05/2005	Binsted and Paines Wood
TQ00280648	Lisa Grimmett	25/04/2011	Tortington Lane, Tortington Common

Erinaceus europaeus

West European Hedgehog

N

Terrestrial mammal

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981042	John Knight	12/11/2003	B2132 Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ005051	People's Trust for E Species	January 2016 - May 2016	Unspecified Location Within Arundel CP
TQ00D	Sussex Mammal Recs. 1960 - 70	October 1960	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)

Arvicola amphibius

European Water Vole

N

Terrestrial mammal

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Protected Species Register, Sussex Rare Species Inventory, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4, subdivision a), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU98410530	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98430523	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98450518	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98490507	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted Chalk stream
TQ005059	Catherine Watts	22/07/2010	Tortington Priory

Micromys minutus

Harvest Mouse

N

Terrestrial mammal

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU9933905662	Lucy Groves	12/10/2016	Meadow Cottage, Binsted

Muscardinus avellanarius

Hazel Dormouse

N

Terrestrial mammal

A nocturnal species of woodland and overgrown hedgerows. Dormice spend much of their time climbing among branches in search of fruit, nuts, insects and other food. They sleep in nests during the day in hollow trees, unoccupied bird or bat boxes and similar places and hibernate in winter. Dormice occur mainly in southern England in this country and are widespread in suitable habitats in Sussex.

Designations

European Protected Species, Habitats Directive Annex 4, Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, Sussex Protected Species Register, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species, Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.4b), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5 Section 9.5a), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU989067	John Knight	15/10/2009	Ash Piece, West Sussex (VC13)
SU989068	John Knight	08/04/2007 - 12/11/2007	Ash Piece, Binsted wood, Binsted Wood complex
SU990067	People's Trust for E Species	11/11/2014	Unspecified location within the parish of Walberton
SU9906	People's Trust for E Species	20/09/2015	Unspecified location within the parish of Arundel
SU997064	People's Trust for E Species	19/01/2016	Unspecified location within the parish of Arundel

Lepus europaeus

Brown Hare

N

Terrestrial mammal

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

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41), Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU995043	Peter Trimming	10/06/2013	Yapton

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.

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>)
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 information on the distribution and status of over 400 Sussex Rare Plants, putting data from RSI reports into a Sussex-wide context. Please see [our website](#) for more information.

IUCN Categories of Rarity

The following is a summary of the IUCN categories of rarity. For further information visit the [IUCN website](#).

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 Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016

SxBRC/16/670

Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Phaeophyscia nigricans

Lichen

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 SxBRC records are from Bexhill and Hastings in East Sussex and Waltham Brooks and Hove in West Sussex. 1950-1989.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

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

Rinodina sophodes

Lichen

A early-colonising lichen that grows mainly on smooth-barked twigs, especially ash. Widespread in upland areas but more scattered elsewhere in the British Isles. Recorded in our area from Singleton, Arundel and Parham Park in West Sussex and an unspecified location in East Sussex. 1950-1991.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	SAMLL	1950 - 2002	West Sussex (VC13)

Atrichum angustatum

Lesser Smoothcap

Moss

Forms patches on acidic soils in woods, especially on damp rides. This rare moss is largely confined to the Weald of Kent and Sussex in the British Isles and there is a scatter of records from both our counties, mainly from the Hastings Beds.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90Y	Rose, Stern, Matcham.	2010	

Tortula protobryoides

Tall Pottia

Moss

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

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982060	Rod Stern	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Orthotrichum tenellum

Slender Bristle-moss

Moss

A moss that forms small dark green tufts on the bark of trees and shrubs in open situations. A rare and declining species in lowland Britain, though possibly overlooked in some places. Frequent in north Wales. Recorded from three sites in West Sussex and one in East Sussex since 1950.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0006	Howard Matcham; Francis Rose	21/10/1993	Park Bottom, Arundel

Osmunda regalis

Royal Fern

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.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

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

Dryopteris aemula

Hay-scented Buckler-fern

Fern

In the Weald a fern of in deep, steep-sided wooded gills. Very rare in West Sussex but locally frequent in the High Weald area of East Sussex. This species is one for which Britain has special responsibility.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Ann Griffiths	24/04/1989	Binsted Wood complex

Arum italicum subsp. neglectum

Flowering plant

Designations

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9874705508	J. Simons	16/01/2011	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00D	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Stratiotes aloides

Water-soldier

Flowering plant

Designations

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981069	Frances Abraham	1992	West Sussex (VC13)
SU98180693	Ben Rainbow	27/07/2011	Binsted Wood complex
SU98180694	Jonathan Wood;Bev Wadge	08/09/2012	Walberton, Binsted 1
SU9819006925	Alan Knapp	13/06/2006	West Sussex (VC13)
SU983069	C.M.P. Ryland	04/06/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

Groenlandia densa

Opposite-leaved Pondweed

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0006	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1994	West Sussex (VC13)

Carex divisa

Divided Sedge

Flowering plant

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

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; 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)

Carex viridula subsp. brachyrrhyncha

Long-stalked Yellow-sedge

Flowering plant**Designations**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU995069	Bruce Middleton	October 1994	Scotland Lane Copse

Meconopsis cambrica

Welsh Poppy

Flowering plant**Designations**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0006	Anon; Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.	1988	West Sussex (VC13)

Ranunculus arvensis

Corn Buttercup

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3; IUCN (2001) - Critically endangered; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ002068	Kate Ryland	16/07/2003	Tortington Common

Ranunculus hederaceus

Ivy-leaved Crowfoot

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

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

Buxus sempervirens

Box

Flowering plant

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

Designations

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU986068	Tony Whitbread	25/05/1988	Furze field Copse
SU990068	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Anon @ Sussex Wildlife Trust	1989 - 1992	Binsted Wood complex
TQ005068	Victoria Hume	09/04/2008	Tortington Shaw
TQ00D	Alan Knapp	18/07/2004	Arundel Park Compartment 6

Geum rivale

Water Avens

Flowering plant

A perennial of marshy areas in shaded or open habitats. This plant is local in southern England and is currently known only from one site in West Sussex and as a rare garden escape in East Sussex.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU992068	Tony Whitbread	01/06/1988	Binsted and Paines Wood

Verbascum lychnitis

White Mullein

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	SPASU	1978	West Sussex (VC13)

Scrophularia umbrosa

Green Figwort

Flowering plant

A perennial of fertile soils by streams and rivers, and in damp woodland in both open and shaded places. In Sussex there is currently only one locality for this plant, at Willingdon, East Sussex.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ002068	Kate Ryland	16/07/2003	Tortington Common

Lathyrus sylvestris

Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea

Flowering plant**Designations**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00090434	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	27/08/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

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Trifolium squamosum

Sea Clover

Flowering plant

An annual found in the dry, uppermost parts of saltmarshes, brackish meadows and by tidal rivers and creeks. Now scattered very sparingly around Chichester Harbour and the Selsey peninsula in West Sussex. In East Sussex there are isolated records for the estuaries of the Ouse and Cuckmere with an outlier at Camber.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Ann Griffiths	24/04/1989	Binsted Wood complex

Persicaria minor

Small Water-pepper

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory

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

Agrostemma githago

Corncockle

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

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

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)

Chenopodium glaucum

Oak-leaved Goosefoot

Flowering plant

A rare plant of dung-heaps, farmyards and fields. Most of the recent reports come from the Lower Greensand of West Sussex. Not seen in East Sussex since 1986.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	D. Donovan	09/07/2011	Arundel

Euphorbia peplis

Purple Spurge

Flowering plant

An annual which grows on fine shingle or coarse sand just above the high-water mark. Last recorded from Sussex in 1951 but now considered extinct here and elsewhere in Britain.

Designations

EC CITES Annex B; IUCN (2001) - Extinct; Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Anon @ Sussex Wildlife Trust	1989 - 1992	Binsted Wood complex

Althaea officinalis

Marsh-mallow

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

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

Centaurea cyanus

Cornflower

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

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

Hypochaeris glabra

Smooth Cat's-ear

Flowering plant

An annual of dry, open grasslands, shingle and heathy pastures. In East Sussex known only from the Rye Harbour Nature Reserve, where it occurs in abundance on stable shingle banks. In West Sussex it has a few shingle sites but also occurs rarely inland.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90Y	Anon @ Monks Wood; SPASU	1968	West Sussex (VC13)

Anthemis arvensis

Corn Chamomile

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU988044	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.; Alan Knapp	1997	West Sussex (VC13)
SU992067	Anon	01/06/1993	Binsted Woods

Dipsacus pilosus

Small Teasel

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0006	Howard Matcham; Francis Rose	21/10/1993	Park Bottom, Arundel
TQ00490416	M Hollings; O.M. Hollings	03/07/2005	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00500416	Nick Sturt; Elizabeth Sturt	27/08/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

Sium latifolium

Greater Water-parsnip

Flowering plant

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.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Endangered; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

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

Coenagrion pulchellum

Variable Damselfly

Insect - dragonfly (Odonata)

A damselfly of fens, water meadows, marshes and shallow ponds as well as dykes and canals with slow-moving water. A scarce species in Sussex with strongholds on the Pevensey Levels, East Sussex, and to a lesser extent Amberley Wildbrooks, West Sussex. Scattered records from other sites. Widespread elsewhere in England and Wales, and the southern-central lowlands of Scotland.

Designations

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	David Chelmick	1965 - 1978	West Sussex (VC13)

Cordulia aenea

Downy Emerald

Insect - dragonfly (Odonata)

A dragonfly of nutrient-poor tree-lined or woodland ponds, lakes, canals, slow-flowing rivers and streams. Thinly but widely scattered across our area. Elsewhere it is a scarce species and southern and south eastern England are its main strongholds in the British Isles.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	David Chelmick	1965 - 1978	West Sussex (VC13)

Gomphus vulgatissimus

Common Club-tail

Insect - dragonfly (Odonata)

A dragonfly that breeds in moderate to slow flowing, unpolluted rivers with muddy or silty bottoms and abundant marginal vegetation. Found in our area only in central West Sussex on stretches of the river Arun and its tributaries where there is a nationally important population. Scarce elsewhere in the British Isles and confined to a few other river valleys.

Designations

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	David Chelmick	1965 - 1978	West Sussex (VC13)

Omocestus rufipes

Woodland Grasshopper

Insect - orthopteran

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Conocephalus fuscus

Long-winged Cone-head

Insect - orthopteran

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU986065	Ian Powell; John Knight	07/08/2016	Binsted
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Metrioptera roeselii

Roesel's Bush-cricket

Insect - orthopteran

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981059	N. Guerin	25/05/2015	West Sussex (VC13)
SU986065	Ian Powell; John Knight	07/08/2016	Binsted
SU986066	Jacqueline Thompson	24/06/2015	West Sussex (VC13)
SU9891506405	Natasha Clark	23/08/2016	Binstead Woods

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Aradus aterrimus

Insect - true bug (Hemiptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Trichosirocalus barnevillei

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982060	N. Guerin	25/05/2015	West Sussex (VC13)

Lucanus cervus

Stag Beetle

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

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.

Designations

Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU989063	Paul Stevens	18/08/2015	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ007066	PTES volunteer	25/06/2015	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ008063	PTES volunteer	15/09/2007	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009064	PTES volunteer	02/09/1998	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009065	PTES volunteer	14/06/2015	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009067	PTES volunteer	08/06/2006	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel
TQ009068	PTES volunteer	02/07/1998	Unspecified location in the parish of Arundel

Saprosites mendax

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Cantharis fusca

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	Peter Hodge	1970	West Sussex (VC13)

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Crudosilis ruficollis

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	C E Tottenham	1950	West Sussex (VC13)

Tomoxia bucephala

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Mordella holomelaena

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Leptura aurulenta

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Nemapogon clematella

Barred White Clothes

Insect - moth

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9906	John Langmaid; Sarah Patton	30/03/2005	Tortington Common

Triaxomasia caprimulgella

Small Timber Clothes

Insect - moth

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	Anon	1970	West Sussex (VC13)

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Apoda limacodes

Festoon

Insect - moth

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.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990057	Ian Powell;John Knight	30/07/2016	Binsted

Boloria euphrosyne

Pearl-bordered Fritillary

Insect - butterfly

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

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Endangered; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9806	Jim Steedman;Judith Steedman	05/06/1996	Binstead/Paine's/Rewell (SE) Woods
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex
SU993069	Ann Griffiths	24/05/1992	Rewell Wood Complex, Arundel

Boloria selene

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary

Insect - butterfly

A rapidly declining, violet-feeding woodland butterfly only recorded from 10 1km squares, all in central East Sussex, since 2000. Once widespread and abundant in both counties.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Apatura iris

Purple Emperor

Insect - butterfly

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

Designations

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	John Knight	2000	Binsted Wood complex
SU991064	Alexander Henderson	23/07/2006	Binsted Woods
SU992062	John Knight	02/10/1999	Madonna Pond, Binsted
SU9942906942	Ian Powell	09/07/2015	West Sussex (VC13)

Thecla betulae

Brown Hairstreak

Insect - butterfly

A butterfly requiring sloe scrub in which to breed. Widely, but very thinly, distributed in West Sussex, but gone from the east and generally in decline nationally.

Designations

IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable; Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Jeremy Halls	1990	Binsted Wood complex

Tettheella fluctuosa

Satin Lutestring

Insect - moth

This nationally local species occurs in mature woodlands in south east England, Wales, northern England and the great Glen in Scotland. In Sussex it is widespread and sometimes common in mature woods and wooded heaths throughout the county. Caterpillars feed on Birch.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990057	Ian Powell;John Knight	30/07/2016	Binsted

Cyclophora annularia

Mocha

Insect - moth

This pretty nationally scarce (b) species occurs in woodlands in parts of southern England. In Sussex it widespread in West Sussex, but in East Sussex only occurs regularly in the Brede Valley and the Hastings area. Caterpillars feed on Field Maple.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990057	Ian Powell;John Knight	30/07/2016	Binsted

Ptilodon cucullina

Maple Prominent

Insect - moth

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

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ002068	John Knight	10/05/2002	Tortington Common

Callimorpha dominula

Scarlet Tiger

Insect - moth

A nationally local species of wet, open habitats in southern and south west England. In Sussex it has been recorded a few times as a migrant and there have been several introductions in Mile Oak, Hove. These have not colonised neighbouring areas. Caterpillars feed on various plants, especially Common Comfrey.

Designations

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	Anon	14/08/1991	Binsted Wood complex

*Volucella inanis***Insect - true fly (Diptera)****Designations**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981059	N. Guerin	22/08/2015	West Sussex (VC13)

*Volucella zonaria***Insect - true fly (Diptera)****Designations**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981059	N. Guerin	22/08/2015	West Sussex (VC13)

*Gymnosoma rotundatum***Insect - true fly (Diptera)****Designations**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9858006270	Natasha Clark	30/07/2016	Binstead

Sphecodes scabricollis

Rough-backed Blood Bee

Insect - hymenopteran**Designations**

Sussex Rare Species Inventory

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU990068	E C M Haes	19/09/1990	Binsted Wood complex

Arvicola amphibius

European Water Vole

Terrestrial mammal

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.

Designations

Natural Env. and Rural Communities Act 2006. Species of Principal Importance in England (section 41); Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan; Sussex Protected Species Register; Sussex Rare Species Inventory; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.4; subdivision a; 9.4b; Schedule 5)

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU98410530	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98430523	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98450518	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted chalk stream
SU98490507	Frances Southgate	02/07/2015	Binsted Chalk stream
TQ005059	Catherine Watts	22/07/2010	Tortington Priory

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

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

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

What is an Invasive Alien Species?

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

What's the problem?

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

What control is in place?

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

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

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

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

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

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

Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/670 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Crocasmia pottsii x *aurea* = *C. x crocosmiiflora*

Montbretia

Flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
SU990068	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.;Anon @ Sussex Wildlife Trust	1989 - 1992	Binsted Wood complex
TQ00D	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	03/06/2004	Arundel

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

Hybrid bluebell

Flowering plant

A hybrid between our native bluebell, *H. non-scripta* and Spanish Bluebell, *H. hispanica*. Widespread in Sussex.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
SU90Y	M. Shaw	27/04/2011	Rewell/Binstead woods, West Sussex (VC13)

Elodea nuttallii

Nuttall's Waterweed

Flowering plant

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	M Hollings;O.M. Hollings	09/06/2005	Swanbourne Lake area, West Sussex (VC13)

Crassula helmsii

New Zealand Pigmyweed

Flowering plant

An Australasian aquatic plant introduced to Britain in the 1920s. It started to spread rapidly in the late 1970s and is now widespread around ponds, lakes and reservoirs, though possibly declining. It has a very damaging effect on indigenous flora and fauna by smothering waterside habitat and is almost impossible to eradicate from a site once it is established.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90Y	C.M.P. Ryland	04/06/2005	Walburton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU992062	Kate Ryland;Barry Kemp	06/05/2005	Madonna PondBinsted
SU99260616	Jonathan Wood;Bev Wadge	08/09/2012	Binsted Lane, Walberton, Madonna Pond (Binsted 4)

Myriophyllum aquaticum

Parrot's-feather

Flowering plant

A South American water plant first recorded in the wild in 1960 and now widespread in standing waters in Sussex and elsewhere. Has a damaging effect on native flora and fauna which it out-competes.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90Y	C.M.P. Ryland	04/06/2005	Walburton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU992062	Kate Ryland;Barry Kemp	06/05/2005	Madonna PondBinsted
SU99260616	Jonathan Wood;Bev Wadge	08/09/2012	Binsted Lane, Walberton, Madonna Pond (Binsted 4)

Prunus laurocerasus

Cherry Laurel

Flowering plant

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90Y	M M Shaw	24/03/2009	Binsted Wood, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ005068	Victoria Hume	09/04/2008	Compartment 4, Tortington Shaw

Cotoneaster horizontalis

Wall Cotoneaster

Flowering plant

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00D	A. Spiers	27/06/2005	London Road, Arundel (A284), West Sussex (VC13)

Robinia pseudoacacia

False-acacia

Flowering plant

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.

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

Impatiens glandulifera

Indian Balsam

Flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU98930501	Frances Abraham	27/07/2015	SU9805 Marsh Farm
SU98930502	Jonathan Wood;Bev Wadge	08/09/2012	Hoe lane pond, Walberton, Binsted 2 Hoe lane pond
SU9897704932	Jacqueline Thompson	26/08/2009 - 11/11/2009	Site: 126 Marsh Farm, Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00D	Frances Abraham	18/07/2008	Arundel, Park Bottom, West Sussex (VC13)

*Rhododendron ponticum***Flowering plant**

A naturalised, purple-flowered shrub introduced in 1763. Most UK plants derive from Spanish stock. A highly invasive species that suppresses native vegetation and its associated flora and fauna.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90Y	M M Shaw	24/03/2009	Binsted Wood, West Sussex (VC13)
SU990068	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.;Anon @ Sussex Wildlife Trust	1989 - 1992	Binsted Wood complex
SU992068	Tony Whitbread	01/06/1988	Binsted and Paines Wood
SU998065	Tony Whitbread	02/06/1988	Binsted Wood complex
TQ002068	Kate Ryland	16/07/2003	Tortington Common
TQ003063	Victoria Hume	09/04/2008	Tortington Common Copse

Fallopia japonica

Japanese Knotweed

Flowering plant

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00C	D. Donovan	03/06/2010	Ford

Petasites fragrans

Winter Heliotrope

Flowering plant

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
SU990068	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.;Anon @ Sussex Wildlife Trust	1989 - 1992	Binsted Wood complex
TQ00C	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	27/08/2005	Tortington area, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00D	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	03/06/2004	Arundel

Centranthus ruber

Red valerian

Flowering plant

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ00C	D. Donovan	28/12/2011	Tortington
TQ00D	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	03/06/2004	Arundel

Harmonia axyridis

Harlequin Ladybird

Insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

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.

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU983060	N. Guerin	22/08/2015	Binstead Rife, West Sussex (VC13)

FULL SPECIES LIST (Excluding Birds)

Land at Binsted Lane + 1km radius

14 December 2016 SxBRC/16/670 Search Area: SU9804 to TQ0006

Prepared for Sue Wallsgrove

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Lycogala epidendrum</i>		slime mould	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Reticularia lycoperdon</i>	False Puffball	slime mould	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Ceratiomyxa fruticulosa</i>		slime mould	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Pluteus cervinus</i>	Deer Shield	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Calvatia gigantea</i>	Giant Puffball	fungus	29/01/2006	-	1
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i>	Scurfy Twiglet	fungus	20/10/1993	-	1
<i>Laccaria laccata</i>	Deceiver	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Inocybe</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	-	2
<i>Ossicaulis lignatilis</i>	Mealy Oyster	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Marasmius wynneae</i>	Pearly Parachute	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Agaricus placomyces</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Pleurotus cornucopiae</i>	Branching Oyster	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i>	Candlesnuff Fungus	fungus	19/04/1993	-	3
<i>Pluteus umbrosus</i>	Velvet Shield	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Coprinellus micaceus</i>	Glistening Ink-Cap	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Psathyrella</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	-	2
<i>Radulomyces confluens</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Rhodotus palmatus</i>	Wrinkled Peach	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Gymnopilus junonius</i>	Spectacular Rustgill	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Xylaria polymorpha</i>	Dead Man's Fingers	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Lepista flaccida</i>	Tawny Funnel Cap	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Nemania serpens</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Hypoxylon rubiginosum</i>	Rusty Woodwart	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Hypoxylon fuscum</i>	Hazel Woodwart	fungus	19/04/1993	-	3
<i>Hypoxylon fragiforme</i>	Beech Woodwart	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Daldinia concentrica</i>	King Alfred's Cakes	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	3
<i>Annulohypoxylon multifforme</i>	Birch Woodwart	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Diatrype stigma</i>	Common Tarcrust	fungus	19/04/1993	-	3

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Coral-Spot Fungus	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Hypocrea gelatinosa</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Chaetosphaerella phaeostroma</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	-	3
<i>Sarcoscypha austriaca</i>		fungus	04/03/2015	-	1
<i>Agaricus arvensis</i>	Horse Mushroom	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Hyphodontia sambuci</i>	Elder Whitewash	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	3
<i>Puccinia tanacetii</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>	Violet Bramble Rust	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	3
<i>Stereum rugosum</i>	Bleeding Broadleaf Crust	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Stereum hirsutum</i>	Hairy Stereum	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	4
<i>Lactarius fulvissimus</i>	Tawny Milkcap	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Lactarius</i>		fungus	20/10/1993	-	1
<i>Peniophora lycii</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	-	2
<i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Turkeytail	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Daedaleopsis confragosa</i>	Blushing Bracket	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Phanerochaete sanguinea</i>		fungus	25/05/1988	-	2
<i>Ceriporia reticulata</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Ganoderma australe</i>	Southern Bracket	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	3
<i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Sulphur Tuft	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Schizopora paradoxa</i>	Split Porecrust	fungus	19/04/1993	-	2
<i>Monilinia johnsonii</i>	Haw Goblet	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Phellinus pomaceus</i>	Cushion Bracket	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	3
<i>Fuscoporia ferrea</i>	Iron Porecrust	fungus	19/04/1993	-	3
<i>Ramaria stricta</i>	Upright Coral	fungus	20/10/1993	-	1
<i>Coniophora puteana</i>	Cellar Fungus	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Auricularia mesenterica</i>	Tripe Fungus	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	3
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jew's Ear	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	3
<i>Resupinatus applicatus</i>	Smoked Oysterling	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Melanoleuca melaleuca</i>	Bald Knight	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Lepista sordida</i>	Sordid Blewit	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Lepista nuda</i>	Wood Blewit	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Lepista irina</i>	Flowery Blewit	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Macrocystidia cucumis</i>	Cucumber Cap	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Clitocybe nebularis</i>	Clouded Agaric	fungus	20/10/1993	-	1
<i>Piptoporus betulinus</i>	Birch Polypore	fungus	19/04/1993	-	1
<i>Lycoperdon pyriforme</i>	Stump Puffball	fungus	20/10/1993	-	1
<i>Ramularia ari</i>		fungus	19/04/1993	-	2
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Honey Fungus	fungus	19/04/1993	20/10/1993	2
<i>Cladonia ochrochlora</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Rinodina sophodes</i>		lichen	31/12/2002	-	1
<i>Caloplaca dalmatica</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Caloplaca teicholyta</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Flavoplaca citrina</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Variospora flavescens</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Xanthoria calcicola</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Cladonia coniocraea</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Rinodina roboris</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Cladonia macilenta</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Physcia caesia</i>		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
<i>Cladonia parasitica</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Cladonia squamosa</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Tephromela atra</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Evernia prunastri</i>	Oak Moss	lichen	01/06/1993	21/10/1993	2
<i>Flavoparmelia caperata</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	21/10/1993	5
<i>Hypogymnia physodes</i>	Dark Crottle	lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Hypotrachyna revoluta</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	2
<i>Melanelixia glabrata</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Cladonia fimbriata</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Verrucaria viridula</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Chrysothrix chrysophthalma</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Alyxoria varia</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Cresponea premnea</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Dirina massiliensis f. soledata</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Enterographa crassa</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	2
<i>Verrucaria baldensis</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Lecanora albella</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Verrucaria glaucina</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Rinodina oleae</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Parmelia glabra</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Amandinea punctata</i>		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
<i>Buellia aethalea</i>		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
<i>Buellia ocellata</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	4
<i>Diplotomma alboatrum</i>		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
<i>Phaeophyscia nigricans</i>		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
<i>Phaeophyscia orbicularis</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Physcia adscendens</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Physconia grisea</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Lepraria incana</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Pertusaria pertusa</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	2
<i>Pertusaria multipuncta</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Pertusaria leioplaca</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	2

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Pertusaria hymenea</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	21/10/1993	5
<i>Pertusaria flavida</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Pertusaria amara</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	21/10/1993	3
<i>Ochrolechia parella</i>	Crabs Eye Lichen	lichen	30/07/1992	-	2
<i>Violella fucata</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Porpidia tuberculosa</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Graphis elegans</i>		lichen	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Lepraria vouauxii</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Lecanora dispersa</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Protoblastenia rupestris</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Pyrrhospora quernea</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	21/10/1993	2
<i>Lecidella scabra</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	2
<i>Lecanora sulphurea</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Lecanora polytropa</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Lecanora crenulata</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Lecanora chlarotera</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	21/10/1993	2
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Parmelia sulcata</i>	Netted Shield Lichen	lichen	30/07/1992	01/06/1993	2
<i>Schismatomma decolorans</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Bilimbia sabuletorum</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Toninia aromatica</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Lecanora conizaeoides</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Xanthoparmelia mougeotii</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Xanthoparmelia verruculifera</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Punctelia subrudecta</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	2
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Parmotrema perlatum</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Lecania erysibe</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Ramalina canariensis</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Graphis scripta</i>	Script Lichen	lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Lecanora albescens</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	3
<i>Scoliciosporum umbrinum</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Phlyctis argena</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	2
<i>Phaeographis dendritica</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Dimerella pineti</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Ramalina farinacea</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	01/06/1993	2
<i>Pachyphiale carneola</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Circinaria calcarea</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Porina aenea</i>		lichen	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Trapelia coarctata</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Candelariella medians</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Candelariella vitellina</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2
<i>Circinaria contorta</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	-	3
<i>Gyalecta nidarosiensis</i>		lichen	30/07/1992	02/02/1993	2

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Algae</i>		alga	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Chlorophyta / Chaetophorales, Chlorosarcinal</i>		alga	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Cephalozia bicuspidata</i>	Two-horned Pincerwort	liverwort	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Marsupella emarginata</i> var. <i>emarginata</i>		liverwort	31/12/1985	31/12/2010	2
<i>Calypogeia fissa</i>	Common Pouchwort	liverwort	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Scapania undulata</i>	Water Earwort	liverwort	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Lophocolea heterophylla</i>	Variable-leaved Crestwort	liverwort	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Microlejeunea ulicina</i>	Fairy Beads	liverwort	30/06/1984	21/10/1993	2
<i>Frullania dilatata</i>	Dilated Scalewort	liverwort	30/06/1984	21/10/1993	3
<i>Metzgeria furcata</i>	Forked Veilwort	liverwort	30/06/1984	21/10/1993	2
<i>Metzgeria consanguinea</i>	Whiskered Veilwort	liverwort	30/06/1984	21/10/1993	2
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>	Overleaf Pellia	liverwort	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Calypogeia arguta</i>	Notched Pouchwort	liverwort	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Chiloscyphus polyanthos</i> var. <i>polyanthos</i>		liverwort	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Eurhynchium striatum</i>	Common Striated Feather-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Rhytidiadelphus loreus</i>	Little Shaggy-moss	moss	25/05/1988	31/12/2010	3
<i>Ctenidium molluscum</i>	Chalk Comb-moss	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Hypnum jutlandicum</i>	Heath Plait-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> var. <i>cupressiforme</i>		moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Hypnum andoi</i>	Mamillate Plait-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>		moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i>	Big Shaggy-moss	moss	25/05/1988	-	2
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Cryphaea heteromalla</i>	Lateral Cryphaea	moss	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>	Common Feather-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i>	Common Tamarisk-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Homalothecium sericeum</i>	Silky Wall Feather-moss	moss	01/06/1993	21/10/1993	2
<i>Plagiothecium denticulatum</i>	Dented Silk-moss	moss	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Plagiothecium latebricola</i>	Alder Silk-moss	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Plagiothecium nemorale</i>	Woodsy Silk-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Herzogiella seligeri</i>	Silesian Feather-moss	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Neckera complanata</i>	Flat Neckera	moss	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Neckera pumila</i>	Dwarf Neckera	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Thamnobryum alopecurum</i>	Fox-tail Feather-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Atrichum undulatum</i>	Common Smoothcap	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Leptodon smithii</i>	Prince-of-Wales Feather-moss	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Leskea polycarpa</i>	Many-fruited Leskea	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Isothecium alopecuroides</i>	Larger Mouse-tail Moss	moss	30/06/1984	21/10/1993	2
<i>Isothecium myosuroides</i>	Slender Mouse-tail Moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Anomodon viticulosus</i>	Rambling Tail-moss	moss	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Pseudotaxiphyllum elegans</i>	Elegant Silk-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Fissidens taxifolius</i>	Common Pocket-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Sphagnum denticulatum</i>	Cow-horn Bog-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Sphagnum palustre</i>	Blunt-leaved Bog-moss	moss	16/07/2003	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Atrichum angustatum</i>	Lesser Smoothcap	moss	31/12/1960	31/12/2010	2
<i>Polytrichum formosum</i>	Bank Haircap	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Tetraphis pellucida</i>	Pellucid Four-tooth Moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Fissidens bryoides</i>	Lesser Pocket-moss	moss	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Leptodictyum riparium</i>	Kneiff's Feather-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Dicranoweisia cirrata</i>	Common Pincushion	moss	30/06/1984	21/10/1993	4
<i>Dicranella heteromalla</i>	Silky Forklet-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Dicranum majus</i>	Greater Fork-moss	moss	31/12/2009	-	1
<i>Dicranum scoparium</i>	Broom Fork-moss	moss	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Dicranum tauricum</i>	Fragile Fork-moss	moss	31/12/2009	-	1
<i>Campylopus pyriformis</i>	Dwarf Swan-neck Moss	moss	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Bryum subelegans</i>	Flabby Thread-moss	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Tortula protobryoides</i>	Tall Pottia	moss	31/12/1997	-	1
<i>Orthodontium lineare</i>	Cape Thread-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	Bog Groove-moss	moss	31/12/1990	31/12/2010	2
<i>Plagiomnium undulatum</i>	Hart's-tongue Thyme-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	Grey-cushioned Grimmia	moss	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Bryum capillare</i>	Capillary Thread-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Ulota crispa</i>		moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Orthotrichum tenellum</i>	Slender Bristle-moss	moss	21/10/1993	-	1
<i>Orthotrichum stramineum</i>	Straw Bristle-moss	moss	31/12/2010	-	1
<i>Orthotrichum lyellii</i>	Lyell's Bristle-moss	moss	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Orthotrichum affine</i>	Wood Bristle-moss	moss	01/06/1993	21/10/1993	2
<i>Rhizomnium punctatum</i>	Dotted Thyme-moss	moss	30/06/1984	01/06/1993	2
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	horsetail	01/06/1993	16/07/2006	6
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	horsetail	02/09/1997	03/07/2005	2
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	Marsh Horsetail	horsetail	01/06/1988	18/07/2008	2
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Water Horsetail	horsetail	18/07/2008	25/05/2009	2
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback	fern	31/05/2001	16/01/2011	4
<i>Polypodium interjectum</i>	Intermediate Polypody	fern	31/12/2006	-	1
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	fern	25/05/1988	20/11/2011	16
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	fern	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	15
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Narrow Buckler-fern	fern	25/05/1988	21/08/2008	6
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly Male-fern	fern	16/07/2003	13/06/2006	4
<i>Dryopteris aemula</i>	Hay-scented Buckler-fern	fern	24/04/1989	-	1
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas agg.</i>	Male Fern	fern	30/06/1984	01/06/1988	2
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	fern	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	10
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	Hard Shield-fern	fern	09/04/2008	21/08/2008	9
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady-fern	fern	01/06/1988	21/08/2008	4
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	fern	11/11/2009	-	2
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	fern	30/04/2005	24/08/2011	2
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	fern	03/06/2004	31/12/2008	2
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	fern	03/06/2004	-	1

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<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	fern	24/08/2011	-	1
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	fern	30/06/1984	20/11/2011	19
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	fern	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	19
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Adder's-tongue	fern	25/05/1988	-	1
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern	fern	01/06/1988	09/04/2008	3
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Swamp Cypress	conifer	26/07/2005	-	1
<i>Cupressus</i>		conifer	30/09/2003	-	1
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	conifer	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	18
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	conifer	26/07/2005	-	1
<i>Larix decidua x kaempferi</i> = <i>L. x marschlinsii</i>	Hybrid Larch	conifer	24/03/2009	-	1
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	conifer	02/06/1988	24/03/2009	4
<i>Larix</i>	Larch	conifer	30/06/1984	09/04/2008	5
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa x Xanthocyparis nootk</i>	Leyland Cypress	conifer	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild Marjoram	flowering plant	03/06/2004	14/11/2011	4
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	19
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	flowering plant	01/06/1988	27/07/2015	16
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground-ivy	flowering plant	25/05/1988	11/11/2009	22
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	flowering plant	25/05/1988	31/07/2011	12
<i>Melissa officinalis</i>	Balm	flowering plant	31/12/1992	16/08/2011	3
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil	flowering plant	03/06/2004	04/10/2005	2
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>		flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	27/07/2015	17
<i>Mentha</i>	Mint	flowering plant	08/06/1997	-	1
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	11
<i>Clinopodium ascendens</i>	Common Calamint	flowering plant	30/07/1992	-	1
<i>Scutellaria minor</i>	Lesser Skullcap	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Skullcap	flowering plant	06/05/2005	04/06/2005	2
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> agg.	Common Hemp-Nettle agg.	flowering plant	31/07/2004	-	1
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead-nettle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	13/06/2006	7
<i>Lamium hybridum</i>	Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	flowering plant	18/07/2008	31/07/2011	2
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn Mint	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i>	Yellow Archangel	flowering plant	01/06/1988	31/12/1992	3
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/07/2005	6
<i>Lamium album</i>	White Dead-nettle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	10
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	flowering plant	31/10/1993	24/08/2011	6
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	13
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	flowering plant	03/06/2004	01/07/2011	3
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	8
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>montanum</i>	Yellow Archangel	flowering plant	31/12/2006	27/04/2011	4
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	flowering plant	03/06/2004	10/09/2011	5
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2011	7
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	flowering plant	31/12/1992	10/09/2011	5

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<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	flowering plant	03/06/2004	06/05/2006	4
<i>Melilotus altissimus</i>	Tall Melilot	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/07/2005	2
<i>Lathyrus sylvestris</i>	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	flowering plant	03/06/2004	27/04/2011	3
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter-vetch	flowering plant	02/06/1988	-	1
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	flowering plant	10/09/2011	-	1
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2004	3
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	10
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	flowering plant	31/12/1992	14/11/2011	7
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaved Vetch	flowering plant	03/07/2005	-	1
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	Common Cow-wheat	flowering plant	02/06/1988	03/06/2004	4
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	8
<i>Callitriche</i>	Water-starwort	flowering plant	02/09/1997	08/09/2012	23
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False-acacia	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	flowering plant	31/12/1992	24/08/2011	9
<i>Orobancha minor</i>	Common Broomrape	flowering plant	27/06/2005	31/12/2009	3
<i>Orobancha elatior</i>	Knapweed Broomrape	flowering plant	31/12/1979	-	1
<i>Odontites vernus subsp. serotinus</i>	Red Bartsia	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	flowering plant	31/12/1992	10/09/2011	3
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright	flowering plant	27/06/2005	-	1
<i>Euphrasia officinalis agg.</i>	Eyebright	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis</i>	Common Vetch	flowering plant	06/05/2006	31/07/2011	3
<i>Ulmus</i>	Elm	flowering plant	03/06/2004	29/07/2008	6
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-starwort	flowering plant	01/06/1993	09/08/2011	2
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	7
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	9
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	13
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	28
<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Mind-your-own-business	flowering plant	03/07/2005	14/11/2011	2
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	flowering plant	03/06/2004	27/08/2005	2
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	flowering plant	03/06/2004	01/07/2011	3
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	flowering plant	25/05/1988	08/09/2012	24
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	flowering plant	01/06/1988	06/05/2006	5
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	flowering plant	03/06/2004	14/04/2009	2
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych Elm	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	flowering plant	30/06/1984	16/11/2011	13
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	Alder Buckthorn	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Rosa stylosa</i>	Short-styled Field-rose	flowering plant	13/06/2006	-	1
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog-rose	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/11/2011	11
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field-rose	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	14
<i>Rosa rubiginosa agg.</i>	Sweet-Briar	flowering plant	31/12/1989	-	1
<i>Rosa canina agg.</i>	Dog Rose	flowering plant	31/12/1992	13/06/2006	6

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<i>Aphanes australis</i>	Slender Parsley-piert	flowering plant	31/07/2004	-	1
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley-piert	flowering plant	01/06/1993	27/08/2005	3
<i>Aphanes arvensis agg.</i>	Parsley Piert	flowering plant	31/07/2004	06/05/2006	2
<i>Agrimonia procera</i>	Fragrant Agrimony	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	flowering plant	01/06/1988	24/08/2011	8
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	flowering plant	30/06/1984	18/09/2010	23
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	flowering plant	25/05/1988	30/09/2003	7
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	31/12/1992	24/08/2011	9
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	17
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	20/11/2011	6
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	flowering plant	31/07/2004	31/12/2009	3
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein	flowering plant	10/09/2011	-	1
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	White Mullein	flowering plant	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alsike Clover	flowering plant	27/06/2005	-	1
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water-Starwort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/03/2009	22
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	flowering plant	03/07/2005	-	1
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	flowering plant	31/12/1992	22/10/2005	3
<i>Kickxia spuria</i>	Round-leaved Fluellen	flowering plant	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	flowering plant	10/09/2011	-	1
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	flowering plant	03/06/2004	28/12/2011	3
<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i>	Green Figwort	flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field-speedwell	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell	flowering plant	25/05/1988	24/08/2011	7
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood Speedwell	flowering plant	25/05/1988	06/05/2005	9
<i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum</i>	Ivy-Leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	06/05/2006	27/04/2011	3
<i>Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia</i>	Ivy-Leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	13/06/2006	-	1
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	25/05/1988	09/04/2008	11
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	flowering plant	30/06/1984	28/12/2011	17
<i>Veronica catenata</i>	Pink Water-Speedwell	flowering plant	28/08/2011	-	1
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	flowering plant	31/12/1992	08/09/2012	11
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	5
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water-Speedwell	flowering plant	07/07/2005	-	1
<i>Veronica</i>	Speedwell	flowering plant	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	flowering plant	01/06/1993	31/12/2008	4
<i>Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/07/2005	2
<i>Salicornia europaea</i>	Common Glasswort	flowering plant	31/12/1989	-	1
<i>Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima</i>	Sea Beet	flowering plant	03/06/2004	24/08/2011	3
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	flowering plant	27/08/2005	18/07/2008	2
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea-purslane	flowering plant	03/06/2004	24/08/2011	3
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	Common Orache	flowering plant	01/06/1993	31/07/2011	3
<i>Atriplex prostrata agg.</i>		flowering plant	02/09/1997	-	1
<i>Chenopodium rubrum</i>	Red Goosefoot	flowering plant	24/08/2011	28/08/2011	2
<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>	Many-seeded Goosefoot	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2011	4

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<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Oak-leaved Goosefoot	flowering plant	09/07/2011	-	1
<i>Chenopodium ficifolium</i>	Fig-leaved Goosefoot	flowering plant	27/08/2005	01/07/2011	2
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen	flowering plant	01/06/1993	31/07/2011	6
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Heath Milkwort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Lychnis</i>		flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	8
<i>Silene latifolia</i> x <i>dioica</i> = <i>S. x hampeana</i>	Hybrid Campion	flowering plant	10/09/2011	-	1
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	flowering plant	03/06/2004	09/08/2011	2
<i>Silene flos-cuculi</i>	Ragged-Robin	flowering plant	30/06/1984	02/07/2015	7
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	flowering plant	30/06/1984	11/11/2009	19
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	Corncockle	flowering plant	31/12/1997	31/12/1998	2
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey	flowering plant	03/07/2005	-	1
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sea-spurrey	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	3
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	10/09/2011	6
<i>Sagina apetala</i> subsp. <i>erecta</i>	Fringed Pearlwort	flowering plant	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort	flowering plant	03/07/2005	-	1
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	flowering plant	01/06/1993	06/05/2006	3
<i>Chenopodium album</i> agg.	Fat Hen	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	flowering plant	31/10/1993	28/12/2011	5
<i>Sasa</i>	Bamboo	flowering plant	31/12/1992	09/04/2008	2
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>oleifolia</i>	Rusty Willow	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/12/2008	6
<i>Salix cinerea</i> subsp. <i>cinerea</i>	Grey Willow	flowering plant	06/05/2005	-	2
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Common Sallow	flowering plant	25/05/1988	11/11/2009	13
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	flowering plant	25/05/1988	06/05/2006	11
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	flowering plant	18/07/2008	18/09/2010	2
<i>Salix</i>	Willow	flowering plant	08/09/2012	-	3
<i>Populus x canadensis</i> 'Serotina' x <i>candicans</i>	Black Italian Poplar	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	American Aspen	flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	flowering plant	30/06/1984	27/04/2011	11
<i>Populus nigra</i> x <i>deltoides</i> = <i>P. x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar	flowering plant	30/09/2003	21/08/2008	2
<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Annual Sea-blite	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	2
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	flowering plant	01/06/1988	18/09/2010	10
<i>Euphorbia peplis</i>	Purple Spurge	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>	Caper Spurge	flowering plant	27/08/2005	09/04/2008	2
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	flowering plant	03/06/2004	02/11/2010	3
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	17
<i>Euphorbia</i>	Spurge	flowering plant	09/04/2008	-	1
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's Mercury	flowering plant	02/06/1988	24/08/2011	8
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	flowering plant	31/12/1992	20/11/2011	4
<i>Oxalis incarnata</i>	Pale Pink-sorrel	flowering plant	30/07/2011	-	1
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel	flowering plant	03/07/2005	27/08/2005	2
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Pink-sorrel	flowering plant	03/07/2011	-	1
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	10

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<i>Stellaria holostea</i>	Greater Stitchwort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	11
<i>Populus alba x tremula = P. x canescens</i>	Grey Poplar	flowering plant	01/07/2011	24/08/2011	2
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	flowering plant	30/06/1984	16/11/2011	19
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear	flowering plant	31/12/1992	18/09/2010	8
<i>Centunculus minimus</i>	Chaffweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2011	7
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	Yellow Loosestrife	flowering plant	31/12/1992	09/08/2011	3
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping-Jenny	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	13
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	19
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip	flowering plant	03/06/2004	14/04/2009	2
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Indian Balsam	flowering plant	18/07/2008	27/07/2015	5
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/11/2011	27
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	flowering plant	25/05/1988	31/12/1992	4
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>		flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/03/2009	8
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Downy Birch	flowering plant	30/06/1984	09/04/2008	12
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	flowering plant	30/06/1984	31/07/2004	9
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	flowering plant	30/06/1984	08/09/2012	33
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/12/2011	5
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	flowering plant	30/06/1984	25/03/2009	20
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	flowering plant	01/06/1988	-	1
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	flowering plant	01/06/1988	16/11/2011	9
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	flowering plant	01/06/1988	16/11/2011	6
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
<i>Trifolium squamosum</i>	Sea Clover	flowering plant	24/04/1989	-	1
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	flowering plant	16/07/2003	03/07/2005	5
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	8
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	flowering plant	01/06/1988	08/09/2012	14
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	flowering plant	08/06/1997	11/11/2009	8
<i>Trifolium micranthum</i>	Slender Trefoil	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/12/2009	2
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	flowering plant	01/06/1993	18/09/2010	5
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Bog Stitchwort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	25/05/2009	6
<i>Moehringia trinervia</i>	Three-nerved Sandwort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	13/09/2008	10
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia subsp. serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	16
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	flowering plant	31/05/2006	16/11/2011	2
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	10
<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>	Water Dock	flowering plant	15/05/1997	01/07/2011	3
<i>Rumex crispus x obtusifolius = R. x pratensis</i>	Dock	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	flowering plant	03/06/2004	06/05/2006	6
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Sowbread	flowering plant	18/10/2008	-	1
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	flowering plant	01/06/1993	06/05/2006	3

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<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	flowering plant	24/04/1989	11/11/2009	10
<i>Rheum palmatum x rhaponticum = R. x hybrid</i>	Rhubarb	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	flowering plant	06/05/2006	03/06/2010	2
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black-bindweed	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/07/2011	3
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i>	Russian-vine	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	flowering plant	14/08/1991	31/07/2011	3
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	flowering plant	08/06/1997	18/09/2010	3
<i>Polygonum aviculare agg.</i>	Knotgrass agg.	flowering plant	03/07/2005	04/10/2005	2
<i>Persicaria minor</i>	Small Water-pepper	flowering plant	02/09/1997	-	2
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2011	8
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	flowering plant	31/12/1992	14/11/2011	8
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	flowering plant	15/05/1997	31/07/2011	3
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	flowering plant	04/10/2005	-	1
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	flowering plant	30/09/2003	31/07/2011	3
<i>Carex binervis</i>	Green-ribbed Sedge	flowering plant	30/06/1984	31/07/2004	5
<i>Carex paniculata</i>	Greater Tussock-sedge	flowering plant	03/06/2004	16/07/2006	2
<i>Carex panicea</i>	Carnation Sedge	flowering plant	15/05/1997	-	1
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	Pale Sedge	flowering plant	31/10/1994	-	1
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge	flowering plant	01/06/1988	31/07/2004	6
<i>Carex leporina</i>	Oval Sedge	flowering plant	02/06/1988	06/05/2006	5
<i>Carex laevigata</i>	Smooth-stalked Sedge	flowering plant	25/05/1988	-	1
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	flowering plant	31/12/1992	10/09/2011	12
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2004	6
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	flowering plant	15/05/1997	-	1
<i>Carex divulsa subsp. divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge	flowering plant	03/06/2004	24/08/2011	5
<i>Carex divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge	flowering plant	31/12/1992	16/07/2003	3
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian Rye-grass	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/07/2007	2
<i>Carex disticha</i>	Brown Sedge	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Cyperus Sedge	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Carex acutiformis</i>	Lesser Pond-sedge	flowering plant	15/05/1997	08/09/2012	6
<i>Carex</i>	Sedge	flowering plant	06/05/2005	09/04/2008	2
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	Great Fen-sedge	flowering plant	18/07/2004	-	1
<i>Isolepis setacea</i>	Bristle Club-rush	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Grey Club-rush	flowering plant	02/09/1997	01/07/2011	2
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Common Club-rush	flowering plant	18/07/2008	-	1
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club-rush	flowering plant	02/09/1997	03/06/2004	2
<i>Luzula pilosa</i>	Hairy Wood-rush	flowering plant	25/05/1988	24/03/2009	12
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Heath Wood-rush	flowering plant	30/06/1984	31/07/2004	10
<i>Luzula forsteri</i>	Southern Wood-rush	flowering plant	01/06/1988	31/07/2004	4
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	flowering plant	24/04/1989	31/12/2008	6
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge	flowering plant	31/12/1993	29/05/2005	2
<i>Festuca rubra agg.</i>	Red Fescue	flowering plant	03/06/2004	27/08/2005	3
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	13
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-grass	flowering plant	03/06/2004	27/04/2011	2

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<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood Meadow-grass	flowering plant	25/05/1988	31/07/2004	7
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	flowering plant	30/06/1984	28/12/2011	14
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Smooth Meadow-Grass	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Poa</i>	Meadow-Grass	flowering plant	08/06/1997	-	1
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass	flowering plant	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Puccinellia distans</i>	Reflexed Saltmarsh-Grass	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail	flowering plant	30/06/1984	27/08/2005	6
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	flowering plant	08/06/1997	11/11/2009	5
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	flowering plant	30/06/1984	08/09/2012	26
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/07/2005	2
<i>Carex pilulifera</i>	Pill Sedge	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Festuca ovina</i> agg.	Sheep's Fescue agg.	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	flowering plant	31/12/1992	09/04/2008	8
<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood Millet	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/03/2009	18
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	flowering plant	01/06/1993	31/07/2011	5
<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>oedocarpa</i>	Common Yellow-sedge	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2004	3
<i>Carex viridula</i> subsp. <i>brachyrrhyncha</i>	Long-stalked Yellow-sedge	flowering plant	31/10/1994	-	1
<i>Carex viridula</i>	Yellow-sedge	flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood-sedge	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	20
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked Sedge	flowering plant	16/07/2003	24/08/2011	4
<i>Carex riparia</i>	Greater Pond-sedge	flowering plant	15/05/1997	06/05/2006	6
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote Sedge	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	26
<i>Juncus gerardii</i>	Saltmarsh Rush	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/07/2005	2
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant Fescue	flowering plant	30/06/1984	28/12/2011	11
<i>Crocospia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflor</i>	Montbretia	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	4
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Slender Rush	flowering plant	31/12/1992	04/10/2005	3
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> = <i>H. x</i>	Hybrid bluebell	flowering plant	06/05/2006	27/04/2011	4
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	22
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> x <i>odoratum</i> = <i>P. x hy</i>	Garden Solomon's-seal	flowering plant	31/07/2004	-	1
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> subsp. <i>pseudonar</i>	Daffodil	flowering plant	31/12/1992	13/03/2009	3
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i> x <i>pseudonarcissus</i> = <i>N. x i</i>	Nonesuch Daffodil	flowering plant	14/04/2009	-	1
<i>Narcissus</i>	daffodils	flowering plant	29/04/2005	14/04/2009	4
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	flowering plant	29/04/2005	13/03/2009	3
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i> subsp. <i>pulchellum</i>	Summer Snowflake	flowering plant	24/03/2009	14/04/2009	2
<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	Summer Snowflake	flowering plant	14/04/2009	-	1
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion	flowering plant	18/09/2010	-	1
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i>		flowering plant	31/12/1997	16/01/2011	2
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Orange Day-lily	flowering plant	24/05/2011	-	1
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/11/2011	20
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris	flowering plant	03/06/2004	27/07/2015	15
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	flowering plant	31/12/1992	14/04/2009	7
<i>Iris</i>		flowering plant	09/04/2008	08/09/2012	4
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	flowering plant	31/07/2004	31/12/2009	3

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<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	flowering plant	03/06/2004	22/07/2014	3
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early-purple Orchid	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/05/2007	10
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted-orchid	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/05/2007	11
<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Common Twayblade	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/05/2007	8
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/06/2004	2
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Meadow Saffron	flowering plant	31/12/1989	31/12/1992	2
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	12
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow Water-lily	flowering plant	06/05/2005	04/06/2005	2
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	flowering plant	03/06/2004	09/04/2008	2
<i>Groenlandia densa</i>	Opposite-leaved Pondweed	flowering plant	31/12/1994	-	1
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	flowering plant	30/06/1984	03/07/2005	14
<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>subglomeratus</i>	Soft Rush	flowering plant	16/11/2011	-	1
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft-rush	flowering plant	30/06/1984	08/09/2012	19
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	Compact Rush	flowering plant	30/06/1984	04/10/2005	7
<i>Juncus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Rush	flowering plant	31/07/2004	-	1
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad Rush	flowering plant	31/12/1992	16/07/2003	3
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed Rush	flowering plant	01/06/1988	18/07/2008	3
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush	flowering plant	11/11/2009	-	2
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> agg.	Toad Rush agg.	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	5
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	flowering plant	30/09/2003	18/09/2010	5
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser Bulrush	flowering plant	06/05/2005	-	1
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/11/2011	26
<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	08/09/2012	11
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Lesser Pondweed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	27/07/2015	2
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed	flowering plant	06/05/2005	18/07/2008	3
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed	flowering plant	18/07/2008	-	1
<i>Potamogeton</i>	Pondweed	flowering plant	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Waterweed	flowering plant	09/06/2005	-	1
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Water-soldier	flowering plant	31/12/1992	08/09/2012	6
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water-plantain	flowering plant	06/05/2005	08/09/2012	6
<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Ivy-leaved Duckweed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	08/09/2012	5
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	18/09/2010	6
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	27/07/2015	13
<i>Lemna gibba</i>	Fat Duckweed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	-	1
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Greater Duckweed	flowering plant	06/05/2005	01/07/2011	3
<i>Typha</i>		flowering plant	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	flowering plant	31/12/1992	27/07/2015	6
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	flowering plant	31/12/1992	08/09/2012	6
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's-feather	flowering plant	06/05/2005	08/09/2012	3
<i>Sedum telephium</i>	Orpine	flowering plant	31/12/1992	24/08/2011	6
<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	Reflexed Stonecrop	flowering plant	31/12/1989	-	1
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	flowering plant	30/04/2005	-	1
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	flowering plant	06/05/2005	08/09/2012	3

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<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	flowering plant	31/12/1992	04/03/2015	7
<i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>	Gooseberry	flowering plant	31/12/1992	29/07/2008	5
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering Currant	flowering plant	31/12/1989	-	1
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red Currant	flowering plant	31/12/1992	10/09/2011	8
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Black Currant	flowering plant	25/05/1988	29/04/2005	4
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	Spring Cinquefoil	flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	10
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	flowering plant	30/06/1984	11/11/2009	21
<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot	flowering plant	31/12/1993	-	1
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	25/05/2009	4
<i>Ranunculus ficaria subsp. ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	04/05/2008	04/05/2009	2
<i>Ranunculus ficaria subsp. bulbilifer</i>	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	04/05/2008	-	1
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	25/05/1988	04/05/2008	17
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2011	2
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	Corn Buttercup	flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	4
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's-joy	flowering plant	31/12/1992	09/04/2008	8
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	flowering plant	30/06/1984	11/11/2009	17
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box	flowering plant	25/05/1988	09/04/2008	5
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	flowering plant	26/07/2005	24/08/2011	4
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Bramble	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Bramble	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	3
<i>Rubus caesius</i>	Dewberry	flowering plant	31/12/1992	01/07/2011	4
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	flowering plant	30/06/1984	17/07/2010	26
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet	flowering plant	31/12/1992	18/09/2010	8
<i>Crataegus monogyna x laevigata = C. x media</i>		flowering plant	24/08/2011	-	1
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	24
<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>	Midland Hawthorn	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster	flowering plant	27/06/2005	-	1
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rowan	flowering plant	30/06/1984	27/04/2011	8
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Spiked Water-milfoil	flowering plant	15/05/1997	18/07/2008	2
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	flowering plant	25/05/1988	01/06/1993	5
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Apple	flowering plant	30/06/1984	-	1
<i>Prunus spinosa x domestica = P. x fruticans</i>	Cherry	flowering plant	23/08/2009	-	1
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	15
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	flowering plant	09/04/2008	24/03/2009	2
<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Wild Plum	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	flowering plant	17/03/2009	18/09/2010	3
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	flowering plant	30/06/1984	09/04/2008	13
<i>Sorbaria sorbifolia</i>		flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1

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<i>Poterium sanguisorba subsp. sanguisorba</i>	Salad Burnet	flowering plant	08/06/1997	03/06/2004	2
<i>Potentilla sterilis</i>	Barren Strawberry	flowering plant	30/06/1984	20/11/2011	16
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	flowering plant	25/05/1988	06/05/2006	10
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	flowering plant	30/06/1984	31/07/2004	9
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Common Whitebeam	flowering plant	09/06/2005	-	1
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	flowering plant	25/05/1988	18/09/2010	10
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood Anemone	flowering plant	30/06/1984	25/03/2009	15
<i>Glyceria fluitans x notata = G. x pedicellata</i>	Hybrid Sweet-grass	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>	Floating Sweet-grass	flowering plant	30/06/1984	09/08/2011	11
<i>Glyceria declinata</i>	Small Sweet-grass	flowering plant	02/09/1997	-	2
<i>Glyceria</i>	Sweet-Grass	flowering plant	02/09/1997	-	1
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	flowering plant	03/07/2005	24/08/2011	4
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	flowering plant	03/06/2004	10/09/2011	5
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	flowering plant	03/06/2004	06/05/2006	2
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	Black-grass	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/07/2005	2
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i>	Marsh Foxtail	flowering plant	03/06/2004	25/05/2009	3
<i>Glyceria notata</i>	Plicate Sweet-grass	flowering plant	01/06/1988	02/06/1988	2
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Black Bent	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/12/2009	3
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	16
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	Velvet Bent	flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Agrostis</i>	Bent Grass	flowering plant	08/06/1997	-	1
<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>	Canary-grass	flowering plant	06/06/2011	24/08/2011	3
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	flowering plant	02/09/1997	18/09/2010	8
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	12
<i>Holcus mollis</i>	Creeping Soft-grass	flowering plant	01/06/1988	09/04/2008	8
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	flowering plant	25/05/1988	11/11/2009	17
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass	flowering plant	30/06/1984	31/07/2004	10
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hair-Grass	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	12
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	Yellow Oat-grass	flowering plant	08/06/1997	03/07/2005	4
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild-oat	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2008	2
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	flowering plant	30/06/1984	31/07/2004	8
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	flowering plant	30/06/1984	08/09/2012	12
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Bread Wheat	flowering plant	18/09/2010	03/07/2011	2
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow Corydalis	flowering plant	03/06/2004	27/08/2005	2
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine	flowering plant	31/12/2008	14/04/2009	2
<i>Meconopsis cambrica</i>	Welsh Poppy	flowering plant	31/12/1988	-	1
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	flowering plant	31/10/1993	10/09/2011	3
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	flowering plant	30/09/2003	04/10/2005	4
<i>Papaver atlanticum</i>	Atlas Poppy	flowering plant	02/08/2011	-	1
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Cockspur	flowering plant	31/12/2009	-	1
<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	Common Millet	flowering plant	27/08/2005	07/09/2011	2
<i>Spartina maritima x alterniflora = S. x townsen</i>	Townsend's Cord-grass	flowering plant	30/07/2011	-	1

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	flowering plant	15/05/1997	08/09/2012	7
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweet-grass	flowering plant	01/06/1988	06/05/2006	6
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	Heath-grass	flowering plant	31/07/2004	-	1
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern-grass	flowering plant	03/06/2004	27/08/2005	2
<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/12/2009	3
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2011	3
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Common Couch	flowering plant	31/12/1992	18/09/2010	7
<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch	flowering plant	02/09/1997	10/09/2011	4
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False-brome	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	17
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Heath False-brome	flowering plant	08/06/1997	16/07/2003	2
<i>Ceratochloa carinata</i>	California Brome	flowering plant	31/12/1998	-	1
<i>Bromopsis ramosa</i>	Hairy-brome	flowering plant	01/06/1988	09/08/2011	8
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright Brome	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	9
<i>Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus</i>	Common Soft-brome	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/07/2005	3
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Lesser Soft-Brome	flowering plant	01/06/1993	06/05/2006	3
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	flowering plant	25/05/1988	09/08/2011	5
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	Sneezewort	flowering plant	30/09/2007	-	1
<i>Inula conyzae</i>	Ploughman's-spikenard	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	flowering plant	01/06/1988	08/09/2012	18
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod	flowering plant	31/12/1992	30/09/2007	3
<i>Aster tripolium</i>	Sea Aster	flowering plant	03/06/2004	10/09/2011	3
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican Fleabane	flowering plant	30/04/2005	06/05/2006	2
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane	flowering plant	31/12/2009	24/08/2011	2
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Guernsey Fleabane	flowering plant	27/08/2005	04/10/2005	2
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	7
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	Feverfew	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	2
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy	flowering plant	01/06/1993	10/09/2011	4
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	7
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	9
<i>Hieracium aggregatum</i>	Hawkweed	flowering plant	03/06/2004	04/10/2005	2
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	flowering plant	01/06/1993	31/12/1997	2
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/06/2010	5
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/12/2007	3
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/07/2005	4
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	24/08/2011	8
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2011	4
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	14
<i>Senecio squalidus</i>	Oxford Ragwort	flowering plant	31/10/1993	10/09/2011	3
<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	Heath Groundsel	flowering plant	31/12/1992	04/10/2005	2
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	9
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	flowering plant	31/10/1993	06/05/2006	8
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>	Saw-wort	flowering plant	31/12/1990	31/12/1992	4
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	13
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	9
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	flowering plant	31/12/1968	-	1
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	flowering plant	08/06/1997	03/06/2004	2
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	flowering plant	03/06/2004	11/11/2009	6
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed Oxtongue	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	flowering plant	08/06/1997	10/09/2011	4
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	30/09/2007	4
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	9
<i>Hieracium trichocaulon</i>	Hawkweed	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	flowering plant	03/07/2005	-	1
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall Lettuce	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/06/2004	3
<i>Taraxacum</i>	Dandelion Agg.	flowering plant	03/06/2004	06/05/2005	3
<i>Taraxacum agg.</i>		flowering plant	27/08/2005	06/05/2006	2
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>	Dandelion	flowering plant	30/06/1984	09/04/2008	9
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	flowering plant	31/12/1992	04/10/2005	4
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked Hawk's-beard	flowering plant	03/06/2004	24/08/2011	3
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear-hawkweed	flowering plant	03/06/2004	29/04/2005	2
<i>Hieracium</i>	Hawkweed	flowering plant	30/09/2003	-	1
<i>Hieracium pilosum</i>	Fimbriate-pitted Hawkweed	flowering plant	08/06/1997	-	1
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	flowering plant	31/12/1992	24/08/2011	6
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Symphytum asperum</i>	Rough Comfrey	flowering plant	31/12/1979	-	1
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	flowering plant	04/10/2005	14/11/2011	3
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	flowering plant	01/06/1993	27/08/2005	3
<i>Apium nodiflorum</i>	Fool's-water-cress	flowering plant	31/12/1992	27/07/2015	14
<i>Sison amomum</i>	Stone Parsley	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/06/2004	3
<i>Ligusticum</i>		flowering plant	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>	Wild Angelica	flowering plant	30/06/1984	10/09/2011	12
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	flowering plant	15/05/1997	31/07/2004	3
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	flowering plant	30/06/1984	11/11/2009	18
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge-parsley	flowering plant	31/12/1992	10/09/2011	6
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot	flowering plant	03/07/2005	16/07/2006	3
<i>Senecio viscosus</i>	Sticky Groundsel	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	3
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	Common Gromwell	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Lesser Water-parsnip	flowering plant	31/12/1992	30/07/2011	4
<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	Common Comfrey	flowering plant	09/06/2005	09/04/2008	4
<i>Symphytum officinale x asperum = S. x uplan</i>	Russian Comfrey	flowering plant	01/06/1993	16/11/2011	6
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	flowering plant	01/06/1993	06/05/2006	4
<i>Myosotis</i>	Forget-Me-Not	flowering plant	02/06/1988	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	Tufted Forget-me-not	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	flowering plant	06/05/2005	08/09/2012	7
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	flowering plant	06/05/2005	14/04/2009	4
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier	flowering plant	03/06/2004	17/07/2010	2
<i>Viola</i>	Violet	flowering plant	29/07/2008	21/08/2008	6
<i>Daucus carota subsp. carota</i>	Wild Carrot	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	5
<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>	Small Teasel	flowering plant	21/10/1993	27/08/2005	3
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	4
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Pot Marigold	flowering plant	31/12/1988	31/12/1992	3
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	flowering plant	01/06/1988	10/09/2011	10
<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	Moschatel	flowering plant	25/05/1988	06/05/2006	5
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	19
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring-tree	flowering plant	31/07/2004	27/06/2005	2
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	flowering plant	30/06/1984	26/07/2005	7
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan Honeysuckle	flowering plant	27/06/2005	-	1
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's Honeysuckle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	24
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian	flowering plant	01/06/1988	03/07/2005	2
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i>	Fool's Parsley	flowering plant	31/10/1993	09/08/2011	3
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	flowering plant	16/07/2003	10/09/2011	3
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	27/07/2015	13
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious	flowering plant	31/12/1992	30/09/2007	3
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	28
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	flowering plant	25/05/1988	21/08/2008	12
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil	flowering plant	31/12/1992	13/06/2006	4
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	flowering plant	25/05/1988	09/04/2008	14
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	7
<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>	Burnet-saxifrage	flowering plant	08/06/1997	10/09/2011	5
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	flowering plant	31/12/1992	27/08/2005	5
<i>Sium latifolium</i>	Greater Water-parsnip	flowering plant	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Valerianella carinata</i>	Keeled-fruited Cornsalad	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/12/2009	2
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	7
<i>Tilia platyphyllos x cordata = T. x europaea</i>	Lime	flowering plant	01/06/1993	13/09/2008	5
<i>Epilobium obscurum</i>	Short-fruited Willowherb	flowering plant	31/12/1992	18/07/2008	3
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Hoary Willowherb	flowering plant	31/12/1992	27/08/2005	4
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	flowering plant	25/05/1988	01/07/2011	11
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	19
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	flowering plant	31/12/1992	21/08/2008	8
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	flowering plant	30/06/1984	29/07/2008	23
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	flowering plant	03/06/2004	24/08/2011	4

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<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	flowering plant	30/06/1984	10/09/2011	19
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk-mallow	flowering plant	31/07/2004	24/08/2011	2
<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>	Horse-radish	flowering plant	03/06/2004	24/08/2011	3
<i>Althaea officinalis</i>	Marsh-mallow	flowering plant	27/08/1973	27/08/2005	3
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	flowering plant	30/06/1984	03/07/2005	4
<i>Viola hirta</i>	Hairy Violet	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge-laurel	flowering plant	30/06/1984	24/08/2011	11
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack-willow	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rock-rose	flowering plant	25/05/1988	03/06/2004	2
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	flowering plant	03/06/2004	10/09/2011	4
<i>Cochlearia danica</i>	Danish Scurvygrass	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Erysimum cheiri</i>	Wallflower	flowering plant	03/04/2006	-	1
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	Thale Cress	flowering plant	03/06/2004	18/09/2010	3
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	Winter-cress	flowering plant	06/05/2006	20/11/2011	3
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Water-cress	flowering plant	18/07/2008	-	1
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Marsh Yellow-cress	flowering plant	03/06/2004	14/11/2011	2
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort	flowering plant	30/09/2003	10/09/2011	6
<i>Cirsium palustre</i>	Marsh Thistle	flowering plant	30/06/1984	08/09/2012	13
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian	flowering plant	03/06/2004	28/12/2011	3
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	flowering plant	24/04/1989	14/04/2006	8
<i>Viola odorata var. odorata</i>		flowering plant	12/04/2008	-	1
<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Early Dog-violet	flowering plant	31/12/1992	18/09/2010	6
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common Dog-violet	flowering plant	30/06/1984	06/05/2006	10
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	Flax	flowering plant	03/04/2006	24/08/2011	2
<i>Hypericum</i>	St. John's-Wort	flowering plant	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	flowering plant	31/12/1992	20/11/2011	11
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St John's-wort	flowering plant	02/06/1988	04/10/2005	4
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved Willowherb	flowering plant	30/06/1984	03/07/2011	8
<i>Hypericum maculatum</i>	Imperforate St John's-wort	flowering plant	27/06/2005	-	1
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	flowering plant	01/06/1988	27/07/2015	22
<i>Hypericum pulchrum</i>	Slender St John's-wort	flowering plant	30/06/1984	04/10/2005	7
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	Square-stalked St John's-wort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	6
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	6
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	flowering plant	31/12/1992	18/09/2010	5
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered Crane's-bill	flowering plant	31/12/1988	13/06/2006	2
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	3
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	22
<i>Lythrum portula</i>	Water-purslane	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	flowering plant	03/06/2004	01/07/2011	2
<i>Epilobium</i>	Willowherb	flowering plant	06/05/2005	08/09/2012	2
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum agg.</i>	Water Cress	flowering plant	02/09/1997	06/05/2006	4
<i>Hypericum humifusum</i>	Trailing St John's-wort	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/06/2004	2

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<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	flowering plant	31/12/1992	09/08/2011	5
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> var. <i>erythraea</i>		flowering plant	03/07/2005	-	1
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	flowering plant	30/06/1984	16/11/2011	12
<i>Vinca</i>		flowering plant	09/04/2008	-	2
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2011	6
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	flowering plant	31/12/2006	15/04/2011	2
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/07/2005	4
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	flowering plant	31/12/1992	17/07/2010	8
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed	flowering plant	03/06/2004	10/09/2011	6
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>		flowering plant	31/10/1993	30/09/2003	2
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade	flowering plant	03/06/2004	04/10/2005	2
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	Apple-of-Peru	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	flowering plant	02/06/1988	31/07/2004	4
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	flowering plant	24/04/1989	27/07/2015	13
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	flowering plant	31/12/1992	-	1
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Potato	flowering plant	14/08/2009	-	1
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	flowering plant	30/06/1984	21/08/2008	27
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing Bellflower	flowering plant	31/12/1990	14/11/2011	3
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean	flowering plant	06/05/2005	08/09/2012	3
<i>Scorzonoides autumnalis</i>	Autumn Hawkbit	flowering plant	31/12/1992	10/09/2011	7
<i>Scorzonoides autumnalis</i> var. <i>pratensis</i>	Autumnal Hawkbit	flowering plant	08/06/1997	-	1
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Greater Burdock	flowering plant	25/05/1988	24/08/2011	5
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	14
<i>Arctium nemorosum</i>	Wood Burdock	flowering plant	24/08/2011	-	1
<i>Carduus crispus</i>	Wetted Thistle	flowering plant	03/06/2004	03/07/2005	2
<i>Cirsium acaule</i>	Dwarf Thistle	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	flowering plant	31/12/1992	11/11/2009	16
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn-apple	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	flowering plant	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy Bitter-cress	flowering plant	19/04/1993	06/05/2006	6
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckooflower	flowering plant	30/06/1984	27/07/2015	13
<i>Lepidium coronopus</i>	Swine-cress	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	2
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	flowering plant	03/06/2004	13/06/2006	4
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	flowering plant	03/06/2004	24/08/2011	2
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	flowering plant	31/12/1992	03/06/2004	2
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	flowering plant	03/06/2004	06/05/2006	2
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard	flowering plant	31/07/2004	-	1
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	flowering plant	25/05/1988	15/04/2011	5
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	flowering plant	01/06/1993	27/04/2011	5
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Radish	flowering plant	01/06/1993	-	1
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> subsp. <i>raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	flowering plant	31/07/2004	20/11/2011	4
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	flowering plant	31/12/1992	24/08/2011	7
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	flowering plant	31/12/1992	31/07/2004	2
<i>Erophila verna</i>	Common Whitlowgrass	flowering plant	03/06/2004	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	flowering plant	31/10/1993	06/05/2006	4
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	flowering plant	03/06/2004	18/09/2010	3
<i>Galium palustre subsp. palustre</i>	Common Marsh-bedstraw	flowering plant	03/06/2004	31/07/2004	2
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	flowering plant	30/06/1984	11/11/2009	21
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	flowering plant	03/06/2004	06/05/2006	3
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	flowering plant	01/06/1988	16/07/2006	7
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	Dame's-violet	flowering plant	13/06/2006	-	1
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	Field Penny-cress	flowering plant	01/06/1993	06/05/2006	2
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	flowering plant	31/12/1992	06/05/2006	9
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh-bedstraw	flowering plant	01/06/1988	08/09/2012	10
<i>Oxychilus (Oxychilus) cellarius</i>	Cellar Snail	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Monacha (Monacha) cantiana</i>	Kentish Snail	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Oxychilus (Oxychilus) alliarius</i>	Garlic Snail	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Discus (Gonyodiscus) rotundatus</i>	Rounded Snail	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Succinea putris</i>	Large Amber Snail	mollusc	07/07/2016	-	1
<i>Bivalvia</i>	Fresh Water Mollusc	mollusc	08/09/2012	-	4
<i>Cepaea (Cepaea) hortensis</i>	White-lipped Snail	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Clausilia (Clausilia) bidentata</i>	Two-toothed Door Snail	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Pisidium nitidum</i>	Shining Pea Mussel	mollusc	05/10/1997	-	1
<i>Radix peregra</i>	Wandering Snail	mollusc	05/10/1997	-	2
<i>Trochulus</i>		mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Arion (Arion) rufus</i>	Large Red Slug	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Acroloxus lacustris</i>	Lake limpets	mollusc	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>	Great Pond Snail	mollusc	07/07/2016	-	1
<i>Physa fontinalis</i>	Bladder snails	mollusc	05/10/1997	07/07/2016	2
<i>Anisus (Disculifer) vortex</i>	Whirlpool Ramshorn	mollusc	05/10/1997	07/07/2016	3
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>	Margined Ramshorn	mollusc	05/10/1997	-	2
<i>Theodoxus fluviatilis</i>	Nerite snail	mollusc	07/07/2016	-	1
<i>Arion hortensis</i>	Tawny Soil Slug	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Arion (Arion) ater</i>	Large Black Slug	mollusc	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	Jenkins' Spire Snail	mollusc	07/07/2016	-	1
<i>Annelida</i>	Worms	annelid	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Alboglossiphonia heteroclita</i>		annelid	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Hirudinea</i>	Leech	annelid	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Steatoda nobilis</i>		spider (Araneae)	27/08/2004	-	1
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i>		spider (Araneae)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i>		spider (Araneae)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Misumena vatia</i>		spider (Araneae)	06/05/2005	-	1
<i>Micrommata virescens</i>	Green Spider	spider (Araneae)	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>	Nursery-Web Spider	spider (Araneae)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Tetragnatha montana</i>		spider (Araneae)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Larinioides cornutus</i>		spider (Araneae)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Leiobunum rotundum</i>		harvestman (Opiliones)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Phalangium opilio</i>		harvestman (Opiliones)	22/08/2015	-	1

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<i>Gammarus pulex</i>		crustacean	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Philoscia muscorum</i>	Common Striped Woodlouse	crustacean	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Oniscus asellus</i>	Common Shiny Woodlouse	crustacean	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Asellus (Asellus) aquaticus</i>	Water hog lice/slaters	crustacean	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Gammarus</i>	Freshwater Shrimp (Gammarus)	crustacean	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Ostracoda</i>		crustacean	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Daphnia (Daphnia)</i>		crustacean	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Daphnia</i>	water fleas	crustacean	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Armadillidium vulgare</i>	Common Pill Woodlouse	crustacean	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Cylindroiulus londinensis</i>		millipede	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Lithobius (Lithobius) forficatus</i>		centipede	31/10/1993	-	1
<i>Collembola</i>	Springtail	springtail (Collembola)	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Ephemeroptera</i>	Mayflies (Olives etc)	insect - mayfly (Ephemeroptera)	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>	White-legged Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	07/07/2016	-	1
<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	Downy Emerald	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>	Common Club-tail	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Libellula depressa</i>	Broad-bodied Chaser	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	20/08/2015	12
<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>	Four-spotted Chaser	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Orthetrum cancellatum</i>	Black-tailed Skimmer	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	31/08/1991	2
<i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i>	Golden-ringed Dragonfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1965	-	1
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1944	08/09/2012	21
<i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>	Variable Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	-	1
<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>	Ruddy Darter	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/08/1991	31/12/1997	3
<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>	Large Red Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/08/1991	26/05/2015	11
<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>	Common Blue Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	20/08/2015	6
<i>Coenagrion puella</i>	Azure Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	26/05/2015	19
<i>Brachytron pratense</i>	Hairy Dragonfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	06/06/1982	31/08/1991	2
<i>Anax imperator</i>	Emperor Dragonfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/08/1991	08/09/2012	5
<i>Aeshna mixta</i>	Migrant Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1965	08/09/2012	8
<i>Aeshna grandis</i>	Brown Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	16/06/1998	3
<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>	Southern Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	08/09/2012	9
<i>Zygoptera</i>	Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Odonata</i>	Indet Dragon/Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Ischnura elegans</i>	Blue-tailed Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1978	27/07/2016	8
<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>	Speckled Bush-cricket	insect - orthopteran	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Metrioptera roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket	insect - orthopteran	25/05/2015	23/08/2016	4
<i>Meconema thalassinum</i>	Oak Bush-cricket	insect - orthopteran	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head	insect - orthopteran	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	2
<i>Omocestus rufipes</i>	Woodland Grasshopper	insect - orthopteran	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>	Dark Bush-cricket	insect - orthopteran	31/12/1990	22/08/2015	2
<i>Stenocranus minutus</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Xanthodelphax flaveola</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Gerris</i>	Pondskater	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	31/12/2000	-	1
<i>Gerris (Gerris)</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	08/09/2012	-	2

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<i>Heterogaster urticae</i>	Nettle Groundbug	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Peritrechus geniculatus</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Capsus ater</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Javesella pellucida</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	5
<i>Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) arbustorum</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Nabis (Nabis) rugosus</i>	Common Damselbug	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Notonecta (Notonecta)</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	08/09/2012	-	1
<i>Notonecta (Notonecta) glauca</i>	Common Backswimmer	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	31/12/2000	08/09/2012	2
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>	Sloe Shieldbug	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Palomena prasina</i>	Green Shieldbug	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Phytocoris (Ktenocoris) varipes</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Anoscopus serratulae</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Stenodema (Stenodema) laevigata</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Javesella dubia</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	2
<i>Neophilaenus lineatus</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Philaenus spumarius</i>	Cuckoo-Spit Insect	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Cercopis vulnerata</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Arthaldeus pascuellus</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Deltocephalus pulicaris</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Errastunus ocellaris</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Eupteryx urticae</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	2
<i>Hesperocorixa sahlbergi</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
<i>Dicranotropis hamata</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Aradus aterrimus</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Tritomegas bicolor</i>	Pied Shieldbug	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Euscelis incisus</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Corixidae</i>	Lesser Water-Boatman	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Coreus marginatus</i>	Dock Bug	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Zyginiidia scutellaris</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Psammotettix confinis</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Macrosteles sexnotatus</i>		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Hercinothrips bicinctus</i>		insect - thrips (Thysanoptera)	16/07/2003	-	1
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Perapion (Perapion) violaceum</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Lampyrus noctiluca</i>	Glow-worm	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Cantharis fusca</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/12/1970	-	1
<i>Cantharis rustica</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Crudosilis ruficollis</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/12/1950	-	1
<i>Anthocomus fasciatus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Propylea quattuordecimpunctata</i>	14-spot Ladybird	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Dorcus parallelipipedus</i>	Lesser Stag Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	02/06/2016	-	1
<i>Saprosites mendax</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Subcoccinella vigintiquatuorpunctata</i>	24-spot Ladybird	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1

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<i>Tomoxia bucephala</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Mordella holomelaena</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Oedemera (Oedemera) lurida</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Oedemera (Oedemera) nobilis</i>	Swollen-thighed Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	4
<i>Leptura aurulenta</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Bruchus rufimanus</i>	Bean Seed Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	2
<i>Chrysolina polita</i>	Knotgrass Leaf Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Phaedon cochleariae</i>	Mustard Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
<i>Perapion (Perapion) curtirostre</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	3
<i>Altica lythri</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
<i>Trichosirocalus barnevillei</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	7-spot Ladybird	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/12/2000	25/05/2015	2
<i>Nedus quadrimaculatus</i>	Small Nettle Weevil	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	2
<i>Phyllobius (Metaphyllobius) pomaceus</i>	Green Nettle Weevil	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Phyllobius (Parnemoicus) roboretanus</i>	Small Green Nettle Weevil	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Sitona lineatus</i>	Pea and Bean Weevil	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Halipilus (Neohalipilus) lineatocollis</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Agabus (Acatodes) sturmii</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	4
<i>Agabus (Gaurodytes) didymus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Ilybius ater</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Ilybius fuliginosus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Dytiscus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Cercyon (Cercyon) marinus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	02/07/1998	18/08/2015	9
<i>Hydroporus memnonius</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Ochthebius (Homalochthebius) minimus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Laccobius bipunctatus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Hydrobius fuscipes</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Hygrotus (Hygrotus) inaequalis</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Anacaena globulus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Helophorus (Helophorus) minutus</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Cicindela campestris</i>	Green Tiger Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/12/2000	-	1
<i>Anacaena limbata</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
<i>Hydroporus palustris</i>		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	4
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	08/09/2012	34
<i>Pararge aegeria subsp. aegeria</i>		insect - butterfly	15/07/2015	01/09/2016	5
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	05/06/1996	3
<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>	Hedge Brown	insect - butterfly	12/07/1995	14/07/2014	21
<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	14/07/2014	37
<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Brimstone	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	13/04/2010	18
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	29/04/2014	12
<i>Pyronia tithonus subsp. tithonus</i>	Gatekeeper or Hedge Brown	insect - butterfly	15/07/2015	22/08/2015	3
<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>	Ringlet	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	15/07/2015	25

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<i>Colias croceus</i>	Clouded Yellow	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	22/08/2015	2
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	15/07/2015	20
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	22/08/2015	33
<i>Pieris napi subsp. sabellicae</i>	Green-veined White	insect - butterfly	20/07/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Anthocharis cardamines subsp. britannica</i>	Orange-tip	insect - butterfly	14/03/2015	02/06/2016	3
<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>	Large Skipper	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	04/07/2010	20
<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>	Small Skipper	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	14/07/2014	20
<i>Melanargia galathea</i>	Marbled White	insect - butterfly	17/06/2007	-	1
<i>Favonius quercus</i>	Purple Hairstreak	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	17/06/2007	5
<i>Pieris napi</i>	Green-veined White	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	14/07/2014	24
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	22/08/2015	6
<i>Polyommatus icarus subsp. icarus</i>	Common Blue	insect - butterfly	20/08/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	Common Blue	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	22/08/2015	6
<i>Celastrina argiolus subsp. britanna</i>	Holly Blue	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	31/12/2000	2
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	insect - butterfly	06/05/1996	22/08/2015	12
<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	White-letter Hairstreak	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Callophrys rubi</i>	Green Hairstreak	insect - butterfly	19/09/1990	31/12/1990	2
<i>Maniola jurtina subsp. jurtina</i>	Meadow Brown	insect - butterfly	15/07/2015	22/08/2015	3
<i>Thecla betulae</i>	Brown Hairstreak	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	Small Copper	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Polygonia c-album</i>	Comma	insect - butterfly	23/07/1987	22/08/2015	29
<i>Melanargia galathea subsp. serena</i>	Marbled White	insect - butterfly	01/07/2015	20/07/2015	2
<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Red Admiral	insect - butterfly	23/07/1987	02/06/2016	36
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	06/06/2015	17
<i>Aglais io</i>	Peacock	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	30/07/2016	35
<i>Apatura iris</i>	Purple Emperor	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	09/07/2015	5
<i>Limenitis camilla</i>	White Admiral	insect - butterfly	23/07/1987	08/08/2016	30
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed Fritillary	insect - butterfly	23/07/1987	08/08/2016	40
<i>Boloria selene</i>	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	insect - butterfly	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Pearl-bordered Fritillary	insect - butterfly	19/09/1990	05/06/1996	5
<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Essex Skipper	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	14/07/2014	5
<i>Pyronia tithonus subsp. britanniae</i>	Hedge Brown	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	31/12/2000	4
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled Skipper	insect - butterfly	31/12/1990	26/06/1996	3
<i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i>	Brown-tail	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Notodonta ziczac</i>	Pebble Prominent	insect - moth	31/12/1990	30/07/2016	3
<i>Peridea anceps</i>	Great Prominent	insect - moth	10/05/2002	-	1
<i>Pheosia tremula</i>	Swallow Prominent	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Pheosia gnoma</i>	Lesser Swallow Prominent	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	3
<i>Pterostoma palpina</i>	Pale Prominent	insect - moth	31/12/1990	30/07/2016	3
<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Ptilodon cucullina</i>	Maple Prominent	insect - moth	10/05/2002	-	1
<i>Phalera bucephala</i>	Buff-tip	insect - moth	02/06/2002	30/07/2016	3
<i>Rivula sericealis</i>	Straw Dot	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	5
<i>Furcula furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2

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<i>Lymantria monacha</i>	Black Arches	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	3
<i>Comibaena bajularia</i>	Blotched Emerald	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Euproctis similis</i>	Yellow-tail	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine	insect - moth	06/07/2013	23/06/2015	2
<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa subsp. fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Callimorpha dominula</i>	Scarlet Tiger	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	insect - moth	31/12/2000	22/08/2015	4
<i>Miltochrista miniata</i>	Rosy Footman	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Cybosia mesomella</i>	Four-dotted Footman	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Lithosia quadra</i>	Four-spotted Footman	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	Snout	insect - moth	31/12/1990	30/07/2016	4
<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border	insect - moth	31/12/1990	30/07/2016	5
<i>Ligdia adustata</i>	Scorched Carpet	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Macaria notata</i>	Peacock Moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Macaria liturata</i>	Tawny-barred Angle	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Plagodis dolabraria</i>	Scorched Wing	insect - moth	06/07/2013	23/06/2015	2
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>	Speckled Yellow	insect - moth	31/12/1990	20/05/2007	3
<i>Ennomos quercinaria</i>	August Thorn	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>	Setaceous Hebrew Character	insect - moth	06/07/2013	07/08/2016	3
<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn	insect - moth	12/04/2003	30/07/2016	2
<i>Notodonta dromedarius</i>	Iron Prominent	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	3
<i>Odontopera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel	insect - moth	10/05/2002	-	1
<i>Eilema complana</i>	Scarce Footman	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Alsophila aescularia</i>	March Moth	insect - moth	22/03/2005	-	1
<i>Biston betularia</i>	Peppered Moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	6
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	6
<i>Alcis repandata subsp. muraria</i>	Mottled Beauty	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Alcis jubata</i>	Dotted Carpet	insect - moth	03/09/2014	-	1
<i>Hypomecis punctinalis</i>	Pale Oak Beauty	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>	Engrailed	insect - moth	12/04/2003	-	1
<i>Ectropis sp.</i>	Small Engrailed	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Cabera pusaria</i>	Common White Wave	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Geometra papilionaria</i>	Large Emerald	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Noctua janthe</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwi	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Phlogophora meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Eilema griseola</i>	Dingy Footman	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	6
<i>Conistra vaccinii</i>	Chestnut	insect - moth	22/03/2005	-	1
<i>Oligia</i>		insect - moth	06/07/2013	23/06/2015	2
<i>Mesoligia furuncula</i>	Cloaked Minor	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1

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<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>	Lime-speck Pug	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Mesapamea secalis</i>	Common Rustic	insect - moth	14/08/1991	07/08/2016	2
<i>Ennomos fuscantaria</i>	Dusky Thorn	insect - moth	30/07/2016	07/08/2016	2
<i>Mesapamea secalis agg.</i>	Common Rustic	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	5
<i>Apamea crenata</i>	Clouded-bordered Brindle	insect - moth	30/07/2016	07/08/2016	2
<i>Atethmia centrargo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow	insect - moth	03/09/2014	-	1
<i>Helotropha leucostigma leucostigma</i>	Crescent	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Orthosia gothica</i>	Hebrew Character	insect - moth	12/04/2003	07/08/2016	3
<i>Charanyca trigrammica</i>	Treble Lines	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic	insect - moth	06/07/2013	23/06/2015	2
<i>Hoplodrina octogenaria</i>	Uncertain	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Cryphia algae</i>	Tree-lichen Beauty	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Xylocampa areola</i>	Early Grey	insect - moth	22/03/2005	-	1
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea agg.</i>	Copper Underwings	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	Mouse Moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Amphipyra pyramidea</i>	Copper Underwing	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Panemeria tenebrata</i>	Small Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Craniophora ligustri</i>	Coronet	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Subacronicta megacephala</i>	Poplar Grey	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	5
<i>Abrostola tripartita</i>	Spectacle	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Diachrysia chrysis</i>	Burnished Brass	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Plusia festucae</i>	Gold Spot	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Colocasia coryli</i>	Nut-tree Tussock	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Acronicta</i>		insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Acronicta psi</i>	Grey Dagger	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Noctua comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	06/07/2013	30/07/2016	2
<i>Cosmia trapezina</i>	Dun-bar	insect - moth	31/12/1990	30/07/2016	2
<i>Diarsia brunnea</i>	Purple Clay	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Eilema lurideola</i>	Common Footman	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Axylia putris</i>	Flame	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart & Dart	insect - moth	06/07/2013	23/06/2015	2
<i>Leucania comma</i>	Shoulder-striped Wainscot	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>	White-point	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Mythimna pallens</i>	Common Wainscot	insect - moth	06/07/2013	30/07/2016	2
<i>Hada plebeja</i>	Shears	insect - moth	10/05/2002	-	1
<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Lacanobia oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1

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<i>Polia nebulosa</i>	Grey Arches	insect - moth	06/07/2013	23/06/2015	2
<i>Tholera decimalis</i>	Feathered Gothic	insect - moth	03/09/2014	-	1
<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot	insect - moth	02/06/2002	-	1
<i>Epiblema</i>		insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	European Corn-borer	insect - moth	27/07/2001	-	1
<i>Elachista humilis</i>	Obscure Dwarf	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Anthophila fabriciana</i>	Common Nettle-tap	insect - moth	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	4
<i>Pandemis corylana</i>	Chequered Fruit-tree Tortrix	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Pandemis cerasana</i>	Barred Fruit-tree Tortrix	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Clepsia consimilana</i>	Privet Twist	insect - moth	12/06/1997	-	1
<i>Tortrix viridana</i>	Green Oak Tortrix	insect - moth	20/06/2000	-	2
<i>Aleimma loeflingiana</i>	Yellow Oak Button	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Agapeta hamana</i>	Common Yellow Conch	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Aethes smeathmanniana</i>	Yarrow Conch	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Elachista obliquella</i>	Wood Dwarf	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Bactra lancealana</i>	Rush Marble	insect - moth	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Coleophora alticolella</i>	Common Rush Case-bearer	insect - moth	12/06/1997	-	1
<i>Zeuzera pyrina</i>	Leopard Moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Apoda limacodes</i>	Festoon	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>	Six-spot Burnet	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Zygaena trifolii subsp. decreta</i>	Five-spot Burnet	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Pyralidae</i>	pyralid moths	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Euzophera pinguis</i>	Ash-bark Knot-horn	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Hypopygia costalis</i>	Gold Triangle	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Endotricha flammealis</i>	Rosy Tabby	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Pyrausta aurata</i>	Small Purple & Gold	insect - moth	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Anania coronata</i>	Elder Pearl	insect - moth	20/06/2000	-	1
<i>Anania hortulata</i>	Small Magpie	insect - moth	20/06/2000	30/07/2016	2
<i>Celypha lacunana</i>	Common Marble	insect - moth	30/03/2005	23/06/2015	3
<i>Triaxomasia caprimulgella</i>	Small Timber Clothes	insect - moth	31/12/1725	31/12/1970	2
<i>Triodia sylvina</i>	Orange Swift	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Korscheltellus lupulina</i>	Common Swift	insect - moth	02/06/2002	23/06/2015	2
<i>Hepialus humuli subsp. humuli</i>	Ghost Moth	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Golden Pigmy	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Ectoedemia atrifrontella</i>	Oak-bark Pigmy	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Cauchas fibulella</i>	Little Long-horn	insect - moth	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Coptotriche marginea</i>	Bordered Carl	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Selenia tetralunaria</i>	Purple Thorn	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Luffia ferchaultella</i>	Virgin Smoke	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Eupithecia tripunctaria</i>	White-spotted Pug	insect - moth	31/12/1990	-	1
<i>Elachista gangabella</i>	Yellow-barred Dwarf	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Nemapogon clematella</i>	Barred White Clothes	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Psyche casta</i>	Common Sweep	insect - moth	12/06/1997	-	1
<i>Phyllonorycter messaniella</i>	Garden Midget	insect - moth	22/08/2015	-	1

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<i>Phyllonorycter maestingella</i>	Beech Midget	insect - moth	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Glyphipterix fuscoviridella</i>	Plain Fanner	insect - moth	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Glyphipterix simpliciella</i>	Cocksfoot Moth	insect - moth	25/05/2015	-	3
<i>Acrolepiopsis marcidella</i>	Elusive Smudge	insect - moth	12/06/1997	-	1
<i>Argyresthia glaucinella</i>	Oak-bark Argent	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Endrosis sarcitrella</i>	White-shouldered House-moth	insect - moth	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Esperia sulphurella</i>	Sulphur Tubic	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Agonopterix assimilella</i>	Dusted Flat-body	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Caryocolum tricolorella</i>	Three-colour Groundling	insect - moth	30/03/2005	-	1
<i>Coleophora otidipennella</i>	Wood-rush Case-bearer	insect - moth	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Nemapogon cloacella</i>	Cork Moth	insect - moth	12/06/1997	-	1
<i>Colostygia pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet	insect - moth	10/05/2002	03/09/2014	2
<i>Cyclophora annularia</i>	Mocha	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Cyclophora albipunctata</i>	Birch Mocha	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Cyclophora punctaria</i>	Maiden's Blush	insect - moth	06/07/2013	07/08/2016	2
<i>Cyclophora linearia</i>	Clay Triple-lines	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Xanthorhoe spadicearia</i>	Red Twin-spot Carpet	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Xanthorhoe ferrugata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Epirrhoe rivata</i>	Wood Carpet	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Taleporia tubulosa</i>	Brown Smoke	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflier	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Pennithera firmata</i>	Pine Carpet	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Timandra comae</i>	Blood-Vein	insect - moth	14/08/1991	03/09/2014	2
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Epirrhoe alternata subsp. alternata</i>	Common Carpet	insect - moth	22/08/2015	07/08/2016	2
<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	Water Carpet	insect - moth	12/04/2003	-	1
<i>Asthena albulata</i>	Small White Wave	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Euchoeca nebulata</i>	Dingy Shell	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Aplocera plagiata</i>	Treble-bar	insect - moth	10/05/2002	-	1
<i>Aplocera plagiata subsp. plagiata</i>	Treble-bar	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Small Rivulet	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>	Double-striped Pug	insect - moth	02/06/2002	-	1
<i>Chloroclystis v-ata</i>	V-Pug	insect - moth	10/05/2002	-	2
<i>Eupithecia pulchellata</i>	Foxglove Pug	insect - moth	02/06/2002	-	1
<i>Eupithecia dodoneata</i>	Oak-tree Pug	insect - moth	12/04/2003	-	1
<i>Udea olivalis</i>	Olive Pearl	insect - moth	06/07/2013	23/06/2015	2
<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	Barred Yellow	insect - moth	06/07/2013	-	1
<i>Agriphila straminella</i>	Straw Grass-veneer	insect - moth	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	insect - moth	14/08/1991	-	1
<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>	Rush Veneer	insect - moth	20/06/2000	-	1
<i>Scoparia ambigualis</i>	Common Grey	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium Carpet	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Agriphila tristella</i>	Common Grass-veneer	insect - moth	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Timandra griseata</i>	Blood-Vein	insect - moth	31/12/1990	31/12/2000	2

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>	Brown China-mark	insect - moth	14/08/1991	07/08/2016	2
<i>Falcaria lacertinaria</i>	Scalloped Hook-tip	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Watsonalla binaria</i>	Oak Hook-tip	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Watsonalla cultraria</i>	Barred Hook-tip	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Drepana falcataria</i>	Pebble Hook-tip	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Cilix glaucata</i>	Chinese Character	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Thyatira batis</i>	Peach Blossom	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	3
<i>Idaea rusticata</i>	Least Carpet	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Chrysoteuchia culmella</i>	Garden Grass-veneer	insect - moth	23/06/2015	-	1
<i>Habrosyne pyritoides</i>	Buff Arches	insect - moth	06/07/2013	07/08/2016	2
<i>Idaea aversata</i>	Riband Wave	insect - moth	31/12/1990	23/06/2015	3
<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>	Single-dotted Wave	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Deilephila elpenor</i>	Elephant Hawk-moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	06/07/2013	3
<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Agrius convolvuli</i>	Convolvulus Hawk-moth	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk-moth	insect - moth	02/06/2002	07/08/2016	2
<i>Euthrix potatoria</i>	Drinker	insect - moth	31/12/1990	07/08/2016	4
<i>Lasiocampa quercus subsp. quercus</i>	Oak Eggar	insect - moth	07/08/2016	-	1
<i>Tetheella fluctuosa</i>	Satin Lutestring	insect - moth	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave	insect - moth	31/12/1990	14/08/1991	2
<i>Melanostoma scalare</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	3
<i>Xylota segnis</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Platycheirus rosarum</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Meliscaeva cinctella</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Myathropa florea</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Platycheirus albimanus</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Platycheirus peltatus</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Platycheirus scutatus</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Sphaerophoria scripta</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Syrirta pipiens</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Syrphus ribesii</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Syrphus vitripennis</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Volucella zonaria</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Urophora cardui</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Gymnosoma rotundatum</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	30/07/2016	-	1
<i>Helophilus pendulus</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Volucella inanis</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Chironomus</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Melanostoma mellinum</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Chaoborus crystallinus</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Melanogaster hirtella</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	25/05/2015	-	3
<i>Culex</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	08/09/2012	-	2
<i>Bombylius major</i>	Dark-edged Bee-fly	insect - true fly (Diptera)	31/12/2000	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Baccha elongata</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Cheilosia albitarsis</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	25/05/2015	-	3
<i>Cheilosia impressa</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Cheilosia pagana</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	25/05/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Chrysotoxum festivum</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Dasysyrphus albostrigatus</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>	Marmalade Hoverfly	insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Eristalis arbustorum</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Ferdinandea cuprea</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Eristalis pertinax</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	2
<i>Eupeodes corollae</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Cheilosia proxima</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	22/08/2015	-	1
<i>Vespa crabro</i>	Hornet	insect - hymenopteran	03/08/2016	-	1
<i>Andricus quercuscalicis</i>	Knopper Gall	insect - hymenopteran	20/10/2000	-	1
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western Honey Bee	insect - hymenopteran	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Bombus (Thoracobombus) pascuorum</i>	Common Carder Bee	insect - hymenopteran	25/05/2015	-	1
<i>Bombus (Melanobombus) lapidarius</i>	Large Red Tailed Bumble Bee	insect - hymenopteran	20/07/2015	22/08/2015	2
<i>Bombus (Bombus) terrestris</i>	Buff-Tailed Bumble Bee	insect - hymenopteran	31/10/1993	25/05/2015	2
<i>Colletes (Colletes) hederæ</i>	Ivy Bee	insect - hymenopteran	03/10/2016	-	1
<i>Anthophora (Anthophora) plumipes</i>	Hairy-footed Flower Bee	insect - hymenopteran	01/01/1915	-	1
<i>Sphecodes scabricollis</i>	Rough-backed Blood Bee	insect - hymenopteran	19/09/1990	-	1
<i>Sphecodes puncticeps</i>	Sickle-jawed Blood Bee	insect - hymenopteran	02/08/1898	-	1
<i>Bombus (Bombus) lucorum</i>	White-Tailed Bumble Bee	insect - hymenopteran	25/05/2015	26/05/2015	3
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common Carp	bony fish (Actinopterygii)	08/04/2005	-	1
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt	amphibian	31/12/1990	06/05/2005	9
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	amphibian	23/03/1998	02/06/2016	5
<i>Lissotriton</i>		amphibian	08/09/2012	12/02/2013	2
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	amphibian	31/12/1990	12/02/2013	5
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	amphibian	31/12/1990	06/05/2005	11
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard	reptile	04/08/1990	02/06/2016	6
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	reptile	31/12/1990	01/05/2016	6
<i>Natrix natrix</i>	Grass Snake	reptile	26/07/1987	15/07/2015	9
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder	reptile	31/12/1990	25/04/2011	5
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Brown Rat	terrestrial mammal	30/09/2003	-	1
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	terrestrial mammal	23/11/1998	30/09/2003	2
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe Deer	terrestrial mammal	20/10/2003	15/08/2015	3
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1935	20/10/2003	10
<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>	European Water Vole	terrestrial mammal	22/07/2010	02/07/2015	5
<i>Myodes glareolus</i>	Bank Vole	terrestrial mammal	01/05/2016	-	1
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1908	09/04/2008	2
<i>Micromys minutus</i>	Harvest Mouse	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2000	12/10/2016	2
<i>Pipistrellus</i>	Pipstrelle sp.	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1988	12/06/2005	14
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Hazel Dormouse	terrestrial mammal	11/10/2007	19/01/2016	69

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown Hare	terrestrial mammal	10/06/2013	-	1
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	terrestrial mammal	31/10/1993	19/04/2011	7
<i>Apodemus sylvaticus</i>	Wood Mouse	terrestrial mammal	02/10/1999	27/10/2014	70
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1990	12/06/2005	3
<i>Plecotus</i>	Long-eared sp.	terrestrial mammal	26/11/2003	-	2
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle (45 kHz)	terrestrial mammal	16/08/2015	18/08/2015	4
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1990	12/06/2005	2
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1990	16/08/2015	3
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's Bat	terrestrial mammal	27/07/1997	18/08/2015	4
<i>Myotis mystacinus/brandtii</i>	Whiskered/Brandt's	terrestrial mammal	18/08/2015	-	4
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1990	18/08/2015	3
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Bat sp.	terrestrial mammal	15/08/2008	25/06/2014	5
<i>Talpa europaea</i>	European Mole	terrestrial mammal	02/01/1966	22/02/2009	20
<i>Sorex minutus</i>	Eurasian Pygmy Shrew	terrestrial mammal	08/04/2007	29/07/2014	10
<i>Sorex araneus</i>	Eurasian Common Shrew	terrestrial mammal	06/05/2005	12/11/2007	4
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog	terrestrial mammal	31/10/1960	31/05/2016	3
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipstrelle (55 kHz)	terrestrial mammal	16/08/2015	18/08/2015	4

MAP CITATION SHEETS

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITE (LWS)

Formally known as Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)

A Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is a non-statutory designation which is identified at a county level. They typically form a network of sites that are recognised to be of local conservation importance and are often included in Local Authority development plans.

There are many sites within East and West Sussex and Brighton and Hove that are not recognised under the national designation of SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) but are of considerable wildlife value due to the special interest of their flora or fauna. In May 1990 a Sussex-wide project was instigated to identify which non-designated sites were important for wildlife. The selected sites are now known as Local Wildlife Sites. The aim of this identification was to protect such sites from land management changes, which may lessen their nature conservation interest, and to encourage sensitive management to maintain and enhance their importance.

Sites within both rural and urban areas were considered but the evaluation process considers two types of site under slightly different criteria:

- **Rural sites**, that may contain habitats such as heathland or ancient woodland, must be of county-wide importance.
- **Urban sites** must recognise the importance to safeguard important urban wildlife sites, to link all significant greenspaces and to ensure that people in towns have easy access to wildlife areas.

After extensive survey work, the selection of LWS was made by a panel of expert ecologists. This panel included representatives from the relevant County Council, English Nature (now Natural England) and the Sussex Wildlife Trust. A range of specialists with either specific species knowledge or a sound knowledge of the county's ecology were also involved with the selection process. Assessment and identification of LWS is a continuing process with new sites being identified and others deleted as ecological knowledge of the total resource and specific sites increase.

In West Sussex LWS selection is steered by the County Council, whereas in East Sussex it is steered by the District/Borough Councils. Currently there are over 600 LWS in Sussex.

Although LWS have no statutory protection they need to be considered in the planning process through Planning Policy Guidance such as PPG9 which refers to the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 Section 30. This states that nature conservation issues should be included in the surveys of local authority areas to ensure that the plans are based on fully adequate information about local species, habitats, geology and landform. Plans should be concerned not only with designated areas but also with other land of conservation value and the possible provision of new habitats.

LWS citations outline the characteristics of the area based on its semi-natural vegetation and the underlying geology and are in three main sections :-

- **Summary** which highlights the nature conservation importance of the site
- **Site description or site notes** which gives further descriptive details about the site and its associated species
- **Management recommendations** which give a brief indication of the type of management that would best maintain the nature conservation interest of the site.

It is important to realise that classification as a LWS in no way reduces the value of other wildlife sites. Sites of LWS quality may not have been surveyed for various reasons. All areas of semi-natural vegetation are important to wildlife. Many rare plants and animals occur in seemingly otherwise uninteresting sites and may be overlooked by the survey.

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

West Sussex

Site Name:	Binsted Wood Complex		
Site Ref:	Ar02	Owner:	Private
District:	Arun	Size (ha):	217.3
Parish:	Walberton & Arundel	Date:	Identified May 1992. Revised May 1994 & 2003.
National Grid Ref:	SU995068	Author:	Louise Clark & Graham Roberts
Habitat:	Semi-natural woodland		

Summary

Binsted Wood is a complex of woodland sites which includes Hundredhouse Copse in the west and Stewards Copse to the east. There is a mixture of ancient woodland, recent woodland, conifer plantation, species rich pasture and old tracks and shaws. The mix of habitats and geology gives rise to a very rich and diverse flora. The paths and rides are especially species rich and Scotland Lane supports an outstanding wet ride flora that includes at least 11 species of sedge including Long-stalked Yellow-sedge *Carex viridula ssp. brachyrhyncha*, a county rarity at its only recorded West Sussex location. This is the largest block of ancient semi-natural woodland south of the South Downs in Sussex.

Site description

Oak-Hazel woodland is the predominant type of this complex. Oak dominates the canopy with Birch and Sweet Chestnut and an irregular understorey of Hazel. Sweet Chestnut coppice dominates in some areas. The ground flora is mostly Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* with carpets of Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa*.

Ash-Field Maple woodland also occurs. Ash, Wild Cherry, Birch and Oak form the canopy in these areas with a shrub layer of Hazel, Field Maple and Dogwood. Some very old Ash coppice stools are present. The ground flora is very rich. Species of particular note include Common Cow-wheat *Melampyrum pratense*, Saw-wort *Serratula tinctoria*, Tutsan *Hypericum androsaemum*, Spurge Laurel *Daphne laureola*, Butcher's Broom *Ruscus aculeatus* and Orpine *Sedum telephium*. Early-purple Orchids *Orchis mascula* occur in abundance and have been counted in thousands in Ash Piece, for example. The rare Adder's-tongue Fern *Ophioglossum vulgare* has also been recorded here.

There is a rich butterfly fauna including Ringlet, Silver-washed Fritillary, White Admiral and Purple Emperor. Freshwater Cockles, first recorded from Binsted Brook in 1896, still occur there. Glow-worms have been seen.

Scotland Lane is a wide, damp ride with a very diverse flora including various sedges with large stands of Long-stalked Yellow-sedge as well as Green-ribbed Sedge *Carex binervis*, Wood Sedge *C. sylvatica*, Oval Sedge *C. ovalis* and Grey Sedge *C. divulsa* along with Lesser Skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, Ragged Robin *Lychnis flos-cuculi*, and Betony *Stachys officinalis*. The drier margins of the ride support Gorse *Ulex europaeus* and Ling *Calluna vulgaris*.

Management recommendations

A continuation of coppicing in Paines Wood would be most appropriate for conservation. Conifers should be gradually removed and replaced with broadleaved species by natural regeneration and some larger, heathy glades created on areas of more acid soils. Elsewhere intensive management is probably not desirable and low intensity coppicing or selective felling could be considered. However, re-opening some of the main rides through the complex would be of conservation benefit. Rhododendron and Sycamore should be controlled.

KEY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SITE DESIGNATIONS

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

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

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation are sites designated by Member States under the EC Habitats Directive. The aim is to establish a European network of important high quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving habitats and species considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. There are 12 SAC sites in Sussex.

Special Protection Area (SPA)

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

Ramsar

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Under the Convention, each government must select its best wetlands according to very clear criteria, which include: a wetland that regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds; a wetland that regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird. Wetlands are broadly defined to include marsh, fen, peatland and water. All designated Ramsar sites are also designated as SSSIs. There are four Ramsar sites in Sussex.

National Park

National Parks are beautiful, spectacular and often dramatic expanses of countryside. In the UK people live and work in the National Parks and the farms, villages and towns are protected along with the landscape and wildlife. They differ from Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) in that each National Park has its own authority for planning control and other services.

The creation of the South Downs National Park (SDNP) was confirmed on 12th November 2009 and came into being on 1st April 2010.

Further information can be found on the [SDNP Authority website](#).

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are areas of high scenic quality that have statutory protection in order to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of their landscapes. They differ from National Parks in their more limited opportunities for extensive outdoor recreation and by the way they are managed. AONBs are designated by Natural England under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

There are two AONBs in Sussex covering approx. 114,000 hectares; Chichester Harbour and High Weald. Each has an associated body concerned with the area's conservation:

Chichester Harbour Conservancy www.conservancy.co.uk

High Weald AONB Unit www.highweald.org

Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)

MCZs protect a range of nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology. In November 2013 27 MCZs were designated in English inshore and English and Welsh offshore waters in the first tranche of sites. Three of these sites were designated off Sussex; Kingmere, Beachy Head West and Pagham Harbour. More MCZs will be designated in future rounds or 'tranches', although it is uncertain how many.

Further information can be found on the [JNCC website](#).

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Local Nature Reserves are for both people and wildlife. All district and county councils have powers to acquire, declare and manage LNRs. To qualify for LNR status, a site must be of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also SSSIs. There are 36 LNRs in Sussex.

Country Park

Country Parks were established as a result of the 1968 Countryside Act to provide a wide range of opportunities for recreation, health, education and improve the quality of life for local communities. Natural England recognises Country Parks as significant places that contribute to England's accessible natural green space. There are 11 Country Parks in Sussex, the details of which can be obtained from the local authorities.

Local Geological Site (LGS)

Previously known as Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS), LGS are non-statutory designations that have been identified by local geodiversity groups as being of importance. There are over 120 LGS in Sussex which have been assessed by the Sussex Geodiversity Partnership. The features identified as being important become a material consideration in any future development, and should be taken into account by the relevant local authority.

A selection of LGS with public access in Sussex can be viewed on the [Sussex Geodiversity Partnership's website](#).

Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (MSNCI)

Marine Sites of Nature Conservation Importance are non-statutory sites identified on account of the special interest of their marine habitats, the fauna and flora, or for unusual geological and geomorphological features. They are an extension of the series of terrestrial SNCIs. The identification of these sites is to highlight their importance for marine wildlife and to emphasise the risks of certain operations damaging their interest. There are 23 MSNCIs off the Sussex coast.

Environmental Stewardship

Environmental Stewardship is an agri-environment scheme managed by Natural England that provides funding to farmers and other land managers to deliver effective environmental management.

There are four elements to Environmental Stewardship, three of which are relevant in Sussex:

Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) goes beyond the Single Payment Scheme requirement to maintain land in good agricultural and environmental condition.

Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS) is the organic strand of ELS. It is geared to organic and organic/conventional mixed farming systems and is open to all farmers not receiving Organic Farming Scheme aid.

Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) involves more complex types of management where agreements are tailored to local circumstances.

Further information can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

Further information on many of the designations listed above can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

ANCIENT & VETERAN TREES

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

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

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

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

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

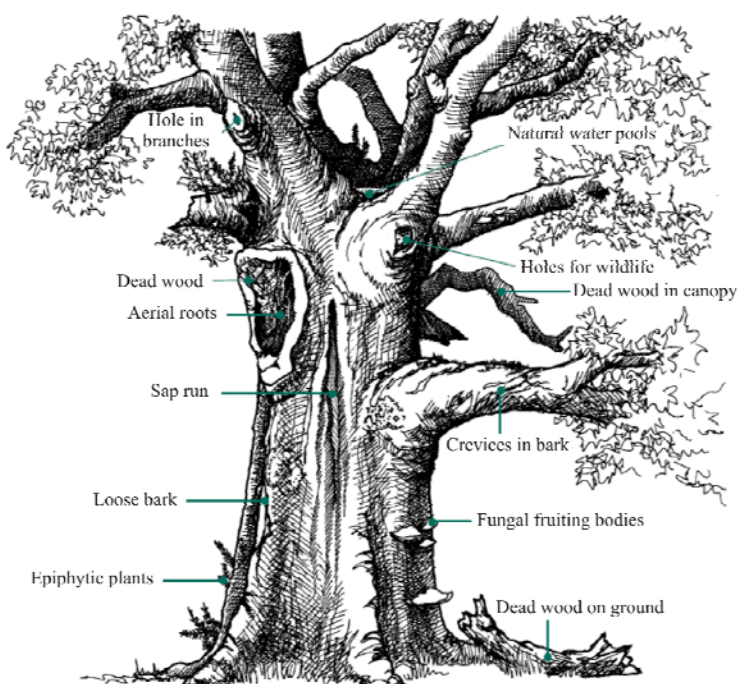
Notable trees. Locally important or of significance to the community; Specimen trees or considered to be the potential next generation of veteran trees.

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.

Approximately 1,700 (6%) invertebrate species in the British Isles are dependent on decaying wood to complete their life cycles. Species associated with decaying wood include: rare click beetles such as the violet click beetle *Limonicus 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.

Old trees with splits, cracks, loose bark, holes and crevices are especially attractive to bats and in particular to woodland specialists such as the rare Barbastelle and Bechstein's bat.



Characteristic features of a veteran tree

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

The Ancient Tree Hunt

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

Most of the trees recorded can be viewed on their website: www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk

ANCIENT WOODLAND

Ancient woodland is defined by Natural England as an area that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD.

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 split into two broad categories:-

Ancient semi-natural woodland - is composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. However, woodlands with small planting of trees native to the site would still be included in this category. The stands may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past or the tree and shrub layer may have grown up by natural regeneration.

Plantations on ancient woodland sites - are areas of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees, predominantly of species not native to the site. These will include conifers such as Norway spruce or Corsican pine, and also non-native broadleaves such as sweet chestnut. These sites often retain some ancient woodland features such as soils, ground flora, fungi, and woodland archaeology and as such they can respond well to restoration management.

The importance of ancient woodland

Ancient woodland is of prime ecological and landscape importance, providing a vital part of a rich and diverse countryside. In particular, ancient woodland:

- is exceptionally rich in wildlife, and supports many rare and threatened species
- may contain surviving descendants and features from the original natural forests
- acts as reservoirs from which wildlife can spread into new woodlands
- has valuable soils due to their undisturbed nature
- is an integral part of England's historic landscapes and the biological and visual functioning of a landscape
- contains a wealth of features of historical and archaeological importance little altered by modern cultivation or disturbance

Ancient Woodland Inventory

The Ancient Woodland Inventory was set up in 1981 by the Nature Conservancy Council (now Natural England). It originally only included sites over two hectares in size. Advances in digital mapping techniques mean it is now possible to map woodlands under two hectares with greater 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.

Further information about the Ancient Woodland Inventory can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

CHALK STREAM

A chalk river or stream is a watercourse which flows across chalk bedrock, and/or is influenced by local chalk geology. Chalk rivers are usually fed by underground or seasonal springs and often have 'winterbourne' stretches in their headwaters which run dry, or partially dry in late summer because of lack of rainfall recharging the spring. Sites are generally considered to be streams rather than rivers if they are no further than 5km from their source, nor greater than 5m wide (unless they have been artificially widened.)

Why are they important?

All chalk rivers are fed from groundwater aquifers which means they have clean, clear water and relatively stable water temperatures. These unique conditions along with their chalk geology, support a rich diversity of wildlife including important fish populations such as brown trout, native crayfish and many other specialist species. Their rarity means that chalk rivers are recognised as a priority habitat under the UK BAP and many have been designated as SSSI's.

Chalk streams in Sussex

Sussex chalk streams often occur in small gulleys which are much more wooded than most other headwater chalk streams. This results in unusual features including:

- Mini chalk waterfalls which form when chalk water upwellings 'calcify' in the air;
- Dense shade which means that there is naturally less vegetation cover;
- Typical chalk river plants like water crowfoot are often absent – which is more natural;
- Stream channels are diverse because of natural flow restrictions such as tree roots;
- Woody debris is common in the channel and it influences the stream flow;
- The substrate (stream bed) is less frequently made up of flints and mobile gravels.

What are the threats?

- Ditching and removal of natural features
- Weirs and man-made obstructions to flow
- Urbanisation of streams
- Non-native invasive species
- Abstraction of water from groundwater aquifers and streams
- Pollution
- Lack of recognition

Some associated species

- Fool's water-cress *Apium nodiflorum*
- Blunt-fruited water-starwort *Callitriche obtusangula*
- Brook water crowfoot *Ranunculus peltatus*
- Lesser water-parsnip *Berula erecta*
- Brown trout *Salmo trutta*
- White-clawed crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes*
- Southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale*

Further information can be found on the [Sussex Wildlife Trust website](#).

COASTAL & FLOODPLAIN GRAZING MARSH

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

Why is it important?

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



Lapwing

Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh in Sussex

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

What are the threats?

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

Some associated species

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

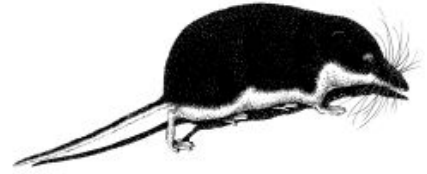
Further information

- Floodplain Meadows Partnership: www.floodplainmeadows.org.uk
- Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project: www.sussexotters.org

(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 wainscot *Arenostola phragmitidis*
- Scarce chaser *Libellula fulva*
- Sphagnum moss *Sphagnum* spp.
- Gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*

(Illustrations 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 a 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.

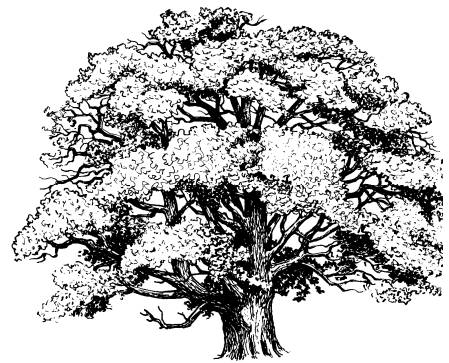
Further information

Orchard Network: www.orchardnetwork.org.uk

WOOD-PASTURE & PARKLAND

Many parks were established in medieval times for aesthetic reasons, to provide grazing for farm animals or deer and to provide wood from pollarded trees. In later centuries, new landscaped parks were created from these medieval parks or by enclosing ordinary farmland. Wood-pasture and parkland is therefore the result of a distinctive, historic land-use system, and represents a vegetation structure rather than being a particular plant community.

Typically this structure consists of veteran trees with wide, spreading crowns growing in a matrix of grazed grassland or heathland. It is a habitat of cultural and historical significance and can also be of great ecological importance due to the wide range of species it supports. For these reasons, and due the threats facing the habitat, it is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat.



Pedunculate Oak

Current status and distribution

There are no reliable statistics on the extent of this habitat in the UK, but it is most common in southern Britain. Sussex is particularly rich in wood-pasture and parkland with several large old deer parks, such as Petworth Park and Parham Park.

Ecological significance

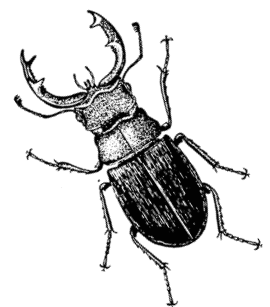
Wood-pasture and parkland is important for wildlife for a number of reasons:

- The mosaic of habitats together with the presence of veteran trees provides the conditions needed by certain species for every stage of their life cycle.
- There is often a continuity of old trees over hundreds of years, or even in some cases back to the post ice-age 'wildwood'. The trees have often been pollarded; this management technique extends their life and creates rot holes and crevices which are used by bats, hole-nesting birds and invertebrates.
- Sussex has the majority of the UK's mature English Elms following the loss of millions to Dutch Elm Disease.
- Rotten wood within ancient tree trunks supports saproxylic invertebrates (those that rely on dead wood for all or part of their life cycle) and are amongst the most threatened group of species in Europe. One such species is the click beetle *Lacon querceus*, which develops in dry red-rotten oak wood in veteran trunks and fallen boughs. The Stag Beetle is another saproxylic beetle often associated with pasture parkland.
- The old tree trunks also support unique communities of lichens, mosses and liverworts which depend on the stability of the surface provided by veteran trees. Two BAP Priority Species of lichen found on old trees include *Bacidia incompta* and *Enterographa soorediata*.

Threats facing the habitat include:

- Isolation and fragmentation of the remaining parklands.
- Inappropriate grazing resulting in the loss of plant diversity and habitat structure.
- Agricultural intensification including reseeding, ploughing and use of fertilisers.
- Neglect and loss of veteran trees, and over-tidying of deadwood.

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)



Stag Beetle

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