



## **Ecological data search for land at Pease Pottage Forest**

On behalf of member of public

Report reference SxBRC/23/216

Prepared on 28/06/2023



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# Introduction & Summary of Results

An ecological data search was carried out for land at Pease Pottage Forest on behalf of member of public on 28/06/2023.

The following datasets were consulted for this report:

	Requested	Radius/buffer size
Designated sites, habitats & ownership maps	Yes	1km
Protected, designated and invasive species	Yes	1km

## Summary of results

### Sites and habitats

Statutory sites	1 AONB / 1 LNR / 1 Country Park
Non-statutory sites	2 LWS / 1 Designated Road Verge
Section 41 habitats	2 habitats
Ancient and/or ghyll woodland	Present

### Protected and designated species

International designations	20 species	108 records
National designations	62 species	1,089 records
Other designations	131 species	2,565 records
<b>Total</b>	<b>146 species</b>	<b>2,686 records</b>

Invasive non-native species	23 species	219 records
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# Important Information

## **PERMISSION**

**This report is valid until 28/06/2024**

**This report is for the internal use of member of public (which includes the client where applicable) to inform understanding of the site of interest. This report must not be distributed or published for an external or public audience, for example within the appendix of a report. However, data from within this report may be referenced as long as the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is acknowledged.**

**The separate summary sheet may be published.**

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

The species data held by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) are 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 data search from SxBRC will give the user a clear indication of what biological recording has taken place. The information provided is a useful tool for making an assessment of the site, but should be used in conjunction with site visits and appropriate surveys before further judgements on the presence or absence of key species or habitats can be made. It may be that the content of this report guides the reader as to which surveys should be carried out on the site.

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

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 data search reports.

### **Impartiality**

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



# Maps

Based on data currently held at the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, the following appear within the search radius:

Statutory site designations	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	High Weald
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Broadfield Park
Country Park	Buchan
Non-statutory site designations	
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Cr10 - Tilgate Park H64 - Buchan Country Park
Designated Road Verge	Old Brighton Road Pease Pottage
Conservation management and stewardship	
Environmental Stewardship Agreement Forestry Commission	
Section 41 habitats & other	
Traditional orchard Deciduous woodland Ancient woodland Ghyll woodland	

Any citation sheets currently available can be found towards the back of this report.

**PLEASE NOTE: Proposed/potential statutory site designations are not currently shown on our maps. Please consult Defra's MAGIC website to see if a proposed site is within the search area:**

<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

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.

# Key to Maps

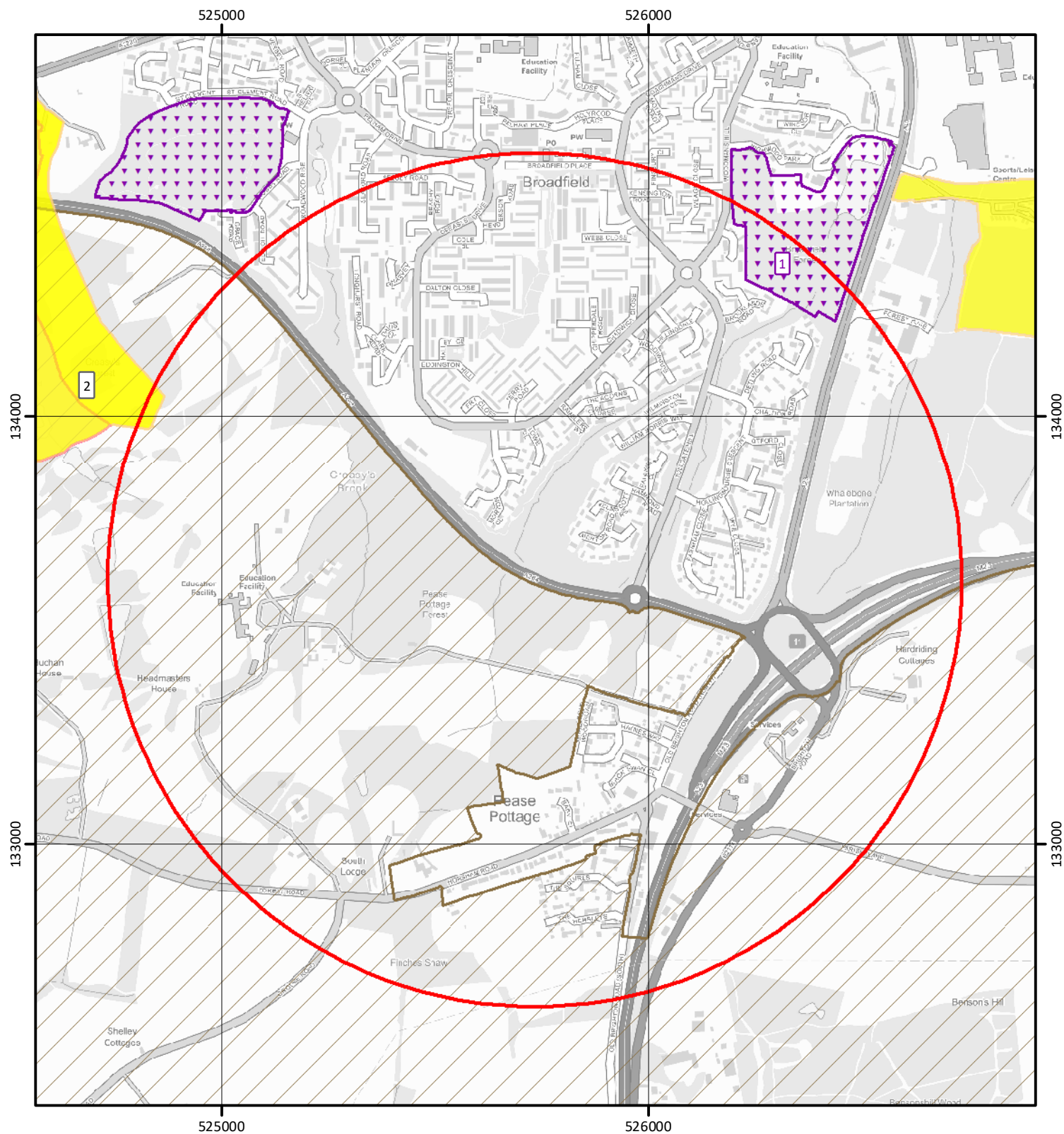
The numbers in the table below correlate with the maps on the following pages.

Map 1: Statutory site designations		
Local Nature Reserve	1	Broadfield Park
Country Park	2	Buchan
Map 2: Non-statutory site designations		
Local Wildlife Site	1	Cr10 - Tilgate Park
	2	H64 - Buchan Country Park

# Map 1: Statutory site designations

Land at Pease Pottage Forest + 1km radius

28/06/2023

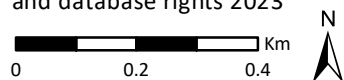


## Key to Map:

- Search area
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Local Nature Reserve
- Country Park

Statutory designated site boundaries supplied by Natural England. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

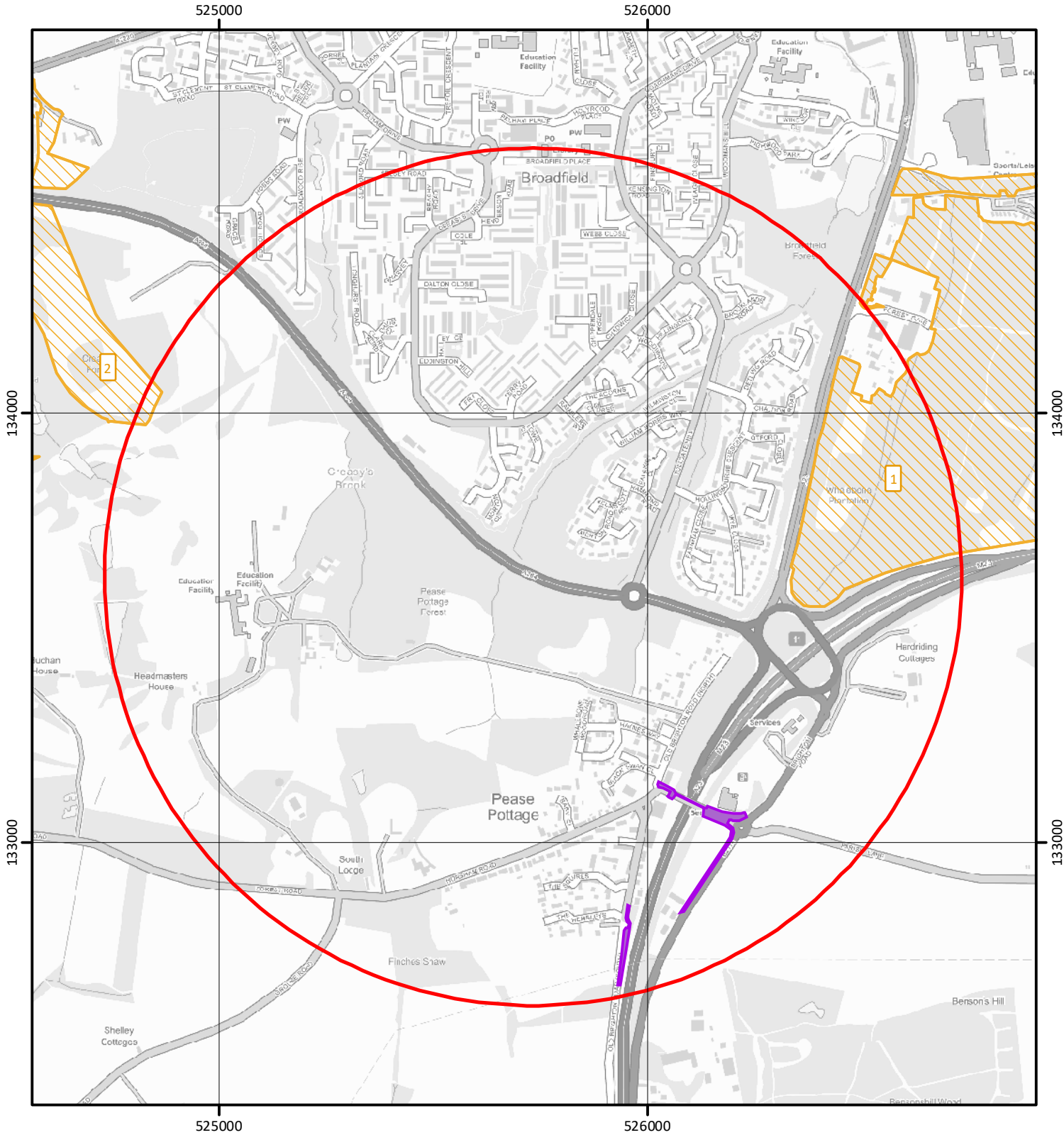
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Map 2: Non-statutory site designations




Land at Pease Pottage Forest + 1km radius

28/06/2023

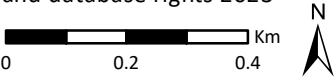


Local Wildlife Site boundaries maintained by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) on behalf of Sussex Local Wildlife Sites Initiative. Notable Road Verge data provided by local authorities. Local Geological Site data created by SxBRC in partnership with Sussex Geodiversity Group.

Key to Map:

-  Search area
-  Designated Road Verge
-  Local Wildlife Site

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# Map 3: Conservation management & stewardship

Land at Pease Pottage Forest + 1km radius

28/06/2023



## Key to Map:

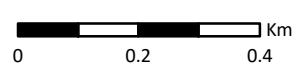
- Search area
- Forestry Commission

## Environmental Stewardship Agreements:

- Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)

Stewardship data supplied by Natural England. Ownership data supplied by the Woodland Trust, Forestry Commission, National Trust, Sussex Wildlife Trust and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

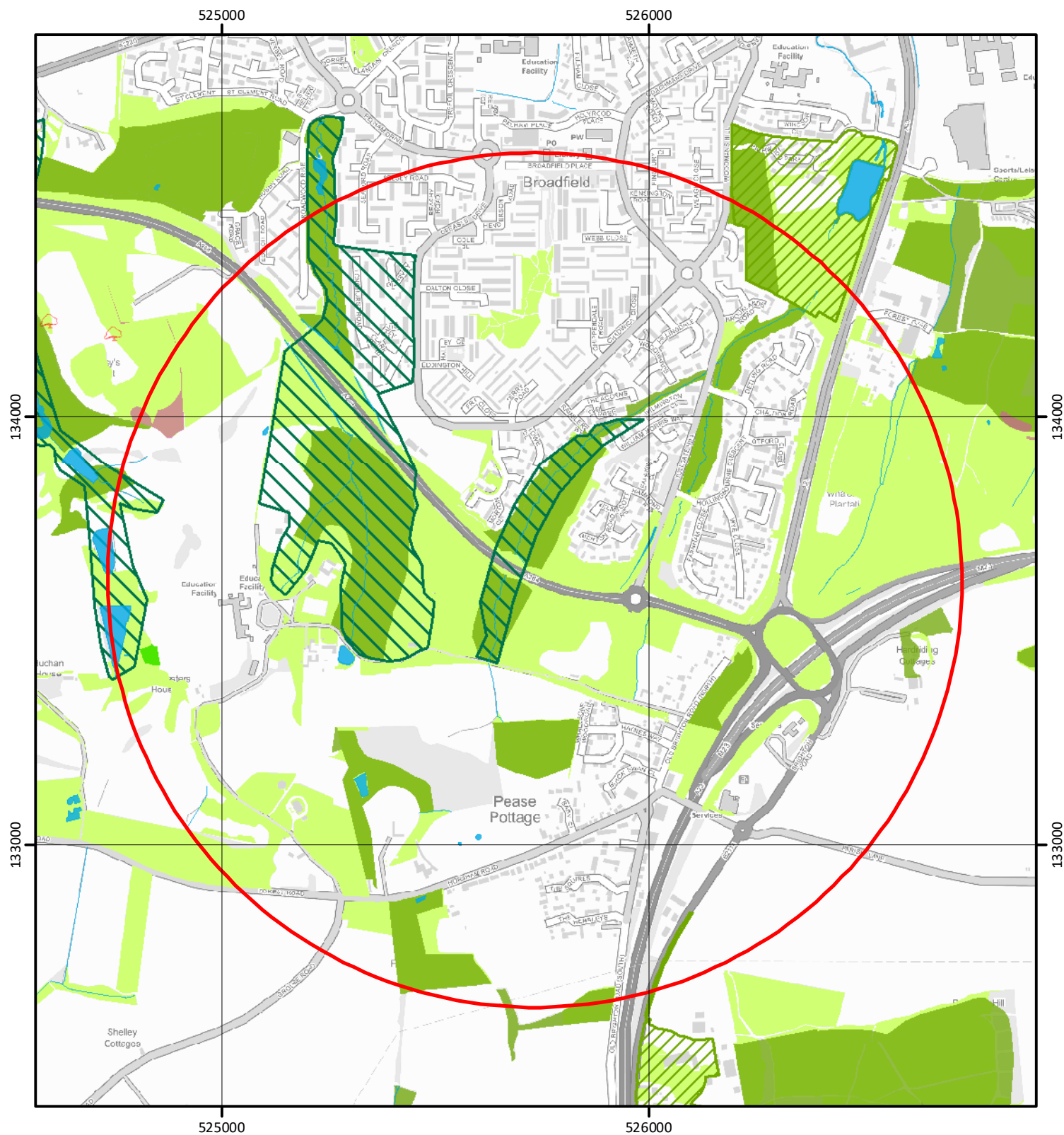
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# Map 4: Section 41 habitats and other

Land at Pease Pottage Forest + 1km radius

28/06/2023

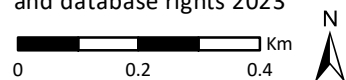


## Key to Map:

- Search area
- 🌳 Ancient/veteran tree
- Open Water
- Ghyll woodland
- Traditional orchard
- Lowland heathland
- Wood-pasture & parkland
- Ancient woodland
- Deciduous woodland

Ancient woodland, and section 41 habitat data supplied by Natural England. Contains public sector information licenced under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. Additional contributors of habitat data include Sussex Wildlife Trust, South Downs Conservation Board, Environment Agency, Sussex Wetlands Landscapes Project, WSCC, RSPB, High Weald AONB Unit, Ancient Tree Hunt, and Tree Register of the British Isles.

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# Species Data

Data presented on the following pages are from 1980 onwards and only include species which have a form of protection or designation. Data within this report is summary data only. Detailed species records are provided in a separate spreadsheet.

The following designations have been used:

Abbreviation	Designation
Birds Dir A1	Birds Directive Annex 1
Hab Dir A2 P	Habitats Directive Annex 2 Priority Species
Hab Dir A2 NP	Habitats Directive Annex 2 Non-Priority Species
Hab Dir A4	Habitats Directive Annex 4
Hab Reg Sch2	Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 Schedule 2
Hab Reg Sch5	Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 Schedule 5
WCA	Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981
NERC S41	Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 Section 41
UK BAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species
Red List	IUCN Red list
Rare/Scarce	Nationally rare or scarce (formerly Nationally Notable)
Sussex Rare	Sussex Rare Species Inventory
BoCC Red	Birds of Conservation Concern 4: Red list
BoCC Amber	Birds of Conservation Concern 4: Amber list
Notable Bird	Sussex Notable Bird List

Details of each designation can be found in the annex of supporting information at the end of this report.

Invasive non-native species records, which are also relevant to the planning process, appear in a separate table to the above.

## Confidential records

**Badger and otter records are not included in our reports.**

### Badgers

Local badger groups have requested that badger records remain confidential. If you need further information about badgers in your enquiry area please visit the Badger Trust website: [www.badger.org.uk](http://www.badger.org.uk)

Please be aware that there are several local groups covering different geographic areas within Sussex.

### Otters

Otters became extinct in Sussex and many other parts of the UK in the late 1960s. This was a result of deteriorating water quality due to industrial and agricultural pollution, along with hunting and habitat degradation. Recent improvements to the state of watercourses and a reduction in persecution have led to the slow return of the otter to the South East. Sussex has over 4,500km of rivers and tributaries. There are no recent breeding otter records and very few resident otters in Sussex. Over the last 20 years however, signs of otter activity have been found in most of the Sussex river catchments.

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

## Sensitive records

### Wood White and Duke of Burgundy

These two rare butterfly species have a very restricted range in Sussex and so records are reported at a 1km resolution on advice from Butterfly Conservation Sussex Branch.

## Table 1: Summary protected and designated species records (excluding bats and birds)

This table summarises records from 1980 onwards. See accompanying spreadsheet for detailed records.

See Table 2 for bat records, Table 3 for bird records and Table 4 for invasive non-native species.

Maximum abundance = highest total number of species recorded at one time.

N.B. Where 'Present' appears in abundance column, no single numerical figure for abundance was provided with the record.

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<b>Amphibians</b>								
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad		WCA Sch5 s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	1990	18/08/2022	11	52
<i>Lissotriton helveticus</i>	Palmate Newt		WCA Sch5 s9.5a		01/01/1990	1990	2	1
<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt		WCA Sch5 s9.5a		22/08/2016	22/08/2016	1	1
<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog		WCA Sch5 s9.5a		01/01/1990	23/08/2016	6	10
<b>Fungi</b>								
<i>Agaricus sylvaticus</i>	Blushing Wood Mushroom			Sussex Rare	28/10/2012	28/10/2012	1	Present
<i>Boletus pruinatus</i>	Matt Bolete			Sussex Rare	14/10/2012	14/10/2012	1	Present
<i>Clitocybe ditopa</i>	Mealy Frosted Funnel			Sussex Rare	28/10/2012	28/10/2012	1	Present
<i>Mitrlula paludosa</i>	Bog Beacon			Sussex Rare	16/05/2016	16/05/2016	1	1
<i>Skeletocutis amorpha</i>	Rusty Crust			Sussex Rare	24/09/2011	08/04/2012	2	Present
<i>Tricholoma album</i>	White Knight			Sussex Rare	28/10/2012	28/10/2012	1	Present
<b>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</b>								
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile			RedList GB post2001 VU, RedList ENG post2001 VU	1993	1993	1	1
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass			RedList ENG post2001 NT	2010	2010	1	Present
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Rye Brome			RedList GB post2001 NT, RedList ENG post2001 NT, Nat Scarce, Sussex Rare	05/08/2010	05/08/2010	1	1
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather			RedList ENG post2001 NT	12/07/1982	13/09/2013	8	1
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge			RedList ENG post2001 NT	07/06/2013	07/06/2013	1	1



Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory			RedList ENG post2001 VU	05/08/2010	05/08/2010	1	1
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather			RedList ENG post2001 NT	12/07/1982	12/07/1982	1	Present
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath			RedList ENG post2001 NT	17/07/2005	26/07/2008	4	1
<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Common Eyebright			RedList GB post2001 NT, RedList ENG post2001 NT	26/07/2008	26/07/2008	1	1
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry			RedList ENG post2001 NT	1990	01/05/2006	4	1
<i>Hieracium aggregatum</i>	Aggregate-headed Hawkweed			Nat Rare	28/07/2006	28/07/2006	1	1
<i>Hieracium sabaudum</i>	Autumn Hawkweed			RedList ENG post2001 EN, RedList ENG post2001 NT	28/07/2006	05/08/2010	2	1
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell		WCA Sch8		12/07/1982	2010	12	1
<i>Hypericum montanum</i>	Pale St John's-wort			RedList GB post2001 NT, Sussex Rare	11/06/2009	11/06/2009	1	Present
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious			RedList ENG post2001 NT	2012	2012	1	1
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	Corn Mint			RedList ENG post2001 NT	17/07/2005	05/08/2010	2	1
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's-nest Orchid			RedList GB post2001 NT, RedList ENG post2001 VU	12/07/1982	12/07/1982	1	Present
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel			RedList ENG post2001 NT	12/07/1982	2010	10	1
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil			RedList ENG post2001 NT	12/07/1982	13/09/2013	7	1
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>	Lesser Spearwort			RedList ENG post2001 VU	12/07/1982	2010	6	1
<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i>	Ivy-leaved Crowfoot			Sussex Rare	1990	1990	1	Present
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle			RedList ENG post2001 NT	31/05/1990	31/05/1990	1	Present
<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>	Goldenrod			RedList ENG post2001 NT	12/07/1982	09/10/2006	3	1

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious			RedList ENG post2001 NT	2008	2010	2	1
<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell			RedList ENG post2001 NT	1990	13/09/2013	4	1
<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Bellflower			RedList GB post2001 NT, RedList ENG post2001 NT	2004	2004	1	1
<b>Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies &amp; Wasps</b>								
<i>Andrena trimmerana</i>	Trimmer's Mining Bee			Notable B, Sussex Rare	04/07/2003	04/07/2003	3	1
<i>Dolichovespula media</i>	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp			Notable A, Sussex Rare	30/07/1994	26/07/1995	8	1
<i>Tiphia minuta</i>	Small Tiphia			Notable B, Sussex Rare	24/06/1993	24/06/1993	2	Present
<b>Invertebrates - Beetles</b>								
<i>Ilybius fenestratus</i>	A Beetle			Sussex Rare	24/06/1993	24/06/1993	1	1
<b>Invertebrates - Butterflies</b>								
<i>Limnitis camilla</i>	White Admiral		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, RedList GB post2001 VU	2010	2010	1	1
<b>Invertebrates - Dragonflies &amp; Damselflies</b>								
<i>Cordulia aenea</i>	Downy Emerald			Sussex Rare	1982	06/07/2016	16	12
<i>Erythromma viridulum</i>	Small Red-eyed Damselfly			Sussex Rare	07/07/2018	12/07/2018	2	3
<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	Keeled Skimmer			Sussex Rare	07/07/2018	12/07/2018	2	1
<i>Somatochlora metallica</i>	Brilliant Emerald Dragonfly			RedList GB post2001 VU, Sussex Rare	1982	07/07/2018	19	5
<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	Common Darter			RedList GB post2001 DD	1982	12/06/2020	19	2
<b>Invertebrates - Grasshoppers &amp; Crickets</b>								
<i>Conocephalus fuscus</i>	Long-winged Cone-head			Sussex Rare	23/09/1999	04/07/2003	3	1
<i>Omocestus rufipes</i>	Woodland Grasshopper			Nat Scarce, Sussex Rare	04/07/2003	04/07/2003	2	1
<i>Roeseliana roeselii</i>	Roesel's Bush-cricket			Sussex Rare	31/05/2022	31/05/2022	1	Present
<b>Invertebrates - Moths</b>								
<i>Rheumaptera cervinalis</i>	Scarce Tissue			Sussex Rare	07/05/1993	07/05/1993	1	1
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	31/05/1990	19/06/2014	2	1
<b>Invertebrates - True Flies</b>								
<i>Cheilosia barbata</i>	A True Fly			Nat Scarce, Sussex Rare	23/05/1993	23/05/1993	1	Present
<i>Heringia latitarsis</i>	A True Fly			Nat Scarce, Sussex Rare	13/08/1991	13/08/1991	1	1

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<b>Lower Plants - Hornworts</b>								
<i>Anthoceros agrestis</i>	Field Hornwort			Sussex Rare	28/03/1988	28/03/1988	1	1
<b>Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)</b>								
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, RedList GB post2001 VU	Autumn 2000	2016	7	2
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	Hazel Dormouse	Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, RedList GB post2001 VU	20/10/1996	12/10/2015	14	2
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit			RedList Global post2001 NT	1990	23/05/2019	7	5
<b>Reptiles</b>								
<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm		WCA Sch5 s9.1/s9.1 kill/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	01/05/2000	01/09/2022	18	10
<i>Natrix helvetica</i>	Grass Snake		WCA Sch5 s9.1/s9.1 kill/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	1990	15/03/2017	8	2
<i>Vipera berus</i>	Adder		WCA Sch5 s9.1/s9.1 kill/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	01/01/1988	24/04/2022	14	2
<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard		WCA Sch5 s9.1/s9.1 kill/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	1990	16/04/2018	4	1

## Table 2: Summary bat records

This table summarises records from 1980 onwards. See accompanying spreadsheet for detailed records.

Maximum abundance = highest total number of bats recorded at one time.

N.B. Where 'Present' appears in abundance column, no single numerical figure for abundance was provided with the record.

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Bat	Hab Dir A2 NP, Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, RedList GB post2001 CR, RedList GB post2001 EN, RedList GB post2001 VU, RedList GB post2001 NT, RedList GB post2001 DD	01/01/2000 - 31/12/2000	01/01/2000 - 31/12/2000	1	Present
<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Lesser Noctule	Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	RedList GB post2001 NT	31/05/2011	31/05/2011	1	1
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule Bat	Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	31/05/2011	31/05/2011	1	1
<i>Pipistrellus</i>	Pipistrelle Bat species	Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, RedList GB post2001 NT	20/07/2009	20/07/2009	2	1
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, NERC S41, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a	UK BAP Priority	01/08/1997	31/05/2011	4	2
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano Pipistrelle	Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	15/05/2001	31/05/2011	2	1
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	Hab Dir A4	Hab Reg Sch2, WCA Sch5 s9.4b/s9.4c/s9.5a, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority	26/08/2011	02/10/2014	4	1

### Table 3: Summary bird records

This table summarises all records from 1980 onwards. See accompanying spreadsheet for detailed records of Sussex Notable Birds (charged reports only).

#### Confidential records

Records of birds classed as confidential by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS) are not included in our reports. These records relate to a range of different species. No such records been flagged up in this search area. The SOS should be contacted directly if potentially damaging operations are to occur.

Email: [conservation@sos.org.uk](mailto:conservation@sos.org.uk)

#### Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS)

The data search area does not intersect with any WeBS count areas. For more information about WeBS visit <https://www.bto.org/volunteer-surveys/webs/data>.

Maximum abundance = highest total number of birds recorded at one time.

N.B. Where 'Present' appears in abundance column, no single numerical figure for abundance was provided with the record.

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Goshawk		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Notable Bird			0	Present
<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Sparrowhawk			Bird Amber	07/01/1989 - 07/01/1989	18/05/2021	32	2
<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard				04/02/2008	05/07/2021	63	8
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1	RedList Global post2001 NT, Notable Bird	23/05/2006	18/05/2021	14	4
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1	Bird Amber, Notable Bird	06/09/2015	06/09/2015	3	1
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck				10/02/1980	19/06/2021	36	14
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck				06/01/2013	06/01/2013	1	4
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose				04/07/2008	11/04/2021	20	5
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Teal			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	26/08/1989	05/01/2011	4	1
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	26/08/1989	10/11/2021	158	110
<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose			Bird Amber	27/05/2011	21/05/2020	6	3
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Pochard			Bird Red, Notable Bird	12/02/1984	17/02/2019	9	4
<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck			Notable Bird	12/02/1984	28/04/2013	4	2
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Birds Dir A1			09/01/2019	09/01/2019	1	1
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose				1990	18/11/2021	103	65
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Goldeneye			Bird Red	28/04/2013	28/04/2013	1	1

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck				13/10/2015	13/12/2015	4	2
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan			Notable Bird	1990	19/06/2021	44	8
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift			Bird Red, Notable Bird	04/05/2008	18/05/2021	24	40
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar	Birds Dir A1	NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird	11/08/1986	14/06/2018	17	3
<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover	Birds Dir A1			28/11/1993	28/11/1993	1	28
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	26/08/1989	04/04/2013	8	1500
<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	07/01/1996	18/11/2021	120	600
<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1		23/02/2008	23/02/2008	1	1
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	12/01/2008	10/10/2021	79	122
<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	23/02/2008	21/05/2020	11	50
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	18/05/2010	21/05/2020	9	2
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	15/06/2020	15/06/2020	1	2
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Birds Dir A1		Bird Amber, Notable Bird	26/08/1989	26/08/1989	1	5
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	19/05/1989	30/04/2012	6	4
<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Ruff	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1	Bird Red	26/08/1989	26/08/1989	1	1
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Snipe			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	01/12/1994	01/12/1994	1	24
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock			Bird Red, Notable Bird	18/01/1987	15/12/2021	10	2
<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Bird Amber	26/08/1989	07/05/2014	3	1
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Grey Heron				26/08/1989	12/04/2021	35	7
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove				12/01/2008	27/11/2021	41	45
<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	09/01/2003	01/03/2021	29	200
<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Woodpigeon			Bird Amber	01/01/1980	20/12/2021	314	750
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Collared Dove				1990	20/12/2021	67	16
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	15/06/1980	24/05/2015	6	6

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1	Notable Bird	01/08/1980	01/03/2021	31	2
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1	Notable Bird	15/06/1980	25/04/2020	10	2
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Notable Bird	30/08/1980	06/06/2021	11	3
<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	01/03/1985	14/05/2020	27	3
<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red-legged Partridge				02/05/2019	02/05/2019	1	2
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant				21/11/2007	30/04/2021	31	11
<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot				12/02/1984	01/03/2021	69	20
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen			Bird Amber	15/01/1984	10/11/2021	143	29
<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail				30/12/1981	17/03/1982	2	1
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Reed Warbler				28/04/2013	28/04/2013	1	1
<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Tit				01/01/1980	01/08/2021	103	20
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	02/11/1993	05/07/2021	30	60
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird	25/07/2002	06/06/2021	3	2
<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>	Waxwing				25/02/1996	05/03/2011 - 06/03/2011	18	240
<i>Certhia familiaris</i>	Treecreeper				26/08/1989	22/02/2021	65	5
<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Jackdaw				30/08/1980	29/05/2021	48	150
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven				25/05/2013	05/07/2021	6	6
<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow				1990	20/12/2021	283	200
<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Rook			Bird Amber	01/04/1990	30/01/2019	13	450
<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Jay				01/01/1980	08/11/2021	101	4
<i>Pica pica</i>	Magpie				30/08/1980	20/12/2021	280	20
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	02/11/1993	06/06/2021	19	30
<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird	24/01/1982	24/01/1982	1	2
<i>Acanthis cabaret</i>	Lesser Redpoll		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Notable Bird	01/01/1980	22/01/2021	49	200
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll			Bird Red	23/01/2019	23/01/2019	1	1
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch				01/01/1980	30/10/2021	112	60
<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Greenfinch			Bird Red	01/01/1980	01/03/2021	74	16
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Hawfinch		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	09/05/1990	22/01/2018	6	2

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch				01/01/1980	20/03/2021	145	100
<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>	Brambling		WCA Sch1 Pt1		18/11/1990	06/03/2017	7	25
<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	02/11/1993	23/05/2020	15	100
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	Crossbill		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Notable Bird	25/03/1980	18/05/2021	30	30
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird	1990	28/05/2021	60	6
<i>Spinus spinus</i>	Siskin				06/04/1982	05/07/2021	75	450
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin			Bird Red, Notable Bird	28/09/1996	04/05/2016	14	100
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow			Notable Bird	28/09/1996	06/06/2021	20	50
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Great Grey Shrike				03/03/1996	11/03/1996	2	1
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	23/10/1994	02/03/2017	4	23
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	01/06/1980	15/04/2011	21	20
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Pied Wagtail				1990	25/11/2017	35	70
<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>	Pied Wagtail				21/01/2013 - 29/01/2013	06/06/2021	7	2
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Grey Wagtail			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	1990	29/09/2021	59	5
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	13/09/2003	13/09/2003	1	1
<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin				01/01/1980	20/12/2021	294	32
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	19/04/2004	19/04/2004	1	1
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale			Bird Red, Notable Bird	19/04/2009	19/04/2009	1	1
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	01/06/1994	07/07/2018	10	4
<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	13/05/1986	05/05/2017	8	3
<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Stonechat				12/03/1995	02/03/2017	2	2
<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Blue Tit				01/01/1980	20/12/2021	342	42
<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit				01/01/1980	20/12/2021	240	18
<i>Periparus ater</i>	Coal Tit				01/01/1980	20/12/2021	142	12
<i>Poecile montanus</i>	Willow Tit		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	29/02/1980	12/04/1997	15	1998



Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Poecile palustris</i>	Marsh Tit		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	01/06/1980	01/03/2021	66	6
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	01/01/1980	10/11/2021	67	50
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	07/12/1980	14/05/2013	4	4
<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff				1990	29/09/2021	96	10
<i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>	Dusky Warbler				25/10/2020	03/11/2020	11	1
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	07/06/1980	21/06/2012	17	3
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	26/08/1989	21/05/2020	60	20
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird	01/01/1980	03/08/2021	80	6
<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Notable Bird	21/06/1987	21/07/2019	13	2
<i>Regulus regulus</i>	Goldcrest				01/01/1980	06/06/2021	127	30
<i>Sitta europaea</i>	Nuthatch				30/08/1980	20/12/2021	166	5
<i>Pastor roseus</i>	Rose-coloured Starling				05/11/2016 - 07/02/2017	19/03/2017	64	1
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	10/11/2007 - 18/11/2007	05/07/2021	110	102
<i>Curruca communis</i>	Whitethroat			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	04/05/2008	20/04/2018	17	5
<i>Curruca curruca</i>	Lesser Whitethroat				03/05/2009	03/05/2009	1	1
<i>Curruca undata</i>	Dartford Warbler	Birds Dir A1	WCA Sch1 Pt1	RedList Global post2001 NT, Bird Amber, Notable Bird	27/10/1994	12/01/2008	4	2
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap				15/06/1980	06/06/2021	78	16
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler				15/06/1980	03/05/2020	19	4
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren			Bird Amber	01/01/1980	17/12/2021	213	26
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Bird Amber	09/04/1994	20/03/2021	29	82
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird				01/01/1980	17/12/2021	268	42
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Amber, Notable Bird	01/01/1980	17/08/2021	96	7
<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Bird Red	27/02/1993	20/03/2021	20	200
<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush			Bird Red, Notable Bird	01/01/1980	31/01/2021	46	16

Taxon name	Common name	International Designation	National Designation	Other Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorant				26/08/1989	15/03/2021	39	6
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gannet			Bird Amber	04/02/2013	04/02/2013	1	5
<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Great Spotted Woodpecker				01/01/1980	06/12/2021	137	10
<i>Dryobates minor</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker		NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	17/03/1991	07/01/2021	11	2
<i>Dryobates minor comminutus</i>	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker		NERC S41, NERC S41	UK BAP Priority, Bird Red, Notable Bird	13/03/2018	13/03/2018	1	1
<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker			Notable Bird	01/06/1981	29/07/2021	67	4
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Great Crested Grebe				22/06/1988	19/06/2021	63	6
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe			Notable Bird	02/05/1988	30/04/2012	4	2
<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	Cockatiel				02/06/1981	02/06/1981	1	1
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet				10/12/2011	05/04/2017	3	5
<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl			Bird Amber, Notable Bird	19/03/1980	17/04/2019	15	10
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl		WCA Sch1 Pt1	Notable Bird	29/06/2009	29/06/2009	1	1

## Table 4: Summary invasive non-native species records

This table summarises records from 1980 onwards. See accompanying spreadsheet for detailed records.

Maximum abundance = highest total number of species recorded at one time.

N.B. Where 'Present' appears in abundance column, no single numerical figure for abundance was provided with the record.

Taxon name	Common name	Invasive Non-Native Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<b>Birds</b>						
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Mandarin Duck	WCA Sch 9 INNS	10/02/1980	19/06/2021	36	14
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck	WCA Sch 9 INNS	06/01/2013	06/01/2013	1	4
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	WCA Sch 9 INNS	04/07/2008	11/04/2021	20	5
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	WCA Sch 9 INNS	1990	18/11/2021	103	65
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet	WCA Sch 9 INNS	10/12/2011	05/04/2017	3	5
<b>Higher Plants - Flowering Plants</b>						
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	Sussex INNS	31/10/2008	31/10/2008	1	1
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	WCA Sch 9 INNS	16/07/2008	31/10/2008	3	1
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	New Zealand Pigmyweed	WCA Sch 9 INNS	07/02/2008	07/02/2008	1	1
<i>Crocsmia pottsii</i> x <i>aurea</i> = <i>C. x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	WCA Sch 9 INNS	06/08/2005	2012	5	1
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Waterweed	WCA Sch 9 INNS	24/07/2008	24/07/2008	1	1
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	Bluebell	Sussex INNS	2004	2010	2	1
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	Himalayan Balsam	WCA Sch 9 INNS	28/07/2006	31/08/2011	2	1
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> subsp. <i>argentatum</i>	A Flowering Plant	WCA Sch 9 INNS	11/08/2005	09/06/2013	4	1
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed	Sussex INNS	16/07/2007	07/02/2008	2	1
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope	Sussex INNS	10/06/2013	10/06/2013	1	1
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel	Sussex INNS	1990	13/09/2013	5	1
<i>Rhododendron luteum</i>	Yellow Azalea	WCA Sch 9 INNS	2004	2004	1	1
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	A Flowering Plant	WCA Sch 9 INNS	12/07/1982	13/09/2013	15	1
<b>Invertebrates - Beetles</b>						
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird	Sussex INNS	30/08/2016	30/08/2016	1	1
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i> form <i>spectabilis</i>	A Beetle	Sussex INNS	13/09/2016	13/09/2016	1	1
<b>Lower Plants - Mosses</b>						
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	Heath Star Moss	Sussex INNS	28/03/1988	28/03/1988	1	1
<b>Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)</b>						

Taxon name	Common name	Invasive Non-Native Designation	Date of earliest record	Date of latest record	No. of records	Max. abundance
<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Chinese Muntjac	WCA Sch 9 INNS	23/04/2023	23/04/2023	1	1
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel	WCA Sch 9 INNS	1990	2010	9	1

## Map Citation Sheets

Any citations currently available for designated sites within the search area can be seen on the following pages.

## LOCAL WILDLIFE SITE (LWS)

### West Sussex

<b>Site Name:</b>	Tilgate Park		
<b>Site Ref:</b>	Cr10	<b>Owner:</b>	Crawley Borough Council
<b>District:</b>	Crawley	<b>Size (ha):</b>	165.7
<b>Parish:</b>	N/A	<b>Date:</b>	Identified May 1992. Revised Dec 2003.
<b>National Grid Ref:</b>	TQ275343	<b>Author:</b>	Louise Clark
<b>Habitat:</b>	Semi-natural woodland, conifer plantation, mixed plantation, scrub, lake, pond, stream, heathland, grassland and amenity grassland		

#### Summary

This is a most important wildlife site, by virtue of its size, the diversity of its habitats and the high degree of public usage it receives. It is managed as a County Park by Crawley Borough Council. Much of the area is replanted ancient woodland and there are also large areas of parkland, grassland and several lakes. In 2003 the golf course on the eastern side was added to the SNCI due to its areas of heath within the roughs.

#### Site description

The site as a whole includes many areas of woodland of variable character. These include old Sweet Chestnut coppice, a thinned Pine plantation, an area of dense young Spruce, mature Beech stands, mixed woodland and Alder carrs. Additionally, there is an area of woodland dominated by Birch and very open in places. Rhododendron has invaded forming a single species understorey in many areas. There are also areas of Sweet Chestnut and Hazel coppice with Silver Birch, Holly and Scots Pine. Dormice have been recorded from the woodlands and from Birch and Gorse *Ulex europaeus* scrub along the southern boundary with the motorway.

There is a strip of parkland which receives heavy public usage. There are widely-spaced mature Beech, Oak and Sweet Chestnut, merging into open woodland in places. Much of the areas of mown grassland are species-poor, but there are some areas, which support quite a variety of herbs. The part of the site includes formal lawns and gardens.

The site also includes several lakes. Titmus Lake has good marginal vegetation and supports a range of amphibians and reptiles. The lake is fed by a small stream which flows through woodland, creating areas of boggy ground which have interesting flora. Tilgate and Silt Lake are shallow man-made lakes. They are linked by a stream and bog garden. Their chief wildlife interest lies in their associated bird life. Several other ponds are good for invertebrates.

Cleared areas below the electricity lines on the Golf Course support a mixture of bracken and regenerating damp heathland with stands of Purple Moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and Birch. The best area of damp heathland vegetation has sunny, shrubby margins and heathland plants present include Ling *Calluna vulgaris*, Cross-leaved Heath *Erica tetralix*, Wavy Hair-grass *Deschampsia flexuosa*, Purple Moor-grass, Tormential *Potentilla erecta*, Lesser Skullcap *Scutellaria minor*, Heath Bedstraw *Galium saxatile* and Ivy-leaved Bellflower *Wahlenbergia hederacea*. Areas of short "rough" in the golf course support Ling dominated heathland vegetation and acid grassland. Many of the fairways are separated by strips of heathy woodland.



#### Management recommendations

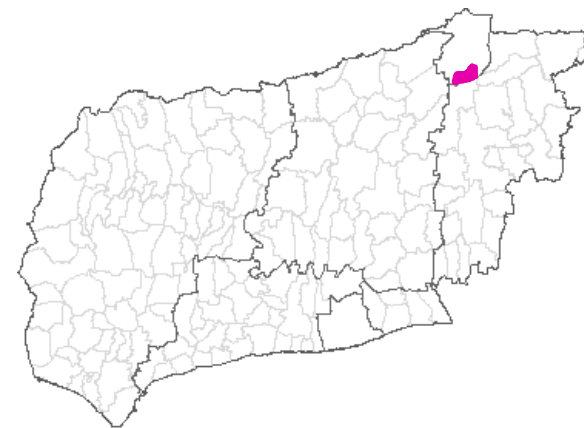
The areas of semi-natural vegetation should be managed for nature conservation whilst traditional park management would seem more appropriate for the more formal areas. The neutral grassland should be cut annually leaving tall herb/scrub margins. Further heathland restoration should be considered in the golf course roughs. Maintain a network of woodland paths, rides and glades. Remove the invasive Parrot's-feather from the pond.

# Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

# Site: Cr10 - Tilgate Park

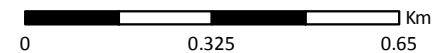
Key to Map:

-  Local Wildlife Site
-  Neighbouring Local Wildlife Site



Local Wildlife Site data maintained by SxBRC on behalf of the Local Wildlife Sites Partnership, supported by local authorities and nature conservation organisations.

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## LOCAL WILDLIFE SITE (LWS)

### West Sussex

<b>Site Name:</b>	Buchan Country Park		
<b>Site Ref:</b>	H64	<b>Owner:</b>	Private
<b>District:</b>	Horsham	<b>Size (ha):</b>	72.9
<b>Parish:</b>	Colegate	<b>Date:</b>	Identified Dec 2000
<b>National Grid Ref:</b>	TQ243342	<b>Author:</b>	Simon Curson
<b>Habitat:</b>	Deciduous woodland, grassland, lakes and heathland		

#### Summary

This site is a country park. It consists of an area of woodland with an increasing area of heathland, a small meadow and three large lakes on the south west edge of Crawley.

#### Site description

The majority of the country park is woodland that is variable, but consists mostly of secondary Birch woodland with smaller areas of Sweet Chestnut coppice with Pedunculate Oak and several Beech standards some of which are over 200 years old. There are two areas of deciduous and coniferous plantation. The ground flora in most of the woodland is dominated by Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*. Areas of dense Rhododendron have recently been cleared. Some areas of the woodland are more open and in these glades Bracken tends to dominate, but Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea* and Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* also occur. Ivy-leaved Bellflower *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, a scarce plant in West Sussex, occurs in one open area. Wild Daffodil *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* also occurs in one small spot. Orange Underwing moth and the notable dead wood nesting solitary wasp *Ectemnius ruficornis* breed in the woodland. Dormouse occurs on the site in areas of denser woodland. The notable Waved Black moth has also been recorded.

The heathland consists mostly of Heather *Calluna vulgaris* and Bilberry with a little Cross-leaved Heath *Erica tetralix*. It also supports a high density of reptiles such as Adders and Viviparous Lizard.

The meadow is floristically poor with Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* dominating. The flora consists of common species such as Common Vetch *Vicia sativa*, Lesser Stitchwort *Stellaria graminea* and White Clover *Trifolium repens*. It does provide a good habitat for insects such as Mother Shipton moth and Burnet Companion.

Several rare dragonflies including Brilliant Emerald breed in the lakes. The surrounding woodland, grassland and heathland is very important for the freshly emerged adults to feed up in. The notable water beetle *Ilybius fenestratus* also occurs. As the lakes are SSSI they are not included in this SNCI.

The site is also important for birds with Redstart, Woodcock and Tree Pipit breeding here.

#### Management recommendations

The site is well managed at present and management prescriptions in the management plan should continue to be followed. The eradication of Rhododendron should be continued.



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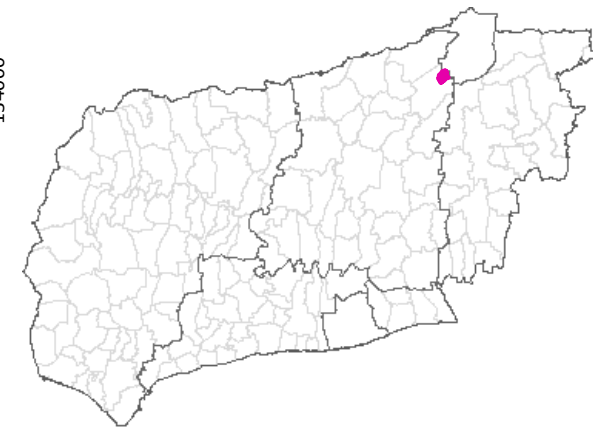
**Sussex  
Biodiversity  
Record Centre**

Woods Mill, Henfield,  
West Sussex BN5 9SD  
www.sxbrc.org.uk  
01273 497521

## Site: H64 - Buchan Country Park

Key to Map:

- Local Wildlife Site
- Neighbouring Local Wildlife Site



Local Wildlife Site data maintained by SxBRC on behalf of the Local Wildlife Sites Partnership, supported by local authorities and nature conservation organisations.

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0 0.175 0.35 Km

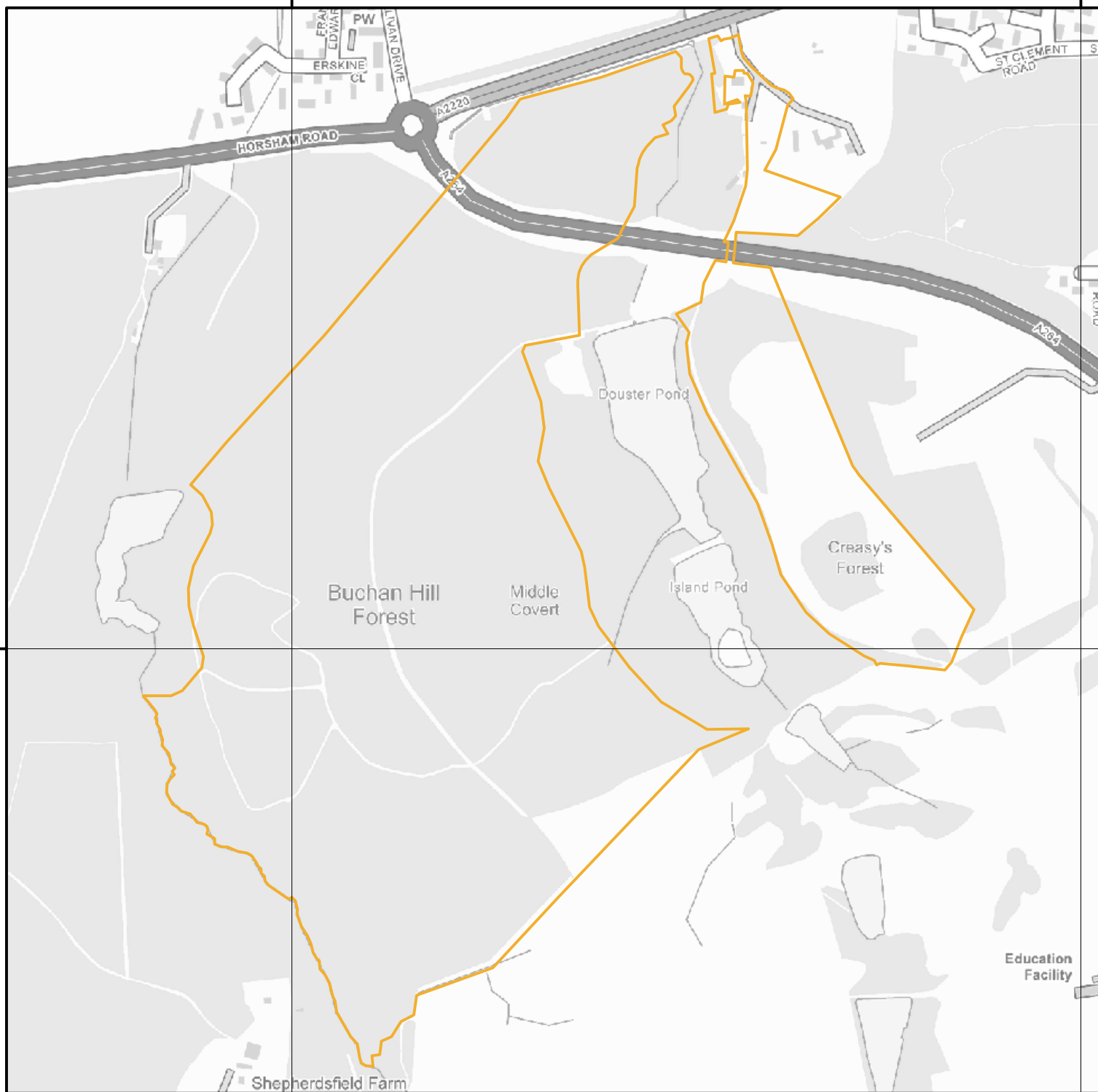


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# Useful Contacts

Please use the following contacts for further advice or interpretation of the data in this report.

## Local Wildlife Sites

Organisation	Sussex Local Wildlife Sites Initiative
Website	<a href="http://www.lws-sussex.org.uk">www.lws-sussex.org.uk</a>
Email	<a href="mailto:LWS-Sussex@sussexwt.org.uk">LWS-Sussex@sussexwt.org.uk</a>

## Habitat data

Organisation	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Email	<a href="mailto:info@sxbrc.org.uk">info@sxbrc.org.uk</a>

## Geological designations

Organisation	Sussex Geodiversity Partnership
Website	<a href="http://www.geodiversitysussex.org.uk/geodiversity">www.geodiversitysussex.org.uk/geodiversity</a>

## Statutory site advice

Organisation	Natural England – Sussex and Kent Area Team
Email	<a href="mailto:enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk">enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk</a>
Telephone	0300 060 3900
Website	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england">www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england</a>

## General conservation advice

Organisation	Sussex Wildlife Trust
Email	<a href="mailto:wildcall@sussexwt.org.uk">wildcall@sussexwt.org.uk</a>
Telephone	01273 494777
Website	<a href="http://www.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/discover/wildlife-advice">www.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/discover/wildlife-advice</a>

## County Species Recorders

Visit [www.sxbrc.org.uk/recording/countyRecorders](http://www.sxbrc.org.uk/recording/countyRecorders) for contact details of local experts covering most taxonomic groups.

## Supplying records

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 but recommend the use of [iRecord](#).

Please contact the Record Centre for further information: [info@sxbrc.org.uk](mailto:info@sxbrc.org.uk) or 01273 497570

## **Annex – Supporting Information**

Statutory site designations

Non-statutory site designations

Species designations

Sussex notable bird list

Sussex invasive non-native species

# Statutory site designations

## Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are areas notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as being of special interest for nature conservation. They represent the finest sites for wildlife and natural features supporting many characteristic, rare and endangered species, habitats and natural features. Notification as a SSSI is primarily a legal mechanism organised by Natural England and selected according to specific scientific criteria. *The Guidelines for the Selection of Biological SSSIs*, published in 1989 by the Joint Nature Conservation Council, set down the selection criteria for both biological and geological SSSIs.

There are over 4,000 SSSIs in England of which just under 150 are in Sussex. Natural England is responsible for identifying and protecting these sites. This is achieved, primarily, in partnership with SSSI owners and managers.

Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) anyone who intentionally or recklessly destroys or damages any of the flora, fauna or geological or physiological features of an SSSI is guilty of an offence. They are liable, on summary conviction, of a fine of up to £20,000.

## Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Special Areas of Conservation are sites designated by Member States under the EC Habitats Directive. The aim is to establish a European network of important high quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving habitats and species considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level. There are 12 SAC sites in Sussex.

## Special Protection Area (SPA)

Special Protection Areas are designated under the EC Birds Directive, to conserve the habitat of certain rare or vulnerable birds and regularly occurring migratory birds. Any significant pollution or disturbance to or deterioration of these sites has to be avoided. All SPAs are also designated as SSSIs. There are six SPA sites in Sussex.

## Ramsar

Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Under the Convention, each government must select its best wetlands according to very clear criteria, which include: a wetland that regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds; a wetland that regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird. Wetlands are broadly defined to include marsh, fen, peatland and water. All designated Ramsar sites are also designated as SSSIs. There are four Ramsar sites in Sussex.

## National Nature Reserve (NNR)

National Nature Reserves are statutory reserves established under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. NNRs may be owned by the relevant national body (e.g. Natural England in England) or established by agreement. A few are owned and managed by non-statutory bodies, for example the Sussex Wildlife Trust. NNRs cover a selection of the most important sites for nature conservation in the UK. There are six NNRs in Sussex.

## National Park

National Parks are beautiful, spectacular and often dramatic expanses of countryside. In the UK people live and work in the National Parks and the farms, villages and towns are protected along with the landscape and wildlife. They differ from Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) in that each National Park has its own authority for planning control and other services.

The creation of the South Downs National Park (SDNP) was confirmed on 12th November 2009 and it came into being on 1st April 2010.

### **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are areas of high scenic quality that have statutory protection in order to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of their landscapes. They differ from National Parks in their more limited opportunities for extensive outdoor recreation and by the way they are managed. AONBs are designated by Natural England under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

There are two AONBs in Sussex covering approx. 114,000 hectares: Chichester Harbour and the High Weald. Each has an associated body concerned with the area's conservation.

### **Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)**

Marine Conservation Zones can be established to protect nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology and can be designated anywhere in English and Welsh inshore and UK offshore waters. They are established under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009). MCZs will be one of six designations contributing to an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas.

### **Local Nature Reserve (LNR)**

Local Nature Reserves may be declared by local authorities under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. LNRs are declared and managed for nature conservation, and provide opportunities for research and education, or simply enjoying and having contact with nature. Some LNRs are also SSSIs. There are 36 LNRs in Sussex.

### **Country Park**

Country Parks are statutorily declared and managed by local authorities in England and Wales under the Countryside Act 1968. They are primarily intended for recreation and leisure opportunities close to population centres and do not necessarily have any nature conservation importance. However, many are in areas of semi-natural habitat and so form a valuable network of locations at which informal recreation and the natural environment coexist. There are 11 Country Parks in Sussex, the details of which can be obtained from the local authorities.

# Non-statutory site designations

## Local Wildlife Site (LWS)

**Overview:** In Sussex, Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) were originally named Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI), but the LWS terminology has now been adopted to align with [Defra guidance](#).

Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory designated sites recognised as being of considerable ecological value. They provide crucial additional spaces for nature alongside the statutory protected sites network. LWS are recognised by local planning authorities across Sussex and the importance of these sites is recognised in their Local Plans. Assessment and review of LWSs is an ongoing process, overseen by the Sussex Local Wildlife Sites Initiative partnership, who's Technical Panel takes site-level decisions based upon the latest available ecological information. More information about LWSs in Sussex, including local LWS selection criteria, can be found at [Sussex Local Wildlife Sites Initiative](#).

**Historical context:** In May 1990 a Sussex project was instigated to identify valuable wildlife sites and protect them from land management changes which may lessen their nature conservation interest, as well as to encourage sensitive management to maintain and enhance their importance. Selection of these Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) was made, after extensive survey work, by a panel of expert ecologists, including representatives from the County Councils, English Nature (as was) and Sussex Wildlife Trust. A range of specialists with either specific species knowledge or a sound knowledge of the county's ecology were also involved. Subsequently, a patchwork of separate SNCI systems evolved across Sussex:

- In West Sussex, an 'SNCI Initiative' led by the County Council managed the system until 2015.
- In Brighton & Hove, the City Council managed its own system until 2018.
- In East Sussex each District and Borough maintained its own suite of sites, some with review programmes and additional sites designated, until 2018.

In 2011, a significant change occurred when the newly formed South Downs National Park Authority became the statutory planning authority for the South Downs National Park – an area that cuts across this patchwork of different systems.

**Current status:** In 2018, a renewed focus on LWS systems across Sussex led to the establishment of the current Sussex Local Wildlife Sites Initiative, which is actively reviewing sites across Sussex and updating the evidence base. The Initiative is hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust and is managed and co-ordinated by the Sussex LWS Initiative team, who are based at Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre. It is supported by a broad partnership of organisations, working under the umbrella of the Sussex Local Nature Partnership.

## Local Geological Site (LGS)

Previously known as Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS), Local Geological Sites have been identified by local geodiversity groups as being of importance. There are over 120 LGS in Sussex which have been assessed by the Sussex Geodiversity Partnership. The features identified as being important become a material consideration in any future development, and should be taken into account by the relevant local authority.

A selection of LGS with public access in Sussex can be viewed on the [Sussex Geodiversity Partnership's website](#).

## Designated Road Verge (DRV)

Designated Road Verges (DRVs) are areas of roadside verge that have been designated for their special wildlife interest. They can hold spectacular displays of wild flowers, including rare orchids and other plant species indicative of old meadows, and can be of great importance to invertebrates and fungi. There is no statutory protection for road verges, but they can be found within both non-statutory and statutory designations.

As linear features, road verges naturally traverse a wide range of habitat types, soils and geology. The species composition of DRVs can therefore be varied. Swathes of cow parsley, cuckoo flower, primroses and orchids

can be found. Downland herbs, meadow flowers and heathers support a range of insects, as do the areas of bare ground which are used by nesting bees and wasps. Reptiles, amphibians and mammals can find shelter along these verges and use them as valuable green corridors.

As the Highway Authorities, the County Councils are responsible for the cutting and management of roadside verges, and they also have a responsibility to conserve biodiversity. Where health and safety measures allow, this is achieved by restricting cutting to certain times of the year (usually when wild flowers have set seed in late summer) and using different techniques to standard verge cutting.

The initiatives for designating and managing DRVs differ between East and West Sussex. DRVs in West Sussex are identified by short oak posts with red discs. In East Sussex they are marked by posts with yellow metal flowers.

In West Sussex, the following guidelines are used to help identify DRVs:

- 1) Site supports locally rare, notable or protected species of flora or fauna** e.g. the plant coralroot. This type of bittercress is only found in two localised areas of the UK; the Sussex Weald and the Chilterns.
- 2) Site is a good example of an uncommon, remnant or declining habitat** e.g. species of sandy grassland along Rock Road in the Parish of Washington.
- 3) Site has good overall species diversity** e.g. Mallions Lane near Cuckfield.
- 4) The assemblage of wild flowers has high aesthetic value** e.g. Franklyn Road outside Haywards Heath hospital with a wonderful display of common spotted orchids in early summer.
- 5) Site has wildlife value that is regarded as important by the local community** e.g. Barnham Road at Eastergate.

### **Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (MSNCI)**

Marine Sites of Nature Conservation Importance are non-statutory sites identified on account of the special interest of their marine habitats, the fauna and flora, or for unusual geological and geomorphological features. The identification of these sites is to highlight their importance for marine wildlife and to emphasise the risks of certain operations damaging their interest. There are 23 MSNCIs off the Sussex coast.

## Species designations

### International legislation

#### Birds Directive

The European Union meets its obligations for bird species under the Bern Convention and Bonn Convention and more generally by means of Directive 2009/147/EC (Birds Directive) on the conservation of wild birds. The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe.

#### Annex 1

Birds which are in danger of extinction; vulnerable to specific changes in their habitat; considered rare because of small populations or restricted local distribution; requiring particular attention for reasons of the specific nature of habitat. Their most suitable territories are protected by the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA).

#### Habitats Directive

Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, known as the Habitats Directive, was adopted in 1992. The Directive is the means by which the European Union meets its obligations under the Bern Convention. The Directive is transposed into UK law through the The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (see below).

#### Annex 2

Species considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are strictly protected sites designated under the Habitats Directive and provide a network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving Annex 2 species.

**Priority species** - Species which are endangered, the conservation of which the European Community has a particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory of the Community.

**Non-priority species** - Species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation.

#### Annex 4

Animal and plant species of Community interest (i.e. endangered, vulnerable, rare or endemic in the European Community) in need of strict protection. They are protected from killing, disturbance or the destruction of them or their habitat.

### National legislation

#### The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

This is a transposition of the Habitats Directive into UK legislation. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, government departments and public bodies have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the Habitats Directive.

**Schedule 2** lists European protected species of animals

**Schedule 5** lists European protected species of plants

#### Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) remains one of the most important pieces of wildlife legislation in Great Britain. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) are implemented. The Act is divided into four parts; Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife and is split into 27 Sections. Schedules of species relevant to the planning process are detailed as follows:



<b>Schedule 1 Part 1</b>	Birds protected by special penalties at all times.
<b>Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (killing/injuring)</b>	Animals which are protected from intentional killing or injuring.
<b>Schedule 5 Section 9.1 (taking)</b>	Animals which are protected from taking.
<b>Schedule 5 Section 9.4a</b>	Animals which are protected from intentional damage or destruction to any structure or place used for shelter or protection.
<b>Schedule 5 Section 9.4b</b>	Animals which are protected from intentional disturbance while occupying a structure or place used for shelter or protection.
<b>Schedule 8</b>	Plants which are protected from intentional picking, uprooting or destruction (Section 13 Part 1a); selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for the purpose of sale, any plant (live or dead, part or derivative) (Section 13 Part 2a); advertising (any of these) for buying or selling (Section 13 Part 2b).
<b>Natural Environment &amp; Rural Communities (NERC) Act Section 41 Species</b> Also known as 'Species of Principle Importance in England' and the 'England Biodiversity List', this list was developed to meet the requirements of Section 40 of the NERC Act (2006). The list is derived from the 2007 revised list of UK BAP Priority Species. It is used to guide decision-makers, such as public bodies, in implementing their duty under Section 40 of the Act 'to have regard' to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.	
<b>Section 41</b>	Lists species <i>"of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity"</i> .

## Other species designations

### IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

The IUCN Red List categories are intended to be an easily and widely understood system for classifying species at high risk of global extinction. The list is divided into nine categories, of which the following are used in this report:

<b>Extinct</b>	A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A taxon is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
<b>Extinct in the wild</b>	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. A taxon is presumed Extinct in the Wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.
<b>Critically endangered</b>	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>Endangered</b>	A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>Vulnerable</b>	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of

	the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
<b>Near threatened</b>	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.
<b>Least concern</b>	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. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
<b>Data deficient</b>	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. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.
<b>Nationally rare/scarse species</b>	
<b>Nationally rare</b>	Occurring in 15 or fewer hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria.
<b>Nationally rare marine</b>	Occurring in eight or fewer 10km x 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit.
<b>Nationally scarce</b>	Occurring in 16-100 hectads in Great Britain. Excludes rare species qualifying under the main IUCN criteria. <b>This category replaces Notable, Notable A and Notable B.</b>
<b>Nationally scarce marine</b>	Occurring in nine to 55 10km x 10km grid squares containing sea (or water of marine saline influence) within the three mile territorial limit.
<b>Nationally Notable A</b>	Taxa which do not fall within Red Data Book categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in 30 or fewer 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less-well recorded groups, within seven or fewer vice-counties. <b>Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no longer in use.</b>
<b>Nationally Notable B</b>	Taxa which do not fall within Red Data Book categories but which are none-the-less uncommon in Great Britain and thought to occur in between 31 and 100 10km squares of the National Grid or, for less-well recorded groups, between eight and twenty vice-counties. <b>Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no longer in use.</b>
<b>Nationally Notable</b>	Species which are estimated to occur within the range of 16 to 100 10km squares. (subdivision into Notable A and Notable B is not always possible because there may be insufficient information available). <b>Superseded by Nationally Scarce, and therefore no longer in use.</b>
<b>Birds of Conservation Concern 4: Red list</b>	Birds that are Globally Threatened according to IUCN criteria; those whose population or range has declined rapidly in recent years; and those that have declined historically and not shown a substantial recent recovery
<b>Birds of Conservation Concern 4: Amber list</b>	Birds with an 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.
<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species</b>	The UK List of Priority Species contains 1150 species that have been listed as priorities for conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).
<b>Local inventories</b>	
<b>Sussex Rare Species Inventory</b>	The Sussex Rare Species Inventory contains over 3,400 species. These species are selected according to strict criteria of rarity associated with their occurrence in Sussex. It includes species which fall into the above categories of rarity as well as county rarities.
<b>Sussex Notable Bird List</b>	The Sussex Notable Bird List consists of species that are particularly scarce or vulnerable to development. See next page for full details.

## Sussex Notable Bird List

The Sussex Notable Bird List consists of species that are particularly scarce or vulnerable to development. It includes species which are either on the Birds of Conservation Concern Red and Amber lists, NERC Section 41 or Schedule 1 species known to have bred in Sussex, have been recorded in summer and may breed in the future or have vulnerable overwintering populations in Sussex. Table 6 of the report will show records of these species based on selection criteria decided on by the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS).

These records are not available to the general public due to the sensitivity of the data. The SOS has kindly shared these records with us, with the view that better planning decisions can be made with their availability.

Below is the list of species and the date ranges/criteria for their inclusion:

Species	Record type treated as notable in Sussex
Dark-bellied Brent Goose	All records
Mute Swan	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Bewick's Swan	All records
Whooper Swan	All records
White-fronted Goose	All records
European Greater White-fronted Goose	All records
Greenland Greater White-fronted Goose	All records
Common Shelduck	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Wigeon	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Gadwall	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Teal	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Mallard	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Pintail	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Garganey	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Shoveler	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Pochard	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Tufted Duck	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Scaup	All records
Common Scoter	All records
Little Egret	Confirmed or probable breeding records + roost
Purple Heron	All records
Bittern	All records
Little Bittern	All records
Spoonbill	All records
Black Grouse	All records
Grey Partridge	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records
Quail	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records
Red-throated Diver	All records
Black-throated Diver	All records
Great Northern Diver	All records
Little Grebe	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early August records
Slavonian Grebe	All records
Fulmar	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Balearic Shearwater	All records
Leach's Petrel	All records
Honey-buzzard	Information provided in summary only
Red Kite	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records + roost
White-tailed Eagle	All records
Marsh Harrier	Information provided in summary only
Hen Harrier	Roost
Pallid Harrier	All records
Montagu's Harrier	Information provided in summary only
Goshawk	Information provided in summary only
Golden Eagle	All records

Osprey	Mid-May to July records
Kestrel	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Merlin	All records
Hobby	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - August records
Gyr Falcon	All records
Peregrine	Information provided in summary only
Spotted Crane	Information provided in summary only
Corncrake	All records
Oystercatcher	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Little Ringed Plover	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - July records
Ringed Plover	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Dotterel	All records
Lapwing	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - June records
Black-winged Stilt	April to August records
Avocet	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - July records
Stone-curlew	Information provided in summary only
Common Sandpiper	Confirmed or probable breeding or late May - early July records
Snipe	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - July records
Curlew	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - July records
Woodcock	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records
Ruff	All records
Black-tailed Godwit	All records
Redshank	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - July records
Wood Sandpiper	All records
Red-necked Phalarope	All records
Little Gull	All records
Little Tern	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Mediterranean Gull	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Common Gull	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Lesser Black-backed Gull	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Yellow-legged Gull	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - June records
Herring Gull	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Great Black-backed Gull	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Black-headed Gull	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Kittiwake	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Black Tern	All records
Sandwich Tern	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Common Tern	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Roseate Tern	All records
Stock Dove	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Turtle Dove	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Cuckoo	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Barn Owl	All records
Snowy Owl	All records
Tawny Owl	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Long-eared Owl	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - July records + roost
Short-eared Owl	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Nightjar	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Swift	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Kingfisher	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records
Bee-eater	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Hoopoe	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Wryneck	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Green Woodpecker	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	All records
Aquatic Warbler	All records
Marsh Warbler	Information provided in summary only
Cetti's Warbler	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records

Grasshopper Warbler	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Savi's Warbler	Information provided in summary only
Wood Warbler	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - August records
Willow Warbler	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Woodlark	Confirmed or probable breeding or February - August records
Skylark	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - July records
Sand Martin	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Swallow	Confirmed or probable breeding records
House Martin	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Tree Pipit	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Meadow Pipit	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Yellow Wagtail	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - June records
Blue-headed Wagtail	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - June records
Grey Wagtail	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - June records
Duncock	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Nightingale	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Bluethroat	All records
Black Redstart	May – July records
Redstart	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - July records
Whinchat	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Wheatear	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Ring Ouzel	All records
Song Thrush	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Mistle Thrush	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Spotted Flycatcher	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Pied Flycatcher	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Whitethroat	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Dartford Warbler	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records
Bearded Tit	Confirmed or probable breeding or March - August records
Firecrest	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - August records
Willow Tit	All records
Marsh Tit	Confirmed or probable breeding or April - July records
Red-backed Shrike	Information provided in summary only
Chough	All records
Starling	Confirmed or probable breeding records
House Sparrow	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Tree Sparrow	All records
Lesser Redpoll	Confirmed or probable breeding or May - July records
Linnet	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Twite	All records
Serin	All records
Common Crossbill	Confirmed or probable breeding or February - June records
Bullfinch	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Hawfinch	All records
Yellowhammer	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Cirl Bunting	All records
Reed Bunting	Confirmed or probable breeding records
Corn Bunting	All records

## Sussex Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

The Sussex invasive non-native species (INNS) report is produced in order to help minimise the threat posed by invasive species in Sussex. An invasive non-native species is defined as a species whose introduction and/or spread threatens biological diversity. The INNS table includes records of non-native species listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) and 26 other species not in this Schedule but which pose a particular risk in Sussex. These additional species are:

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>	Topmouth Gudgeon
<i>Leucaspis delineates</i>	Sunbleak
<i>Amsinckia micrantha</i>	Common Fiddleneck
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Shallon
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Fringed Water-lily
<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i> x <i>hispanica</i> = <i>H. x massartiana</i>	Hybrid Bluebell
<i>Lemna minuta</i>	Least Duckweed
<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	Pirri-pirri-bur
<i>Lysichiton americanus</i>	American Skunk Cabbage
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen Oak
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
<i>Lilioceris lili</i>	Lily Beetle
<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner
<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	Heath Star Moss
<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	Red-eared Terrapin
<i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	American Bullfrog
<i>Styela clava</i>	Leathery Sea Squirt
<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	Zebra Mussel
<i>Dreissena rostriformis bugensis</i>	Quagga Mussel
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Gypsy Moth
<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i>	Oak Processionary Moth

### What's the problem?

With no natural predators and a benign climate, INNS can out-compete our native plant and animal species. For example, some invasive plant 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, INNS 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.

### Legislation

Section 14 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) is the principal legislation dealing with non-native species. Schedule 9 lists plant and animal species to which Section 14 applies.

Section 14 makes it illegal to release or allow to escape into the wild any animal which is not ordinarily resident in Great Britain and is not a regular visitor to Great Britain in a wild state, or is listed in Schedule 9 to the Act. It is also illegal to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild any plant listed in Schedule 9 to the Act.

### What to do if there is an INNS on your site

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

If there is an invasive non-native species at your site that is not in this report please email us at [info@sxbrc.org.uk](mailto:info@sxbrc.org.uk) or call 01273 497570 so that we can update our database.

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The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre is managed by the Sussex Wildlife Trust as a partnership project.  
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