

# Working Document: Seaford Neighbourhood Plan Local Green Spaces



*This report should be read alongside the Environment & Countryside Working Paper*

## **Introduction**

As we outlined in our Focus Group's evidence report (ER), the Town of Seaford is privileged to be located in one of the most beautiful locations in the UK, nestled between the English Channel and surrounded by the South Downs National Park. But with this privilege comes responsibility; we need to ensure that the natural beauty, iconic locations, wildlife, biodiversity and our heritage assets are enhanced and preserved for both future and current generations. Part of our work was to undertake a Local Green Space Assessment (LGSA), and this report sets out the work we have done that we will consult on. Our proposed consultation approach is set out in our Evidence Report.

This report therefore sets out:

1. A brief overview of the Local Green Space (LGS) "criteria" as set out in the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>1</sup>;
2. Our methodology to assess sites;
3. Our initial detailed assessment of the **8** sites which, based on the evidence analysed, are extremely important to the Town and its community, and meets the strict LGS criteria;
4. A brief overview of the other sites that we looked at which we concluded did not meet the LGS criteria and/ or were already subject to adequate National and/ or District-wide policy.

## **1. What does the NPPF say about Local Green Spaces?**

The work of our Focus Group when undertaking the Local Green Space Assessments (LGSA's) has been fully guided, as is required, by the NPPF. Paragraphs 76-78 set out precisely what both a Local Green Space is and the criteria that it must meet. It states<sup>2</sup>:

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Paragraphs 76-78 of the National Planning Policy Framework

76. Local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances. Identifying land as Local Green Space should therefore be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.
77. The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:
- where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;
  - where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and
  - where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.
78. Local policy for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts.

## 2. Our methodology

Given the criteria set out in the NPPF, our Focus Group undertook the following work to propose the 8 sites that we believe, based on the evidence, meets the LGS criteria set out in the NPPF. It is important to highlight that our Focus Group recognised:

- a. That any site we proposed for LGS designation had to be fully evidenced based;
- b. Any site had to meet the strong criteria set out in the NPPF in detail – i.e. it could not “sort of” or “maybe” meet the criteria to be considered; and
- c. That our role is to look at where we think the Neighbourhood Plan can make recommendations which add to the policy framework.

Given this, we undertook the following analysis:

- Used all available data to create an initial list of 66 potential sites from a slightly longer list. The longer list included a small number of duplications and/ or errors.
- We did an initial assessment of all 66. Of these 22 seemed to have green space potential.
- We then did a more detailed assessment of these 22 sites, including site visits, because we thought they might meet the LGS criteria set out in the National Planning Policy Framework set by Central Government.
- Of these 22, we have identified 8 which we believe meet the LGS criteria.

In order to assess the biodiversity of sites we have consulted the Magic.gov.uk website which provides “authoritative geographic information”. The Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006. S.41 (1), states that “The Secretary of State must, as respects England, publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which in the Secretary of State's opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.”

In addition, we have sponsored an ecological data search (by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SBC)) for land within 200 meters of each of the eight LGS sites. Data, covering International, National and other designation was examined – see Annex C for a summary of the results. It should be noted that this data search by SBC will give 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. Each site described in Section 3 below contains the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre data relevant to each of the eight sites.

In considering the biodiversity value of a potential green space, it is important to also look at adjacent land. Sites, which form part of a contiguous "corridor" of open spaces/ hedgerows etc, through which wildlife is able to migrate and disperse, are likely to be important.

These eight sites, where we consider the LGS criteria has been met are set out fully below in section 3 of this report, It is these sites that we wish to discuss with stakeholders as we continue to consult as part of the Neighbourhood Plan process.

An assessment of the other 58 sites not taken forward is set out in Annex B. We are keen to emphasise that where a site has not met the LGS assessment it is **not** that we assume it can be used for development, nor does it ear-mark land for development. What it means is that given the work we have undertaken we have concluded:

- The site does not meet the strict criteria set out in the NPPF and there is not sufficient evidence to support a LGS designation; and/ or
- A site is already subject to national or District policy. A good example is the provision of recreation, sports and play where Lewes District Council already has a strong policy basis in place. We cover all of these issues fully in our ER.

As we stated in our Evidence Report, the findings of our work has, of course, been used, to inform, the work of the Housing Focus Groups to ensure the Neighbourhood Plan looks at a range of local needs and issues.

### **3. Sites proposed for Local Green Space Designation**

The following 8 sites are those that this Focus Group proposes for designation as a local green space:

Ref	Name	Size in hectares (approximate)	Location
1	Blatchington Pond	0.5	<i>See Annex A for map identifying each location. The reference number used here is replicated in Annex A to identify the proposed site</i>
2	Normansal Park/ Chalvington Fields <b>not</b> in the National Park	0.85	
3	Chyngton Way Field	2.75	
4	The Crouch	2.25	
5	Foster Close Open Space	0.30	
6	The Ridings (Lexden Road)	0.35	
7	Princess Drive Village Green	1.18	
8	Site adjacent to Surrey Road (north of the Old Brickfield)	1	

Below we set out our assessment of each of these sites. Annex A provides a map of these 8 sites. As we set out at the beginning of this report, please read our Focus Group's overall ER in tandem with this report for a comprehensive overview of all of the issues we have analysed and reviewed and the overall evidence sources used.

For the avoidance of doubt all of the 8 sites:

- Are in close proximity to the community it serves;
- Are local in character; and
- Are **not** an extensive tract of land.

The overviews provided below for each site focus on why the sites are demonstrably special to the local community and hold a particular local significance.

### Reference 1: Blatchington Pond



**Overview:** Blatchington Pond lies within a Conservation Area. It is owned by Seaford Town Council. 23 respondents to The Survey<sup>3</sup> mentioned Blatchington Pond. A few referred to it as a haven for wildlife. It is clear that this is a much-loved local site. It has been used by school children when Maypole dancing. Specific points which relate to the LGSA are:

- **Beauty:** With the typical appearance of a village pond and a copse of mature trees along one side, Blatchington Pond is a pleasant site. Sitting at an important crossroads and adjacent to a commercial area, the Pond is also a welcome surprise to newcomers.
- **Historic Significance:** The Pond as it currently exists is the result of community efforts starting in 1980. However, there has been a pond there since at least 1890; during the intervening time, the site deteriorated and was adversely affected by various building developments. Blatchington Pond is at the South end of the East Blatchington Conservation Area and marked the Southern boundary of the old village. The East Blatchington Pond Conservation Society, which currently has 318 members, was set up with the specific purpose of creating and maintaining the Pond.
- **Recreational value:** Blatchington Pond stands out as a place of recreation on the route between the town centre and the Blatchington residential area. It is the only duck pond in Seaford and is frequently visited, particularly to feed the ducks and their ducklings. The Pond and its surrounding features measures about 80 x 60 Metres.
- **Tranquillity:** A copse of trees along one side of the Pond affords a tranquil walk along a tree-lined, tarmacked path. there are also seats located around the pond.
- **Richness of wildlife:** Mallard Ducks and Moorhens breed at the pond and kingfishers have been seen there. Herons are occasional visitors. and bats can be seen in the evenings. There is a bank of reeds and a stand of mature trees (mainly Sycamore, but several other deciduous species). The Pond contains a diverse assemblage of typical pond life, although many of the fish in it have apparently been placed there from garden ponds. Similarly, many of the plants around the Pond have been planted, such as snowdrops, narcissi and crocuses, although there are some wild species such as celendines, bluebells, borage, purple loosestrife. Annex C Contains data extracted from Magic.gov.uk which, for example, highlights that corn bunting and turtle dove have been found here. This is important because they are species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” as set out under section 41 (England) of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006.<sup>4</sup>. In addition Annex C lists data provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre which shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site.

<sup>3</sup> The phrase “The Survey” throughout this section refers to the answers provided to the Neighbourhood Survey undertaken to support the Neighbourhood Plan Process, specifically in answer to the question “please indicate any local green space/s of importance to you or your family in the area of Seaford and why this space should be preserved.”

<sup>4</sup> The Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006. S.41 (1), states that “The Secretary of State must, as respects England, publish a list of the living organisms and types of habitat which in the Secretary of State’s opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity.”



## Reference 2: Normansal Park sometimes referred to as Chalvington Fields not in the National Park



**Overview:** The site consists of three main areas of green space: a grassed rectangular shape measuring c.165m X 50m; a wooded area; and a wide grassed area about 15m deep narrowing to 2m. It is adjacent to Normansal Park Avenue. It is certainly clear that this is well liked green space, with 30 comments in The Survey referring to, for example, its strong recreational use and its abundance of wildlife. It is adjacent to Chalvington Fields proper which is in the National Park. It is therefore sometimes referred as Chalvington Fields. Specific points which relate to the LGSA are:

- **Beauty:** The site has distant views of the Downs through opening onto Chalvington Fields and there are many mature trees and a hedgerow. The area has a strong sense of natural beauty.
- **Recreational value:** The survey indicated comments relating to it having a strong recreational use as it is regularly used by dog-walkers and children. It has been used for get-togethers and the occasional picnic, game of rounders, by locals for birthday celebration etc.
- **Tranquillity:** Despite being well used for recreation, the site is a haven for peace, tranquillity and appreciation of the South Downs.
- **Richness of wildlife:** There are copses and hedges and hence wildlife seen regularly includes: squirrels, (jumping from branch to branch in the trees adjacent to the road); crows and blackbirds nesting in the trees; foxes and hedgehogs (seen regularly at night). Woodpeckers are often heard and occasionally seen. Other common birds seen, include magpies, starlings, robins and finches. There are also numerous blackberry bushes that people pick at the end of the summer. See Annex C for data from Magic.gov.uk and data provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre which shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site.

## Reference 3: Chyngton Way Field



**Overview:** The site is at the end of Chyngton Way (south side) and abuts both the South Downs National Park and National Trust owned land. This site was one of the most highly referenced sites in The Survey with 33 explicit mentions. This seemed a low figure compared to comments heard at NP plan events and in informal consultation with stakeholders. Specific points which relate to the LGSA are:

- **Beauty:** The site is regarded as forming part of the outstanding natural beauty of the area – the field specifically adds to the beauty and tranquillity both for Seaford residents and visitors. The site is “within the setting” of the SDNP and acts as the main visual access to Seaford Head, National Trust land and the National Park. According to paragraph 3.1.4 of the 2012 Landscape Capacity Study<sup>5</sup> “*The open downland between Seaford and the Cuckmere Valley provides a natural ridge for which development should not breach. Any change in this area would be highly visible and impact on the character of both the immediate and surrounding landscape.*”. Additionally, the Zone of Theoretical Visibility assessment<sup>6</sup> carried out by the South Downs National Park demonstrates that the site would be visible from the South Downs National Park viewing points at High and Over, Seven Sisters Country Park and Nore Down above Piddinghoe. The site is also visible from Newhaven Fort and the South Downs Way at the Long Man of Wilmington.
- **Historic Significance:** The site is known for its archaeological interest. It is known that this landscape has been passed over by countless people over the millennia. More recently the Medieval settlement of Poynings Town was located just to the east of the Chyngton Way. However, but more recently and most significantly the extensive World War I South Camp actually occupied the site. The WWI Camps are extremely significant and an English Heritage Report by Robert Skinner<sup>7</sup> from 2011 states “The

<sup>5</sup> See [http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan\\_LCS\\_2012.pdf](http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_LCS_2012.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> See <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/national-park-local-plan/evidence-and-supporting-documents/viewshed-analysis/>

<sup>7</sup> English Heritage Report Available At:

surviving archaeological remains of South Camp are a special heritage asset of local and national importance”<sup>8</sup>. The sites were occupied by the Canadians during WWI - they hence also have international and Commonwealth interest.

- **Recreational value:** The site provides recreational value to both residents and visitors around Seaford, as well as from further afield. Tourists and visitors approach the SDNP along this site and they see an unfolding downland landscape. The site has a unique quality acting as a buffer leading to the iconic features of the National Park. The natural beauty of the National Park does not begin at its boundary; it begins at its fringes – this site. The site currently includes a paddock used by horses. This has a recreational use in terms of it being a place for the children to engage with animals and therefore enjoy the benefits of the site.
- **Tranquillity:** The site plays an essential role in creating a tranquil ambience and an important calming influence for locals, residents and visitors. Whether to stand and reflect, to absorb the natural beauty, or to observe the natural beauty, it forms a tranquil environment for all. It also creates a sense of calm and peace. At night, it also forms a natural buffer to support the tranquillity of the area and supports the International Dark Sky Reserve.
- **Richness of wildlife** The Magic.gov.uk website, states that this site is, :
  - A. High priority for countryside stewardship in relation to Farm Wildlife Package Areas; and
  - B. “arable and grassland”.

Magic.gov.uk also flags that the land has recorded a number of “Arable Assemblage Farmland Birds (England)” based on post 2005 studies. The species which have been identified are:

- Corn Bunting (scientifically named as: *Emberiza calandra*);
- Lapwing (scientifically named as: *Vanellus Vanellus*);
- Redshank (scientifically named as: *Tringa tetanus*); and
- Grey Partridge (*Perdix perdix*).

This is important because these species are seen as either rare or declining farmland and/or woodland birds and are species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” as set out under section 41 (England) of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006. Annex C also lists the data provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site. The site provides a link between Seaford Head Local Nature Reserve and (via the substantial hedgerows of Chyngton Lane) Cradle Valley. The low scrub and rough grassland of the site is ideally suited to ground-nesting birds and a range of insects etc which would not be able to make use of the neighbouring sheep fields.

Near the site there has also been a visual observation of a leucistic white squirrel (has a recessive gene which bleaches the grey to white) which is much rarer than the albino white. Its territory can be up to two acres in distance. There are apparently four sightings in the UK and adds to the weight of the wildlife and biodiversity.<sup>9</sup>

---

[http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/027\\_2011WEB.pdf](http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/ResearchReportsPdfs/027_2011WEB.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Page 35 of the report referenced in footnote 13 above.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3289209/An-white-squirrel-s-nuts-Photographer-spots-animal-thought-one-just-four-country-gene-mutation.html>

#### Reference 4: The Crouch



**Overview:** The Crouch is a phrase used by the local community to cover this crucial green space in the centre of the Town. The Survey mentioned Crouch Gardens 97 times and Peace Gardens 10 times – the two sites are linked. Part of the site is in a Conservation Area and is used for recreation as well an oasis of tranquillity in the centre of the Town. Whilst parts of The Crouch would be covered by RE1 and RE2 policies in terms of recreation, a lot of the site is also natural green space, which is why it is being specifically included as meeting the criteria. Specific points in relation to the LGSA are:

- **Beauty:**

- a. Considered by townspeople to be Seaford's most beautiful park, combining historical elements, formal planting, mature trees and shrubs and extensive green area in town centre
- b. "peace garden" designed in collaboration with Seaford Quakers as a quiet place of peace, beauty and contemplation
- c. Enhances character of Seaford's historic centre and benefits local tourism.

- **Historic Significance:**

- a. Site dates back to medieval times – Archway leading into the gardens is grade II listed.
- b. Includes flint stone walls
- c. Football club based here since 1900s
- d. Bowling club founded in 1935

- **Recreational value:** Extensive recreational use by all ages including:

- a. Children's playpark;
- b. Green area for 'kickeround' / formal & informal children's games and play area;
- c. Bowling green;
- d. Football club (junior and senior teams);
- e. Dog walkers;
- f. Outdoor theatre, music and other live events;
- g. Community allotment and garden which includes a classroom and
- h. Mercread Youth Centre.

- **Tranquillity:**

- a. Green oasis in heart of Seaford;
- b. Provides safe and healthy cut-through for children and other pedestrians going to and from town centre from east side of town;
- c. Peace Gardens designed as place for tranquillity and reflection; and
- d. Community allotment provides way for children and adults to interact with plants and nature

- **Richness of wildlife:**

- a. Green area in centre of town important green corridor for including insects, birds and small mammals.
- b. Community garden uses organic techniques to encourage wildlife and also has wildlife area including a pond
- c. Potential for more wildlife benefit if managed differently, i.e. leaving areas of longer grass, tree planting on borders etc.

See Annex C which shows data from Magic.gov.uk and data provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre which shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site.

#### Reference 5: Foster Close Open Space



**Overview:** This is one of the smallest sites and is a small parcel of mature deciduous woodland. Although it was not mentioned in The Survey it was identified as part of the Neighbourhood Plan process of special importance. Specific points in relation to the LGSA are:

- **Beauty:** It provides an air of mystery, with a strong path winding through the trees.
- **Historic Significance:** It is understood that this site marks the edge of a Romano-British cemetery (hence the archaeological "watching brief"). From a map it is clear that this plot marks the boundary of land associated with St Peter's Church.
- **Recreational value:** The Open Space is adjacent to Seaford Primary School, and there is a well-used pedestrian way from Belgrave Rd to Chichester Rd running next to it. It is an excellent location for children's outdoor play in a woodland setting (there is evidence of den-building).
- **Tranquillity:** Whilst surveying the site, it was evident that the woodland walk was effectively hidden from the adjacent pedestrian path and felt quite wild by comparison. The trees add considerably to its tranquillity.
- **Richness of wildlife:** The trees are mostly Sycamore, but there are also Birch, Hawthorne and other species. Substantial stands of mature deciduous woodland are quite rare in Seaford; they will of course provide habitat for tree-nesting birds. There is also a lot of fallen wood (a good habitat for fungi and insects). Woodland flowers and butterflies are also likely to be found in the Summer. See also Annex C which gives data from Magic.gov.uk and data provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre which shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site.

#### Reference 6: The Ridings (Lexden Road)



**Overview:** This site was identified 21 times in The Survey as being important local green space to the community. Its approach is past shops, a school and many sprawling bungalows. This area is a welcome open space with trees and bushes. It is well used by residents and is a space for calm reflection. Specific points in relation to the LGSA are:

- **Beauty:** Pleasant grassed (cut) open space largely surrounded by trees and bushes at the edge of town and is close to the National Park.
- **Recreational value:** The site is used by young children, including for ball games as well as being well used for dog walking and those seeking a stroll.
- **Tranquillity:** The site can be used for quiet contemplation and benches are provided for people to do so.
- **Richness of wildlife:** **There are a number of** small trees, bushes and hedges. The site attracts: birds, (such as crows, magpies, robins, and finches); insects and small animals. (such as hedgehogs and foxes. Also Annex C gives data from Magic.gov.uk and data provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site.



## Reference 7: Princess Drive Village Green



**Overview:** This is a small site that is highly regarded by local residents even if less well known than other sites in Seaford. Specific points in relation to the LGSA are:

- **Beauty:** The exceptional beauty and tranquillity of the village green significantly enhances the area. It can be seen from by those travelling along Princess Drive and those visiting houses around the village green, and from the windows of those living nearby. This means it has a much more immediate impact on the is aesthetics and atmosphere of the area than nearby fields, which are not visible from the road or almost all the houses there. The fields are flat, growing crops, without trees or many other features, so in sharp contrast to the variety and greenery of the village green. There are mature trees at intervals along the Princess Drive side of the site, a few yards back from the road. There are also mature trees of varying species on other parts of the site. The wildness of the hedge, which grows along the entire edge of the field, dividing the footpath from the rest of the Village Green, provides an attractive contrast to the cut grass on the main part of the site. The secluded footpath itself, bordered by the hedge, and a variety of plants and trees is itself beautiful and tranquil, and adds to the rural feel of the area. The Green is in keeping with the estate, which has grass verges and a good many open plan grassed front gardens.
- **Historic Significance:** There is a sapling, replanted by local people, to replace a memorial tree which died. This young tree is in memory of a stillborn child.<sup>10</sup>
- **Recreational Value:** It provides an invaluable recreational amenity for all age groups in the Princess Drive Estate community, and beyond, including parents of young children and dog walkers. The Village Green and footpath are on fairly even ground, so useful for elderly and frailer residents. The secluded footpath along the side of the green, fringed by trees, bushes and wild plants, is accessible.
- **Tranquillity:** There is a bench where it is possible to rest and contemplate and at certain times of the year, listen to birds “singing”, especially blackbirds. The overall setting, as described above, creates a sense of tranquillity.
- **Richness of wildlife:** Seen from Princess Drive, the footpath to the left of the site is divided from the green by a row of brambles bushes and trees. These provide a habitat and corridor for wildlife. Trees of varying species, at intervals around the site, also provide wildlife habitats. There is a shortage of the type of habitat provided by the wild hedge and secluded footpath along the side of the Village Green. Birds which can be seen include collared doves, sparrows, robins, starlings, blackbirds as well as pigeons and crows. Annex C shows, data from Magic.gov. and data \_provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre which shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site.

<sup>10</sup> See <https://seafordtreewardens.wordpress.com/author/mdiamand/>

Reference 8: Site adjacent to Surrey Road (north of the Old Brickfield)



**Overview:** This site is locally known as Hawth Pond, and is regarded by many as being part of the Old Brickfield, but in fact is outside of that designation. It is a former quarry, which may well have been used to make bricks for the historic Martello Tower. It is an important green space to local residents. Specific points in relation to the LGSA:

- **Beauty and tranquillity:** This parcel of land is important to the local community in that it provides an open space, and creates a natural buffer between the existing built environment to the east and west of the site.
- **Recreational value:** Residents can appreciate its wildness and it supports the tranquillity of the area.
- **Richness of wildlife:** Given its position and make-up it is a ripe environment for wildlife, birds and insects. Annex C gives data from Magic.gov.uk and data provided by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre which shows the species recorded historically within 200 metres of this site. The site is adjacent to the Old Brickfields Local Nature Reserve, separated only by the railway embankment. On the other side, there is open space to the Buckle By-pass then on to Bishopstone Downs. Hence the Surrey Rd site is a key link in an important green corridor.

**4. Other sites**

Annex B provides an overview of the remaining 58 sites that we propose are not taken forward for LGS designation. Please see Annex B and section 2, above, in this report for the rationale for this.

## **Annex B: Overview of sites not taken forward for Local Green Space Designation**

**Overview:** This annex provides an overview of the 58 sites that we analysed that do not form part of the 8 sites that we wish to take forward for consultation for Local Green Space designation. This annex should be read in conjunction with the main section of this report as well as the Focus Group's Evidence Report.

### Provision of Sport, Recreation and Play and Existing Recreational Open Space

As we set out in our ER, the Focus Group reviewed a number of schools and playing fields as we see these as integral to the Town. However, we are also aware that the role of the Neighbourhood Plan is to add to the policy framework, not to duplicate it. We are aware that Lewes District Council has retained policies RE1, RE2 and SF12. This is a very strong policy backdrop and an area where, in our view, no additional policy recommendations are required. Proposal number 4 in our ER stated:

**Policy Recommendation 4:** That RE1 and RE2 considerations continue to be given full weight and consideration as part of the planning process.

As a result of this the following sites were not taken forward for Local Green Space Designation:

Name of site:
Annecey School Fields
Aquila Park
Beach Garden and Green Lane Garden
Bowden House School Fields
Chyngton School Fields
Cradle Hill School Fields
Cuckmere House School Fields
Downs Leisure Centre
Martello Fields
Peverals Play Area
Princess Drive Children's Play Park
The Salts
Seaford Head Lower School Fields
Seaford Head Upper School Fields
Seaford Primary School Fields
St John's School
St Crispians
Walmer Road Green and Playpark

### Sites within the South Downs National Park

Our Focus Group was advised that the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) is currently taking forward its own core strategy, including what sites it may want to designate as green space, for development etc. Given that the SDNPA is currently developing its own approach, and given the fact that the primary objectives are SDNPA are set out by Parliamentary legislation, our Focus Group concluded that any sites within the SDNPA's remit should be referred to them for their own consideration, and in line with their own consultation procedures.

As a result of this the following sites were not taken forward for Local Green Space Designation within the Seaford Neighbourhood Plan by our Focus Group, but will be referred to the SDNPA for their consideration:

Name of site:
Bishopstone Downs
Bishopstone Road
Part of Chalvington Fields in the National Park
The Comp
Cradle Valley
Cuckmere Valley (from Alfriston to Exceat Bridge)
High and Over
Seaford Golf Course
Seaford Head Nature Reserve
South Hill Barn

#### Sites covered by other District-wide policy

As we set out in our evidence report, we are aware that the role of the Neighbourhood Plan is to add to the policy framework, not to duplicate it. As a result, the following sites were not taken forward for Local Green Space Designation:

Name	Reason
Allotments, Sutton Drove	Policy RE9 covers this site.
Buckle Car Park	Registered as a community asset and not, by definition, a green space.
Florence House	Policy RES6 covers this site and is not, by definition, a green space.
Newlands School Site	This site is already subject to a planning application and as such cannot be considered by this Focus Group.
Old Brickfield	Site is already fully designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest. <sup>11</sup>
Old Gas Works site	Policy SF5 covers this site as suitable for development.
Steyne Road Drinking Fountain	Taken forward as a heritage asset. Not, by definition, a green space.
The Seafront	See our evidence report. Additionally, policies SF14, SF15 and SF16 cover this site.
Tide Mills	Parts of Tide Mills are already designated as a Site of Nature Conservation Importance <sup>12</sup> and part are in the National Park. Additionally, the site is an extensive tract of land and would not meet the LGS criteria.

#### Sites within the context of Proposal 7 of our Evidence Report: Grass Verges

As we set out in our evidence report, we have proposed to take forward the drafting of a policy with respect to grass verges throughout the Town. Whilst we recognise that at some point in the future some verges may be deemed suitable for development, additional thought to preserving and enhancing verges is important. The following sites are ones which we do not think meet the Local Green Space criteria, but

<sup>11</sup> See <https://assets.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/Files/lewessnci.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> See: <https://assets.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/Files/lewessnci.pdf>



which we want to identify as being potential sites where the verge policy may want to be given due consideration, if adopted as part of the Neighbourhood Plan process.

<b>Names of Sites (not exhaustive)</b>
Alfriston Road verge between Hillside Avenue and Alfriston Park
Barn Rise Estate verge
Chalvington Close verge
Coxwell Close verge
Eastdean/ Westdean Rise verge
Buckle By-pass verge
Bishopstone Road verge
Edinburgh Road verge

Sites which we think do not sufficiently meet the Local Green Space Criteria

We are keen to emphasise that where a site has not meet the LGS assessment it is **not** that we assume it can be used for development, nor does it ear-mark land for development. However, we could not find sufficient evidence and/ or justification for why the following sites would meet the Local Green Space criteria. As we set out at the beginning of this report, the criteria are challenging and robust and are set by the UK Government through the NPPF. The sites identified here are:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Reason</b>
Alfriston Road - small site of green space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of historic significance or tranquillity.
Bodiam Close Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife.
Bowden Rise Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife.
College Road sites	Not seen, by definition, to be a green space.
Etherton Way Island	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife. Part used for parking and, by definition, not a green space.
Firle Close Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife. Part used for parking and, by definition, not a green space.
Hardwick House	Not seen, by definition, to be a green space.
Katherine Way Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of historic significance, tranquillity or richness of wildlife.

Micklefield Park/ Green	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of historic significance or richness of wildlife.
North Way Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife.
Sandore Road Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife
Seafeld Close Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of historic significance or richness of wildlife
Vale Close Open Space	Unable to identify sufficient evidence to support the key Government-set NPPF criteria of beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of wildlife.

## Annex C: Biodiversity of Sites

### 1. Introduction

Data from Magic.gov.uk has been analysed and is included below under each proposed Local Green Space. This is important because they are species “of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity” as set out under section 41 (England) of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006.

In addition, a search was undertaken by Sussex Biodiversity Centre (SBC) of data recorded historically within 200 metres of each site. The following datasets were consulted for this report:

- Designated sites, habitats & ownership maps
- Protected, designated and invasive species

### 2. Summary of results of Sussex Biodiversity Centre (SBC)

- **Sites and habitats**  
Statutory sites: 1 National Park  
Non-statutory sites: 1 LWS  
Section 41 habitats: None present  
Ancient and/or ghyll woodland: Present
- **Protected and designated species**  
International designations: 53 species 7,343 records  
National designations: 129 species 10,915 records  
Other designations: 254 species 20,677 records
- **Total 275 species 24,038 records**  
Invasive non-natives species: 28 species 252 record

### Site 1 Blatchington Pond

#### (a) Data from Magic.gov.uk

Corn bunting and turtle dove have been found here.

#### (b) Data from SBC

##### Protected species

Amphibians	Lissotriton vulgaris	Smooth Newt
Amphibians	Rana temporaria	Common Frog
Amphibians	Bufo bufo	Common Toad
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Cyperus longus	Galingale
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	Philanthus triangulum	Bee Wolf
Invertebrates - Beetles	Cetonia aurata	Rose Chafer
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Satyrrium w-album	White-letter Hairstreak
Invertebrates - Moths	Hoplodrina blanda	Rustic
Invertebrates - Moths	Malacosoma neustria	Lackey
Invertebrates - Moths	Spilosoma lutea	Buff Ermine
Invertebrates - Moths	Arctia caja	Garden Tiger
Invertebrates - Moths	Dolicharthria punctalis	Long-legged China-mark
Invertebrates - Moths	Euplagia quadripunctaria	Jersey Tiger
Invertebrates - Moths	Melanchra persicariae	Dot Moth

Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Synaphe punctalis</i>	Long-legged Tabby
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Trisateles emortualis</i>	Olive Crescent
Invertebrates - True Flies	<i>Bombylius discolor</i>	Dotted Bee-fly
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog
Reptiles	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm
Reptiles	<i>Zootoca vivipara</i>	Common Lizard

### Bats

Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	Chiroptera	Bat sp.
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius's Pipistrelle
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle

### Notable Birds

Birds	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
Birds	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail
Birds	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite
Birds	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby
Birds	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Birds	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
Birds	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove
Birds	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
Birds	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar
Birds	<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
Birds	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bee-eater
Birds	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler
Birds	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler
Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin
Birds	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
Birds	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
Birds	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart
Birds	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat
Birds	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Birds	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
Birds	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher
Birds	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest
Birds	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
Birds	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow

### Invasive Non-native

Birds	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>	Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Eastern Grey Squirrel



## Site 2 Normansal Park/ Chalvington Fields not in the National Park

### (a) Data from Magic.gov.uk

Corn bunting, lapwing and turtle dove have been found here

### (b) Data from SBC

#### Protected species

Amphibians	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> subsp. <i>amarella</i>	Autumn Gentian
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Cetonia aurata</i>	Rose Chafer
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>	Adonis Blue
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog
Reptiles	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm

#### Bats

Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius's Pipistrelle
------------------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------

#### Notable Birds

Birds	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail
Birds	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite
Birds	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Birds	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove
Birds	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo
Birds	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
Birds	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler
Birds	<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl
Birds	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove
Birds	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow

Birds	Delichon urbicum	House Martin
Birds	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
Birds	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
Birds	Sylvia communis	Whitethroat
Birds	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
Birds	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
Birds	Linaria cannabina	Linnet
Birds	Pyrrhula pyrrhula	Bullfinch
Birds	Emberiza citrinella	Yellowhammer
Birds	Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting
Birds	Anthus pratensis	Meadow Pipit
Birds	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
	Phoenicurus	
Birds	phoenicurus	Redstart
Birds	Emberiza calandra	Corn Bunting

### **Invasive Non-native**

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Cotoneaster horizontalis	Wall Cotoneaster
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Fallopia japonica	Japanese Knotweed
	Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica = H. x massartiana	Hybrid bluebell
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Petasites fragrans	Winter Heliotrope
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Quercus ilex	Evergreen Oak
Invertebrates - Beetles	Harmonia axyridis	Harlequin Ladybird

### **Site 3 Chyngton Way Field**

#### **(a) Data from Magic.gov.uk<sup>13</sup>**

The site has recorded a number of “Arable Assemblage Farmland Birds (England)” based on post 2005 studies. The species which have been identified are:

- A. Corn Bunting (scientifically named as: *Emberiza calandra*);
- B. Lapwing (scientifically named as: *Vanellus Vanellus*);
- C. Redshank (scientifically named as: *Tringa tetanus*); and
- D. Grey Partridge (*Perdix perdix*).

This is very important because these species are seen as either rare or declining farmland and/or woodland birds

#### **(b) Data from SBC**

##### **Protected species**

Amphibians	Triturus cristatus	Great Crested Newt
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Bupleurum tenuissimum	Slender Hare's-ear
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Ludwigia palustris	Hampshire-purslane
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Marrubium vulgare	White Horehound
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Spiranthes spiralis	Autumn Lady's-tresses
Invertebrates - Beetles	Peltodytes caesus	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Polyommatus bellargus	Adonis Blue

Invertebrates - Butterflies  
 Invertebrates - Butterflies  
 Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)  
 Reptiles

*Coenonympha pamphilus*  
*Lasiommata megera*  
*Erinaceus europaeus*  
*Natrix natrix*

Small Heath  
 Wall  
 West European Hedgehog  
 Grass Snake

### Bats

Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)  
 Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)

Chiroptera  
*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

Bat sp.  
 Common Pipistrelle

### Notable Birds

Birds *Perdix perdix*  
 Birds *Pandion haliaetus*  
 Birds *Falco tinnunculus*  
 Birds *Falco subbuteo*  
 Birds *Larus canus*  
 Birds *Columba oenas*  
 Birds *Streptopelia turtur*  
 Birds *Strix aluco*  
 Birds *Picus viridis*  
 Birds *Alauda arvensis*  
 Birds *Anthus pratensis*  
 Birds *Passer montanus*  
 Birds *Linaria cannabina*  
 Birds *Emberiza citrinella*  
 Birds *Emberiza calandra*  
 Birds *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*  
 Birds *Turdus philomelos*  
 Birds *Passer domesticus*

Grey Partridge  
 Osprey  
 Kestrel  
 Hobby  
 Common Gull  
 Stock Dove  
 Turtle Dove  
 Tawny Owl  
 Green Woodpecker  
 Skylark  
 Meadow Pipit  
 Tree Sparrow  
 Linnet  
 Yellowhammer  
 Corn Bunting  
 Redstart  
 Song Thrush  
 House Sparrow

### Invasive Non-native

Birds *Branta canadensis*  
 Birds *Psittacula krameri*  
 Higher Plants - Flowering Plants *Petasites fragrans*  
 Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats) *Sciurus carolinensis*

Canada Goose  
 Ring-necked Parakeet  
 Winter Heliotrope  
 Eastern Grey Squirrel

## Site 4 The Crouch

### (a) Data from Magic.gov.uk

Corn bunting and turtle dove have been found here

### (b) Data from SBC

#### Protected species

Amphibians	<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Fringed Water-lily
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Succisa pratensis</i>	Devil's-bit Scabious
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carlina Thistle
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	Field Pepperwort
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Common Valerian
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	Heath Speedwell
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking-grass
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	Eyebright
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> subsp. <i>amarella</i>	Autumn Gentian
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's-tresses
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>	Adonis Blue
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic
Lower Plants - Mosses	<i>Orthotrichum tenellum</i>	Slender Bristle-moss
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog
Reptiles	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm

#### Bats

Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat
------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------

#### Notable Birds

Birds	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard
Birds	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Fulmar
Birds	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
Birds	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby
Birds	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet
Birds	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Birds	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Kittiwake
Birds	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove



Birds	<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
Birds	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker
Birds	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark
Birds	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	House Martin
Birds	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Duncock
Birds	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Birds	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat
Birds	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
Birds	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	Linnet
Birds	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer
Birds	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch
<b>Invasive Non-native</b>		
Birds	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red valerian
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian Waterweed
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Japanese Knotweed
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Fringed Water-lily
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Petasites fragrans</i>	Winter Heliotrope
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	Chinese Muntjac

## **Site 5 Foster Close Open Space**

### **(a) Data from Magic.gov.uk<sup>14</sup>**

Corn bunting, turtle dove and yellow wagtail have been found here

### **(b) Data from SBC**

#### **Protected Species**

Amphibians	<i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i>	Smooth Newt
Amphibians	<i>Rana temporaria</i>	Common Frog
Amphibians	<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common Toad
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	<i>Philanthus triangulum</i>	Bee Wolf
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>	Jersey Tiger
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Trisateles emortualis</i>	Olive Crescent
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Dolicharthria punctalis</i>	Long-legged China-mark
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Melanchra persicariae</i>	Dot Moth
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Synaphe punctalis</i>	Long-legged Tabby
Invertebrates - True Flies	<i>Bomblyus discolor</i>	Dotted Bee-fly

---

Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	<i>Auplopus carbonarius</i>	An Ant, Bee, Sawfly or Wasp
Invertebrates - Ants, Bees, Sawflies & Wasps	<i>Osmia (Chalcosmia) leaiana</i>	Orange-vented Mason Bee
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Polyommatus coridon</i>	Chalk Hill Blue
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	White-letter Hairstreak
Invertebrates - True Flies	<i>Volucella zonaria</i>	A True Fly
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Carlina vulgaris</i>	Carline Thistle
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Autumn Lady's-tresses
Reptiles	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>	Slow-worm
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	West European Hedgehog
<b>Bats</b>		
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine
Mammals - Terrestrial (bats)	<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius's Pipistrelle
<b>Notable Birds</b>		
Birds	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail
Birds	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite
Birds	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	Hobby
Birds	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avocet
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Birds	<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull
Birds	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove
Birds	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl
Birds	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Nightjar
Birds	<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift
Birds	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Bee-eater
Birds	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin
Birds	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit
Birds	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail
Birds	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
Birds	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	Redstart
Birds	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat
Birds	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush
Birds	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher
Birds	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher
Birds	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	Firecrest
Birds	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
Birds	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Tree Sparrow
<b>Invasive Non-native</b>		
Birds	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Ring-necked Parakeet
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas-grass
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	Harlequin Ladybird

Invertebrates - Moths

*Cameraria ohridella*

Horse-Chestnut Leaf-miner

Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)

*Sciurus carolinensis*

Eastern Grey Squirrel

## **Site 6 The Ridings (Lexden Road)**

### **(a) Data from Magic.gov.uk**

Corn bunting, turtle dove and yellow wagtail have been found here.

### **(c) Data from SBC**

#### **Protected Species**

Amphibians

*Rana temporaria*

Common Frog

Reptiles

*Anguis fragilis*

Slow-worm

#### **Notable Birds**

Birds

*Phylloscopus trochilus*

Willow Warbler

Birds

*Alauda arvensis*

Skylark

Birds

*Apus apus*

Swift

Birds

*Tyto alba*

Barn Owl

Birds

*Cuculus canorus*

Cuckoo

Birds

*Streptopelia turtur*

Turtle Dove

Birds

*Columba oenas*

Stock Dove

Birds

*Larus argentatus*

Herring Gull

Birds

*Hirundo rustica*

Swallow

Birds

*Delichon urbicum*

House Martin

Birds

*Prunella modularis*

Dunnock

Birds

*Turdus philomelos*

Song Thrush

Birds

*Sylvia communis*

Whitethroat

Birds

*Sturnus vulgaris*

Starling

Birds

*Passer domesticus*

House Sparrow

Birds

*Linaria cannabina*

Linnet

Birds

*Pyrhula pyrrhula*

Bullfinch

Birds

*Emberiza citrinella*

Yellowhammer

Birds

*Emberiza calandra*

Corn Bunting

Birds

*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*

Redstart

#### **Invasive Non-native**

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants

*Cotoneaster horizontalis*

Wall Cotoneaster

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants

*Fallopia japonica*

Japanese Knotweed

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants

*Hyacinthoides non-scripta x hispanica* =

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants

*H. x massartiana*

Hybrid bluebell

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants

*Petasites fragrans*

Winter Heliotrope

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants

*Quercus ilex*

Evergreen Oak

## Site 7 Princess Drive Village Green

### (a) Data from Magic.gov.uk

Corn bunting, turtle dove and yellow wagtail have been found here.

### (b) Data from SBC

#### Protected Species

Invertebrates - Butterflies	Erynnis tages	Dingy Skipper
Invertebrates - Butterflies	Lasiommata megera	Wall
Mammals - Terrestrial (excl. bats)	Erinaceus europaeus	West European Hedgehog
Reptiles	Zootoca vivipara	Common Lizard

#### Notable birds

Birds	Larus argentatus	Herring Gull
Birds	Columba oenas	Stock Dove
Birds	Apus apus	Swift
Birds	Picus viridis	Green Woodpecker
Birds	Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler
Birds	Alauda arvensis	Skylark
Birds	Prunella modularis	Dunnock
Birds	Turdus philomelos	Song Thrush
Birds	Regulus ignicapilla	Firecrest
Birds	Sturnus vulgaris	Starling
Birds	Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
Birds	Passer montanus	Tree Sparrow
Birds	Emberiza cirulus	Chil Bunting

## Site 8 adjacent to Surrey Road (north of the Old Brickfield)

### (a) Data from Magic.gov.uk<sup>15</sup>

Corn bunting and yellow wagtail have been found here

### (b) Data from SBC

#### Protected Species

Amphibians	Rana temporaria	Common Frog
Amphibians	Bufo bufo	Common Toad
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Cichorium intybus	Chicory
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Euphrasia nemorosa	Eyebright
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Mentha arvensis	Corn Mint
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Polypogon monspeliensis	Annual Beard-grass
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Trifolium fragiferum	Strawberry Clover
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Parapholis incurva	Curved Hard-grass
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	Frankenia laevis	Sea-heath
Invertebrates - Beetles	Anotylus insecatus	A Beetle

---

Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Bembidion (Philochthus) iricolor</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Acupalpus exiguus</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Lixus (Eulixus) scabricollis</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Longitarsus ballotae</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Longitarsus parvulus</i>	Flax Flea Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Bembidion (Philochthus) iricolor</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Bledius (Bledius) tricornis</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Trichosirocalus dawsoni</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Orthochaetes setiger</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Astenus (Astenus) immaculatus</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Ceutorhynchus rapae</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Podagrica fuscipes</i>	Mallow Flea Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Ceutorhynchus rapae</i>	A Beetle
Invertebrates - Beetles	<i>Podagrica fuscicornis</i>	Mallow Flea Beetle
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small Heath
Invertebrates - Butterflies	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Diarsia rubi</i>	Small Square-spot
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>	Knot Grass
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Crambus pratella</i>	Scarce Grass-veneer
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Epirrhoe galiata</i>	Galium Carpet
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Eudonia lineola</i>	White-line Grey
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Hoplodrina blanda</i>	Rustic
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Luquetia lobella</i>	Sloe Flat-body
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Malacosoma neustria</i>	Lackey
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Meganola albula</i>	Kent Black Arches
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Mythimna l-album</i>	L-album Wainscot
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Spilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Spilosoma lutea</i>	Buff Ermine
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Synaphe punctalis</i>	Long-legged Tabby
Invertebrates - Moths	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar

### Notable Birds

Birds	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon
Birds	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull
Birds	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull
Birds	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Dunnock
Birds	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow

### Invasive Non-native

Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Curly Waterweed
Higher Plants - Flowering Plants	<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Japanese Rose