

Our Ref: ESD/07/156  
Your Ref:

20 April 2007

Dear Sheila,

### **Poynings Parish**

The results of our Sussex biodiversity data search are enclosed.

Additional Significant bird data may also exist, please contact:

**Sussex Ornithological Society, Conservation Officer** [conservation@sos.org.uk](mailto:conservation@sos.org.uk)

Additional Rare Moth records may also exist:

**Sussex Moth Group**, C/O Oleander, View Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex, BN10 8DE. [colin.pratt@talk21.com](mailto:colin.pratt@talk21.com)

Please note that the boundaries for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) shown in this report are a digital representation of the legal boundaries of the sites. For the specific legal boundaries please refer back to the SxBRC where this information is held in a non-digital format: [pennygreen@sussexwt.org.uk](mailto:pennygreen@sussexwt.org.uk)

When enquiring at the Booth Museum for further information on geological surveys please quote the reference number located in the "Comments for Site" box in the ESD report. If making an enquiry of SOS please include the four figure grid reference (e.g. SU9713) for each km<sup>2</sup> for which you require information. If it is a specific site please give a six-figure grid reference and the site name (e.g. West Park LNR).

Please be aware that this information is strictly confidential and reproduction is prohibited. If you wish to reproduce any maps enclosed in this response copying facilities that are authorised to reproduce Ordnance Survey maps must be used. For information on authorised copy services in Sussex, please see page 2 of the report.

Please find enclosed a form that we would ask you to use for future enquiries. If you require any further information do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely,

Penny Green  
**Biodiversity Records Officer**  
Enc.

It must not be assumed that this report contains the definitive species information for the site concerned. Biological recording often takes place on an ad hoc basis and some species groups are better recorded than others. We recommend a full ecological site appraisal to compliment the information contained in this report.

**Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre  
report regarding  
Poynings Parish**

**ESD/07/156 20/04/2007**

**Sheila Marshall**

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

**Enclosed within this report is information specific to the enquiry site:**

|                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Rare Species - RSI</b>       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Protected Species - PSR</b>  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Survey Information - ESD</b> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Map</b>                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>Ancient Woodland</b>         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

**SNCI** None

**SSSI** Beeding Hill to Newtimber Hill SSSI

**Other** Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty  
Chalk Grassland  
Environmentally Sensitive Area  
National Trust Property

## ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

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## Otters in your Enquiry Area



East and West Sussex together have over 4,500 km of rivers and tributaries. Recent improvements to the state of our rivers and a significant reduction in persecution has led, very encouragingly, to the slow return of the otter to both East and West Sussex. This species had sadly become extinct in the area in the late 1960's.

Signs of otter activity have been found in all of the Sussex catchments in the last few years and as such **if there is a river or tributary in or 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.**

All Sussex otter records are held by SxBRC but are not included in SxBRC enquiry responses as it has been requested that they remain confidential unless the express permission of the Sussex Otters and Rivers Project is given. SxBRC will liaise with the project officer on the enquirers behalf.

Otters are nowhere near their former numbers in Sussex and remain very vulnerable.

It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Sections 9.1 and 9.4, Schedule 5) 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. English Nature are responsible for issuing these licences in England.

The otter is listed in the Bern Convention and the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES). It requires special protection measures under the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

Please re-contact the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre if you need further information about otters in your enquiry area.

[pennygreen@sussexwt.org.uk](mailto:pennygreen@sussexwt.org.uk)

If permission is granted by the Sussex Otters and Rivers Project to pass on otter data SxBRC reserve the right to make an appropriate administrative charge for the time taken in responding to the enquiry. Normal SxBRC rates apply.

## Badgers in your Enquiry Area



**The badger *Meles meles* is one of our most recognisable native British mammals. Though not considered rare they are protected by unique legislation. Their natural history and the protection they are afforded are summarised below:**

Badgers are omnivorous and forage in grasslands, woodlands and arable fields, the earthworm making up the largest part of their diet. They live in social groups and are fierce in defending their territory against other groups to help ensure sufficient foraging habitat to sustain them throughout the year. The boundaries are well patrolled and are marked by well-worn paths and latrines. A territory in some cases will have a main sett, subsidiary, annex and outlying setts, the size, function and level of activity of which vary throughout the year.

Many parts of East and West Sussex provide suitable habitat for badgers, both for setts and foraging. Many badger territories have become fragmented due to the encroachment of housing development and roads and as such they are not now confined to rural areas alone and are now known in more urban areas. With careful planning, involving inclusion of wildlife corridors to allow them access to foraging grounds, they manage to survive.

**Badgers 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 English Nature for guidance as your activities may require a licence, or contact your local badger group. This can be found by telephoning Badger Trust on 0207 2286444 or logging on to their web-site at [www.badger.org.uk](http://www.badger.org.uk)**

With continued persecution of badgers, often for the most cruel and barbaric 'sport', badger records are not included in the **Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre** enquiry responses, as it has been requested that they remain confidential. If you need further information about badgers in your enquiry area please contact the Badger Trust – Sussex, on 07910 198720.

## SUSSEX RARE SPECIES INVENTORY

The Sussex Rare Species Inventory (SxRSI) covers over 3,400 species. Species are selected according to strict criteria of rarity associated with their occurrence in Sussex. The list covers all of the rare species of Sussex in all taxa.

The criteria for selection of species (other than birds) 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
- All taxa on the Biodiversity short list
- 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 (provisional criterion; other lists may be added later)
- County rarities

Although the Inventory (13,400 records) forms part of a larger database of Sussex records (620,000 records) no attempt has been made to include every record for every rare species i.e. it has been designed to be comprehensive for species but representative for records. This is managed in several ways:-

- Only the most recent record is labelled at each site.
- In the RSI, closely-spaced records are only labelled at intervals of 1.0 – 1.4 Km hence there are large numbers of unlabelled records of heavily recorded species (especially at Rye Harbour, Ebernoe Common and Amberley Wildbrooks).
- This restriction does not apply to the Protected Species Register (PSR) which therefore has many more labelled records for some species than the RSI.
- In the case of bat records, only breeding, hibernating or roosting sites are labelled in both lists (except for a couple of extremely rare bats for which all relevant records are labelled).
- The following species are relatively common in Sussex and are only 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>   |
| Door snail             | <i>Macrogastra rolphii</i>     |
| Hairy dragonfly        | <i>Brachytron pratense</i>     |
| Ruddy Darter           | <i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>    |
| Variable Damselfly     | <i>Coenagrion pulchellum</i>   |
| White-legged Damselfly | <i>Platycnemis pennipes</i>    |
| Downy Emerald          | <i>Cordulea aenea</i>          |

- No records of Scots Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, are labelled because the species, though Nationally Scarce is of dubious provenance in Sussex.

The Sussex Ornithological Society's (SOS) records are more comprehensive than those bird records held by SxBRC, therefore bird records are generally not labelled in SxRSI as this information is covered in the ESD report enclosed. SOS contact details are provided for further enquiries.

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

## **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 Record Centre if they need further information. Please see the end of your RSI report for the number of confidential records found within your enquiry area.

## **A full SxRSI Species List is available on request.**

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, available from the Record Centre at £10 (inc. p&p). This gives up to date (2001) information on the distribution and status of over 400 Sussex Rare Plants, putting data from SxRSI reports into a Sussex-wide context.

## **CATAGORIES OF RARITY**

The following is a summary of the IUCN categories of rarity. For a full listing and explanation see the [http://www.redlist.org/info/categories\\_criteria2001.html](http://www.redlist.org/info/categories_criteria2001.html). Also see the threat category definitions and criteria in the relevant British Red Data Books (Bratton, 1991; Shirt, 1992; Wigginton, 1999).

### **EXTINCT (EX)**

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

### **EXTINCT IN THE WILD (EW)**

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

### **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)**

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

### **ENDANGERED (EN)**

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

### **VULNERABLE (VU)**

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

### **NEAR THREATENED (NT)**

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

### **LEAST CONCERN (LC)**

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

### **DATA DEFICIENT (DD)**

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

### **NOT EVALUATED (NE)**

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

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

## CATEGORIES OF PRIORITY BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN SPECIES

**Biodiversity UK Long List** (also known as Species of Conservation Concern). A list of 1250 species meeting one or more of four criteria (endemic, in rapid decline, internationally significant, or listed in international legislation). Those species not targeted for action (i.e. not 'priority species') will be subject to monitoring.

**Priority Species.** Those species targeted for action through species action plans or species statements and comprising the middle and short list species.

**Biodiversity UK Middle List.** A subset of the long list comprising approximately 400 species which are globally threatened or have declined in the UK by more than 50% in the last 25 years. The majority of these species were the subject of species action plans under development in 1997 – 1999.

**Biodiversity UK Short List.** A subset of the long list comprising approximately 400 species which are globally threatened or have declined in the UK by more than 50% in the last 25 years. 114 species action plans for short list species were published in the UK Steering Group Report in 1995.

### CODES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN SxRSI

**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 (with additions & revisions to 1994)

**SPASU** Sussex Plant Atlas and Supplement

**SBRS** Sussex Botanical Recording Society

## EXPLANATION OF ORDNANCE SURVEY NATIONAL GRID REFERENCES

Ordnance Survey has divided the United Kingdom into 100km squares, which are each given a two letter code. East Sussex falls within the 100km grid squares of **TQ**, **TV** and **TR**. West Sussex is covered by the squares **TQ**, **SU** and **SZ**.

The digits of a *grid reference* identify a location within this 100km square. The first half gives the distance East from the western edge of the 100km square. The second half gives the distance North from the southern edge of the 100km square.

To give a grid reference, first read the two-figure number across the bottom of the map (west to east) and then the two-figure number at the side of the map (south to north). This four-figure grid reference will give the actual *kilometre square*.

This is a large area and a more accurate reference is obtained by sub dividing the kilometre square further to a six-figure reference. This is gained from using "imaginary" grid lines, further dividing the grid square into 10 from "west to east" and then from "south to north".

## EXPLANATION FOR THE DINTY TETRAD SYSTEM

The DINTY system breaks up a 10km x 10km OS grid square in to 2 x 2km sub-units. The 10km ID (e.g. TQ02) is obtained by using the first digit of the x axis then the first digit of the y axis. The DINTY ID can be obtained using the diagram below.

This is a system that is often used in species recording as sometimes a recorder may wish to keep the location of a record cryptic, but finds that a 1km grid reference is too revealing.

|          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| E        | J        | P        | U        | Z        |
| <b>D</b> | <b>I</b> | <b>N</b> | <b>T</b> | <b>Y</b> |
| C        | H        | M        | S        | X        |
| B        | G        | L        | R        | W        |
| A        | F        | K        | Q        | V        |

[            -10km-            ]

## EXPLANATION OF GRID REFERENCES ON THE ACCOMPANYING MAP

On the accompanying map with this report, a graticule or grid has been added. It is possible to orientate yourself using this grid as the horizontal (x axis) and vertical (y axis) lines on the grid are labelled. The first number on the x axis, and the first number on the y axis figures need to be considered separately from the rest of the numbers.

5 on the x and 1 on the y axes denotes that the corresponding 100km map sheet is TQ  
4 on the x and 1 on the y axes denotes that the corresponding 100km map sheet is SU  
4 on the x and 0 on the y axes denotes that the corresponding 100km map sheet is SZ  
6 on the x and 1 on the y axes denotes that the corresponding 100km map sheet is TR  
5 on the x and 0 on the y axes denotes that the corresponding 100km map sheet is TV

The numbers following these initial figures should be read like a normal grid reference with the horizontal followed by the vertical.

## Sussex Rare Species Inventory

### Poynings Parish

20 April 2007      ESD/07/156      **Search Area:** TQ2509 to TQ2614 and TQ2413

Sheila Marshall

Poynings Parish Council

The contextual information in this report is based on the latest data available to the Record Centre and is regularly updated. If relying on this information for important decisions please check with record centre for the most up to date position of this species in Sussex.

### *Clauzadea metzleri*

A lichen of calcareous rocks, pebbles and church walls, often in sheltered, moist situations. Widespread but scarce in the British Isles and recorded from several downland sites in both East and West Sussex. 1950-2000.

#### An SxRSI species LICHEN

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality                        |
|----------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| TQ21R          | SAMLL    | 1950-1996 | NW of Saddlescombe, West Sussex |

### *Polyblastia dermatodes*

A lichen of hard, sunny limestones, old mortar and chalk pebbles. Scattered throughout the British Isles and recorded in our area from Cissbury Ring, Heyshott Down, Fulking Downs, Saddlescombe, Worthing Golf Course and Didling Down in West Sussex and Birling Gap, Hastings and the cliffs between Newhaven and Rottingdean in East Sussex. 1950-1995.

#### An SxRSI species county rarity LICHEN

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date | Locality                        |
|----------------|----------|------|---------------------------------|
| TQ21Q          | SAMLL    | 1972 | NW of Saddlescombe, West Sussex |

### *Seligeria calcarea*

A small, dark green moss usually found growing on shaded vertical faces of chalk and limestone. Generally rare across the British Isles but sometimes frequent in suitable habitats. Recorded quite widely in our area from the chalk in both East and West Sussex.

#### An SxRSI species county rarity MOSS

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder  | Date       | Locality              |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| TQ268122       | Rod Stern | 02/04/1992 | Saddlescombe Chalkpit |

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***Weissia sterilis***

## Sterile beardless-moss

A lowland moss of south facing calcareous grassland. Rare to occasional in southern England. In our area recorded only from the chalk of West Sussex.

**A BAPSI MOSS. An SxRSI species MOSS**

Priority Species  
Biodiversity Lists - Middle List  
IUCN (1994) - LR (nt)  
RDB - Rare  
BAPSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder     | Date       | Locality                           |
|----------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| TQ268122       | Francis Rose | 01/04/1993 | Saddlescombe Chalkpit, West Sussex |

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***Bryum torquescens***

A tufted moss of grasslands, roadsides and banks. Apart from old records from both East and West Sussex, only recorded from Saddlescombe Chalk Pit, West Sussex in 1992.

**An SxRSI species county rarity Possibly overlooked. MOSS**

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder  | Date       | Locality              |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| TQ268122       | Rod Stern | 02/04/1992 | Saddlescombe Chalkpit |

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***Juniperus communis***

## Juniper

An evergreen conifer found on basic and acidic soils in a wide range of habitats, including chalk downland and heath. In Sussex it is now confined to the Downs where it is still widespread, but very scarce in West Sussex but found in only one area in East Sussex.

**A BAPSI VASCULAR PLANT. An SxRSI species county rarity in vc14 GYMNOSPERM**

Priority Species  
BAPSI  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder  | Date | Locality  |
|----------------|-----------|------|---|
| TQ267118       | D Fawcett | 2002 | Newtimber Hill, Saddlescombe,<br>Newtimber Hill |

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***Cicendia filiformis***

## Yellow Centaury

Thought to be extinct in Sussex by 1966. However, in 1987 a new site at Forest Row in East Sussex was discovered by where it still grows. This new colony may have come in with imported sand.

**An SxRSI species DICOT**

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder   | Date | Locality                        |
|----------------|------------|------|---------------------------------|
| TQ264110       | M E Bocker | 1988 | Devil's Dyke, Brighton and Hove |

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***Galeopsis angustifolia***

## Red Hemp-Nettle

A steadily decreasing annual of arable land, waste places and open ground. Now very rare in Sussex with only two post-1986 records from Rye Harbour in East Sussex and Pagham in West Sussex.

**A BAPSI VASCULAR PLANT. An SxRSI species DICOT**

Priority Species  
Biodiversity Lists - Middle List  
RDB - Vulnerable  
Nationally scarce  
BAPSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality    |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| TQ21S          | SPASU    | 1695-1979 | West Sussex |

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***Phyteuma orbiculare***

## Round-Headed Rampion

A perennial of species-rich chalk grassland, open scrub, earthworks and verges in southern England. The vernacular name 'Pride of Sussex' signals the county as the headquarters of this gem of the chalk turf. Widespread in suitable downland habitats in East and West Sussex.

**An SxRSI species DICOT**

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder      | Date       | Locality                                |
|----------------|---------------|------------|---|
| TQ264113       | Graham Steven | 13/05/1992 | TQ21Q, Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |
| TQ268122       | P M Hodges    | 1695-1979  | Saddlescombe Chalkpit                   |

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***Galium x pomeranicum***

## Hybrid Yellow Bedstraw

**An SxRSI species county rarity DICOT**

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date       | Locality  |
|----------------|----------|------------|---|
| TQ259090       | Anon     | 16/07/2000 | Coney Hill Woodland, Coney Broad Leaved Woodland, Brighton and Hove |

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***Centaurea calcitrapa***

## Red Star-Thistle

Although included as a Red Data species, the native status of *C. calcitrapa* nationally is disputed. It is considered native in Sussex on dry banks on the chalk. Widely recorded from the Downs in East and West Sussex.

**An SxRSI species, much reduced in recent years. DICOT**

IUCN (1994) - V  
RDB - Rare  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder                     | Date | Locality    |
|----------------|------------------------------|------|-------------|
| TQ21R          | Recorder @ Sx Bot. Rec. Soc. | 1993 | West Sussex |

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***Tephrosia integrifolia integrifolia*** Field Fleawort**An SxRSI species DICOT**

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder                     | Date      | Locality               |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| TQ21Q          | SPASU                        | 1695-1989 | West Sussex            |
| TQ269122       | Recorder @ Sx Bot. Rec. Soc. | 1993      | Newtimber, West Sussex |

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***Arum italicum neglectum***

## Arum

A southern species growing on the coastal plain and parts of the Downs almost entirely in West Sussex. The native plant has plain green leaves compared with the widely introduced form with white-marbled leaves which often escapes from cultivation.

**An SxRSI species 54 colonies recorded in 35 tetrads in vc13 in November 1995. MONOCOT**

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder     | Date       | Locality  |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| TQ21R          | SPASU        | 1695-1978  | West Sussex                                       |
| TQ264116       | Betty Bishop | 21/06/1981 | Devil's Dyke, Beeding Hill to Newtimber Hill SSSI |

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***Herminium monorchis***

## Musk Orchid

A tiny orchid of short turf on calcareous soils in both East and West Sussex. Locally frequent on the Downs from Wilmington to Harting.

**An SxRSI species MONOCOT**

Nationally scarce  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality                    |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| TQ21Q          | SPASU    | 1695-1989 | Newtimber Hill, West Sussex |

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***Orchis ustulata***

## Burnt Orchid

An orchid that requires warm, dry conditions. Usually found in closely grazed chalk and limestone grassland on south-facing slopes. It is sporadic in its appearance. It has a number of sites on the East Sussex Downs, but only one site in West Sussex.

**An SxRSI species. Declining MONOCOT**

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
Nationally scarce

| Grid Reference | Recorder                     | Date     | Locality               |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| TQ2611         | Bob Antonini                 | Jul 1990 | Newtimber Hill         |
| TQ269127       | Recorder @ Sx Bot. Rec. Soc. | 1994     | Newtimber, West Sussex |

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***Abida secale***

**An SxRSI species MOLLUSC**

IUCN (1994) - EX  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder      | Date      | Locality   |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|--|
| TQ262110       | Andy Foster   | 1996      | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |
| TQ268122       | Amanda Millar | 20/02/93- | Saddlescombe Chalkpit                                |

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***Macrogastera rolphii***

**An SxRSI species MOLLUSC**

IUCN (1994) - EX  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder      | Date      | Locality                     |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| TQ268122       | Amanda Millar | 20/02/93- | TQ21R, Saddlescombe Chalkpit |

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## *Helicella itala*

An SxRSI species county rarity MOLLUSC

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder       | Date      | Locality                               |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| TQ21Q          | Martin Willing | 1993      | Dyke, Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |
| TQ268122       | Amanda Millar  | 20/02/93- | Saddlescombe Chalkpit                  |

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## *Cordulia aenea*

## Downy Emerald

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

An SxRSI species DRAGONFLY

Nationally Notable  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder   | Date       | Locality   |
|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| TQ256149       | Dennis Dey | 04/06/1997 | TQ21M Singing Hills Golf Course, Pond 5, West Sussex |

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## *Libellula fulva*

## Scarce Chaser

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

An SxRSI species DRAGONFLY

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
RDB - Rare

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality                      |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| TQ250115       | Keith Noble | 02/06/2002 | Beeding Levels, Upper Beeding |

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## *Conocephalus discolor*

## Long-Winged Conehead

An SxRSI species ORTHOPTERA

RDB - Rare  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder      | Date       | Locality                                  |
|----------------|---------------|------------|---|
| TQ257143       | David Murdoch | 27/07/1999 | TQ21M Shave's Hatch Clearing, West Sussex |

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## *Omocestus rufipes*

## Woodland Grasshopper

An SxRSI species ORTHOPTERA

Nationally Notable  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder  | Date       | Locality                 |
|----------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|
| TQ253145       | John Paul | 29/08/1982 | Shaves Wood, West Sussex |

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***Ectobius lapponicus***

## Dusky Cockroach

An SxRSI species DICTYOPTERA

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder       | Date | Locality   |
|----------------|----------------|------|--|
| TQ262110       | Peter Marshall | 1988 | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |

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***Ectobius pallidus***

## Tawny Cockroach

An SxRSI species DICTYOPTERA

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder     | Date       | Locality  |
|----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| TQ264116       | Betty Bishop | 21/06/1981 | Devil's Dyke, Beeding Hill to Newtimber Hill SSSI |

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***Agonum livens***

An SxRSI species GROUND BEETLE

Nationally Notable B

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality   |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--|
| TQ2514         | Peter Hodge | 29/07/1975 | Shaves Wood (and 3 other unspecified locations), West Sussex |

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***Deleaster dichrous***

An SxRSI species ROVE BEETLE

Nationally Notable B

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality                           |
|----------------|-------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Peter Hodge | 29/07/1975 | Shaves Wood, Henfield, West Sussex |

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***Stenus exiguus***

An SxRSI species ROVE BEETLE

Nationally Notable B

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality               |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Anon     | 1695-1905 | Holm Bush, West Sussex |

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***Stenus oscillator***

An SxRSI species ROVE BEETLE

Nationally Notable B

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality               |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Anon     | 1695-1905 | Holm Bush, West Sussex |

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## *Achenium humile*

An SxRSI species ROVE BEETLE

Nationally Notable B  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality              |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| TQ2514         | Anon     | 1695-1905 | Holmbush, West Sussex |

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## *Euryporus picipes*

An SxRSI species ROVE BEETLE

RDB - Insuff known  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality               |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Anon     | 1695-1905 | Holm Bush, West Sussex |

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## *Atheta liliputana*

An SxRSI species county rarity ROVE BEETLE

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality                 |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| TQ253141       | Peter Hodge | 25/03/1982 | Shaves Wood, West Sussex |

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## *Atheta orphana*

An SxRSI species ROVE BEETLE

Nationally Notable  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder | Date      | Locality               |
|----------------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Anon     | 1695-1905 | Holm Bush, West Sussex |

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## *Trachys troglodytes*

Devil's-Bit Jewel Beetle

An SxRSI species county rarity JEWEL BEETLE

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date | Locality   |
|----------------|-------------|------|--|
| TQ263109       | Andy Foster | 1996 | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |

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## *Atomaria umbrina*

An SxRSI species FUNG BEETLE

Nationally Notable  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date      | Locality                           |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Peter Hodge | 1695-1905 | 'Holm Bush, Brighton', West Sussex |

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## *Mycetophagus piceus*

### An SxRSI species FUNG BEETLE

Nationally Notable B  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality  |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---|
| TQ254143       | Peter Hodge | 04/08/1975 | Shaves Wood, Hurstpierpoint,<br>Hurstpierpoint CP |

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## *Cryptocephalus aureolus*

### An SxRSI species LEAF BEETLE

Nationally Notable B  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality  |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---|
| TQ2514         | Peter Hodge | 06/06/1971 | Shaves Wood, West Sussex                                |
| TQ262110       | Andy Foster | 1996       | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke &<br>Saddlescombe Farm |

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## *Cryptocephalus bipunctatus*

### An SxRSI species LEAF BEETLE

Nationally Notable B  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality  |
|----------------|-------------|------------|---|
| TQ262110       | Andy Foster | 1996       | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke &<br>Saddlescombe Farm |
| TQ267117       | Peter Hodge | 25/05/1973 | Devils Dyke, West Sussex                                |

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## *Chrysolina brunsvicensis*

### An SxRSI species county rarity LEAF BEETLE

RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality   |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--|
| TQ253143       | Peter Hodge | 12/09/1971 | Holmbush Plantation, Woodmancote, West<br>Sussex |

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## *Rhynchites cavifrons*

### An SxRSI species WEEVIL BEETLE

Nationally Notable B  
RSI

| Grid Reference | Recorder    | Date       | Locality                 |
|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Peter Hodge | 23/05/1975 | Shaves Wood, West Sussex |

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***Adscita statices***

Forester

A nationally local species found in grassland and woodland rides over much of England and Wales. In Sussex it is found on the downs between Brighton and Eastbourne. In West Sussex it is very scarce with recent records only from Downs near Upper Beeding, Kingley Vale, Ebernoe Common and Duncton. caterpillars feed on Common Sorrel and Sheep's Sorrel.

**An SxRSI species MACROMOTH**

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
Nationally Notable B

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>                                      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| TQ262110              | Andy Foster     | 1996        | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |

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***Adscita geryon***

Cistus Forester

This nationally scarce (b) day flying species is restricted to chalk grassland and limestone grassland in England and Wales. In Sussex it occurs on the Downs at Devils Dyke, around Duncton and at Heyshott. Caterpillars feed on Common Rock-rose.

**An SxRSI species MACROMOTH**

Nationally Notable A  
RSI

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b> | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Locality</b>                                      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| TQ260109              | Mark Hadley     | May 1982-Jun | Devil's Dyke, Beeding Hill to Newtimber Hill SSSI    |
| TQ262110              | Andy Foster     | 1996         | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |

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***Adscita globulariae***

Scarce Forester

A nationally scarce (a) species of chalk grassland in Wiltshire and Hampshire and in Sussex. In Sussex it is fairly widespread on the downs between Steyning and Eastbourne with the most important colony being at Devils Dyke. Caterpillars feed on Knapweeds.

**An SxRSI species MACROMOTH**

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
RDB - Rare

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b> | <b>Date</b>  | <b>Locality</b>                                      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| TQ260109              | Mark Hadley     | May 1982-Jun | Devil's Dyke, Beeding Hill to Newtimber Hill SSSI    |
| TQ262110              | Dave Bangs      | 1994         | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |

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***Dichomeris fasciella*****An SxRSI species MICROMOTH**

RDB - Endng  
RSI

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>          |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| TQ2514                | Mark Parsons    | 1695-1970   | Shaves Wood, West Sussex |
| TQ2612                | Anon            | 1695-1970   | Poynings, West Sussex    |

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***Lysandra bellargus***

## Adonis Blue

A downland species, widespread, but declining, mainly in East Sussex and the east of West Sussex.

**A BAPSI BUTTERFLY. An SxRSI species. RSI label is mainly confined to tetrad &quot;records&quot;. BUTTERFLY**

Priority Species

Biodiversity Lists - Middle List

Nationally Notable

BAPSI

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a

Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b>                  | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| TQ21Q                 | BBCS British Butterfly Con. Soc. | 1996-2000   | West Sussex                 |
| TQ21R                 | BBCS British Butterfly Con. Soc. | 1996-2000   | West Sussex                 |
| TQ267117              | David Murdoch                    | 21/09/1999  | Newtimber Bank, West Sussex |

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***Hipparchia semele***

## Grayling

A declining butterfly in Sussex, now probably absent from heathlands but still widespread on the Downs.

**An SxRSI species. Presumed to be this one in Sussex and not sp.5583. county rarity BUTTERFLY**

RSI

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b>                  | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| TQ21R                 | BBCS British Butterfly Con. Soc. | 1993        | Newtimber Hill, West Sussex |
| TQ2610                | BBCS British Butterfly Con. Soc. | 1990        | Devils Dyke, West Sussex    |

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***Osmia bicolor***

## Two Coloured Mason Bee

**An SxRSI species HYMENOPTERA**

Nationally Notable B

RSI

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>                                      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| TQ262110              | Andy Foster     | 1996        | Dyke (approx. NGR), Devil's Dyke & Saddlescombe Farm |

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## *Triturus cristatus*

## Great Crested Newt

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

### A PSR species AMPHIBIAN

Priority Species  
Berne Convention Appendix 2  
Biodiversity Lists - Short List  
Conservation Regulations (1994) Sch2  
Habitats and species directive Annex 2np  
Habitats and species directive Annex 4  
IUCN (1994) - LR (cd)  
BAPSI  
PSR  
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)  
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (taking)  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 5 Sec 9.2  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

| Grid Reference | Recorder                      | Date       | Locality                        |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| TQ264145       | Sussex Amphibian/ Reptile Grp | 01/01/1983 | Pondtail Wood Pond, West Sussex |

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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

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
PSR  
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

| Grid Reference | Recorder                      | Date       | Locality   |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|--|
| TQ247139       | Sussex Amphibian/ Reptile Grp | 2002       | West Sussex  |
| TQ250139       | Sussex Amphibian/ Reptile Grp | 01/01/1988 | West Orchard, Holmbush Lane,<br>Woodmancote, West Sussex |
| TQ255145       | Sussex Amphibian/ Reptile Grp | 11/06/1983 | Shaves Wood, West Sussex                                 |

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## *Natrix natrix*

## Grass Snake

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

### REPTILE

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
PSR

| Grid Reference | Recorder   | Date       | Locality  |
|----------------|------------|------------|---|
| TQ255144       | Dennis Dey | 18/05/1998 | Shaves Wood, West Sussex                            |
| TQ264147       | Dennis Dey | 28/07/1996 | Singing Hills Golf Course, Albourne, West<br>Sussex |

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## *Vipera berus*

## Adder

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

### REPTILE

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
PSR  
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

| Grid Reference | Recorder   | Date       | Locality                           |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| TQ2514         | Dennis Dey | 01/05/1997 | Shaves Wood, West Sussex           |
| TQ2611         | Dennis Dey | Unknown    | Devil's Dyke 15/02/98, West Sussex |
| TQ2614         | Dennis Dey | 01/01/1992 | Muddles Wood, West Sussex          |

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## *Sorex araneus*

## Common Shrew

The common shrew is a small, dark grey, mouse-like animal often confused with the pygmy shrew, *Sorex minutus*, though it is usually rather larger and has a shorter, thinner tail. Common shrews are found in hedgerows, scrub, grassland and deciduous woodland, are mainly carnivorous and eat a wide variety of invertebrates. The mainland British race has been separated as the subspecies *S. araneus castaneus*. It is widespread in Sussex.

Although there is no reason to fear its extinction, the common shrew is a legally protected species and a licence is needed for live trapping.

### A PSR species MAMMAL

Biodiversity Lists - Long List

| Grid Reference | Recorder       | Date       | Locality                      |
|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| TQ2511         | S D G Stephens | 30/11/1965 | VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex |
| TQ2610         | G B Corbet     | 08/05/1965 | VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex |
| TQ2611         | W G Teagle     | 22/12/1969 | VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex |
| TQ2612         | W G Teagle     | 1970       | VC14 East Sussex, East Sussex |

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## *Myotis nattereri*

## Natterer's Bat

A medium-sized, long-eared bat of open woodland, wood pasture and mixed farmland, often flying near water. In summer it roosts in old buildings, barns and hollow trees and it hibernates in caves, mines and other underground places.

Found throughout much of the British Isles, but generally scarce. The UK population of Natterer's bats is probably of international importance (Roberts & Hutson, c. 1994) and it is widespread in Sussex. Like all bats, a legally protected species

### BAT

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
RDB - Indeterm  
PSR

| Grid Reference | Recorder                | Date       | Locality               |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| TQ266120       | Anon @ Sussex Bat Group | 01/01/1997 | Saddlescombe Bat Vault |

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***Myotis bechsteini*****Bechstein's Bat**

A medium sized, long eared bat of well wooded, low lying countryside. In summer it roosts in tree holes, bat boxes and, less commonly, in buildings and it hibernates in cellars, mine tunnels, caves and tree holes. It is the largest and rarest British *Myotis* and is virtually restricted to southern England. Most records in our area are from West Sussex, but it was recorded from one location in East Sussex in the late 19th century.

Like all bats, a legally protected species and listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory.

**BAT**

Habitats and species directive Annex 2np  
IUCN (1994) - V  
BAPSI  
PSR  
RSI

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b>         | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>                  |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| TQ262122              | Anon @ Sussex Bat Group | 07/09/1994  | Dyke Farm, Poynings, West Sussex |

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***Myotis daubentoni*****Daubenton's Bat**

A medium sized to small bat of open countryside, wood pasture and woodland, usually near water (this species is sometimes known as the 'water bat'). It feeds largely on caddis flies and mayflies. Summer roosts are in caves, tree holes and houses and in winter caves, mine tunnels and cellars and similar places. Widespread in Britain and apparently increasing in parts of its range and recorded throughout Sussex.

Like all bats, a legally protected species.

**BAT**

RDB - Internationally Important  
PSR  
RSI

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b>          | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>                               |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| TQ266120              | English NaturevBat Files | 19/12/1992  | Saddlescombe Bat Vault, Poynings, West Sussex |

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***Eptesicus serotinus*****Serotine**

A large, short-eared bat that frequents parks and gardens as well as the wider countryside. It often has its summer roosts in buildings and it will also hibernate in these as well as in caves, tunnels and cellars. A widespread species, though often only present in small numbers, its British strongholds are in the south east and parts of the West Country. Widespread in Sussex.

Like all bats, a legally protected species.

**BAT**

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
PSR

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b>         | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>                             |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---|
| TQ267148              | Anon @ Sussex Bat Group | 21/07/1995  | Looks Green Cottage, Newtimber, West Sussex |

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***Nyctalus noctula*****Noctule**

A large bat of woods, wood pastures and mixed farmland that sometimes occurs in towns. Summer roosts are usually in trees and the often gregarious winter roosts in trees, rock fissures, bat boxes and buildings.

Widespread, but declining, both in Sussex and in England and Wales generally. Like all bats it is a legally protected species.

**BAT**

Biodiversity Lists - Long List  
PSR

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b>          | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>                                 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|
| TQ247136              | English NaturevBat Files | 21/07/1996  | Furzefield, Clappers Lane, Fulking, West Sussex |

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***Arvicola terrestris*****Water Vole**

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

A legally protected species, listed on the Sussex Rare Species Inventory and the subject of a Sussex Species Action Programme.

**MAMMAL**

Priority Species  
Biodiversity Lists - Short List  
BAPSI  
PSR  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b>   | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>       |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| TQ265117              | Frances Southgate | 29/06/2004  | Poynings, Poynings CP |

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***Muscardinus avellanarius*****Common Dormouse**

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

A legally protected species but not included on the Rare Species Inventory

**MAMMAL**

Priority Species  
Biodiversity Lists - Short List  
Conservation Regulations (1994) Sch2  
IUCN (1994) - LR (lc)  
BAPSI  
PSR  
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (killing/injuring)  
W&CA Sch 5 Sec 9.1 (taking)  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch 5 Sec 9.2  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4a  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.4b  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5a  
Wildlife & Countryside Act Sch5 Sec 9.5b

| <b>Grid Reference</b> | <b>Recorder</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Locality</b>               |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| TQ2514                | Anon            | 1981        | VC13 West Sussex, West Sussex |

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

## THE SUSSEX PROTECTED SPECIES REGISTER

The Sussex Protected Species Register (PSR) consists of species of plants, fungi and animals (other than birds) which are protected under Schedules 5, 6 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, summaries of which are provided overleaf. In the schedules there are measures against the sale of some species (Common frogs and Stag beetles being just two examples). These species have not been included in the register as it is the damaging of the species and species abode or habitat that is relevant to this register.

Sites for records of protected species have been included in the Register, where the records exist within the Record Centre's computerised dataset. For some species only breeding, roosting or hibernation sites have been included, as opposed to all records of the species. PSR data is updated on a weekly basis.

There is, however, some overlap between the PSR and the Sussex Rare Species Inventory (RSI), as many protected species are also rare and hence remain in the RSI. 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.

Badger and bird species records are not included in the PSR. Details of their protection and record location are given overleaf.

### Records on the PSR

If a protected species record is flagged up in a report of the Sussex Protected Species Register it must be noted that this does **not** mean that the species will still be present, but that it was recorded at that time and place by the recorder listed. A further knowledge of the natural history of the species in question will tell the enquirer more about the implications of the record.

If a species is not mentioned this does **not** mean that it is **not** present at the site in question, simply that it has not been recorded, or that the Record Centre has not been made aware of its presence.

**These two facts are important considerations when using data from the Sussex Protected Species Register.**

## WILDLIFE PROTECTION LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND

Legislation designed to protect animals and plants have been issued both by the European Community and nationally. The major legislation for protection in the U.K. is provided by the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*, and strengthened by the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*.

**It is important to note that legislation is ineffective in protecting a species in the presence of habitats declining due, for example, to loss of food supply, pollution or pesticides.**

For the most up to date information on all species protection please contact English Nature <http://www.english-nature.org.uk/science/licensing> or go to the DEFRA website, <http://www.defra.gov.uk/>

## **Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and later amendments)**

Up to date species lists are available from <http://www.naturenet.net/law/wcagen.html>

### ***Schedule 1: Birds***

Part 1 of this Schedule lists birds protected by special penalties at all times. Intentional or reckless killing, injuring, taking, possessing, disturbing and selling (including parts and derivatives, eggs, nests, *etc.* as applicable) as well as damaging, destroying or disturbing nests in current use or dependent young, *etc.* are prohibited. Part 2 lists birds protected by special penalties (as above) during close season.

### ***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. *NB.* 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. Note that bows, explosives, self-locking snares and live bird or mammal decoys are generally prohibited for use against wild animals, irrespective of this Schedule.

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

Intentional picking, uprooting, destroying, trading (including parts and derivatives), *etc.* are prohibited. It should be noted that, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, all wild plants in Britain are protected from intentional uprooting by an unauthorised person (but land owners, land occupiers, persons authorised by either of these, or persons authorised in writing by the Local Authority for the area are exempt). *NB.* Protection for some species may be limited to certain Sections of the Act and where this is the case it is indicated in the lists as follows:

- **S13(2)** Protection limited to selling, offering for sale, possessing or transporting for purpose of sale, or advertising for sale, any live or dead plant, or any part of, or anything derived from, such plant.

## **The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats**

This Convention is designed to protect important populations of listed wild species and their habitats. It incorporates the principle of sustainable development and particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones.

The EU Habitats Directive (**COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora**) is the European Union implementation of the Bern convention. The full text of the Directive and the Annexes that include the species lists are available at <http://tinyurl.com/4anzj>

### ANNEX II lists

Animal and plant species of community interest whose conservation requires the designation of special areas of conservation

### ANNEX IV lists

Animal and plant species of community interest in need of strict protection

### ANNEX V lists

Animal and plant species of community interest whose taking in the wild and exploitation may be subject to management measures

## **The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora**

<http://www.ukcites.gov.uk>. This Convention is aimed at controlling trade in wild plants or animals or “any recognisable part or derivative”.

*Appendix I* lists species considered to be in danger of extinction and where trade is generally prohibited.

*Appendix II* lists species vulnerable to serious threat or extinction if trade is not controlled.

## BADGERS AND BIRDS

### **Protection of the Badgers Act 1992**

[http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1992/Ukpga\\_19920051\\_en\\_1.htm](http://www.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts1992/Ukpga_19920051_en_1.htm)

Badgers are extensively protected by this Act, covering virtually any deliberate interference with the animals themselves or their setts.

**Badger records are not provided by the Protected Species Register.  
For further details about Badgers in Sussex please contact the Badger Trust (Sussex) on:**

**07910 198720**

**Birds are covered by a separate suite of legislation. The Environmental Survey Directory (ESD) report enclosed tells you of the location of significant breeding bird records – for details of these records please contact the Sussex Ornithological Society.**

**Specialist information is available from the Sussex Ornithological Society (SOS)**

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

### **European Communities Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds**

The Directive relates to the conservation of all species of birds naturally occurring in the wild in the European territory of the Member States (but not Greenland), as well as their eggs, nests and habitats. A list of species (including rare and migratory birds) requiring special conservation measures, such as designation and maintenance of Special Protection Areas, is cited in Annex 1 to this directive. Birds generally are protected from deliberate killing, taking from the wild, egg collecting, nest destruction and keeping in captivity, but allowances are made for game birds. Pest species can be derogated by Member States (canada goose, carrion crow, collared dove, feral and wood pigeons, rook, jackdaw, great and lesser black-backed gulls, herring gull, jay, magpie in Britain).

## PROTECTED SPECIES (NOT INCLUDING BIRDS) FOUND IN SUSSEX

|      |  |                            |        |  |                         |
|------|--|----------------------------|--------|--|-------------------------|
| 8    | <i>Buellia asterella</i>               | Starry Breck-lichen        | x 5 \$ | <i>Lucanus cervus</i>                  | Stag Beetle             |
| 8    | <i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>             | Orange-fruited Elm lichen  | 5      | <i>Argynnis adippe</i>                 | High Brown Fritillary   |
| 8    | <i>Catapyrenium psomoroides</i>        | Tree Psoromoides           | 5      | <i>Bembecia chrysidiformis</i>         | Fiery Clearwing         |
| 8    | <i>Cladonia convoluta</i>              | a lichen                   | 5      | <i>Mellicta aethalia</i>               | Heath Fritillary        |
| 8    | <i>Gyalecta ulmi</i>                   | Elm Gyalecta               | 5      | <i>Pareulype berberata</i>             | Barberry Carpet         |
| 8    | <i>Heterodermia leucomelos</i>         | Ciliate Strap-lichen       | 5      | <i>Satyrium w-album</i>                | White Letter Hairstreak |
| 8    | <i>Lecanactis hemisphaerica</i>        | Churchyard Lecanactis      | 5      | <i>Siona lineata</i>                   | Black-veined Moth       |
| 8    | <i>Squamarina lentigera</i>            | Scaly Breck-lichen         | 5      | <i>Thalera fimbrialis</i>              | Sussex Emerald          |
| 8    | <i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>          | Golden Hair-lichen         | 5      | <i>Chirocephalus diaphanus</i>         | Fairy Shrimp            |
| 8    | <i>Hericium erinaceum</i>              | a basidiomycete fungus     | 5      | <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>           | Lagoon Sand Shrimp      |
| 8    | <i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>        | Foxtail stonewort          | 5      | \$ <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>    | Freshwater Crayfish     |
| 8    | <i>Acaulon triquetrum</i>              | Triangular Pygmy-moss      | 5      | <i>Dolomedes plantarius</i>            | Fen Raft Spider         |
| 8    | <i>Barbula glauca</i>                  | Glaucous Beard-moss        | x 5 \$ | <i>Bufo bufo</i>                       | Common Toad             |
| 8    | <i>Bartramia stricta</i>               | Rigid Apple-moss           | x 5 \$ | <i>Rana Temporaria</i>                 | Common Frog             |
| 8    | <i>Drepanocladus vernicosus</i>        | Slender Green Feather-moss | 5      | <i>Triturus cristatus</i>              | Warty Newt              |
| 8    | <i>Micromitrium tenerum</i>            | Millimetre Moss            | x 5 \$ | <i>Triturus helveticus</i>             | Palmate Newt            |
| 8    | <i>Rhynchostegium rotundifolium</i>    | Round-leaved Feather-moss  | x 5 \$ | <i>Triturus vulgaris</i>               | Smooth Newt             |
| 8    | <i>Trichomanes speciosum</i>           | Killarney Fern             | 5 \$   | <i>Anguis fragilis</i>                 | Slow-worm               |
| 8    | <i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>               | Ground-pine                | 5      | <i>Coronella austriaca</i>             | Smooth Snake            |
| 8    | <i>Althaea hirsuta</i>                 | Rough Marsh-mallow         | 5 { \$ | <i>Lacerta agilis</i>                  | Sand Lizard             |
| 8    | <i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>              | Small Alison               | 5 \$   | <i>Lacerta vivipara</i>                | Viviparous Lizard       |
| 8    | <i>Bupleurum baldense</i>              | Small Hare's-ear           | 5 \$   | <i>Natrix natrix</i>                   | Grass Snake             |
| 8    | <i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>            | Stinking Goosefoot         | 5 \$ * | <i>Vipera berus</i>                    | Adder                   |
| 8    | <i>Crepis foetida</i>                  | Stinking Hawk's-beard      | 5,6    | <i>Neomys fodiens</i>                  | Water Shrew             |
| 8    | <i>Dianthus armeria</i>                | Deptford Pink              | 5,6    | <i>Sorex araneus</i>                   | Common Shrew            |
| 8    | <i>Eryngium campestre</i>              | Field Eryngo               | 5,6    | <i>Sorex minutus</i>                   | Pygmy Shrew             |
| 8    | <i>Filago lutescens</i>                | Red-tipped Cudweed         | 5,6    | <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>        | Barbastelle             |
| 8    | <i>Filago pyramidata</i>               | Broad-leaved Cudweed       | 5,6    | <i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>             | Serotine                |
| 8    | <i>Fumaria reuteri</i>                 | Martin's Ramping-fumitory  | 5,6    | <i>Myotis bechsteini</i>               | Bechstein's Bat         |
| 8    | <i>Gentianella anglica</i>             | Early Gentian              | 5,6    | <i>Myotis brandti</i>                  | Brandt's Bat            |
| x 8Σ | <i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>       | Bluebell                   | 5,6    | <i>Myotis daubentoni</i>               | Daubenton's Bat         |
| 8    | <i>Lactuca saligna</i>                 | Least Lettuce              | 5,6    | <i>Myotis myotis</i>                   | Mouse-eared Bat         |
| 8    | <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>            | Grass-poly                 | 5,6    | <i>Myotis mystacinus</i>               | Whiskered Bat           |
| 8    | <i>Melampyrum arvense</i>              | Field Cow-wheat            | 5,6    | <i>Myotis nattereri</i>                | Natterer's Bat          |
| 8    | <i>Mentha pulegium</i>                 | Pennyroyal                 | 5,6    | <i>Nyctalus noctula</i>                | Noctule                 |
| 8    | <i>Orobanche artemisiae-campestris</i> | Oxtongue Broomrape         | 5,6    | <i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>           | Nathusius' Pipistrelle  |
| 8    | <i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>         | Childing Pink              | 5,6    | <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>       | Pipistrelle             |
| 8    | <i>Phyteuma spicatum</i>               | Spiked Rampion             | 5,6    | <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus 45kHz</i> | 45 kHz Pipistrelle      |
| 8    | <i>Polygonum maritimum</i>             | Sea Knotgrass              | 5,6    | <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus 55kHz</i> | 55 kHz Pipistrelle      |
| 8    | <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>              | Small Fleabane             | 5,6    | <i>Plecotus auritus</i>                | Brown Long-eared Bat    |
| 8    | <i>Rhinanthus angustifolius</i>        | Greater Yellow-rattle      | 5,6    | <i>Plecotus austriacus</i>             | Grey Long-eared Bat     |
| 8    | <i>Salvia pratensis</i>                | Meadow Clary               | 5,6    | <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>       | Greater Horseshoe Bat   |
| 8    | <i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>             | Red Helleborine            | 5,6    | <i>Vespertilio murinus</i>             | Parti-coloured Bat      |
| 8    | <i>Damasonium alisma</i>               | Starfruit                  | 5 # β  | <i>Arvicola terrestris</i>             | Water Vole              |
| 8    | <i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>         | Lizard Orchid              | 5,6    | <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>        | Common Dormouse         |
| 8    | <i>Leersia oryzoides</i>               | Cut-grass                  | 5,6    | <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>                | Red Squirrel            |
| 8    | <i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>                | Early Spider-orchid        | 5,6    | <i>Phocoena phocoena</i>               | Common Porpoise         |
| 8    | <i>Schoenoplectus triquetter</i>       | Triangular Club-rush       | 5,6    | <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>              | Bottle-nosed Dolphin    |
| 5    | <i>Clavopsella navis</i>               |                            | 5,6    | <i>Lutra lutra</i>                     | Otter                   |
| 5    | <i>Edwardsia ivelli</i>                | Ivell's Edwardsia          | 5,6    | <i>Martes martes</i>                   | Pine Marten             |
| 5    | <i>Nematostella vectensis</i>          | Starlet Sea Anemone        | x 5,6  | <i>Meles meles</i>                     | Badger                  |
| 5    | <i>Alkamarina romijini</i>             | Tentacled lagoon-worm      |        |  |                         |
| 5    | <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>              | Medicinal Leech            |        | * Sch.5 section 9 (1)                  |                         |
| 5    | <i>Decticus verrucivorus</i>           | Wart Biter                 |        | \$ Sch.5 section 9 (5)                 |                         |
| 5    | <i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>         | Mole Cricket               |        | x Records not in PSR report            |                         |
| 5    | <i>Gryllus campestris</i>              | Field Cricket              |        | # Sch.5 section 9 (4) (a)              |                         |
| 5    | <i>Hydrochara caraboides</i>           | Lesser Silver Water Beetle |        | β Sch.5 section 9 (4) (b)              |                         |
|      |  |                            |        | { Sch.5 section 9 (1)                  |                         |
|      |  |                            |        | Σ Sch.8.section13(2)                   |                         |