



# Desktop Biodiversity Report

Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

ESD/12/475

Prepared for Martin Newbold  
24th September 2012



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

**Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre  
report regarding  
land at Speckled Wood, Ore  
24/09/2012**

**Prepared for Martin Newbold  
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**The following information is enclosed within this report:**

<b>Maps</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Protected Species Register</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Bat Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Bird Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>UK BAP Species Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Rare Species Inventory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sussex Invasive Alien Species</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Full Species List</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Environmental Survey Directory</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**SNCI**

None

**SSSI**

None

**Other Designations/Ownership**

None

**Habitats**

None

## 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 the 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 the SxBRC at the time of printing. The 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 the 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 the SxBRC under East and West Sussex County Council or Brighton and Hove City Council licences must use copying facilities that have been authorised by the Ordnance Survey (OS). Please see advisory document from OS for further information:

<http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/docs/licences/publishing-licensing-information.pdf>

### Impartiality

The SxBRC functions as custodian of biological data. Our role is to collect, manage and disseminate wildlife 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: <http://sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/recording/#sending-records>

# 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](http://www.badgertrust-sussex.org.uk)

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**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 1960’s, 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 the SxBRC. Permission to release record details will be required from the Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project and the SxBRC will liaise with the project officer on the enquirer’s behalf.

## Wood White and Duke of Burgundy butterflies

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

## Other confidential records

The 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 the SxBRC if further information is needed.

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

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## Birds

The SxBRC holds approximately one million bird records provided by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). Non-commercial enquiries will not include breeding season records of 15 Schedule 1 birds and three other species which are classed as sensitive in Sussex. Commercial enquiries 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. This has been created with ecological consultants in mind.

## 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. Below is a list of all layers which we currently use in our maps, with details of their origin.

<b>Designated sites</b>	
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.
<b>Habitats and natural features</b>	
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 streams	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.
<b>Ownership and management</b>	
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

For further information on GIS datasets downloaded from the Natural England website, visit:  
[www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk)



# Designated Site Map (ESD/12/475):

## Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

Prepared for Martin Newbold - 24/09/2012



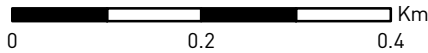
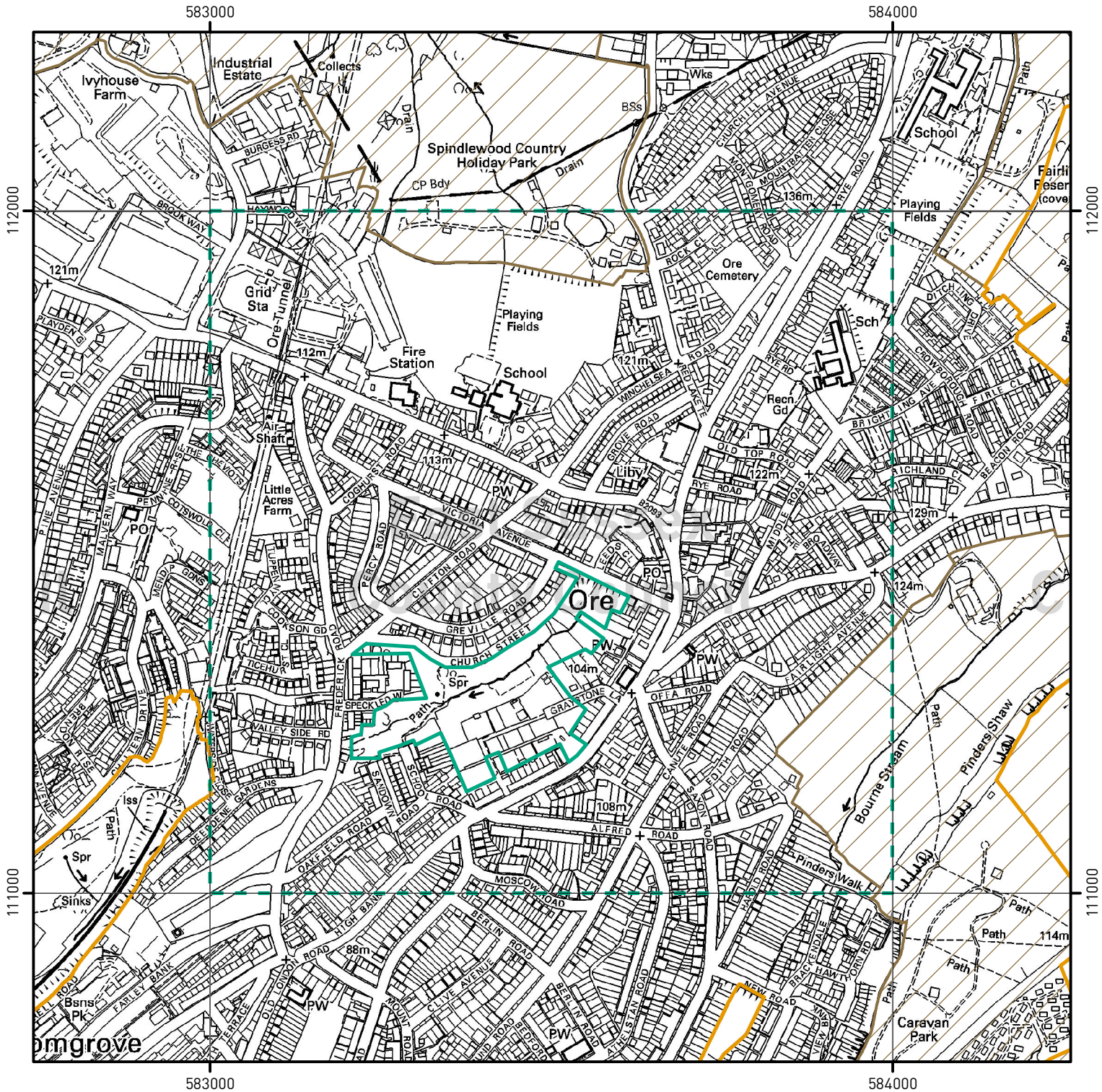
**Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre**

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Tel: 01273 497 558/557

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Website: [www.sxbrc.org.uk](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk)



### Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area
- AONB
- SNCI

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RAMSAR, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Country Park data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) data provided by East and West Sussex County Councils, and Brighton & Hove City Council. Notable Road Verge data supplied by East and West Sussex County Councils. Local Geological Site (LGS) data created by SxBRC in partnership with Sussex Geodiversity Group. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2012.



# Habitat Map (ESD/12/475):

## Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

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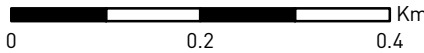
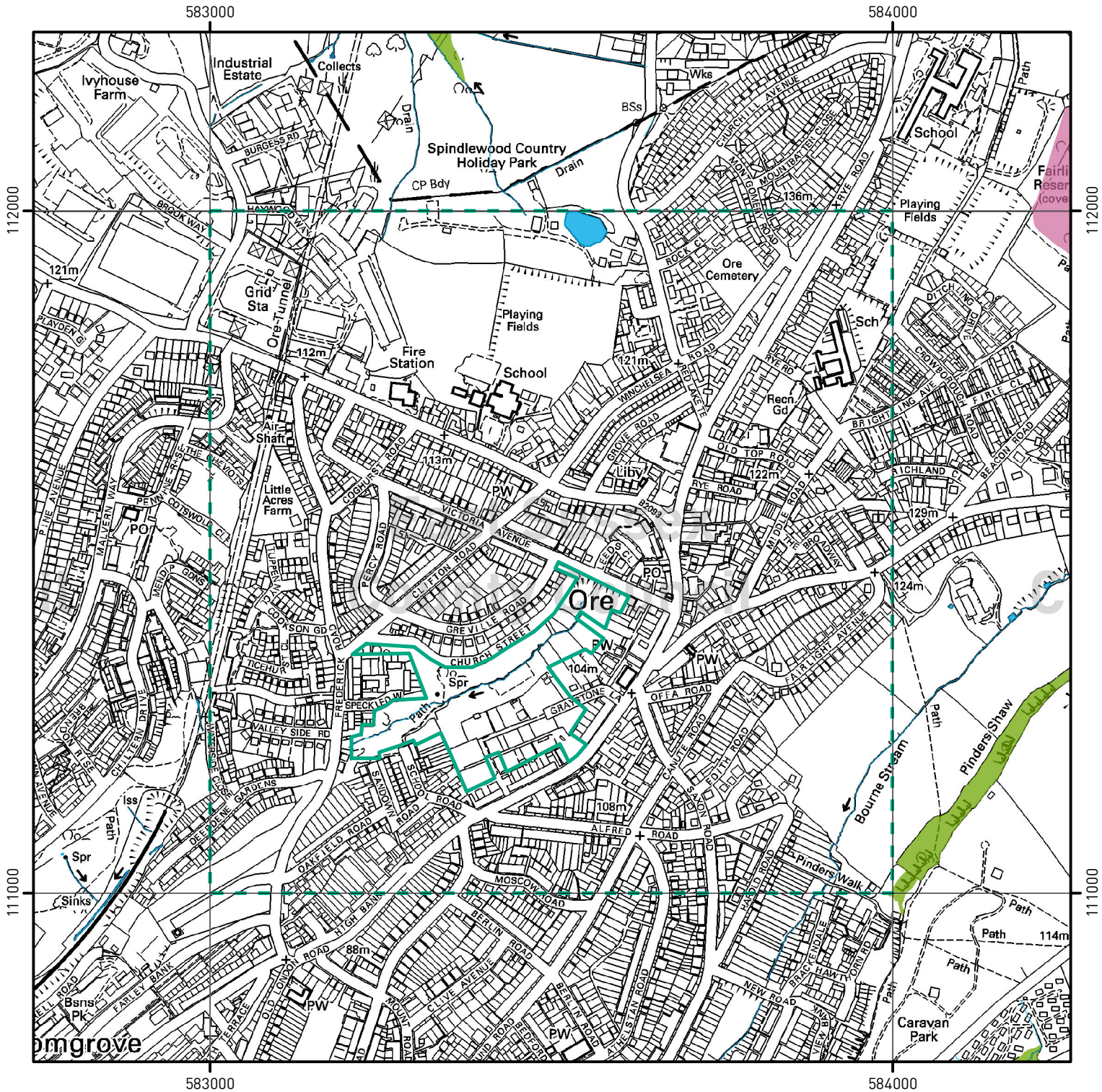
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Website: [www.sxbrcc.org.uk](http://www.sxbrcc.org.uk)



### Key to Map:

- Enquiry area
- Species search area
- Ancient woodland
- Lowland heathland
- Open Water

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Ancient woodland, traditional orchards, vegetated shingle and saline lagoon data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Revised coastal and floodplain grazing marsh data remains provisional and is also reproduced with permission of Natural England. Chalk grassland data supplied by Natural England and South Downs Conservation Board. Black Poplar data supplied by Sussex Otters & Rivers Partnership. Ghyll woodland data supplied by Dr Francis Rose. Reedbed data funded by Environment Agency and West Sussex County Council is provided by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and maintained by RSPB. Heathland data funded by West Sussex County Council, RSPB and High Weald AONB Unit. Ancient/veteran tree data derived from results of the Ancient Tree Hunt Project and the Tree Register of the British Isles (TROBIL). South East Coastal Habitat Mapping data reproduced with permission of Environment Agency. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2012.

This map contains ancient woodland data revised under the Weald and Downs Ancient Woodland Program (2010) on behalf of Natural England. Whilst every effort has been made to make this revision as accurate as possible, the inventories contain limitations and remain provisional. Further revisions are also pending within East Sussex. Habitat data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (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.



# 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.

Records of these species and where they have been recorded are held on the Record Centre's database and are included in desktop biodiversity reports. PSR data are updated weekly.

Some species are both protected and rare and therefore show up in the PSR and the Rare Species Inventory (RSI) reports. Reports to enquirers may reflect this relationship between rarity and protection, with records for the same species at a given location appearing in both reports.

## Please note the following limitations to the PSR:

- 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. Some sites however 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.
- 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 might be required.
- If there is no record of any particular protected species, this does not confirm that the species is absent from the site in question. It may mean that it has not been recorded, that the site has not been surveyed for this species, or that the Record Centre has not been informed of its presence.

## Wildlife Protection Legislation in England

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

### European law

**The Bern Convention** on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) was aimed at ensuring conservation and protection of all wild plants and animals, increasing cooperation between states, and affording special protection to the most vulnerable or threatened species. It is implemented by the EU Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC) and the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC).

**ANNEX II** lists animal and plant species whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation.

**ANNEX IV** lists animal and plant species in need of strict protection.

**ANNEX V** lists animal and plant species whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures.

### National law

**The Wildlife and Countryside Act (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](http://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:

**S9(1)** Protection limited to intentional killing, injury or taking.

**S9(2)** Protection limited to possessing and controlling

**S9(4a)** Protection limited to damaging, destroying or obstructing access to any structure or place used by the animal for shelter or protection.

**S9(4b)** Protection limited to disturbing the animal while it is occupying any structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection.

**S9(5)** Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead animal, or any part of, or anything derived from such an animal. This includes Common Frogs, Pool Frogs, Common Toads and both Smooth and Palmate Newts. Records of these species are not kept on the Protected Species Register.

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

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

### **Schedule 8: Protected plants and fungi**

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

### **Legislation protecting birds**

Please refer to the explanation sheet of the Sussex Bird Inventory within your SxBRC biodiversity report, or visit our website: [www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/speciesinventories](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/speciesinventories)

### **Legislation protecting badgers and otters**

Please refer to the information sheets at the start of the report for information on badger and otter records in Sussex.

**Protected species (excluding birds) found in Sussex**  
**Unless indicated, all parts of the section apply**

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



## SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER REPORT

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

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012    ESD/12/475    **Search Area:** TQ8311  
Martin Newbold

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### *Anguis fragilis*

### Slow-worm

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

#### reptile

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

<b>Grid Reference</b>	<b>Recorder</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Locality</b>
TQ835115	Patrick Roper	20/07/2007	93 Moscow Road - land at rear, Hastings in TQ8311

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

## Bat species

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

*Barbastella barbastellus* **Barbastelle**

*Eptesicus serotinus* **Serotine**

*Myotis alcathoe* **Alcathoe**

*Myotis bechsteinii* **Bechstein's**

*Myotis brandtii* **Brandt's**

*Myotis daubentonii* **Daubenton's**

*Myotis myotis* **Greater mouse-eared**

*Myotis mystacinus* **Whiskered**

*Myotis nattereri* **Natterer's**

*Nyctalus leisleri* **Leisler's**

*Nyctalus noctula* **Noctule**

*Pipistrellus nathusii* **Nathusius's pipistrelle**

*Pipistrellus pipistrellus* **Common pipistrelle**

*Pipistrellus pygmaeus* **Soprano pipistrelle**

*Plecotus auritus* **Brown long-eared**

*Plecotus austriacus* **Grey long-eared**

*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* **Greater horseshoe**

*Rhinolophus hipposideros* **Lesser horseshoe**

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

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

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

## Background

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

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

## Current status and threats

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

This reduction in bat numbers is largely due to their roosts being disturbed or destroyed, a loss of suitable feeding and flightline habitat (e.g. hedgerows) and a reduction in insect numbers (e.g. through farming intensification and the use of pesticides). A number of species are now included in the National Bat Monitoring Programme, 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 baby 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; under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) in the UK (to implement the Berne Convention) and the Habitats Directive in the EU, which is implemented in the UK through the The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. 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](http://www.bats.org.uk)

Bat helpline: 0845 1300 228

Email: [enquiries@bats.org.uk](mailto: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](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

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](http://www.sussexbatgroup.org.uk)

Tel: 01903 816298

Email: [contact@sussexbatgroup.org.uk](mailto:contact@sussexbatgroup.org.uk)



## SUSSEX BAT INVENTORY REPORT SUMMARY

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

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### Key to Indicators

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

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012      ESD/12/475      Search Area: TQ8311

Martin Newbold

Common Name	Latin Name	No of Records	Key to Indicators					
			M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D
Brown Long-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nathusius's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pipistrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus</i>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 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.

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### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012      ESD/12/475      **Search Area:**      TQ8311

Martin Newbold

### *Pipistrellus*

### **Pipistrelle sp.**

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

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
11/07/2005	Hastings	TQ836118	Anon	Grounded Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Adult Female	Dead bat submitted to VLA Passive Surveillance Programme

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*Pipistrellus nathusii***Nathusius's Pipistrelle**

Slightly larger than the common pipistrelle and with longer fur, this is a migrant bat from mainland Europe first recorded in Britain in 1969. Since 1992 there have been several (c.15) records of individuals examined in the hand from Sussex, including a summer colony identified in a building near Chichester. There is also a number of bat detector records.

Date	Location	Grid Reference	Recorder	Sampling Method	M/S	H	FR	MR	UR	D	Abundance	Notes
03/09/2003	Hastings, East Sussex (VC14)	TQ83241193	David King	Aural bat detector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bat(s) Present	

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*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
06/09/2003	12 Rock Close, Hastings, East Sussex (VC14)	TQ836119	NE Bat Worker	Building Inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 Present	



# SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY



The SxBRC holds approximately one million bird records provided by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS). These records range from 1990 to 2009. We are confident that this information will aid developers, consultants and members of the public to make informed decisions as birds are important indicator species of key habitats and can be more easily monitored than many other species groups.

**N.B. The SxBRC does not hold all SOS bird data. 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 our biodiversity reports. Any breeding season records of these species within your search area will be flagged up at the top of the Sussex Bird Inventory. It is critical that you contact the SOS directly for further information as the birds in question will be protected by law and may be affected if you are carrying out potentially damaging operations. (Email: [conservation@sos.org.uk](mailto:conservation@sos.org.uk))**

The list of Schedule 1 and other sensitive birds for which only the SOS holds breeding data for is available on our website: [www.sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf)

## Birds, their statuses and the law

### Wildlife and Countryside Act

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. Details of Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 can be found on:

[www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/policy/wildbirdslaw/birdsandlaw/wca/schedules.asp](http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/policy/wildbirdslaw/birdsandlaw/wca/schedules.asp)

### ! Schedule 1 birds

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

### Nesting birds

It is an offence under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981 to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built.

### Hedgerow removal and birds

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

### Birds in roofs

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

For further information about birds and the law contact the RSPB: [www.rspb.org.uk](http://www.rspb.org.uk) or phone 01767 680551.

### Environmental Stewardship Target Species

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

For more information about agri-environment schemes visit:

[www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/es](http://www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/es) or [www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/farming/policy/index.asp](http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/farming/policy/index.asp)

## **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. Visit [www.ukbap.org.uk](http://www.ukbap.org.uk) for more information.

### **Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species**

Barn Owl is the only bird to have a Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan, however Skylark, Song Thrush and Swift each have a Species Statement for Sussex. These can be viewed on the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership website: [www.biodiversitysussex.org](http://www.biodiversitysussex.org)

## **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 at: [www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga\\_20060016\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1)

### **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, Green and Amber into which each of the species has been placed. Forty species are Red-listed, 121 are Amber-listed and 86 are Green-listed. You will see an icon next to a species within the bird report indicating which category it is in. 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 (if we get over 20% of a European species' population breeding in the UK for example).

**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. Please see the Schedule 1 birds section on page 1. A green icon will not appear in our reports but the status will be listed with any bird records.

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

### **EU Birds Directive**

The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs. For more information about the EU Birds Directive and its annexes please visit: [www.birdlife.org/action/awareness/eu\\_birds\\_directive/what](http://www.birdlife.org/action/awareness/eu_birds_directive/what)

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

#### **Annex 1:**

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

#### **Annex 2:**

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

### **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.

For more information about the Red List visit: [www.redlist.org](http://www.redlist.org)

## 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.sxbrcc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf](http://www.sxbrcc.org.uk/enquiries/SOS-excluded-data.pdf) for the list of excluded species). 2 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](mailto:conservation@sos.org.uk)

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012 ESD/12/475 Search Area: TQ8311

Martin Newbold

Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	26/06/2000	24/02/2002	4	4	1
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	02/10/1993	-	1	1	1
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	08/01/2002	-	1	1	1
Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	11/03/2005	-	1	8	8
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	06/07/1997	-	1	3	3
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	20/07/2007	-	1	0	0
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	05/08/2009	-	1	0	0
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	11/03/2005	-	1	3	3
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	10/11/2003	-	1	1	1
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	25/09/2005	-	1	1	1
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	01/06/2009	-	2	2	1
Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	18/03/2000	-	1	1	1
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	01/07/2000	-	1	24	24
Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	25/10/2000	11/03/2005	2	10	7
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	05/08/2009	-	1	0	0
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	11/03/2005	05/08/2009	2	1	1
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	21/09/1996	-	1	1	1
Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	10/10/2004	-	1	1	1
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	04/11/2003	05/08/2009	3	4	3



Common Name	Latin Name	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's	Total Abundance	Max. Abundance
Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	09/11/2003	10/10/2004	3	6	4
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	08/10/2003	10/10/2004	3	13	8
Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	04/01/1996	10/10/2004	2	251	250
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	11/03/2005	-	1	1	1
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	29/10/2003	-	1	1	1
Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	15/06/2000	-	1	4	4
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	05/08/2009	-	1	0	0
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	21/09/1996	-	1	2	2
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	05/08/2009	-	1	0	0
Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	11/03/2005	-	1	4	4
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	05/08/2009	-	1	0	0
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	11/03/2005	-	1	30	30
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	15/06/2000	11/03/2005	2	18	15
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	05/08/2009	-	1	0	0
Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	17/10/2003	-	1	5	5
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	17/10/2005	-	1	20	20

## SUSSEX BIRD INVENTORY REPORT

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012 ESD/12/475 Search Area: TQ8311

Martin Newbold

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.

### *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
26/06/2000	24/02/2002	4

### *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
02/10/1993	-	1

### *Falco peregrinus*

### Peregrine Falcon



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

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
08/01/2002	-	1

## *Larus canus*

## Mew Gull



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
11/03/2005	-	1

## *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
06/07/1997	-	1

## *Larus argentatus*

## Herring Gull

**BAP**



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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
20/07/2007	-	1

## *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
05/08/2009	-	1

## *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
11/03/2005	-	1

## *Psittacula krameri*

## Rose-ringed Parakeet

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

EC CITES Annex C

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/11/2003	-	1

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## *Strix aluco*

## Tawny Owl

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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
25/09/2005	-	1

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## *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
01/06/2009	-	2

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## *Picus viridis*

## Green Woodpecker



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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
18/03/2000	-	1

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## *Delichon urbicum*

## House Martin



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

Bern Convention Appendix 2; Bird Population Status - amber

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
01/07/2000	-	1

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**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
25/10/2000	11/03/2005	2

**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
05/08/2009	-	1

**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
11/03/2005	05/08/2009	2

**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
21/09/1996	-	1

**Turdus torquatus****Ring Ouzel**

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; UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
10/10/2004	-	1



## *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
04/11/2003	05/08/2009	3

## *Turdus pilaris*

## Fieldfare



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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
09/11/2003	10/10/2004	3

## *Turdus philomelos*

## Song Thrush



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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
08/10/2003	10/10/2004	3

## *Turdus iliacus*

## Redwing



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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
04/01/1996	10/10/2004	2

## *Turdus viscivorus*

## Mistle Thrush



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

Bird Population Status - amber; Birds Directive Annex 2.2

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/03/2005	-	1

## *Regulus ignicapilla*

## Firecrest



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
29/10/2003	-	1

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## *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
15/06/2000	-	1

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## *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
05/08/2009	-	1

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## *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
21/09/1996	-	1

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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
05/08/2009	-	1

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***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
11/03/2005	-	1

***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
05/08/2009	-	1

***Sturnus vulgaris*****Common Starling****BAP** 

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
11/03/2005	-	1

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

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

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

First Date	Last Date	No. of Records
15/06/2000	11/03/2005	2

***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
05/08/2009	-	1

***Fringilla montifringilla*****Brambling**

This finch is a fairly common winter visitor and passage migrant of fields, woodland edges, beech woods, parks and gardens. It often forms large feeding flocks with other finches feeding on seeds.

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

<b>First Date</b>	<b>Last Date</b>	<b>No. of Records</b>
17/10/2003	-	1

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***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

<b>First Date</b>	<b>Last Date</b>	<b>No. of Records</b>
17/10/2005	-	1

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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 UKBAP list was updated in 2007 and now contains **1,149 species** and **65 habitats**. The new list replaces the previous one, with the majority of original species being reselected. 123 species did not meet the new criteria (at least 13 have met their UK BAP targets).

Further information on the UKBAP and details of the species and habitat action plans can be found at: [www.ukbap.org.uk](http://www.ukbap.org.uk)

Given the importance of the UK BAP in stimulating action and mobilising resources, it is important that the list is reviewed periodically. The 2007 list was a result of such a review made by the Biodiversity Reporting and Information Group (BRIG), with JNCC as chair and secretariat. The aim was to ensure a focus on the correct priorities for action by considering emerging priorities, conservation successes, new drivers and the large amount of new information.

## 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. To achieve this, Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) have been established and there are currently over 160 at some stage of development in the UK. In Sussex, the LBAP is co-ordinated by the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership and contains 473 species, 39 of which are birds. Details of the species and habitats included in the local plan can be found at [www.biodiversitysussex.org](http://www.biodiversitysussex.org)

(Contact: Laurie Jackson, Conservation Officer. 01273 497551 or email [biodiversityofficer@sussexwt.org.uk](mailto:biodiversityofficer@sussexwt.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 at: [www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga\\_20060016\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060016_en_1)



## UK BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

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

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012 ESD/12/475 Search Area: TQ8311

Martin Newbold

### *Tyria jacobaeae*

### Cinnabar

N

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

#### insect - moth

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ834110	Patrick Roper	20/07/2007	19 Moscow Road, Hastings - entrance to land at rear, Hastings in TQ8311
TQ835115	Patrick Roper	20/07/2007	93 Moscow Road - land at rear, Hastings in TQ8311

### *Bufo bufo*

### Common Toad

N

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

#### amphibian

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ830110	SARG Sussex Amphibian & Reptile Grp	01/03/1994	91 Victoria Avenue Hastings, East Sussex (VC14)

### *Anguis fragilis*

### Slow-worm

N

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

#### reptile

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ835115	Patrick Roper	20/07/2007	93 Moscow Road - land at rear, Hastings in TQ8311

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

# SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY

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

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

The criteria for selection of species are listed below:

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

The Inventory forms part of a larger database of Sussex records (over 3 million records). No attempt is made to include every record for every rare species. The RSI has been designed to be comprehensive for species but representative for records. This is managed in several ways:

- 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.
- Some species are protected and rare and therefore show up in reports on both these categories.
- SxBRC does not hold marine information other than coastal species and cetaceans.
- The following species are relatively common in Sussex but are in the RSI because they are Notable or Nationally Scarce. Only *one* record of these species is labelled per 2km tetrad:

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

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

A full RSI species list is available on request.

## Confidential Records

The SxBRC holds a few records that are confidential. Confidentiality can be for a variety of reasons but usually to benefit the site or the species. Full details of these records are not disclosed but the enquirer is referred back to the SxBRC if further information is needed. Please see the end of your RSI report for any reference to confidential records found within your enquiry area.

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](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/biodiversity/publications)

## IUCN Categories of Rarity

The following is a summary of the IUCN categories of rarity. For a full listing and explanation see [www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories\\_criteria2001](http://www.iucnredlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001)

### Extinct (EX)

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

### Extinct in the Wild (EW)

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

### Critically Endangered (CR)

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

### Endangered (EN)

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

### Vulnerable (VU)

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

### Near Threatened (NT)

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

### Least Concern (LC)

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

### Data Deficient (DD)

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

### Not Evaluated (NE)

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

### Regionally Scarce (NR)

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

## Codes and abbreviations used in RSI

VC 13	West Sussex (with the Watsonian boundaries of 1852)
VC 14	East Sussex (with the Watsonian boundaries of 1852)
BBCSSB	British Butterfly Conservation Society, Sussex Branch
SAMLL	Sussex Atlas of Mosses, Liverworts, and Lichens
SPASU	Sussex Plant Atlas and Supplement
SBRS	Sussex Botanical Recording Society

## SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY REPORT

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

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012      ESD/12/475      **Search Area:** TQ8311  
Martin Newbold

### *Arum italicum subsp. neglectum*

flowering plant

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

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ834113	Anon @ Ecology Consultancy Ltd;Giles Coe;Naomi Forbes	05/08/2009	A01, Ore Valley, Hastings, East Sussex

### *Hypericum hircinum*

Stinking Tutsan

flowering plant

Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ8311	Anon	1917	East Sussex (VC14)

### *Volucella inanis*

insect - true fly (Diptera)

Nationally Notable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ832111	Andrew Grace	August 1997	East Sussex (VC14)
TQ833112	Andrew Grace	18/07/1997	Ore

### *Volucella zonaria*

insect - true fly (Diptera)

Nationally Notable; Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ832111	Andrew Grace	August 1997	East Sussex (VC14)
TQ833112	Andrew Grace	11/08/1997	East Sussex (VC14)

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

# SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

The Sussex Invasive Alien Species Report is produced in order to help minimise the threat posed by invasive alien species in Sussex. Records are labelled so that only one record per species per grid reference is included in a SxBRC report. 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 species, aggressive species, pest species, harmful species.

## **What's the problem?**

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

## **What control is in place?**

Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act prohibits the release to the wild of animals which are listed in Schedule 9 (Part I). It also prohibits planting in the wild of plants listed in Schedule 9 (Part II) or otherwise causing them to grow there.

The spread and control of invasive species are covered by Article 8(h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Global Invasive Species Programme was established to address concerns with alien invasive species, formulated in the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## **How to combat invasive species**

The best way to limit the impact of invasive alien species is to prevent them from invading in the first place. If this fails, complete removal may still be feasible very early in an invasion. Priority, then, should be given to preventing entry; if entry has already taken place, actions should be undertaken to prevent establishment and spread. Where eradication is not feasible or cost-effective, containment and long term control measures should be considered.

**The most appropriate response to an invasive alien species is best gauged on a species and site basis.**

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

If you have any of the plants listed in this report in your site, make sure that you dispose of them properly. Do not put them into local rivers, canals or ponds. The safest way of disposing of them is by burying, composting or burning. You should also avoid moving anything from one pond to another, including frogspawn, other pond plants or even just pond water. These plants can regenerate from a tiny fragment.

**Investigate the recommended control for your species of concern.**

**If there are invasive alien species at your site that are not in this report please contact us on [sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk](mailto:sxbrc@sussexwt.org.uk) or 01273 497521 so that we can amend our records.**



## SUSSEX INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES REPORT

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

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012      ESD/12/475      **Search Area:** TQ8311  
Martin Newbold

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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 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
TQ834113	Anon @ Ecology Consultancy Ltd;Giles Coe;Naomi Forbes	05/08/2009	A01, Ore Valley, Hastings, East Sussex

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### *Hyacinthoides hispanica*

### Spanish Bluebell

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

#### flowering plant

Grid Reference	Recorder	Date	Locality
TQ834113	Anon @ Ecology Consultancy Ltd;Giles Coe;Naomi Forbes	05/08/2009	A01, Ore Valley, Hastings, East Sussex

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### *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
TQ834113	Anon @ Ecology Consultancy Ltd;Giles Coe;Naomi Forbes	05/08/2009	A01, Ore Valley, Hastings, East Sussex

## SPECIES LIST (Excluding Birds)

### Land at Speckled Wood, Ore

24 September 2012    ESD/12/475    Search Area: TQ8311  
Martin Newbold

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Opegrapha rupestris</i>		fungus	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Lecanora campestris</i>	Lecanora campestris subsp. campestri	lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Lepraria vouauxii</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Candelariella medians forma medians</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Candelariella vitellina forma vitellina</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Catillaria lenticularis</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Haematomma ochroleucum var. porphyrium</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Lecanora albescens</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Psilolechia lucida</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Caloplaca citrina</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Caloplaca flavescens</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Xanthoria parietina</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Lepraria incana</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Aspicilia calcarea</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Lecidella stigmatea</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Caloplaca holocarpa</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Caloplaca saxicola</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Verrucaria hochstetteri</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Verrucaria muralis</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Verrucaria nigrescens</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Verrucaria viridula</i>		lichen	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Pellia epiphylla</i>	Overleaf Pellia	liverwort	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Barbula unguiculata</i>	Bird's-claw Beard-moss	moss	11/06/1994	-	1
<i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i>	Rough-stalked Feather-moss	moss	12/03/2007	-	1
<i>Mnium hornum</i>	Swan's-neck Thyme-moss	moss	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Tortula muralis</i>	Wall Screw-moss	moss	12/03/2007	-	1
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	fern	05/08/2009	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard-fern	fern	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	fern	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male-fern	fern	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>		flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>		flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords-and-Ladies	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous Sedge	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard Rush	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Wild Onion	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Hemerocallis</i>		flowering plant	12/03/2007	-	1
<i>Hyacinthoides</i>		flowering plant	23/02/2007	-	1
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Narcissus</i>		flowering plant	12/03/2007	-	1
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Common Bent	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Foxtail	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>	Barren Brome	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	flowering plant	12/03/2007	20/07/2007	2
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass	flowering plant	06/11/2006	-	1
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	flowering plant	12/03/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Bartley	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	flowering plant	12/03/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	4
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Ground-elder	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Smyrniolus olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Ilex aquifolium x perado = I. x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	flowering plant	23/02/2007	-	1
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Aster novi-belgii x lanceolatus = A. x salignus</i>	Common Michaelmas-daisy	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	6
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spears thistle	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	4
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Taraxacum</i>		flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Taraxacum officinale agg.</i>		flowering plant	23/02/2007	20/07/2007	2
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Hornbeam	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green Alkanet	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Brassica napus</i>	Rape	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Cardamine</i>		flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wavy Bitter-cress	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Honesty	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Butterfly-bush	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i>	Trailing Bellflower	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's Honeysuckle	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder-rose	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Evergreen Spindle	flowering plant	26/08/1996	05/08/2009	3
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Hypericum hircinum</i>	Stinking Tutsan	flowering plant	31/12/1917	-	1
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Spotted-laurel	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	2
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goat's-rue	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Vicia sativa subsp. sativa</i>		flowering plant	31/12/2005	-	1
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate Oak	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Pseudofumaria lutea</i>	Yellow Corydalis	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood Crane's-bill	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse-chestnut	flowering plant	12/03/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Garden Privet	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanter's-nightshade	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	flowering plant	08/08/1997	05/08/2009	3
<i>Epilobium tetragonum</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Garden Pink-sorrel	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood Dock	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser Celandine	flowering plant	12/03/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Cotoneaster</i>		flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Crataegus</i>		flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Garden Strawberry	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens	flowering plant	12/03/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Kerria	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	flowering plant	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	2
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	4
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Raspberry	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	3



Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Populus nigra x deltoides = P. x canadensis</i>	Hybrid Black-poplar	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat Willow	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack-willow	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Tilia platyphyllos x cordata = T. x europaea</i>	Lime	flowering plant	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	flowering plant	23/02/2007	05/08/2009	4
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Sweet Violet	flowering plant	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>		mollusc	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Pseudeuophrys lanigera</i>		spider (Araneae)	30/06/1996	-	1
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	insect - butterfly	20/06/1991	05/08/2009	2
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	insect - butterfly	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Orange-tip	insect - butterfly	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>	Holly Blue	insect - butterfly	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Aglais urticae</i>	Small Tortoiseshell	insect - butterfly	02/02/2002	-	1
<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	Speckled Wood	insect - butterfly	20/07/2007	05/08/2009	3
<i>Stigmella aurella</i>	Golden Pigmy	insect - moth	23/02/2007	-	1
<i>Pleuroptya ruralis</i>	Mother of Pearl	insect - moth	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar	insect - moth	20/07/2007	-	2
<i>Eristalis tenax</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Myathropa florea</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	17/08/1992	-	1
<i>Scaeva pyrastris</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	17/08/1992	26/08/1996	2
<i>Volucella inanis</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	18/07/1997	31/08/1997	2
<i>Volucella zonaria</i>		insect - true fly (Diptera)	11/08/1997	31/08/1997	2
<i>Lasius flavus</i>		insect - hymenopteran	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) albipes</i>		insect - hymenopteran	01/01/1997	16/08/1997	3
<i>Lasioglossum (Evylaeus) calceatum</i>		insect - hymenopteran	01/01/1997	16/08/1997	6
<i>Anthophora (Anthophora) plumipes</i>		insect - hymenopteran	29/03/2002	03/04/2002	2
<i>Bombus (Bombus) terrestris</i>		insect - hymenopteran	30/03/2002	-	1
<i>Bombus (Melanobombus) lapidarius</i>		insect - hymenopteran	05/08/2009	-	1
<i>Bombus (Pyrobombus) pratorum</i>		insect - hymenopteran	03/04/2002	-	1
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt	amphibian	01/03/1994	-	1
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad	amphibian	01/03/1994	-	2
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog	amphibian	01/03/1994	27/02/1995	4
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm	reptile	20/07/2007	-	1
<i>Pipistrelle sp.</i>		terrestrial mammal	11/07/2005	-	2
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius's Pipistrelle	terrestrial mammal	03/09/2003	-	1
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	terrestrial mammal	06/09/2003	-	1

Latin Name	Common Name	Taxon Group	First Date	Last Date	No. of Rec's
<i>Badger</i>		terrestrial mammal	05/08/2009	-	2
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	terrestrial mammal	31/12/1935	-	2

## Sussex Environmental Survey Directory

Report on behalf of Martin Newbold regarding land at Speckled Wood, Ore.

Our Ref: ESD/12/475

Date: 24-Sep-12

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).

<b>Survey Name</b>	Hastings Urban Wildlife Survey - (447)
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<b>Survey Author</b>	HASTINGS URBAN WILDLIFE GROUP
<b>Survey Comment</b>	A report pulling together results of ornithological and botanical surveys of the sites. (Phase II)
<b>Date</b>	Spring 1991
<b>Site Name</b>	Ore Valley & St. Helen's Hospital <span style="float: right;">TQ834113</span>
<b>Site Comment</b>	An area of tall herb and fern and dense scrub next to St Helen's hospital in Hastings. They are overgrown allotments.
<b>Copies Available</b>	ESCC

<b>Survey Name</b>	Hastings Woodland Survey Report - (914)
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<b>Survey Author</b>	HASTINGS BOROUGH COUNCIL
<b>Survey Comment</b>	Woodland survey of woods greater than 0.2ha. Each wood was botanically surveyed and notes on the ownership and conservation status (SSSI; TPO etc.) are given. The field data for each wood are bound together as appendix VI of the report. (Phase II). [SxBRC (2 copies plus a separate appendix) held in H1 box].
<b>Date</b>	8.83-6.84
<b>Site Name</b>	Woodland E of Ore Tunnel, Hastings <span style="float: right;">TQ833118</span>
<b>Site Comment</b>	A small area of mixed coppiced woodland.
<b>Copies Available</b>	SxBRC Boxes

<b>Survey Name</b>	Ore Valley Survey - (1042)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Unknown		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	Species lists for flora and birds with a brief description of the site. (Phase II). [SxBRC copy filed under TQ81Misc].		
<b>Date</b>	-		
<b>Site Name</b>	Ore Valley & St. Helen's Hospital		TQ834113
<b>Site Comment</b>	An area of tall herb and fern and dense scrub next to St Helen's hospital in Hastings. They are overgrown allotments.		
<b>Copies Available</b>	SxBRC File Cabs		

<b>Survey Name</b>	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Various		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).		
<b>Date</b>	1960-1999		
<b>Site Name</b>	Great Ridge, Ore. Near White Hart Inn.		TQ835115
<b>Site Comment</b>	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: TQ81/24		
<b>Copies Available</b>	BMONH		

<b>Survey Name</b>	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Various		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).		
<b>Date</b>	1960-1999		
<b>Site Name</b>	Frederick Road, Ore.		TQ832110
<b>Site Comment</b>	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: TQ81/133		
<b>Copies Available</b>	BMONH		

<b>Survey Name</b>	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Various		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).		
<b>Date</b>	1960-1999		
<b>Site Name</b>	Clive Vale Farm, All Saints, Hastings.		TQ837112
<b>Site Comment</b>	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: TQ81/136		
<b>Copies Available</b>	BMONH		

<b>Survey Name</b>	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Various		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).		
<b>Date</b>	1960-1999		
<b>Site Name</b>	Coghurst, Ore.		TQ831117
<b>Site Comment</b>	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: TQ81/137		
<b>Copies Available</b>	BMONH		

<b>Survey Name</b>	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Various		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).		
<b>Date</b>	1960-1999		
<b>Site Name</b>	Old London Road, Ore.		TQ835113
<b>Site Comment</b>	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: TQ81/135		
<b>Copies Available</b>	BMONH		

<b>Survey Name</b>	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Various		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).		
<b>Date</b>	1960-1999		
<b>Site Name</b>	E of Ore Tunnel.		TQ835119
<b>Site Comment</b>	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: TQ81/54		
<b>Copies Available</b>	BMONH		

<b>Survey Name</b>	Sussex Geological Sites Survey - (1126)		
<b>Survey Author</b>	Various		
<b>Survey Comment</b>	An ongoing survey of the geological sites of Sussex containing Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) and County Geological Sites (COGS).		
<b>Date</b>	1960-1999		
<b>Site Name</b>	Ore Tunnel, Ore.		TQ830112
<b>Site Comment</b>	When enquiring at the Booth Museum of Natural History quote ref: TQ81/138		
<b>Copies Available</b>	BMONH		

**Survey Name** Survey for Great Crested Newt Sites in the Borough of Hastings 2003 - (1223)

**Survey Author** ROPER, Patrick

**Survey Comment** Survey requested by Murray Davidson (Hastings Borough Ecologist). As a result, 95 ponds were visited in the borough, each being surveyed for presence/absence of GCN & potential attractiveness for this species. It is estimated the survey covered 80% of all ponds/standing water (excl. garden ponds) in the borough. No GCN were found during the survey. Details of emergent vegetation and other fauna recorded are also included. Copy of report, data and photos is at SxBRC on CD ROM. NB: only ponds visited and accessed are listed below, although report site list includes a number of other ponds which were either not visited at all during survey, or which were visited but access could not be gained for a proper assessment.

**Date** 03.03 - 06.06

**Site Name** Spindlewood Country Holiday Park Pond, Hastings TQ835119

**Site Comment** A large, open pond popular with caravan park fishermen. Rather little emergent vegetation. Formerly a brick pit.

**Copies Available** As contact, SxBRC Digital

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## Glossary of Abbreviations

### Organisations:

BBCS	British Butterfly Conservation Society (now Butterfly Conservation)	<a href="http://www.sussex-butterflies.org.uk">www.sussex-butterflies.org.uk</a>
BMONH	Booth Museum of Natural History	Tel: 03000 290900
BSBI	Botanical Society of the British Isles	<a href="http://www.bsbi.org.uk">www.bsbi.org.uk</a>
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 600300 (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 600300 (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	<a href="http://www.sussexflora.org.uk">www.sussexflora.org.uk</a>
SOS	Sussex Ornithological Society	<a href="http://www.sos.org.uk">www.sos.org.uk</a>
SxWT/SWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust	Tel: 01273 492630
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre	Tel: 01273 497521
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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The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is managed by the Sussex Wildlife Trust as a partnership project between East and West Sussex County Councils, Natural England, Environment Agency, South Downs Joint Committee, High Weald AONB Unit, Southern Water and Local Authorities throughout Sussex.

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