

Published 21 May 2015

## **Agenda for meeting of the Cabinet to be held at 6.00 pm on Monday, 1 June 2015 in the Town Hall, Eastbourne**

Members of the public are welcome to attend and listen to the discussion of items in the "open" part of the meeting. Please see notes at end of agenda concerning public rights to speak and ask questions.



The Cabinet meets in the Court Room of the Town Hall which is located on the ground floor. Entrance is via the main door or access ramp at the front of the Town Hall. Parking bays for blue badge holders are available in front of the Town Hall and in the car park at the rear of the Town Hall.



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### **Members of the Cabinet:**

**Councillor David Tutt** (Leader and Chairman of Cabinet): Responsibilities aligned with Chief Executive and including the Community Strategy, Local Strategic Partnership, the Corporate Plan and economic development.

**Councillor Gill Mattock** (Deputy Leader and Deputy Chairman of Cabinet): Financial services including accountancy, audit, purchasing and payments.

**Councillor Margaret Bannister:** Tourism and leisure services.

**Councillor Alan Shuttleworth:** Direct assistance services including revenues and benefits, housing and community development, bereavement services and the Crime Reduction Partnership.

**Councillor Troy Tester:** Core support and strategic services.

**Councillor Steve Wallis:** Place services including cleansing and recycling, parks and downland, engineering, building and development control, planning policy and strategy, environmental health and licensing.

*[KD] against an item indicates that the matter involves a Key Decision and that the item has been listed in the Council's Forward Plan for at least 28 clear days.*

**[BPF]** against an item indicates that the matter is part of the Council's Budget and Policy Framework and as such will require the approval of the Full Council.

Publication of this agenda also constitutes notice (or confirmation that such notice has previously been given) to the Chairman of the Scrutiny Committee and members of the public as appropriate:

(1) Under regulation 10(3) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 in respect of any key decision not included in the Council's Forward Plan of Key Decisions within 28 days of this meeting. Such items (if any) are marked **[KDGE]** and the reasons why compliance with regulation 9 (publicity in connection with key decisions) was impracticable are given.

(2) Under regulation 5(4) of the above mentioned regulations that certain matters listed on this agenda (if any) may need to be considered in private. (This notice is given further to the earlier notice given under regulation 5(2). The reasons for private consideration are given at the relevant item, together with details of representations received (if any) about why the meeting should be open to the public.

**1 Minutes of the meeting held on 18 March 2015.** (Pages 1 - 4)

**2 Apologies for absence.**

**3 Declarations of interests by members**

Declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests (DPIs) by members as required under Section 31 of the Localism Act and of other interests as required by the Code of Conduct and regulation 12(2)(d) of the 2012 Access to Information Regulations. (Please see note at end of agenda).

**4 Questions by members of the public.**

On matters not already included on the agenda and for which prior notice has been given (total time allowed 15 minutes).

**5 Urgent items of business.**

The Chairman to notify the Cabinet of any items of urgent business to be added to the agenda.

**6 Right to address the meeting/order of business.**

The Chairman to report any requests received to address the Cabinet from a member of the public or from a Councillor in respect of an item listed below and to invite the Cabinet to consider taking such items at the commencement of the meeting.

**7 Membership and responsibilities of Cabinet members.**

As set out above and as reported to Annual Council on 27 May 2015.

**8 Dates of future Cabinet meetings 2015/16.**

8 July 2015  
2 September 2015  
21 October 2015  
9 December 2015  
3 February 2016  
23 March 2016  
25 June 2016

**9 Delegation of executive functions.**

(a) To agree that the delegation of executive functions to officers be as set out in the Scheme of Delegation to Officers (Section 3, Part D of the Council's Constitution) and noting that relevant lead Cabinet members are to be consulted by officers when exercising their delegated powers where required to do so.

(b) To note that delegations to individual Cabinet members in respect of executive functions have not been made at this time.

**10 Corporate performance - Quarter 4 2014/15 (KD).** (Pages 5 - 50)

Report of Deputy Chief Executive and Chief Finance Officer and Senior Head of Corporate Development and Governance.

Cabinet lead members: Councillors Gill Mattock and Troy Tester.

**11 Wish Tower Restaurant - Development and Marketing Programme (KD).** (Pages 51 - 54)

Report of Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets

Cabinet lead member: Councillor Margaret Bannister.

**12 Downland Management Plan 2015 - 2022 (KD).** (Pages 55 - 172)

Report of Senior Head of Community.

Cabinet lead member: Councillor Steve Wallis.

**13 Exclusion of the public.**

The Chief Executive considers that discussion of the following item is likely to disclose exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 and may therefore need to take place in private session. The exempt information reasons are shown beneath the item listed below. Furthermore, in relation to paragraph 10 of Schedule 12A, it is considered that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. *(The requisite notice having been given under regulation 5 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.)*

(Note: Exempt papers are printed on pink paper).

#### **14 Redundancy and redeployment policy - update** (Pages 173 - 176)

Report of Senior Head of Corporate Development and Governance.  
Cabinet lead member: Councillor Troy Tester.

**Inspection of background papers** – Please see contact details listed in each report.

**Public right of address** – Requests by members of the public to speak on a matter which is listed in this agenda must be **received** in writing by no later than 12 Noon, 2 working days before the meeting (e.g. if the meeting is on a Wednesday, received by 12 Noon on the Monday before). The request should be made to Local Democracy at the address listed below. The request may be made by, letter, fax, or electronic mail. For further details on the rules about speaking at meetings or for asking a question on a matter not listed on the agenda please contact Local Democracy.

**Public questions** – Members of the public may ask a question on a matter which is not on the agenda. Questions should be made in writing and by the same deadline as for the right of address above. There are rules on the matters on which questions can be asked. Please ask Local Democracy for further information

**Councillor right of address** - Councillors wishing to address the meeting who are not members of the Cabinet must notify the Chairman in advance (and no later than the immediately prior to the start of the meeting).

**Disclosure of interests** - Members should declare their interest in a matter at the beginning of the meeting, and again, at the point at which that agenda item is introduced.

Members must declare the existence and nature of any interest.

In the case of a disclosable pecuniary interest (DPI), if the interest is not registered (nor the subject of a pending notification) details of the nature of the interest must be reported to the meeting by the member and subsequently notified in writing to the Monitoring Officer within 28 days.

If a member has a DPI or other prejudicial interest he/she must leave the room when the matter is being considered (unless he/she has obtained a dispensation).

**Implementation of decisions** - Implementation of any key decision will take place after 5 working days from the date notice is given of the Cabinet's decision (normally on the day following the meeting) unless subject to "call-in". Exceptions to this requirement are allowed when the decision is urgent.

**Further information** – The Forward Plan of Key Decisions, Councillor contact details, committee membership lists and other related information are available from Local Democracy. To receive regular e-mails alerting you to the publication of Cabinet agendas (or other meeting agendas) please send an e-mail to:

[localdemocracy@eastbourne.gov.uk](mailto:localdemocracy@eastbourne.gov.uk)

You can view the Forward Plan of Key Decisions at

<http://www.eastbourne.gov.uk/council/meetings/>

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# Cabinet



## Minutes of meeting held on Wednesday, 18 March 2015 at 6.00 pm

Present:-

Councillors **David Tutt** (chairman and leader of the council), **Gill Mattock** (deputy chairman and deputy leader of the council), **Margaret Bannister**, **Carolyn Heaps**, **Troy Tester** and **Steve Wallis**.

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### 60 Minutes of the meeting held on 4 February 2015.

The minutes of the meeting held on 4 February 2015 were submitted and approved and the chairman was authorised to sign them as a correct record.

### 61 Declarations of interests by members.

Declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests (DPIs) by members as required under section 31 of the Localism Act and other interests as required by the council's code of conduct and regulation 12(2)(d) of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.

No declarations were made.

### 62 Devonshire Park project (KD).

62.1 Cabinet considered the report of the Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets and Senior Head of Tourism and Enterprise on proposals for the future development of Devonshire Park to create a cultural destination.

62.2 Councillors Elkin and Ede addressed the Cabinet. Councillor Elkin indicated his support for the proposals and thanked the officers for their work in developing this project. Councillor Ede said this was a vital investment central to the town's tourism economy and congratulated all involved.

62.3 In July 2014 Cabinet gave authority for officers to engage a multi-disciplinary design team to take the Marks Barfield master-plan to the next level of detail, known as RIBA Stage 2. That work had now been completed and the conclusion was that the vision the Council had for the Devonshire Park site could be achieved within a cost envelope of approximately £40-£42million.

62.4 Significant analysis had been undertaken of how the site could be developed and meet the objectives the Council had set for its future. This had included a forensic analysis of the business case to validate the savings to be achieved through efficiencies and the generation of new and increased income streams.

62.5 An analysis of funding sources had shown that grants were available which might potentially assist with the funding of the scheme. Together with the Council's ability to borrow using its savings from the medium term financial strategy, the conclusion was that the scheme was fundable. The report sought authority to take the scheme to the next stage of achieving planning permission only (RIBA Stage 3) by which time the financial position would be more certain. The Council would receive a further report after Stage 3 at which time it would be in a position to decide, on the balance of risks, whether to go forward and commission the development and commit to a significant bulk of the expenditure. It was anticipated that this would be in late autumn 2015.

62.6 Accompanying the report were appendices (1) summarising the business case for investment; (2) giving details of the multi-disciplinary design team; (3) describing the remit and membership of the project board and partnership group charged with monitoring and overseeing the strategic direction of the project; (4) concept plans showing proposed layouts and illustrative designs; and (5) the future governance structure for the project.

62.7 All members of the Council had been invited to attend a separate presentation and a further 'summary' presentation of the project was given at the meeting.

62.8 Councillor Tutt welcomed the support given by members from across the whole Council and together with his Cabinet colleagues expressed thanks to Marks Barfield and everyone else involved in this project. Councillor Wallis, in particular, paid tribute to Jeff Collard, Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets, who was attending his last meeting prior to retirement from the Council's service, and praised his professionalism and the expertise he brought to bear on projects large and small.

**Resolved (key decision):** (1) That support for the emerging Devonshire Park scheme as presented in the report be confirmed.

(2) That the Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets, in consultation with the Devonshire Park Project Board, be given delegated authority to, to progress the project to obtain planning permission (RIBA Stage 3) and make submissions to funding bodies to attract financial support for the scheme.

(3) That the appointment of the existing multi-disciplinary design team to carry out the necessary work to obtain planning permission for the project be confirmed.

(4) That £1.425m be allocated in the capital programme in order to carry out all the necessary work to stage 3 and the preliminary elements of stage 4 necessary to maintain momentum.

(5) That £1m of the Council's revenue reserves be earmarked in order to support the scheme beyond Stage 3.



**63 Write-off of irrecoverable debts.**

63.1 Cabinet considered the report of the Deputy Chief Executive seeking approval to the write-off of debts in excess of £5,000 as required by financial procedure rule 4.26. Full details were given in a separately circulated appendix covered under exempt information reason 3 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 (information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person, including the authority holding that information).

**63.2 Resolved:** That the write off of irrecoverable debts detailed in the exempt appendix, totalling £17,321.79 be approved.

**64 Jeff Collard, Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets and Victoria Simpson, Lawyer to the Council**

The Chairman reported that this would be the last Cabinet meeting that Jeff Collard and Victoria Simpson would attend and took the opportunity on behalf of the Council to thank them for their dedication and hard work for the Council and wished them well for the future.

**65 Councillor Carolyn Heaps**

Councillor Tutt reported that Carolyn Heaps was not seeking re-election at the forthcoming elections and took this opportunity to thank her for contribution to the work of the Cabinet since her appointment in October 2013 as lead member for tourism and leisure.

**66 Exclusion of the public.**

**Resolved:** That the public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting as otherwise there was a likelihood of disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972. The relevant paragraph of schedule 12A and description of the exempt information is shown in minute 63 above along with a public summary of the matter and decision. *(The requisite notices having been given under regulation 5 of the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.)*

The meeting closed at 7.03 pm

**Councillor David Tutt  
Chairman**

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**BODY:** CABINET

**DATE:** 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015

**SUBJECT:** Corporate Performance - Quarter 4 2014/15

**REPORT OF:** Deputy Chief Executive and Head of Corporate Development

**Ward(s):** All

**Purpose:** To update Members on the Council's performance against Corporate Plan priority actions, performance indicators and targets for Quarter 4 2014/15.

To inform Cabinet of the Council's provision financial outturn for Quarter 4 2014/15.

**Contact:** William Tompsett, Strategic Performance Manager  
Tel 01323 415418 or internally on ext 5418

Pauline Adams, Financial Services Manager  
Tel 01323 415979 or internally on ext 5979.

**Recommendations:** Members are asked to:

- i) Agree the performance against national and local Performance Indicators and Actions from the 2010/15 Corporate Plan (2014 refresh).
- ii) Agree the provisional general fund outturn on services expenditure for 2014/15 of £16.395m, a net underspend of £216,000 against the revised budget.
- iii) Agree the transfers to and from reserves as set out at Appendix 3.
- iv) Agree the budget virements as set out in para 4.6 and 6.4.
- v) Agree the provisional balances on non-earmarked revenue reserves as at 31.3.15 as shown in paragraph 5.1
- vi) Agree the provisional housing revenue account surplus for 2014/15 of £494,000.
- vii) Agree the final Capital Programme and outturn for 2014/15 of £17.5m, a variance of 8.35% against the final programme.

## **1.0 Introduction**

1.1 The 2010/15 Corporate Plan was refreshed for 2014 and sets out a number of key actions and indicators to deliver and measure progress against key

priorities. Throughout the year, performance against these key indicators and milestones is reported to Cabinet and Scrutiny committees on a quarterly basis and to Scrutiny monthly.

- 1.2 The information in these performance reports is collected and managed using the Covalent performance management system. Further detail behind the report and evidence providing a full and robust audit trail for the performance information presented is available to view within the online system. Members are invited to contact the Strategic Performance Team at any time to arrange individual training support on using the system if required.
- 1.3 In the absence of a National Performance Framework it is important that the authority continues to strengthen its own performance management procedures particularly in relation to the use of robust local indicators and meaningful reporting against actions and activities. The actions, milestones and performance indicators in the Corporate Plan refresh 2014 have been chosen to reflect this year's priority activities and objectives with a view to realising the longer term vision set out in the Corporate Plan.
- 1.4 Due to operational improvements made to our activity reporting procedures in Quarter 3, we made a change to one of the reported performance indicators. CS\_012 "Calls Handled at First Point of Contact" has now been replaced with CS\_012a "Telephone Calls handled at first point of contact." This new version of the indicator focuses solely on phone scripts.
- 1.5 Following changes to crime reporting procedures, it was decided to change the crime related PIs from targeted to data only as the previous targets are no longer relevant to the data being reported. These PIs will be revised for the next iteration of the Corporate Plan.

## **2.0 Performance Overview**

- 2.1 **Appendix 1** is a detailed report on the 2014/15 activities and outturns of the performance indicators listed within the Corporate Plan. This report shows the latest available outturns for the local performance indicators featured in the 2010/15 Corporate Plan broken down into themed areas.
- 2.2 Each project has been allocated a number of in-year actions and milestones to be completed in order to progress the project efficiently. Some projects may be fully completed within the year whereas larger scale priorities will be delivered over a longer period. **The first section of Appendix 1 lists all the Corporate Plan priority actions whose in-year milestones have already been fully completed this year.** Full details of the specific milestones and commentary for these actions is available on request or directly via the Covalent Performance Management System.
- 2.3 The second section of Appendix 1 lists the ongoing actions showing all milestones that were scheduled for completion within quarter 4 of the 2014/5 year and any outstanding milestones along with commentary to explain the context behind them.

- 2.4 Chapter summary text has been supplied by the relevant Heads of Service to provide added context for the performance reported in each section. This commentary highlights important achievements and challenges for the reporting period and can be found at the start of each chapter.
- 2.5 The PI tables show which indicators related to the priority projects are performing on target (green tick icon), failing to reach target (red octagonal icon) or are near misses (amber triangle icon). Relative performance is based on quarterly targets as set by the managers of each area using past performance, available benchmarking and planned service developments.
- 2.6 The current outturn for each PI is shown on the performance gauges in column 4 – Year to date. The gauges show visually how the level of performance compares to targets (green zones) and near miss levels (amber zones). Amber zones have been reviewed to reflect appropriate levels of performance expectation and any national targets which are lower than our own local aspirations.
- 2.7 The bar charts in column 6 show comparative performance against previous quarters/years as appropriate. This enables an at a glance indication of whether performance is improving or not and will help identify potential trends and seasonality of performance.
- 2.8 Commentary has been included in the action and indicator outturn tables where supplied. This provides some contextual background to the performance and this function and is backed up by the online evidence collation facility of the Covalent system.
- 2.9 Of the 29 Key Performance Indicators reported in the Corporate Plan this quarter, 4 are currently showing as Red, 11 are showing as Green, 5 are showing as Amber and 9 are data only or contextual PIs. The off target PIs are...
- DE\_004 – Marketing campaign value for money
  - DE\_154 – Net additional homes provided
  - CD\_055 – Number of completed adaptations (Disabled Facilities Grants)
  - CD\_181 – Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events
- 2.10 We have the capability within Covalent to analyse performance data via dashboard reporting. This allows us to look beyond green – amber – red performance reporting and drill down more into the data and what it is telling us. The following PIs are showing as the relatively best performing according to the latest confirmed data available:

Code & Title	Gauge	Value	Target
CS_011 Telephone call abandonment rate		2.8%	6%
TL_008 Conference delegates		14,775	12,000
CD_155 Number of affordable homes delivered (gr...		70	30
TL_017a Redoubt visitors - paying visitors		15,026	7,800
CD_051 Number of difficult problem properties re...		44	30

*\*The data in this table is based on the latest reported out-turns including annually reported indicators so may include PIs where data is from the 2013/14 out-turn.*

### 3.0 Provisional Outturn

3.1 This report provides cabinet with the provisional outturn results for the general fund, the housing revenue account (HRA) and capital programme for the year 2014/15.

3.2 Although service accounts have now been closed, other balance sheet and suspense accounts have yet to be finalised. So it is possible that there could be some further adjustments that may marginally affect the figures in this report.

3.3 The final outturn will form part of the statement of accounts that will be reported to the Audit and Governance Committee at the end of June and the next Cabinet meeting in July.

### 4.0 General Fund Revenue Account

4.1 The table at **Appendix 2** shows the Council's provision financial outturn compared to the agreed budget at service level. A more detailed breakdown at code or transactional level is available from Financial Services.

4.2 There was a net spend on service expenditure of £16.4m for the year analysed over services as follows:

Table 1 – General Fund Service Provision Outturn

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Corporate Services	11,694	11,289	11,143	(146)
Community Services	(3)	462	395	(67)
Tourism & Leisure Services	2,855	2,893	2,963	70
	14,546	14,644	14,501	(143)
Contingencies	178	73	-	(73)
Capital Financing Costs	1,650	1,894	1,894	-
<b>Net Service Expenditure</b>	<b>16,374</b>	<b>16,611</b>	<b>16,395</b>	<b>(216)</b>

4.3 The provision outturn variance of £(216,000) shows an movement of £29,000 compared to the December projected variance of (£187,000)

4.4 Service expenditure variance for the year is mainly as a result of:

- Theatres Show increased income achieved (£175k)
- CMT Vacancies and shared services (£144k)
- Income from Crematorium and Cemeteries (£130k)
- Housing Benefit Subsidy and recovery of HB Overpayments (£104k)\*
- Additional corporate income (£82k)
- One off backdated rental income (67k)
- Additional net trading surplus from Solarbourne (£30k)

These have been offset principally by the following negative variances:

- Redundancy payments £224k
- Revenue costs of Devonshire Park project £68k
- Dotto Train £65k
- Reduction in income received from council tax costs £62k
- Legal resources to support new initiatives £59K
- Net trading loss for catering service £53k

\*Still being reconciled so may change

4.5 The General Fund Summary figures include the transfers to and from reserves as shown in **Appendix 3**. In many cases these transfers reflect items previously agreed, or at the very least where the principle of a transfer from reserves had been established as part of the overall budget strategy. The figures that have been applied take into account more up-to-date information and anticipated circumstances.

4.6 Members are asked to approve the budget virement of £183,150 between refuse collection and capital financing from revenue. This is to enable the financing of the purchase of bins to be made from one off savings in the refuse service rather than using capital borrowing which has ongoing revenue implications.

## 5.0 General Fund Reserves

5.1 The effect of the over spend in the outturn and the application of reserves to fund expenditure has resulted in the following balances on the useable revenue reserves:

Table 2 – Provisional General Revenue Reserves as at 31.3.15

Reserve	31.3.15 £'000
General Fund	3,908
Earmarked Reserves	1,287
Strategic Change Reserve	1,020
Repairs and Maintenance (Capital Programme) Reserve	1,112
Regeneration Reserve	1,154

5.2 The details of other reserves will be reported as part of the statement of accounts.

## **6.0 Housing Revenue Account**

6.1 The table at **Appendix 4** summarises the HRA performance for 2014/15 and shows a surplus of (£494,000). This represents a variance of (£186,000) against the revised budget of (£308,000).

6.2 The principal reason for this variance is due to an increase in the income from commercial rents, savings in council tax on void properties, offset by loss of rental income from right to buy properties and voids.

6.3 The difference between the budget figure for depreciation based on the 30 year Business Plan and the actual calculated amount of £728,825 is transferred into the Housing Regeneration and Investment reserve in line with the Budget Strategy to provide flexibility for funding future major projects or the repayment of debt.

6.4 Members are asked to approve a budget virement of £133,000 from capital financing from revenue to EHL management fee. EHL has seen an increase in the value of revenue voids and the revenue overheads of the repairs contract due to a shift from capital following a review of the accounting allocation of actual work flows. This has resulted in a reduction of capital expenditure recharged to the Council thus the funding available for capital is not required and it is deemed appropriate to transfer this to EHL as part of the management fee.

6.5 The HRA balance at 31.3.14 is expected to be £3.2m.

## **7.0 Capital Programme**

7.1 A summary of capital expenditure for the year is shown in **Appendix 5**.

7.2 The revised capital programme for 2014/15 was £19.0m and the outturn £17.5m, representing a profile variance of £1.5m or 8.35%. Over 6% of this was in respect of schemes in the HRA.

7.3 A detailed reason for the variance against each scheme is shown at **Appendix 5**.

7.4 Apart from the shift on the HRA for revenue voids and contract overhead charges, as mention in para 4.4 above, the vast majority of the variance is a timing issue rather than a genuine under spend. The capital programme for 2015/16 will be updated to reflect the re-profiling changes required.

## **8.0 Consultation**

8.1 Not applicable

## **9.0 Implications**



9.1 There are no significant implications of this report.

## **10.0 Conclusions**

- 10.1 This report provides an overview of performance against the authority's priority actions and indicators as at Quarter 4 2014/15. Progress against the key projects and indicators is updated on the online Covalent system on a regular basis and provides a "live" view of the Council's performance accessible at any time.
- 10.2 Revenue expenditure is in line with budget monitoring predictions and the outturn variance represents 1.3% of net budgeted expenditure. There is still some work to be carried out on the balance sheet, suspense and control accounts which may marginally impact on the final outturn.
- 10.3 The council continues to have general balances in excess of the declared minimum which provides flexibility for future investment in corporate plan priorities over the medium term as well as providing funding for invest to save schemes and asset management requirements.
- 10.4 The Housing Revenue Account outturn delivered a surplus representing 1.2% over turnover. The HRA balance is in line with expectations and is sufficiently robust to support the housing self-financing 30 year business plan.
- 10.5 92% of the capital programme was delivered in year and in line with resources allocated
- 10.6 Work is still continuing in finalising the council accounts and the final statement of accounts will be reported to the Audit and Governance Committee at the end of June and Cabinet in July.

**William Tompsett**  
**Strategic Performance Manager**

**Pauline Adams**  
**Financial Services Manager**

### **Background Papers:**

The Background Papers used in compiling this report were as follows:














*Corporate Plan 2010/15 (2014 refresh)*  
*Covalent performance management system reports*

*Quarters 1, 2 and 3 monitoring to Cabinet September, December and February*  
*Quarter 4 2014/15 Budget monitoring working papers*

To inspect or obtain copies of background papers please refer to the contact officer listed above.

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## Completed Corporate Plan Actions - 2014

Priority Theme	Project	Status
Priority Theme 1 Prosperous Economy	CP14_1_01 Tourism Marketing and Brand Development	
Priority Theme 1 Prosperous Economy	CP14_1_02 Employment - Town Centre	
Priority Theme 1 Prosperous Economy	CP14_1_04 Employment - Sovereign Harbour	
Priority Theme 2 Quality Environment	CP14_2_01 Managing Waste Responsibly	
Priority Theme 2 Quality Environment	CP14_2_02 Improving the Cleanliness of the Street and Public Areas	
Priority Theme 2 Quality Environment	CP14_2_03 Allotment Provision	
Priority Theme 2 Quality Environment	CP14_2_07 Pride in Our Parks	
Priority Theme 3 Thriving Communities	CP14_3_01 Develop Youth Services and Activities	
Priority Theme 3 Thriving Communities	CP14_3_03 Best Use of Housing Resources	
Priority Theme 3 Thriving Communities	CP14_3_04 Support to Vulnerable Households	
Priority Theme 3 Thriving Communities	CP14_3_05(a) Enable the transfer of Towner to independent governance	
Priority Theme 3 Thriving Communities	CP14_3_05(b) Progress work with English Heritage to secure funding for the development of the Redoubt as an accessible, living museum	
Priority Theme 3 Thriving Communities	CP14_3_06 Tennis Development	
Priority Theme 3 Thriving Communities	CP14_3_08 Devonshire Park	

# Corporate Plan Milestones Q4 2014/15



Parent Action	Action	Description	Due Date	Note	Completed
CP14_1_03 Business Support Scheme	CP14_1_03a Use of technology to promote local services including procurement	Complete marketing plan for Partnership to market the service to traders and public.	31-Mar-2015	This project is now part of the £2m Pier Fire Grant from DCLG. The grant was approved in February and the timetable is that this project will be delivered within 18 months.	No
CP14_1_03 Business Support Scheme	CP14_1_03b Maximise Business Rate Relief giving £800k back to small businesses	Report to Cabinet on outcomes.	31-Mar-2015	We were able to award a total of £369,959.18 to 448 businesses who claimed Retail Rate Relief and a further £18,421.94 to two businesses who claimed reoccupation relief.  We have advised all businesses who will be eligible for the introduction of this scheme. We have met all eligible applications and will report to Cabinet in due course.	No
CP14_2_05 Transport - Cycling Provision	CP14_2_05a Implement Cycle Strategy	In partnership with ESCC complete detailed design of 5 new cycle routes	30-Nov-2014	Detailed designs have been completed for three routes; Meads to town centre and seafront, town centre to seafront via Devonshire Place and Horsey Phase 1. The Horsey Phase 3 route is to be constructed on floodplain and therefore the detailed design and associated planning is extensive. Construction of the route is not expected until the Summer of 2016. The provision of the seafront cycle route has been delayed due to ongoing discussion with DCLG regarding the amendment to the byelaw. These delays are outside EBC's control as they involve external partners/stakeholders.	No
		In partnership with ESCC implement new cycle routes	31-Mar-2015	Three new cycle routes have been implemented - Meads to town centre and seafront, town centre to seafront via Devonshire Place and Horsey Phase 1. Two further routes have been delayed. The Horsey Phase 3 route is more complex than originally thought and will be completed in the summer. The seafront route is subject to agreement by DCLG for a change in the byelaw which is still awaited.	Yes
CP14_2_06 Eastbourne Park	CP14_2_06b Carry out feasibility work for the new flood mitigation measures	Commission Consultants to assess the need for additional flood storage capacity and provide options for delivery	31-Mar-2015	No	

Parent Action	Action	Description	Due Date	Note	Completed
CP14_3_02 Improving Neighbourhood Delivery	CP14_3_02d Monitoring and Analysis of Ward Walks	First Ward Walk event held	30-Sep-2014	Two ward walks locations have now been agreed for Langney and Upperton. Planning is underway for delivery by 30 December 2014.	No
		Second Ward Walk event held	30-Sep-2014	Two ward walks locations have now been agreed for Langney and Upperton. Planning is underway for delivery by 30 December 2014.	No
		Feedback collated and analysed	30-Nov-2014	Formal events deferred to Spring. Informal arrangements continue for both wards to ensure regular resident engagement.	No
CP14_3_07 Active Eastbourne	CP14_3_07a Complete and implement the first priorities of the Active Eastbourne strategy	Forum to develop and action Plan and prioritise	31-Aug-2014	Following discussions with internal stakeholders and the CEO of Active Sussex it has been agreed that the Sport & Physical Activity Strategy needs to be refreshed prior to the development of an action plan and setting of priorities. The draft strategy was written back in 2012 and presented to CMT at that time. A refreshed document will be finalised by 31st Dec 2014 and an action plan in place for April 2015.	No
		Commence work on action plan	30-Sep-2014	The action plan requires further development and this milestone will be carried forward to 2015/16	No
		Monitor progress on actions through quarterly forum meetings	31-Dec-2014	The action plan requires further development and this milestone will be carried forward to 2015/16. It should be noted though that we are co-ordinating significant activity which goes towards achieving the priorities set within the strategy.	No
		Quarterly Forum Meeting	31-Mar-2015	This action will carry forward to 2015/16	No
CP14_4_01 Asset Management	CP14_4_01a Restructure service to create a Corporate Landlord Team	Complete work to deliver the new Corporate Landlord model	31-Mar-2015	Detailed development of the scope and specification for the CL procurement continues with Iese engaged at both EBC and LDC. Roll out of components within CL to achieve full CL model ongoing. Cabinet authorisation on programme including outsourcing of some components and phasing to accommodate changes in scope expected in autumn 2015.	No
CP14_4_02 Sustainable Service Delivery Strategy (SSDS)	CP14_4_02b Exploring a range of partnerships to achieve further efficiencies	Begin first phase of benefits realisation from implementation of shared corporate services	31-Mar-2015		No

## Overarching commentary : Prosperous Economy



The marketing team attended ITB Berlin for the first time last month, one of the world's largest and most important tourism trade fairs with 10,096 exhibitors representing every sector of the tourism industry. The 2015 event attracted over 190,000 visitors, of which 100,000 were trade visitors and 90,000 consumers.

The Redoubt Fortress and Pavilion are both now open and a photo shoot took place in the opening week to capture some fresh photography including images of the new exhibition, Treasure. This aided the marketing literature with the Redoubt leaflet now available and having grown in size in order to accommodate the busy events diary and information on the Summerdown Camp exhibition at the Pavilion.

Eastbourne's first Group Travel Showcase took place 21-24 March which was organised in conjunction with Steve Reed Tourism. A number of group travel tourism delegates visited Eastbourne and spent the two days experiencing the best of Eastbourne. During their stay a Travel Trade Workshop was organised at the Winter Garden with hoteliers and local tourism businesses exhibiting, allowing the delegates to learn more about group travel opportunities and packages in Eastbourne.

The 2015 Resort Guide has been available since the end of February. The new guide (with a print run of 70,000) is a sister publication to the main Visitor Guide and has been given a completely new look for 2015 with an all new size and features including an accommodation section. The aim of the guide is to promote Eastbourne's many attractions to those considering a day trip and to convert those on a day trip to stay overnight.

Local business and residential groups were invited to attend the first brand Eastbourne workshop/focus group this month to discuss the development of an overarching umbrella place brand for Eastbourne. The first workshop gave all stakeholder groups to feed into the development of the place brand discussing where Eastbourne is now and where it needs to be.

With reference to catering, big changes came to the information that any establishments that serve food must give to their customers. We have worked hard to ensure that all of the catering point meet the new rules.

The Winter Gardens hosted the Mayors Masked Ball, lots of positive comments have been received regarding the service and the food. Also the friends of DGH, 'Celebrate the Future' Ball was held at the Winter Gardens and again very positive feedback has been received. Devonshire Park Catering has seen a rise in the number of bookings provided for both internal and external meetings. In fact ESCC have been so impressed by the service they received, they have asked us to cater for a couple of their internal meetings at their own ESCC Offices.

The Events team are continuing the planning process for the 2015 Events season.

All Airbourne and event concessions have been appointed for caterers, bars, simulators and beach entertainment. It has been agreed that the Fireworks display will take place Saturday evening and the headline band will be chart toppers '*Scouting for Girls*'. The stage will be supported by Heart FM and will feature roadshows and live bands and pilot interviews. The Red Arrows will appear Fri – Sun at Airbourne along with the BBMF, Eurofighter Typhoon, Hawk and Tutor from the RAF over the 4 days. The iconic cold war bomber the Vulcan has been booked for Saturday 15th August.

The Events team have continued work with the Gambling Commission to enable the Council to run a lottery to raise revenue to support the Airshow. The first prize this year will be "*A Day with the Blades*". Tickets will go on sale from 2nd May

The Aegon International - Eastbourne tickets went on sale in March. Grandstand contractor GL Events Seating are responsible for constructing temporary seating. A contractors meeting has taken place for the Aegon International with a number of new measures needing to be applied now that the 'events industry' has had to adopt CDM regulations. Safety Group meetings have taken place to advance.

Magnificent Motors entries are looking like record entries with over 1000 vehicles registered to attend. A cavalcade will take place along the seafront on Saturday and Sunday.

Beer and Cider by the Sea tickets went on sale in March and the event will again feature a wide range of beers and ciders and music. The music stage will be housed inside the tent for 2015 ensuring that visitors can be entertained whatever the weather.

Beachy Head Marathon and 10k entries are on sale again using the 'Active' online system this enables once an entry is made for it to load onto the entrants social media. Entries currently are 1000 + for the marathon and for the 10K.

Agreement has been reached with Eastbourne Rugby Club to stage the opening weekend of the Rugby World Cup Finals on 18-20 September on a big screen at the club which will also showcase Glastonbury & Aegon Tennis finals on 27 -28 June and the Last Night of the Proms on 12 September at venues around the resort.

Eastbourne Half Marathon on 1 March saw over 1500 runners complete the course supported by EBC events equipment and logistics support. The Coastal Trail run saw over 1000 runners complete a marathon, half marathon, ultra and 10k on 21 March.

The Tennis Centre at Devonshire Park has seen the procurement of the upgrade to the public address system currently being installed by Accord A and an upgraded fire alarm system installed by 30th May.

Q4 is the busiest period of the year for our indoor sports facilities. This quarter we increased the number of **junior participants** (3000 up on same period from last year). This was due to good casual swimming numbers at the Sovereign Centre, excellent February half term sessions and a general increase across the six sites. For the full year we have seen an increase of 25,000 participants on last year giving us a new record total of 329,470.

For adult participants, as with the 3rd quarter we have seen a decline in the number of adult participants across the six sites, although we still recorded our highest level of participants for the full year (605,344).

There were successful School Holiday Playschemes at Hampden Park, Cavendish and Shinewater during February half Term and the start of the Easter break. Numbers continue to show an increase on last year.

Tennis court refurbishment is nearly completed. Official handover will be towards the end of April ready for the coming season.

This fourth quarter and the end of year report sees significant progress on the main long term corporate projects for the economic regeneration of the town.

The Council has made a Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) to assist Legal and General with their development. The CPO will enable the necessary land to be assembled for the Arndale extension. L&G continue to purchase property by private treaty and have to date agreed terms on 13 of the 19 freeholds in the area. The next stage is to assess the representations to the CPO and have one last attempt to agree terms, but if this is not possible then the matters will be heard at a public inquiry. Meanwhile a further planning application has been approved that will see new shopfronts and entrance on the existing Arndale Centre. Works will start in summer 2015 and the shopfront design will compliment the new extension.

As a complementary scheme to the new Arndale extension plans, ESCC and EBC have been working on an improved public realm in Terminus Road. The plans for the improvements are now agreed. The programme for these works is to coincide with the Phase 1 opening of the new Arndale extension in 2017. This means work on the improvements will begin during 2015.

The construction of the Innovation Mall (Pacific House) at Sovereign Harbour is progressing well and is expected to be completed in the summer. The Innovation Mall provides 2,300 square metres of floorspace and will provide up to 300 jobs.

A significant piece of work has been undertaken to minimize the impact of the Pier fire on the tourist season. At the time of the fire the government pledged a £2m grant to assist with the mitigation of the fire. The Council has successfully submitted a business case containing a number of projects and has been awarded the £2m grant from the Department of Communities and Local Government. The projects will no doubt be part of the next iteration of the Corporate Plan and are timetabled to be completed at varying times between 18 months and 3 years.


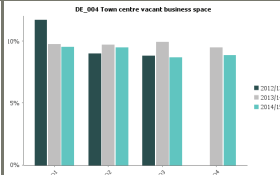

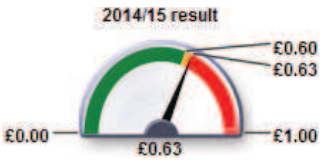

The design of the new Community Centre at Sovereign Harbour has been agreed during the last quarter. An architect, project manager and structural engineer have been appointed and specialists in community centre business planning have been working with the local community on the business model. The target is to submit a planning application by the end of March.



# Prosperous Economy PIs 2014/15 Q4

Rows are sorted by Code

Traffic Light	
Red	1
Data Only	1

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	DE_004 Town centre vacant business space	Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015 8.83%	8.83%		The town centre vacancy rate compares with a national vacancy rate of 10.4%. The large number of changes at the Enterprise Centre have seen the slight rise from the previous quarter.	Ian Fitzpatrick; Jeff zCollard
	TL_005 Marketing campaign value for money				The cost per response is around what we were expecting as we still have a number of the campaigns running. The lowest response has achieved 46p with the majority around the 50p mark. The campaign for 2015 will be in line with the highest performing cost per responses	Rob Cottrill; Philip Evans

## Overarching commentary : Quality Environment


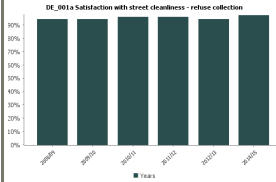

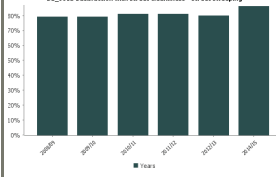



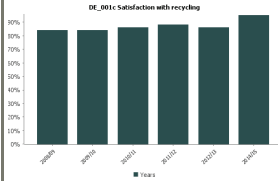


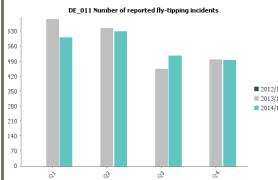
Two cycle routes have been completed; linking the University sites in Meads to the town centre and seafront; linking the town centre to the seafront; Phase 1 of the Horsey Sewer is to be installed as part of the Terminus Road Improvement scheme. (Phase 2 has already been completed). A discussion with DCLG continues about creating more flexibility in the existing byelaw so that a seafront route can be designed in detail. Also design work has been undertaken on Phase 3 of the Horsey Sewer route. This is the final phase of this long route As Phase 3 of the route is on a floodplain, the detailed designs and associated planning required to be undertaken is more extensive. It is planned for construction to take place in the summer of 2016. When completed it will link the railway station all the way through to Langney roundabout.


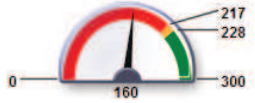
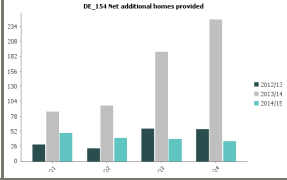

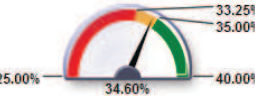
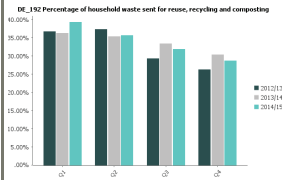


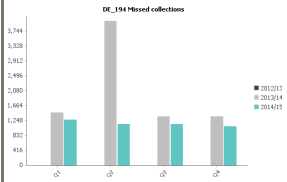
# Quality Environment PIs 2014/15 Q4

Rows are sorted by Code

Traffic Light	
Red	1
Amber	2
Green	1
Unknown	3

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	DE_001a Satisfaction with street cleanliness - refuse collection		Not measured for Quarters		Eastbourne scored 97% satisfaction for refuse collection service by residents in the Kier Waste Management East Sussex Resident Consultation, in February 2015. This score is gained by combining the scores of residents who said they were fairly satisfied (27%) with the refuse collection service and those who said they were very satisfied (70%) with the service. The survey was carried out by M.E.L Research who were commissioned by Kier. It was a telephone survey and 1,747 residents across the partnership were surveyed.	Henry Branson; Ian Fitzpatrick
	DE_001b Satisfaction with street cleanliness - street sweeping		Not measured for Quarters		Eastbourne scored 86% satisfaction for street sweeping, by residents in the Kier Waste Management East Sussex Resident Consultation, in February 2015. This score is gained by combining the scores of residents who said they were fairly satisfied (43%)	Henry Branson; Ian Fitzpatrick

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
					with the refuse collection service and those who said they were very satisfied (43%) with the service. The survey was carried out by M.E.L Research who were commissioned by Kier. It was a telephone survey and 1,747 residents across the partnership were surveyed. Eastbourne residents were most satisfied compared with those in other local authority areas.	
	DE_001c Satisfaction with recycling		Not measured for Quarters		Eastbourne scored 95% satisfaction for residents in the annual Kier Waste Management Consultation completed in February 2015. This score combines the total number of residents who said they were either very (65%) or fairly satisfied (30%) with the recycling service in Eastbourne. The survey was carried out by M.E.L Research who were commissioned by Kier. The survey was done over the telephone and 1,747 respondents were surveyed throughout the partnership as a whole. Eastbourne residents were most satisfied overall when compared with the other three partnership local authority areas.	Henry Branson; Ian Fitzpatrick
	DE_011 Number of reported fly-tipping incidents	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	494		in 2013/14 there were 693 fly tip reports of the total made by the advisors. Although we have only achieved a slight reduction on the total overall figures for 2014 931 of the total reports were made proactively by the advisory team. We will be undertaking further work on a fly tip reduction strategy, which will focus on the prevention of duplicate reports.	Henry Branson; Ian Fitzpatrick

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	DE_154 Net additional homes provided	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15</p> 	34		Some delays on larger sites means the target has not been reached for 2014/15. However, 261 homes are currently under construction.	Henry Branson; Ian Fitzpatrick
	DE_192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of February 2015</p> 	28.72%		The data for March has not yet been received and the total recycling rate for the year will not be received until June 2015. However the data for February shows that we are still close to meeting this year's target. The percentage of waste recycled in January and February was slightly higher than the previous two years.	Henry Branson; Ian Fitzpatrick
	DE_194 Missed collections	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	1,077		The number of missed collections for quarter 4 are the lowest of 2014.15. This is a good result for our residents and officers continue to try and reduce the number of missed collections by working in partnership with our contractor.	Henry Branson; Ian Fitzpatrick



## Overarching commentary : Thriving Communities

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The final quarter of the year has finished very strongly with high sales for a number of shows, particularly at the Congress Theatre. Highlights include:-

"*Dirty Dancing*" in January playing to over 27000 people and producing a surplus of almost £100k

*Brendan Cole, Anton and Erin* and *The Hollies* all performed strongly as one-night concerts collectively playing to 3800 patrons over and yielding a contribution to the show account of in excess of £22k.

Strong support in the Congress for the national tours of "*Calamity Jane*" and "*Anything Goes*".

We were also pleased to be the production house for the national tour of "*Dance 'til Dawn*". This excellent production grossed over £107k and contributed £31k to the bottom line.

Programming quality drama into the Devonshire Park Theatre remains slightly more of a challenge although significant hires from Cavendish School, Hailsham Community College and Moira House School have given extra income during a traditionally dark period early in the year. This shared community use will prove to be important to the DPT in terms of its sustainability and we are actively looking to develop this local market during 'off peak' seasons in future years.

That said, "*And then there were none*" and "*Peter Pan Goes Wrong*" both performed exceptionally well playing to over 6000 patrons between them and grossing in excess of £120K. Children's show "*Room on the Broom*" actually played under *Peter Pan Goes Wrong* with a further 2000 patrons visiting during that week.

The pantomime "*Beauty and the Beast*" finished its record breaking run in January playing to 31000 patrons and grossing £478k with a contribution of £178k to the bottom line some £68k ahead of target. Following this success the decision has been made to extend the run of next year's pantomime by a week.

Final figures show patron numbers up across Devonshire Park and Congress theatre by 11% on previous year and 12.5 % against target. Year-end provisional show account surplus of £823,845. This represents an increase of £116,432 (16%) on 2013/2014 and £149,195 above target for 2015/2016.

The work to reach RIBA Stage 2 on the Devonshire Park Project was completed and it was also approved at Cabinet on 18 March. The work has been guided by a cross party project board, while a Partnership Group of stakeholders has been kept informed of the project and had input into the designs as it has progressed. Cabinet has given authority to move to the next stage of achieving planning permission for the proposed works. Meanwhile contractors, Triton Building Renovation, have almost completed the replacement of the Congress Theatre facade. Work is due to be completed in April.

### Community

Throughout the year work on a variety of different projects aimed at delivering improvements to Health and Wellbeing have been successful. Action for Change were commissioned in July 2014 to deliver health improvement services across Eastbourne over the next two years. Links have already been established with Action for Change through the Healthy Eastbourne Campaign planning group and the Council provides the Chair for the Healthy Eastbourne Campaign. Community Development staff have attended 'Chances for Change' workshops and invited them to present their work to the Neighbourhood Management Working Group. This has led to links in local neighbourhoods. The project is also a core member of the Healthy Eastbourne Campaign planning group and maintains links with the Council and our Neighbourhood Management projects through that regular contact. In addition to this, the first Health Improvement Network took place on 26th June 2014 and focused on reducing the harms from smoking. Although the session was not as well attended as hoped, the discussion between the agencies which participated was valuable. Plans have been agreed with ESCC Public Health for the second meeting, which will be on Mental Wellbeing. This was originally due to take place in March 2015, however this will now take place on 19th May 2015.

The final monitoring of the implementation of the current Youth Strategy was completed on 23rd December 2014 and a copy of the Youth Strategy Action Plan update is available upon request. The consultation on the draft Youth Strategy that is to be implemented in 2015/16 was completed on 31st March 2015.

In respect of the Shinewater Park Project, funding of £8,410 was secured from Awards for All. This was used to deliver a range of activities at the Shinewater Fun Day in September 2014, and the remainder will pay for a community engagement project with local residents, schools and other agencies to establish what improvements and activities local people would like to see in the park and to support future funding applications for improved information and facilities.

Recommendations for the Small Grants Programmed for community and voluntary organisations were submitted to Cabinet in February 2015 and were agreed. The community and voluntary organisations that submitted a full application have been notified of the decisions made as to whether they were successful and to what extent they are to be funded.

A significant amount of work has been undertaken in developing community resources for tackling economic hardship. Funding from DWP Flexible Support Partnership fund is paying for work with a range of statutory and voluntary agencies to promote digital and financial inclusion through training and mentoring. 11 organisations have been provided with training to pass on to their service users and individual customers of EBC and Eastbourne Homes are being seen on a one to one basis and offered training in basic and intermediate IT skills, helping them to access money saving resources on-line. We have also developed an easy to use web tool which is being promoted to community organisations and individual residents to help them find the services they need to cope with a range of financial problems.

Further to this, work has continued with Lewes District Council on the development and promotion of the Scout money advice navigation tool and on advice to 'Future Gov' on potential sources of funding to turn Popcash prototype into a live app. Officers have also met to discuss options for their community grants process and the potential for a shared approach to commissioning or grant-aiding advice services in the future.

Unfortunately no further funding from national sources such as the Big Lottery or government is expected and the reduction in income from Legal Aid will leave advice services dependent on local authority grants for the foreseeable future. The Eastbourne Advice Services Network has been established to look at ways of sharing resources and promoting services jointly between different agencies offering advice in Eastbourne. A key aim is to identify ways of services reducing costs by sharing more of these. Citizens Advice East Sussex is also looking at ways of providing a shared service across the county and the potential for merging services under one organisation. Funding has been secured through the East Sussex Strategic Forum to continue the East Sussex Benefit Helpline and other services supported by Supporting People funding.

In relation to Housing and Economic Development, the 'Driving Devonshire Forward' steering group have agreed a programme of Year 2 projects to incorporate the Coastal Communities Group grant funded capital and revenue funded projects. This also includes the provision of new traditional beach huts, a competition to design and deliver iconic beach huts, a range of public realm and streetscape improvements and a programme of vocational training for local residents. A bid for £1.83 million was successful and will fund capital improvements to Princes Park, Seahouses Square and Seaside Road. Three supporting revenue projects will help increase visitor numbers in the ward and deliver training and job outcomes in priority sectors. Delivery of the revenue projects is underway and the capital works will start in June 2015 and continue through to Spring 2016. Further to this, Cabinet approved set up of new company in October 2014. It will be an Eastbourne owned company to develop new homes for sale, shared ownership and secure rent. The business plan was signed off by HEDP Project Board in March 2015. The new company will be incorporated on 1st May 2015 and is called Eastbourne Housing and Investment Company.

The Empty Homes Programme has reached their target of delivering twenty new affordable rented homes that were previously empty open market properties being purchased, works completed and occupied by March 2015.

The next step of Housing Futures, the new approach to housing management of municipal housing stock, has been agreed. The Management Agreement is drafted and signed off by EBC and EHL Board. All Service Level Agreements and 1 Grove Road lease are in place. Final Secretary of State application is lodged, with a proposed start date for the new partnership working arrangements scheduled for 1st June 2015.


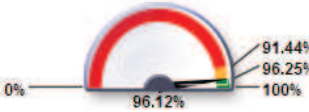
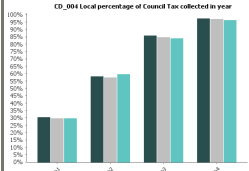


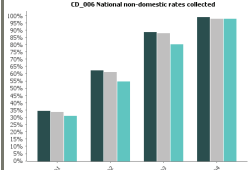

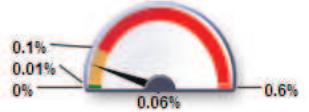
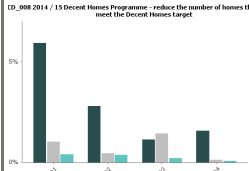


# Thriving Communities PIs 2014/15 Q4



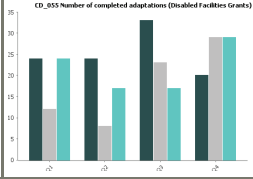


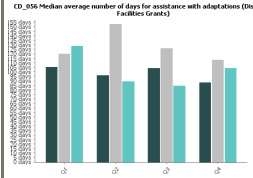


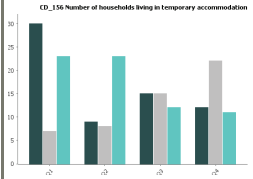


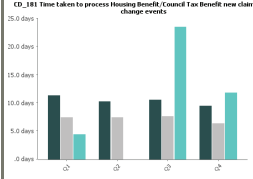
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Amber	3
Green	7
Data Only	4


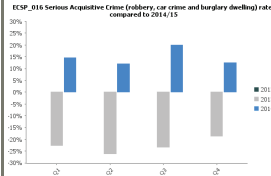


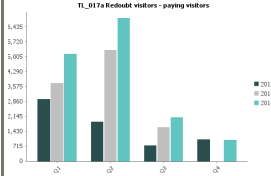

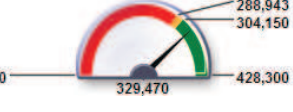
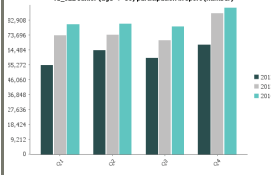
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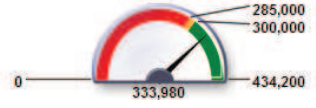
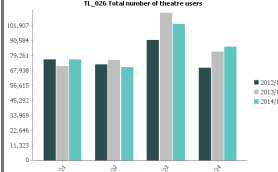
Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	CD_004 Local percentage of Council Tax collected in year	<p>Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	96.13%		Whilst the outturn of 96.13% is slightly below the target of 96.25% this was not out of line with our expectations due to the impact of the system migration on the recovery timetable.	Ian Fitzpatrick
	CD_006 National non-domestic rates collected	<p>Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	97.48%		A good performance with the outturn of 97.17% exceeding the target of 96.25% by 0.92%. Although the system migration had an impact on the NNDR recovery timetable it was not too disruptive due to the low number of accounts affected.	Ian Fitzpatrick
	CD_008 2014 / 15 Decent Homes Programme - reduce the number of homes that do not meet the Decent Homes target	<p>Latest result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15</p> 	0.06%		The Council continues to maintain decency levels for the housing stock at almost 100%. At the end of March the number of non decent general needs properties was two. These properties will be repaired or refurbished as soon as they are accessible. The number of properties that have refused work has	Ian Fitzpatrick

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
					reduced to 29 from 33 previously reported at the end of December 2014. These properties are still classified as decent in accordance with Department of Communities and Local Government Guidance. Refusals are closely monitored and the numbers of refusals is diminishing as repairs are completed when properties become vacant or when residents' circumstances change, allowing works to proceed.	
✔	CD_050 Empty privately owned homes returned to occupation as a result of action by EBC	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15</p>	39		Again the target has been exceeded for the quarter, resulting in 157 properties being brought back into use by direct intervention by the Council. This has provided much needed homes for local residents who otherwise maybe found themselves homeless. Furthermore this has resulted in increased Council Tax revenue through not having properties sitting empty, or incorrectly classified.	Ian Fitzpatrick
✔	CD_051 Number of difficult problem properties remedied / brought back into use by the Difficult Property Group	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p>	9		Another successful year in tackling the most long term empty, derelict or eye sore properties in Eastbourne. Following an interdepartmental partnership across disciplines has used a range of powers and tools to tackle difficult properties, including enforcement and negotiation with property owners to seek a resolution. It is hoped that further work into 2015/16 in partnership with the HEDP will reap similar results.	Ian Fitzpatrick

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	CD_055 Number of completed adaptations (Disabled Facilities Grants)	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15</p> 	29		The team have completed 87 applications within the year. This is a demand indicator and all applications are being actioned.	Ian Fitzpatrick
	CD_056 Median average number of days for assistance with adaptations (Disabled Facilities Grants)	<p>Latest result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15</p> 	104 days		Over the course of the year the number of days from receipt of recommendations to sign off of works is just short of the 100 day target. This still signifies a considerable achievement in ensuring that vulnerable disabled households in Eastbourne receive the required adaptations in the quickest time possible. As works approved year end the number of DFG rose significantly and this has resulted in the 108 day completion figure for quarter four, which reflects a direct correlation.	Ian Fitzpatrick
	CD_156 Number of households living in temporary accommodation	<p>Latest result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15</p> 	11		As a snapshot, on the 30th June 2014, the last day of quarter 1, 2014/2015, there were 23 placements in temporary accommodation. Throughout the entire of Quarter 1 of 2014/2015 there have been 57 placements within temporary accommodation, and this is a positive reduction from last quarter.	Ian Fitzpatrick
	CD_181 Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events	<p>Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	11.8 days		As the system migration meant the service was unable to process new claims and changes for several weeks during the summer an outturn of 11.76 against a target of 10 days is a good achievement. The 3rd quarter outturn was 23.4 days with the 4th quarter showing an improvement to 16 days.	Ian Fitzpatrick

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	ECSP_002 Shoplifting rate compared to 2014/15	Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015 8.52%	8.52%		Sussex Police has recently introduced a new computerised operational and crime recording system, based on a national model which has seen categories of crime increase throughout the force area. Eastbourne has been no exception and has seen recorded crime increase in a number of areas. The new process has highlighted an increase in this category, which should trend lower over the time period of a performance year.	Ian Fitzpatrick
	ECSP_004 Violent Crime in a Public Place rate compared to 2014/15	Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015 46.76%	46.77%		Sussex Police has recently introduced a new computerised operational and crime recording system, based on a national model which has seen categories of crime increase throughout the force area. Eastbourne has been no exception and has seen recorded crime increase in a number of areas. The new process has particularly impacted performance in this category, though it is important to contextualise against major reductions over previous years.	Ian Fitzpatrick
	ECSP_015 Ranking in our Most Similar Group (MSG) in relation to all crime	Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015 3	3		The introduction of a new computerised operational and crime recording system which has shown increases of crime, it is worthy of note that Eastbourne is third lowest in overall crime when compared with our Most Similar Group (MSG). From September 2014, Eastbourne has been moved to a lower crime MSG.	Ian Fitzpatrick

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	ECSP_016 Serious Acquisitive Crime (robbery, car crime and burglary dwelling) rate compared to 2014/15	<p>Latest result for 2014/15 as of March 2015 12.39%</p>	12.39%		<p>Sussex Police has recently introduced a new computerised operational and crime recording system, based on a national model which has seen categories of crime increase throughout the force area. Eastbourne has been no exception and has seen recorded crime increase in a number of areas. The new process has highlighted an increase in this category which should trend lower over the time period of a performance year.</p> <p>Eastbourne within its new Most Similar Group (MSG) remains the lowest in terms of Burglary Dwelling and 3rd lowest for Overall Crime.</p>	Ian Fitzpatrick
	TL_017a Redoubt visitors - paying visitors	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	987		<p>November was another good month, helped by the unseasonably sunny weather at the beginning of the month. The Redoubt is now closed for the season following an excellent year for visitor numbers.</p>	Rob Cottrill; Philip Evans
	TL_022 Junior (age <=16) participation in sport (number)	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	90,335		<p>The final quarter of the year has again proved to be our busiest across the 6 leisure sites. The wet winter months brought over 90,000 junior visits to our venues which represents an increase of over 3000 on the same period last year and nearly 13000 on the same period in 2012/13. The strong finish to the year gave us a total annual junior participation figure of 329,470 for 2014/15 compared to 304,218 in 2013/14 (an increase of 25,252). Great to see the young people in our town getting more</p>	Rob Cottrill; Philip Evans

Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
					active.	
	TL_026 Total number of theatre users	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	85,529		Final quarter matched expectations, and fulfilled a very successful year on all aspects of Eastbourne Theatres	Rob Cottrill; Philip Evans

## Overarching commentary : Sustainable Performance



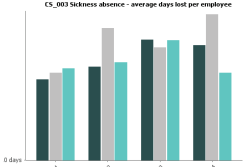

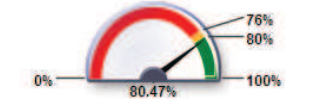
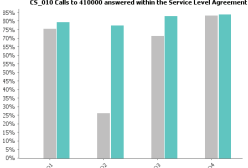


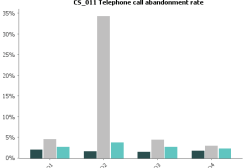


The main project for the Estates Service over the past year, other than the Devonshire Park project, is moving the service to a Corporate Landlord Team. The most recent work has been looking at the most effective way to procure the services of the team and put in place the policies for ensuring a sustainable asset base. That work is close to completion and a Cabinet paper is expected in the summer on the way forward. The intention is to be ready for full implementation of the Corporate Landlord Model in April 2016.


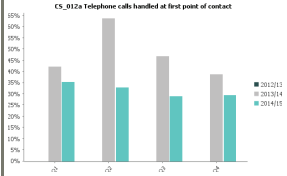
# Sustainable Performance PIs 2014/15 Q4

Rows are sorted by Code


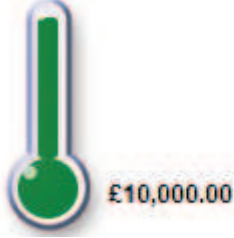
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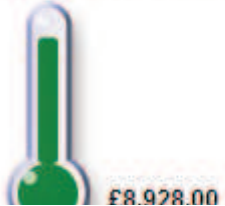
Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner
			Value			
	CS_003 Sickness absence - average days lost per employee	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of Q4 2014/15</p> 	1.12 days		Q4 figure of 5.1 days exceeds previous Q4 figures and renders us on target.	Alan Osborne
	CS_010 Calls to 410000 answered within the Service Level Agreement	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	83.55%		Another month of being on target has ensured this has been met for the quarter. An increase in calls but no decrease in this PI	Henry Branson
	CS_011 Telephone call abandonment rate	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	2.2%		This PI remains well within the target. Potential opportunity to reduce to 5% for the next year	Henry Branson

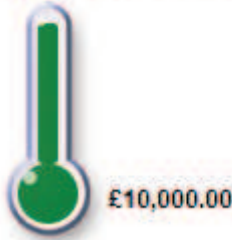
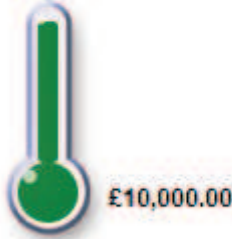




Traffic Light Icon	Code & Short Name	Year to date	Q4 2014/15	Comparison with previous year's quarter / previous year's value if annual PI.	Latest Note	Portfolio Owner								
			Value											
	CS_012a Telephone calls handled at first point of contact	Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015 31.62%	29.26%	 <p>CS_012a Telephone calls handled at first point of contact</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>2012/13</th> <th>2013/14</th> <th>2014/15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4</td> <td>~40%</td> <td>~35%</td> <td>29.26%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Q4	~40%	~35%	29.26%	Slight increase as more scripts become live this continues to grow and be built on as confidence grows	Henry Branson
Quarter	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15											
Q4	~40%	~35%	29.26%											

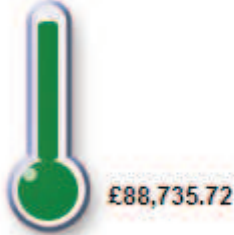
# Devolved Budgets 2014/5

Wards	Gauge	Projects	Project Budget
Devolved Budget Spend - Devonshire	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	Diwali Project	£300.00
		East of the Pier Heritage Walks	£918.00
		Edible Eastbourne	£1,000.00
		Leaf Hall Seedy Sunday	£500.00
		Neighbourhood Watch Literature	£53.62
		Redoubt Memorial Garden	£1,298.38
		Salvation Army	£600.00
		Seaside Magic	£2,280.00
		Seaside Rec	£100.00
		Seaside Rec Tree	£250.00
		Steam Punk Festival	£100.00
		Trees - Ceylon Place	£1,000.00
		Venton Centre equipment	£600.00
		West Rise School	£1,000.00
Devolved Budget Spend - Hampden Park	<p>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p> 	ECCN Carnival	£200.00
		ESDA Garden	£700.00
		Hampden Park Community Association Refurbishment	£3,000.00
		Hampden Park in Bloom	£600.00
		Nepalese Group	£1,030.00

Wards	Gauge	Projects	Project Budget
		Seats – Pigs Lane	£396.00
		Shaftsbury Centre	£1,000.00
		West Rise School	£1,000.00
		Willingdon Trees Community Games	£1,624.00
		Willingdon Trees Sports Event	£450.00
Devolved Budget Spend - Langney	<b>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</b>  £9,826.00	Bee project	£1,684.00
		Footpath, Shinewater Community Centre	£978.00
		Get on Your Bike Challenge	£200.00
		Improvements to Shinewater Community Centre Service Lane	£3,750.00
		Tree in Sevenoaks Road	£250.00
		West Rise School	£3,000.00
Devolved Budget Spend - Meads	<b>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</b>  £10,000.00	Eastbourne Heritage Centre Heating	£924.00
		Little Chelsea Christmas	£900.00
		Meads Magic	£710.00
		Neighbourhood Watch Leaflets	£300.00
		St Johns Church Hall	£3,338.92
Devolved Budget Spend - Old Town	<b>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</b>  £8,928.00	6 Trees within the Ward	£1,500.00
		Ladies Bowling	£1,230.00
		Mobile Memories	£198.00
		St Elisabeth's Community Theatre	£1,000.00
		St Michaels and All Angels	£4,000.00

Wards	Gauge	Projects	Project Budget
		West Rise School	£1,000.00
Devolved Budget Spend - Ratton	<b>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</b> 	1 Tree in Old Mansion Close	£250.00
		Bench at War Memorial in Hampden Park	£1,364.80
		Fence – Willingdon Roundabout	£1,700.00
		Neighbourhood Watch Leaflets	£300.00
		Ratton Manor Estate Signage	£432.00
		Trees	£3,000.00
		West Rise School	£1,000.00
Devolved Budget Spend - St Anthony's	<b>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</b> 	Bridgemere Community Centre Noticeboard	£1,640.70
		Seaside Rec	£100.00
		Skate World	£1,054.80
		Tollgate School Play Equipment	£2,500.00
		Trees	£750.00
		Trees – Bowood Avenue	£500.00
		West Rise School	£2,000.00
Devolved Budget Spend - Sovereign	<b>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of January 2015</b> 	1 Bench 5 Acre Field	£750.00
		1 Bench in Frobisher Close	£750.00
		1 Tree in Queens Crescent	£250.00
		2 Benches Sovereign Harbour	£1,500.00
		4 Trees in Beatty and Princes Road	£1,000.00
		Benches – 5 Acre Field	£1,500.00
		Interpretation Board SS Barn Hill	£500.00

Wards	Gauge	Projects	Project Budget
		Kings Park Management Company replacement seating	£646.80
		Kingsmere Community Association computer equipment	£760.00
		Langney Point and St Anthonys Neighbourhood Panel sound system	£74.97
		Neighbourhood Watch Leaflets	£300.00
		Signage to the entrance of Sovereign Harbour	£1,250.00
		Sovereign Harbour Residents Association computer equipment	£699.95
Devolved Budget Spend - Upperton	<b>Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of January 2015</b> 	5 Trees within the Ward	£1,250.00
		Basil Memorial Dog Show	£980.00
		Community Wise	£1,000.00
		Eastbourne Allotment and Garden Society	£830.00
		Eastbourne Girls Football Club	£750.00
		Gildredge Park Bowls Club Notice Board	£735.10
		Hartfield Park Improvements	£2,498.00
		Historic Eastbourne Signs	£456.81
		Neighbourhood Watch Leaflets	£300.00
		Replacement tree – Churchill Square	£250.00
		St Thomas A Becket Banners	£150.09
		Street Pastors	£800.00

Wards	Gauge	Projects	Project Budget
Devolved Budget Spend - all wards	<p data-bbox="676 245 1214 272">Cumulative result for 2014/15 as of March 2015</p>  <p data-bbox="994 469 1124 496">£88,735.72</p>		

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT 2014/15**

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance	Comments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>Corporate Management</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>(93)</b>	Additional income and staff savings
Service Management	141	142	87	(55)	Includes additional grant income Consultancy and redundancy costs
Performance and Risk Management	47	122	186	64	
Civil Contingencies	26	27	22	(5)	
Finance Management and Operational Costs	478	631	643	12	
Corporate Finance Costs	429	339	310	(29)	
Payroll and Information	90	90	94	4	
Pensions	608	608	605	(3)	
<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>(12)</b>	
Service Management	234	234	230	(4)	Additional resources and redundancy costs
Civic Services (including Printing)	446	446	485	39	
Elections and Local Land Charges	52	75	91	16	
Strategic Performance	91	91	94	3	
Legal Services	220	221	281	60	
Human Resources Management and Admin	109	250	266	16	
Employee Relations	64	20	13	(7)	
Member Development	52	11	3	(8)	
HR Resourcing and Development	142	48	46	(2)	
<b>Corporate Development</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>113</b>	
Service Management	86	86	89	3	Additional income
IT & E-Government	1,710	1,593	1,574	(19)	
Facilities Management	383	385	334	(51)	
Customer First	6,456	6,130	6,108	(22)	
Estates / Asset Management	(438)	(527)	(592)	(65)	
<b>Corporate Infrastructure and Customer First</b>	<b>8,197</b>	<b>7,667</b>	<b>7,513</b>	<b>(154)</b>	
<b>Total Corporate Services</b>	<b>11,694</b>	<b>11,289</b>	<b>11,143</b>	<b>(146)</b>	
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>					
<b>Service Management</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>(24)</b>	
Housing Services Management	63	61	57	(4)	Includes redundancy payment Additional income and underspends on R&M and utilities
Revenues and Benefits	62	320	344	24	
Housing Needs	156	196	208	12	
Homelessness	167	303	302	(1)	
Private Sector Housing	197	202	256	54	
Bereavement	(954)	(977)	(1,111)	(134)	
<b>Direct Assistance</b>	<b>(309)</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>(49)</b>	
Community Development	110	111	130	19	

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance	Comments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Community Involvement	70	70	70	-	
Community Grants	374	417	414	(3)	
<b>Community Activity</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>16</b>	
Housing / Homelessness Strategy	67	100	120	20	
Solarbourne	(277)	(294)	(324)	(30)	
Crime Reduction Partnership	-	(9)	(9)	-	
<b>Strategic Partnership</b>	<b>(210)</b>	<b>(203)</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>(10)</b>	
<b>Total Community Services</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>(67)</b>	
<b>TOURISM AND LEISURE</b>					
Service Management	98	98	70	(28)	
Sport & Leisure	314	303	300	(3)	
Theatres	720	730	553	(177)	Includes show account surpluses £149k
Devonshire Park Complex	-	-	68	68	Staff and consultancy costs
Tourism	551	503	718	215	Includes additional costs on Catering £53k and £65k Dotto
Events & Devonshire Park	491	530	539	9	
Towner	681	729	715	(14)	
<b>Total Tourism &amp; Leisure Services</b>	<b>2,855</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>70</b>	
<b>TOTAL SERVICE EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>14,546</b>	<b>14,644</b>	<b>14,501</b>	<b>(143)</b>	



<b>Revenue Transfers to/(from) Reserves</b>			
<b>Reserve and Purpose</b>	<b>Transfer to (from) General Fund</b>	<b>Transfer between reserves</b>	<b>Comments/ Approval</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	
<b>GENERAL FUND EARMARKED RESERVE - z10112</b>			
Social Committee		320.98	Transferred to GF reserve - approved 10/12/14 cabinet
Risk Management Training Zurich	(5,000.00)		As per Budget strategy
Transformation Fund	(179,561.28)	575,202.00	Balance moved to Strategic Change Reserve
Homelessness - Deposit Bond scheme		0.17	Transferred to GF reserve - approved 10/12/14 cabinet
Improvement Fund Cems and Crem	(25,780.00)		As per Budget strategy
Solarbourne Future Inverter Provision >10yr Warranty	(16,200.00)		As per Budget strategy
Taxi & Private Hire			TBC As per legislation
Smoke Free		500.00	Transferred to GF reserve - approved 10/12/14 cabinet
Planning Delivery Grant		11.00	Transferred to GF reserve - approved 10/12/14 cabinet
Sports Park - Astro Park	(10,000.00)		As per Budget strategy
HPSC - Multi Court	(3,607.69)		As per Budget strategy
Redoubt - Cannon Appeal	(1,751.85)		As per Budget strategy
Beacon Project		3,545.96	Transferred to GF reserve - approved 10/12/14 cabinet
Seafront Strategy		3,350.00	Transferred to GF reserve - approved 10/12/14 cabinet
Devonshire Park Buildings - replacement windows and doors	(9,090.00)		Growth item c/fwd
<b>STRATEGIC CHANGE RESERVE - z10125</b>			
Procurement strategy - managed service with IESE	75,000.00		Cabinet 05/09/12 KD9
IT contract Manager Post	54,150.00		2nd year costs. (1st year costs were approved at Dec 13 cabinet) Approved 10/12/14 cabinet
Transformation Fund		(575,202.00)	Balance transferred from General Fund Earmarked Reserve
<b>CAPITAL PROGRAMME RESERVE - z10127</b>			
			NB: Transfers to/from this reserve will be confirmed when Capital financing has been completed
<b>REVENUE GRANTS RESERVE - z10128</b>			
Grants received in advance	(62,422.32)		Grants receive in advance where expenditure incurred in future year. Accounting technical adjustment
<b>REGENERATION RESERVE - z10130</b>			
Town Team	32,419.39		Cabinet 30th May 2012 KD item 13
Inward Investment/Partnership schemes (3 year scheme) - Year 2	16,100.00		Growth bid cabinet 11/07/12
Street Market	14,550.00		Cabinet 8th Feb 2012 item 100.6
Town Dressing 14-15	10,000.00		Approved Cabinet 10/12/14
Professional Tennis - growth bid removed	33,000.00		Approved cabinet 04/02/15
Difficult Properties Group	453.00		
Transfer from GF as per Feb14 budget setting report	(500,000.00)		Approved cabinet 05/02/14
<b>GF PROPERTIES MAJOR WORKS RESERVE - z10142</b>			
Investment Properties/Services Charges	(125.00)		
<b>Total Movement in Transfer to and from Reserves</b>	<b>(577,865.75)</b>	<b>7,728.11</b>	
<b>GENERAL FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT - z10190</b>			
Transfer from Earmarked reserve		(7,728.11)	Various items transferred from GF reserve - approved 10/12/14 cabinet
European Elections	(21,522.64)		Surplus on European elections due to claimable items funded from budget on c03016
Housing Futures	24,265.98		Cabinet 16/07/14 Item 14
<b>Total Movement in Transfer to and from General Fund balance</b>	<b>2,743.34</b>	<b>(7,728.11)</b>	

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HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT 2014/15					Comments
	ORIGINAL BUDGET £' 000	REVISED BUDGET £' 000	ACTUAL £' 000	VARIANCE £' 000	
<b>INCOME</b>					
Gross Rents	(14,439)	(14,439)	(14,475)	(36)	
Charges for Services	(918)	(918)	(933)	(15)	
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>(15,357)</b>	<b>(15,357)</b>	<b>(15,408)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>					
Management Fee (Eastbourne Homes Limited)	6,904	7,338	7,338	0	
Supervision and Management	1,065	1,064	897	(167)	
Provision for Doubtful Debts	127	127	126	(1)	
Depreciation and Impairment of Fixed Assets	4,107	4,007	3,278	(729)	
Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay	393	60	60	0	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>12,596</b>	<b>12,596</b>	<b>11,699</b>	<b>(897)</b>	
<b>NET COST OF SERVICE</b>	<b>(2,761)</b>	<b>(2,761)</b>	<b>(3,709)</b>	<b>(948)</b>	
Loan Charges - Interest	1,955	1,955	1,992	37	
Interest Receivable	(2)	(2)	(6)	(4)	
<b>NET OPERATING (SURPLUS) DEFICIT</b>	<b>(808)</b>	<b>(808)</b>	<b>(1,723)</b>	<b>(915)</b>	
<b>Appropriations</b>					
Transfer to Reserve	500	500	1,229	729	See comments on Depreciation
<b>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT</b>	<b>(308)</b>	<b>(308)</b>	<b>(494)</b>	<b>(186)</b>	
<b>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT WORKING BALANCE</b>					
<b>In Hand at 1st April 2014</b>	<b>(2,494)</b>	<b>(2,704)</b>	<b>(2,704)</b>		
<b>Surplus for 2014/15</b>	<b>(308)</b>	<b>(308)</b>	<b>(494)</b>		
<b>In Hand at 31st March 2015</b>	<b>(2,802)</b>	<b>(3,012)</b>	<b>(3,198)</b>		

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## Capital Expenditure

Scheme	Total Scheme Approved	Spend to 31.3.14	Spend in 2014-15	2014-15 Revised Budget	Variance to revised budget	Variance to scheme where completed	Revised Budget 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Comments
<b>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT</b>										
<b>Managed by Eastbourne Homes</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	N/a	<b>5,133,472</b>	<b>6,290,000</b>	<b>-1,156,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,258,000</b>	<b>4,195,000</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	Planned delays in capital works as revenue works increased
<b>Other Schemes</b>										
House Rescue Emergency Fund	200,000	0	0	0	0		200,000			2015-16 Budget
46 Upperton Gardens	20,000	0	36,928	20,000	16,928	16,928	0			Property sold Feb 2015
Willowfield Sq	172,096	172,096	7,466	0	7,466	7,466	0			Property sold Feb 2015
<b>Empty Homes Programme Ph1</b>										
67-69 Seaside Road	533,582	189,033	259,826	344,549	-84,723		84,724			Project delayed. Completion due 2015-16 Practically complete. Variance relates to purchase of commercial property
51-53 Seaside	325,252	257,512	201,852	67,740	134,112		0			Completed
19a Dallington Road	82,680	71,170	12,615	11,510	1,105	1,104	0			Practically complete
67 Langney Road	272,486	141,971	136,109	130,515	5,594		0			Spend includes NAHP Programme schemes for Glynde
1 Glynde Avenue	678,123	7,815	816,765	670,308	146,457		0			Practically complete
1-4 Arch Mews	601,150	0	611,658	601,150	10,508		0			Practically complete
F2, 20 Bourne Street	109,200	0	95,550	0	95,550		13,650			Practically complete
<b>New Build</b>										
LANB Coventry Court	3,181,907	41,718	2,037,203	2,266,485	-229,282		1,102,986			On target to complete 2015-16
LANB Belmore & Longstone Road	1,233,948	21,013	404,929	520,252	-115,323		808,006			On target to complete 2015-16
LANB Tenterden Close	512,400	10,307	30,291	155,751	-125,460		471,802			On hold pending revision of planning strategy
<b>NAHP Programme</b>										
Sumach Close	1,475,253	0	0	0	0		400,000	1,075,253		Completion expected 2016-17
Glynde	472,000	0	0	0	0		472,000			2015-16 Budget
Glynde Ave Bungalow	98,988	0	0	0	0		98,988			2015-16 Budget
Rodmill	565,461	0	0	0	0		100,000	465,461		Completion expected 2016-17
Fort Lane	428,250	0	68,613	66,155	2,458		359,637			On target to complete 2015-16
<b>Empty Homes Programme Ph2</b>										
1-5 Seaside	1,421,496	0	0	0	0		1,331,496			2015-16 Budget
3 St Aubyns Road	213,704	213,704	25,540	0	25,540		0			2014-15 works complete
62a Tideswell Road	357,500	0	363,594	357,500	6,094	6,094	0			Completed
	144,500	0	141,412	145,000	-3,588		3,088			Purchase of property due to complete 2014-15
<b>Total HRA</b>		<b>1,126,339</b>	<b>10,383,823</b>	<b>11,646,915</b>	<b>-1,263,092</b>	<b>31,593</b>	<b>9,704,376</b>	<b>5,735,714</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	
<b>COMMUNITY SERVICES</b>										
Memorial Safety Cems	40,000	6,080	0	0	0		34,000			2015-16 budget
Digitalise Burial Records	10,000	0	0	0	0		10,000			2015-16 budget
Ocklynge Cemetery Chapel	150,000	0	5,750	75,000	-69,251		144,250			2015-16 budget
Barbican Memorial Scheme	5,000	0	5,290	5,000	290	290	0			Completed
Main Chapel Refurb - Phase 2	26,000	0	4,830	13,000	-8,170		21,150			Works to be completed in 2015-16
Disabled Facilities Grants	Ongoing	N/a	571,117	527,800	43,317		769,450			Planned works completed
BEST Grant (housing initiatives)	Ongoing	N/a	97,018	47,450	49,568		60,450	109,000	109,000	Planned works completed
Housing Regeneration - Block Allocation	8,007,824	0	0	0	0		0	4,000,000	3,777,824	2015-16 & 2016-17 budget
Acquisition of Land & Property	10,000,000	0	0	0	0		5,000,000	5,000,000		2015-16 Budget
New Beach Huts (25 Traditional & 5 Iconic)	235,240	0	0	20,240	-20,240		235,250			2015-16 Budget
Willingdon Trees Multi Gym	20,000	0	0	0	0		20,000			Preferred Architect/Project manager chosen. Awaiting work on planning application
<b>Total Community Services</b>		<b>6,080</b>	<b>684,004</b>	<b>688,490</b>	<b>-4,486</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>6,294,550</b>	<b>9,109,000</b>	<b>3,886,824</b>	
<b>CUSTOMER FIRST</b>										
Contaminated Land	185,000	82,966	0	0	0		102,000			2015-16 Budget
Coast Defences Beach Management Strategy	Ongoing	N/a	243,203	540,850	-297,647		484,150	300,000		Planned works completed
Cycling Strategy	45,000	0	0	0	0		40,600			2015-16 budget
Princes Park (schemes to be decided)	210,000	10,000	4,425	4,500	-75		178,600			Coastal Communities Fund bid successful. Works planned for 2015-16
Play Area Sovereign Harbour	27,000	0	0	0	0		27,000			2015-16 Budget
Allotment Upgrade	114,000	99,908	12,985	14,100	-1,115	-1,107	1,100			Completed

## Capital Expenditure

Scheme	Total Scheme Approved	Spend to 31.3.14	Spend in 2014-15	2014-15 Revised Budget	Variance to revised budget	Variance to scheme where completed	Revised Budget 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Comments
Hampden Park Skate Park	170,000	5,686	164,221	165,350	-1,129	-93	1,150			Completed
Five Acre Field - Improvements	55,000	43,483	11,550	11,550	0	33	0			Completed
Upperton - Play Equipment	60,000	39,482	20,479	20,500	-21	-38	0			Completed
Churchdale Road Allotments	38,000	12,774	32,710	25,250	7,460	7,484	0			Completed. Additional works required.
Play Equipment - Bodiam Cres	80,000	0	79,709	80,000	-291	-291	0			Completed
Sovereign Harbour - Legal Advice	20,000	0	9,995	20,000	-10,005		10,000			Planning application submitted for Community Centre. Remaining spend in 2015-16
Terminus Road Improvements	500,000	0	0	0	0		500,000			2015-16 Budget
Christmas Lights	25,000	0	20,000	25,000	-5,000	-5,000	0			Completed
CIL - Software	14,000	0	4,393	14,000	-9,608		9,600			Software development continuing. Completion due June 15
Five Acre Field - Railings	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0			Completed
Hampden Park WCs	40,000	0	44,133	40,000	4,133	4,133	0			Completed
Sov Harbour Community Centre	1,600,000	0	60,107	0	60,107		1,539,900			2015-16 Budget. Some works completed earlier than planned.
Highfield Allotments	25,000	0	22,855	25,000	-2,145	-2,145	2,150			Completed
Hyde Gardens WC	52,000	0	52,151	52,000	151	151	0			Completed
Cross Levels Way BMX Track	46,000	0	1,150	0	1,150		44,850			2015-16 Budget
Hampden Park Path	25,000	0	0	0	0		25,000			2015-16 Budget
Bodiam Cres Play Area Path	20,000	0	0	0	0		20,000			2015-16 Budget
Gildredge Park - Toddler Equipment	22,000	0	0	0	0		22,000			2015-16 Budget
Shinewater Skate Park	50,000	0	0	0	0		0	50,000		2016-17 Budget
Seaside rec - Play Equipment	60,000	0	0	0	0		0	60,000		2016-17 Budget
Princes Park - Bowls Roof	28,000	0	0	0	0		28,000			2015-16 Budget
Hampden Park - Multi Play Unit	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000			2015-16 Budget
Motcombe Pond	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000			2015-16 Budget
Waste Containers	183,144	0	183,144	0	183,144	0	0			Completed
<b>Total Customer First</b>		<b>294,300</b>	<b>987,209</b>	<b>1,058,100</b>	<b>-70,891</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>3,136,100</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOURISM &amp; LEISURE</b>										
Volleyball Court	25,000	0	2,000	2,000	0		23,000			2015-16 budget
Signage	40,000	23,917	0	0	0		16,100			2015-16 budget
Sports Park Flood Lights	30,000	0	0	0	0		30,000			2015-16 budget
Re-surface Tennis Courts	265,000	0	208,946	265,000	-56,054		56,050			Works commenced 2014-15. Completion due 2015-16
Wish Tower - Catering Outlet	40,000	36,000	0	4,000	-4,000		4,000			2015-16 budget
Bandstand Seating	15,000	0	14,981	15,000	-19	-19	0			Completed
Serco Contract	Ongoing	N/a	287,988	312,430	-24,442		31,650			Completed
ILTC - Air Conditioning	60,000	0	0	60,000	-60,000		60,000			Works planned for 2015-16
ILTC - Public Address System	40,000	0	15,000	20,000	-5,000		25,000			Works started. Completion due April 2015
ILTC - Electrical System	10,000	0	6,295	10,000	-3,705	-3,705	0			Completed under budget
ILTC - Fire Alarm	10,000	0	0	10,000	-10,000		10,000			Works planned for 2015-16
ILTC - Replacement Seating	100,000	0	83,611	83,600	11	-16,389	0			Completed under budget
ILTC - Replacement Showers	25,000	0	18,236	25,000	-6,764	-6,764	0			Completed under budget
Sports Park Railings	11,000	0	0	0	0		11,000			2015-16 Budget
Redoubt - Stair Climber	20,000	0	0	0	0		20,000			2015-16 Budget
Colonnade Removal	500,000	0	0	0	0		500,000			2015-16 Budget
Redoubt - Asphalt Gun Platform	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000			2015-16 Budget
HPSC - Changing Rooms	20,000	0	0	0	0		0	20,000		2017-18 Budget
Devonshire Park - Roller	14,000	0	0	0	0		14,000			2015-16 Budget
Devonshire Park - Verti Drain Aerator	14,000	0	0	0	0		14,000			2015-16 Budget
Devonshire Park - Hollow Corer	15,000	0	13,250	0	13,250		1,750			2015-16 Budget
Devonshire Park - Grounds Van	7,500	0	0	0	0		7,500			2015-16 budget
<b>Total Tourism &amp; Leisure</b>		<b>59,917</b>	<b>650,308</b>	<b>807,030</b>	<b>-156,722</b>	<b>-26,876</b>	<b>874,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	
<b>CORPORATE SERVICES</b>										
Carbon Reduction Works	467,500	0	0	233,500	-233,500		467,500			2015-16 Budget. Awaiting Kier surveys
Agile phase 2	555,000	447,991	37,174	27,700	9,474		70,550			2014-15 works completed
6 Saffrons Road Renovations	117,000	107,121	2,740	0	2,740	-7,139	0			Completed
Invest to Save	80,000	0	0	80,000	-80,000		72,500	80,000	80,000	Available for allocation
Redesign of CCC at 1 Grove Road	370,000	35,877	423,675	409,100	14,575	89,553	0			Completed. Additional works required

## Capital Expenditure

Scheme	Total Scheme Approved	Spend to 31.3.14	Spend in 2014-15	2014-15 Revised Budget	Variance to revised budget	Variance to scheme where completed	Revised Budget 2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Comments
IT Replacement	42,500	33,288	1,983	9,200	-7,217	-7,229	0			Completed
Future Model Phase 2	2,990,000	1,181,493	1,277,905	1,311,500	-33,595		580,600	550,000		On target. Separate progress report presented to Cabinet
Capital Contingencies	Ongoing	N/a	484,212	0	484,212		0			Subject to Legal process
Investment Capital	5,750,000	1,150,000	0	0	0		2,300,000	2,300,000		2015-16 Budget
Sovereign Harbour Innovation Mall	1,400,000	0	0	0	0		1,400,000			2015-16 Budget
Solar Panels (2nd Programme)	500,000	0	278,827	250,000	28,827		221,150			Works started Q4. Completion in 2015-16
IT - Block Allocation	Ongoing	N/a	131,233	150,000	-18,767		526,250	140,000	175,000	Planned works for 2014-15 completed
Electoral Registration Folding Machine	22,100	0	22,120	22,100	20	20	0	0	0	Completed
<b>Total Corporate Services</b>		<b>2,955,770</b>	<b>2,659,869</b>	<b>2,493,100</b>	<b>166,769</b>	<b>75,205</b>	<b>5,638,550</b>	<b>3,070,000</b>	<b>255,000</b>	
<b>Asset Management</b>										
Devonshire Park Review	950,000	0	762,164	900,000	-137,836		187,850			Works on target to complete 2015-16
Devonshire Park Project	1,425,000	0	0	0	0		1,425,000			2015-16 budget
Congress Theatre redesign & restoration	1,950,000	41,748	1,067,568	1,300,250	-232,682		840,700			Works on target to complete June 2015
Bandstand Restoration	245,000	247,000	41,215	34,500	6,715	43,215	0			Completed. Additional budget required
Royal Hippodrome Theatre (Phase 1)	15,000	0	19,669	19,700	-31	4,669	0			Completed
Downland Pumps Replacement	24,900	0	24,376	24,900	-524	-524	0			Completed
Hampden Park Hall Improvements	34,700	0	30,057	30,000	57	-4,643	0			Completed
Thatched Shelters - re-roofing	23,600	0	0	0	0		23,600			2015-16 budget
Brick Shelter	65,000	0	5,279	15,000	-9,722		59,700			Works planned for 2015-16
Royal Hippodrome Theatre (Phase 2)	127,000	0	0	0	0		127,000			2015-16 budget
Devonshire Park Theatre - rendering	197,000	0	833	0	833		196,150			2015-16 budget
Archery PCs/Bike Store	50,000	0	0	0	0		50,000			2015-16 budget
Motcombe Dovecot	17,000	0	0	17,000	-17,000		17,000			2015-16 budget
Hyde Gardens WC - external works	25,000	0	21,532	25,000	-3,469	-3,469	3,450			Completed
Hampden Park WCs - external works	15,000	0	10,400	15,000	-4,600	-4,600	4,600			Completed
Downland Pipe replacement	70,000	0	0	0	0		70,000			2015-16 budget
Butts Brow Mast Replacement	25,000	0	25,256	0	25,256		0			Additional asset mgt block allocation not included in 2014-15 budget originally
Asset Management - Block Allocation	Ongoing	0	0	0	0			431,650		Structural maintenance programme has been agreed.
<b>Total Asset Management</b>		<b>288,748</b>	<b>2,008,347</b>	<b>2,381,350</b>	<b>-373,003</b>	<b>34,648</b>	<b>3,005,050</b>	<b>431,650</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Pier Grant &amp; Coastal Communities Grant</b>										
Wish Tower Restaurant	1,200,000	0	0	0	0		1,200,000			2015-16 budget
Replace staircase to Camera Obscura	65,000	0	0	0	0		65,000			2015-16 budget
Statue Sculpture Instalation	22,000	0	0	0	0		22,000			2015-16 budget
Princes Park - Café Refurbishment	394,556	0	0	0	0		394,550			2015-16 budget
Princes Park - Public Realm Work	512,359	0	81,872	0	81,872		430,500			2015-16 budget with some spend in advance
Sea Horses Sq - Plaza Improvements	169,500	0	20,677	0	20,677		148,800			2015-16 budget with some spend in advance
Sea Horses Sq 1-5 Seaside Refurb	65,543	0	0	0	0		65,550			2015-16 budget
Seaside Rd - Elms Bdg Façade	172,826	0	5,743	0	5,743		167,100			2015-16 budget with some spend in advance
Seaside Rd - 67-69 Seaside refurb	68,687	0	0	0	0		68,700			2015-16 budget
		<b>0</b>	<b>108,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,562,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
										<b>% Variance</b>
<b>General Fund</b>	<b>3,604,815</b>	<b>7,098,030</b>	<b>7,428,070</b>	<b>-330,040</b>	<b>86,393</b>	<b>21,510,500</b>	<b>13,020,650</b>	<b>4,161,824</b>	<b>-4.44%</b>	
<b>HRA</b>	<b>1,126,339</b>	<b>10,383,823</b>	<b>11,646,915</b>	<b>-1,263,092</b>	<b>31,593</b>	<b>9,704,376</b>	<b>5,735,714</b>	<b>4,400,000</b>	<b>-10.84%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,731,154</b>	<b>17,481,853</b>	<b>19,074,985</b>	<b>-1,593,132</b>	<b>117,987</b>	<b>31,214,876</b>	<b>18,756,364</b>	<b>8,561,824</b>	<b>-8.35%</b>	

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<b>Body:</b>	<b>Cabinet</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> June 2015</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Wish Tower Restaurant – Development and Marketing Programme</b>
<b>Report of:</b>	Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets
<b>Ward(s)</b>	Meads
<b>Purpose</b>	To consider and decide upon future options for the marketing and development of the site of the former Wish Tower restaurant
<b>Decision type:</b>	Key Decision
<b>Recommendation:</b>	Cabinet is recommended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Agree to recommendations for the marketing and future development of the site</li><li>ii. Agree to the appointment of the project manager to assemble the project team and prepare concept designs to support the marketing of the site</li><li>iii. Delegate to the Senior Head of Regeneration, Planning and Assets in consultation with the Strategic Property Board the marketing of the site to secure a cafe/restaurant operator and agree the final design</li><li>iv. Agree the £1.2m from the DLCG grant fund is allocated to the new Wish Tower development</li></ul>
<b>Contact:</b>	Paul Friend, Corporate Property Manager, Telephone 01323 415261 or internally on extension 5261 Email:paul.friend@eastbourne.gov.uk

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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Council opened the temporary catering facility in 2013. However, it has been a commitment of the Council to develop a destination café/restaurant on the Wish Tower site. Now, in accordance with agreed longer term objectives, the council will move forward with the development of a permanent top quality venue that offers an exceptional dining experience, boosted by high end interior and exterior design values.

1.2 The unique location of the site presents the Council with an unparalleled opportunity to secure an iconic development; the intention being that the new scheme will prove attractive to both visitors and residents. It is anticipated that there will be significant community interest and varying opinions on the scale, design and use of the new facility. A full consultation process will be undertaken and is referred to below. However, in accordance

with the Council's commitment to a sustainable asset base, it is imperative that the new development is financially viable providing an income to the Council.

1.3 Funding for the new development is provided by the successful award of capital from the DLCCG grant fund of up to £1.2m. This projects represents the largest element of the total £2m fund granted by DCLG, which is providing support to a range of other economic development activities across the town.

1.4 Notwithstanding the above and befitting the generous donation made by the Foyle family in the 1950s, the permanent facility will retain its original standing as a memorial to the civilians of Eastbourne, killed in World War II. The Council has safeguarded the original commemorative plaque, previously displayed at the former café. It is the Council's firm intention that this fundamental feature be installed in the new landmark building and form part of the integrated design of the successful scheme.

## **2.0 Background**

2.1 The Council previously marketed the site in 2009 with an accompanying planning brief. Unfortunately, no suitable schemes were forthcoming, largely influenced by the financial climate at the time and the inability to obtain vacant possession within a reasonable period.

2.2 The Council has updated the planning brief to support the new marketing exercise be launched from June 15. In addition, the Council has commissioned and received a 'soft market test', undertaken by an international leisure market and investment appraisal specialist. The results of this study and how this has informed the proposed marketing strategy are detailed below.

## **3.0 Leisure Market and Investment Appraisal**

3.1 The soft market testing exercise has established the following :-

- The Wish Tower remains an attractive, visible seafront site at one of Britain's more famous and visited resorts. However, the existing market profile of the site is low and needs to be raised through a local, regional and national marketing campaign
- The unique location and its potential are likely to appeal to independent operators which may be less attractive to operators within the corporate sector as it is considered off pitch when compared to the town centre.
- A strong local marketing campaign should be carried out to identify any interest in the site from an operator and investment perspective
- The site has the potential to become a significant draw for visitors attracting footfall towards the Devonshire Park and cultural quarter of the town
- Rather than constraining the opportunity at this stage, the marketing campaign should be flexible with an open prospectus that offers both standard commercial and long lease options. It should be clear that the council is open to alternative options that will enhance the site as

- a key destination on the seafront
- Through the implementation of an effective marketing programme, the appropriate disposal/letting method can be adopted to secure the optimum development to meet the Council's financial, economic, social and environmental objectives

3.2 Whilst funding has been secured through the DLCG grant fund Grant Fund as referred to in 1.3 above, ultimately the level of investment by both the Council and the operator will be informed by the marketing campaign and subsequent negotiations in respect of tenure. At this stage, it is envisaged that construction will follow a 'traditional approach' as opposed to say 'design and build' with the Council responsible for the design of the facility and a contractor to be appointed to deliver the scheme. Internal fit out will be the responsibility of the tenant. As referred to above the existing temporary facility is meeting its invest to save target; the permanent facility will need to meet the target yield, consistent with the commitment to a sustainable asset base.

3.3 The appointment of a project manager is now appropriate to drive through progress on the new permanent facility. The role of the lead a project manager will include appointment of an architect to draw up concept plans to RIBA stage C of the potential scheme(s) within the parameters of the planning guidance note and reflecting the Council's aspiration for this iconic site. It is envisaged that these plans will assist potential operators visualise the scale and form of the new facility, in turn assisting them in submitting bids for the future operation of the new café/restaurant.

#### **4.0 Consultations**

4.1 As referred to previously, the Wish Tower location is a treasured part of the seafront. Within the context of sensitive and considered plans it has huge potential. The Council anticipates and welcomes significant interest from the public in respect of the future development of this important site.

4.2 Following the marketing campaign, it is proposed that shortlisted proposals be considered by the Strategic Property Board as a pre-requisite to a wider stakeholder consultation process on the preferred scheme. This consultation will include public, heritage, commerce and tourism stakeholders with a report on the outcome to a future Cabinet meeting.

#### **5.0 Corporate plan and council policies**

5.1 The proposal to provide a permanent facility at the Wish Tower site conforms to the Corporate Plan priorities to create a prosperous economy and quality environment. That the new development be financial viable aligns with the commitment to sustainable performance.

5.2 The proposal to provide a permanent facility is consistent with the Corporate Plan as working in partnership to redevelop the Devonshire Park complex and the Wish Tower Restaurant site on the seafront.

## **6.0 Equality analysis**

6.1 Equality analysis will be undertaken as appropriate as the programme commences.

## **7.0 Performance and outcomes**

7.1 The progress of the marketing campaign will be monitored by the Strategic Property Board in accordance with standing instructions.

## **8.0 Conclusion**

8.1 The future development of the Wish Tower site is an integral part of the Council's seafront and tourism strategy. The appointment of the project manager and the associated marketing campaign represents the first steps towards securing an iconic development that reflects the unique location and historic appeal of this site.

8.2 Members are requested to approve the recommendations as outlined in the report.

## **Background papers**

The Wish Tower, King Edwards Parade, Eastbourne - Leisure Market and Investment Appraisal - a report by GVA, a Bilfinger Real Estate Company, November 2014.  
Wish Tower Site, King Edwards Parade – Planning Advice Note, May 2015

<b>Body:</b>	<b>Cabinet</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> June 2015</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Eastbourne Downland Management Plan 2015 – 2022</b>
<b>Report Of:</b>	Ian Fitzpatrick, Senior Head of Community and EHL MD
<b>Wards:</b>	All
<b>Purpose:</b>	To review the Eastbourne Downland Management Plan 2015 – 2022
<b>Decision Type:</b>	
<b>Recommendation:</b>	That Cabinet adopt the Eastbourne Downland Management Plan 2015 – 2022
<b>Contact:</b>	Simon Hurt, Specialist Advisor (Downland)

---

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 For many years the Eastbourne downland has been managed under various land management agreements with Natural England and its predecessors. Upon the expiry of all previous agreements a new 10 year Higher Level Stewardship Agreement (HLS) was entered into beginning on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2012. The new agreement entitles the council to financial support to enhance the management of those parts of the Downs included in the new stewardship arrangements. This amounts to an annual payment of £49,863.95
- 1.2 A requirement of the HLS with Natural England is a new management plan. The agreement requires that a new overall site, mowing, grazing and woodland plan should be agreed with Natural England. In the past several different documents have dealt with individual areas of work but all elements are now pulled together into one management document.
- 1.3 A new Downland Management Plan (DMP) was commissioned in 2013. attached as Appendix 'A'. The DMP timescale is aligned with the end of the HLS in 2022 and therefore forms the basis of downland management for an eight-year period.
- 1.4 The new Downland Management Plan satisfies the requirements of Natural England and creates a single reference source for future downland operations.
- 1.5 Much of the plan's content is the result of a specially commissioned vegetation survey carried out in the summer of 2013. This highlighted a range of themes and assisted with the decision to introduce new management techniques on parts of the downland estate.

- 1.6 The plan recommends various objectives. These include:
- Measures to prevent loss of chalk grassland to scrub encroachment
  - A reduction in the frequency of mowing where this will enhance the chalk grassland
  - Removal of grass cuttings to reduce soil nutrient levels and thus encourage the less vigorous small herbs favoured by bees and other insects
  - The use of Exmoor ponies to graze areas of poor pasture or steep slopes where commercial livestock are unsuitable
  - Reintroduce rotational coppicing of scrub blocks to create a varied age structure

1.7 Management targets include:

For scrub

- Scrub cover within grassland/scrub areas should be between 20-50% by 2020
- Dense scrub blocks should contain no more than 50% mature scrub by 2020
- At least a 1m strip between scrub and grassland should be maintained at a sward height of 30cm and between 2-10cm within small grassland patches surrounded by scrub
- Scrub species should be rare or at most occasional (especially bramble) within the grassland swards identified as under threat from scrub invasion by 2020

For grassland

- Introduce Exmoor pony grazing on at least two grassland areas by 2015
- Reduce heavy mowing of grassland by at least 75% by 2018
- Scrub species should be rare or at most occasional (especially bramble) within the grassland swards identified as under threat from scrub invasion by 2020
- Expand late summer/early autumn cut and collect management into at least two new grassland areas by 2016

- 1.8 In the DMP processes marked as priority 1 (high) will be undertaken first and those shown as 2 and 3 (medium and low) will only be undertaken once higher priority work has been completed and resources become available. The objectives and targets will be reviewed annually by the Downland Forum. Forum members include councillors, officers of Natural England and the South Downs National Park, RSPB, the Ramblers Association and others.

## **2.0 Consultation**

- 2.1 A draft document was distributed to stakeholders and user groups on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2014. The consultation period ended on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2014.
- 2.2 People and organisations provided with a draft copy of the Plan included local councillors; Natural England SSSI officer; Natural England Stewardship officer; South Downs National Park Authority; Sussex Ornithological Society; Sussex Wildlife Trust; Beachy Head Bird Ringing Station; Sussex Botanical Recording Society; The Eastbourne Society; Beachy Head Countryside Centre; The Downland Forum, Hodcombe Farm; four Eastbourne downland tenant farmers and council officers.

2.3 Seven returns were received by 31st October. All gave positive and detailed feedback regarding corrections, omissions and clarifications. All were broadly in agreement with the aims and objectives of the new Management Plan. All feedback was given due consideration and incorporated into the final document.

### **3.0 Resource Implications**

3.1 **Financial** – All operations can currently be carried out within existing budgets. Field operations are currently undertaken by contracted staff. This is due to be reviewed and re-tendered during 2015.

3.2 **Staffing** – All operations can currently be carried out within existing staffing levels. The current two operational staff are employed through an outside contractor. This is due to be reviewed and re-tendered during 2015.

### **4.0 Other Implications, Environmental, Community Safety, Youth, Equality and Fairness analysis**

4.1

**Environmental** - The land will be sensitively managed and new working methods and investment will ensure the future sustainability of the downland environment.

**Community Safety** - There are no direct Community Safety implications arising from this report. The council does however work with a number of agencies including Public Health to reduce the incidents of public harm.

**Youth** - the Downs are used both formally and informally by youths and indeed families and individuals of all ages, for walking, cycling, beach combing, nature study and many other activities. The Paradise bike trail was created to satisfy demand for a specific activity and is largely managed and kept clean by the regular users. The Southern Paragliding Club is licenced to fly from land near the pub. The South Downs National Park Volunteer Ranger Service provides a workforce that is open to all age groups. The iconic location is enjoyed by many thousands of foreign language students during their stays in Eastbourne.

**Equality and fairness** – an evaluation will be undertaken.

### **5.0 Summary**

5.1 The Downland Management Plan covers the years 2015 to 2022 and thus matches the end date of the current Higher Level Stewardship Agreement. It introduces important new management methods designed, in agreement with Natural England, to enhance and sustain the rare chalk grassland and heathland habitats, control scrub regeneration and improve the visitor experience. All management operations can be implemented within existing staff and budget resources.

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# EASTBOURNE DOWNLAND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2015-2022



PREPARED BY:

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for



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## Summary

Eastbourne Downland is a stunning area of coastline and countryside that includes the towering chalk cliffs of Beachy Head and is the eastern-most part of the 4.5km coastal area between Eastbourne and Seaford that includes the well-known undulating chalk cliffs of the Seven Sisters.

Beachy Head is the southern-most headland of the East Sussex coast and the countryside formed of this headland is a complex mosaic of grassland, scrub, woodland and farmland. Much of the site is part of the Seaford Head to Beachy Head Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and is nationally important for its ecology and geology. Most of the SSSI is in one large block but three other smaller SSSI areas are also designated inland of the main headland.

Management of this site is required to maintain the favourable status of the SSSI and to ensure land adjacent to the SSSI contributes to the biodiversity of the area. Most of the open downland, and some of the tenanted farmland, is under Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) agreements with Natural England. The process of management has to be balanced with the site's popularity with many hundreds of thousands of visitors each year and its benefit to the local economy from tourism and agricultural activity.

The purpose of this document is to define the management proposals for land mostly within the open downland HLS agreement. Grassland management within the area has had to be revised as the recent National Vegetation Classification survey, carried out in 2013, has shown that some are being overgrazed and/or historically damaged by excessive cutting and other areas under-grazed or under-managed. The plan's focus is to restore much of the coastal cliff-top to an outstanding example of rich and varied chalk grassland habitats welcoming visitors with a stunning display of chalk grassland flowers including endangered and vulnerable species. The headland is also an important area for bird and insect migration and the scrub management proposed aims to ensure a mosaic of grassland and scrub that will provide cover and food for breeding and migrant birds.

# 1. Site Description

## 1.1 Introduction

Eastbourne Downland is a 1700 ha area of maritime chalk cliff & slope, chalk heath, calcareous grassland, neutral grassland, acid grassland, scrub, woodland, and farmland. The site has been wholly owned and managed by Eastbourne Borough Council since it was purchased in the 1920's and now sits within the South Downs National Park.

The site roughly divides into 490ha of coastal chalk cliff, chalk heath, calcareous grassland, scrub and woodland extending from the English Channel at its south end to the village of Willingdon at the north end with the scarp overlooking the urban area of Eastbourne to the east. A large proportion of the land sits within the Seaford Head to Beachy Head SSSI and is of high ecological, geological, educational and amenity value. The rest of the site is 1199ha, predominantly farmland, with a significant area used as a golf course. Within the farmland are three further SSSIs at Bulling Dean, Long Down and Combe Hill above Willingdon.

This management plan concentrates on the management of the 490ha coastal area which sits within the Seaford Head to Beachy Head SSSI and the high crest and scarp to the north. Almost all this area is now managed under a Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) agreement. The HLS management prescriptions are integrated into the management action sections of this plan. With the exception of the public rights of way the tenanted farms are overseen by a land management agent, Strutt and Parker. Farming activity is governed by the economic viability of certain commodities, agricultural regulation and various other agreements and covenants.

The management of the site is also influenced by the Eastbourne Downland Forum which includes representatives from Natural England, South Downs National Park Authority, Ramblers Association, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Eastbourne Society, elected councillors, council officers and others. The current overarching council policy document is the Corporate Plan 2010 – 2015 to which more detail is given later.

## 1.2 Site Details

**Site Name:** Eastbourne Downland

**Site Ownership:** Eastbourne Borough Council

**Site Management:** Eastbourne Borough Council/Strutt & Parker

**Area:** 1700ha (4200 acres)

**Grid Reference:** TV 589 957 (Beachy Head Hotel Entrance)

### **Conservation & Landscape Designations:**

- South Downs National Park
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Seaford to Beachy Head SSSI
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - Willingdon Down SSSI
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – Bulling Dean SSSI
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – Long Down SSSI
- Sussex Heritage Coast
- RIGS (Regionally Important Geomorphological Site)

## 1.3 Importance for Amenity, Tourism and Education

Beachy Head and the chalk cliffs between Eastbourne and Seaford are a widely recognised and very important visitor attraction. The area is internationally famous and has appeared in numerous films and television programmes. The stunning natural beauty of this part of the Sussex coastline draws in hundreds of thousands of visitors each year and the site is one of the most popular countryside visitor attractions in East Sussex.

The countryside here is also important for local amenity and education due to its urban fringe location. The site provides an important educational resource for local schools and universities in the south-east England area. The residents of Eastbourne and from other towns in the region such as Hastings, Bexhill and Seaford form a large proportion of the visitors. It is popular for dog walking, hiking, bird watching, photography and paragliding. Most of the coastal area within the SSSI is open access, whereas on the farmland, access is mainly

confined to public footpaths and bridleways except where there are some smaller open access areas. The South Downs Way (SDW) crosses the Eastbourne Downland via two different routes. The SDW with a public footpath designation enters the Borough on the cliff tops just west of Belle Tout lighthouse and follows the coast to the start of Eastbourne's urban seafront at King Edward's Parade. A second route designated as public bridleway enters the Borough further north having come up a track from the village of Jevington and then follows the crest of the Downs southward to join the other route at the seafront. Until a few years ago the two alternative SDW routes finished at different locations but this seemed unsatisfactory and thus the bridleway was extended to the seafront.

The many tourism, amenity and educational visitors the site draws in from the region contribute to the local economy and the site is a key asset for Eastbourne Borough Council and the residents of the town.

The popularity of the Downs and the heavy visitor pressure means a balance between amenity management, estate management and conservation management has to be made. This is especially important due to the SSSI designations and therefore carries a responsibility to ensure management maintains favourable status of the SSSI units within Eastbourne Borough Council ownership.



## **1.4 Corporate Plan 2010 - 2015**

The Corporate Plan sets out priority themes and aims for defined periods of time. The current plan ends in 2015 but its content will be revised and new themes and aims created for the future, many of which will build upon previous ones. The plan includes four main themes of; Prosperous Economy; Quality Environment; Thriving Communities and Sustainable Performance. There is also a longer term vision for Eastbourne in 2026, namely that "Eastbourne will be a premier seaside destination within an enhanced green setting." Each Corporate Plan theme is described in a downland context below.

### **Prosperous Economy**

- *An outstanding seaside resort and gateway to the South Downs National Park.*
- *An inspiring cultural provision combining opportunities for employment, learning, participation and shared experiences for residents and tourists*

In 2010 Eastbourne became the gateway to the eastern end of the South Downs National Park adding considerable prestige to Eastbourne's south coast location. The Downs provide an inspiring and unique shared experience for residents and tourists combining opportunities for employment, learning and participation. Volunteers regularly help with downland maintenance.

### **Quality Environment**

- *Increased quantity and improved quality of public space*
- *Enhance and promote the unique natural and built environment for the maximum benefit of the town*
- *Moving towards becoming a low carbon town*

A new stewardship agreement with Natural England is leading to an enhanced maintenance regime on the open downland. This includes a reduction in mowing in order to allow the chalk grassland meadows to thrive in wider areas particularly on the cliff tops. New and replacement signage coupled with the repair of gates, stiles and steps enhances the visitors ability to access and navigate the downland. Changes to maintenance methods on the open downland will save on machinery and fuel costs as well as reducing the carbon footprint of the maintenance operations.

## **Thriving Communities**

- *Lowest levels of crime in comparison to other towns in the South East*
- *A wider range of activities and facilities for young people, enabling them to be the best they can be*
- *A high level of community volunteering and involvement in our neighbourhoods*
- *Increased opportunities to take part in recreational and sporting activities*

Although difficult to quantify, there is a positive correlation between quality and availability of green open space and crime levels. Eastbourne is endowed with many urban green spaces but the Downs form a great opportunity for people to maintain contact with nature. The downland area can be used for walking, cycling, beach combing, nature study and many other activities enjoyed by families and individuals of all ages. The Paradise bike trail was created to satisfy demand for a specific activity and is largely managed and kept clean by the regular users. The Southern Paragliding Club is licensed to fly from land near the pub. The South Downs National Park Volunteer Ranger Service provides a workforce that is open to all age groups. During the year cycling and walking events take place, often organized by charities, and there is the annual Beachy Head Marathon.

## **Sustainable Performance**

- *Service excellence and innovation*
- *Customer and outcome focused*
- *A valued partner across the public, private and voluntary sectors*

The land will be sensitively managed and new working methods and investment will enhance the visitor's experience of the downland environment. Car parks will be enhanced with improved litter bins and signage. Visitors will be informed with improved on-site information and directional guidance. The council will continue to work closely with other organisations such as the Coast Guard, Police, Health Service, Beachy Head Chaplaincy, National Park Authority, Natural England and English Heritage as well as the tenants of various downland properties.

## **1.5 Ecological Importance**

### **1.5.1 Habitats and National Vegetation Classification Communities**

The site is a complex mosaic of chalk heath, calcareous grassland, neutral grassland, acid grassland, scrub, woodland and coastal habitats. Beachy Head is a towering headland up to 164 metres (530ft) high consisting of Late Cretaceous Chalk which sits above a wave cut platform, which is exposed at low tide, and in parts exposes Gault Clay and Upper Greensand. The maritime chalk cliffs have been created by the collapse of the chalk above areas weakened by marine undercutting at the base. At Cow Gap the chalk sits above exposed Gault Clay and Upper Greensand. The geological structure and the presence of the Gault at Cow Gap have resulted in the rotational slipping of the overlying chalk creating an area of undercliff composed of land slip debris, erosion debris and detached blocks. A narrow expanse of fringing shingle beach has also developed in this area. A vegetated shingle community has developed on this shingle as well as in small pockets on the cliff-edge.

Along the cliff-edge is a nationally scarce chalk grassland community, which is the habitat for the nationally vulnerable small hare's-ear *Bupleurum baldense*. The majority of the cliff-top and inland grassland is calcareous grassland, although there are also some large areas of neutral grassland and small pockets of acid grassland on the more acidic soils to the east.

Scrub is common throughout the site. On the chalk, species rich chalk scrub occurs and off the chalk a more species poor scrub is present and gorse scrub is present on acidic soils particularly on some of the higher summits. Areas of woodland also occur, including Horseshoe Plantation, Paradise Woods, Further Plantation, Ratton woods and other significant areas of self-sown ash and sycamore secondary woodland.

Standing freshwater is represented by a series of dew ponds throughout the site, some of which have been restored and maintained. The permeable nature of the chalk prevents the development of surface streams although low on the eastern scarp there is a spring line beyond the margin of the management area. The base of the sea cliffs often exhibits chalybeate (fresh or brackish water) springs in the section between Holywell and Falling Sands.

The National Vegetation Classification (NVC) survey conducted by Graeme Lyons during 2013 proved the site to be a very complex mosaic of diverse NVC

communities. Detailed analysis of the NVC communities present at the site can be found in the supplementary document 'Eastbourne Downland NVC Survey 2013'. Below is a summary of the NVC communities identified during the 2013 NVC survey. The most important communities for conservation are marked with \*. These are the communities that are the key focus for restoration and maintenance by the Higher Level Stewardship options and grassland and scrub management outlined in this plan. The area of each community is noted in hectares.

#### **1.5.1.1 Grassland Communities**

**CG1e – sheep’s fescue** *Festuca ovina* – **carline thistle** *Carlina vulgaris*  
grassland

**crested hair-grass** *Koeleria macrantha* sub-community (1.05 ha) \*

This is a nationally scarce community and occurs as a thin strip along the cliff edge.

**CG2a – sheep’s fescue** *Festuca ovina* – **meadow oat-grass** *Helictotrichon pubescens*

**dwarf thistle** *Cirsium acaule* – **squinancywort** *Asperula cynanchia* sub-community (13.7 ha) \*

This is nationally uncommon species rich chalk grassland, it occurs mainly within Shooters Bottom and Belle Tout.

**CG3 – upright brome** *Bromus erectus* grassland (27.1 ha)

A less species rich chalk grassland that occurs along the cliff-tops.

**CG3b – black knapweed** *Centaurea nigra* sub-community (9.38 ha)

**CG3d – red fescue** *Festuca rubra* – **tall fescue** *Festuca arundinacea* sub-community (16.3 ha)

**CG4b – tor-grass** *Brachypodium pinnatum* grassland – **black knapweed** *Centaurea nigra*

**rough hawkbit** *Leontodon hispidus* sub-community (4.59 ha).

This species poor community develops where there is little or no management or grazing undertaken.

**CG5a – upright brome** *Bromus erectus* – **tor-grass** *Brachypodium pinnatum* grassland – typical sub-community (13.0 ha).

A nationally uncommon but still quite species poor grassland community.

**CG7e – sheep’s fescue** *Festuca ovina* – **mouse-ear hawkweed** *Hieracium pilosella* - **wild thyme** *Thymus praecox*.

**black medick** *Medicago lupulina* – **common sorrel** *Rumex acetosa* sub-community (0.10 ha) \*

This community occurs where there is heavy rabbit grazing and amongst the chalk heath area of Belle Tout.

**MG1 – false oat-grass** *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland (37.1 ha)

A very common species poor neutral grassland community.

**MG1a – red fescue** *Festuca rubra* sub-community - **greater knapweed** *Centaurea scabiosa* variant (30.6 ha)

A species poor community that occurs on heavily mown areas where cuttings are not removed.

**MG1e – black knapweed** *Centaurea nigra* sub-community (6.52 ha)

A more species rich community that occurs in pockets within the site.

**MG5b – black knapweed** *Centaurea nigra* – **crested dog’s-tail** *Cynosurus cristatus* grassland.

**lady’s bedstraw** *Galium verum* sub-community (44.1 ha) \*

This community is typical of low nutrient input hay meadows, it is floristically rich and provides an excellent pollen and nectar resource. The road embankment within compartment 2 is a one of the best examples within the site.

**MG6 – perennial rye-grass** *Lolium perenne* – **crested dog’s-tail** *Cynosurus cristatus* (78.2 ha)

This is semi-improved neutral grassland and has developed in part on the recently re-seeded pasture.

**MG6b – sweet vernal grass** *Anthoxanthum odoratum* sub-community (7.50 ha)

**MG6c – yellow oat-grass** *Trisetum flavescens* sub community (70.7 ha)

This community has also developed in part on the recently re-seeded grassland north of Beachy Head Road.

**MG7e – perennial rye-grass** *Lolium perenne* grasslands

**MG7e – perennial rye-grass** *Lolium perenne* – **ribwort plantain** *Plantago lanceolata* sub-community (3.36 ha)

This community occurs where there is intense disturbance and is of very low ecological value.

**U1 – sheep’s fescue** *Festuca ovina* - **common bent** *Agrostis capillaris* - **sheep’s sorrel** *Rumex acetosella* grassland

**U1b – sweet vernal grass** *Anthoxanthum odoratum* – **bird’s-foot trefoil** *Lotus corniculatus* (7.91ha)

This is the acid grassland community that occurs in small areas to the east of the site.

### 1.5.1.2 Woodland & Scrub Communities

**W8 – ash** *Fraxinus excelsior* – **field maple** *Acer campestre* – **dog’s mercury** *Mercurialis perennis* woodland (12.8 ha)

This is the self-sown secondary woodland community, composed mainly of ash and sycamore that has developed on unmanaged areas within the site.

**W12 – beech** *Fagus sylvatica* – **dog’s mercury** *Mercurialis perennis*

**W12a – dog’s mercury** *Mercurialis perennis* sub-community

**W12c – yew** *Taxus baccata* sub-community

These two sub-communities of W12 occur to the north of the site and pre-date the W8 secondary woodland.

**W21 – hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna* – **ivy** *Hedera helix*

**W21a - ivy** *Hedera helix* – **common nettle** *Urtica dioica* sub-community (10.6 ha)

A more species poor scrub community that occurs off the chalk within the site.

**W21c - wayfaring-tree** *Viburnum lantana* chalk-scrub sub-community (22.4 ha) \*

This is the species rich chalk scrub community that occurs throughout the site.

**W23 – European gorse** *Ulex europaeus* – **bramble** *agg. Rubus fruticosus* *agg.* (2.88 ha)

This is the gorse scrub community that occurs on the more acidic parts of the site.

**W24 – bramble** *agg. Rubus fruticosus* *agg.* – **yorkshire fog** *Holcus lanatus* (0.85 ha)

This bramble scrub community occurs in small pockets throughout the site.

### 1.5.1.3 Coastal & Open Communities

**SD1a – curled dock** *Rumex crispus* – **yellow-horned poppy** *Glaucium flavum* typical sub-community (0.06 ha)\*

This nationally uncommon coastal community occurs in small pockets on the cliff-top and on the shingle at Cow Gap.

**MC8b – red fescue** *Festuca rubra* – **thrift** *Armeria maritima* - **rock samphire** *Crithmum maritimum* sub-community

This community occurs on the slumped undercliff in the Cow Gap area and other small pockets of slumped cliff along the cliff-face.

**OV23 – perennial rye-grass** *Lolium perenne* - **cock's-foot** *Dactylis glomeratus* grassland. (<0.01 ha)

A small pocket of this community occurs around the edge of one car park.

**OV27 – rosebay willowherb** *Epilobium angustifolium* community (1.23 ha)

This community can occur on fire sites and disturbed areas that have a sudden high nutrient input. It occurs in small pockets mainly within Whitbread Hollow.

**OV24 – common nettle** *Urtica dioica* – **goosegrass** *Galium aparine* community (0.43 ha)

Nettle patches occur throughout the site where there is high nutrient input.

### **1.5.2 Species of Conservation Concern**

With such a diversity of habitats present within the site, including nationally uncommon communities, it is of no surprise that the area supports populations of many species of conservation concern. The presence of these scarce assemblages of species is a key factor for the management prescriptions outlined in the plan. The sections below summarise the presence of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) species and species with conservation designations recorded from the site. More details on each species can be found in Appendix 1. The information for this section is summarised from the 2013 Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre - Desktop Biodiversity Report for Land at Eastbourne Downland (Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, 2013).

For explanations of the conservation designation terms see glossary p.75.

#### **1.5.2.1 Lichens**

One IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable species has been recorded from the Belle Tout area of site, *Cladonia convoluta*. This species is associated with warm, sunny limestone and chalk coastal slopes. See Appendix 1.1 for details.

#### **1.5.2.2 Vascular Plants**

A number of rare and scarce chalk grassland species have been recorded from the site including five IUCN (2001) - Endangered, three IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable, two IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened, and nine UK BAP species. See Appendix 1.2 for detailed information on these species.

The site is especially important for the chalk grassland flowering plant assemblages that are present within the site represented by the number of nationally endangered, vulnerable and rare species recorded.

#### **IUCN (2001) - Endangered species:**

- ***Adonis annua* pheasant's-eye**
- ***Ajuga chamaepitys* ground-pine**
- ***Dianthus armeria* Deptford pink**
- ***Orchis ustulata* burnt orchid**
- ***Tephrosieris integrifolia* field fleawort**



#### **IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable species:**

- *Bupleurum baldense* small hare's-ear
- *Clinopodium acinos* basil thyme
- *Dactylorhiza viridis* frog orchid

#### **IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened species:**

- *Himantoglossum hircinum* lizard orchid
- *Seseli libanotis* moon carrot

#### **UK BAP/Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England species:**

- *Adonis annua* pheasant's-eye
- *Ajuga chamaepitys* ground-pine
- *Centaurea cyanus* cornflower
- *Clinopodium acinos* basil thyme
- *Dactylorhiza viridis* frog orchid
- *Dianthus armeria* Deptford pink
- *Gentianella anglica* early gentian
- *Orchis ustulata* burnt orchid
- *Tephrosieris integrifolia* field fleawort

#### **1.5.2.3 Amphibians & Reptiles**

Three UK BAP species of amphibian and reptile have been recorded within the site, **common toad** *Bufo bufo*, **great crested newt** *Triturus cristatus* and **adder** *Vipera berus*. See Appendix 1.3 for detailed information on these species.

#### **1.5.2.4 Birds**

The site is well known as a regionally important site for the study of bird migration, and the site provides cover and food for both spring and autumn migrants and is an outstanding location for watching visible migration, mainly in autumn. The site also supports an assemblage of breeding species associated with downland, coastal scrub and maritime cliff.

The site supports three red list breeding species and three amber list species, although breeding records of a number of these species are very rare. See Appendix 1.4 for detailed information on these species.

### **Red list species:**

- *Emberiza calandra* corn bunting
- *Passer montanus* Eurasian tree sparrow
- *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* wood warbler

### **Amber list species:**

- *Circus pygargus* Montagu's harrier
- *Milvus milvus* red kite
- *Phoenicurus ochruros* black redstart

### **1.5.2.5 Mammals**

One UK BAP species of mammal has been recorded from the site, **brown hare** *Lepus europaeus*. See Appendix 1.5 for detailed information on this species.

### **1.5.2.6 Insects**

A number of rare and scarce insects have been recorded from the site, including one IUCN (2001) - Endangered, two IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable, three IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened, and 38 UK BAP species (mainly butterflies & moths). See Appendix 1.6 for detailed information on these species.

It is clear the site is especially important for the Lepidoptera (butterflies & moths) assemblages present within the grassland, scrub and maritime cliff habitats.

### **IUCN (2001) - Endangered species:**

- *Satyrium w-album* white-letter hairstreak

### **IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable species:**

- *Erynnis tages* dingy skipper
- *Hipparchia semele* grayling

### **IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened species:**

- *Coenonympha pamphilus* small heath
- *Cupido minimus* small blue
- *Lasiommata megera* wall

### **UK BAP/Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England species:**

- *Acronicta rumicis* knot grass
- *Adscita statices* forester
- *Agrochola lychnidia* beaded chestnut

- *Allophyes oxyacanthae* green-brindled crescent
- *Amphipyra tragopoginis* mouse moth
- *Aporophyla lutulenta* deep-brown dart
- *Atethmia centrigo* centre-barred sawfly
- *Bombus humilis* brown-banded carder-bee
- *Bombus ruderarius* red-shanked carder-bee
- *Brachinus (Brachynidius) sclopeta*
- *Caradrina morpheus* mottled rustic
- *Chiasmia clathrata* latticed heath
- *Coenonympha pamphilus* small heath
- *Cupido minimus* small blue
- *Diarsia rubi* small square-spot
- *Doros profuges* phantom hoverfly
- *Ecliptopera silaceata* small phoenix
- *Epirrhoe galiata* galium carpet
- *Erynnis tages* dingy skipper
- *Haplodrina blanda* rustic
- *Hipparchia semele* grayling
- *Hydraecia micacea* rosy rustic
- *Lasiommata megera* wall
- *Limenitis camilla* white admiral
- *Malacosoma neustria* lackey
- *Melanchra persicariae* dot moth
- *Melanthia procellata* pretty chalk carpet
- *Mesoligia literosa* rosy minor
- *Perizoma albulata* grass rivulet
- *Satyrium w-album* white-letter hairstreak
- *Scopula marginepunctata* mullein wave
- *Scotopteryx chenopodiata* shaded broad-bar
- *Spilosoma lubricipeda* white ermine
- *Spilosoma luteum* buff ermine
- *Tholera decimalis* feathered gothic
- *Timandra comae* blood-vein
- *Tyria jacobaeae* cinnabar
- *Xanthorhoe ferrugata* dark-barred twin-spot carpet

## 1.6 Geological importance

The geology of Beachy Head is of national importance, and the site is popular with fossil enthusiasts and for educational geology visits. The rocks and clays of the site span from the Mid-Cretaceous Gault Clay and Upper Greensand, which is exposed in places at low tide, to the Late Cretaceous Chalk that includes the Glauconitic Marl at its base at the eastern cliffs up to the Coniacian stage Chalk at the highest elevation of Beachy Head. This records

deposition from approximately 103 million years ago to 86 million years ago including the transition from shallow, near shore conditions, when the sea level was low and sands and clays were formed, to the potentially deeper water conditions required for Chalk deposition. This spans a time when the Beachy Head area was at a latitude more equivalent to the Mediterranean today.

The sediments of the Gault Clay and Upper Greensand were formed during near shore conditions that were calm enough to allow the deposition of silt and sands. The Chalk mainly consists of the skeletal remains of planktonic algae (coccoliths) which gradually accumulated as a white ooze on the sea bed. The further away from sources of terrestrial sediment input this deposition took place the higher the purity of the Chalk created. Later compaction and lithification has resulted in the calcium carbonate rich sediment forming a relatively soft white limestone.

In its upper part layers of flint formed through chemical reaction concentrating silica into irregular nodules and sheet-like layers. One flint band, the Seven Sisters Flint Band, follows the gently tilted chalk strata and extends from the cliff base to the west of the site to near the cliff-top at Beachy Head. After dehydration the silica hardens to form microscopic quartz crystals creating the hard flints that are seen within the Chalk.

Fossils are very commonly found within the rocks and clays at Beachy Head and ammonites, bivalves and sponges are the most common fossil groups found. The greatest density and diversity of fossils is found within the Chalk and Flints, where fossil groups including gastropods, echinoids, bryozoans, nautili, fish skeletons, shark teeth and crustaceans can also be found.

Due to the sites SSSI designation and the finite resource of fossils present within the clays, sands, chalk and flints, any removal of *in situ* specimens should be discouraged. The study, removal and preservation of fossils from foreshore pebbles and boulders is preferable as these will inevitably be lost to erosion and wave action. Fossil collectors and educational events should be encouraged to document and record any specimens removed from the site.

## **2. Management Compartment Descriptions**



## 2.1 Compartment 1 - Belle Tout



This 88.67ha compartment contains some of the best quality species rich calcareous grassland and the only area of chalk heath within the site. The compartment also contains Horseshoe Plantation, an area of secondary woodland, and an area of recently re-seeded grassland, Hodcombe, across the road from Belle Tout.

The grassland south of Beachy Head Road is predominately species rich CG2a, with the small patch of CG2a/H2 on the western most edge of the compartment boundary. Patches of CG3, CG4 and MG5 are also present amongst the grassland/scrub mosaic. Within Hodcombe, north of the road, the grassland is mainly MG6 with some MG5. The scrub present is mainly W21 and W23 and Horseshoe Plantation is W8 secondary woodland.

Numerous groups of well-defined ant hills exist throughout the compartment and their presence may be important for the relationship they have with various 'blue' butterflies. On the advice of the British Butterfly Conservation Society (Sussex Branch), where privet occurs this has been left when other works have been done in order to promote the habitat of the rare Barred Tooth-striped moth.

A Scheduled Ancient Monument consisting of a possible bronze age round barrow is present within the compartment and there are extensive ancient earthworks surrounding Belle Tout lighthouse. The earthworks form the boundary to what is considered the largest prehistoric enclosure in the UK. Its use is unknown for certain and further research is necessary by English Heritage who plan a full ground-radar survey during 2015/16.

The area south of the road is currently managed mainly by winter pony grazing and rabbit grazing with the cliff-top grassland formerly heavily mown. The south-east corner of this area is under threat from severe scrub encroachment. The field north of the road is managed by a combination of late summer cutting and sheep grazing in spring and autumn/winter. The majority of this compartment is currently under an HLS agreement including the grassland and grazing options HK6 (maintenance of species-rich semi-natural grassland), HK7 (restoration of species-rich semi-natural grassland), and HR1 (grazing supplement for cattle). The scrub area is under scrub management option HC15 (maintenance of successional areas and scrub) and Horseshoe Plantation under the woodland management option HC7 (maintenance of woodland).

Species of note recorded within this compartment include a possible breeding population of the moth, flame brocade *Trigonophora flammea* and silver spotted skipper *Hesperia comma*. Early spider orchid *Ophrys sphegodes* occurs here in areas of shorter grass.



## 2.2 Compartment 2 - Shooters Bottom



This 63.65 ha area of grassland and scrub is of particular importance for attracting migrant wildlife and is a complex mix of habitats including sheltered rides and grassland/scrub mosaics. There are also two areas of recently re-seeded grassland at Far West (spring 1992) and West Brow (autumn 1996).

The cliff-top grassland and along the rides within the scrub is predominately CG2a, as well as some MG5 to the east of the large scrub block. The cliff-top grassland to the extreme west and east of the compartment is CG3. The scrub present throughout the compartment is a mixture of mainly W21 and W23. Numerous well-defined ant hills exist, particularly near the scrub edges, and may be important for the local 'blue' butterfly populations.

The recently re-seeded grassland to the east of the large scrub block is predominately MG5 with MG1 edging the path and road. The road side embankment is a fine example of MG5, distinctly different from the rest of the field. Over the road the grassland is MG6.

The compartment was historically managed mainly by winter cattle grazing with the cliff-top grassland formerly heavily mown. Pony grazing is to be introduced in the Shooters Bottom scrub area and the cliff top mowing has recently been reduced in frequency. The recently re-seeded grassland to the east of the compartment is managed by a combination of late summer cutting

and sheep grazing in spring and autumn/winter. The majority of this compartment is currently under a HLS agreement including the grassland and grazing options HK7, and HR1. The scrub area is under scrub management option HC15.

Species of note recorded from this compartment include **lizard orchid** *Himantoglossum hircinum*, **lady orchid** *Orchis purpurea*, **small blue** *Cupido minimus*, **white horehound** *Marrubium vulgare* and **silver-spotted skipper** *Hesperia comma*.

### 2.3 Compartment 3 - Beachy Head & Heathy Brow



This is a 80.3 ha area of maritime chalk cliff, chalk grassland and coastal scrub. This compartment has the most intense visitor pressure of the site due to the combination of a coach park, car park and bus stop, and includes the Beachy Head view point overlooking the lighthouse.

There are also refreshment and toilet facilities, a coastguard office, permanent interpretation panels and a disabled access path, the 'Peace Path'. One end of the pub buildings houses the Beachy Head Countryside Centre opened in September 1995 and managed and staffed by volunteers.

The grassland opposite the Beachy Head pub has been heavily mown for many years creating a very species poor MG1/MG7 grassland. North of the road includes the eastern area of the recently re-seeded MG6 grassland and is under HLS agreement option HK7. The grassland to the south-west of the compartment is a mixture of MG5, CG3 and CG4 with blocks of W21 scrub. To the north-east of the compartment the grassland is the acid grassland community U1.

The field north of Beachy Head Road is managed by sheep and cattle grazing and late summer hay cuts. The grassland opposite the Beachy Head Hotel has been managed as heavily mown amenity grassland throughout the early to mid-2000s. Bee orchids were formerly recorded towards the west side of the main summit on the opposite side of the road from the pub car park area. The summit is also licensed for use as a take-off and landing area for the Southern Hang Gliding Club. To protect possible peregrine falcon nesting sites the club are only allowed to overfly the area west of a line running south from the Beachy Head pub between 1<sup>st</sup> August and 31<sup>st</sup> January.

## 2.4 Compartment 4 - Escarpment below South Downs Way.



This is a 25 ha southeast facing escarpment above Whitbread Hollow and Frances Bottom. This compartment contains a very large scrub block which is used by the Beachy Head Ringing Group to study bird migration. They have a small permanent shed on the edge of the sports field area in Whitbread Hollow below the lower scrub edge.

The southeast-facing escarpment in the south of the compartment is a mixture of CG5 and CG2 and is under severe threat of scrub encroachment and the small W21 scrub patches, if allowed, will eventually coalesce to form a larger scrub block. The steepest meadow slope has been mown in the past but pony grazing is to be introduced. Ash and sycamore are starting to invade the W21 scrub within Whitbread Hollow and eventually this area will develop into W8 woodland. The bird ringers do some minor scrub removal works.

The grassland within this compartment is under HLS agreement options HK7 and HR1 and the large scrub blocks under scrub management option HC15.

The South Downs Way long distance footpath runs through the scrub high up on the steep slope above Frances Bottom and Whitbread Hollow giving panoramic views down on to the lower meadows and cliff top areas.

## 2.5 Compartment 5 - Lower Slopes



This is a 32 ha area of mainly grassland and scattered scrub, and includes a playing field which is leased to Bedes School. Maintenance of the sports field is carried out by the school's grounds man. Foyle Way track runs along the eastern boundary joining the playing field to the western terminus of Eastbourne seafront. Access to Cow Gap beach starts in this compartment.

The grassland to the south of the compartment is a mixture of CG3, MG5 and MG1. It is one of the best pollen and nectar resources within the site and should be a priority for survey during any invertebrate assemblage survey. The grassland north of the playing field is a mixture of CG2, CG5 and MG5, which contains substantial scattered W21 scrub. Patches of ragwort have developed in certain areas of this compartment and will require some control measures if the vegetation is grazed or cut and used as feed.

The grassland within this compartment is currently under HLS agreement options HK7 and HR1.

Species of note include records of **Deptford pink** along Foyle Way track.

## 2.6 Compartment 6 - Cow Gap



This is a 24 ha area of slumped cliff and cliff face with a small cliff-top area of grassland and scrub. A stepped footpath and wooden staircase, to the base of the cliff and beach at Cow Gap which includes a small area of vegetated shingle. The wooden staircase is maintained by the County Council.

The structural failure of the cliffs through rotational slipping appears to have occurred in several phases creating a series of small valley features parallel to the main cliff line. Evidence for the timing of cliff movement has not been investigated but the area appears to have been stable for many decades. Continuing erosion of the toe of the landslips will likely lead to further instability at some time in the future.

This beach is rich in Late Cretaceous fossils and is a popular site for visiting fossil collectors and academic geologists.

Currently little management is required here and the free functioning of coastal erosion and deposition should be allowed to continue to maintain the ecological and geological value of this area. This area should be a priority for inclusion within an invertebrate assemblage survey, to study the invertebrates of chalk cliff and undercliff

## 2.7 Compartment 7 - Well Combe



This is a 25 ha area of scrub, woodland and grassland. The grassland within this compartment is a mixture of MG1 and MG5, and in the south-west corner is a large area of U1 acid grassland which has become invaded with bramble scrub. Scattered W21 scrub is present and the northern area of the compartment is composed of W8 woodland.

The area is currently cattle grazed between autumn and spring, although the acid grassland appears under grazed and the grassland adjacent to Beachy Head Road was formerly heavily mown. An area known as The Dencher, adjacent to the roadside opposite Bullock Down Farm, is kept mown for licenced use by buggy kite flyers and as a car park area when Eastbourne's summer airshow takes place in August. Pony grazing may be introduced in those sections worst affected by bramble regeneration.

A number of fire break rides have been cut and maintained through the scrub.

The grassland within the compartment is currently under HLS agreement options HK7 and HR1, except for the central heavily mown area adjacent to Beachy Head Road. The woodland within the compartment, off Upper Duke's



Drive, is under HLS agreement option HC7 and the northern block of scrub is under option HC15.

This compartment is the main entry point for visitors walking along the seafront to the site via the South Downs Way footpath. The South Downs Way bridleway also runs northwest across the compartment from its terminus at seafront road.

## 2.8 Compartment 8 - Bullock Down Farm



This is a 168 ha area of chalk grassland, with a small amount of scrub, which is leased to a tenant farmer. The farmland contains four dew ponds and an historically important flint walled enclosure known as Drovers Field and a linear Napoleonic flint wall. A large area of Roman-British field enclosures and other features are widely spread across the compartment.

This compartment is not managed under the HLS agreement, and management is administered through Strutt & Parker (Eastbourne Borough Council Downland Estate Report, 2012.).

Kiln Combe and Bullingdean are both designated as SSSI due to the species rich chalk grassland and the occurrence of the rare umbellifer, Moon Carrot.

## 2.9 Compartment 9 - Cornish Farm



This is a 434 ha area of grass ley, pasture and scrub which is managed under tenancy agreements with two farmers and administered through Strutt & Parker (Eastbourne Borough Council Downland Estate Report, 2012.).

There are four dew ponds, including the only one of traditional clay/flint construction on the Eastbourne downland, next to the A259. Towards the centre of the compartment is a traditional shepherd's bothy with brick walls and tiled roof. This is grade two listed and was restored in the early 2000s. There are also archaeologically important tumuli and earth works. Numerous bridleways and public footpaths run through this compartment.

## 2.10 Compartment 10 - Black Robin Farm



This is a 404.8 ha area of grass ley, pasture, arable and scrub, which is managed under a tenancy agreement and administered through Strutt & Parker (Eastbourne Borough Council Downland Estate Report, 2012).

The area contains six dew ponds including the best preserved local example of a pond collection/water storage coupled with piped delivery to a barn complex and waste retrieval of water to a pond in the valley bottom. Various bridleways and public footpaths run through the compartment.

## 2.11 Compartment 11 - Warren Hill & Pashley



This is a 80.40 ha area of grassland, scrub and woodland. Three woodland blocks occur within this compartment. The northern block of woodland off Pashley Road is currently under HLS agreement option HC7. The central block of woodland, Paradise Plantation, is also under HLS agreement option HC7. The southern block of woodland, Warren Hill, is not included within the HLS agreement options. The woodland within compartment 11 contains beech and yew and some of the oldest trees within the site. This area of woodland was badly damaged during the hurricane of October 1987.

Within part of Paradise Plantation a series of mountain bike trails have been established. The trail area is now recognized and protected as a Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Playing Field.

There are archaeological important sites within the compartment including tumuli, earthworks and a former windmill site.

A part of the area to the east side is leased to the Royal Eastbourne Golf Club.

Species of note recorded within this compartment include **frog orchid** growing near the edge of the golf course.

## 2.12 Compartment 12 - YHA to Beachy Brow



This is a 36 ha area of mainly scrub and woodland with some grassland. Fire break rides have been cut and maintained through the central block of gorse scrub. This scrub is under HLS agreement option HC15. The woodland off Cherry Garden and Beachy Brow is relatively recent secondary woodland, and contains mainly ash and sycamore. The woodland within this compartment is not included within the HLS agreement options.

Beachy Brow meadow on the spur jutting out between the housing estates is mown to maintain it as open ground and contains some chalk grassland habitat.

This compartment is an important entry point to the site from the dense urban development adjacent to the compartment.

## 2.13 Compartment 13 - Priory Heights to Linkway



This is a 49.3 ha area of grassland, woodland and scrub. The compartment is adjacent to the Willingdon Golf Course and a small area at Priory Heights is let for horse grazing. The woodland, Further Plantation and Foxhole Brow, is recent secondary woodland composed of ash and sycamore. It is included within HLS agreement option HC7.

The remnant grassland in this area is quite species rich but has not been grazed for many years. This compartment is also important for amenity due to its location adjacent to urban development.

A small field adjacent to priory heights is leased for horse grazing.

The Linkway track, running up to the summit of Willingdon Hill from the Ratton housing, has south-facing embankments important for their butterfly colonies including Chalk Hill Blues associated with horseshoe vetch.

Near the triangulation pillar on Willingdon Hill summit is the site of former windmill and the prominent low mound of a tumulus gives panoramic views.

## 2.14 Compartment 14 - Ratton Woods, Butts Brow and Butts Lane



This is a 33.79 ha area of woodland and grassland. The area has a lot of visitor pressure via the Butts Brow car park and as such is one of the key entry points into the northern part of the site.

Ratton Plantation is W12 woodland composed of beech, yew and ash, which is surrounded by a large area of recently self sown ash and sycamore secondary woodland. The southern area of woodland is included within HLS option HC7. The remnant grassland patches are quite species rich and maintained by rabbit grazing.

A small area in the north of this compartment sits within the Willingdon Down SSSI. The area in the SSSI was formerly grazed pasture but is now grazed by rabbits. There is some scrub encroachment around the perimeter will require control. The remaining area of open field is rich with chalk grassland species that include a visually stunning display of devil's-bit scabious during mid to late summer. The silver-spotted skipper has been recorded here.

An ancient circular earthwork surrounds part of the car park area.



## 2.15 Compartment 15 - Chalk Farm



This is a 236.51 ha area of grass ley, arable, pasture and woodland, which is managed as an organic farm under a tenancy agreement and administered through Strutt & Parker ( Eastbourne Borough Council Downland Estate Report, 2012).

This compartment comprises the majority of the Willingdon Down SSSI and is ecologically rich containing chalk grassland and a dew pond. The site is also of archaeological importance featuring a Neolithic Causewayed Camp at Combe Hill, which is probably the most important archaeological feature within the site, and a number of tumuli.

The site has high visitor pressure, possibly the most visited part of the site after the Beachy Head area. Most of the northern section of Chalk Farm is designated as public open access land and there is a dense network of public rights of way including part of the inland branch of the South Downs Way.

Chalk Farm Hotel operates at the foot of the escarpment and is leased from the council.

## 2.16 Compartment 16 - Eastbourne Downs Golf Club



This is a 58.4 ha area of mown fairways and greens, rough grassland and scrub, which is managed under lease to the Eastbourne Downs Golf Club. Public access is restricted to three bridleways, including the South Downs Way, that run through this compartment and the easterly area of scrub.

## 3. Habitat Management

### 3.1 Scrub Management

Scrub is an important habitat component of the Borough downland and chalk scrub communities especially can be very species rich and provide a diverse woody vegetation resource for scrub breeding invertebrates, and an important structural element for scrub invertebrates most notably spider assemblages. Spring flowering scrub species, for example blackthorn and hawthorn, also provide an important nectar and pollen resource especially for early emerging insects, most importantly early spring nesting aculeate hymenoptera (ants, wasps and bees), including bumblebees. Scrub is an important habitat for breeding birds and due to the coastal headland location of the site is especially important as a source of food and cover for migrants.

Scrub poses a significant threat to the grassland communities. If left without management the majority of the grassland within the site will by natural succession become dominated by scrub and eventually woodland. The ecological value of the nationally scarce chalk grassland and chalk heath communities will be lost if this is allowed to happen so scrub control is one of the key priorities for the management of the Downs.

The scrub communities present within the site include W21 *Crataegus monogyna* – *Hedera helix* scrub, W23 – *Ulex europaeus* – *Rubus fruticosus* agg. scrub and W24 – *Rubus fruticosus* agg. – *Holcus lanatus* community.

W21 is the dominant scrub community present and is present in two sub-communities. W21a *Hedera helix* – *Urtica dioica* occurs mainly off the chalk and the more species rich W21c *Viburnum lantana* chalk-scrub sub-community on the chalk.

There are four categories of scrub management within the site:

#### **i. Lowland calcareous grassland, neutral and acid grassland within early stages of succession to scrub.**

A number of areas of grassland within the site have been under-grazed or undergone a period of minimal management. These areas are threatened by serious scrub invasion, especially bramble, and are currently (2014) within an early successional development to scrub. In terms of scrub control these are the highest priority areas as the greatest gain for grassland restoration can be

made within these areas by appropriate management to eradicate bramble and scattered scrub from the sward via grazing/cutting/weed wiping with herbicide. Prescriptions for the control of scrub within grassland swards are outlined in the grassland management section.

## **ii. Lowland calcareous grassland/scrub mosaic.**

A number of areas within the site, especially around the cliff-top, a grassland/scrub mosaic has developed. Small patches of scrub, mainly gorse and privet, have developed within the sward and are growing in size, although only slowly in the salty and windy environment. If left unmanaged these will eventually form dense blocks of scrub. The sheltered pockets of grassland and diverse ecotone that exists amongst the grassland/scrub mosaic is valuable and complete eradication of scrub within these areas is not an appropriate goal. Reducing the area of scrub around these grassland patches by cutting scrub back will both ensure the scrub patches do not form dense blocks and also protect the grassland/scrub ecotone mosaic that is present. This management is also a priority as a gain in high quality grassland can be effectively and easily maintained by small scale removal of scrub surrounding patches of species rich grassland.

## **iii. Dense continuous blocks of scrub.**

Areas of dense scrub might appear to be the most obvious threat to the loss of species rich grassland but are in fact not a current priority for scrub control, except for a couple of areas. Clearing dense continuous scrub cover would have little short term impact on restoring grassland communities as the damage has already been done and the build up of scrub litter will have enriched and changed the underlying soil.

Once areas currently at high risk of scrub encroachment are dealt with work can turn to reducing the size of continuous blocks of scrub by cutting, stump treatment, scrub litter scraping back to mineral soil and eventual development and maintenance of restored grassland. This is a long process but must only be undertaken once the loss of grassland by scrub encroachment has been halted.

The only exception to this are key blocks of scrub close to the cliff-top. These require removal to ensure grassland is maintained on the cliff-edge as the cliff-

edge recedes due to coastal erosion. The scarce maritime grassland communities that develop on the extreme cliff-edge due to exposure and erosion cannot develop if dense scrub is present rather than open grassland or a grassland/scrub mosaic. These blocks should be cut and treated, with ongoing management consisting of grazing and further cutting if regrowth is observed.

Other blocks of scrub present within the site can be improved by creating a varied age structure through rotational cutting.

Where paths run through dense blocks of scrub path edge improvements should be adopted to create ecotone by scallop creation and ride cutting. Rides and paths running through scrub and parallel to the cliff-edge are particularly valuable as the scrub on the seaward side of the path provides shelter and the south-facing side of the path provides warmth creating a warm micro-climate for thermophilous invertebrates. These pathways are identified as priorities for ride management.

#### **iv. Woodland edge and understorey scrub.**

Woodland edge and understorey scrub is an important component of the woodland areas on the Downs. Maintenance of woodland and improvement of woodland edge by scrub coppicing and scallop creation are outlined in the woodland management section but are not a priority for management.

#### **Scrub Management Objectives**

1. Restore grassland under threat of scrub invasion via grazing/mechanical control/herbicide treatment.
2. Ensure blocks of continuous scrub do not expand into areas of species-rich grassland.
3. Within a grassland/scrub mosaic ensure small scale removal around grassland patches so scrub does not coalesce into continuous blocks thus decreasing the amount of species-rich grassland.
4. Improve grassland/scrub ecotone by creating scallops into scrub edging paths and by coppicing the edge of woodland.

5. Ensure species rich grassland and features of archaeological interest are not damaged by scrub management.
6. Ensure that there is a programme of rotational coppicing.

### **Scrub Management Targets**

1. Scrub cover within grassland/scrub areas should be between 20-50% by 2020.
2. Dense scrub blocks should contain no more than 50% mature scrub by 2020.
3. At least a 1m strip between scrub and grassland should be maintained at a sward height of 30cms and between 2-10cms within small grassland patches surrounded by scrub.
4. Scrub species should be rare or at most occasional (especially bramble) within the grassland swards identified as under threat from scrub invasion by 2020.

### **Scrub Management Actions**

The scrub management compartment maps show the areas that are the highest priority for scrub management within the site. Management marked as priority 1 will be undertaken first and elements 2 and 3 will only be undertaken once higher priority work has been completed. The timing for lower priority tasks will be reviewed and pushed back if resources do not allow completion within the time frame allocated.

Areas shown in red, yellow and black in the scrub management maps will be dealt with by scrub control techniques included within the management actions outlined in this section, areas shown in orange and green will be dealt with by grassland management techniques and are dealt with in the grassland/grazing section.

## **Compartment 1 (Map Scrub 1.)**

1. Remove 1-3m strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland in areas C1-S1, C1-S2, C1-S3. Stumps should be cut to ground level and regrowth controlled by cattle grazing.
2. Create scallops into scrub blocks alongside path marked C1-R1. This should be done on a five year rotation allowing scallops to re-grow and then cut back regrowth.
  - a. Cut scrub should be removed off site and disposed of. If this is not possible the cut scrub can be burnt on site at a designated fire site that should be used during scrub clearance. A fire site should be at least ten metres from any tree canopy and species rich grassland and preferably cut material should be burnt on a metal sheet for easy disposal of ash.
3. Scrub clearance work should only take place, outside of the bird breeding season, between 1st October - 28th February. Care should be taken to ensure stumps are cut to ground level and are not to be removed or uprooted and ensure species-rich grassland or features of archaeological importance are not damaged.
4. Scrub work within C1-S1, C1-S2, C1-S3 and C1-R1 should be undertaken by volunteers due to the small scale work and care and attention needed not to damage surrounding grassland. Scrub removal within C1-S4 can be undertaken by either volunteers or contractors. C1-S4 requires larger scale scrub removal, disposal and herbicide treatment but the entire area marked need not be cut at the same time. Preferably the seaward side of the scrub block should be cut and treated first.
5. Follow up treatment within C1-S4 should include flailing and the cut area should be included within the area cattle grazed C1-G1 after scrub work is undertaken. Follow up treatment within C1-S1, C1-S2 and C1-S3 should just include cattle grazing. These areas are to be included within the C1-G1 grassland area grazed.

**Table Scrub 1. Scrub management actions within Compartment 1.**

<b>Compartment 1 Scrub Management</b>						
Name	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C1-S1	Cut 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland. Control regrowth with grazing.	HC15, HK6, HR1	1	2014/2015	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C1-S2	Cut 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland. Control regrowth with grazing.	HC15, HK6, HR1	1	2014/2015	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C1-S3	Cut 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland. Control regrowth with grazing.	HC15, HK6, HR1	1	2014/2015	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C1-S4	Cut scrub and remove on seaward side of scrub block. Larger stumps to be treated with herbicide, flail and graze in following years if regrowth observed. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15, HK6, HR1	3	2017/2018	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C1-S5	Cut 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland. Control regrowth with grazing.	HC15, HK6, HR1	1	2014/2015	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractors
CS-R1	Cut 5-10m deep scallops into scrub bordering path. Allow regrowth to develop.	HC15	2	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
CS-R1	Cut regrowth within scallops cut into scrub bordering path.	HC15	2	2020/2021	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers

**Map Scrub 1. Compartment 1 Scrub Management**





## **Compartment 2 (Map Scrub 2.)**

1. Remove a 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland in areas C2-S1, C2-S2, C2-S3. Stumps should be cut to ground level and regrowth controlled by cattle grazing.
2. Create scallops into scrub blocks alongside path marked C2-R1 and C2-R2. This should be done on a five year rotation allowing scallops to re-grow and then cut back regrowth.
3. Cut scrub should be removed off site and disposed of. If this is not possible the cut scrub can be burnt on site at a designated fire site that should be used during scrub clearance. A fire site should be at least ten metres from any tree canopy and species rich grassland and preferably material should be burnt on a metal sheet for easy disposal of ash.
4. Scrub clearance work should only take place, outside of the bird breeding season, between 1st October - 28th February. Care should be taken to ensure stumps are cut to ground level and are not be removed or uprooted and ensure species-rich grassland or features of archaeological importance are not damaged.
5. Scrub work within C2-S1, C2-S2, C2-S3, C2-R1 and C2-R2 should be undertaken by volunteers due to the small scale work and care and attention needed not to damage surrounding grassland. Scrub removal within C2-S4, C2-S5, C2-S6 and C2-S7 require larger scale scrub removal, disposal and herbicide treatment and can be undertaken by either volunteers or contractors.
6. At least 30% of C2-S4 should be cut every five years and regrowth allowed to develop to create a varied age structure within the scrub block. Management within this scrub block is not intended to eradicate scrub but to improve structure.
7. Scrub within C2-S5, C2-S6 and C2-S7 should be cut and large stumps treated with herbicide to prevent regrowth. If regrowth is observed in following years the regrowth should be flailed. The area cut should be included within the area grazed. The seaward side of this scrub blocks should be cut first. The entire block does not need to be cut at the same time.

**Table Scrub 2. Scrub management actions within Compartment 2.**

<b>Compartment 2 Scrub Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C2-S1	Cut 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland.	HC15	1	2014/2015	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractors
C2-S2	Cut 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland.	HC15	1	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C2-S3	Cut 1-3 metre strip of scrub surrounding pockets of grassland. Control regrowth with grazing.	HC15, HK7, HR1	1	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C2-S4	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C2-S4	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2020/2021	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C2-S4	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2025/2026	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C2-S5	Cut scrub and remove on seaward side of scrub block. Larger stumps to be treated with herbicide, flail and graze in following years if regrowth observed. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15, HK7, HR1	2	2017/2018	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C2-S6	Cut scrub and remove on seaward side of scrub block. Larger stumps to be treated with herbicide, flail and graze in following years if regrowth observed. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15, HK7, HR1	2	2017/2018	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C2-S7	Cut scrub and remove on seaward side of scrub block. Larger stumps to be treated with herbicide, flail and graze in following years if regrowth observed. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15, HK7, HR1	2	2017/2018	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C2-R1	Cut 5-10m deep scallops into scrub bordering path.	HC15	2	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C2-R1	Cut regrowth within scallops cut into scrub bordering path.	HC15	2	2020/2021	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C2-R2	Cut 5-10m deep scallops into scrub bordering path.	HC15	2	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers
C2-R2	Cut regrowth within scallops cut into scrub bordering path.	HC15	2	2020/2021	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers

## Map Scrub 2. Compartment 2 Scrub Management



### Compartment 3 (Map Scrub 3.)

1. At least 30% of C3-S1 should be cut every five years and regrowth allowed to continue to create a varied age structure within the scrub block.  
Management within this scrub block is not intended to eradicate scrub but to improve structure.
2. Cut scrub should be removed off site and disposed of. If this is not possible the cut scrub can be burnt on site at a designated fire site that should be used during scrub clearance. A fire site should be at least ten metres from any tree canopy and species rich grassland and preferably material should be burnt on a metal sheet for easy disposal of ash.
3. Scrub clearance work should only take place, outside of the bird breeding season, between 1st October - 28th February. Care should be taken to ensure stumps are cut to ground level and are not be removed or uprooted and ensure species-rich grassland or features of archaeological importance are not damaged.
4. Scrub management within C3-S1 can be undertaken by either volunteers or contractors.

**Table Scrub 3. Scrub management actions within Compartment 3.**

<b>Compartment 3 Scrub Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C3-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C3-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2020/2021	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C3-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2025/2026	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor

### Map Scrub 3. Compartment 3 Scrub Management



## Compartment 4 (Map Scrub 4.)

1. At least 30% of C4-S1 and at most 25% of C4-S2 should be cut every five years and regrowth allowed to continue to create a varied age structure within the scrub block. Management within these scrub blocks is not intended to eradicate scrub but to improve structure.
2. Cut scrub should be removed off site and disposed of. If this is not possible the cut scrub can be burnt on site at a designated fire site that should be used during scrub clearance. A fire site should be at least ten metres from any tree canopy and species rich grassland and preferably material should be burnt on a metal sheet for easy disposal of ash.
3. Scrub clearance work should only take place, outside of the bird breeding season, between 1st October - 28th February. Care should be taken to ensure stumps are cut to ground level and are not be removed or uprooted and ensure species-rich grassland or features of archaeological importance are not damaged.
4. Scrub management within C4-S1 and C4-S2 can be undertaken by either volunteers or contractors.
5. Any management within C4-S2 should only be undertaken after consultation with the bird ringing group due to the use of the area for bird ringing and any management should enhance the area for bird ringing as this monitoring produces valuable information on the value of scrub within the site for migrants and breeding species.

**Table Scrub 4. Scrub management actions within Compartment 4.**

<b>Compartment 4 Scrub Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C4-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2016/2017	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C4-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2021/2022	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor

## Compartment 4 Scrub Management

Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C4-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2027/2028	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C4-S2	Cut at most 25% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site. Consult with bird ringing group before any management is undertaken.	HC15	3	2016/2017	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C4-S2	Cut at most 25% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site. Consult with bird ringing group before any management is undertaken.	HC15	3	2021/2022	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C4-S2	Cut at most 25% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site. Consult with bird ringing group before any management is undertaken.	HC15	3	2026/2027	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor

### Map Scrub 4. Compartment 4 Scrub Management



## Compartment 7 (Map Scrub 5.)

1. At least 30% of C7-S1 should be cut every four years and regrowth allowed to continue to create a varied age structure within the scrub block.  
Management within this scrub block is not intended to eradicate scrub but to improve structure.
2. Cut scrub should be removed off site and disposed of. If this is not possible the cut scrub can be burnt on site at a designated fire site that should be used during scrub clearance. A fire site should be at least ten metres from any tree canopy and species rich grassland and preferably material should be burnt on a metal sheet for easy disposal of ash.
3. Scrub clearance work should only take place, outside of the bird breeding season, between 1st October - 28th February. Care should be taken to ensure stumps are cut to ground level and are not be removed or uprooted and ensure species-rich grassland or features of archaeological importance are not damaged.
4. Scrub management within C7-S1 can be undertaken by either volunteers or contractors.

**Table Scrub 5. Scrub management actions within Compartment 7.**

<b>Compartment 7 Scrub Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C7-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2015/2016	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/Contractor
C7-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2020/2021	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/Contractor
C7-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2025/2026	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/Contractor



## Map Scrub 5. Compartment 7 Scrub Management



## Compartment 12 (Map Scrub 6.)

1. At least 30% of C12-S1 should be cut every five years and regrowth allowed to continue to create a varied age structure within the scrub block.  
Management within this scrub block is not intended to eradicate scrub but to improve structure.
2. Cut scrub should be removed off site and disposed of. If this is not possible the cut scrub can be burnt on site at a designated fire site that should be used during scrub clearance. A fire site should be at least ten metres from any tree canopy and species rich grassland and preferably material should be burnt on a metal sheet for easy disposal of ash.
3. Scrub clearance work should only take place, outside of the bird breeding season, between 1st October - 28th February. Care should be taken to ensure stumps are cut to ground level and are not be removed or uprooted and ensure species-rich grassland or features of archaeological importance are not damaged.
4. Scrub management within C12-S1 can be undertaken by either volunteers or contractors.

**Table Scrub 6. Scrub management actions within Compartment 12.**

<b>Compartment 12 Scrub Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C12-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2014/2015	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C12-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2019/2020	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
C12-S1	Cut at least 30% of scrub block. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.	HC15	3	2024/2025	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor

## Map Scrub 6. Compartment 12 Scrub Management



### Compartments 13 & 14

1. Woodland edge scrub that is encroaching into the pasture within these two compartments should be cut back. An irregular edge to the woodland should be maintained by cutting scallops into the woodland edge scrub and these areas should then be included within the area grazed and/or cut.
2. The buddleja thicket at the eastern end of the pasture in compartment 14 should be removed and this area included within the area grazed and/or cut. A detailed timescale for further scrub removal from the SSSI pasture area should be agreed with Natural England. The site has potential for grazing although water supply is problematic.
3. Cut scrub should be removed off site and disposed of. If this is not possible the cut scrub can be burnt on site at a designated fire site that should be used during scrub clearance. A fire site should be at least ten metres from any tree canopy and species rich grassland and preferably material should be burnt on a metal sheet for easy disposal of ash.

4. Scrub clearance work should only take place, outside of the bird breeding season, between 1st October - 28th February. Care should be taken to ensure stumps are cut to ground level and are not be removed or uprooted and ensure species-rich grassland or features of archaeological importance are not damaged.
5. Scrub management within compartments 13 & 14 can be undertaken by either volunteers or contractors.

**Table Scrub 7. Scrub management actions within Compartment 13 & 14.**

<b>Compartment 13 &amp; 14 Scrub Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
13 & 14	Cut scallops into encroaching woodland edge scrub. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.		2	2016/2017	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor
13 & 14	Remove buddleja thicket within compartment 14. Remove cut scrub and dispose of off-site or burn on site at agreed fire site.		3	2017/2018	1 <sup>st</sup> October - 28 <sup>th</sup> February	Volunteers/ Contractor

(There is no coloured map for these scrub areas since the vegetation mosaic is too fine to show at a small scale. The pasture within the SSSI meadow, in compartment 14, just south of Butts Lane will be subject to a more detailed plan of action agreed with Natural England.)

### 3.2 Grassland Management

The majority of the site is comprised of grassland including the UK BAP habitat lowland calcareous grassland which is the key feature for the land's SSSI designation at Beachy Head and above Willingdon. The species rich calcareous grassland provides a diverse resource of herbaceous vegetation which supports a rich invertebrate assemblage. The calcareous sward can also be an important pollen and nectar resource and the bare ground present within the nutrient poor soils provides nesting habitat for ground nesting aculeate hymenoptera (bees, wasps and ants).

There is also neutral grassland and acid grassland with some restricted areas having developed a very scarce chalk heath habitat. The grassland resource throughout the site is not only important for the vascular plants and invertebrates present but provides habitat for ground nesting breeding bird species such as **skylark** *Alauda arvensis* and is an important resource for insectivorous migrant birds.

The chalk grassland communities present include CG1e – *Festuca ovina* – *Carlina vulgaris* grassland *Koeleria macrantha* sub-community which exists as a thin strip along the extreme cliff-edge. This community supports the nationally vulnerable **small hare's-ear** *Bupleurum baldense*.

Much of the species rich chalk grassland at the site is comprised of the CG2a – *Festuca ovina* – *Helictotrichon pubescens* grassland *Cirsium acaule* – *Asperula cynanchia* sub-community. This community occurs mainly within the rabbit grazed grassland to the west of the site.

The grassland present along the cliff-tops is comprised of CG3 – *Bromus erectus* grassland including the sub-communities CG3b – *Centaurea nigra* sub-community and CG3d – *Festuca rubra* – *Festuca arundinacea* sub-community.

Where grassland has had little or no management CG4b – *Brachypodium pinnatum* grassland – *Centaurea nigra* - *Leontodon hispidus* sub-community and CG5a – *Bromus erectus* – *Brachypodium pinnatum* grassland – typical sub-community are present.

In the most heavily rabbit grazed areas and amongst chalk heath the CG7e – *Festuca ovina* – *Hieracium pilosella* - *Thymus praecox*, *Medicago lupulina* – *Rumex acetosa* sub-community is present.

Neutral grassland is represented by small areas of MG5b – *Centaurea nigra* – *Cynosurus cristatus* grassland, *Galium verum* sub-community which is typical of hay meadows. There are also larger areas of the more species poor MG6 – *Lolium perenne* – *Cynosurus cristatus*, including the MG6b – *Anthoxanthum odoratum* sub-community and MG6c – *Trisetum flavescens* sub community.

Much of the grassland managed as amenity grassland is MG1 – *Arrhenatherum elatius* grassland. Most of which is the species poor MG1a – *Festuca rubra* sub-community - *Centaurea scabiosa* variant but pockets of the more species rich MG1e – *Centaurea nigra* sub-community occur.

MG7e – *Lolium perenne* – *Plantago lanceolata* sub-community is also present where there is heavy and sustained human disturbance.

The acid grassland on the more acidic soils to the east of the site is represented by the U1b – *Anthoxanthum odoratum* – *Lotus corniculatus* community.

There are three key priorities for grassland management within the site:

#### **i. Maintenance and restoration of the cliff-top areas of chalk grassland and chalk heath.**

These grassland areas contain some of the more species rich chalk grassland and it is essential that these areas are properly managed to maintain favourable status of the SSSI. It is also essential that as the cliff-edge recedes species rich grassland is present for the cliff-edge habitat of **small hare's-ear** *Bupleurum baldense* to develop. If scrub or species poor grassland is present as the cliff recedes the potential for development of this habitat is reduced.

These grasslands are also within the most heavily visited part of the site and provide an important amenity and educational resource. These grasslands should be a shining example of the biodiversity value of coastal chalk grassland. Historically many areas are heavily mown or suffering severe scrub encroachment. Ideally the mowing needs to be replaced by grazing mainly by cattle but with due regard to the hazard created by the cliff edge. Desire lines will naturally be created by visitor pressure through the taller grassland created by the cessation of regular mowing, and this should not be discouraged as the varied mosaic of taller grassland with shorter patches and

tracks created by trampling will produce an ideal structure and edge to the grassland sward. The only exceptions to this are at most a six metre road-side strip which needs to be cut for traffic visibility and at most a six metre wide mown strip along public footpaths and around benches, picnic tables etc. The number of cuts though should be reduced and arisings removed.

Some of the best chalk grassland is grazed by rabbits that have created some very floristically rich swards. Rabbit grazing though is unpredictable, difficult to control and can't be relied on to manage such an important site. Rabbit grazing can also create a fine dense grass litter build up which is then colonised by mosses. This can cool and humidify the soil and can be detrimental to thermophilous invertebrates. Cattle grazing on heavily rabbit grazed areas needs to be carefully monitored to ensure it is not detrimental by causing overgrazing and poaching.

Cattle grazing produces a good quality sward introducing structure within the grassland. Exmoor ponies are also effective and their browsing behaviour can be useful at reducing bramble and scattered scrub within grassland. They are also useful for grazing steep and uneven areas of grassland where cattle would not be possible or effective. The grassland they create though is usually without structure and they must not be used during summer as they will favour eating flower-heads, although if the objective is to control serious scrub invasion then summer grazing using ponies can be effective for a short period. Sheep breeds such as Herdwicks and Hebridean could also be beneficial but due to the open nature of the coastal grassland and the proximity of large numbers of visitors, using cattle and ponies is the most practical and beneficial solution.

Grazing should be concentrated during spring and autumn/winter outside of the main flowering season of the majority of chalk grassland species. Spring grazing and/or spring cutting needs to be carefully controlled. If the previous winter has been cold and dry spring grazing/cutting may not be necessary, if the winter has been mild and wet spring grazing/cutting may be beneficial. If the sward is cut before late summer/autumn grazing then the arisings must be removed to prevent enrichment of the soil.

Some areas that have had little to no management over the last few years have become heavily colonised by bramble and scattered scrub. This needs to be dealt with as a priority. The bramble should grow up and then be weed

wiped to allow the herbicide to be consumed into the root stock. Cutting bramble low to the ground can cause a carpet of prostrate growth which is very difficult to remove and spraying with herbicide will have a very damaging effect on other plant species within the sward. The following year after applying herbicide (or topping if application of herbicide is not possible) then follow up treatment should include a late summer cut followed immediately by aftermath grazing by cattle or ponies. This may need to be repeated for a number of years and further possible weed wipe application of herbicide. Once bramble or other scrub species are only rare to occasional within the sward a grazing regime similar to other chalk grassland areas can be used.

Control of injurious weeds such as **common ragwort** and **creeping thistle** needs to be undertaken as required. This needs to be balanced due to the important invertebrate assemblages associated with coastal populations of these species, so ragwort and thistle control should be prioritised on the best quality chalk grassland.

## **ii. Maintenance of neutral grassland and hay meadow.**

The neutral grassland and hay meadow within the site is extremely important as a nectar and pollen resource and needs to be managed appropriately.

These fields would be best managed by a hay cut in summer followed by aftermath grazing with cattle or ponies. Arisings need to be removed to ensure nutrients are not redistributed into the grassland soils. Only at most two-thirds of a field should be cut each year to ensure an area of tussocks and seed-heads can be maintained over winter to allow invertebrates species which require these habitat components to complete their life-cycles. The area left uncut should be rotated each year to prevent scrub encroachment over time.

Fields and grassland areas that are suffering heavy scrub encroachment, especially bramble will need scrub control measures before a regular grazing regime can be implemented. A similar programme can be used as on the chalk grassland. The bramble should grow up and then be weed wiped to allow the herbicide to be consumed into the root stock. The following year after applying herbicide (or topping if application of herbicide is not possible) should include a late summer cut followed immediately by aftermath grazing by cattle or



ponies. This may need to be repeated for a number of years and further possible weed wipe application of herbicide.

Control of injurious weeds such as **common ragwort** and **creeping thistle** also needs to be undertaken as required.

### **iii. Restoration of acid grassland.**

Much of the acid grassland resource within the site is affected by scrub invasion that needs to be controlled. A similar programme of bramble/scrub control can be undertaken as in the chalk and neutral grassland affected by scrub invasion. The use of Exmoor ponies on these areas would be especially useful and allow the possible development of more species rich lowland dry acid grassland.

## **Grassland Management Objectives**

1. Maintain the species rich chalk grassland and chalk scrub mosaic via grazing and cutting.
2. Restore areas of heavily mown chalk and neutral grassland to grazed species rich grassland.
3. Restore areas of grassland that are currently under heavy scrub invasion by a combination of herbicide treatment, cutting and grazing.
4. Maintain species rich neutral grassland via hay cutting, aftermath grazing and occasional spring grazing or cutting.

## **Grassland Management Targets**

1. Introduce Exmoor pony grazing on at least two grassland areas by 2015.
2. Reduce heavy mowing of grassland by at least 75% by 2018.
3. Scrub species should be rare or at most occasional (especially bramble) within the grassland swards identified as under threat from scrub invasion by 2020.
4. Expand late summer/early autumn cut and collect management into at least two new grassland areas by 2016.

## **Grassland Management Actions**

The grassland management compartment maps show the areas that are the highest priority for management within the site. Management marked as

priority 1 should be undertaken first, management marked as priority 2 should be undertaken if resources allow and management marked as priority 3 should only be undertaken once higher priority work has been completed. The timing for lower priority tasks can be reviewed and pushed back if resources do not allow completion within the time frame allocated.

Areas shown in orange and green are dealt with by grassland management techniques outlined in this section.

## **Compartment 1 (Map Grassland 1.)**

1. Grassland area C1-G1 should be cattle or pony grazed only in winter and care should be taken to monitor the grazing to ensure the combination of rabbit grazing and livestock grazing is not having a detrimental effect on the sward. A sward height of 2-10cm should be maintained throughout November/December. As this is one of the best grassland areas at the site mowing should be stopped, or used to maintain at most a six metre wide path along the public footpaths throughout the compartment. But due to the heavy rabbit grazing, cattle grazing and heavy footfall from visitors this is one area that mowing could be stopped or severely reduced.
2. Grassland area C1-G2 should be allowed to grow tall during one growing season and then bramble and other scrub species weed wiped with herbicide in late summer/autumn. The following three years a combination of a hard late summer cut followed immediately with aftermath grazing. If the bramble has been reduced to at most rare to occasional frequency within the sward the area can be included within the winter only grazing.
3. The recently re-seeded downland C1-G3 can be cattle or sheep grazed in early spring and again in late summer/autumn after a hay cut. At most 60% of the field should be cut in one year to allow a portion of the field to maintain seed heads through winter. The area cut can be rotated each year. Arisings must be removed before aftermath grazing commences. Grazing during late spring/summer should be reduced or removed during the main flowering season, especially if using sheep, as sheep will favour flower-heads.
4. The chalk heath west of Belle Tout lighthouse should be closely monitored to prevent over grazing by rabbits or livestock.

**Table Grassland 1. Grassland management actions within Compartment 1.**

<b>Compartment 1 Grassland Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C1-G1	Graze with cattle/ponies over winter.	HK6, HR1	1	2015-2024	November-January	Grazier/contractor
C1-G1	Cut once in early spring if needed. Regular mowing should only occur along at most a six metre strip along public footpaths.		1	2015-2022	March-April	Contractor/Staff
C1-G2	Weed wipe scrub with herbicide.		2	2015	August/September	Contractor
C1-G2	Cut to a sward height of 2-5cm, remove arisings and aftermath graze with cattle/ponies.		2	2016	Cut - July/August Graze - August-October	Contractor/Grazier
C1-G2	Cut to a sward height of 2-5cm, remove arisings and aftermath graze with cattle/ponies.		2	2017	Cut - July/August Graze - August-October	Contractor/Grazier
C1-G2	Cut to a sward height of 2-5cm, remove arisings and aftermath graze with cattle/ponies.		2	2018	Cut - July/August Graze - August-October	Contractor/Grazier
C1-G2	Graze with cattle/ponies over winter.		2	2018-2022	November-January	Contractor/Grazier
1-G3	Cut 60% of field, remove arisings and graze with sheep.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	August-October	Grazier
C1-G3	Graze for a short period with sheep during early spring.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	March-April	Grazier

## Map Grassland 1. Compartment 1 Grassland Management



### Compartment 2 (Map Grassland 2.)

1. Grassland area C2-G1 should only be cut in spring. Regular mowing should be stopped, or at most used to maintain at most a six metre wide path along the southerly scrub-edge footpath throughout the compartment. In proximity to the cliff edge a wide strip should be mown so that longer vegetation doesn't force walkers into a confined marginal space.
2. The recently re-seeded downland C2-G2 and C2-G3 can be cattle or sheep grazed in early spring and again in late summer/autumn after a hay cut. At most 60% of each field should be cut in one year to allow a portion of the field to maintain seed heads through winter. The area cut can be rotated each year. Arisings must be removed before aftermath grazing commences. Grazing during late spring/summer should be reduced or removed during the main flowering season, especially if using sheep, as sheep will favour the sweet flower-heads.

**Table Grassland 2. Grassland management actions within Compartment 2.**

Compartment 2 Grassland Management						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C2-G1	Cut once in early spring if needed. Regular mowing should only occur along at most a six metre strip along public footpaths and in proximity to the cliff edge.	HK7	1	2015-2022	March-April and mid/late summer dependent upon growth.	Contractor
C2-G2 C2-G3	Cut 60% of field, remove arisings and graze with sheep/cattle.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	August-October	Grazier
C2-G2 C2-G3	Graze for a short period with sheep/cattle during early spring.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	March-April	Grazier

**Map Grassland 2. Compartment 2 Grassland Management**



### Compartment 3 (Map Grassland 3.)

1. The recently re-seeded downland C3-G1 can be cattle or sheep grazed in early spring and again in late summer/autumn after a hay cut. At most 60% of each field should be cut in one year to allow a portion of the field to maintain seed heads through winter. The area cut can be rotated each year. Arisings must be removed before aftermath grazing commences. Grazing during late spring/summer should be reduced or removed during the main flowering season, especially if using sheep, as sheep will favour flower-heads.
2. Regular mowing should stop in C3-G2 and C3-G3. Mowing should be restricted to a maximum six metre strip along public footpaths and road margins. Mowing can also be used around picnic tables, benches etc. to create a well maintained look to the area. Cattle grazing can be used in winter, but no grazing during spring and summer. These areas should be managed just with winter grazing, if possible, and the effects of trampling from visitor footfall. Desire lines will be created through the grassland and this should not be discouraged as it will create edge habitat within the sward. The intention in these areas is to create a floristically rich grassland in place of the featureless lawn that currently exists. If grazing is not possible then the grassland can be cut in spring and again in late summer, but arisings must be removed to prevent nutrient input and a rank grassland to develop.

**Table Grassland 3. Grassland management actions within Compartment 3.**

Compartment 3 Grassland Management						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C3-G1	Cut 60% of field, remove arisings and graze with cattle or sheep.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	August-October	Grazier
C3-G1	Graze for a short period with cattle or sheep during early spring.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	March-April	Grazier
C3-G2	Graze with cattle over winter.		2	2015-2022	November-January	Grazier
C3-G2	Cut once in early spring if needed. Regular mowing should only occur along at most a six metre strip along public footpaths.		1	2015-2022	March-April	Contractor/S taff
C3-G3	Graze with cattle over winter.	HK7, HR1	2	2015-2022	November-	Grazier

Compartment 3 Grassland Management						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
					January	
C3-G3	Cut once in early spring if needed. Regular mowing should only occur along at most a six metre strip along public footpaths.		1	2015-2022	March-April	Contractor/S taff

### Map Grassland 3. Compartment 3 Grassland Management





## Compartment 4 (Map Grassland 4.)

- 1.C4-G1 needs to be grazed to prevent the severe scrub encroachment and scattered scrub to coalesce into a large block of scrub. A longer period of grazing can be undertaken on this area than other areas of grassland within the site to encourage browsing. For a period of four or five years a small number of cattle or Exmoor ponies should be used to graze this area either late summer to spring or throughout the year. This will need to be closely monitored to ensure severe overgrazing does not occur. A small amount of overgrazing can be tolerated as this will encourage browsing behaviour. After a period of four or five years this area should then only be grazed during winter.
- 2.Grassland area C4-G2 should be cattle or pony grazed only in winter and care should be taken to monitor the grazing to ensure the combination of rabbit grazing and cattle grazing is not having a detrimental effect on the sward. A sward height of 2-10cm should be maintained throughout November/December.

**Table Grassland 4. Grassland management actions within Compartment 4.**

Compartment 4 Grassland Management						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C4-G1	Graze with Exmoor ponies from late summer to spring.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2019	August-April	Grazier
C4-G1	Graze with cattle or ponies over winter.	HK7, HR1	1	2020-2022	November-January	Grazier
C4-G2	Graze with cattle or ponies over winter.	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	November-January	Grazier

## Map Grassland 4. Compartment 4 Grassland Management



## Compartment 5 (Map Grassland 5.)

### Compartment 5 (south)

1. C5-G1 can be cattle or pony grazed in early spring and again in late summer/autumn after a hay cut. If grazing is not possible due to accessibility then just a late summer cut and collect can be used to manage this area. At most 60% of the field should be cut in one year to allow a portion of the field to maintain seed heads through winter. The area cut can be rotated each year.
2. Grassland area C5-G2 should be cattle or pony grazed only in winter and care should be taken to monitor the grazing to ensure the combination of rabbit grazing and cattle grazing is not having a detrimental effect on the sward. A sward height of 2-10cm should be maintained throughout November/December.

**Table Grassland 5. Grassland management actions within Compartment 5.**

Compartment 5 Grassland Management						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C5-G1	Cut 60% of field, remove arisings and graze with cattle or ponies (if possible).	HK7, HR1	1	2015-2022	August-October	Grazier
C5-G2	Graze with cattle over winter.	HK7, HR1	2	2015-2022	November-January	Grazier

### Map Grassland 5. Compartment 5 (north) Grassland Management



### Map Grassland 5. Compartment 5 (south) Grassland Management



## Compartment 7 (Map Grassland 7.)

- 1.Regular mowing should stop in C7-G1. Mowing should be restricted to a maximum six metre strip along public footpaths and road margins. Mowing can also be used around picnic tables, benches etc. to create a well maintained look to the area. Cattle or pony grazing can be used in winter, but no grazing during spring and summer. These areas should be managed just with winter grazing, if possible, and the effects of trampling from visitor footfall. Desire lines will be created through the grassland and this should not be discouraged as it will create edge habitat within the sward. The intention in these areas is to create a floristically rich grassland in place of the featureless lawn that currently exists. If grazing is not possible then the grassland can be cut in spring and again in late summer, but arisings should be removed to prevent nutrient input and development of rank grassland.
- 2.The acid grassland area within C7-G2 should be grazed with cattle or ponies after a late summer cut. Arisings will need to be removed to prevent enrichment. The grazing can remain over winter to encourage browsing.
- 3.The grassland in C7-G3 should be cattle or pony grazed only in winter after a late summer cut. Arisings will need to be removed to prevent enrichment.

**Table Grassland 7. Grassland management actions within Compartment 7.**

Compartment 7 Grassland Management						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C7-G1	Graze with cattle/ponies over winter.	HK7, HR1	2	2015-2022	November-January	Grazier
C7-G1	Regular mowing should only occur in a six metre strip along public footpaths, road margins and around benches, picnic tables etc.	HK7, HR1	2	2015-2022		Contractor
C7-G2	Cut to a sward height of 2-5cm, remove arisings and aftermath graze with cattle or ponies.	HK7, HR1	2	2016	Cut - July/August Graze - August-January	Contractor/ Grazier

Compartment 7 Grassland Management						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
C7-G2	Cut to a sward height of 2-5cm, remove arisings and aftermath graze with cattle or ponies.	HK7, HR1	2	2017	Cut - July/August Graze - August-January	Contractor/ Grazier
C7-G2	Cut to a sward height of 2-5cm, remove arisings and aftermath graze with cattle or ponies.	HK7, HR1	2	2018	Cut - July/August Graze - August-January	Contractor/ Grazier
C7-G2	Graze with cattle or ponies over winter.	HK7, HR1	2	2018-2022	November-January	Grazier
C7-G3	Graze with cattle or ponies over winter.	HK7, HR1	2	2015-2022	November to January	Grazier

### Map Grassland 7. Compartment 7 (north) Grassland Management



## Compartments 12, 13, 14

1. The pasture within compartments 12 and 13 are becoming severely affected by bramble growth and scrub encroachment. It would be preferable to aftermath graze these areas after a late summer cut, but due to the lack of water provision and public accessibility these areas will need to be controlled by weed wiping bramble using herbicide and topping to suppress the bramble growth.
2. The pasture within compartment 14 is herb-rich and is a priority for management as it lies within the Willingdon SSSI. This area also lacks water provision and poor accessibility for grazing stock. Rabbit grazing in this area is currently maintaining the sward so as long as scrub control management outlined in the scrub section for compartments 13 & 14 is undertaken this grassland area should be maintained and enlarged. The effect of rabbit grazing should be monitored here and if under-grazing is evident the possibility of winter grazing with cattle, sheep or ponies should be investigated.

**Table Grassland 8. Grassland management actions within Compartment 12, 13 & 14.**

<b>Compartment 12, 13 &amp; 14 Grassland Management</b>						
Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
12, 13	Weed wipe encroaching scrub with herbicide.		2	2015	August/September	Contractor
12, 13	Cut to a sward height of 5-10cm, remove arisings.		2	2016	Cut - July/August	Contractor
12, 13	Cut to a sward height of 5-10cm, remove arisings.		2	2017	Cut - July/August	Contractor
12, 13	Cut to a sward height of 5-10cm, remove arisings.		2	2018	Cut - July/August	Contractor

## Compartment 12, 13 & 14 Grassland Management

Area	Management	HLS Options	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
14	Undertake woodland edge scrub control. (See scrub management section.)		1	2015	November-January	Volunteers
14	Monitor effect of rabbit grazing only.		1	2015-2022		Volunteers/s taff.
14	Investigate possibility of installing water provision and grazing within compartment 14		2	2015-2022		Staff



### 3.3 Woodland Management

There are 8 main blocks of woodland within the management area. Woodland management within the site is not as much a priority as grassland and scrub management, but the pockets of secondary woodland throughout the site contribute to the overall biodiversity of the site and provide cover and food for migrant passerines.

If resources allow the only management required within these woodland areas is improvement of the woodland edge habitat through creation of coppiced scallops and selected thinning to improve the structure of the woodland.

Woodland blocks within the site:

- Ratton Plantation
- Further Plantation and Foxhole Brow
- Cherry Garden and Beachy Brow
- Woodland off Pashley Road
- Paradise Plantation
- Warren Hill
- Upper Dykes Drive
- Horseshoe Plantation

Path networks that run through these wooded areas will also need maintenance to ensure the safety of visitors by making safe any dead, dying or overhanging trees. When this work is carried out as much standing dead wood should be left *in situ* and any cut timber should be left on site, preferably in an open area of the wood where sunlight reaches the woodland floor. Dead wood exposed to the sun is of greater benefit for saproxylic invertebrates than damp shaded dead wood which is usually colonised mainly by detritivores and of less value. But care should be taken not to damage any woodland floor flora.

Woodland Management Objectives

- 1.Improve woodland edge habitat by creating coppiced scallops.
- 2.Improve structure of woodland through selective thinning.
- 3.Ensure standing dead wood and other dead wood habitat is left ***in situ*** and not removed from woodland.
- 4.Leave ivy uncut on trees where it is desirable for habitat enhancement.
- 5.Maintain safe access of public footpaths and bridleways through woodland by making safe any dead, dying or overhanging trees.

### **3.4 Maritime Cliff & Coastal Habitat Management**

The maritime chalk cliff, undercliff, fringing beach and intertidal rock needs little management. This habitat should be left as a non-intervention zone to allow the free functioning of coastal erosion and deposition and no engineering or coastal defence works should be undertaken to prevent erosion. The exception to this is if such work is required to prevent the loss of life, injury, property or damage to property. Options to undertake managed retreat of properties, public footpaths and habitat creation should be considered first before any engineering or coastal defence work is undertaken.

#### Maritime Cliff & Coastal Habitat Management Objectives

1. Endeavor to ensure the free functioning of coastal erosion and deposition is maintained without interference from engineering or coastal defence works.
2. Ensure the finite fossil resource is not removed from the Chalk cliff and Gault Clay and Upper Greensand intertidal rocks by discouraging the removal of *in situ* fossils from the cliff-face and intertidal rocks.

## 4. Survey Methodology & Common Standards Monitoring

Surveys and monitoring are an integral part of management and essential to monitor the favourable status of the SSSI. This monitoring should be carried out in line with JNCC Common Standards Monitoring to ensure Natural England can use the data for condition assessments of the SSSI units. All monitoring will be the subject of resource availability and where relevant data is available from other sources these will be used.

### 4.1 Botanical Monitoring

A new NVC survey of the entire nature reserve was carried out during 2013 (Lyons, G. 2013). A NVC survey is best undertaken every 7-10 years so a repeat of the NVC should be carried out during 2020-2024.

The methodology for carrying out an NVC survey is outlined in the National Vegetation Classification Users Handbook published by JNCC. This publication can be downloaded from the JNCC website via this link:

[http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/pub06\\_NVCUsershandbook2006.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/pub06_NVCUsershandbook2006.pdf)

Regular targeted botanical monitoring within the site should follow the NVC survey methodology for recording the constancy of plant species within grassland habitats, using randomly placed quadrats in a defined survey area. This targeted monitoring should be used to regularly monitor the effects in changes in grassland management on positive indicator species present within the grassland sward. Priority for this monitoring should be within areas where management has been changed recently or grazing changed or introduced.

Analysis on any changes in the extent of key NVC communities should be recorded regularly. The presence/absence and frequency of positive indicator species should be recorded regularly using the NVC quadrat methodology already established. This information can then be communicated with Natural England regularly so that it can be used in condition assessments for the site. This botanical monitoring should also include a rough habitat monitoring assessment to record structure and condition of the grassland. This could be carried out by a contractor in the first year to include training of volunteers, so that the monitoring can continue through volunteer support in future years.

## 4.2 Bryophyte and Lichens

Bryophyte and lichen surveys should follow Common Standards Monitoring Guidance for Bryophytes & Lichens (JNCC, 2005).

Habitats present within the site that require special guidance for monitoring both bryophytes, lichens and bryophyte & lichen habitat include:

- Bryophyte species of scrubby woodland,
- Bryophyte species of coastal habitats including hard or soft cliffs, landslip, talus and maritime caves,
- Woodland lichens.
- Lichen communities on lowland rocks (limestone, sandrock & other acid rock outcrops, including sarsen stones in lowland situations),
- Lichens on maritime cliffs and slopes.

## 4.3. Birds

Breeding bird surveys should follow BTO survey guidance to at least the level of Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) methodology but preferably to Common Bird Census (CBC) level so as to analyse population data using territory mapping.

Guidance on carrying out a BBS can be found via these link to the BTO website: <http://www.bto.org/birdtrends2010/bbs.htm>

Guidance on carrying out and analysing a CBC can be found via these publications:

Bibby, C.J., Burgess, N.D., Hill, D.A. & Mustoe, S.H. 2000. *Bird Census Techniques*. Academic Press, London.

Marchant, JH. 1983. *BTO Common Birds Census Instructions*. BTO, Thetford.

## 4.4 Invertebrates

Invertebrate assemblage surveys at the site should follow the guidance published in the Natural England report on Surveying Terrestrial and Aquatic Invertebrates for Conservation Evaluation (Drake, C.M., Lott, D.A., Alexander, K.N.A. & Webb, J. 2007).

## 4.5 Surveys and Monitoring Plan

An invertebrate assemblage survey should be undertaken to assess the habitat resources present at the site in association with invertebrate assemblages. The survey should concentrate on chalk grassland, neutral grassland, scrub and undercliff habitats. Between six to eight equal sized survey areas should be identified and timed transects walked through these survey areas. Due to the recent detailed NVC survey this survey could assess associations with invertebrate assemblages and NVC communities at the site by defining survey areas to distinct NVC communities or NVC community mosaics and ensuring detailed information is collected on plant/species associations during the survey.

The following outlines a series of surveys and monitoring projects that need to be carried out during the life span of this management plan. Methodologies used to follow the guidance as listed or referenced in sections 4.2-4.4.

**Table Survey 1. Survey & monitoring plan.**

Survey & monitoring plan 2014-2024.					
Area	Survey	Priority	Year	Time of year	Undertaken by:
SSSI	Invertebrate assemblage survey	1	2016	April - October	Contractor (preferably a team of specialists.)
SSSI	Common Bird Census or Breeding Bird Survey	2	Every year	March-June	Contractor/Volunteers
SSSI grassland	Targeted botanical and habitat assessment surveys.	1	Every year	June-August	Contractor/Volunteers
SSSI	Repeat NVC survey.	2	2020	June-October	Contractor
SSSI	Bryophyte & lichen survey	3	2016		Contractor

## 5. Interpretation and Education

Interpretation plays a key role in informing visitors of the need and benefit of management. It also plays an important role in community involvement by developing support for the management measures that are being undertaken.

As the site is within the South Downs National Park and part of a series of sites within the region any new interpretation package should be carried out in liaison with the South Downs National Park Authority and Natural England with particular reference to the Heritage Coast designation along the cliff top areas.

There are three key priorities for interpretation within the site.

- i. Interpretation and provision of information for new visitors and tourists. There are two key entrances that new visitors and tourists are directed to above all others; the Beachy Head Hotel area and via the seafront through Holywell to Cow Gap. In these areas interpretation needs to provide information helpful to allow visitors to navigate the site and to inform them of the special aspects of the site such as the importance of chalk grassland and the geology of chalk cliffs. Permanent interpretation panels, map boards and leaflet dispensers are ideal in these areas.
- ii. For regular local visitors more seasonal updatable interpretation is best to keep them informed with new information such as changes in management and grazing regimes. A3 gate mountable lockable panels and notice boards are best in areas such as the entrances into compartments 12, 14 and 15, which are adjacent to residential development and receive a lot of local visitors. The local press may be interested to publish occasional items.
- iii. For local birdwatchers and wildlife enthusiasts online information is ideal and a community website run in partnership with Seven Sisters Country Park and Seaford Head Local Nature Reserve would be an excellent way to disseminate information about the wildlife of the site and management projects in the area. (A similar project has been running in the Hastings, Rye Harbour & Dungeness area for a number of years and has been a very popular and an invaluable interpretation tool.)

There may be opportunities to create closer links to educational establishments in Eastbourne, including the foreign language schools. The latter, in particular, visit the headland in large numbers. Currently the resources available restrict

the likelihood of this happening except on a very limited scale. The improvement of the on-site interpretation and availability of new guide leaflets would enhance this situation. Coordination of presentation and content with the National Park Authority would assist with creating a recognizable brand linking to the wider region.

## 6. Public Access including Disabled Access

People travel to the Eastbourne downland by a number of means. This includes, car, taxi, bus, tour coach, motorbike, bicycle and on foot. A small number may also be on horseback and electric mobility buggies. There are nine pay and display car parks including several lay-bys and one coach park. Most of the car parks are located on the coastal section of Beachy Head. One car park is sited at Butts Brow in the north of the area above Willingdon. There is another car park for patrons of the Beachy Head pub. There are numerous bus stops giving close access to many points across the coastal section of Beachy Head.

Car park furniture such as bollards, signs and bins will be kept in a good condition and be replaced as necessary.

Across the whole of the Borough's downland estate there are 24 miles of public footpath and 26 miles of public bridleway. This includes a coastal footpath section of the South Downs Way and an inland bridleway section of the same long distance footpath, both of which meet at the west end of Eastbourne seafront. A lesser footpath (bridleway in parts) called the Jubilee Way runs along the scarp slope overlooking Eastbourne between the seafront and Butts Lane at Willingdon, a distance of 6 miles. This was created for Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee in 1977 and is, at the time of writing, being re-waymarked and many flights of steps along its course being rebuilt.

Open Access Land includes that considered open access by the Borough Council and that designated under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW). Within the council's downland estate most of the open access land is either coastal or follows the escarpment north from the coast to Willingdon. In the north, part of Chalk Farm is open access (CROW) as is a small area of woodland on the margin of Willingdon Golf Course. Two more small areas occur just inland of the coast at Long Down and Bulling Dean. Both of these are designated under CROW and lie within tenanted farms.

An 'easy access trail' runs from Butts Lane car park in the north to Beachy Head. This path is accessible to experienced users of heavy duty outdoor mobility vehicles such as Trampers. The route has no obstacles such as gates or stiles and only three road crossings. The aforementioned trail is linear and requires return to the starting point. Consideration will be given to the design



of a circular 'easy access route' although where it is necessary to confine livestock this presents a challenge with regard to the kind of accessible barrier that might be available.

Near the summit of Beachy Head, opposite the main car park, is the Peace Path. This is an accessible surfaced path that takes a short circular route to a coastal viewpoint and Bomber Command Memorial. From the viewpoint it is possible to see the town and seafront to the east and Beachy Head cliffs and lighthouse to the west. The surface of this path will be maintained to allow wheelchair and mobility vehicle access.

Gates, stiles and way marker posts will be regularly inspected and kept in a safe and good condition. Gates and stiles on public rights of way will be repaired or replaced from time to time as deemed necessary. Replacements will be constructed according to the British Standard for Gaps, Gates and Stiles 2006. As resources permit stiles will be replaced with gates that allow easier access. Way markers are often a simple post with an arrow but where text is engraved, as on the timber of a finger post, the lettering will be a minimum of 25mm high and will be painted in a contrasting colour to improve legibility.

From day to day observation it is self-evident that the vast majority of visitors begin their visit at or near the main Beachy Head car parks. The iconic views, and facilities such as the public toilets, visitor centre and pub no doubt drive this focus of activity along with the only parking area specifically designated for large tour coaches. Weight of numbers creates erosion problems along some of the most popular desire lines and this is difficult to remedy given the open access status. Along the cliff top, wide areas will be mown to encourage people to spread out but concern to protect and enhance the flowering species in the chalk grassland limit the desirability of this. It would need careful consideration before encouraging greater visitor numbers to the seaward section of the downland estate whereas most inland open access sections of the estate might withstand more intensive use, although at the cost of the isolation and solitude that many people seek.

## 7. Public Safety

Day to day safety of visitors to the downland generates an ongoing programme of works.

The cliff top areas from Holywell in the east to the borough boundary just beyond Belle Tout lighthouse in the west undergo a specific annual inspection. Further inspections will be carried out after prolonged bad weather or if specific issues arise. Areas of suspected cliff top weakness or movement will be noted and if in proximity to commonly used routes may have 'cliff top' reminder signs installed. These signs may also be used where the cliff edge is disguised by the topography at the cliff top. On aesthetic and practical grounds the use of signs is strictly limited and is discouraged by Natural England who govern many of the council's actions within the SSSI. At all car parks in the vicinity of Beachy Head there are cliff edge signs at each exit from the car park onto the downland. In very limited areas a low kick rail is used above steep slopes but not where it would intrude on the natural sky line. In the past a low two-strand wire fence has been used to indicate to visitors particularly hazardous parts of the cliff top. However, some people still cross these fences and in terms of public safety, they may serve little purpose along much of the remaining sections. Where the cliff edge is self-evident no signs or barriers are used.

Regular monitoring of the open access areas and the public rights of way will take place and remedial works be carried out to repair damaged structures or erosion. Steps are frequent on steeper ground along the scarp slope and where beach access exists at Holywell and Cow Gap. The steps directly connecting to the beach at Cow Gap form a particularly important access route and are maintained by the County Council although regularly inspected by the Borough Council. Most flights of steps are of simple construction using wooden boards to reinforce steps cut directly into the ground surface. These are inspected during regular site visits and remedial works carried out as required.

Whilst the majority of people carry mobile telephones the signal is variable although there is one public call box situated near the Beachy Head pub.

## 8. Ancient Monuments

The South Downs are extremely rich in archaeological features created during several millennia of human occupation and the Eastbourne downland is no exception to this. A large proportion of the Eastbourne downland is classified as an 'Archaeologically Sensitive Area'. The Borough Council has a management agreement with English Heritage that applies to twenty eight scheduled monuments. These range from relatively large expanses of ancient field systems to individual tumuli (burial mounds).

Human occupation probably extends back to not long after the end of the last ice age around 9,000 years before present (ybp). By around 8,000ybp there is some evidence of limited cultivation and stock farming. Between about 4,500 and 2,600ybp small ploughs appear to have been used in cultivation but large arable and stock farms weren't established until after the end of this period. During the Roman period between about 40 and 400AD perhaps 80% of the downland was under arable use. In the period either side of the Norman invasion it appears that farming split about 50/50 into arable and stock rearing. From around 1400 larger farms began to be formed and, as well as livestock, oats and wheat were cultivated. By the 19<sup>th</sup> Century around 40% of the downland was grazed by sheep. Oats and wheat were also still grown and several windmills, including ones formerly located on Willingdon Hill and at Pashley Down, were built to process these cereals. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century more dairy and beef cattle have been introduced although around 50% of the tenanted farming area is under the plough. Around a quarter of the area, that outside the tenanted farms, is now designated for recreation and conservation with farming activity largely restricted to conservation grazing.

Under the management agreement referred to earlier, specific monuments will be inspected annually by the council and the County Archaeologist or another authorized official. A condition assessment will be made and any required remedial works be planned. From time to time livestock can cause erosion or wild animals burrow into the features. Visitor pressure can also cause an issue where perhaps a particular feature is popular as a view point or picnic site for example. Scrub encroachment is to be controlled and wide meadow areas are to be mown around some monuments to discourage burrowing animals such as rabbits and badgers that prefer better concealment. Remedial action is agreed with the county officer and, if necessary, English Heritage.

# Appendices

## 9. Appendix A1 - Species of Conservation Concern

### A1.1 - Lichens

#### ***Cladonia convoluta***

A large, foliose, southern lichen, in the British Isles associated with warm, sunny limestone or base-rich coastal slopes. Recorded quite widely from both East and West Sussex. Recorded from Belle Tout in 1994.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8)
- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species.

### A1.2 - Vascular Plants

#### ***Himantoglossum hircinum* Lizard Orchid**

An orchid of open downs and dunes. Recorded from various sites on the Downs in East and West Sussex between 1850 and 2000, often as single plants. Has been recorded on a number of occasions mainly within the Beachy Head and Belle Tout area of the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- EC CITES Annex B;
- IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened;
- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8).

#### ***Ophrys sphegodes* Early Spider-orchid**

**A short-lived orchid of ancient, species-rich, heavily grazed grassland on chalk and limestone. The species has been recorded on a number of occasions mainly in the Beachy Head and Belle Tout area within the site.**

#### **Designations & Status:**

- EC CITES Annex B;

- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8).

### ***Dianthus armeria* Deptford Pink**

Recorded near Horseshoe Plantation in 2009 and near Holywell in 2006.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Endangered;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8).

### ***Gentianella anglica* Early Gentian**

**An annual or biennial of shallow calcareous soils, especially on the chalk, in closely grazed calcareous grassland, quarries, on cliff-tops and sand dunes. Still known from two sites in East Sussex, but not recorded from West Sussex since 1992. Recorded rarely within Whitbread Hollow.**

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Bern Convention Appendix 1;
- European Protected Species;
- Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species;
- Habitats Directive Annex 4;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8).

### ***Ajuga chamaepitys* Ground-pine**

Only ever known with certainty from chalky fields behind Beachy Head and near Highton, east of Newhaven, both in East Sussex. This species must now be presumed extinct as it has not been seen in either locality for well over 30 years. Recorded from Bullock Down in 1951.

**Designations & Status:**

- Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3;
- IUCN (2001) - Endangered;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8).

***Bupleurum baldense* Small Hare's-ear**

This tiny annual is at the extreme northern edge of its range in Britain and is known from only two locations on the mainland. One is in Devon and the other is at Beachy Head, East Sussex. Recorded on a number of occasions from the Beachy Head and Belle Tout areas of the site.

**Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable;
- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 8).

***Dactylorhiza viridis* Frog Orchid**

A small, greenish brown flowered orchid, mainly of chalk grassland. Widespread in suitable places. A small number of records from the site from Bullock Down and the Royal Eastbourne Golf Course.

**Designations & Status:**

- EC CITES Annex B;
- IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

***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. A small number of records from Bullock Down.**

**Designations & Status:**

- EC CITES Annex B;

- IUCN (2001) - Endangered;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

### ***Adonis annua* Pheasant's-eye**

**An annual plant of cultivated ground, possibly an ancient introduction, was formerly widespread on chalk in southern England but has steadily declined since the 1880s. Present at half a dozen sites in East Sussex, long extinct in West Sussex. One record from Beachy Head in 1998.**

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Farm Environment Plan Guidance 007- Table 3;
- IUCN (2001) - Endangered;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

### ***Clinopodium acinos* Basil Thyme**

An attractive labiate of banks, hedgerows, scrub and rough grassland usually on calcareous soils. Widespread on the Downs and recorded from Rye Harbour. One record from Belle Tout in 2013.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species

### ***Centaurea cyanus* Cornflower**

Once common, cornflowers suffered a massive decline in the last century but still continue to appear in scattered localities. While some of these are clearly introductions, records from arable fields and appearances on disturbed road banks before any seeding has occurred may be native. One record from Shooters Bottom 1991.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;

- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

***Tephrosieris integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* Field Fleawort**

A local plant of dry calcareous grassland usually on slopes and often in association with ancient earthworks. Widespread in suitable locations in Sussex. One record from Belle Tout in 2011.

**Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Endangered;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

***Marrubium vulgare* White Horehound**

A perennial probably native only near the sea on open, exposed cliff-top grasslands and slopes overlying limestone and chalk. This species has never been common in Sussex, but several good populations have recently been found or re-discovered in both East and West Sussex. It seems possible that it needs disturbance, and can re-appear after a long absence when ground is broken. A small number of records from the Beachy Head area.

**Designations & Status:**

- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

***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. Frequently recorded throughout the site.

**Designations & Status:**

- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species

***Seseli libanotis* Moon Carrot**

A very rare plant mainly a plant of chalk grassland. In our area known only from the coast between Hope Gap and Eastbourne in East Sussex. Elsewhere in England it has only been recorded from Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire in recent years. Recorded from Bullock Down.

**Designations & Status:**

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



## **A1.3 - Amphibians & Reptiles**

### ***Bufo bufo* Common Toad**

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

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***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. Recorded rarely within the site, there is a record from Eastbourne Dew Pond (TQ583021) in 1986.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Bern Convention Appendix 2;
- European Protected Species;
- Habitats Directive Annex 2 - non-priority species;
- Habitats Directive Annex 4;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Protected Species Register Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.4b; 9.5a; 9.5b; Schedule

### ***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. Recorded on a number of occasions from the Belle Tout and Beachy Head areas within the site.**

**Designations & Status:**

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

## **A1.4 - Birds**

### ***Circus pygargus* Montagu's Harrier**

Very scarce spring and autumn visitor; last bred successfully in 1962. Most records are from open downland between the Arun Valley and Beachy Head with rather fewer along the coast. It's diet consists mainly of small birds and mammals, lizards and insects. Last possible breeding record from 1999 reported from Beachy Head area.

**Designations & Status:**

- Bird Population Status - amber;
- Birds Directive Annex 1;
- Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2;
- EC CITES Annex A; Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1).

### ***Milvus milvus* Red Kite**

This unmistakable large bird of prey is a very scarce breeding resident and scarce visitor. Red kites were almost extinct in the UK by the early 1900s but in the last two decades, they have been re-introduced to England and Scotland, with magnificent results. It is easily recognised by its red colour and forked tail. It feeds on carrion, worms and small mammals. Recorded on a number of occasions, mainly migrants, with one possible breeding record in the Beachy Head area in 2002.

**Designations & Status:**

- Bird Population Status - amber;
- Birds Directive Annex 1;
- Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2;
- EC CITES Annex A;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1).

### ***Falco peregrinus* Peregrine Falcon**

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

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Bern Convention Appendix 2;
- Birds Directive Annex 1;
- Convention on Migratory Species; Appendix 2;
- EC CITES Annex A;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1)

### ***Falco subbuteo* Eurasian Hobby**

Regular passage migrant. An agile species which feeds on insects and small birds, associated with heathlands that is now also found on farmland with pine clumps and woodland. Widely recorded in Sussex. A number of breeding records from the Belle Tout, Beachy Head, Hodcombe and Shooters Bottom area.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Bern Convention Appendix 2;
- Convention on Migratory Species;
- Appendix 2; EC CITES Annex A;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1).

### ***Corvus corax* Common Raven**

This massive black bird with a large bill and diamond shape tail is a scarce resident. It is usually recorded from the coast, especially where there are cliffs, but is sometimes seen inland too. It feeds on carrion. A good number of breeding records from the Beachy Head, Shooters Bottom and Whitbread Hollow areas.

### ***Emberiza calandra* Corn Bunting**

A non-descript brown bunting that is a fairly common but decreasing resident with most records from the Downs and the east of East Sussex. One of the few UK bird species largely dependent on cropped land and it seems particularly to like barley. It feeds on seeds and insects. It can also be found on heathland and open countryside. Its has had a dramatic population decline in the UK including Beachy Head. Many records from the site mainly from the Belle Tout and Beachy Head area.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Bird Population Status - red;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Passer montanus* Eurasian Tree Sparrow**

A bird that has had large fluctuations in population in the past but which has been in decline in the British Isles for some time. In Sussex it is a scarce resident, passage migrant and winter visitor more abundant in East Sussex than in the West. It is mainly a bird of open farmland with hedgerows and free-standing trees where it feeds on insects and seeds. Many records for the site, mainly wintering and migrant records.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Bird Population Status - red;
- Environmental Stewardship Target Species (South Downs);
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Phoenicurus ochruros* Black Redstart**

Rare resident; fairly common passage migrant and scarce winter visitor. A recent colonist of the British Isles and first recorded as breeding on the cliffs near Hastings (1923). This robin-sized bird can be found in coastal area where it feeds on insects, spiders, berries and seeds. A number of records for the site mainly during the breeding season of the species but only one record of breeding in 2000.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Bern Convention Appendix 2;
- Bird Population Status - amber;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Schedule 1 Part 1).

### ***Phylloscopus sibilatrix* Wood Warbler**

A very scarce summer resident and passage migrant. This large white and yellow leaf warbler is associated with damp oak woodland where it feeds mainly on insects and spiders. Its best locations are in the north of our area, although it has never been common in Sussex and seems to be declining. One breeding record from Horseshoe Plantain in 1993, many other migrant records.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

## **A1.5 - Mammals**

### ***Lepus europaeus* Brown Hare**

Widely distributed throughout England and Wales and probably an ancient introduction. Hares occur on a wide range of mainly open farmland and nationally the species is thought to be undergoing a steady decline. Much less common in Sussex than it used to be, but widely recorded. A small number of records from Belle Tout, Hodcombe and Beachy Head area.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

## **A1.6 - Insects**

### **Coleoptera - Beetles**

#### ***Brachinus (Brachynidius) sclopeta***

An endangered bombardier beetle of waste ground. Recorded from Hastings before 1839 and Beachy Head in 1928, then thought to be extinct in this country until rediscovered at the Thames Barrier in 2005.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### **Diptera - Two-winged Flies**

#### ***Doros profuges* Phantom Hoverfly**

A distinctive but elusive species that appears to be much less common than it was. The larvae are thought to be associated with ants. Quite widely recorded from downland areas of East and West Sussex with one report from Pevensey Levels. Recorded from Beachy Head.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

## Hymenoptera - Bees, Ants & Wasps

### ***Bombus humilis* Brown-banded Carder-bee**

A declining bumble bee of flower-rich grasslands becoming increasingly rare in South East England. Recorded from Beachy Head in 2008.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Bombus ruderarius* Red-shanked Carder-bee**

A bumble bee that nests in moss or litter on the ground. Widespread in Britain, but commonest in the south east. Recorded from a handful of sites along the coast of East and West Sussex.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Spilosoma lubricipeda* White Ermine**

A white moth with black speckles. Flies in the summer months and 'woolly bear' larvae feed on low-growing plants. Widespread across Sussex. One record from Whitbread Hollow.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Spilosoma luteum* Buff Ermine**

A yellowish-buff summer-flying moth normally with black speckles. Larvae feed on low-growing plants as well as trees and shrubs. Widespread and often common in Sussex.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Tyria jacobaeae* Cinnabar**

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

**Designations & Status:**

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
  - Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
  - UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.
- 3.

***Chiasmia clathrata* Latticed Heath**

A moth that flies both by day and by night on downland, commons, open woodland and similar habitats. Widespread but local in Sussex. Some records of this species are under the nominate subspecies *Semiothisa clathrata clathrata*. Recorded from Cow Gap.

**Designations & Status:**

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

***Ecliptopera silaceata* Small Phoenix**

A common moth in England and Wales and, though widespread in Scotland, it is less common there. It lives in a variety of habitats including open woodland, downland, commons, gardens and waste ground. Generally common in Sussex. Recorded from Cow Gap.

**Designations & Status:**

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

***Epirrhoe galiata* Galium Carpet**

A geometrid moth found on a range of coastal habitats including sandhills, shingle beaches and cliffs, inland being found on chalk downland, limestone hills and sometimes open moorland, the larva feeding on various species of *Galium*. Found over much of GB. Mainly along the coast and on the Downs in our area. A small number of records from the Cow Gap/Beachy Head area.

**Designations & Status:**

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

***Melanthia procellata* Pretty Chalk Carpet**

Hedgerows, edges of woods and bushy places on calcareous soils. Larva on Clematis. Southern England ranging northwards to Lincolnshire and Caernarvonshire. In our area mainly recorded from the West Sussex Downs. Recorded from the Holywell area of the site.

**Designations & Status:**

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

***Perizoma albulata* Grass Rivulet**

A nationally local species of chalk grassland, sand dunes and shingle over much of lowland UK. In Sussex it is found on much of the downs, but is very scarce except between Brighton and Eastbourne in East Sussex and the downs above Storrington in West Sussex. A small number of records from the Cow Gap/Beachy Head area.

**Designations & Status:**

- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

***Scopula marginepunctata* Mullein Wave**

A mostly coastal moth, the larva feeding on low plants. Southern England and Wales, also noted from Cumbria, Yorkshire and a few localities in Scotland. Most Sussex records are from the Rye Harbour area in East Sussex, or Pagham Harbour in West Sussex. Recorded from Cow Gap.

**Designations & Status:**

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

***Scotopteryx chenopodiata* Shaded Broad-bar**

Adults in a wide range of habitats including sand dunes, downland, waste ground and grassy embankments where they can be found visiting flowers from dusk onwards. Larvae on vetches and clovers. Widespread and moderately common throughout Britain. Widespread and often frequent in Sussex. A small number of records from the Cow Gap/Beachy Head area.

**Designations & Status:**

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;



- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Timandra comae* Blood-vein**

A widespread and moderately common moth in southern Britain with records from across Sussex. It is regarded as being in rapid decline.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Xanthorhoe ferrugata* Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet**

**A widespread species in Sussex commoner in some years than in others. Found in gardens, scrubland and often on the coast. The larvae feed on a variety of low growing plants. This species is declining generally across the country as a whole.**

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Erynnis tages* Dingy Skipper**

The butterfly occurs in discrete colonies, frequenting downland, dunes, heaths, embankments, woodland rides and occasionally damper areas. The larva feeds on birdsfoot trefoils, *Lotus corniculatus* and *L. uliginosus*. Southern Britain and Wales, being more local further north. Widespread but declining in Sussex Weald. More stable on the South Downs. Recorded under both *Erynnis tages* and as the nominate subspecies *Erynnis tages tages*. Frequently recorded throughout the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Malacosoma neustria* Lackey**

The larvae of this moth feed on a variety of trees and shrubs, living in a communal tent. Distributed throughout the southern half of England becoming very local further north. The species is vulnerable to flail cutting of hedges in winter and may be declining.

**Designations & Status:**

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

***Cupido minimus* Small Blue**

Britain's smallest butterfly. Found in discrete colonies in a number of places along the Downs from East to West Sussex. Small number of records throughout the site.

**Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b).

***Satyrium w-album* White-letter Hairstreak**

A butterfly with elm-feeding larvae that declined dramatically after Dutch elm disease. Recorded from 17 1km squares since 2000, mostly near the Downs in East and West Sussex. A number of records from Horseshoe Plantation.

**Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Endangered;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species;
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Schedule 5 Sections (9.5a; 9.5b).

***Acronicta rumicis* Knot Grass**

**A widely distributed moth in the southern half of the British Isles, but one that is marked decline. Widely recorded in Sussex. Rarely recorded from the site.**

**Designations & Status:**

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;

- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Agrochola lychnidia* Beaded Chestnut**

A brown noctuid moth flying in September and October. Larvae feed on low plants and later on the leaves of trees and shrubs. Widespread in Sussex. Records mainly from the Holywell area.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Allophyes oxyacanthae* Green-brindled Crescent**

An autumn-flying noctuid moth with a metallic sheen. Frequents woodlands, hedgerows and gardens. Larvae on a variety of trees and bushes. Widespread in Sussex. A small number of records throughout the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Amphipyra tragopoginis* Mouse Moth**

A widespread moth in the British Isles, but one that is in marked decline. Very widely recorded in Sussex. A small number of records throughout the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Aporophyla lutulenta* Deep-brown Dart**

A brown, autumn-flying noctuid moth. Larvae feed on grasses and various shrubs including heather. Widespread but uncommon in Sussex. One record from Beachy Head.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Atethmia centrigo* Centre-barred Sallow**

An orange and brown noctuid moth of woodlands and hedgerows on the wing in late summer and early autumn. Larvae feed on ash. Widespread in Sussex. Recorded from the Holywell area.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Caradrina morpheus* Mottled Rustic**

A common noctuid moth whose larvae feed on nettle, dandelion and other low-growing plants. It is in marked decline in the UK, but has been very widely recorded in Sussex. Recorded from Whitbread Hollow and Shooters Bottom.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Diarsia rubi* Small Square-spot**

A brown noctuid moth which flies in early and again in late summer. Larvae eat a wide variety of low-growing plants. Widespread and often abundant in Sussex. Recorded from Whitbread Hollow.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Haplodrina blanda* Rustic**

A noctuid moth of gardens, grasslands and heath with larvae that feed on a variety of low-growing plants. Very widely recorded in Sussex, but in marked decline in the UK generally. A small number of records throughout the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Hydraecia micacea* Rosy Rustic**

A widespread noctuid moth, but one that is in marked decline in the British Isles. Larvae feed in the larger roots of a variety of plants such as docks. Very widely recorded in Sussex. One record from Beachy Head.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Melanchnra persicariae* Dot Moth**

A dark noctuid moth with a distinctive white wing spot. Larvae feed on a wide variety of low-growing plants and trees. Widely recorded in Sussex. A small number of records throughout the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Mesoligia literosa* Rosy Minor**

A noctuid moth with its strongholds on or near the coast, but also widely distributed inland in Sussex, though now in marked decline in the UK. The caterpillars feed on grasses. One record from Cow Gap.

#### **Designations & Status:**

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

### ***Tholera decimalis* Feathered Gothic**

A brown noctuid moth on rough grasslands in late summer and autumn with white feathering on the forewings. Larvae on grass. Widespread in Sussex. One record from Beachy Head.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;

- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Coenonympha pamphilus* Small Heath**

A small grassland butterfly that is fairly widespread in Sussex, especially on the Downs. The species has become much less common than it used to be in many areas in recent decades. Commonly recorded throughout the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Hipparchia semele* Grayling**

Once widespread over the downs, now restricted to one valley near Wilmington. This species can occasionally be found in the far north-west of Sussex however this represents over-flow from Hampshire populations as opposed to an established Sussex colony. Not recorded within the site since 1995.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- Sussex Rare Species Inventory Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Lasiommata megera* Wall**

A grassland butterfly that has undergone a severe decline and now is normally only found near the coast and on the eastern part of the South Downs. Commonly recorded throughout the site.

#### **Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

### ***Limenitis camilla* White Admiral**

A fairly widespread woodland butterfly that has increased a little in numbers and range in Sussex in recent decades. The larvae are found on honeysuckle. One record from Willingdon.

**Designations & Status:**

- IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable;
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 - Species of Principal Importance in England;
- Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan Species;
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority species.

***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. One record from Willingdon.

**Designations & Status:**

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

# 10. Glossary

## **IUCN (pre 1994)/IUCN (2001) - Extinct**

This conservation designation used to be referred to as RDBx (Red Data Book), which is now a deprecated term, and was given to species that are considered extinct in Great Britain.

## **IUCN (pre 1994)/IUCN (2001) - Endangered**

This conservation designation used to be referred to as RDB1 (Red Data Book), which is now a deprecated term, and was given to species that are considered under threat of extinction in Great Britain.

## **IUCN (pre 1994)/IUCN (2001) - Vulnerable**

This conservation designation used to be referred to as RDB2 (Red Data Book), which is now a deprecated term, and was given to species that are considered under threat of becoming endangered in Great Britain.

## **IUCN (pre 1994)/IUCN (2001) - Lower risk - near threatened**

This conservation designation used to be referred to as RDB3 (Red Data Book), which is now a deprecated term, and was given to species that occur in less than 16 ten kilometre squares in Great Britain.

## **IUCN (pre 1994)/IUCN (2001) - Insufficiently Known**

This conservation designation used to be referred to as RDBk (Red Data Book), which is now a deprecated term, and was given to species that occur in less than 16 ten kilometre squares in Great Britain but data was insufficient to assign a designation of RDB1, RDB2 or RDB3.

## **Nationally Scarce/Nationally Notable A**

Species that occur in 16-30 ten kilometre squares in Great Britain.

## **Nationally Scarce/Nationally Notable B**

Species that occur in 31-100 ten kilometre squares in Great Britain.

## **Southern Restricted**

Species that are mainly restricted in distribution to below a line drawn from the Bristol Channel to the Wash.

## **Southern Widespread**

Species that occur throughout Southern England, Wales but no further north than Northern England with the occasional record in Southern Scotland.

## **Universal**

Species that occur through England, Wales and Scotland.



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By virtue of paragraph(s) 1, 2 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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