Desktop Biodiversity Report

Land at Ford Parish

ESD/14/89

Prepared for Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

21st February 2014

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

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Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
report regarding
land at Ford Parish
2/21/2014

Prepared for Lisa Wilcock
ESD/14/89

The following information is included in this report:

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

SNCI
None

SSSI
None

Other Designations/Ownership
Environmental Stewardship Agreement;

Habitats
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh; Intertidal mudflat; Reedbed; Traditional orchard.

Important information regarding this report

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

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

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

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

Copyright

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

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

Data usage

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

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

Ordnance Survey maps

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

Impartiality

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

Supplying records

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

Confidential Records

Badgers

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

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

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

If you need further information about badgers in your enquiry area please call the Badger Trust Sussex on 07910 198720 or visit their website: **www.badgertrust-sussex.org.uk**

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

Otters

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

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

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

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

Wood White and Duke of Burgundy butterflies

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

Other confidential records

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

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

Birds

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

Maps

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

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

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

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

Abbreviations

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

Natural England datasets

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

Habitat Map (ESD/14/89)

Land at Ford Parish

Prepared for Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council) - 21/02/2014

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Woods Mill, Henfield,
West Sussex BN5 9SD
sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk
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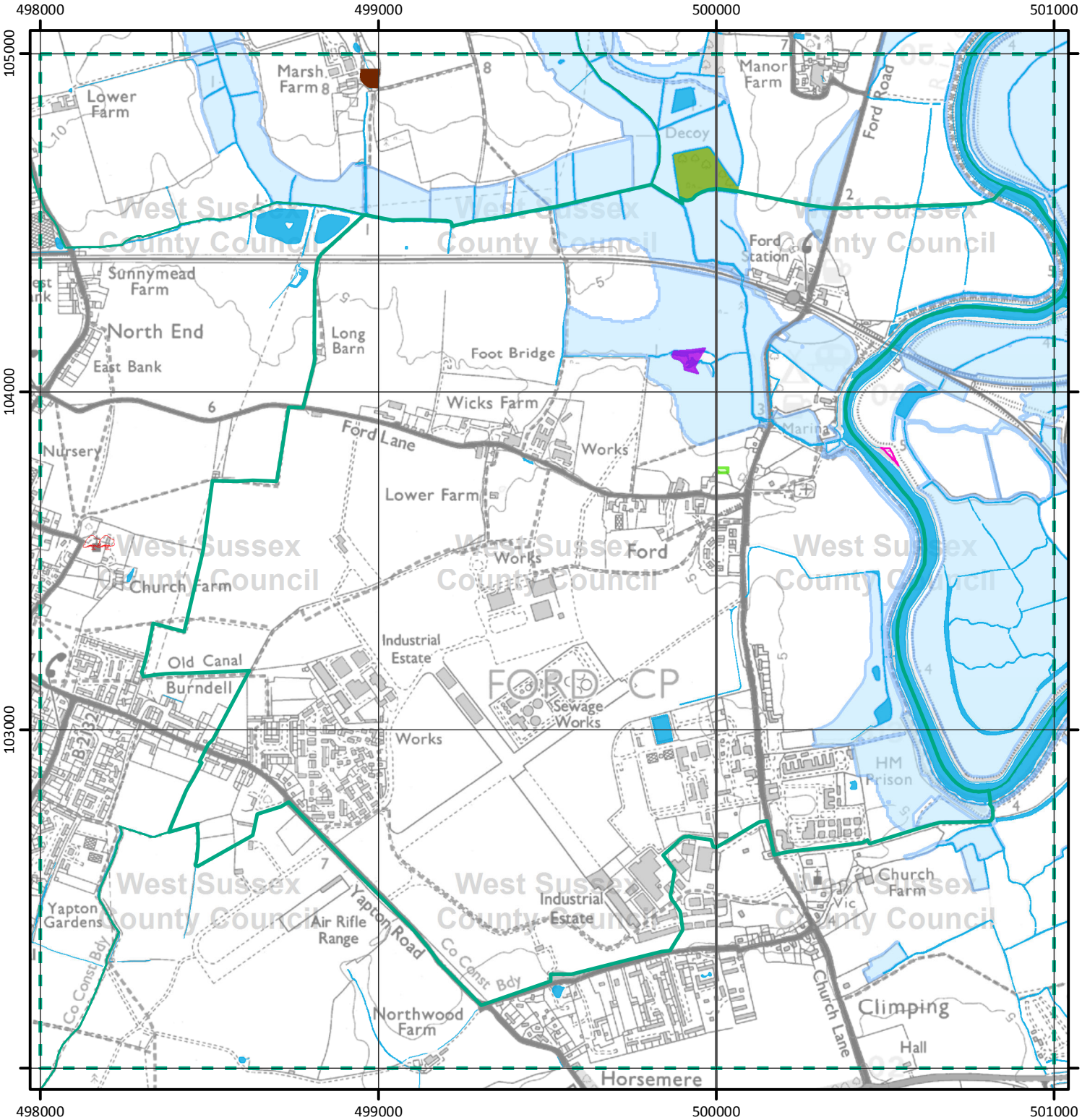

Key to Map:

- Ford Parish
- Parish boundary
- Species search area
- Ancient/veteran tree
- Reedbed
- Lowland fen
- Coastal saltmarsh
- Open Water
- Traditional orchard
- Ancient woodland
- Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh

0 0.5 1 Km

N

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Ancient woodland, traditional orchards, vegetated shingle and saline lagoon data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Revised coastal and floodplain grazing marsh data remains provisional and is also reproduced with permission of Natural England. Chalk grassland data supplied by Natural England and South Downs Conservation Board. Black Poplar data supplied by Sussex 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 2014.

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 (ESD/14/89)

Land at Ford Parish

Prepared for Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council) - 21/02/2014

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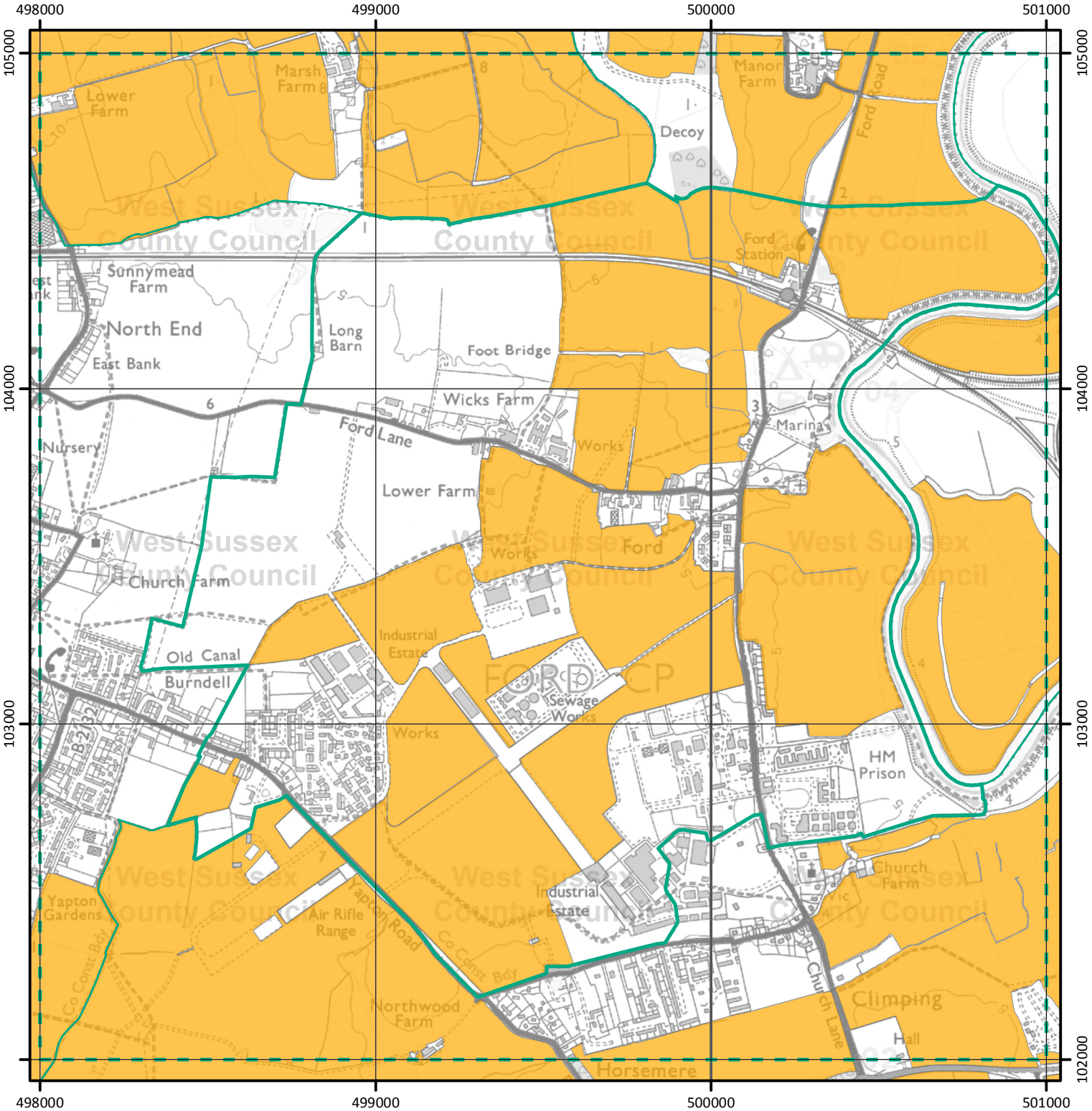

Km
0 0.5 1

N

Key to Map:

- Ford Parish
- Parish boundary
- Species search area

Environmental Stewardship Agreements:

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

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Environmental Stewardship Agreement data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Other datasets reproduced respectively with permission of the Woodland Trust, National Trust, Sussex Wildlife Trust and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2014.

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 our website.

Legislation protecting badgers and otters

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

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

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Web: sxbrc.org.uk

SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER REPORT

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

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 Search Area: SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Arvicola amphibius European Water Vole

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

terrestrial mammal

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0021103880	Rowenna Baker	2011	F08 Caravan Park, Ford
TQ003039	Richard James	23/06/2004	Ford, Ford CP

Anguis fragilis Slow-worm

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982028	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse

Natrix natrix Grass Snake

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

reptile

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

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

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Zootoca vivipara Common Lizard

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ0002	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	28/10/1987	Climping, West Sussex (VC13)

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

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Sussex Bat Inventory

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 horsehoe 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 Biodiversity Record Centre

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

SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

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

You could be committing a criminal offence if you :

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

Key to Indicators

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

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 **Search Area:** SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Common Name	Latin Name	No of Records	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D
Bat sp.	*Chiroptera*	4	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Brown Long-eared Bat	*Plecotus auritus*	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Daubenton's Bat	*Myotis daubentonii*	2	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Natterer's Bat	*Myotis nattereri*	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Noctule Bat	*Nyctalus noctula*	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pipstrelle sp.	*Pipistrellus*	1	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

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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 Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 **Search Area:** SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Chiroptera **Bat sp.**

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
30/08/2008	Arundel Junction, River Arun, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003040	BCT Surveyor	Waterway transect	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bats Present	
15/08/2008	Arundel Junction, River Arun, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003040	BCT Surveyor	Waterway transect	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Bats Present	
13/05/1995	Ford Church, Ford Road, Ford, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ003036	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐		
09/09/1987	26 Fordwater Gardens, Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)	SU986028	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐		

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Myotis daubentonii Daubenton's Bat

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

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

Myotis nattereri Natterer's Bat

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

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

Nyctalus noctula Noctule Bat

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
2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse	SU984031	Nick Sturt	Aural bat detector	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐		These records are from field records 2000 - 2010.

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Pipistrellus Pipstrelle sp.

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

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

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
30/07/1999	Newhouse Farm, Ford, Arundel, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ000036	Martin Love	Building Inspection	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐		
06/05/1997	St Andrews Church, Ford, West Sussex (VC13)	TQ002037	Mike Holmes	Unspecified	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	Bat(s) Present	Probably from colony nearby.

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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 15 Schedule 1 birds and three other species which are 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: www.sxbrc.org.uk/data-requests/SOS-excluded-data.pdf

Icons used in the Bird Report:

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

BAP **Biodiversity Action Plan Species (UK BAP)**

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

N **Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act**
There are 49 bird species on the England Biodiversity List which was drawn up to meet the requirements of Section 41 of the Act. Further details of the NERC Act can be found on the Natural England website.

Birds of Conservation Concern 3 (2009)

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

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

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

Green List species are those that do not fulfil any of the above criteria. Some of these species are however protected by law and the list includes some Schedule 1 species which have the highest level of protection. 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 I:
Species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive are the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat to ensure their survival and reproduction. This includes the designation of areas as Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

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

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.

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SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

Please note that this is a summary page. Full details of these records are on the following pages.

N.B. The breeding season records of 15 Schedule 1 birds and three other species which are classed as sensitive in Sussex are not included in our biodiversity reports (see www.sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf for the list of excluded species). 19 such records have been flagged up in this search. It is critical that the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS) is contacted directly for more information on these records if potentially damaging operations are to occur in the enquiry area. Email: conservation@sos.org.uk

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 **Search Area:** SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Mandarin Duck	*Aix galericulata*	24/04/2011	05/10/2011	2	3	2
Wood Duck	*Aix sponsa*	20/04/2009	-	1	1	1
Northern Pintail	*Anas acuta*	12/02/1991	-	1	7	7
Northern Shoveler	*Anas clypeata*	13/01/2002	15/01/2006	2	6	4
Eurasian Teal	*Anas crecca*	05/02/1991	28/01/2012	44	743	125
Eurasian Wigeon	*Anas penelope*	12/02/1991	28/01/2012	26	956	150
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*	28/04/1983	22/07/2012	191	5425	413
Garganey	*Anas querquedula*	16/09/2011	-	1	6	6
Gadwall	*Anas strepera*	08/02/1991	28/01/2012	56	571	73
Greater White-fronted Goose	*Anser albifrons*	19/12/1964	10/01/1996	4	60	40
Greylag Goose	*Anser anser*	26/01/1996	11/01/1997	2	48	44
Common Pochard	*Aythya ferina*	10/02/1991	09/12/2011	47	287	34
Tufted Duck	*Aythya fuligula*	31/12/1996	27/05/2012	59	369	110
Brent Goose	*Branta bernicla*	23/12/1993	01/01/2011	6	1739	700
Black Brant	*Branta bernicla subsp. nigricans*	21/11/2010	29/11/2010	5	3	1
Greater Canada Goose	*Branta canadensis*	19/02/1997	20/06/2012	63	819	199
Barnacle Goose	*Branta leucopsis*	11/11/1997	-	1	11	11
Common Goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*	09/02/1991	28/11/1999	13	47	11
Long-tailed Duck	*Clangula hyemalis*	21/04/2010	-	1	0	0

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Black Swan	*Cygnus atratus*	23/02/2011	06/05/2011	3	3	1
Tundra Swan	*Cygnus columbianus*	02/02/2011	-	1	1	1
Tundra Swan	*Cygnus columbianus subsp. bewickii*	23/01/1985	07/01/2010	15	142	23
Mute Swan	*Cygnus olor*	28/04/1983	01/04/2012	204	5985	200
Velvet Scoter	*Melanitta fusca*	01/01/2011	-	1	4	4
Smew	*Mergellus albellus*	03/01/1997	01/01/2011	6	12	4
Goosander	*Mergus merganser*	11/02/1991	25/01/1997	11	71	13
Common Shelduck	*Tadorna tadorna*	07/02/1995	27/05/2012	13	25	5
Common Swift	*Apus apus*	03/05/2002	22/07/2012	19	118	36
Common Guillemot	*Uria aalge*	22/12/2000	-	1	1	1
Ringed Plover	*Charadrius hiaticula*	20/05/1995	19/01/1997	2	6	5
Eurasian Oystercatcher	*Haematopus ostralegus*	30/08/1997	22/07/2012	13	105	44
European Golden Plover	*Pluvialis apricaria*	17/12/1991	16/03/2009	16	596	153
Northern Lapwing	*Vanellus vanellus*	20/11/1993	16/04/2012	77	9739	800
Black-headed Gull	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	15/11/1993	27/05/2012	109	10958	760
Herring Gull	*Larus argentatus*	05/12/1998	10/12/2012	52	643	93
Mew Gull	*Larus canus*	30/08/1997	04/05/2012	15	218	40
Lesser Black-backed Gull	*Larus fuscus*	10/01/1998	24/06/2012	10	62	15
Great Black-backed Gull	*Larus marinus*	29/11/1998	12/02/2012	9	29	12
Mediterranean Gull	*Larus melanocephalus*	13/02/1999	17/09/2000	2	2	1
Yellow-legged Gull	*Larus michahellis*	11/08/2000	05/11/2000	3	3	1
Common Sandpiper	*Actitis hypoleucos*	27/07/1991	11/09/2011	50	122	15
Ruddy Turnstone	*Arenaria interpres*	12/02/2012	-	2	26	22
Sanderling	*Calidris alba*	18/01/2010	12/02/2012	2	3	3
Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*	05/01/1997	-	1	18	18
Common Snipe	*Gallinago gallinago*	02/01/1993	27/02/2012	45	406	84
Jack Snipe	*Lymnocryptes minimus*	08/02/1991	09/03/2010	7	7	1
Eurasian Curlew	*Numenius arquata*	31/12/1996	27/12/2010	6	22	8
Whimbrel	*Numenius phaeopus*	02/05/1987	01/04/2012	11	169	78
Eurasian Woodcock	*Scolopax rusticola*	11/02/1986	19/12/2002	7	8	2
Spotted Redshank	*Tringa erythropus*	11/10/1998	-	2	2	1
Wood Sandpiper	*Tringa glareola*	13/08/1996	-	1	1	1
Common Greenshank	*Tringa nebularia*	27/11/1993	15/05/2011	3	3	1
Green Sandpiper	*Tringa ochropus*	07/10/1989	22/12/2000	7	8	2
Common Redshank	*Tringa totanus*	20/06/1987	19/11/2012	43	647	53
Common Tern	*Sterna hirundo*	31/07/2000	15/06/2011	7	9	3
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*	07/01/2010	-	1	0	0
Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	28/12/1995	22/07/2012	115	312	15
Purple Heron	*Ardea purpurea*	15/06/1967	-	1	1	1

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Great Bittern	*Botaurus stellaris*	13/12/1993	10/02/2003	5	5	1
Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	19/01/1997	24/06/2012	45	87	21
White Stork	*Ciconia ciconia*	08/06/1988	-	1	1	1
Eurasian Spoonbill	*Platalea leucorodia*	25/05/2009	28/03/2012	4	8	3
Glossy Ibis	*Plegadis falcinellus*	20/08/1876	-	1	1	1
Rock Pigeon	*Columba livia*	15/10/1993	04/05/2012	49	2476	220
Stock Pigeon	*Columba oenas*	22/11/1990	04/05/2012	13	90	60
Common Wood Pigeon	*Columba palumbus*	08/02/1991	15/12/2012	120	22559	10000
Eurasian Collared Dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*	01/01/1992	04/05/2012	49	680	250
European Turtle Dove	*Streptopelia turtur*	13/04/1988	17/09/2000	6	10	3
Common Kingfisher	*Alcedo atthis*	03/04/1983	18/12/2010	38	46	2
Common Cuckoo	*Cuculus canorus*	06/05/1990	14/05/2012	25	26	2
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	*Accipiter nisus*	06/12/1989	23/12/2012	35	39	3
Common Buzzard	*Buteo buteo*	27/08/1995	02/12/2012	51	76	6
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	*Circus aeruginosus*	17/06/2003	-	1	1	1
Hen Harrier	*Circus cyaneus*	26/01/1996	-	1	1	1
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*	14/08/1996	03/10/2010	2	1	1
Merlin	*Falco columbarius*	25/12/1995	05/11/2000	7	7	1
Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus*	11/01/1997	01/11/2010	5	5	1
Common Kestrel	*Falco tinnunculus*	02/10/1989	23/12/2012	80	96	6
Red-legged Partridge	*Alectoris rufa*	26/11/1994	06/03/2011	8	34	8
Common Quail	*Coturnix coturnix*	28/05/1997	-	1	1	1
Grey Partridge	*Perdix perdix*	24/01/1992	17/10/2012	37	208	14
Common Pheasant	*Phasianus colchicus*	30/06/1994	23/12/2012	60	180	15
Black-throated Diver	*Gavia arctica*	01/01/2011	-	1	1	1
Great Northern Diver	*Gavia immer*	30/11/2012	-	1	1	1
Red-throated Diver	*Gavia stellata*	09/02/2005	-	1	1	1
Common Coot	*Fulica atra*	07/02/1995	01/07/2012	128	682	112
Common Moorhen	*Gallinula chloropus*	01/06/1992	08/09/2012	154	606	26
Water Rail	*Rallus aquaticus*	29/12/1988	13/11/2010	20	20	2
Long-tailed Tit	*Aegithalos caudatus*	01/06/1992	15/12/2012	48	362	29
Sky Lark	*Alauda arvensis*	01/06/1992	01/07/2012	95	395	43
Wood Lark	*Lullula arborea*	07/01/2010	-	1	0	0
Bohemian Waxwing	*Bombycilla garrulus*	24/12/2010	-	1	35	35
Eurasian Treecreeper	*Certhia familiaris*	15/10/1994	28/12/2004	6	8	2
Carrion Crow	*Corvus corone*	01/06/1992	02/12/2012	120	618	43
Rook	*Corvus frugilegus*	01/04/1975	04/05/2012	106	8064	320
Eurasian Jackdaw	*Corvus monedula*	28/10/1993	04/05/2012	57	506	135
Eurasian Jay	*Garrulus glandarius*	30/06/1994	09/03/2012	37	54	4

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Black-billed Magpie	*Pica pica*	01/06/1992	02/12/2012	99	389	15
Corn Bunting	*Emberiza calandra*	16/06/1975	25/06/2011	56	258	39
Yellowhammer	*Emberiza citrinella*	01/06/1992	01/07/2012	109	481	27
Reed Bunting	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	14/05/1983	22/07/2012	98	273	15
Snow Bunting	*Plectrophenax nivalis*	09/11/2011	-	1	1	1
Lesser Redpoll	*Carduelis cabaret*	29/11/1998	05/12/1998	2	4	2
Common Linnet	*Carduelis cannabina*	01/06/1992	14/08/2011	30	125	40
European Goldfinch	*Carduelis carduelis*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	84	1767	470
European Greenfinch	*Carduelis chloris*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	96	732	100
Twite	*Carduelis flavirostris*	16/03/1987	-	1	2	2
Hawfinch	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	23/05/1986	-	1	1	1
Chaffinch	*Fringilla coelebs*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	101	2401	139
Common Bullfinch	*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*	01/06/1992	27/05/2012	41	107	10
House Martin	*Delichon urbicum*	17/09/2000	04/05/2012	11	174	72
Barn Swallow	*Hirundo rustica*	01/06/1992	22/07/2012	71	612	197
Sand Martin	*Riparia riparia*	07/04/1995	03/04/2010	5	44	25
Red-backed Shrike	*Lanius collurio*	05/06/1993	-	1	1	1
Meadow Pipit	*Anthus pratensis*	27/10/1994	12/02/2012	37	246	50
Tree Pipit	*Anthus trivialis*	17/09/2000	-	1	4	4
Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba*	01/06/1992	19/11/2012	52	541	250
Pied Wagtail	*Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii*	27/04/2007	21/12/2009	4	6	2
Grey Wagtail	*Motacilla cinerea*	01/01/1991	25/12/2009	17	20	2
Yellow Wagtail	*Motacilla flava*	30/08/1997	02/04/2002	4	36	30
Pied Flycatcher	*Ficedula hypoleuca*	27/04/1996	-	1	1	1
Red-breasted Flycatcher	*Ficedula parva*	06/10/2012	-	3	3	1
Spotted Flycatcher	*Muscicapa striata*	22/07/2001	18/06/2002	4	8	3
Northern Wheatear	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	13/09/1998	15/03/2011	7	18	10
Blue Tit	*Cyanistes caeruleus*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	101	708	26
Great Tit	*Parus major*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	81	454	16
Coal Tit	*Periparus ater*	21/12/1994	03/01/2004	2	2	1
Marsh Tit	*Poecile palustris*	14/01/1999	10/12/2007	5	5	1
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*	01/06/1992	04/05/2012	76	824	78
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	*Passer montanus*	30/12/1987	05/12/1989	14	70	16
Hedge Accentor	*Prunella modularis*	01/06/1992	01/07/2012	97	806	27
Firecrest	*Regulus ignicapilla*	13/02/1999	08/10/2012	10	15	4
Goldcrest	*Regulus regulus*	14/02/1991	01/02/2005	26	53	7
European Robin	*Erithacus rubecula*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	94	1093	35
Common Nightingale	*Luscinia megarhynchos*	07/05/1993	-	1	1	1
Black Redstart	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	24/03/1992	26/10/2012	6	5	1

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Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Common Redstart	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	15/10/1994	21/04/2010	5	9	3
Whinchat	*Saxicola rubetra*	17/09/1990	05/11/2011	14	29	8
Stonechat	*Saxicola torquata*	01/01/1991	18/12/2011	48	96	5
Wood Nuthatch	*Sitta europaea*	30/06/2004	07/10/2011	3	3	1
Common Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	80	5986	1000
Sedge Warbler	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	01/06/1986	27/04/2012	27	58	9
Eurasian Reed Warbler	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*	01/06/1986	22/07/2012	77	535	30
Cetti's Warbler	*Cettia cetti*	01/06/2002	30/04/2011	15	15	2
Common Grasshopper Warbler	*Locustella naevia*	17/09/2000	-	1	1	1
Common Chiffchaff	*Phylloscopus collybita*	24/12/1991	20/06/2012	65	135	16
Willow Warbler	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	30/06/1995	27/04/2012	12	43	24
Blackcap	*Sylvia atricapilla*	01/06/1992	01/07/2012	33	93	7
Garden Warbler	*Sylvia borin*	01/06/1992	01/09/2001	3	3	1
Common Whitethroat	*Sylvia communis*	01/06/1992	20/06/2012	40	147	27
Lesser Whitethroat	*Sylvia curruca*	01/06/1992	30/06/2004	9	17	4
Winter Wren	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	01/06/1992	01/07/2012	100	942	50
Redwing	*Turdus iliacus*	19/11/1990	01/01/2011	52	2881	460
Common Blackbird	*Turdus merula*	01/06/1992	23/12/2012	121	2019	76
Song Thrush	*Turdus philomelos*	01/06/1992	06/04/2012	58	114	5
Fieldfare	*Turdus pilaris*	13/02/1991	09/12/2011	60	4981	670
Ring Ouzel	*Turdus torquatus*	07/10/2010	28/10/2012	3	4	2
Mistle Thrush	*Turdus viscivorus*	01/06/1992	24/01/2011	21	35	4
Great Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	27/01/1995	27/05/2012	101	262	25
Great Spotted Woodpecker	*Dendrocopos major*	10/04/1986	23/12/2012	44	66	4
Eurasian Wryneck	*Jynx torquilla*	12/09/1998	-	2	2	1
Green Woodpecker	*Picus viridis*	10/11/1991	01/07/2012	71	92	3
Slavonian Grebe	*Podiceps auritus*	16/03/2011	19/03/2012	3	10	6
Great Crested Grebe	*Podiceps cristatus*	21/03/1999	01/07/2012	12	14	2
Red-necked Grebe	*Podiceps grisegena*	29/04/2010	07/05/2010	2	2	1
Little Grebe	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	23/12/1988	27/05/2012	99	203	7
Short-eared Owl	*Asio flammeus*	12/12/1982	25/10/2012	15	18	2
Long-eared Owl	*Asio otus*	30/01/1992	09/02/1992	2	8	5
Little Owl	*Athene noctua*	29/03/1981	06/11/2004	18	27	5
Tawny Owl	*Strix aluco*	03/04/1987	07/12/2011	4	4	1
Barn Owl	*Tyto alba*	22/12/1991	12/02/2003	14	16	2
Hoopoe	*Upupa epops*	29/06/1907	10/11/2011	3	2	1

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SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 **Search Area:** SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

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

Aix galericulata — Mandarin Duck

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

Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/04/2011	05/10/2011	2

Aix sponsa — Wood Duck

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/04/2009	-	1

Anas acuta — Northern Pintail

A !

A duck that is a fairly common winter visitor to coastal estuaries and lagoons in Sussex. It has also been recorded in summer, as a passage migrant and it has bred in our area. 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	-	1

Anas clypeata — Northern Shoveler

A

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	15/01/2006	2

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Anas crecca — Eurasian Teal

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

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	28/01/2012	44

Anas penelope — Eurasian Wigeon

A common winter visitor and passage migrant. 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	28/01/2012	26

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	22/07/2012	191

Anas querquedula — Garganey !

A scarce passage migrant and summer visitor to Sussex. This very secretive duck frequents reedy lakes where it feeds on plant material and insects. It occasionally breeds in our area in suitable places such as marshy areas among thick cover.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.1; 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
16/09/2011	-	1

Anas strepera — Gadwall

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	28/01/2012	56

Anser albifrons — Greater 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.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/12/1964	10/01/1996	4

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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
26/01/1996	11/01/1997	2

Aythya ferina Common Pochard

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/02/1991	09/12/2011	47

Aythya fuligula Tufted Duck

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1996	27/05/2012	59

Branta bernicla Brent Goose

This small dark goose is a 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; a few oversummer. This nominate subspecies breeds in western Siberia.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/12/1993	01/01/2011	6

Branta bernicla subsp. nigri Black Brant

Very scarce winter visitor.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
21/11/2010	29/11/2010	5

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Branta canadensis — Greater Canada Goose

A common and increasing 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	20/06/2012	63

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; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

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

Bucephala clangula — Common Goldeneye !

This medium-sized diving duck is a scarce winter visitor and rare 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
09/02/1991	28/11/1999	13

Clangula hyemalis — Long-tailed Duck !

A small brown, black and white seaduck that is a scarce passage migrant and winter visitor; usually scarcer in summer and autumn. Mainly found in coastal areas, but sometimes recorded on reservoirs inland. Feeds on mussels, cockles, clams, crabs and small fish. The male has the greatly elongated tail feathers which give this duck it's name.

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
21/04/2010	-	1

Cygnus atratus — Black Swan

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/02/2011	06/05/2011	3

Cygnus columbianus — Tundra Swan !

A scarce winter visitor and 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; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/02/2011	-	1

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Cygnus columbianus subsp Tundra Swan

BAP N A !

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/01/1985	07/01/2010	15

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	01/04/2012	204

Melanitta fusca Velvet Scoter

A !

A scarce passage migrant and winter visitor along the coast, but rare inland. As with other seaducks, the Velvet Scoter is vulnerable to oil pollution and depleted fish stocks. This black seaduck has a pure white wing panel and feeds on a varied diet of shellfish, crabs, sea urchins, fish, insect larvae and plants.

Bird Population Status - amber; 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
01/01/2011	-	1

Mergellus albellus Smew

A

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; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/01/1997	01/01/2011	6

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 it's 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
11/02/1991	25/01/1997	11

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Tadorna tadorna — Common Shelduck

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/02/1995	27/05/2012	13

Apus apus — Common Swift

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

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/05/2002	22/07/2012	19

Uria aalge — Common Guillemot

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

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/12/2000	-	1

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	19/01/1997	2

Haematopus ostralegus — Eurasian 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 (Pevensey Levels); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/08/1997	22/07/2012	13

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Pluvialis apricaria European Golden Plover

A

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 rarely seen in Sussex in the 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.

Bird Population Status - amber; 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	16

Vanellus vanellus Northern Lapwing

BAP N R

A large wader which is a familiar farmland and wetland bird, is a scarce breeder and very common winter visitor that is widespread in Sussex. The bird declined markedly in South East England at the end of the last century. The favoured breeding habitat is mixed farmland and suitable habitats have been in short supply. Its diet consists of worms and insects.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/11/1993	16/04/2012	77

Chroicocephalus ridibundu Black-headed Gull

A

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/11/1993	27/05/2012	109

Larus argentatus Herring Gull

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/12/1998	10/12/2012	52

Larus canus Mew Gull

A

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/08/1997	04/05/2012	15

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Larus fuscus — Lesser Black-backed Gull

Fairly common passage migrant and winter visitor; small numbers (mainly immatures) summer and a few pairs breed on rooftops in towns. Can be found in coastal areas in the summer and on farmland in the winter; roosting on large bodies of water such as reservoirs. Its an omnivore and scavenges a wide range of food.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/01/1998	24/06/2012	10

Larus marinus — Great Black-backed Gull

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/11/1998	12/02/2012	9

Larus melanocephalus — Mediterranean Gull

Fairly common throughout the year and increasing globally. Has bred annually since 1994, with an established breeding colony at Rye Harbour. This gull is slightly larger than a Black-headed Gull, with a bright red beak; it feeds on insects, fish, offal and carrion.

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
13/02/1999	17/09/2000	2

Larus michahellis — Yellow-legged Gull

A large gull, very similar to a Herring Gull, which is a fairly common but localised visitor; mainly in late summer and autumn. This species has increased over recent years from a very low base of records. Widespread on the coast with the largest concentrations in the Adur Valley and on the Selsey Peninsula.

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/08/2000	05/11/2000	3

Actitis hypoleucos — Common Sandpiper

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/07/1991	11/09/2011	50

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Arenaria interpres — Ruddy Turnstone

This stocky medium-sized wader is a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant, which is scarce in the summer. It is most frequently seen in estuaries and on rocky or sandy shores in the Chichester and Pagham Harbour areas of West Sussex, and between Pevensey and Rye Harbour in the east. They pick out insects, crustaceans and molluscs from underneath stones.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/02/2012	-	2

Calidris alba — Sanderling

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/01/2010	12/02/2012	2

Calidris alpina — Dunlin

This small wader is a very common winter visitor and common passage migrant occurring on the coast and along estuaries wherever mud is present. Often seen feeding in flocks, looking for insects, worms and snails. Small numbers are also recorded in summer. Its slightly down-curved bill and rotund shape are key identification features.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
05/01/1997	-	1

Gallinago gallinago — Common Snipe

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/01/1993	27/02/2012	45

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.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	09/03/2010	7

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Numenius arquata — Eurasian Curlew

BAP N A

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
31/12/1996	27/12/2010	6

Numenius phaeopus — Whimbrel

R !

This large wader with a long curved bill, is a common passage migrant, and a very scarce 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
02/05/1987	01/04/2012	11

Scolopax rusticola — Eurasian Woodcock

A

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/02/1986	19/12/2002	7

Tringa erythropus — Spotted Redshank

A

This medium-sized wader is a scarce passage migrant and 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 glareola — Wood Sandpiper

A !

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

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Tringa nebularia — Common 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 a few overwinter. 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
27/11/1993	15/05/2011	3

Tringa ochropus — Green Sandpiper

A scarce spring and fairly common autumn passage migrant recorded from a wide range of fresh water sites in Sussex, both inland and near the coast preferring freshwater margins. Small numbers overwinter in Sussex. 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	22/12/2000	7

Tringa totanus — Common Redshank

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/06/1987	19/11/2012	43

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
31/07/2000	15/06/2011	7

Ardea alba — Great 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
07/01/2010	-	1

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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	22/07/2012	115

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 — Great Bittern BAP N R !

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/12/1993	10/02/2003	5

Egretta garzetta — Little Egret A

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; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
19/01/1997	24/06/2012	45

Ciconia ciconia — White Stork

A rare vagrant; mainly in the spring. It feeds in marshy areas mainly on frogs and large insects, but also young birds, lizards and rodents. (see details at www.sos.org.uk)

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/06/1988	-	1

Platalea leucorodia — Eurasian Spoonbill A !

A very scarce but widely recorded visitor; most frequent in spring and autumn. These tall white birds with spoon shaped bills can be found in coastal or riverine habitats and feed mainly on aquatic insects and small fish.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/05/2009	28/03/2012	4

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Plegadis falcinellus Glossy Ibis

A rare vagrant (see details at www.sos.org.uk). This wading bird predates on fish, frogs and other water creatures, as well as occasionally on insects.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/08/1876	-	1

Columba livia Rock Pigeon

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/10/1993	04/05/2012	49

Columba oenas Stock Pigeon

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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/11/1990	04/05/2012	13

Columba palumbus Common Wood Pigeon

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/02/1991	15/12/2012	120

Streptopelia decaocto Eurasian Collared Dove

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/01/1992	04/05/2012	49

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Streptopelia turtur — European Turtle Dove

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/04/1988	17/09/2000	6

Alcedo atthis — Common Kingfisher

A !

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
03/04/1983	18/12/2010	38

Cuculus canorus — Common Cuckoo

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/05/1990	14/05/2012	25

Accipiter nisus — Eurasian Sparrowhawk

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/12/1989	23/12/2012	35

Buteo buteo — Common Buzzard

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/08/1995	02/12/2012	51

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Circus aeruginosus — Eurasian Marsh Harrier

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/06/2003	-	1

Circus cyaneus — Hen Harrier

N

This elegant bird of prey is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant. Most records are from coastal farmland, marshes along the larger river valleys and on the Downs where it feeds on small birds and mammals.

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 1; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
26/01/1996	-	1

Pandion haliaetus — Osprey

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/08/1996	03/10/2010	2

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/12/1995	05/11/2000	7

Falco peregrinus — Peregrine Falcon

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/01/1997	01/11/2010	5

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Falco tinnunculus — Common Kestrel

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
02/10/1989	23/12/2012	80

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	8

Coturnix coturnix — Common Quail

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/05/1997	-	1

Perdix perdix — Grey Partridge

BAP N

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/01/1992	17/10/2012	37

Phasianus colchicus — Common Pheasant

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1994	23/12/2012	60

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Gavia arctica — Black-throated Diver

BAP

A medium-sized diver with a steep forehead and peaked forecrown. Scarce winter visitor and passage migrant, seen on coastal waters. It feeds on fish.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber; 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
01/01/2011	-	1

Gavia immer — Great Northern Diver

This is the largest of the UK's divers which has a larger head and bill than the others. It is a scarce winter visitor and spring passage migrant, and it feeds on fish and crustaceans. A small wintering population has become regular in the far west of the county.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/11/2012	-	1

Gavia stellata — Red-throated Diver

Our smallest, slimmest diver which has a distinctive up-tilted bill. It is a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant. It feeds on 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
09/02/2005	-	1

Fulica atra — Common Coot

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/02/1995	01/07/2012	128

Gallinula chloropus — Common Moorhen

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	08/09/2012	154

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Rallus aquaticus Water Rail

Very scarce resident and fairly common winter visitor. 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 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	13/11/2010	20

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
01/06/1992	15/12/2012	48

Alauda arvensis Sky Lark BAP N R

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

Bird Population Status - red; Birds Directive Annex 2.2; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	01/07/2012	95

Lullula arborea Wood Lark BAP N A !

Declined considerably in the mid- to late-20th century largely due to loss of heathland habitat and changes in agriculture. This lark is brown on it's back and white underneath and has a beautiful song which is often heard on heathlands at night. Its breeding strongholds in our area are in the west of West Sussex and on the Ashdown Forest, but it is gradually moving back to other areas. Feeds on insects and seeds.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/01/2010	-	1

Bombycilla garrulus Bohemian Waxwing

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/12/2010	-	1

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Certhia familiaris Eurasian Treecreeper

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/10/1994	28/12/2004	6

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	02/12/2012	120

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	04/05/2012	106

Corvus monedula Eurasian Jackdaw

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
28/10/1993	04/05/2012	57

Garrulus glandarius Eurasian Jay

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/1994	09/03/2012	37

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Pica pica — Black-billed Magpie

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

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	02/12/2012	99

Emberiza calandra — Corn Bunting

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/06/1975	25/06/2011	56

Emberiza citrinella — Yellowhammer

BAP N R

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (High Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Low Weald); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs); Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Wealden Greensand); Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	01/07/2012	109

Emberiza schoeniclus — Reed Bunting

BAP N A

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/05/1983	22/07/2012	98

Plectrophenax nivalis — Snow Bunting

A !

A large bunting which is a scarce passage migrant and winter visitor associated with the seashore or adjacent short rough grassland. Most Sussex records are from the east of East Sussex, with a few inland. It feeds on seeds and insects. Both single birds and small flocks can be seen.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/11/2011	-	1

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Carduelis cabaret — Lesser Redpoll

BAP N R

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.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/11/1998	05/12/1998	2

Carduelis cannabina — Common Linnet

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	14/08/2011	30

Carduelis carduelis — European Goldfinch

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	84

Carduelis chloris — European Greenfinch

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	96

Carduelis flavirostris — Twite

BAP N R

This sweet small brown finch is an increasingly very scarce winter visitor and passage migrant. It is found in small numbers on the Sussex coast mostly on saltmarsh and beaches, where it feeds on seed. Saltmarshes in southeast England are a particularly important habitat for them.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
16/03/1987	-	1

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Coccothraustes coccothrau Hawfinch

BAP N R

This is our largest finch, with a massive powerful bill for eating seeds, buds and shoots. A scarce breeding resident and very scarce passage migrant. An elusive finch of mixed deciduous woodland recorded rather more frequently in East Sussex. This species is probably under-recorded in the county owing to its secretive nature.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/05/1986	-	1

Fringilla coelebs Chaffinch

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	101

Pyrrhula pyrrhula Common Bullfinch

BAP N A

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

Bird Population Status - amber; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; NERC Act 2006.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	27/05/2012	41

Delichon urbicum House Martin

A

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
17/09/2000	04/05/2012	11

Hirundo rustica Barn Swallow

A

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	22/07/2012	71

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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; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/04/1995	03/04/2010	5

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

Anthus pratensis — Meadow Pipit

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/10/1994	12/02/2012	37

Anthus trivialis — Tree Pipit

BAP N

This pipit is a fairly common but local summer visitor and passage migrant, with most records coming from the Ashdown Forest area and from the heaths in West Sussex. It nests on the ground in open woodland, including young conifer plantations and heaths where there are suitable song-posts from which males can display. It feeds mainly on small invertebrates, and some plant matter, especially berries, in autumn. Numbers have seen a moderate decline in the past 25 years.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/09/2000	-	1

Motacilla alba — Pied Wagtail

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	19/11/2012	52

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Motacilla alba subsp. yarrell Pied Wagtail

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/04/2007	21/12/2009	4

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; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/01/1991	25/12/2009	17

Motacilla flava Yellow Wagtail

BAP N

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Environmental Stewardship Target Species (Romney Marsh); UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; NERC Act 2006.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/08/1997	02/04/2002	4

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.

Bird Population Status - amber; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/04/1996	-	1

Ficedula parva Red-breasted Flycatcher

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

Birds Directive Annex 1

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
06/10/2012	-	3

Muscicapa striata Spotted Flycatcher

BAP N

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/07/2001	18/06/2002	4

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Oenanthe oenanthe — Northern Wheatear

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/09/1998	15/03/2011	7

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
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	101

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
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	81

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
21/12/1994	03/01/2004	2

Poecile palustris — Marsh Tit

BAP N

A smart looking bird with a black bib and glossy black cap. It is a fairly common 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; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; NERC Act 2006.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
14/01/1999	10/12/2007	5

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Passer domesticus House Sparrow

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	04/05/2012	76

Passer montanus Eurasian Tree Sparrow

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/12/1987	05/12/1989	14

Prunella modularis Hedge Accentor

BAP N A

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; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species; NERC Act 2006.

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	01/07/2012	97

Regulus ignicapilla Firecrest

A !

A scarce breeder, passage migrant and winter visitor. A bird that shows a preference for the edges of mature spruce plantations where it feeds on insects and spiders. This tiny beautiful bird is recorded from only a few scattered locations in our area.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
13/02/1999	08/10/2012	10

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
14/02/1991	01/02/2005	26

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Erithacus rubecula European Robin

The quintessential British bird, the Robin "redbreast" is an abundant and well-known resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. It favours woodlands, parks and gardens with plenty of undergrowth where it can find worms and seeds, fruits and insects.

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	94

Luscinia megarhynchos Common 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; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/05/1993	-	1

Phoenicurus ochruros Black Redstart !

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/03/1992	26/10/2012	6

Phoenicurus phoenicurus Common Redstart

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/10/1994	21/04/2010	5

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 it's distinctive white eye-stripe.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/09/1990	05/11/2011	14

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Saxicola torquata Stonechat

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/01/1991	18/12/2011	48

Sitta europaea Wood Nuthatch

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/06/2004	07/10/2011	3

Sturnus vulgaris Common Starling BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	80

Acrocephalus schoenobaen 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
01/06/1986	27/04/2012	27

Acrocephalus scirpaceus Eurasian Reed Warbler

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1986	22/07/2012	77

Cettia cetti Cetti's Warbler !

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

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/2002	30/04/2011	15

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Locustella naevia — Common Grasshopper Warble

BAP N R

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
17/09/2000	-	1

Phylloscopus collybita — Common Chiffchaff

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
24/12/1991	20/06/2012	65

Phylloscopus trochilus — Willow Warbler

A

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
30/06/1995	27/04/2012	12

Sylvia atricapilla — Blackcap

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	01/07/2012	33

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
01/06/1992	01/09/2001	3

Sylvia communis — Common Whitethroat

A

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

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	20/06/2012	40

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Sylvia curruca — Lesser Whitethroat

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	30/06/2004	9

Troglodytes troglodytes — Winter Wren

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	01/07/2012	100

Turdus iliacus — Redwing

R !

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
19/11/1990	01/01/2011	52

Turdus merula — Common Blackbird

An abundant resident and winter visitor, and perhaps a passage migrant. One of the commonest and well-known British birds of woodland, farmland, gardens and parks where they like areas with bushes, shrubs and trees and nearby open ground with short grass where they can feed on insects, worms and berries.

Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	23/12/2012	121

Turdus philomelos — Song Thrush

BAP N R

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	06/04/2012	58

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Turdus pilaris — Fieldfare

R !

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
13/02/1991	09/12/2011	60

Turdus torquatus — Ring Ouzel

BAP N R

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - red; Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England (sec; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
07/10/2010	28/10/2012	3

Turdus viscivorus — Mistle Thrush

A

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.

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/06/1992	24/01/2011	21

Phalacrocorax carbo — Great Cormorant

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
27/01/1995	27/05/2012	101

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
10/04/1986	23/12/2012	44

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Jynx torquilla — Eurasian Wryneck

BAP R !

A brown sparrow-sized scarce passage migrant that ceased to be a breeding species in Sussex around 1920. It looks nothing like the other members of the woodpecker family. Most modern records are between August and October. Most often seen in coastal areas with short grass, occasionally more inland garden lawns where it feeds on ants.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/09/1998	-	2

Picus viridis — Green Woodpecker

A

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/11/1991	01/07/2012	71

Podiceps auritus — Slavonian Grebe

A !

This medium-sized grebe is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant found in sheltered coastal waters. It feeds on fish and insect larvae.

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
16/03/2011	19/03/2012	3

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	01/07/2012	12

Podiceps grisegena — Red-necked Grebe

A

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

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/04/2010	07/05/2010	2

Tachybaptus ruficollis — Little Grebe

A

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.

Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
23/12/1988	27/05/2012	99

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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; Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 1; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
12/12/1982	25/10/2012	15

Asio otus — Long-eared Owl

This medium-sized owl with characteristic ear-tufts and orange eyes is a very scarce resident, passage migrant and winter visitor. A nocturnal bird of the Downs, coastal plains and river valleys which feeds over rough grassland and has a preference for scrub, conifer plantations, thorn thickets and dense hedges where it communally roosts in the winter and breeds in the summer. It feeds on small rodents and small birds and is probably the most under-recorded bird in Sussex.

Bern Convention Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
30/01/1992	09/02/1992	2

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
29/03/1981	06/11/2004	18

Strix aluco — Tawny Owl

This is the UK's most abundant owl and is a fairly common resident in Sussex, particularly in the more wooded areas. Found in deciduous and coniferous woodland, and also farmland, parks and churchyards, it is scarce or absent from more treeless areas near the coast. It is more often heard than seen, recognised by it's 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
03/04/1987	07/12/2011	4

Tyto alba — Barn Owl

A distinctive and much loved bird of the countryside, this scarce breeding resident declined substantially during the last century mainly due to loss of habitat, particularly areas of rough grassland where it hunts for mice, voles and shrews. The position has been improving recently with many nest boxes being erected, although the conversion of barns in Sussex has had a negative impact on potential breeding sites.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
22/12/1991	12/02/2003	14

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Upupa epops Hoopoe !

Very scarce spring and even scarcer autumn passage migrant which has bred in Sussex. This exotic-looking black, white and orange bird has a crest and it has been recorded from both coastal and inland locations including garden lawns where it feeds on insects and spiders.

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
29/06/1907	10/11/2011	3

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Biodiversity Action Plan Species Inventory

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

The background

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

Further information on the UK BAP and details of the species and habitat action plans can be found on the JNCC website.

At the local level

An important aspect to the success of the UK BAP is the translation of the national strategy into effective action at the local level. The Sussex Biodiversity Partnership co-ordinates action for Priority Species and Habitats. Further details can be found on their website: www.biodiversitysussex.org.uk

BAP species within this report

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

*** Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act**

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

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

Further details of the NERC Act can be found on the Natural England website.

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

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

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 Search Area: SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Muscari neglectum Grape-hyacinth **N**

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

flowering plant

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

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

Carex divisa Divided Sedge **N**

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

flowering plant

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

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

Centaurea cyanus Cornflower **N**

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

flowering plant

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

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

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Sium latifolium Greater Water-parsnip **N**

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

flowering plant

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

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

Lucanus cervus Stag Beetle **N**

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

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

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

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

Spilosoma luteum Buff Ermine **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

Watsonalla binaria Oak Hook-tip **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

Epirrhoe galiata Galium Carpet **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

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Perizoma albulata Grass Rivulet

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

insect - moth

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

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

Timandra comae Blood-Vein **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

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

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

insect - butterfly

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ003026	Joyce Gay	27/07/2004	Clymping Churchyard

Acronicta rumicis Knot Grass **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

Apamea anceps Large Nutmeg **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

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Melanchra persicariae Dot Moth **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

Mesoligia literosa Rosy Minor **N**

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

insect - moth

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

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

Bufo bufo Common Toad **N**

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

amphibian

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982028	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse

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Erinaceus europaeus West European Hedgehog **N**

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

terrestrial mammal

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU981042	John Knight	12/11/2003	B2132 Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU982031	Neil Mitchell	06/09/2000	B2233 Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
SU986029	Matthew Sennitt	06/08/2001	Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU986039	John Knight	10/05/2002	VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU990039	John Knight	29/04/2010	Ford Lane Yapton, West Sussex (VC13)
SU997023	John Knight	27/02/2006	Horsemere Green Lane, Climping, Climping
SU998021	Recorder @ WildCall	30/05/2013	Garden of 17 Appletree Walk, Climping, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ000033	Matthew Sennitt	22/07/2001	Nelson Row, Ford Road, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ001029	Matthew Sennitt	06/08/2001	Ford Prison, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ001036	Matthew Sennitt	09/09/2009	Ford Road, Rodney Crescent
TQ002027	Matthew Sennitt	09/08/2009	Ford Road, Ford Prison

Arvicola amphibius European Water Vole **N**

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

terrestrial mammal

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0021103880	Rowenna Baker	2011	F08 Caravan Park, Ford
TQ003039	Richard James	23/06/2004	Ford, Ford CP

Micromys minutus Harvest Mouse **N**

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

terrestrial mammal

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

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

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Anguis fragilis Slow-worm **N**

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU982028	SARG 2002 Leaflet	2002	West Sussex, West Sussex (VC13)
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse

Natrix natrix Grass Snake **N**

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

reptile

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

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

Zootoca vivipara Common Lizard **N**

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

reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU984031	Nick Sturt	2000 - 2010	Burndell Copse
TQ0002	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	28/10/1987	Climping, West Sussex (VC13)

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

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Sussex Rare Species Inventory

The Rare Species Inventory does not include bat, bird or otter records.

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

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

The criteria for selection of species are listed below:

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

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

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

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

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

IUCN Categories of Rarity

The following is a summary of the IUCN categories of rarity. For further information visit the IUCN website.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regionally Scarce (NR)
Occurs in 5 or fewer 10km squares in a particular region of Britain. Locally determined.

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SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

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

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 Search Area: SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Lecania turicensis

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

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

Leptogium turgidum

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

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

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Rhizocarpon distinctum

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

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

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Buellia stellulata

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

lichen

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

Arum italicum subsp. neglectum Arum

flowering plant

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

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

Groenlandia densa Opposite-leaved Pondweed

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

flowering plant

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

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

Carex divisa Divided Sedge

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

flowering plant

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

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

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Puccinellia rupestris Stiff Saltmarsh-grass

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

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ008036	Anon @ Sussex Bot. Rec. Soc.;Frances Abraham	1997	West Sussex (VC13)

Lathyrus sylvestris Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

Althaea officinalis Marsh-mallow

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

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

Persicaria minor Small Water-pepper

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

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ006048	Frances Abraham	02/09/1997	Tortington Brooks 10

Agrostemma githago Corncockle

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

flowering plant

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

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

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Chenopodium murale Nettle-leaved Goosefoot

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

flowering plant

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

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

Verbascum lychnitis White Mullein

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

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

Centaurea cyanus Cornflower

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

flowering plant

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

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

Anthemis arvensis Corn Chamomile

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

flowering plant

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

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

Dipsacus pilosus Small Teasel

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

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

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Sium latifolium Greater Water-parsnip

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

flowering plant

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

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

Petroselinum segetum Corn Parsley

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU9805003978	D Donovan	08/04/2007	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ0003	Frances Abraham	02/09/1997	West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00950291	M Hollings;O.M. Hollings	11/07/2005	West Sussex (VC13)

Lucanus cervus Stag Beetle

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

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

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

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

Lissodema denticolle

insect - beetle (Coleoptera)

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

Pexicopia malvella Hollyhock Seed Moth

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

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Ennomos autumnaria Large Thorn

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

insect - moth

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

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

Perizoma albulata Grass Rivulet

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

insect - moth

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

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

Libellula fulva Scarce Chaser

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

insect - dragonfly (Odonata)

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

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

Arvicola amphibius European Water Vole

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

terrestrial mammal

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ0021103880	Rowenna Baker	2011	Ford
TQ003039	Richard James	23/06/2004	Ford CP

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

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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 Biodiversity Record Centre

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Web: sxbrc.org.uk

SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

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

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 Search Area: SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Allium triquetrum Three-cornered Garlic

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

flowering plant

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

Centranthus ruber Red valerian

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

flowering plant

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

Cotoneaster horizontalis Wall Cotoneaster

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

flowering plant

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

Crocosmia pottsii x aurea = C. x crocosmiiflora Montbretia

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

flowering plant

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

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Fallopia japonica Japanese Knotweed

Listed on Schedule 9 Part II of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981). It is an offence to plant or otherwise cause to grow the species in the wild. Described as the most pernicious weed in Britain by Plantlife, Japanese knotweed was introduced in the UK in the mid-19th century as an ornamental plant. It is now is a problem invasive perennial throughout Europe. It is an offence to plant, or otherwise cause to grow, the species in the wild. Landowners are liable to prosecution if they allow the plant to spread from their land.

flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
SU90X	Nick Sturt;Elizabeth Sturt	06/05/2006	Binstead, West Sussex (VC13)
TQ00B	M Hollings;O.M. Hollings	26/09/2006	Climping, Climping CP
TQ00C	D. Donovan	03/06/2010	Ford

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

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

flowering plant

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

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

Impatiens glandulifera Indian Balsam

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

flowering plant

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

Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum Yellow Archangel

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

flowering plant

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

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Petasites fragrans Winter Heliotrope

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

flowering plant

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

Prunus laurocerasus Cherry Laurel

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

flowering plant

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

Robinia pseudoacacia False-acacia

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

flowering plant

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

Rosa rugosa Japanese Rose

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

flowering plant

Farm Environment Plan Guidance 001

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

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Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

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SPECIES LIST (Excluding Birds)

Land at Ford Parish

February 21, 2014 ESD/14/89 **Search Area:** SU9802 to TQ0004

Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council)

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Pulvinaria regalis			14/05/2007	-	1
Arthonia varians		fungus	05/04/1990	-	1
Dirina massiliensis forma sorediata		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Opegrapha calcarea		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Acrocordia salweyi		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Verrucaria baldensis		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Verrucaria hochstetteri		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Verrucaria macrostoma		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Verrucaria muralis		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Verrucaria nigrescens		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Verrucaria viridula		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Polysporina simplex		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Candelariella aurella		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Candelariella medians		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Candelariella vitellina		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Haematomma ochroleucum var. porphyrium		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Lecanora albescens		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Lecanora campestris		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Lecanora confusa		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Lecanora conizaeoides		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Lecanora crenulata		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Lecanora dispersa		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Lecanora expallens		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Lecanora orosthea		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Lecanora polytropa		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Lecanora rupicola	Slow-growing Lichen	lichen	05/04/1990	31/12/1992	3
Lecanora sulphurea		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Lecidella scabra		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Hypogymnia physodes	Dark Crottle	lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Melanelia subaurifera		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Neofuscelia verruculifera		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Parmelia sulcata	Netted Shield Lichen	lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Xanthoparmelia mougeotii		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Phaeophyscia orbicularis		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	5
Physcia adscendens		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Physcia tribacia		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Physconia grisea		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Rinodina gennarii		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Rinodina teichophila		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Micarea denigrata		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Ramalina farinacea		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Ramalina lacera		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Caloplaca aurantia		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Caloplaca citrina		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Caloplaca dalmatica		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	4
Caloplaca flavescens		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Caloplaca holocarpa		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Caloplaca saxicola		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	4
Xanthoria calcicola		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Xanthoria parietina		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Xanthoria polycarpa		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Tephromela atra	Black Shields	lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	5
Bilimbia sabuletorum		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Lecania erysibe		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Lecania turicensis		lichen	31/12/1997	-	1
Psilolechia leprosa		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Psilolechia lucida		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Scoliciosporum umbrinum		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Lecidea fuscoatra		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Porpidia tuberculosa		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Belonia nidarosiensis		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Collema auriforme		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Collema crispum		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Leptogium turgidum		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Aspicilia calcarea		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Aspicilia contorta		lichen	02/02/1993	-	1
Ochrolechia parella	Crabs Eye Lichen	lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Toninia aromatica		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Rhizocarpon distinctum		lichen	05/04/1990	31/12/1995	2
Rhizocarpon lavatum		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Amandinea punctata		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Buellia aethalea		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1

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Buellia ocellata		lichen	05/04/1990	-	2
Buellia stellulata		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Diploicia canescens		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	3
Diplotomma alboatrum		lichen	05/04/1990	02/02/1993	2
Hypocenomyce scalaris		lichen	05/04/1990	-	1
Calvatia gigantea	Giant Puffball	fungus	29/01/2006	-	1
Grimmia pulvinata	Grey-cushioned Grimmia	moss	02/02/1993	-	1
Tortula muralis	Wall Screw-moss	moss	02/02/1993	-	1
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	fern	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	4
Phyllitis scolopendrium	Hart's-tongue	fern	03/07/2005	20/11/2011	6
Asplenium adiantum-nigrum	Black Spleenwort	fern	31/12/2008	-	1
Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wall-rue	fern	31/12/2005	24/05/2011	2
Asplenium trichomanes	Maidenhair Spleenwort	fern	29/09/2011	-	1
Polystichum setiferum	Soft Shield-fern	fern	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	4
Dryopteris affinis	Scaly Male-fern	fern	06/05/2006	-	1
Dryopteris dilatata	Broad Buckler-fern	fern	27/08/2005	06/05/2006	2
Dryopteris filix-mas	Male-fern	fern	27/08/2005	20/11/2011	6
Polypodium vulgare	Polypody	fern	31/12/2006	-	1
Polypodium interjectum	Intermediate Polypody	fern	31/12/1996	31/12/2006	2
Equisetum arvense	Field Horsetail	horsetail	03/07/2005	31/12/2006	4
Equisetum fluviatile	Water Horsetail	horsetail	25/05/2009	-	1
Equisetum telmateia	Great Horsetail	horsetail	03/07/2005	-	1
Taxus baccata	Yew	conifer	01/01/1997	27/08/2005	4
Laurus nobilis	Bay	flowering plant	31/12/1995	01/04/2008	2
Arum italicum	Italian Lords-and-Ladies	flowering plant	27/12/1997	31/01/1998	6
Arum italicum subsp. italicum	Arum	flowering plant	12/03/2006	-	1
Arum italicum subsp. neglectum	Arum	flowering plant	31/12/1997	30/12/2010	12
Arum maculatum	Lords-and-Ladies	flowering plant	27/08/2005	20/11/2011	5
Spirodela polyrhiza	Greater Duckweed	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
Lemna minor	Common Duckweed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	31/12/2010	6
Lemna minuta	Least Duckweed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	18/09/2010	6
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Water-plantain	flowering plant	27/08/2005	22/10/2010	3
Potamogeton pectinatus	Fennel Pondweed	flowering plant	11/09/1997	-	1
Groenlandia densa	Opposite-leaved Pondweed	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
Zannichellia palustris	Horned Pondweed	flowering plant	11/09/1997	06/08/2010	3
Acorus calamus	Sweet-flag	flowering plant	31/05/2002	-	1
Dioscorea communis	Black Bryony	flowering plant	27/08/2005	06/05/2006	3
Tulipa gesneriana	Garden Tulip	flowering plant	30/04/2005	-	1
Dactylorhiza fuchsii	Common Spotted-orchid	flowering plant	31/12/2005	06/05/2006	2
Orchis mascula	Early-purple Orchid	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Ophrys apifera	Bee Orchid	flowering plant	31/12/2010	22/06/2012	2
Iris foetidissima	Stinking Iris	flowering plant	27/08/2005	14/04/2009	4
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow Iris	flowering plant	31/05/2002	31/12/2010	7
Crocus angustifolius x flavus = C. x stellaris	Yellow Crocus	flowering plant	22/02/2009	-	1

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Crocus tommasinianus	Early Crocus	flowering plant	23/02/2011	-	4
Crocus vernus	Spring Crocus	flowering plant	20/02/2011	-	1
Gladiolus communis	Eastern Gladiolus	flowering plant	07/05/2007	22/05/2007	2
Montbretia		flowering plant	31/12/2005	24/05/2011	5
Allium nigrum	Broad-leaved Leek	flowering plant	31/12/1996	17/06/2006	2
Allium roseum	Rosy Garlic	flowering plant	31/12/1990	31/12/2005	2
Allium triquetrum	Three-cornered Garlic	flowering plant	31/12/1995	30/04/2005	2
Allium vineale	Wild Onion	flowering plant	31/12/2006	18/09/2010	3
Galanthus elwesii	Greater Snowdrop	flowering plant	23/02/2011	-	2
Galanthus nivalis	Snowdrop	flowering plant	31/12/2005	23/02/2011	9
Galanthus nivalis x plicatus	Snowdrop	flowering plant	23/02/2011	-	2
Narcissus	daffodils	flowering plant	06/05/2006	14/04/2009	4
Narcissus poeticus x pseudonarcissus = N. x i	Nonesuch Daffodil	flowering plant	14/04/2009	-	1
Ornithogalum angustifolium	Star-of-Bethlehem	flowering plant	19/05/2009	-	1
Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell	flowering plant	20/09/2005	31/12/2010	3
Hybrid bluebell		flowering plant	20/09/2005	31/12/2006	6
Muscari armeniacum	Garden Grape-hyacinth	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	1
Muscari neglectum	Grape-hyacinth	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Ruscus aculeatus	Butcher's-broom	flowering plant	27/08/2005	20/11/2011	3
Cordyline australis	Cabbage-palm	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Sparganium erectum	Branched Bur-reed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	13/09/2008	3
Sparganium erectum subsp. neglectum	Branched Bur-Reed	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
Typha latifolia	Bulrush	flowering plant	02/09/1997	24/05/2011	9
Juncus bufonius agg.	Toad Rush agg.	flowering plant	11/09/1997	06/05/2006	5
Juncus articulatus	Jointed Rush	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
Juncus effusus	Soft-rush	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/11/2011	8
Juncus gerardii	Saltmarsh Rush	flowering plant	02/09/1997	03/07/2005	2
Juncus inflexus	Hard Rush	flowering plant	11/09/1997	31/12/2007	4
Luzula campestris	Field Wood-rush	flowering plant	20/09/2005	31/12/2007	4
Bolboschoenus maritimus	Sea Club-rush	flowering plant	02/09/1997	11/09/1997	4
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani	Grey Club-rush	flowering plant	11/09/1997	01/07/2011	4
Carex divisa	Divided Sedge	flowering plant	31/12/1993	29/05/2005	2
Carex divulsa subsp. divulsa	Grey Sedge	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	3
Carex hirta	Hairy Sedge	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	7
Carex otrubae	False Fox-sedge	flowering plant	11/09/1997	31/12/2007	4
Carex ovalis	Oval Sedge	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Carex pendula	Pendulous Sedge	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2009	3
Carex remota	Remote Sedge	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
Carex riparia	Greater Pond-sedge	flowering plant	02/09/1997	06/05/2006	3
Lolium multiflorum	Italian Rye-grass	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/07/2007	2
Lolium perenne	Perennial Rye-grass	flowering plant	13/07/2004	20/09/2005	4
Festuca rubra agg.	Red Fescue	flowering plant	21/06/2005	31/12/2005	3
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue	flowering plant	03/07/2005	20/09/2005	2
Festuca gigantea	Giant Fescue	flowering plant	27/08/2005	28/12/2011	4

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Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	flowering plant	20/09/2005	11/11/2009	3
Vulpia myuros	Rat's-tail Fescue	flowering plant	20/09/2005	31/12/2007	2
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Puccinellia distans	Reflexed Saltmarsh-Grass	flowering plant	02/09/1997	31/08/2009	3
Puccinellia rupestris	Stiff Saltmarsh-grass	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
Poa annua	Annual Meadow-grass	flowering plant	26/07/2003	28/12/2011	5
Poa nemoralis	Wood Meadow-grass	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Poa pratensis	Smooth Meadow-grass	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2007	2
Poa trivialis	Rough Meadow-grass	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Dactylis glomerata	Cock's-foot	flowering plant	03/07/2005	11/11/2009	6
Catapodium rigidum	Fern-grass	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
Parapholis strigosa	Hard-grass	flowering plant	11/07/2005	-	1
Arrhenatherum elatius	False Oat-grass	flowering plant	03/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Avena fatua	Wild-oat	flowering plant	03/07/2005	22/10/2010	4
Avena sativa	Oat	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	1
Trisetum flavescens	Yellow Oat-grass	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2009	3
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted Hair-Grass	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire-fog	flowering plant	13/07/2004	11/11/2009	7
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal-grass	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	3
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary-grass	flowering plant	02/09/1997	18/09/2010	6
Phalaris canariensis	Canary-grass	flowering plant	31/12/2009	-	2
Phalaris paradoxa	Awned Canary-grass	flowering plant	31/07/2001	27/10/2011	2
Agrostis capillaris	Common Bent	flowering plant	21/06/2005	18/09/2010	4
Agrostis gigantea	Black Bent	flowering plant	31/12/2008	31/12/2009	3
Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent	flowering plant	11/09/1997	11/11/2011	10
Polypogon viridis	Water Bent	flowering plant	01/06/2009	-	1
Alopecurus geniculatus	Marsh Foxtail	flowering plant	11/09/1997	25/05/2009	4
Alopecurus myosuroides	Black-grass	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2006	3
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	flowering plant	13/07/2004	06/05/2006	4
Phleum bertolonii	Smaller Cat's-tail	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	5
Phleum pratense	Timothy	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2009	4
Glyceria	Sweet-Grass	flowering plant	11/09/1997	-	1
Glyceria declinata	Small Sweet-grass	flowering plant	02/09/1997	-	2
Glyceria fluitans	Floating Sweet-grass	flowering plant	11/09/1997	11/11/2009	4
Glyceria maxima	Reed Sweet-grass	flowering plant	06/05/2006	26/09/2006	2
Bromus diandrus	Great Brome	flowering plant	03/05/2009	-	1
Bromus hordeaceus	Lesser Soft-Brome	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2
Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus	Common Soft-brome	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2005	3
Bromus sterilis	Barren Brome	flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Bromopsis ramosa	Hairy-brome	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1
Ceratochloa carinata	California Brome	flowering plant	31/12/1998	-	1
Brachypodium sylvaticum	False-brome	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	4
Elytrigia atherica	Sea Couch	flowering plant	02/09/1997	10/09/2011	7
Elytrigia repens	Common Couch	flowering plant	03/07/2005	18/09/2010	4

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Hordeum murinum	Wall Barley	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/07/2011	4
Hordeum secalinum	Meadow Barley	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2009	4
Triticum aestivum	Bread Wheat	flowering plant	31/12/2005	18/09/2010	3
Phragmites australis	Common Reed	flowering plant	02/09/1997	08/09/2012	9
Spartina maritima x alterniflora = S. x townsen	Townsend's Cord-grass	flowering plant	31/12/1988	30/07/2011	2
Panicum miliaceum	Common Millet	flowering plant	27/08/2005	07/09/2011	2
Echinochloa crus-galli	Cockspur	flowering plant	26/07/2005	31/12/2009	3
Papaver atlanticum	Atlas Poppy	flowering plant	02/08/2011	-	1
Papaver dubium subsp. dubium	Long-headed Poppy	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Papaver rhoeas	Common Poppy	flowering plant	13/07/2004	20/09/2005	4
Papaver somniferum	Opium Poppy	flowering plant	31/07/2003	10/09/2011	4
Chelidonium majus	Greater Celandine	flowering plant	31/12/2007	31/12/2008	2
Pseudofumaria lutea	Yellow Corydalis	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2005	2
Fumaria muralis	Common Ramping-fumitory	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	2
Fumaria officinalis	Common Fumitory	flowering plant	27/08/2005	20/09/2005	2
Fumaria officinalis subsp. wirtgenii	Common Fumitory	flowering plant	31/12/1991	-	1
Caltha palustris	Marsh-marigold	flowering plant	03/04/2006	-	1
Nigella damascena	Love-in-a-mist	flowering plant	31/08/2003	-	1
Clematis vitalba	Traveller's-joy	flowering plant	27/08/2005	22/10/2010	4
Ranunculus acris	Meadow Buttercup	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Ranunculus baudotii	Brackish Water-crowfoot	flowering plant	11/09/1997	31/12/1997	3
Ranunculus bulbosus	Bulbous Buttercup	flowering plant	21/06/2005	29/09/2011	4
Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	4
Ranunculus ficaria subsp. bulbilifer	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	31/12/2010	-	1
Ranunculus ficaria subsp. ficaria	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	31/12/2005	04/05/2009	3
Ranunculus flammula	Lesser Spearwort	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	flowering plant	31/05/2002	11/11/2009	7
Ranunculus sceleratus	Celery-leaved Buttercup	flowering plant	02/09/1997	18/09/2010	6
Ranunculus trichophyllus	Thread-leaved Water-crowfoot	flowering plant	11/09/1997	31/12/1997	2
Aquilegia vulgaris	Columbine	flowering plant	31/12/1994	31/12/2007	3
Ribes nigrum	Black Currant	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	1
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant	flowering plant	06/05/2006	10/09/2011	3
Ribes sanguineum	Flowering Currant	flowering plant	03/05/2010	-	1
Ribes uva-crispa	Gooseberry	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Chrysosplenium oppositifolium	Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage	flowering plant	06/05/2006	16/11/2011	2
Umbilicus rupestris	Navelwort	flowering plant	31/12/1991	01/01/2006	4
Sedum acre	Biting Stonecrop	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	2
Robinia pseudoacacia	False-acacia	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
Onobrychis viciifolia	Sainfoin	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Lotus corniculatus	Common Bird's-foot-trefoil	flowering plant	03/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Lotus pedunculatus	Greater Bird's-foot-trefoil	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
Vicia cracca	Tufted Vetch	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	5
Vicia faba	Broad Bean	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Vicia hirsuta	Hairy Tare	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2005	2

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Vicia sativa subsp. nigra	Narrow-leaved Vetch	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2007	3
Vicia sativa subsp. segetalis	Common Vetch	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/07/2011	4
Vicia sepium	Bush Vetch	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	1
Vicia tetrasperma	Smooth Tare	flowering plant	20/09/2005	31/12/2006	2
Lathyrus latifolius	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	flowering plant	11/07/2005	10/09/2011	2
Lathyrus pratensis	Meadow Vetchling	flowering plant	03/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Lathyrus sylvestris	Narrow-leaved Everlasting-pea	flowering plant	31/08/2003	27/08/2005	2
Melilotus albus	White Melilot	flowering plant	27/10/2011	-	1
Melilotus altissimus	Tall Melilot	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2006	3
Medicago arabica	Spotted Medick	flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Medicago lupulina	Black Medick	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	4
Medicago sativa subsp. sativa	Lucerne	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Trifolium dubium	Lesser Trefoil	flowering plant	21/06/2005	31/07/2011	5
Trifolium hybridum	Alsike Clover	flowering plant	31/12/2006	31/12/2007	2
Trifolium micranthum	Slender Trefoil	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2009	3
Trifolium ornithopodioides	Bird's-foot Clover	flowering plant	05/06/2007	16/05/2011	2
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	flowering plant	26/07/2003	11/11/2009	5
Trifolium repens	White Clover	flowering plant	13/07/2004	20/09/2005	4
Trifolium striatum	Knotted Clover	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	1
Cytisus scoparius	Broom	flowering plant	16/11/2011	-	1
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	flowering plant	13/07/2004	16/11/2011	6
Sorbaria sorbifolia	Sorbaria	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	flowering plant	06/05/2006	10/11/2011	2
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum	flowering plant	31/12/2005	18/09/2010	3
Prunus domestica	Wild Plum	flowering plant	26/09/2006	-	1
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	flowering plant	31/12/2007	31/12/2008	2
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	flowering plant	09/11/2008	-	1
Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	flowering plant	03/05/2010	-	1
Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Prunus spinosa x domestica = P. x fruticans	Cherry	flowering plant	31/10/2003	23/08/2009	2
Pyrus communis	Pear	flowering plant	08/06/2008	-	1
Malus pumila	Apple	flowering plant	31/12/2005	26/09/2006	3
Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Cotoneaster franchetii	Franchet's Cotoneaster	flowering plant	31/12/1990	-	1
Cotoneaster frigidus x salicifolius = C. x water	Waterer's Cotoneaster	flowering plant	22/05/1994	-	1
Cotoneaster horizontalis	Wall Cotoneaster	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Cotoneaster rehderi	Bullate Cotoneaster	flowering plant	19/08/2009	-	1
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	flowering plant	13/07/2004	29/11/2009	5
Crataegus monogyna x laevigata = C. x medi		flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	2
Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet	flowering plant	06/05/2006	27/10/2011	3
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Bramble	flowering plant	03/07/2005	07/11/2010	6
Rubus caesius	Dewberry	flowering plant	27/08/2005	01/07/2011	4
Rubus idaeus	Raspberry	flowering plant	06/05/2006	03/05/2009	2

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Rubus armeniacus	Bramble	flowering plant	22/04/2006	01/07/2011	2
Rubus ulmifolius	Bramble	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
Potentilla anserina	Silverweed	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Potentilla reptans	Creeping Cinquefoil	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Potentilla sterilis	Barren Strawberry	flowering plant	31/12/2007	20/11/2011	2
Fragaria vesca	Wild Strawberry	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Geum urbanum	Wood Avens	flowering plant	27/08/2005	18/09/2010	5
Agrimonia eupatoria	Agrimony	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2008	5
Sanguisorba minor subsp. minor	Salad Burnet	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Aphanes arvensis agg.	Parsley Piert	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2
Aphanes arvensis	Parsley-piert	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2005	2
Rosa canina agg.	Dog Rose	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2005	6
Rosa arvensis	Field-rose	flowering plant	27/08/2005	26/09/2006	2
Rosa canina	Dog-rose	flowering plant	13/09/2008	20/11/2011	3
Rosa rugosa	Japanese Rose	flowering plant	31/12/2000	09/05/2006	2
Ulmus	Elm	flowering plant	11/07/2005	29/09/2011	5
Ulmus aggregate		flowering plant	31/12/2010	-	1
Humulus lupulus	Hop	flowering plant	06/05/2006	31/12/2006	2
Urtica dioica	Common Nettle	flowering plant	02/09/1997	11/11/2009	12
Urtica urens	Small Nettle	flowering plant	27/08/2005	01/07/2011	3
Parietaria judaica	Pellitory-of-the-wall	flowering plant	26/07/2003	20/09/2005	3
Fagus sylvatica	Beech	flowering plant	13/07/2004	03/04/2006	4
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Quercus ilex	Evergreen Oak	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2011	5
Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	flowering plant	13/07/2004	08/09/2008	6
Juglans regia	Walnut	flowering plant	26/09/2006	-	1
Betula pendula	Silver Birch	flowering plant	26/07/2003	16/11/2011	4
Betula pubescens	Downy Birch	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Alnus glutinosa	Alder	flowering plant	11/07/2005	22/10/2010	5
Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Corylus avellana	Hazel	flowering plant	13/07/2004	20/11/2011	7
Bryonia dioica	White Bryony	flowering plant	11/07/2005	18/09/2010	5
Cucurbita maxima	Pumpkin	flowering plant	31/07/2003	-	1
Euonymus europaeus	Spindle	flowering plant	06/05/2006	31/12/2006	2
Oxalis articulata	Pink-sorrel	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Oxalis corniculata	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel	flowering plant	27/08/2005	18/05/2008	3
Oxalis exilis	Least Yellow-sorrel	flowering plant	12/06/2010	-	1
Mercurialis annua	Annual Mercury	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/11/2011	4
Mercurialis perennis	Dog's Mercury	flowering plant	18/09/2010	-	1
Euphorbia exigua	Dwarf Spurge	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Euphorbia helioscopia	Sun Spurge	flowering plant	26/07/2003	02/11/2010	4
Euphorbia lathyris	Caper Spurge	flowering plant	31/12/1990	31/12/2010	4
Euphorbia peplus	Petty Spurge	flowering plant	03/07/2005	28/12/2011	4
Populus alba	White Poplar	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2

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Populus alba x tremula = P. x canescens	Grey Poplar	flowering plant	26/09/2006	01/07/2011	4
Populus nigra	Black-poplar	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
Salix	Willow	flowering plant	31/05/2002	08/09/2012	2
Salix alba	White Willow	flowering plant	20/09/2005	29/09/2011	4
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	flowering plant	06/05/2006	31/12/2010	4
Salix cinerea	Common Sallow	flowering plant	11/11/2009	-	2
Salix cinerea subsp. oleifolia	Rusty Willow	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2008	5
Salix fragilis	Crack-willow	flowering plant	03/04/2006	31/12/2008	4
Salix viminalis	Osier	flowering plant	20/09/2005	29/09/2011	4
Viola arvensis	Field Pansy	flowering plant	27/08/2005	29/09/2011	6
Viola lutea x tricolor x altaica = V. x wittrockia	Garden Pansy	flowering plant	22/10/2010	-	1
Viola odorata	Sweet Violet	flowering plant	31/12/2005	27/03/2011	8
Viola odorata var. dumetorum		flowering plant	04/04/2007	-	1
Viola odorata var. odorata		flowering plant	18/03/2007	-	1
Viola reichenbachiana	Early Dog-violet	flowering plant	31/12/2006	18/09/2010	4
Viola riviniana	Common Dog-violet	flowering plant	06/05/2006	31/12/2007	3
Linum usitatissimum	Flax	flowering plant	31/12/2005	03/04/2006	2
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan	flowering plant	27/08/2005	20/11/2011	5
Hypericum maculatum	Imperforate St John's-wort	flowering plant	11/07/2005	-	1
Hypericum perforatum	Perforate St John's-wort	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	5
Hypericum tetrapterum	Square-stalked St John's-wort	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
Geranium	Crane's-Bill	flowering plant	13/07/2004	-	1
Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Geranium molle	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	flowering plant	11/07/2005	18/09/2010	5
Geranium pratense	Meadow Crane's-bill	flowering plant	22/10/2010	-	1
Geranium pyrenaicum	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	flowering plant	27/08/2005	29/09/2011	3
Geranium robertianum	Herb-Robert	flowering plant	26/07/2003	20/09/2005	4
Geranium rotundifolium	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Erodium cicutarium	Common Stork's-bill	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	2
Lythrum salicaria	Purple-loosestrife	flowering plant	01/07/2011	27/10/2011	2
Epilobium ciliatum	American Willowherb	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/09/2005	2
Epilobium hirsutum	Great Willowherb	flowering plant	02/09/1997	17/07/2010	11
Epilobium montanum	Broad-leaved Willowherb	flowering plant	11/07/2005	27/08/2005	2
Epilobium obscurum	Short-fruited Willowherb	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	2
Epilobium parviflorum	Hoary Willowherb	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Epilobium tetragonum	Square-stalked Willowherb	flowering plant	27/08/2005	17/06/2006	2
Chamerion angustifolium	Rosebay Willowherb	flowering plant	03/07/2005	01/07/2011	4
Oenothera glazioviana	Large-flowered Evening-primrose	flowering plant	26/07/2003	-	1
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's-nightshade	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse-chestnut	flowering plant	27/08/2005	26/09/2006	4
Acer campestre	Field Maple	flowering plant	13/07/2004	08/09/2008	6
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	flowering plant	20/09/2005	26/09/2006	3
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	flowering plant	31/05/2002	10/09/2011	7
Malva moschata	Musk-mallow	flowering plant	30/06/2004	31/12/2006	2

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Malva sylvestris	Common Mallow	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Lavatera arborea	Tree-mallow	flowering plant	31/12/1995	31/12/2006	2
Althaea officinalis	Marsh-mallow	flowering plant	27/08/1973	27/08/2005	4
Tilia platyphyllos x cordata = T. x europaea	Lime	flowering plant	11/07/2005	13/09/2008	3
Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium	flowering plant	31/07/2003	-	1
Reseda lutea	Wild Mignonette	flowering plant	31/08/2003	30/06/2004	2
Reseda luteola	Weld	flowering plant	11/07/2005	10/09/2011	4
Erysimum cheiri	Wallflower	flowering plant	03/04/2006	31/12/2009	2
Arabidopsis thaliana	Thale Cress	flowering plant	20/09/2005	18/09/2010	4
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's-purse	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/07/2011	5
Barbarea vulgaris	Winter-cress	flowering plant	31/12/2005	20/11/2011	4
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum agg.	Water Cress	flowering plant	02/09/1997	06/08/2010	4
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	Water-cress	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	1
Armoracia rusticana	Horse-radish	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	3
Cardamine flexuosa	Wavy Bitter-cress	flowering plant	06/05/2006	16/11/2011	4
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter-cress	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2
Cardamine pratensis	Cuckooflower	flowering plant	31/12/1994	31/12/2009	5
Lepidium coronopus	Swine-cress	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2007	3
Lepidium didymum	Lesser Swine-cress	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Lepidium draba	Hoary Cress	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2007	2
Lunaria annua	Honesty	flowering plant	20/09/2005	31/12/2007	2
Lobularia maritima	Sweet Alison	flowering plant	22/04/2007	31/12/2008	2
Diplotaxis muralis	Annual Wall-rocket	flowering plant	31/08/2003	31/12/2007	2
Diplotaxis tenuifolia	Perennial Wall-rocket	flowering plant	31/12/2006	22/10/2010	2
Brassica juncea	Chinese Mustard	flowering plant	28/08/2007	-	1
Brassica napus	Rape	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2006	2
Brassica nigra	Black Mustard	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2007	2
Brassica rapa	Turnip	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	1
Brassica rapa subsp. campestris	Wild Turnip	flowering plant	15/07/2006	-	1
Sinapis arvensis	Charlock	flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Raphanus raphanistrum subsp. raphanistrum	Wild Radish	flowering plant	27/08/2005	20/11/2011	5
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard	flowering plant	11/07/2005	22/10/2010	5
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	flowering plant	27/08/2005	26/09/2006	4
Thlaspi arvense	Field Penny-cress	flowering plant	31/12/2005	06/05/2006	3
Cochlearia danica	Danish Scurvygrass	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Persicaria amphibia	Amphibious Bistort	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/07/2011	3
Persicaria hydropiper	Water-pepper	flowering plant	27/08/2005	13/09/2008	2
Persicaria lapathifolia	Pale Persicaria	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2008	2
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank	flowering plant	11/07/2005	29/09/2011	8
Persicaria minor	Small Water-pepper	flowering plant	02/09/1997	-	1
Polygonum aviculare agg.	Knotgrass agg.	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/09/2005	2
Polygonum arenastrum	Equal-leaved Knotgrass	flowering plant	26/09/2006	22/10/2010	3
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass	flowering plant	31/07/2011	-	1
Fallopia baldschuanica	Russian-vine	flowering plant	27/08/2005	-	1

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Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/07/2011	4
Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed	flowering plant	06/05/2006	03/06/2010	3
Rheum palmatum x rhaponticum = R. x hybrid	Rhubarb	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Rumex acetosa	Common Sorrel	flowering plant	31/05/2002	11/11/2009	7
Rumex acetosella	Sheep's Sorrel	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered Dock	flowering plant	31/07/2011	-	1
Rumex crispus	Curled Dock	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Rumex crispus x obtusifolius = R. x pratensis	Dock	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
Rumex hydrolapathum	Water Dock	flowering plant	01/07/2011	-	1
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock	flowering plant	31/05/2002	11/11/2009	7
Rumex pulcher	Fiddle Dock	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/02/2007	3
Rumex sanguineus	Wood Dock	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2005	3
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-Leaved Sandwort	flowering plant	11/07/2005	-	1
Arenaria serpyllifolia subsp. serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	flowering plant	11/07/2005	-	1
Moehringia trinervia	Three-nerved Sandwort	flowering plant	13/09/2008	-	1
Stellaria alsine	Bog Stitchwort	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
Stellaria graminea	Lesser Stitchwort	flowering plant	06/05/2006	18/09/2010	3
Stellaria holostea	Greater Stitchwort	flowering plant	31/12/2005	26/09/2006	3
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed	flowering plant	27/08/2005	06/05/2006	4
Cerastium diffusum	Sea Mouse-ear	flowering plant	31/12/2007	22/10/2010	2
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-ear	flowering plant	26/07/2003	18/09/2010	5
Cerastium glomeratum	Sticky Mouse-ear	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2007	3
Sagina apetala	Annual Pearlwort	flowering plant	11/07/2005	-	1
Sagina procumbens	Procumbent Pearlwort	flowering plant	11/07/2005	10/09/2011	4
Spergularia marina	Lesser Sea-spurrey	flowering plant	02/09/1997	10/09/2011	6
Spergularia media	Greater Sea-spurrey	flowering plant	03/07/2005	11/10/2005	2
Agrostemma githago	Corncockle	flowering plant	31/12/1997	18/06/2005	4
Silene dioica	Red Campion	flowering plant	26/07/2003	11/11/2009	6
Silene latifolia	White Campion	flowering plant	13/07/2004	31/12/2005	3
Silene latifolia x dioica = S. x hampeana	Hybrid Campion	flowering plant	31/12/2005	10/09/2011	3
Silene vulgaris subsp. vulgaris	Bladder Campion	flowering plant	03/07/2005	27/10/2011	2
Lychnis flos-cuculi	Ragged-Robin	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/07/2011	6
Chenopodium bonus-henricus	Good-King-Henry	flowering plant	31/12/1999	21/06/2005	4
Chenopodium ficifolium	Fig-leaved Goosefoot	flowering plant	27/08/2005	01/07/2011	3
Chenopodium murale	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	flowering plant	30/09/2001	-	1
Chenopodium polyspermum	Many-seeded Goosefoot	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/07/2011	5
Chenopodium rubrum	Red Goosefoot	flowering plant	31/08/2003	31/12/2007	2
Atriplex prostrata agg.		flowering plant	02/09/1997	11/09/1997	4
Atriplex littoralis	Grass-leaved Orache	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2010	3
Atriplex patula	Common Orache	flowering plant	27/08/2005	29/09/2011	5
Atriplex portulacoides	Sea-purslane	flowering plant	03/07/2005	11/07/2005	2
Atriplex prostrata	Spear-leaved Orache	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Beta vulgaris subsp. maritima	Sea Beet	flowering plant	31/08/2003	08/09/2008	4

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Salicornia europaea agg.	Glasswort	flowering plant	11/10/2005	-	1
Salicornia europaea	Common Glasswort	flowering plant	31/12/1989	-	1
Salicornia ramosissima	Purple Glasswort	flowering plant	11/10/2005	-	1
Suaeda maritima	Annual Sea-blite	flowering plant	02/09/1997	08/09/2008	4
Amaranthus retroflexus	Common Amaranth	flowering plant	29/09/2011	-	1
Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	flowering plant	27/08/2005	26/09/2006	4
Impatiens glandulifera	Indian Balsam	flowering plant	11/11/2009	-	2
Glaux maritima	Sea-milkwort	flowering plant	11/09/1997	-	1
Primula veris	Cowslip	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Primula veris x vulgaris = P. x polyantha	False Oxlip	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Primula vulgaris	Primrose	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2
Lysimachia punctata	Dotted Loosestrife	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	1
Lysimachia vulgaris	Yellow Loosestrife	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	flowering plant	26/07/2003	29/09/2011	6
Samolus valerandi	Brookweed	flowering plant	11/09/1997	06/08/2010	3
Sherardia arvensis	Field Madder	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2006	4
Galium aparine	Cleavers	flowering plant	31/05/2002	11/11/2009	7
Galium mollugo	Hedge Bedstraw	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	3
Galium verum	Lady's Bedstraw	flowering plant	31/12/2005	18/09/2010	2
Cruciata laevipes	Crosswort	flowering plant	15/04/2011	-	1
Centaurium erythraea var. erythraea		flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2009	2
Vinca major	Greater Periwinkle	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2
Vinca minor	Lesser Periwinkle	flowering plant	15/04/2011	-	1
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed	flowering plant	26/07/2003	20/09/2005	3
Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed	flowering plant	11/07/2005	17/07/2010	6
Calystegia silvatica	Large Bindweed	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	4
Atropa belladonna	Deadly Nightshade	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Nicandra physalodes	Apple-of-Peru	flowering plant	31/08/2003	-	1
Datura stramonium	Thorn-apple	flowering plant	31/08/2003	06/08/2010	3
Solanum dulcamara	Bittersweet	flowering plant	11/09/1997	11/11/2009	7
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade	flowering plant	31/05/2002	22/10/2010	7
Solanum tuberosum	Potato	flowering plant	10/04/2007	14/08/2009	2
Lycopersicon esculentum	Tomato	flowering plant	31/12/2006	29/09/2011	2
Nicotiana alata x forgetiana = N. x sanderae	Tobacco	flowering plant	31/08/2003	-	1
Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	flowering plant	13/07/2004	06/05/2006	5
Ligustrum ovalifolium	Garden Privet	flowering plant	31/12/1990	-	1
Ligustrum vulgare	Wild Privet	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2006	2
Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	flowering plant	27/08/2005	16/11/2011	5
Veronica arvensis	Wall Speedwell	flowering plant	21/06/2005	06/05/2006	4
Veronica beccabunga	Brooklime	flowering plant	02/09/1997	11/11/2009	5
Veronica catenata	Pink Water-Speedwell	flowering plant	11/09/1997	-	2
Veronica chamaedrys	Germander Speedwell	flowering plant	26/07/2003	28/12/2011	5
Veronica filiformis	Slender Speedwell	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2007	2
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	3

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Veronica hederifolia subsp. hederifolia	Ivy-Leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2007	2
Veronica hederifolia subsp. lucorum	Ivy-Leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	06/05/2006	31/12/2007	3
Veronica persica	Common Field-speedwell	flowering plant	26/07/2003	06/05/2006	4
Veronica polita	Grey Field-speedwell	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	27/08/2005	18/09/2010	5
Antirrhinum majus	Snapdragon	flowering plant	31/12/2006	28/12/2011	4
Chaenorhinum minus	Small Toadflax	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Cymbalaria muralis	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	flowering plant	20/09/2005	31/12/2008	3
Kickxia elatine	Sharp-leaved Fluellen	flowering plant	20/09/2005	27/10/2011	2
Linaria purpurea	Purple Toadflax	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	3
Linaria vulgaris	Common Toadflax	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2010	3
Plantago coronopus	Buck's-horn Plantain	flowering plant	21/06/2005	31/12/2005	2
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain	flowering plant	26/07/2003	06/05/2006	5
Plantago major	Greater Plantain	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Plantago maritima	Sea Plantain	flowering plant	11/07/2005	10/09/2011	2
Callitriche	Water-starwort	flowering plant	02/09/1997	16/11/2011	19
Verbascum lychnitis	White Mullein	flowering plant	30/07/2011	-	1
Verbascum nigrum	Dark Mullein	flowering plant	10/09/2011	-	1
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Scrophularia auriculata	Water Figwort	flowering plant	11/10/2005	20/11/2011	4
Scrophularia nodosa	Common Figwort	flowering plant	27/08/2005	29/09/2011	4
Buddleja davidii	Butterfly-bush	flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Stachys arvensis	Field Woundwort	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Stachys palustris	Marsh Woundwort	flowering plant	20/09/2005	01/07/2011	4
Stachys sylvatica	Hedge Woundwort	flowering plant	21/06/2005	06/05/2006	4
Ballota nigra	Black Horehound	flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Lamium album	White Dead-nettle	flowering plant	26/07/2003	11/11/2009	6
Lamium galeobdolon subsp. argentatum	Yellow Archangel	flowering plant	20/09/2005	-	1
Lamium hybridum	Cut-leaved Dead-nettle	flowering plant	02/05/2008	31/07/2011	2
Lamium maculatum	Spotted Dead-nettle	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	1
Lamium purpureum	Red Dead-nettle	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	4
Teucrium scorodonia	Wood Sage	flowering plant	10/08/2009	-	1
Ajuga reptans	Bugle	flowering plant	20/09/2005	06/05/2006	2
Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	flowering plant	11/07/2005	11/11/2009	6
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/07/2011	5
Melissa officinalis	Balm	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	2
Origanum vulgare	Wild Marjoram	flowering plant	06/05/2006	31/12/2009	2
Lycopus europaeus	Gypsywort	flowering plant	27/08/2005	20/11/2011	3
Mentha aquatica	Water Mint	flowering plant	31/05/2002	27/10/2011	7
Mentha spicata	Spear Mint	flowering plant	31/12/1994	-	1
Odontites vernus	Red Bartsia	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	3
Orobanche minor	Common Broomrape	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2006	2
Verbena officinalis	Vervain	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2005	2
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	flowering plant	27/08/2005	06/05/2006	4

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Campanula portenschlagiana	Adria Bellflower	flowering plant	31/12/1991	31/12/1994	2
Campanula poscharskyana	Trailing Bellflower	flowering plant	22/10/2010	-	1
Lobelia erinus	Garden Lobelia	flowering plant	04/10/2005	-	1
Arctium lappa	Greater Burdock	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2009	4
Arctium minus	Lesser Burdock	flowering plant	11/07/2005	11/11/2009	9
Carduus crispus	Welted Thistle	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2010	2
Carduus nutans	Musk Thistle	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Carduus tenuiflorus	Slender Thistle	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	2
Creeping thistle		flowering plant	13/07/2004	11/11/2009	11
Cirsium palustre	Marsh Thistle	flowering plant	31/12/2005	06/05/2006	3
Spear thistle		flowering plant	26/07/2003	06/05/2006	5
Onopordum acanthium	Cotton Thistle	flowering plant	31/08/2003	-	1
Silybum marianum	Milk Thistle	flowering plant	31/12/1995	-	1
Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
Hardhead	Common Knapweed	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	5
Centaurea scabiosa	Greater Knapweed	flowering plant	31/12/2005	31/12/2008	2
Cichorium intybus	Chicory	flowering plant	31/12/2006	-	1
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort	flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Hypochaeris radicata	Cat's-ear	flowering plant	21/06/2005	06/05/2006	4
Leontodon autumnalis	Autumn Hawkbit	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	7
Leontodon hispidus	Rough Hawkbit	flowering plant	29/09/2011	-	1
Leontodon saxatilis	Lesser Hawkbit	flowering plant	27/10/2011	-	1
Picris echioides	Bristly Oxtongue	flowering plant	13/07/2004	11/11/2009	7
Picris hieracioides	Hawkweed Oxtongue	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	2
Tragopogon pratensis	Goat's-beard	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	4
Sonchus arvensis	Perennial Sow-thistle	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow-thistle	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow-thistle	flowering plant	26/07/2003	06/05/2006	4
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce	flowering plant	03/07/2005	27/10/2011	4
Cicerbita		flowering plant	13/07/2004	-	1
Taraxacum aggregate		flowering plant	11/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Crepis capillaris	Smooth Hawk's-beard	flowering plant	03/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Crepis vesicaria	Beaked Hawk's-beard	flowering plant	11/07/2005	31/12/2006	3
Gnaphalium uliginosum	Marsh Cudweed	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	2
Pulicaria dysenterica	Common Fleabane	flowering plant	02/09/1997	08/09/2012	14
Aster tripolium	Sea Aster	flowering plant	02/09/1997	10/09/2011	6
Erigeron glaucus	Seaside Daisy	flowering plant	31/12/1990	-	1
Erigeron karvinskianus	Mexican Fleabane	flowering plant	31/12/2005	06/05/2006	2
Conyza canadensis	Canadian Fleabane	flowering plant	26/09/2006	31/12/2009	3
Conyza sumatrensis	Guernsey Fleabane	flowering plant	31/08/2003	27/08/2005	5
Bellis perennis	Daisy	flowering plant	26/07/2003	06/05/2006	5
Tanacetum parthenium	Feverfew	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	3
Tanacetum vulgare	Tansy	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	4
Artemisia vulgaris	Mugwort	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4

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Achillea millefolium	Yarrow	flowering plant	26/07/2003	11/11/2009	5
Anthemis arvensis	Corn Chamomile	flowering plant	31/12/1997	-	1
Glebionis segetum	Corn Marigold	flowering plant	31/12/1997	31/07/2004	2
Leucanthemum vulgare	Oxeye Daisy	flowering plant	11/07/2005	03/06/2010	5
Matricaria discoidea	Pineappleweed	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/12/2006	3
Matricaria recutita	Scented Mayweed	flowering plant	13/07/2004	31/12/2007	5
Tripleurospermum inodorum	Scentless Mayweed	flowering plant	03/07/2005	18/09/2010	4
Senecio aquaticus	Marsh Ragwort	flowering plant	30/09/2004	-	1
Senecio erucifolius	Hoary Ragwort	flowering plant	03/07/2005	31/07/2011	6
Ragwort		flowering plant	26/07/2003	06/05/2006	7
Senecio squalidus	Oxford Ragwort	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	4
Senecio viscosus	Sticky Groundsel	flowering plant	31/07/2003	10/09/2011	4
Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	flowering plant	26/07/2003	06/05/2006	4
Tussilago farfara	Colt's-foot	flowering plant	03/07/2005	18/09/2010	4
Petasites fragrans	Winter Heliotrope	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2008	4
Calendula officinalis	Pot Marigold	flowering plant	31/08/2003	31/12/2007	2
Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp-agrimony	flowering plant	03/07/2005	10/09/2011	4
Heliopsis scabra	Rough Oxeye	flowering plant	30/09/2003	-	1
Adoxa moschatellina	Moschatel	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Sambucus nigra	Elder	flowering plant	31/05/2002	16/04/2009	6
Viburnum opulus	Guelder-rose	flowering plant	29/09/2011	-	1
Symphoricarpos albus	Snowberry	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Leycesteria formosa	Himalayan Honeysuckle	flowering plant	22/05/1994	29/05/2008	2
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	flowering plant	08/07/2005	09/11/2008	2
Lonicera nitida	Wilson's Honeysuckle	flowering plant	31/12/2009	-	1
Lonicera periclymenum	Honeysuckle	flowering plant	27/08/2005	06/05/2006	4
Valerianella carinata	Keeled-fruited Cornsalad	flowering plant	31/12/2007	24/05/2011	3
Red valerian		flowering plant	28/12/2011	-	2
Dipsacus fullonum	Wild Teasel	flowering plant	02/09/1997	06/05/2006	7
Dipsacus fullonum	Wild Teasel	flowering plant	03/06/2010	10/09/2011	2
Dipsacus pilosus	Small Teasel	flowering plant	03/07/2005	27/08/2005	2
Knautia arvensis	Field Scabious	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Hedera helix	Ivy	flowering plant	31/05/2002	06/05/2006	5
Chaerophyllum temulum	Rough Chervil	flowering plant	31/12/2007	-	2
Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow Parsley	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Smyrnium olusatrum	Alexanders	flowering plant	31/12/2008	-	1
Conopodium majus	Pignut	flowering plant	06/05/2006	-	1
Pimpinella saxifraga	Burnet-saxifrage	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	3
Aegopodium podagraria	Ground-elder	flowering plant	27/08/2005	31/12/2007	3
Sium latifolium	Greater Water-parsnip	flowering plant	31/12/1978	-	1
Berula erecta	Lesser Water-parsnip	flowering plant	11/09/1997	01/07/2011	2
Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock Water-dropwort	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	3
Aethusa cynapium	Fool's Parsley	flowering plant	27/08/2005	22/10/2010	4
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel	flowering plant	31/08/2003	26/09/2006	3

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Conium maculatum	Hemlock	flowering plant	11/07/2005	20/09/2005	3
Apium graveolens	Wild Celery	flowering plant	11/09/1997	-	2
Apium nodiflorum	Fool's-water-cress	flowering plant	02/09/1997	16/11/2011	10
Petroselinum segetum	Corn Parsley	flowering plant	02/09/1997	08/04/2007	3
Sison amomum	Stone Parsley	flowering plant	31/08/2003	31/12/2005	2
Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica	flowering plant	06/05/2006	10/09/2011	3
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	2
Heracleum sphondylium	Hogweed	flowering plant	03/07/2005	11/11/2009	6
Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge-parsley	flowering plant	31/12/2005	10/09/2011	3
Torilis nodosa	Knotted Hedge-parsley	flowering plant	31/07/2004	29/09/2011	4
Daucus carota	Carrot	flowering plant	03/07/2005	06/05/2006	4
Daucus carota subsp. carota	Wild Carrot	flowering plant	27/08/2005	10/09/2011	6
Echium vulgare	Viper's-bugloss	flowering plant	11/07/2005	27/10/2011	2
Symphytum grandiflorum	Creeping Comfrey	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	2
Symphytum officinale	Common Comfrey	flowering plant	03/07/2005	-	1
Symphytum officinale x asperum = S. x uplan	Russian Comfrey	flowering plant	31/12/2005	16/11/2011	5
Symphytum orientale	White Comfrey	flowering plant	29/02/2004	22/04/2007	3
Pentaglottis sempervirens	Green Alkanet	flowering plant	31/12/2005	06/05/2006	3
Borago officinalis	Borage	flowering plant	09/11/2008	-	1
Myosotis arvensis	Field Forget-me-not	flowering plant	27/08/2005	06/05/2006	4
Myosotis discolor	Changing Forget-me-not	flowering plant	31/12/2007	25/05/2009	3
Myosotis scorpioides	Water Forget-me-not	flowering plant	25/05/2009	-	1
Myosotis secunda	Creeping Forget-me-not	flowering plant	06/08/2010	-	1
Myosotis sylvatica	Wood Forget-me-not	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
Phacelia tanacetifolia	Phacelia	flowering plant	18/06/2005	-	1
Altica lythri		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
Phaedon cochleariae	Mustard Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
Agabus (Acatodes) sturmii		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	4
Agabus (Gaurodytes) bipustulatus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	23/10/1997	-	2
Agabus (Gaurodytes) didymus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Colymbetes fuscus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	23/10/1997	-	2
Dytiscus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
Dytiscus marginalis	Great Diving Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
Hydaticus seminiger		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Hydroporus angustatus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Hydroporus memnonius		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Hydroporus palustris		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	4
Ilybius ater		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Ilybius fuliginosus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Haliplus (Neohaliplus) lineatocollis		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Ochthebius (Homalochthebius) minimus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Anacaena globulus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Anacaena limbata		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Cercyon (Cercyon) marinus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Cymbiodyta marginellus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Helophorus (Helophorus) minutus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Hydrobius fuscipes		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	4
Laccobius bipunctatus		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	21/08/1997	-	2
Lucanus cervus	Stag Beetle	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	04/03/2011	-	1
Noterus clavicornis	Larger Noterus	insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	23/10/1997	-	2
Lissodema denticolle		insect - beetle (Coleoptera)	31/07/1997	-	1
Callicorixa praeusta		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	23/10/1997	-	1
Corixa affinis		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	23/10/1997	-	1
Corixa punctata	Punctate Corixa	insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	23/10/1997	-	1
Hesperocorixa sahlbergi		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	21/08/1997	-	1
Sigara (Sigara) dorsalis		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	23/10/1997	-	1
Sigara (Vermicorixa) lateralis		insect - true bug (Hemiptera)	23/10/1997	-	1
Andrena (Trachandrena) haemorrhoa	Early Mining Bee	insect - hymenopteran	29/04/2010	-	1
Phragmatobia fuliginosa	Ruby Tiger	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Spilosoma luteum	Buff Ermine	insect - moth	18/06/2005	25/06/2005	2
Catoptria pinella	Pearl Grass-veneer	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Crambus pascuella	Inlaid Grass-veneer	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Nomophila noctuella	Rush Veneer	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Pleuroptya ruralis	Mother of Pearl	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Pyrausta aurata	Small Purple & Gold	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Udea ferrugalis	Rusty Dot	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Cilix glaucata	Chinese Character	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Drepana falcataria	Pebble Hook-tip	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Falcaria lacertinaria	Scalloped Hook-tip	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Habrosyne pyritoides	Buff Arches	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	1
Tethea ocularis	Figure of Eighty	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	1
Watsonalla binaria	Oak Hook-tip	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Euproctis similis	Yellow-tail	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Hypena proboscidalis	Snout	insect - moth	18/06/2005	25/06/2005	2
Orgyia antiqua	Vapourer	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Scoliopteryx libatrix	Herald	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Pexicopia malvella	Hollyhock Seed Moth	insect - moth	31/12/1970	-	1
Abraxas grossulariata	Magpie	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Campaea margaritata	Light Emerald	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Colostygia pectinataria	Green Carpet	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Cosmorhoe ocellata	Purple Bar	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Ennomos autumnaria	Large Thorn	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Epirrhoe alternata	Common Carpet	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Epirrhoe galiata	Galium Carpet	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Epirrhoe rivata	Wood Carpet	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Eupithecia centaureata	Lime-speck Pug	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Eupithecia phoeniceata	Cypress Pug	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Eupithecia tripunctaria	White-spotted Pug	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1

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Idaea aversata	Riband Wave	insect - moth	05/09/1996	25/06/2005	2
Idaea biselata	Small Fan-footed Wave	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Lomographa temerata	Clouded Silver	insect - moth	18/06/2005	25/06/2005	2
Opisthograptis luteolata	Brimstone Moth	insect - moth	05/09/1996	18/06/2005	2
Pasiphila rectangulata	Green Pug	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	1
Peribatodes rhomboidaria	Willow Beauty	insect - moth	05/09/1996	18/06/2005	2
Perizoma albulata	Grass Rivulet	insect - moth	25/06/2005	-	1
Selenia dentaria	Early Thorn	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Timandra comae	Blood-Vein	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Xanthorhoe fluctuata	Garden Carpet	insect - moth	05/09/1996	18/06/2005	2
Hepialus lupulinus	Common Swift	insect - moth	25/06/2005	-	1
Hepialus sylvina	Orange Swift	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Thymelicus sylvestris	Small Skipper	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	27/07/2004	2
Celastrina argiolus	Holly Blue	insect - butterfly	12/05/1998	31/12/1998	2
Lycaena phlaeas	Small Copper	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	-	1
Polyommatus icarus	Common Blue	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	-	1
Satyrium w-album	White-letter Hairstreak	insect - butterfly	27/07/2004	-	1
Abrostola tripartita	Spectacle	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Acronicta		insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Acronicta rumicis	Knot Grass	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Agrotis exclamationis	Heart & Dart	insect - moth	05/09/1996	25/06/2005	3
Apamea anceps	Large Nutmeg	insect - moth	25/06/2005	-	1
Apamea monoglypha	Dark Arches	insect - moth	05/09/1996	25/06/2005	3
Autographa gamma	Silver Y	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Axylia putris	Flame	insect - moth	18/06/2005	25/06/2005	2
Cosmia trapezina	Dun-bar	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Cryphia muralis	Marbled Green	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Diachrysia chrysitis	Burnished Brass	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	1
Discestra trifolii	Nutmeg	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Hadena perplexa	Tawny Shears	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Hoplodrina alsines	Uncertain	insect - moth	25/06/2005	-	1
Hoplodrina ambigua	Vine's Rustic	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Lacanobia oleracea	Bright-Line Brown-Eye	insect - moth	05/09/1996	18/06/2005	2
Mamestra brassicae	Cabbage Moth	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Mesapamea secalis	Common Rustic	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Mesoligia literosa	Rosy Minor	insect - moth	25/06/2005	-	1
Mythimna albipuncta	White-point	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	1
Mythimna impura	Smoky Wainscot	insect - moth	25/06/2005	-	1
Mythimna pallens	Common Wainscot	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Noctua comes	Lesser Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	05/09/1996	25/06/2005	2
Noctua fimbriata	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Noctua janthe	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwi	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Noctua pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing	insect - moth	05/09/1996	25/06/2005	3

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Ochropleura plecta	Flame Shoulder	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Oligia strigilis	Marbled Minor	insect - moth	18/06/2005	25/06/2005	2
Orthosia gothica	Hebrew Character	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	1
Paradrina clavipalpis	Pale Mottled Willow	insect - moth	18/06/2005	25/06/2005	2
Phlogophora meticulosa	Angle Shades	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Xestia c-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Character	insect - moth	05/09/1996	25/06/2005	3
Pseudoips prasinana subsp. britannica	Green Silver-lines	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	1
Furcula furcula	Sallow Kitten	insect - moth	05/09/1996	18/06/2005	2
Pheosia tremula	Swallow Prominent	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Pterostoma palpina	Pale Prominent	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Aglais urticae	Small Tortoiseshell	insect - butterfly	07/04/1998	12/05/2010	6
Inachis io	Peacock	insect - butterfly	08/03/1998	12/05/2010	7
Maniola jurtina	Meadow Brown	insect - butterfly	01/08/1998	27/07/2004	5
Pararge aegeria	Speckled Wood	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	-	1
Polygonia c-album	Comma	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	-	1
Pyronia tithonus	Hedge Brown	insect - butterfly	01/08/1998	27/07/2004	5
Vanessa atalanta	Red Admiral	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	27/07/2004	2
Vanessa cardui	Painted Lady	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	-	1
Anthocharis cardamines	Orange-tip	insect - butterfly	19/04/1998	22/04/2010	4
Colias croceus	Clouded Yellow	insect - butterfly	31/12/1998	-	1
Gonepteryx rhamni	Brimstone	insect - butterfly	19/04/1998	31/12/1998	2
Pieris brassicae	Large White	insect - butterfly	12/05/1998	27/07/2004	5
Pieris napi	Green-veined White	insect - butterfly	12/05/2010	-	2
Pieris rapae	Small White	insect - butterfly	12/05/1998	25/07/2011	7
Agdistis bennetii	Saltmarsh Plume	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Endotricha flammealis	Rosy Tabby	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Agrius convolvuli	Convolvulus Hawk-moth	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Deilephila elpenor	Elephant Hawk-moth	insect - moth	18/06/2005	08/09/2011	3
Laothoe populi	Poplar Hawk-moth	insect - moth	05/09/1996	-	1
Macroglossum stellatarum	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	insect - moth	12/09/2013	-	1
Sphinx ligustri	Privet Hawk-moth	insect - moth	18/06/2005	-	2
Aeshna cyanea	Southern Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1997	08/09/2012	2
Aeshna grandis	Brown Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	16/06/1998	-	1
Aeshna mixta	Migrant Hawker	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	08/09/2012	-	2
Anax imperator	Emperor Dragonfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	26/08/2012	08/09/2012	2
Brachytron pratense	Hairy Dragonfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	06/06/1982	01/06/1999	3
Coenagrion puella	Azure Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	27/05/1995	31/12/1999	7
Enallagma cyathigerum	Common Blue Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1997	-	3
Ischnura elegans	Blue-tailed Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1965	31/12/1997	5
Pyrrhosoma nymphula	Large Red Damselfly	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	27/05/1995	17/04/2008	5
Libellula depressa	Broad-bodied Chaser	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1997	16/06/1998	2
Libellula fulva	Scarce Chaser	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1965	-	1
Sympetrum sanguineum	Ruddy Darter	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	31/12/1997	-	2
Sympetrum striolatum	Common Darter	insect - dragonfly (Odonata)	28/10/1997	08/09/2012	6

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Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
Bufo bufo	Common Toad	amphibian	31/12/2002	31/12/2010	2
Rana temporaria	Common Frog	amphibian	20/04/2002	31/12/2010	5
Lissotriton helveticus	Palmate Newt	amphibian	01/03/1993	-	1
Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt	amphibian	01/03/1993	31/12/2010	5
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	terrestrial mammal	10/06/1998	31/12/2010	3
Meles meles	Badger	terrestrial mammal	07/02/1998	05/05/2006	2
Mustela erminea	Stoat	terrestrial mammal	26/11/2001	21/08/2003	2
Mustela nivalis	Weasel	terrestrial mammal	10/07/2000	13/12/2000	2
Chiroptera	Bat sp.	terrestrial mammal	09/09/1987	30/08/2008	8
Myotis daubentonii	Daubenton's Bat	terrestrial mammal	27/07/1997	09/08/1997	2
Myotis nattereri	Natterer's Bat	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	1
Nyctalus noctula	Noctule Bat	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	1
Pipistrellus	Pipstrelle sp.	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	2
Plecotus auritus	Brown Long-eared Bat	terrestrial mammal	06/05/1997	30/07/1999	2
Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog	terrestrial mammal	01/10/1998	30/05/2013	13
Sorex araneus	Eurasian Common Shrew	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	1
Talpa europaea	European Mole	terrestrial mammal	05/11/2001	22/02/2009	14
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit	terrestrial mammal	19/07/2001	31/12/2010	6
Apodemus flavicollis	Yellow-necked Mouse	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	1
Arvicola amphibius	European Water Vole	terrestrial mammal	23/06/2004	31/12/2011	4
Micromys minutus	Harvest Mouse	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	1
Microtus agrestis	Field Vole	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	1
Rattus norvegicus	Brown Rat	terrestrial mammal	31/12/2010	-	1
Sciurus carolinensis	Eastern Grey Squirrel	terrestrial mammal	10/08/2001	31/12/2010	3
Anguis fragilis	Slow-worm	reptile	31/12/2002	31/12/2010	2
Natrix natrix	Grass Snake	reptile	31/12/2010	-	1
Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard	reptile	28/10/1987	31/12/2010	2
Physa fontinalis	Bladder snails	mollusc	05/10/1997	-	1
Potamopyrgus antipodarum	Jenkins' Spire Snail	mollusc	02/09/1997	05/10/1997	2
Radix balthica	Wandering Snail	mollusc	02/09/1997	05/10/1997	2
Anisus (Anisus) leucostoma	White-lipped Ramshorn	mollusc	02/09/1997	-	1
Anisus (Disculifer) vortex	Whirlpool Ramshorn	mollusc	05/10/1997	-	1
Gyraulus (Armiger) crista	Nautilus Ramshorn	mollusc	02/09/1997	-	1
Planorbis planorbis		mollusc	05/10/1997	-	1

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Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

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Sussex Environmental Survey Directory

Report on behalf of Lisa Wilcock (Ford Parish Council) regarding land at Ford Parish.

Our Ref: ESD/14/89

Date: 21-Feb-14

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

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

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Autho	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Commen	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Littlehampton Junction Water Meadows (pSNCI)	TQ009035
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. The grazing meadows have been improved and the ditches were dry at the time of survey.	
Copies Availabl	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	Pre-Dredging Survey of Little Tortington Stream - (523)	
Survey Autho	TITTERINGTON, Helen	
Survey Commen	A standard river corridor survey of bankside and channel vegetation including recommendations for dredging to minimise habitat damage. Contains photos of the stream. Lower River Valley Survey No.41. (Phase I/II)	
Date	27.7.92	
Site Name	Little Tortington Stream & Banks	SU990045
Site Comment	A small stream (2km long) flowing with steep sides and tends towards prolific plant growth - maybe because of high nutrient input.	
Copies Availabl	EA	

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Survey Name	Potential Key Dragonfly Sites - West Sussex - (838)	
Survey Autho	WELSTEAD, A. R., WELSTEAD, N. I.	
Survey Commen	A table summarising the last year that each species was seen on each site. Abstracted from Biological Records Centre at Monks Wood.	
Date	1970-1988	
Site Name	Ford Camp/Road Dragonfly Site	TQ002045
Site Comment		
Copies Availabl	SxBRC Digital, WSCC	

Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)	
Survey Autho	DONOVAN, Pat	
Survey Commen	Botanical survey of most of the churchyards in Sussex. The majority will have just a species list, but the ones with ecological significance have more detail. (Phase II). NB: Results held at SxBRC for some of sites covered (with details for each site filed according to grid squares), including ESD site nos. 841[TQ33], 1370 [TQ32], 4470 [TQ32], 4341 [SU90]., 4382 [TQ01]. [SxBRC also holds documents in BRC box H2b].	
Date	1980-	
Site Name	St Mary's Churchyard, Yapton	SU982035
Site Comment	120 species were recorded	
Copies Availabl	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes	

Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)	
Survey Autho	DONOVAN, Pat	
Survey Commen	Botanical survey of most of the churchyards in Sussex. The majority will have just a species list, but the ones with ecological significance have more detail. (Phase II). NB: Results held at SxBRC for some of sites covered (with details for each site filed according to grid squares), including ESD site nos. 841[TQ33], 1370 [TQ32], 4470 [TQ32], 4341 [SU90]., 4382 [TQ01]. [SxBRC also holds documents in BRC box H2b].	
Date	1980-	
Site Name	St Mary's Churchyard, Climping	TQ003026
Site Comment		
Copies Availabl	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes	

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Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)	
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Date	1980-	
Site Name	St Andrew's Churchyard, Ford	TQ003038
Site Comment		
Copies Availabl	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes	

Survey Name	Ecological Appraisal of Sites in Arun District - (945)	
Survey Autho	SPIERS, Tony, RYLAND, Kate	
Survey Commen	A habitat survey of Arun District was undertaken using aerial photographs. The more significant sites were then visited by a survey team and plant species indicated on a present/absent basis. (Phase II). [SxBRC copy held in S1 box].	
Date	1988	
Site Name	Brook Barn Farm Complex	TQ009040
Site Comment	Area consists of railway lines and banks; improved grassland; a few hedges; some wet grassland; reedbeds along the railway line and drainage dykes. Also consists of three separate areas of land.	
Copies Availabl	SxBRC Boxes, As contact	

Survey Name	A Strategic and Reactive Audit River Corridor Survey, River Arun Catchment - (2115)	
Survey Autho	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	
Survey Commen	The catchment is split into 300 or 500m sections, each section is treated as a discrete site. Only macrophyte (large aquatic plants)communities are described in detail. DAFOR scale is used to describe abundance. Detailed OS and handrawn maps. Bank profiles and vegetation structure are visually presented.	
Date	1993	
Site Name	Churchfarm Ditch, Map 1	TQ005022
Site Comment	Pre-dredging Survey of stretch of river noting vegetation and profiles	
Copies Availabl	EA, SxBRC Archive	

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Survey Name	A Strategic and Reactive Audit River Corridor Survey, River Arun Catchment - (2115)	
Survey Autho	ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	
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Date	1993	
Site Name	Churchfarm Ditch, map 2	TQ008023
Site Comment	Pre-dredging Survey of stretch of river noting vegetation and profiles	
Copies Availabl	EA, SxBRC Archive	

Survey Name	Survey of the Flora and Selected Invertebrate Groups of the Ditches of the Lower Arun Valley. - (	
Survey Autho	ALLEN, Simon, ABRAHAM, Frances	
Survey Commen	A survey of aquatic and riparian flora, Mollusca, Coleoptera (Beetles), Hemiptera (True Bugs), Heteroptera (Plant Bugs) of Lower Arun Valley. Part of the Arun Valley Countryside Project. [spp data extracted].	
Date	1997	
Site Name	Arun Valley: Tortington Brooks	TQ006048
Site Comment	Part of Arun Valley Countryside Project.	
Copies Availabl	As contact, SxBRC Archive, WSCC	

Survey Name	Survey of the Flora and Selected Invertebrate Groups of the Ditches of the Lower Arun Valley. - (	
Survey Autho	ALLEN, Simon, ABRAHAM, Frances	
Survey Commen	A survey of aquatic and riparian flora, Mollusca, Coleoptera (Beetles), Hemiptera (True Bugs), Heteroptera (Plant Bugs) of Lower Arun Valley. Part of the Arun Valley Countryside Project. [spp data extracted].	
Date	1997	
Site Name	Arun Valley: Ford Brooks	TQ003035
Site Comment	Part of Arun Valley Countryside Project.	
Copies Availabl	As contact, SxBRC Archive, WSCC	

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Survey Name	Dragonflies of the Arun Valley - (1637)	
Survey Autho	BELDEN, Phil.	
Survey Commen	Report compiled from recent years' survey returns by various individuals, and from occasional trips by the author. Results expressed mainly by tetrads (2km squares) to give a picture of species distributions. Includes habitat descriptions, species descriptions, conservation and conclusions.	
Date	7.89 - 10.95	
Site Name	Arun Valley: Tortington Brooks	TQ006048
Site Comment	Part of Arun Valley Countryside Project.	
Copies Availabl	As contact	

Survey Name	Dragonflies of the Arun Valley - (1637)	
Survey Autho	BELDEN, Phil.	
Survey Commen	Report compiled from recent years' survey returns by various individuals, and from occasional trips by the author. Results expressed mainly by tetrads (2km squares) to give a picture of species distributions. Includes habitat descriptions, species descriptions, conservation and conclusions.	
Date	7.89 - 10.95	
Site Name	Arun Valley: Ford Brooks	TQ003035
Site Comment	Part of Arun Valley Countryside Project.	
Copies Availabl	As contact	

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Glossary of Abbreviations

Organisations:

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

Designations

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

Surveys:

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

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MAP CITATION SHEETS

Coastal & Floodplain Grazing Marsh

Lapwing

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.

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/content/home
- Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project: www.sussexotters.org
- Buglife: www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/adviceonmanagingbaphabitats/coastalandfloodplaingrazingmarsh

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

INTERTIDAL MUDFLAT

Golden plover

Mudflats are sedimentary intertidal habitats created by deposition in low energy coastal environments particularly estuaries and other sheltered areas.

Why are they important?

- Mudflats are part of a habitat sequence between open water and saltmarsh, and have an important role in reducing the impact of waves upon saltmarshes, damage to coastal defences and flooding of low-lying land.
- A wide range of invertebrates is supported including molluscs, annelids and lugworms.
- Mudflats are highly productive, making them important feeding areas for birds. They support internationally important populations of migrant and wintering waders.
- Due to their sheltered nature mudflats are important areas for fish, in particular flatfish, which use them as nursery areas.

Intertidal mudflats in Sussex

Sussex has just over 1,100 hectares of intertidal mudflats. Much of this occurs in a mosaic with saltmarsh and seagrass beds.

What are the threats?

- Sea level rise is expected to result in the loss of up to 10,000 hectares of intertidal mudflat by 2013, with much of this in southern England.
- Land claim for development, and industry including hard flood defences.
- Pollution from agricultural, industrial and urban sources.
- Human disturbance from fishing and bait digging can have adverse impacts.
- Introduction of invasive species such as cord grass.

Some associated species

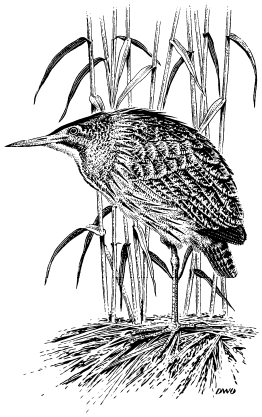
- Golden plover *Pluvialis apricaria*
- Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*
- Lugworm *Arenicola marina*
- Mud shrimp *Corophium volutator*
- Glasswort *Salicornia europaea*
- Spiral wrack *Fucus spiralis*

Further information

- Buglife: www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/adviceonmanagingbaphabitats/mudflats

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)

REEDBED



Bittern

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

Why are they important?

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

Reedbeds in Sussex

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

What are the threats?

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

Some associated species

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

Further information

- Buglife: www.buglife.org.uk/conservation/adviceonmanagingbaphabitats/reedbeds
- Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project: www.sussexotters.org

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

TRADITIONAL ORCHARDS

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

Why are they important?

- The mosaic of habitats such as hedgerows, dead wood and fruit trees make traditional orchards important for a wide range of species.
- Traditional orchards provide 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 exisiting survey data with aerial photograph interpretation, together with ground-truthing survey work by local volunteers. The inventory is provisional, and is still being refined and updated as new data becomes available. The project was completed in March 2011.

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

Further information on traditonal orchards can be found here: www.orchardnetwork.org.uk

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

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