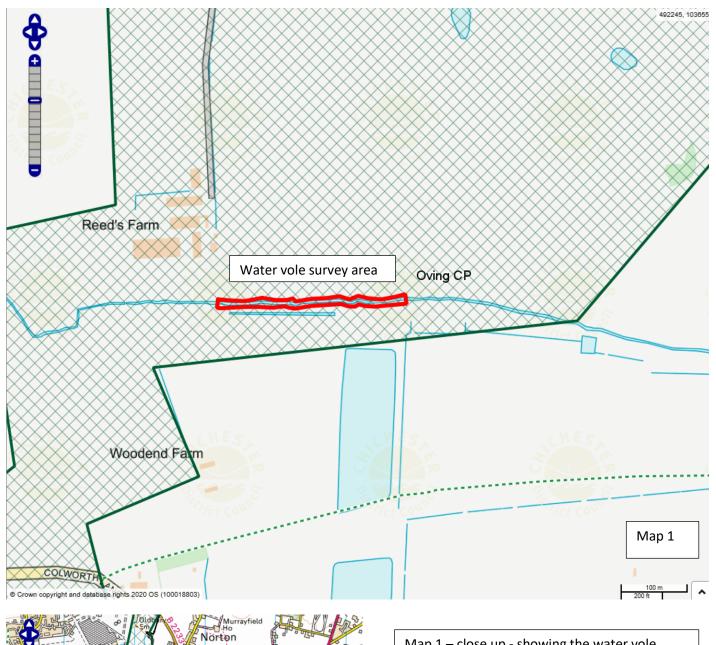
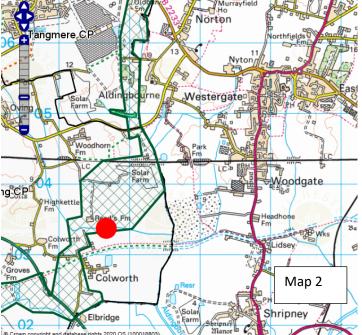
## Water vole survey 17/04/2021 - Sarah Hughes (Community Wildlife Officer)

## Ditch west of Aldingbourne Rife - PO20 2DB - Central Grid Reference: SU 9166 0339 (Maps below)





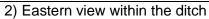
Data entered on to iRecord 26/04/2021 – waiting verification

Map 1 – close up - showing the water vole survey area.

Map 2 - OS Premium Raster map showing the site in the landscape.

Site 1 - Grid Ref.: SU 91669 03395

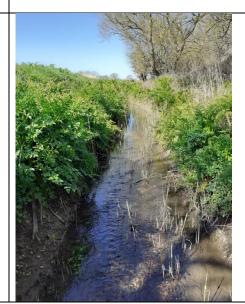
1) Eastern view of ditch



3) Western view within the ditch







Site 1 - Plant list (marginal area only) Central Grid Ref.: SU 9166 0339

No.	Latin Name	Common Name	DAFOR scale
1.	Anthriscus sylvestris	Cow parsley	Abundant
2.	Arum maculatum	Lords-and-ladies	Rare
3.	Cirsium sp.	Thistle sp.	Frequent
4.	Epilobium sp.	Willow herb sp.	Occasional
5.	Galium aparine	Cleavers	Abundant
6.	Geranium dissectum	Cut-leaved crane's-bill	Frequent
7.	Glechoma hederacea	Ground-ivy	Occasional
8.	Hedera helix	lvy	Abundant
9.	Helminthotheca Echioides	Bristly Oxtongue	Frequent
10.	Helosciadium nodiflorum	Fool's-water-cress	Frequent
11.	Juncus effusus	Soft rush	Occasional
12.	Lamium album	White dead-nettle	Frequent
13.	Lamium purpureum	Red dead-nettle	Occasional
14.	Mentha aquatica	Water mint	Occasional
15.	Phragmites australis	Common reed	Abundant
16.	Oenanthe crocata	Hemlock water dropwort	Dominant
17.	Ranunculus ficaria	Lesser celandine	Occasional
18.	Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	Water-cress	Occasional
19.	Rubus fruticosus	Bramble	Abundant
20.	Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved dock	Abundant
21.	Senecio vulgaris	Groundsel	Occasional
22.	Symphytum officinale	Common comfrey	Rare
23.	Taraxacum officinale	Common dandelion	Occasional
24.	Urtica dioica	Stinging nettle	Abundant
25.	Veronica chamaedrys	Germander speedwell	Occasional







Water voles *Arvicola amphibious* have experienced one of the most rapid and serious declines of any British wild mammal ever.

By the end of the 1990s we had lost more than 90% of our nation's water voles. This was due to habitat loss and fragmentation during the 20th century and more recent pressures from non-native American mink.

A recent report estimated a further 30% decline in the places where water voles live in England and Wales between 2006-2015.

Under the proposed Strategic Wildlife Corridor project, we have funding to assist with biodiversity enhancements, which could include fencing (to reduce the poaching by animals, particularly sheep or horses), pre planted coir rolls, further planting etc.

Details on managing land for water voles can be found on the following link - <a href="https://assets.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/managing-land-for-water-voles.pdf">https://assets.sussexwildlifetrust.org.uk/managing-land-for-water-voles.pdf</a>

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