



LAND WEST OF FULBECK AVENUE (SITE 7)
PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL SUMMARY REPORT

Prepared for Worthing Borough Council

by

Hankinson Duckett Associates

HDA ref: 454.2

November 2015

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1 Site summary

- 1.1 Site 7 comprises approximately 2.1ha of land bordered to the north by a construction site for residential development; to the east by Fulbeck Avenue with residential development beyond; to the south by newly constructed residential development; to the west by woodland and scrub forming the eastern margin of an adjacent caravan site; and to the north-west by a fishing lake.
- 1.2 The site comprises derelict land dominated in the north by outgrown scrub with a small number of mature trees, and in the south by recently-established grassland, tall ruderal vegetation and scattered scrub habitats. A flowing drain runs east to west through the centre of the site from a culvert under Fulbeck Avenue into the lake to the north-west of the site. The site boundary is bordered by native scrub and off-site trees. The habitats and plant species present indicate that the majority of vegetation within the site has naturally regenerated on disturbed ground and is in various stages of succession.
- 1.3 Locations and detailed descriptions of the habitats present at the site are provided in the Phase 1 habitat survey plan and target notes in *Appendix A*.

2 Desk study

- 2.1 No statutory nature conservation designations pertain to the site or adjacent land.
- 2.2 No areas of international importance (i.e. SPA, SAC or RAMSAR) occur within 10km and no National Nature Reserves (NNRs) occur within 5km of the site boundary.
- 2.3 The closest area of national importance to the site is 'Cissbury Ring' Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which is located approximately 4km to the north-east and designated for its chalk grassland habitat. No other SSSIs are located within 5km of the site boundary.
- 2.4 There are no Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) located within 2km of the site.
- 2.5 No non-statutory nature conservation designations pertain to the site. Five Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) occur within 2km of the site, the closest of which is 'Titnore & Goring Woods Complex' SNCI, which borders the site to the north-west.
- 2.6 The closest area of woodland listed on Natural England's inventory of Ancient Woodlands is located approximately 150m north-west of the site and forms a part of the 'Titnore & Goring Woods Complex' SNCI.

- 2.7 No records of protected and notable species pertain to the site itself. Records provided for within 2km of the site include bats, Hazel Dormouse, Great Crested Newt, Water Vole, reptiles, and notable birds, invertebrates and plants.
- 2.8 The full results of the desk study including plans showing the locations of nearby designated nature conservation sites and complete protected and notable species records for within 2km of the site are provided in *Appendix B*.

3 Constraints and opportunities

- 3.1 The habitats of greatest value associated with the site include treelines and scrub bordering the north-western site boundary which form part of Titnore & Goring Woods Complex SNCI, considered overall to be of **district** value for wildlife.
- 3.2 The habitat of greatest value within the site itself is regenerated outgrown scrub with occasional mature trees in the northern half of the site. Although this habitat is not exceptionally diverse, is likely to be fairly recent in origin and represents a broad habitat type which is relatively abundant in the wider area, it does provide opportunities for a range of species and compliments other habitats nearby including the adjacent Titnore & Goring Woods Complex SNCI. This habitat is therefore considered of **low local** value for wildlife.
- 3.3 Although the short length of flowing drain within the site is considered of **less than local value** in its own right as it is very limited in extent and not particularly botanically diverse, it forms part of a linear aquatic habitat providing opportunities for the movement of wildlife though the local area which in its entirety is considered of **moderate local value**.
- 3.4 The remainder of habitats within the site, including scrub in the south of the site, and species-poor grassland and tall ruderal vegetation, provide opportunities for a range of species and similar ephemeral habitats are scarce in the wider landscape. They are however generally species-poor and relatively recently established so are considered of value within the context of the **site** only.
- 3.5 Any development proposals at the site should seek to maintain the integrity of habitats associated with non-statutory designated areas bordering the site to the north-west, through the maintenance of suitable vegetated buffers and implementation of measures to minimise potential adverse indirect effects of development including artificial lighting and recreational pressure.
- 3.6 Furthermore, development should also seek to retain features of local value within the site and where appropriate enhance these features and the wider site through management and complimentary habitat creation. Opportunities for wildlife provided by habitats of site value lost

through development should be replaced through provision of new and enhanced opportunities elsewhere within the site. Ways in which this could be achieved include:

- 3.7 Management to enhance the value of the existing pond including measures such as clearance of silt, twigs and leaf litter from within the pond, reduction of shading vegetation and establishment of aquatic and marginal plant species within the water and around the pond margins.
- Establishing new native trees, species-rich scrub, rough and species-rich meadow grassland along SNCI buffers to create 'ecotone' habitats noted for their ability to support a high diversity of species;
 - Retention and sensitive management of northern area of scrub to maximise its value for wildlife and maintain 'ecotone' habitats to complement the adjacent SNCI;
 - Strengthening of the wildlife corridor network through appropriate management of boundary scrub, complimentary planting to enhance existing features, and creation of new linear semi-natural habitats such as species-rich hedgerows and treelines.
 - Creation of a range of habitats with high wildlife interest within areas of public open space such as species-rich grassland, native scrub, trees and hedgerows.
 - Creation of wetland habitats such as ponds and swales in conjunction with SuDS proposals.
 - Creation of new opportunities for roosting bats and nesting birds through provision of bird and bat boxes on existing trees and new buildings.
 - Use native species typical of the local area in landscape planting where appropriate to do so. Where possible these should be sourced from stock of local provenance.
 - Prioritising the use of plants which benefit native wildlife within formal landscaping schemes, including nectar- and pollen-rich and fruit- and nut-producing species.

4 Further information requirements

- 4.1 In view of the findings of the desk study and/or habitat resource of the site, consideration should be given to the requirement for the following further surveys and assessment work in support of a planning application:
- Phase 1 bat survey (scoping inspections of trees)
 - Phase 2 emergence surveys (if potential for roosting bats identified during Phase 1 bat survey)
 - Phase 2 bat activity survey
 - Great Crested Newt survey
 - Dormouse survey
 - Reptile survey
 - Badger survey
 - Water Vole/ Otter survey
 - Implications of increased recreational pressure on off-site designated areas both alone and in combination with other plans and projects.

- 4.2 It is recommended that the extended Phase 1 habitat survey and desk study are updated by the applicant prior to submission of a planning application. This is in order to ensure that the assessment of habitats at the site and its potential to support protected and notable species reflect any subsequent changes in the ecological character of the site and its surrounds, and strategic nature conservations objectives. The actual requirements for further work should also take into account the nature and extent of proposed development works.

APPENDIX A

Phase 1 habitat survey: Plan and Target Notes



KEY

- Site boundary
- Approximate extent of Titnore & Goring Woods Complex SNCI
- Semi-natural broadleaved woodland
- Scattered mature trees
- Dense scrub
- Scattered scrub
- Tall ruderals
- SI Species-poor semi-improved grassland
- Fence
- Hard standing
- Drain and direction of flow
- Dry ditch
- 1 Target note

CLIENT:
Worthing Borough Council

PROJECT:
Worthing Landscape and Ecology Study

TITLE:
Site 7 - Phase 1 Habitat Survey

SCALE AT A3: 1:1,250 DATE: November 2015

454.2 / 109

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Landscape Architecture
 Masterplanning
 Ecology

Site 7 - Target Notes

- 1. Regenerating scrub and trees:** Mature scrub and young to early-mature trees on previously disturbed ground dominating the northern area of the site. The scrub is dominated by Grey Willow *Salix cinerea* and Goat Willow *Salix caprea* with less frequent Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, Field Maple *Acer campestre*, English Elm *Ulmus procera* and Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. Trees include Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur* and Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. Sparser areas of scrub support grasses and tall ruderal vegetation (see TN2).
- 2. Ruderal vegetation:** Areas of ruderal vegetation in the north of the site comprise Common Fleabane *Pulicaria dysenterica*, Bristly Ox-tongue *Picris echioides*, Broadleaved Willowherb *Epilobium montanum*, Dandelion *Taraxacum* agg., Spear Thistle *Cirsium vulgare*, Common Nettle *Urtica dioica*, Teasel *Dipsacus sylvestris*, Ground Elder *Aegopodium podagraria*, Creeping Buttercup *Ranunculus repens*, Ragwort *Senecio* sp., False Brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, Pendulous Sedge *Carex pendula*, Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Hawkbit *Leontodon* sp., Hairy Tare *Vicia hirsuta*, Broadleaved Dock *Rumex obtusifolius*, Perforate St. John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum* and Hemp-grimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*.
- 3. Dry ditch:** Dry ditch running east to west through the northern wooded areas of the site with a channel measuring approximately 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Three mature Oak trees occur along banks of the ditch.
- 4. Rough grass/ ruderals:** A small area of rough, tussocky grassland and abundant ruderal vegetation in the east of the site. Species present include False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus*, Timothy-grass *Phleum pratense*, Common Bent *Agrostis capillaris*, Hairy Tare *Vicia hirsuta*, Smooth Tare *Vicia tetrasperma*, Great Willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, Dove's-foot Crane's-bill *Geranium molle*, Hard Rush *Juncus inflexus* and Common Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*. Common Ragwort *Senecio vulgaris*, Broadleaved Dock and Creeping Thistle *Cirsium arvense* are particularly abundant within the sward. It is expected that the grassland is established on previously disturbed ground.
- 5. Eastern boundary:** The central section of the eastern boundary comprises a line of Bramble scrub with occasional woody species including Hawthorn and Ash.
- 6. Southern rough grassland/ ruderal/ scrub mosaic:** Recently established rough grass, tall ruderal and scrub habitats dominating the southern area of the site. The species composition is similar to grassland TN4 but with a higher density of ruderal vegetation, particularly thistles and Common Fleabane, and stands of dense scrub occurring along the western margins. Dense scrub comprised mostly Bramble with scattered Ash, Oak, Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, Silver Birch and Dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*.
- 7. South-eastern boundary:** The eastern boundary of the southern area of the site comprises a footpath with a fenceline with early-mature trees overhanging from adjacent land. To the west of the footpath is a line of dense Bramble scrub with occasional Ash, Dog Rose and Blackthorn, and beneath is a dry ditch with a channel measuring up to 1m deep and 1.5m wide.
- 8. Western boundary:** The western boundary of the southern area of the site comprises a fenceline bordering woodland and scrub within an adjacent caravan park. Trees and scrub occurring along the boundary include early-mature to mature Ash trees, and Elm and Elder scrub.
- 9. North-western boundaries:** The north-western boundaries of the site border the 'Titnore & Goring Woods Complex' SNCI (TN13). The boundary of the site comprises a fenceline, and dense scrub and mature trees overhang from the adjacent SNCI. Tree species include Oak and Cypress *Chamaecyparis* sp. and the dominant scrub species is Willow *Salix* sp.
- 10. Scrub line:** A line of Bramble scrub along the western bank of a drain flowing through the site (TN11) with occasional Dogwood, Hawthorn, Silver Birch *Betula pendula*, Elm and a small Alder *Alnus glutinosa* tree.

11. **Drain:** Flowing drain flowing from a culvert beneath Fulbeck Avenue in the south-east to the fishing lake within the SNCI (TN13) to the north-west of the site. The drain channel measures approximately 1m deep and up to 3m wide and at the time of survey had a flow of water around 15cm deep. Grass and marginal vegetation along the eastern bank of the drain had been recently strimmed at the time of survey. Marginal species include Reedmace *Typha* sp., Reed Canary Grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, Meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria* and Great Willowherb.
12. **Dry ditch:** A dry ditch running along the western margin of the northern area of the site measures up to 3-4m wide and 2m deep and is heavily shaded by trees and scrub. The base was slightly damp at the time of survey and comprised dead leaves with no marginal vegetation.
13. **SNCI:** The area of the 'Titnore & Goring Woods Complex' SNCI which borders the north-eastern boundary of the site comprises a large fishing lake with mown grass paths around the lake margins and mature trees and scrub along the boundaries.
14. **Northern boundary:** The northern boundary of the site borders a construction site for residential development.

APPENDIX B
Desk Study Results



Desktop Biodiversity Report

Land off Titnore Way/Fullbeck Avenue, Worthing + 2km radius

ESD/15/563

Prepared for Alex Leishman (Hankinson Duckett Associates)

18th August 2015

**Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
report regarding
land off Titnore Way/Fullbeck Avenue,
Worthing + 2km radius
18/08/2015**

**Prepared for Alex Leishman
Hankinson Duckett Associates
ESD/15/563**

The following information was requested:

Maps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sussex Protected Species Register - Excel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sussex Bat Inventory - Excel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sussex Bird Inventory - Excel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
UK BAP Species Inventory - Excel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sussex Rare Species Inventory - Excel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sussex Invasive Alien Species - Excel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Full Species List	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Survey Directory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SNCI

W02 - Highdown Hill & the Miller's Tomb; W03 - The Sanctuary; W04 - Titnore & Goring Woods Complex; W05 - Ham Farm Wood; W09 - Clapham Wood.

SSSI

None

Other Designations/Ownership

Environmental Stewardship Agreement; Local Geological Site; National Park; National Trust Property.

Habitats

Ancient tree; Ancient woodland; Lowland calcareous grassland; Traditional orchard; Wood-pasture and parkland.

Important information regarding this report

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

The species data held by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) is collated from the biological recording community in Sussex. However, there are many areas of Sussex where the records held are limited, either spatially or taxonomically.

A desktop biodiversity report from SxBRC will give the user a clear indication of what biological recording has taken place within the area of their enquiry. The information provided is a useful tool for making an assessment of the site, but should be used in conjunction with site visits and appropriate surveys before further judgements on the presence or absence of key species or habitats can be made. It may be that the content of this report guides the reader as to which surveys should be carried out on the site.

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

Copyright

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre must be acknowledged in all documents containing any part of the information contained in this report. You can also use the whole of a SxBRC report (unedited) as an appendix in your own report.

The SxBRC operates as agent to the individuals and groups who provide their records free of charge. The data suppliers retain copyright on their data, while SxBRC retains copyright on its desktop biodiversity reports.

Data usage

The data contained within this report is for use in the project for which the data was requested. It is not to be shared with third parties for use in other projects, unless permission is granted from SxBRC.

The data may be used for 12 months, after which a replacement SxBRC report must be requested. This ensures the most up-to-date information is being used.

Ordnance Survey maps

Members of the public wishing to reproduce maps made by SxBRC under East and West Sussex County Council or Brighton and Hove City Council licences must use copying facilities that have been authorised by Ordnance Survey (OS). Further information can be found on the [OS website](#).

Impartiality

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

Supplying records

Our desktop biodiversity reports are only as good as the data we hold. We rely on the continuous submission of records to keep our database up-to-date. We are always grateful to receive records from ecological consultants and members of the public alike. We accept records in many different formats – please see our [website](#) for more details.

Confidential Records

The following species are not included in desktop biodiversity reports

Badgers

Badgers are one of our most recognisable native British mammals. They are not considered rare but are protected along with their setts under The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 and schedule 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended).



It is an offence to kill, injure, or take a badger or interfere with a badger sett.

“Interference” is defined by section 3 of The Protection of Badgers Act and includes damaging or destroying a badger sett, obstructing any entrance to a sett and also disturbing a badger when it is occupying a sett. If you need to do any work near to a sett (within 30m) you must contact Natural England for guidance as your activities may require a licence.

With continued persecution of badgers, often for the most cruel and barbaric ‘sport’, badger records are not included in our species inventory reports, as it has been requested that they remain confidential.

If you need further information about badgers in your enquiry area please contact the Badger Trust Sussex. Contact details can be found on their website: www.badgertrust-sussex.org.uk

Otters

Otters are slowly making a return to Sussex after becoming extinct in the 1960s, but are nowhere near their former numbers and remain very vulnerable.

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



Otters are protected by European and UK law. It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to kill, injure or take an otter from the wild without a licence; to damage or obstruct a holt; or disturb an otter in its resting place. Licences are required for checking holts or for carrying out work that may disturb otters, such as the management of trees that are known to be used as resting sites. Natural England are responsible for issuing these licences in England.

If you need to find out if otters have been recorded in your enquiry area, please get in touch with the Record Centre.

Wood White and Duke of Burgundy butterflies

These two rare butterfly species have a very restricted range in Sussex and records have been made confidential based on advice given from Butterfly Conservation Sussex Branch.

Other confidential records

SxBRC holds records of other species that are confidential. Confidentiality can be for a variety of reasons but is usually to benefit the site or the species. If you need to know if any confidential records have been recorded in your enquiry area, please get in touch with the Record Centre.

MAPS

There are three maps included in a standard desktop biodiversity report which show designated sites (statutory and non-statutory); habitats and natural features; and ownership and management.

The key on a map only shows those layers which are located within the enquiry area or immediate area. Below is a list of all layers which we currently show on our maps, with details of the data source. Citation sheets and further information on each layer can be found towards the back of the pdf report.

Designated sites	
Statutory	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	Downloaded from NE website.
Country Park	Downloaded from NE website.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Downloaded from NE website.
Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)	Downloaded from NE website.
Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (MSNCI)	Supplied by ESCC in 2005.
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Downloaded from NE website.
National Park	Downloaded from NE website.
Ramsar	Downloaded from NE website.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Downloaded from NE website.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	Downloaded from NE website.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Downloaded from NE website.
Non-Statutory	
Local Geological Site (LGS)	Originally supplied as hand drawn maps by the Booth Museum (Brighton) in 2009, LGS boundaries were digitised by SxBRC. Site boundaries are now administered by SxBRC and the Sussex Geodiversity Partnership and have been further improved as a result of ground surveys between 2010 to 2012.
Notable Road Verge	Owned and provided by ESCC and WSCC.
Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)	Supplied by WSCC, ESCC & BHCC.
Habitats and natural features	
Ancient/veteran tree	Merged dataset created in July 2009. Data from Ancient Tree Hunt (national survey carried out in 2007/2008) and Tree Register of the British Isles (a charity which collates and updates data on notable trees).
Ancient woodland	Downloaded from NE website.
Black poplar	Created by SxBRC based upon species records arising from Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project.
Chalk stream	Created and owned by SWLP and SxBRC.
Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	Downloaded from NE website.
Coastal saltmarsh	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Coastal sand dune	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Coastal vegetated shingle	Downloaded from NE website.
Ghyll woodland	Boundaries drawn on paper maps by Dr Francis Rose which were then digitised by SxBRC. Not ground-truthed.
Intertidal chalk	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.

Intertidal mudflat	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Lowland calcareous grassland	Merged dataset from NE and SDJC sources, created in 2005. Administered by SxBRC.
Lowland fen	Created by SxBRC in June 2011. Layer is an amalgamation of all the fen data currently available to SxBRC.
Lowland heathland	High Weald Heathland data created by the High Weald Unit in 2006. The rest of Sussex Heathland data was created by SxBRC, with funding from WSCC and RSPB in 2007.
Lowland meadow	Downloaded from NE website.
Maritime cliff and slope	Supplied by EA, based on data from the SRCMP Habitat Mapping Project.
Open water	Derived from OS mapping. This includes inland and tidal, running and standing water.
Reedbed	Created by SxBRC in June 2011. Layer is an amalgamation of all the reedbed data currently available to SxBRC.
Saline lagoon	Created by SxBRC.
Traditional orchard	Downloaded from NE website.
Wood-pasture & parkland	Downloaded from NE website.
Ownership and management	
Environmental Stewardship Agreement	Downloaded from NE website.
National Trust property	Owned and provided by National Trust.
RSPB reserve	Owned and provided by RSPB. Downloadable from their website.
Sussex Wildlife Trust reserve	Created and maintained by SxBRC on behalf of SWT.
Woodland Trust site	Owned and provided by the Woodland Trust.

Abbreviations

BHCC	Brighton and Hove City Council
EA	Environment Agency
ESCC	East Sussex County Council
NE	Natural England
PTES	People's Trust for Endangered Species
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
SDJC	South Downs Joint Committee
SRCMP	Strategic Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
SWLP	Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project
SWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust
WSCC	West Sussex County Council

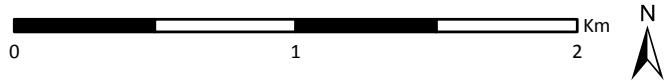
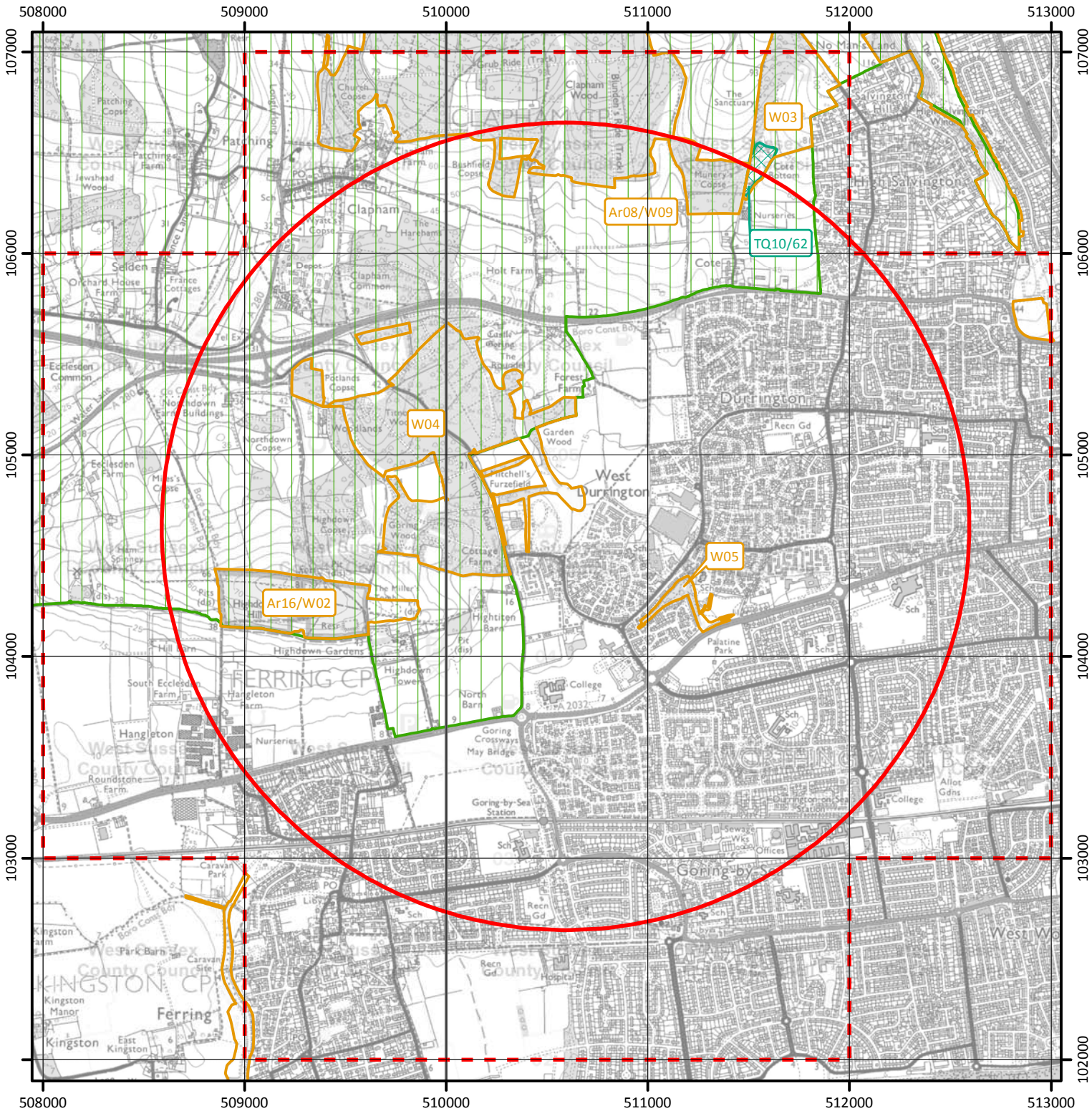
Natural England datasets

These are available for anyone to download and use in their own Geographical Information System (GIS). Visit www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk for more information and register as a user.

Designated Site Map (ESD/15/563)

Land off Titnore Way/Fullbeck Avenue + 2km radius

Prepared for Alex Leishman (Hankinson Duckett Associates) - 18/08/2015



Key to Map:

-  Enquiry area
-  Species search area
-  SNCI
-  National Park
-  LGS

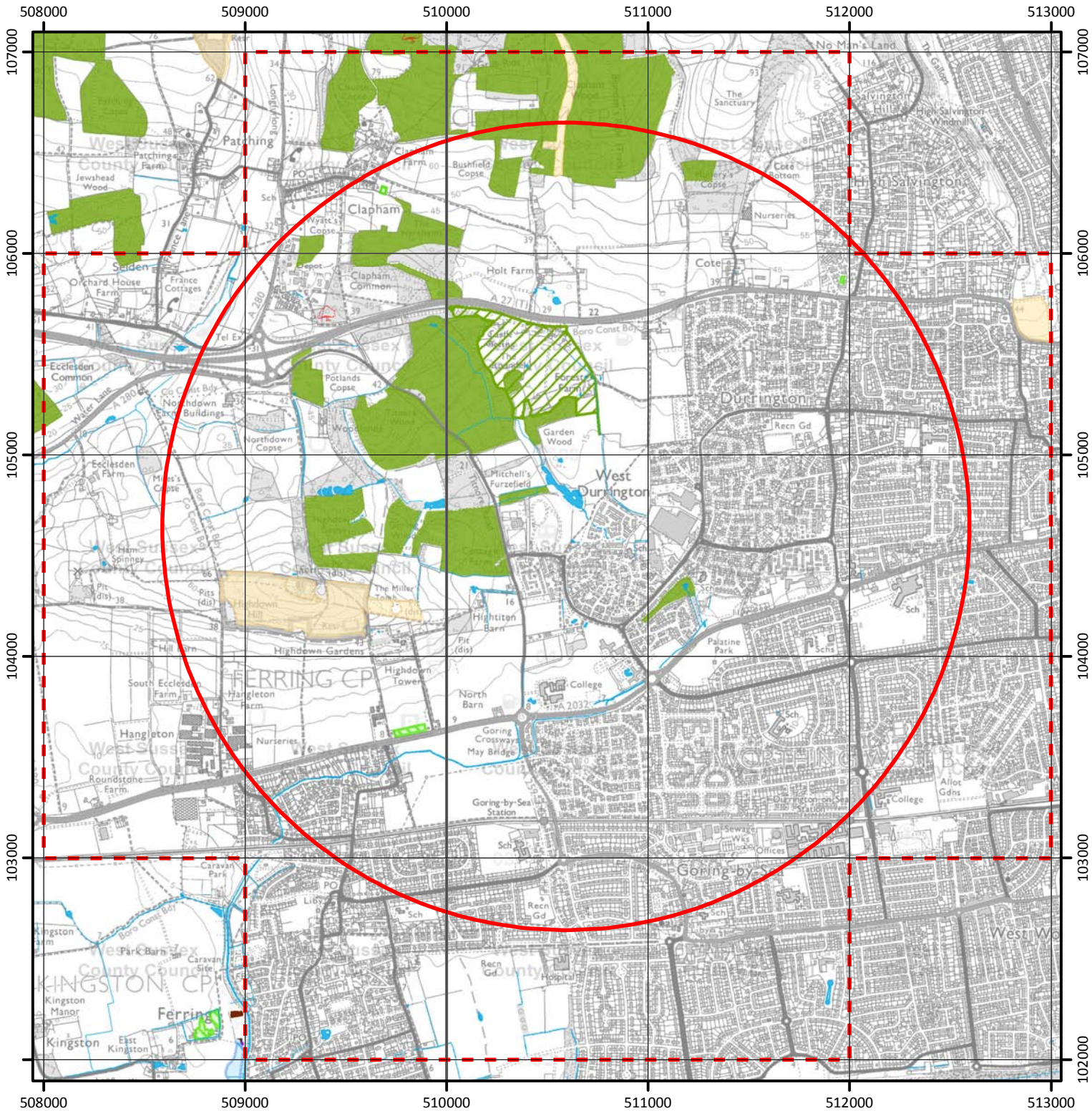
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RAMSAR, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), National Nature Reserve (NNR), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Country Park data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) data provided by East and West Sussex County Councils, and Brighton & Hove City Council. Notable Road Verge data supplied by East and West Sussex County Councils. Local Geological Site (LGS) data created by Sxbrc in partnership with Sussex Geodiversity Group. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2015.












Habitat & Natural Features Map (ESD/15/563)

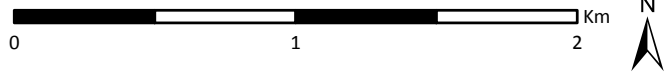
Land off Titnore Way/Fullbeck Avenue + 2km radius

Prepared for Alex Leishman (Hankinson Duckett Associates) - 18/08/2015



Key to Map:

-  Enquiry area
-  Species search area
-  Ancient/veteran tree
-  Lowland fen
-  Reedbed
-  Open Water
-  Traditional orchard
-  Wood-pasture & parkland
-  Ancient woodland
-  Lowland calcareous grassland
-  Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh



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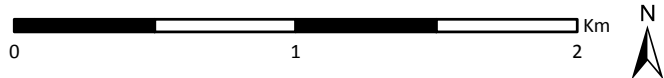
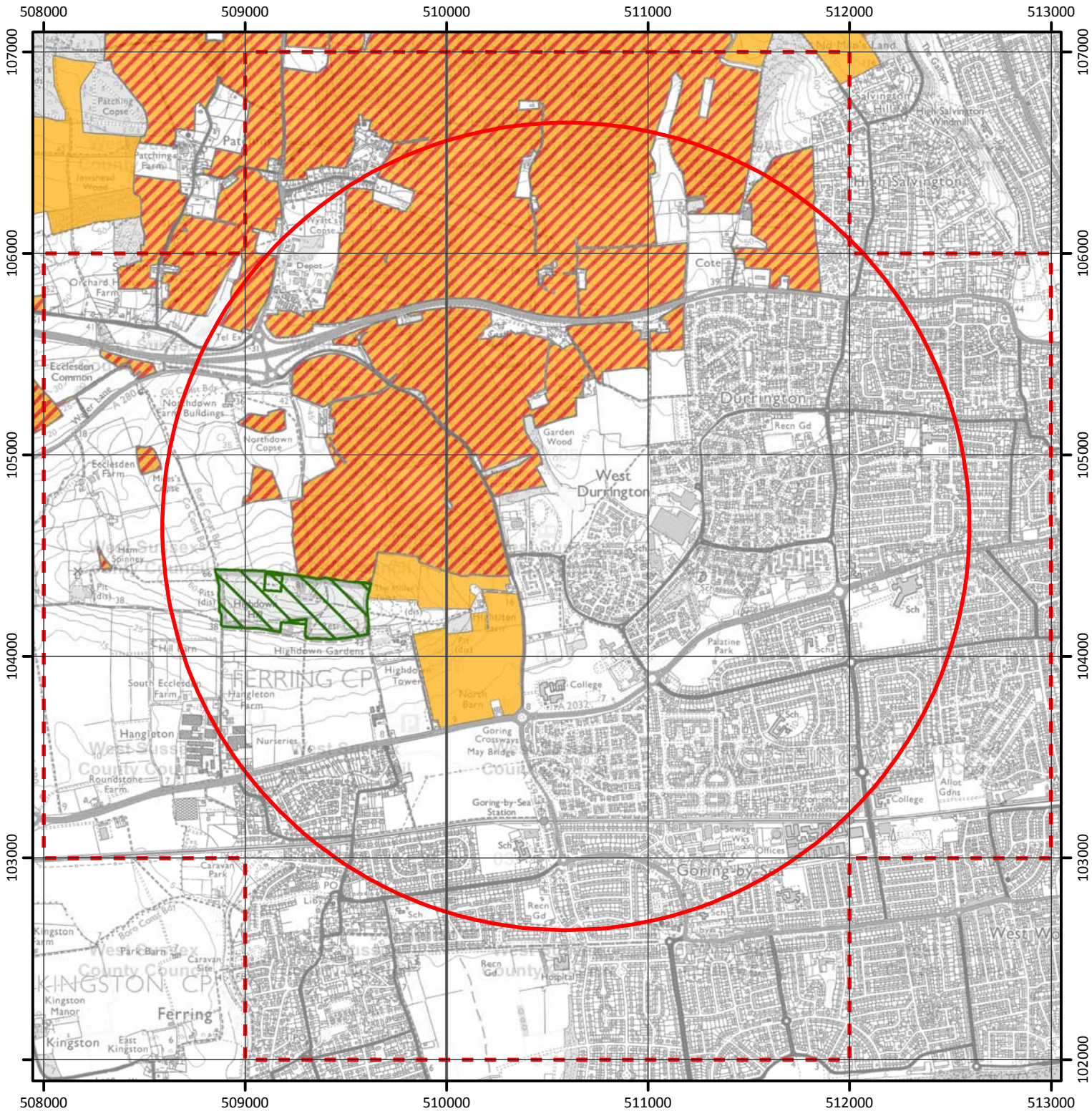
Ancient woodland, traditional orchards, woodpasture and parkland, vegetated shingle and saline lagoon data reproduced with permission of Natural England. Revised coastal and floodplain grazing marsh data remains provisional and is also reproduced with permission of Natural England. Chalk grassland data supplied by Natural England and South Downs Conservation Board. Black Poplar data supplied by Sussex Wetland Landscapes Project. Ghyll woodland data supplied by Dr Francis Rose. Reedbed data funded by Environment Agency and West Sussex County Council is provided by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and maintained by RSPB. Heathland data funded by West Sussex County Council, RSPB and High Weald AONB Unit. Ancient/veteran tree data derived from results of the Ancient Tree Hunt Project and the Tree Register of the British Isles (TROBI). South East Coastal Habitat Mapping data reproduced with permission of Environment Agency. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved 2015.

Habitat data held by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) are created in-house or obtained from a variety of dataset providers. SxBRC continually strive to further improve and update these data wherever possible. However, this map should be treated as indicative rather than definitive: data may be generated from a range of field survey and/or predictive methods, each of which may have its own inherent limitations. In some situations a recent ground survey may be required to establish definitively the current status of a particular habitat at a specific location.




Ownership & Management Map (ESD/15/563)

Land off Titnore Way/Fullbeck Avenue + 2km radius






Prepared for Alex Leishman (Hankinson Duckett Associates) - 18/08/2015



Key to Map:

-  Enquiry area
-  Species search area
-  National Trust property

Environmental Stewardship Agreements:

-  Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)
-  Entry Level Stewardship (ELS)
-  Organic ELS
-  Organic ELS plus HLS
-  ELS plus HLS

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Sussex Environmental Survey Directory

Report on behalf of Alex Leishman (Hankinson Duckett Associates) regarding land off Titnore Way/Fullbeck Avenue, Worthing + 2km radius.

Our Ref: ESD/15/563

Date: 18-Aug-15

The Sussex Environmental Survey Directory (ESD) was initiated in 1990 as a tool to report on biological surveys that had taken place in Sussex. The directory now contains information on over 2,000 surveys covering over 22,000 sites. This report details what surveys have been carried out on specific sites and directs the enquirer to where this information is held. The Record Centre does not hold copies of all the reports that it refers enquirers to, but simply directs the enquirer to organisations or individuals who do.

The directory is updated on a weekly basis and also contains summary data on the county's ornithological data, (courtesy of the Sussex Ornithological Society) and on the county's geological sites (courtesy of the Booth Museum).

Survey Name	The Ferring Rife - (3661)	
Survey Author	MP Hall	
Survey Comment	The Ferring Rife is a small waterway running from Durrington in NW Worthing to the sea. The waterway is bounded on the east mainly by small gardens and on the west by farmland with large gardens.	
Date	June 1986	
Site Name	Ferring Rife & Meadows, Ferring - SNCI Ar12	TQ090022
Site Comment	A wide channel between two high grassy banks which is 1.3km. Also some of the grassy field adjacent to the rife.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	Management Plan for Whitebeam Woods, Durrington - (3668)
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Survey Author	BRITISH TRUST CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERS
Survey Comment	An Area of semi natural woodland surrounded by recently built housing, with an area of open parkland on its Eastern boundary. Dominated by oak, English oak and Turkey Oak with Ash, Field Maple and English Elm.
Date	March 1995
Site Name	Ham Farm Wood - SNCI W05 TQ112044
Site Comment	An ancient woodland within the built up area of Worthing. It consists of ash, field maple and english elm over hazel and sweet chestnut and sycamore coppice. An old pond to the south has abundant crack willow. It is owned by Worthing BC.
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital

Survey Name	Draft Woodland Management Plan-The Harehams Clapham - (3782)
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Survey Author	*
Survey Comment	
Date	TBC
Site Name	The Harehams TQ097061
Site Comment	Predominantly Hazel coppice with Oak standards.
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital

Survey Name	Brief Survey of Land at Old Manor Cottages, Sea Lane, Ferring - (162)
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Survey Author	GRIFFITHS, Ann
Survey Comment	A brief visit to the site with an evaluation and plant species list. Not a comprehensive survey.
Date	1.92
Site Name	Land at Old Manor Cottages, Sea Lane, Ferring TQ097025
Site Comment	An area of old buildings and open scrub with developing Elm and Sycamore woodland in the west of the site.
Copies Available	WSCC

Survey Name	Titnore Lane Realignment - Vegetation Survey - (256)	
Survey Author	ANDREWS, John	
Survey Comment	A detailed botanical survey of the area of woodland affected by the proposed lane realignment. (Phase II)	
Date	6.96	
Site Name	Titnore Road/Lane (Realignment Scheme Section)	TQ100050
Site Comment	The area of woodland along Titnore Lane is damp and one of the more floristically rich areas of the wood.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	Bryophytes and Lichens in Chalk Grassland in West Sussex. - (283)	
Survey Author	ROSE, Francis (Dr).	
Survey Comment	A detailed survey of the Bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) on West Sussex chalk grassland. Areas were identified from Graham Steven's chalk grassland report of 1992. Each area is given a grading according to how rich it is in Bryophytes. Much information was gathered during spring 1993, but information from previous years is also included. (Phase II). [SxBRC (2 copies) filed in G1-3 Box].	
Date	1.93-4.93	
Site Name	Highdown Hill NT	TQ095042
Site Comment	Relict area of chalk grassland some degraded through fertiliser application and hay cutting. Highdown Hill owned by NT. The scrub is confined to narrow strips along the boundary hedgerows and to the old chalk pits. Hill-fort on summit with a clump of trees planted in 1890's. A rich and varied molluscan fauna, including scarce and RDB species.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Boxes, WSCC, EN/LEWES/LIB	

Survey Name	Report on the Molluscs of the West Sussex Chalk Downs 1993 - (293)	
Survey Author	WILLING, Martin J	
Survey Comment	Land molluscs were surveyed at 68 chalk grassland sites in West Sussex (plus 2 further sites reported to the author following completion of the main text). At each site field searches were undertaken and bulk samples of vegetation were taken to record smaller species. Species found are given an abundance rating at sites being newly surveyed for molluscs. The report also contains notes on selected species. (Phase II). [SxBRC copies held in G8 Molluscs box].	
Date	8.92-4.93	
Site Name	Highdown Hill SE Corner	TQ096042
Site Comment		
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital, WSCC, EN/LEWES/LIB	

Survey Name	National Trust Biological Survey/Nature Conservation Evaluation - (324)
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Survey Author NATIONAL TRUST

Survey Comment A comprehensive, ongoing, ecological survey covering stratigraphy, sedimentology and Petrology. Management Prescriptions were written for some of the sites. Species lists for some sites are held at Cirencester. (Phase II/III).

Date 1983-

Site Name Highdown Hill NT TQ095042

Site Comment Relict area of chalk grassland some degraded through fertiliser application and hay cutting. Highdown Hill owned by NT. The scrub is confined to narrow strips along the boundary hedgerows and to the old chalk pits. Hill-fort on summit with a clump of trees planted in 1890's. A rich and varied molluscan fauna, including scarce and RDB species.

Copies Available , SxBRC Digital, SxBRC Digital

Survey Name	Amphibians in Sussex - A Site Inventory - (334)
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Survey Author BANKS, Brian, ELLIOTT, M.

Survey Comment A survey of many ponds in Sussex for their breeding amphibians. Data taken from a summary report entitled 'Amphibians in Sussex - A Site Inventory'. [SxBRC copy held in box G6].

Date 1980-1989

Site Name Northbrook Pond / Durrington Pond TQ106042

Site Comment

Copies Available EN, SxBRC Archive, WSCC

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Fields & Drains East of Ferring (pSNCI) TQ100020

Site Comment Potential SNCI. Arable fields separated by ditches and hedges.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Patching Pond & Stream Area (pSNCI)	TQ088057
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. The site includes a large pond, the land surrounding and a stream which feeds it.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Potlands Copse (pSNCI)	TQ093054
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. A woodland on gently sloping north facing slopes dominated by oak standards about 100yrs old with ash, birch and a few conifers. Hazel coppice on lower slopes, sweet chestnut coppice on upper slopes. A well managed coppice wood with boundary banks.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	The Miller's Tomb (Part of SNCI W02)	TQ097043
Site Comment	An area of species rich chalk grassland with a chalk pit. The pit has much scrub.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Shaw, South of A27 at Clapham (Part of SNCI W04)	TQ097057
Site Comment	A small strip of regenerated ancient or old secondary woodland.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Titnore Wood & Goring Woods (Part of SNCI W04)	TQ100052
Site Comment	The largest area of ancient woodlands in Worthing in 1992. Most is even aged oak standards over hazel coppice with a rather sparse ground flora.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	West Lodge Copse, Goring Wood (pSNCI)	TQ100056
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. A highly modified area of secondary woodland much of which has been cleared leaving standards over rye grass. The remaining woodland is oak over hazel coppice.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)		
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Goring Wood & Street's Copse (Part of SNCI W04) TQ100046

Site Comment A large block of ancient woodland on east facing slopes. Oak standards over hazel coppice. Much clearance has been undertaken.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)		
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Mitchell's Furzefield (Part of SNCI W04) TQ101048

Site Comment A possibly ancient wood on gentle south facing slopes leading down to a damp area and ditch in the SE corner.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)		
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Hightiten Barn Pond (pSNCI) TQ101043

Site Comment Potential SNCI. Set within an arable field about 20m away from Goring Wood. A pond about 5m wide with good scrubby banks. Water looking unpolluted and it is deeper and more permanent than a dew pond.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name South Lodge Plantation, Goring (Part of SNCI W04) TQ103049

Site Comment Old secondary or possibly ancient woodland. A roadside boundary is formed by a characteristically medieval bank/ditch boundary.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Shaw, Goring Gap (pSNCI) TQ104022

Site Comment Potential SNCI. A small strip of secondary woodland with a small area of coppice and a ditch bank boundary. It is set among arable fields.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Wood East of Titnore Road - (pSNCI) (Developed) TQ104047

Site Comment Potential SNCI. Most of this area has been cleared leaving only the northern edge and stream, the eastern edge and a strip along Titmore Road. These areas are ancient woodland.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	The Plantation, Ferring (pSNCI)	TQ106020
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. A secondary woodland running north in a strip from the coast into arable land. A small stream runs through the site.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Upper Northbrook Farm Pond (Part of SNCI W04)	TQ106048
Site Comment	A pond which merges into damp woodland on its northern edge. It has shrubby areas, large patches of marginal flora and aquatic flora. Included in the Titmore and Goring Woods complex SNCI	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Small Pond in Field, Upper Northbrook Farm (pSNCI)	TQ106049
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. A small pond set in an arable field with a margin of shrub and tall grass.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)		
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise		
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.		
Date	1990-3.92		
Site Name	Northbrook Pond & Nature Area (pSNCI) (Developed)		TQ106041
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. This site consists of a small pond and its margins and hedgerow. They are owned by Worthing District Council and managed for nature conservation. There is a Friends of Northbrook Pond group which looks after the site.		
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI		

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)		
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise		
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.		
Date	1990-3.92		
Site Name	Lower Northbrook Farm Wood (pSNCI)		TQ106041
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. A secondary woodland with a canopy dominated by sycamore.		
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI		

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)		
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise		
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.		
Date	1990-3.92		
Site Name	Ilex Way, Goring (pSNCI)		TQ106025
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. Strip of rough, species-poor grassland plus species-rich hedgerow and an area of secondary woodland. Row of Ilex oak between the roads of Ilex Way		
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI		

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name A2032 Shaw, West Durrington (pSNCI) TQ110040

Site Comment Potential SNCI. A 10m strip running for about 50m beside the A259 with a ditch forming the NW boundary. It is a remnant of a semi-natural woodland. It is a useful wildlife corridor.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Ham Farm Wood - SNCI W05 TQ112044

Site Comment An ancient woodland within the built up area of Worthing. It consists of ash, field maple and english elm over hazel and sweet chestnut and sycamore coppice. An old pond to the south has abundant crack willow. It is owned by Worthing BC.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise

Survey Comment A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.

Date 1990-3.92

Site Name Ham Farm Nurseries/Longcroft Park (pSNCI) TQ113043

Site Comment Potential SNCI. Predominately an open space with species poor amenity grassland and planted specimen trees. Along the north edge there is an area of planted native trees and shrubs. Owned by Worthing BC. Part of site falls within SNCI W05.

Copies Available WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	The Sanctuary, High Salvington (pSNCI)	TQ116067
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. Predominately species-rich chalk scrub developed over chalk grassland with older secondary woodland on the upper slopes. There are some open chalk grassland areas. Owned by Worthing BC. There are disturbed chalk pits at the southern end. Most of site falls within SNCI W03.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Training Centre, Worthing (pSNCI) (Developed)	TQ117044
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. Most of this site has been built on. The remainder is heavily grazed semi improved calcareous grassland with areas of hawthorn scrub with taller grasses. Building on site is known as Gateway House.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Courtlands Hospital Grounds (pSNCI) (Developed)	TQ118025
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. The site consists of the amenity grassland, lake and areas of trees and shrubs and two small calcareous hay fields surrounded by hedges.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	West Hill (Fields nr The Sanctuary), High Salvington (pSNCI)	TQ117067
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. The site consists of two neutral fields separated by a hedge. Hedgerows surround the site. They are species rich. Some of site falls within SNCI W03.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	West Sussex Potential SNCI Project - (397)	
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Survey Author	FINCH, Marion, CLARK, Louise	
Survey Comment	A survey of potential SNCIs to assess their significance. Incidental records of mammals, birds, butterflies and moths, and ferns/bryophytes/lichens were included. ONLY West Sussex covered in the survey. Where relevant, info. In EN/SSSI Files. NB: some sites listed below have since been designated, and are now named accordingly.	
Date	1990-3.92	
Site Name	Swandean Hospital Grounds & Field (pSNCI)	TQ118059
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. The site consists of the hospital grounds and a 100m.sq. field in the north-west of the site. The hospital grounds have amenity grassland and landscaping shrubs and trees. The field is used for grazing.	
Copies Available	WSCC, EN/SSSI/SCI	

Survey Name	Invertebrate Site Register - (480)	
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Survey Author	WILLING, Martin J, PARSONS, M.	
Survey Comment	The Invertebrate Site Register is a document listing sites which are important for invertebrates. It is regularly updated and revised. Information for each site usually includes a site description, the main invertebrate interest and some general comments. This is a collation of information from a variety of sources. (Phase II)	
Date	-	
Site Name	Highdown Hill NT	TQ095042
Site Comment	Relict area of chalk grassland some degraded through fertiliser application and hay cutting. Highdown Hill owned by NT. The scrub is confined to narrow strips along the boundary hedgerows and to the old chalk pits. Hill-fort on summit with a clump of trees planted in 1890's. A rich and varied molluscan fauna, including scarce and RDB species.	
Copies Available	EN	

Survey Name	Invertebrate Site Register - (480)	
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Survey Author	WILLING, Martin J, PARSONS, M.	
Survey Comment	The Invertebrate Site Register is a document listing sites which are important for invertebrates. It is regularly updated and revised. Information for each site usually includes a site description, the main invertebrate interest and some general comments. This is a collation of information from a variety of sources. (Phase II)	
Date	-	
Site Name	Ferring Grassland & Goring Shore ISR Site	TQ105020
Site Comment	Owned by the local authority. An area of coastal grassland and low cliffs near the sea. I.S.R. - April 82.	
Copies Available	EN	

Survey Name	Invertebrate Site Register - (480)	
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Survey Author	WILLING, Martin J, PARSONS, M.	
Survey Comment	The Invertebrate Site Register is a document listing sites which are important for invertebrates. It is regularly updated and revised. Information for each site usually includes a site description, the main invertebrate interest and some general comments. This is a collation of information from a variety of sources. (Phase II)	
Date	-	
Site Name	Patching Pond Area ISR Site	TQ089059
Site Comment	A pond with redbeds. ISR-April 1982	
Copies Available	EN	

Survey Name	Designated SNCIs (in West Sussex) - (500)	
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Survey Author	WSCC	
Survey Comment	All SNCIs in West Sussex are covered here. All sites have management prescriptions. Each site was surveyed botanically, but additional information on other groups is included where known. (A hand-book 'West Sussex Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' has been produced). (Phase II). In 1998 a further 26 new sites were added. In 2001 a further 23 new sites were added and 1 deleted. [NB: a number of additional sites are also included which are not designated, but which were presumably considered for designation at some stage, or which were at some time designated but which have since be deselected].	
Date	1990-	
Site Name	Ham Farm Wood - SNCI W05	TQ112044
Site Comment	An ancient woodland within the built up area of Worthing. It consists of ash, field maple and english elm over hazel and sweet chestnut and sycamore coppice. An old pond to the south has abundant crack willow. It is owned by Worthing BC.	
Copies Available	EN, SWT, WSCC	

Survey Name	Designated SNCIs (in West Sussex) - (500)	
Survey Author	WSCC	
Survey Comment	All SNCIs in West Sussex are covered here. All sites have management prescriptions. Each site was surveyed botanically, but additional information on other groups is included where known. (A hand-book 'West Sussex Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' has been produced). (Phase II). In 1998 a further 26 new sites were added. In 2001 a further 23 new sites were added and 1 deleted. [NB: a number of additional sites are also included which are not designated, but which were presumably considered for designation at some stage, or which were at some time designated but which have since be deselected].	
Date	1990-	
Site Name	The Sanctuary, High Salvington - SNCI W03	TQ117067
Site Comment	Owned by Worthing Borough Council;this site consists of a south facing combe and slope located on the edge of High Slavington.It includes chalk grassland;scrub and woodland.	
Copies Available	EN, SWT, WSCC	

Survey Name	Designated SNCIs (in West Sussex) - (500)	
Survey Author	WSCC	
Survey Comment	All SNCIs in West Sussex are covered here. All sites have management prescriptions. Each site was surveyed botanically, but additional information on other groups is included where known. (A hand-book 'West Sussex Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' has been produced). (Phase II). In 1998 a further 26 new sites were added. In 2001 a further 23 new sites were added and 1 deleted. [NB: a number of additional sites are also included which are not designated, but which were presumably considered for designation at some stage, or which were at some time designated but which have since be deselected].	
Date	1990-	
Site Name	Titnore & Goring Woods Complex - SNCI W4 (Old Boundaries)	TQ100050
Site Comment	This woodland is the largest in Worthing Borough; much of it is ancient. Site has boundaries prior to 1994 revision.	
Copies Available	EN, SWT, WSCC	

Survey Name	Designated SNCIs (in West Sussex) - (500)	
Survey Author	WSCC	
Survey Comment	All SNCIs in West Sussex are covered here. All sites have management prescriptions. Each site was surveyed botanically, but additional information on other groups is included where known. (A hand-book 'West Sussex Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' has been produced). (Phase II). In 1998 a further 26 new sites were added. In 2001 a further 23 new sites were added and 1 deleted. [NB: a number of additional sites are also included which are not designated, but which were presumably considered for designation at some stage, or which were at some time designated but which have since be deselected].	
Date	1990-	
Site Name	Offington Cemetery - SNCI W06	TQ129057
Site Comment	Owned by Worthing Borough Council this urban amenity is found in the south western corner of the cemetery & is the largest area of chalk grassland in urban Worthing.It is heavily horse grazed.	
Copies Available	EN, SWT, WSCC	

Survey Name	Designated SNCIs (in West Sussex) - (500)	
Survey Author	WSCC	
Survey Comment	All SNCIs in West Sussex are covered here. All sites have management prescriptions. Each site was surveyed botanically, but additional information on other groups is included where known. (A hand-book 'West Sussex Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' has been produced). (Phase II). In 1998 a further 26 new sites were added. In 2001 a further 23 new sites were added and 1 deleted. [NB: a number of additional sites are also included which are not designated, but which were presumably considered for designation at some stage, or which were at some time designated but which have since be deselected].	
Date	1990-	
Site Name	Ferring Rife & Meadows, Ferring - SNCI Ar12	TQ090022
Site Comment	A wide channel between two high grassy banks which is 1.3km. Also some of the grassy field adjacent to the rife.	
Copies Available	EN, SWT, WSCC	

Survey Name	Designated SNCIs (in West Sussex) - (500)	
Survey Author	WSCC	
Survey Comment	All SNCIs in West Sussex are covered here. All sites have management prescriptions. Each site was surveyed botanically, but additional information on other groups is included where known. (A hand-book 'West Sussex Sites of Nature Conservation Importance' has been produced). (Phase II). In 1998 a further 26 new sites were added. In 2001 a further 23 new sites were added and 1 deleted. [NB: a number of additional sites are also included which are not designated, but which were presumably considered for designation at some stage, or which were at some time designated but which have since be deselected].	
Date	1990-	
Site Name	Highdown Hill & The Miller's Tomb - SNCI W2	TQ095042
Site Comment		
Copies Available	EN, SWT, WSCC	

Survey Name	Wintering Waterfowl Count Scheme - (506)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	WWT covers inland sites and some coastal areas and sites are counted for waterfowl, rails, herons and Kingfishers every month over the winter. A summary of the results combined with BTO's Estuary counts are published in "Wildfowl and Wetland Counts" each year. Information on sites can be obtained via the above contact.	
Date	various	
Site Name	Patching Pond	TQ088056
Site Comment		
Copies Available	As contact	

Survey Name	Botanical Survey of Unimproved Grassland on South Downs in West Sussex 1992 - (549)	
Survey Author	STEVEN, Graham	
Survey Comment	Areas of long-established grassland were surveyed botanically. Areas excluded were under 1ha., pioneer communities on bare chalk in pits, road cuttings and areas recently re-established following scrub clearance. (Phase II). NB: since survey aimed to record area of unimproved grassland on the downs, some sites are identified in report (and included below in site list) even if they were not surveyed as part of this study. [SxBRC (2 copies) held in H3 box].	
Date	05-10.92	
Site Name	Highdown Hill NT	TQ095042
Site Comment	Relict area of chalk grassland some degraded through fertiliser application and hay cutting. Highdown Hill owned by NT. The scrub is confined to narrow strips along the boundary hedgerows and to the old chalk pits. Hill-fort on summit with a clump of trees planted in 1890's. A rich and varied molluscan fauna, including scarce and RDB species.	
Copies Available	EN, SxBRC Boxes, WSCC	

Survey Name	English Nature Woodland Information - (602)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	This is a collation of data on woodlands throughout Sussex. It consists of mostly botanical data, and other information which varies from site to site. (It is held in the woodland cabinet at EN in grid reference order). (Phase II). Woodland Record Cards also held in SxBRC Archive. Recorders include A Whitbread.	
Date	-	
Site Name	Highdown Copse & Goring Wood South Complex	TQ095046
Site Comment	Some parts of this wood are ancient and almost all of it is coppice some of which is still managed. Oak and Birch are the most frequent trees.	
Copies Available	EN, SxBRC Archive	

Survey Name	Survey of Unimproved Grassland in West Sussex (Vol 2) - (618)	
Survey Author	ALLWRIGHT, R.	
Survey Comment	These sites were surveyed, classified and a grassland recording card filled out. These original results on each site are not included in the final published report. Details of four sites in E Sussex that were also surveyed are also in the same box in a separate envelope. (At EN they are in the W Sussex Grassland Survey box in the library). (Phase II). [SxBRC copy held in H7a	
Date	6.88-8.88	
Site Name	Patching Pond (Swamp SW of)	TQ086055
Site Comment	An area of swamp and inundated grassland just south of Patching Pond.	
Copies Available	EN, SxBRC Boxes, WSCC	

Survey Name	Birds of Estuarine Enquiry - (654)	
Survey Author	Various	
Survey Comment	A summary of the results of surveys, combined with WWT's wintering waterfowl counts, are published annually in 'Wildfowl and Wader Counts'. Information on sites can be obtained via the above contact. BTO covers estuaries and sites are counted each month in the winter for waders.	
Date	NOV-MARCH	
Site Name	Goring to Kingston (incl Ferring) Beach & Intertidal Zone	TQ100020
Site Comment		
Copies Available	As contact	

Survey Name	Titnore Road Proof of Evidence. Appendix 2: Woodland Context. - (690)	
Survey Author	CHRIS BLANDFORD ASSOC.	
Survey Comment	Brief site visits to ancient woodland in the proposed landfill site area. The principle features and species were recorded on a presence/absence basis. Appendix 2 of the Titnore Road Proof of Evidence for the public enquiry. (Phase I)	
Date	3.90-5.90	
Site Name	The Harehams	TQ097061
Site Comment	Predominantly Hazel coppice with Oak standards.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	Titnore Road Proof of Evidence. Appendix 2: Woodland Context. - (690)	
Survey Author	CHRIS BLANDFORD ASSOC.	
Survey Comment	Brief site visits to ancient woodland in the proposed landfill site area. The principle features and species were recorded on a presence/absence basis. Appendix 2 of the Titnore Road Proof of Evidence for the public enquiry. (Phase I)	
Date	3.90-5.90	
Site Name	Goring Wood 2/Catle Goring Woods	TQ100053
Site Comment	Predominantly Hazel coppice under Oak with Silver Birch present and some Ash and Field	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	WSCC Areas of Nature Conservation Value - (700)	
Survey Author	GRIFFITHS, Ann	
Survey Comment	Brief descriptions of areas of conservation value. Records habitats present and selected species lists - mostly botanical with casual records of other groups. (Phase I)	
Date	1970-1980	
Site Name	Titnore & Goring Woods Complex - SSCI W4 (Old Boundaries)	TQ100050
Site Comment	This woodland is the largest in Worthing Borough; much of it is ancient. Site has boundaries prior to 1994 revision.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	WSCC Areas of Nature Conservation Value - (700)	
Survey Author	GRIFFITHS, Ann	
Survey Comment	Brief descriptions of areas of conservation value. Records habitats present and selected species lists - mostly botanical with casual records of other groups. (Phase I)	
Date	1970-1980	
Site Name	Hightiten Barn Wood (ex-Quarry) AoNCV	TQ100041
Site Comment	A derelict chalk quarry which is very overgrown with secondary woodland.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	A27 Worthing/Lancing Improvement - Environmental Statement - (740)	
Survey Author	CHRIS BLANDFORD ASSOC.	
Survey Comment	The ecological survey is an appendix to the statement. It identifies areas of semi-natural vegetation and mature conservation significance, giving botanical species lists and a very brief description of most sites. Appendices detail Cissbury Ring and Lancing Ring. (Phase II)	
Date	6.90	
Site Name	The Sanctuary, High Salvington (pSNCI)	TQ116067
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. Predominately species-rich chalk scrub developed over chalk grassland with older secondary woodland on the upper slopes. There are some open chalk grassland areas. Owned by Worthing BC. There are disturbed chalk pits at the southern end. Most of site falls within SNCI W03.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	A27 Worthing/Lancing Improvement - Environmental Statement - (740)	
Survey Author	CHRIS BLANDFORD ASSOC.	
Survey Comment	The ecological survey is an appendix to the statement. It identifies areas of semi-natural vegetation and mature conservation significance, giving botanical species lists and a very brief description of most sites. Appendices detail Cissbury Ring and Lancing Ring. (Phase II)	
Date	6.90	
Site Name	West Hill (Fields nr The Sanctuary), High Salvington (pSNCI)	TQ117067
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. The site consists of two neutral fields separated by a hedge. Hedgerows surround the site. They are species rich. Some of site falls within SNCI W03.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	A27 Worthing/Lancing Improvement - Environmental Statement - (740)	
Survey Author	CHRIS BLANDFORD ASSOC.	
Survey Comment	The ecological survey is an appendix to the statement. It identifies areas of semi-natural vegetation and mature conservation significance, giving botanical species lists and a very brief description of most sites. Appendices detail Cissbury Ring and Lancing Ring. (Phase II)	
Date	6.90	
Site Name	Wood NW of Munery's Copse	TQ113065
Site Comment	A small area of mature Ash and Oak woodland.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	A27 Worthing/Lancing Improvement - Environmental Statement - (740)	
Survey Author	CHRIS BLANDFORD ASSOC.	
Survey Comment	The ecological survey is an appendix to the statement. It identifies areas of semi-natural vegetation and mature conservation significance, giving botanical species lists and a very brief description of most sites. Appendices detail Cissbury Ring and Lancing Ring. (Phase II)	
Date	6.90	
Site Name	Munery's Copse	TQ115062
Site Comment	An area of Chestnut and Hazel coppice with standards and a small block of mature woodland.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	Common Bird Census - The Sanctuary - (744)	
Survey Author	B.T.O	
Survey Comment	A common bird census of the area. The original maps are included with this report.	
Date	3.84 -6.84	
Site Name	The Sanctuary, High Salvington (pSNCI)	TQ116067
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. Predominately species-rich chalk scrub developed over chalk grassland with older secondary woodland on the upper slopes. There are some open chalk grassland areas. Owned by Worthing BC. There are disturbed chalk pits at the southern end. Most of site falls within SNCI W03.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	Brief Survey of (Upper) Northbrook Farm - (746)		
Survey Author	ROBERTS, Graham		
Survey Comment	Written notes from a site visit, which are fairly detailed.		
Date	7.91		
Site Name	Upper Northbrook Farm & Land to NE (Developed)		TQ107046
Site Comment	An area of meadow and fields with hedgerows and some ponds.		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	Assessors Report on Trees and Woodland - (852)		
Survey Author	BURLEY, P. F.		
Survey Comment	A report dealing with trees and woodland and the more general ecological considerations relevant to the development of the site. It was carried out in relation to a planning application for a landfill site. It gives some details of the character and the species composition of the woodland on the site. Given as evidence at public enquiry. (File No.:APP/P3800/A/90/168282 and 168601).		
Date	1991		
Site Name	Titnore & Goring Woods Complex - SNCI W4 (Old Boundaries)		TQ100050
Site Comment	This woodland is the largest in Worthing Borough; much of it is ancient. Site has boundaries prior to 1994 revision.		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	Titnore Road Proof of Evidence - (853)		
Survey Author	MASTERS, Phillip John		
Survey Comment	A botanical survey with notes on birds and invertebrates seen during the survey and in one night's light trapping in July 1990. This is Appendix 1 to the proof of evidence. Appendix 2 has the woodland context of the lease area (see No.690, Appendix 3 is the management proposals and Appendix 4 is the nature conservation impact.		
Date	1989-1991		
Site Name	Titnore & Goring Woods Complex - SNCI W4 (Old Boundaries)		TQ100050
Site Comment	This woodland is the largest in Worthing Borough; much of it is ancient. Site has boundaries prior to 1994 revision.		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	Titnore Road: WSCC Proof of Evidence - (854)	
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Survey Author	GRIFFITHS, Ann	
Survey Comment	A summary of botanical survey data, a completed woodland record card, photographs of the site and the loss of woodland in the area. The appendices have a description of the wood broken up into six areas, a report on invertebrates seen on a site visit in August 1990 and species lists of lichens, liverworts, mosses and ancient woodland indicators present.	
Date	-	
Site Name	Titnore & Goring Woods Complex - SNCI W4 (Old Boundaries)	TQ100050
Site Comment	This woodland is the largest in Worthing Borough; much of it is ancient. Site has boundaries prior to 1994 revision.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)	
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Survey Author	DONOVAN, Pat	
Survey Comment	Botanical survey of most of the churchyards in Sussex. The majority will have just a species list, but the ones with ecological significance have more detail. (Phase II). NB: Results held at SxBRC for some of sites covered (with details for each site filed according to grid squares), including ESD site nos. 841[TQ33], 1370 [TQ32], 4470 [TQ32], 4341 [SU90]., 4382 [TQ01]. [SxBRC also holds documents in BRC box H2b].	
Date	1980-	
Site Name	St Andrew's Churchyard, Ferring	TQ095026
Site Comment		
Copies Available	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes	

Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)	
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Survey Author	DONOVAN, Pat	
Survey Comment	Botanical survey of most of the churchyards in Sussex. The majority will have just a species list, but the ones with ecological significance have more detail. (Phase II). NB: Results held at SxBRC for some of sites covered (with details for each site filed according to grid squares), including ESD site nos. 841[TQ33], 1370 [TQ32], 4470 [TQ32], 4341 [SU90]., 4382 [TQ01]. [SxBRC also holds documents in BRC box H2b].	
Date	1980-	
Site Name	St Mary's Churchyard, Clapham	TQ096067
Site Comment		
Copies Available	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes	

Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)	
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Survey Author	DONOVAN, Pat	
Survey Comment	Botanical survey of most of the churchyards in Sussex. The majority will have just a species list, but the ones with ecological significance have more detail. (Phase II). NB: Results held at SxBRC for some of sites covered (with details for each site filed according to grid squares), including ESD site nos. 841[TQ33], 1370 [TQ32], 4470 [TQ32], 4341 [SU90]., 4382 [TQ01]. [SxBRC also holds documents in BRC box H2b].	
Date	1980-	
Site Name	St Mary's Churchyard, Goring	TQ111026
Site Comment		
Copies Available	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes	

Survey Name	Sussex Churchyard Survey - (916)	
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Survey Author	DONOVAN, Pat	
Survey Comment	Botanical survey of most of the churchyards in Sussex. The majority will have just a species list, but the ones with ecological significance have more detail. (Phase II). NB: Results held at SxBRC for some of sites covered (with details for each site filed according to grid squares), including ESD site nos. 841[TQ33], 1370 [TQ32], 4470 [TQ32], 4341 [SU90]., 4382 [TQ01]. [SxBRC also holds documents in BRC box H2b].	
Date	1980-	
Site Name	St Symphorian's Churchyard, Durrington	TQ118053
Site Comment		
Copies Available	As contact, SxBRC File Cabs, SxBRC Boxes	

Survey Name	Mollusc Survey with RIGS - (935)	
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Survey Author	MILLAR, Amanda J.	
Survey Comment	Mollusc surveys carried out on sites visited in the course of regionally important geological/geomorphological sites (RIGS) survey. [SxBRC copy held in G8 Molluscs box].	
Date	1993-1995	
Site Name	Highdown Hill (Disused Pits W of Summit)	TQ089042
Site Comment	National Trust property. Scrub and woodland on the lower slopes with improved grassland on top. Cattle grazed. Well used by public.	
Copies Available	As contact, SxBRC Boxes	

Survey Name	Ecological Survey of Highdown Hill - (940)	
Survey Author	WORTHING NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY	
Survey Comment	Worthing Natural History Society are monitoring this site approximately every 15-20 years. They produce reports which detail geography, geology, history, plants and birds. Each year's monitoring involves several regular visits. (Phase II)	
Date	1958-59, 1982-83, 1996	
Site Name	Highdown Hill NT	TQ095042
Site Comment	Relict area of chalk grassland some degraded through fertiliser application and hay cutting. Highdown Hill owned by NT. The scrub is confined to narrow strips along the boundary hedgerows and to the old chalk pits. Hill-fort on summit with a clump of trees planted in 1890's. A rich and varied molluscan fauna, including scarce and RDB species.	
Copies Available	As contact	

Survey Name	Ecological Appraisal of Sites in Arun District - (945)	
Survey Author	SPIERS, Tony, RYLAND, Kate	
Survey Comment	A habitat survey of Arun District was undertaken using aerial photographs. The more significant sites were then visited by a survey team and plant species indicated on a present/absent basis. (Phase II). [SxBRC copy held in S1 box].	
Date	1988	
Site Name	Ferring Rife & Surrounds: S of Railway to Kingston Gorse	TQ090021
Site Comment	The rife water is remarkably clean and contained various flora and fauna. The rest of the area is rough grassland with quite a good range of plants.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Boxes, As contact	

Survey Name	Ecological Appraisal of Sites in Arun District - (945)	
Survey Author	SPIERS, Tony, RYLAND, Kate	
Survey Comment	A habitat survey of Arun District was undertaken using aerial photographs. The more significant sites were then visited by a survey team and plant species indicated on a present/absent basis. (Phase II). [SxBRC copy held in S1 box].	
Date	1988	
Site Name	Patching Pond & Drain to North	TQ088057
Site Comment	The pond is maintained for anglers and has a good aquatic habitat with plenty of aquatic plants.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Boxes, As contact	

Survey Name	Water Vole Survey - West Sussex - (1059)		
Survey Author	KEELING, Chris		
Survey Comment	Survey concentrated on the Adur catchment and the Chichester Rifes.		
Date	17.8.98 - 6.9.98		
Site Name	Ferring Rife Water Vole Site, E of Ferring Lane	TQ099035	
Site Comment	Water vole tunnel below water level - possible feeding remains in immediate area of tunnel (Aug 1998).		
Copies Available	WSCC		

Survey Name	West Durrington Ecological Appraisal - (1080)		
Survey Author	COUNTRYSIDE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT		
Survey Comment	A detailed survey of the area identifying the habitats and giving some plant species. A map grading the ecological value of the site is included. Conducted for Heron Homes Ltd. See also Survey no. 2753.		
Date	6.92		
Site Name	West Durrington Proposed Urban Extension Site	TQ105054	
Site Comment	Site proposed for development, in vicinity of Titnore Lane & Castle Goring, Worthing.		
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital		

Survey Name	Survey of Land at Chatsmore Farm, Worthing - (1442)		
Survey Author	HELLIWELL, D. R.		
Survey Comment	Survey, by Reading Agricultural Consultants, of arable farmland prior to proposed development.		
Date	14.9.99		
Site Name	Chatsmore Farm (Arable Land S of Ferring Rife), Worthing	TQ101033	
Site Comment	Site is flat, surrounded by housing and a dual carriageway. Mostly intensively cultivated with canalised stream.		
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital		

Survey Name	Survey of Church Copse, Clapham Woods - (1446)		
Survey Author	DENNESS, Sue., RICHARDS, Carolyn		
Survey Comment			
Date	4.4.98, 2.8.98		
Site Name	Church Copse, Clapham Wood (Part of SNCI Ar08)	TQ095067	
Site Comment	Part of SNCI Ar08.		
Copies Available	As contact		

Survey Name	Biodiversity Audit of West Sussex Mineral Sites - (1516)	
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Survey Author	RYLAND, Kate	
Survey Comment	Data collation exercise to assess biodiversity and earth science interest of 58 mineral sites. Gives current status of each site and suggests future programme of site visits and surveys.	
Date	-	
Site Name	Clapham Clay Pit TPA (incl Brick Works) - AR24	TQ093059
Site Comment	Landfilled - restored to agricultural use. Probably no current ecological interest.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	Ecological survey of the proposed site of a croquet lawn, Ferring. - (1586)	
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Survey Author	DOLPHIN ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS	
Survey Comment	Survey includes spp. lists for two areas with distinct plant communities: the western area comprising woodland, the eastern area scrubland. Abundances of plant species are included, and the ecological importance of the site is discussed. Species lists reflect only those plants visible in March: many others may be present but not evident until later in the year. [SxBRC copy filed under TQ00].	
Date	6.3.95	
Site Name	Land at Old Manor Cottages, Sea Lane, Ferring	TQ097025
Site Comment	An area of old buildings and open scrub with developing Elm and Sycamore woodland in the west of the site.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	Botanical lists for Whitebeam Wood (Ham Farm Wood SNCI) & Grass Bank (Ham Farm Nurseries)	
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Survey Author	CURSON, Simon	
Survey Comment	Botanical species lists for grass bank in NW of Longcroft Park, plus incomplete list for Whitebeam Wood (Ham Farm Wood SNCI). NB: Grass Bank is within "Ham Farm nurseries, now Longcroft Park".	
Date	25.6.98	
Site Name	Ham Farm Wood - SNCI W05	TQ112044
Site Comment	An ancient woodland within the built up area of Worthing. It consists of ash, field maple and english elm over hazel and sweet chestnut and sycamore coppice. An old pond to the south has abundant crack willow. It is owned by Worthing BC.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	Botanical lists for Whitebeam Wood (Ham Farm Wood SNCI) & Grass Bank (Ham Farm Nurseries)	
Survey Author	CURSON, Simon	
Survey Comment	Botanical species lists for grass bank in NW of Longcroft Park, plus incomplete list for Whitebeam Wood (Ham Farm Wood SNCI). NB: Grass Bank is within "Ham Farm nurseries, now Longcroft Park".	
Date	25.6.98	
Site Name	Ham Farm Nurseries/Longcroft Park (pSNCI)	TQ113043
Site Comment	Potential SNCI. Predominately an open space with species poor amenity grassland and planted specimen trees. Along the north edge there is an area of planted native trees and shrubs. Owned by Worthing BC. Part of site falls within SNCI W05.	
Copies Available	WSCC	

Survey Name	Ecological Survey of Ferring Rife - (1625)	
Survey Author	RYLAND, Kate	
Survey Comment	Botanical surveys, casual observations of fauna + river corridor and habitat surveys. Management recommendations. Report covers area owned by Environment Agency. [SxBRC copy filed under TQ00].	
Date	05.96, 07.96	
Site Name	Ferring Rife River Corridor	TQ090020
Site Comment	Ferring Rife extends from the shore to Lower Northbrook Farm.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	West Durrington Proposed Urban Extension - Environmental Statement Technical Appendix - (27)	
Survey Author	COUNTRYSIDE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	
Survey Comment	Describes the ecology of land at West Durrington and sets out an impact assessment of development proposed at the site. Information in report mostly derived from a number of site visits undertaken by CPM ecologists over a number of years. Includes a Phase 1 habitat survey conducted in 1992. Flora and fauna observed or heard during general site visits also recorded. Specialist hedgerow and amphibian surveys were also carried out. Further ecological information was sought from a variety of sources, including BTO, EN, EA, SBRS, SWT WSCC and others. Report prepared on behalf of Heron Land Developments Ltd, Persimmon Homes and Bryant Homes Southern Ltd. See also Survey No. 1080, which contains some of the same information, but which was published several years earlier.	
Date	various: 06.92 - 11.00	
Site Name	West Durrington Proposed Urban Extension Site	TQ105054
Site Comment	Site proposed for development, in vicinity of Titnore Lane & Castle Goring, Worthing.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	Land at Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane, Worthing - Ecological Survey - (2807)	
Survey Author	MICHAEL WOODS ASSOCIATES	
Survey Comment	Extended Phase 1 habitat survey of land subject to development proposals. A search for Badger setts was conducted, as well as an assessment of potential bat roosting sites. Casual sightings of birds and other species were also noted. Survey commissioned by Marshall Clark LLP on behalf of Chandlers Garage Holdings Ltd. [species data extracted].	
Date	02.02.05	
Site Name	Land at Lower Northbrook Farm, Worthing	TQ104040
Site Comment	A greenfield site 2.2ha in area lying east of Titnore Lane, just north of Goring Crossways. To the south of the site is Northbrook College, to the north houses, gardens and stables. The site is used for grazing horses and is typical of unkempt urban fringe land.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	Bat & Barn Owl Survey at Forest Farm, Castle Goring - (2851)	
Survey Author	LOVE, Martin	
Survey Comment	The survey was a requirement of a planning application to demolish buildings to erect a number of residential units. A bat and barn owl survey was necessary as part of the planning process. [spp data extracted].	
Date	30.12.04	
Site Name	Forest Farm Buildings Area, Durrington	TQ107053
Site Comment	Area immediately surrounding farm buildings.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Survey Name	Ecological Assessment - Site of Proposed Smock Mill, Highdown Hill - (2884)	
Survey Author	CPM Env Planning & Design Ltd.	
Survey Comment	Report to assess ecological impacts arising from construction of an 8m diameter, 19.2m high "smock mill" and associated access road and car park. Includes collated data from National Trust biological surveys as well as extracts from other sources. CPM also surveyed site to identify main habitat types in the development site and its surroundings, to describe obvious plant species present, and to check for animal activity, particularly protected species. [spp data extracted].	
Date	17.04.02	
Site Name	Proposed "Smock Mill" Site, Highdown Hill	TQ092041
Site Comment	Proposed development site within an old chalk pit.	
Copies Available	SxBRC Digital	

Glossary of Abbreviations

Organisations:

BBCS	British Butterfly Conservation Society (now Butterfly Conservation)	www.sussex-butterflies.org.uk
BMONH	Booth Museum of Natural History	Tel: 03000 290900
BSBI	Botanical Society of the British Isles	www.bsbi.org.uk
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology	Tel: 01842 750050
EA	Environment Agency	Tel: 08708 506506 (Southern Regional Office)
EN	English Nature (now Natural England)	Tel: 03000 600 300 (Sussex Team)
ESCC	East Sussex County Council	Tel: 01273 481621 (County Ecologist)
FC	Forestry Commission	Tel: 01420 23337 (SE England)
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group	Tel: 01273 891190 (Sussex Area)
NCC	Nature Conservancy Council (now NE)	Contact NE
NE	Natural England	Tel: 03000 600 300 (Sussex Team)
NRA	National Rivers Authority (now EA)	Contact EA
NT	National Trust	Tel: 01372 453401 (South East Office)
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	Tel: 01273 775333 (SE Regional Office)
SBRS	Sussex Botanical Recording Society	www.sussexflora.org.uk
SOS	Sussex Ornithological Society	www.sos.org.uk
SxBRC	Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre	Tel: 01273 497521
SxWT/SWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust	Tel: 01273 492630
WSCC	West Sussex County Council	Tel: 01243 756691 (County Ecologist)

Designations

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
COGS	County Geological/Geomorphological Site
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NP	National Park
RAMSAR	RAMSAR (internationally important wetlands)
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Site
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Surveys:

Phase I	A broad habitat survey with a dominant species list and land use information.
Phase II	Mapping of vegetation communities with species lists and abundance/distribution.
Phase III	A detailed survey including ecological processes and long term monitoring information.
NVC	National Vegetation Classification.

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) are non-statutory designations which are identified at a county level. They typically form a network of sites that are recognised to be of local conservation importance and are often included in Local Authority development plans. In other areas of the country they are sometimes called SINCs (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) or County Wildlife sites.

There are many sites within East and West Sussex and Brighton and Hove that are not recognised under the national designation of SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) but are of considerable wildlife value due to the special interest of their flora or fauna. In May 1990 a Sussex-wide project was instigated to identify which non-designated sites were important for wildlife. The selected sites are now known as SNCI. The aim of this identification was to protect such sites from land management changes, which may lessen their nature conservation interest, and to encourage sensitive management to maintain and enhance their importance.

Sites within both rural and urban areas were considered but the evaluation process considers two types of site under slightly different criteria:

- **Rural sites**, that may contain habitats such as heathland or ancient woodland, must be of county-wide importance.
- **Urban sites** must recognise the importance to safeguard important urban wildlife sites, to link all significant greenspaces and to ensure that people in towns have easy access to wildlife areas.

The selection of SNCI was made, after extensive survey work, by a panel of expert ecologists. This panel included representatives from the relevant County Council, English Nature (now Natural England) and the Sussex Wildlife Trust. A range of specialists with either specific species knowledge or a sound knowledge of the county's ecology were also involved with the selection process. Assessment and identification of SNCI is a continuing process with new sites being identified and others deleted as ecological knowledge of the total resource and specific sites increase.

In West Sussex SNCI selection is steered by the County Council, whereas in East Sussex it is steered by the District Councils. Currently there are over 600 SNCI in Sussex.

Although SNCI have no statutory protection they need to be considered in the planning process through Planning Policy Guidance such as PPG9 which refers to the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 Section 30. This states that nature conservation issues should be included in the surveys of local authority areas to ensure that the plans are based on fully adequate information about local species, habitats, geology and landform. Plans should be concerned not only with designated areas but also with other land of conservation value and the possible provision of new habitats.

SNCI site accounts outline the characteristics of the area based on its semi-natural vegetation and the underlying geology and are in three main sections :-

- **Summary** which highlights the nature conservation importance of the site
- **Site description or site notes** which gives further descriptive details about the site and its associated species
- **Management recommendations** which give a brief indication of the type of management that would best maintain the nature conservation interest of the site.

It is important to realise that classification as an SNCI in no way reduces the value of other wildlife sites. Sites of SNCI quality may not have been surveyed for various reasons. All areas of semi-natural vegetation are important to wildlife. Many rare plants and animals occur in seemingly otherwise uninteresting sites and may be overlooked by the survey.

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

West Sussex

Site Name:	Highdown Hill & the Miller's Tomb		
Site Ref:	Ar16 / W02	Owner:	National Trust & Worthing Borough Council
District:	Arun & Worthing	Size (ha):	22.9
Parish:	Ferring & Worthing	Date:	Identified May 1992. Revised May 1997.
National Grid Ref:	TQ095042	Author:	Simon Curson
Habitat:	Chalk grassland, scrub and chalk pits		

Summary

The Miller's Tomb SNCI, identified in 1992, comprises a small area of species-rich chalk grassland. The SNCI was extended in 1997 to include Highdown Hill. The whole site comprises relatively unimproved chalk grassland and scrub on the south facing scarp of a small outlier of the South Downs near Worthing. Although heavily used for informal recreation, the site supports several uncommon plants and animals.

Site description

The grassland has received fertiliser in the past when a hay crop was taken and is now mostly grass dominated with species such as Upright Brome *Bromus erectus*, Red Fescue *Festuca rubra* and Tall Fescue *Festuca arundinacea* prominent. Despite this some typical chalk grassland herbs are present including Hairy Violet *Viola hirta*, Fairy Flax *Linum catharticum*, Glaucous Sedge *Carex flacca*, the rare Round-headed Rampion *Phyteuma tenerum* and large quantities of Sainfoin *Onobrychis viciifolia*, especially on the reservoir. On the areas of deeper soil Bulbous Buttercup *Ranunculus bulbosa*, Salad Burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, Ribwort Plantain *Plantago lanceolata* and Rough Hawk's-beard *Crepis biennis* occur.

Chalk scrub is found around the old chalk pits and site boundaries, typically comprising Hawthorn, Ash, Dogwood, Elder, Privet, Buckthorn and Traveller's Joy *Clematis vitalba*. Associated with the scrub are patches of taller grassland containing False Oat-grass *Arrhenatherum elatius*, Hoary Ragwort *Senecio erucifolius*, Wild Parsnip *Pastinaca sativa*, Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra* and Hemp Agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*. A clump of trees including Beech, Holm Oak, Ash and Scots Pine is present on the hill fort.

The mosaic of short turf, taller herbs and scrub makes the site a valuable habitat for birds and invertebrates. Fauna recorded here include Carthusian snail, a Red Data Book species, Long-winged Cone-head, Common Lizard, Glow-worm, the scarce Chalkhill Blue and 17 commoner butterfly species and a range of birds including Long-tailed Tit, Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Linnet, Bullfinch and occasional Nightingales.

Management recommendations

Grazing the site would be the most beneficial management for the site; however this may not be practical due to the high recreational pressure. Cutting the grassland areas annually and removing the cuttings may be the most practical method of maintaining the grassland. The areas of tall herb and scrub would benefit most if left to develop naturally. However it would be best to control any further spread of the scrub.

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

West Sussex

Site Name:	The Sanctuary, High Salvington		
Site Ref:	W03	Owner:	Worthing Borough Council
District:	Worthing	Size (ha):	19.5
Parish:	N/A	Date:	Identified May 1992
National Grid Ref:	TQ117067	Author:	Simon Curson
Habitat:	Chalk grassland, scrub and semi-natural woodland		

Summary

The site consists of a south-facing coombe and slope, located on the edge of High Salvington. The north and west part of the site is a mosaic of species-rich scrub, secondary woodland and chalk grassland, which is managed as a bird sanctuary. The rest is open, herb-rich grassland.

The site represents a scarce habitat in the Borough. Meadow Clary *Salvia pratensis*, a Red Data Book species, occurs here in one of only two sites in West Sussex.

Site description

The bird sanctuary consists of woodland, scrub and grassland. Older woodland is dominated by Oak over Hazel coppice, with a fern-rich ground flora. More recent woodland has Oak and Ash, with a shrub layer of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder and Holly and a sparse ground flora, due to dense shade. The scrub has similar species with Dogwood, Willow, Old Man's Beard *Clematis vitalba* and Dog Rose *Rosa canina*, and tall herbs on the margins. Species-rich chalk grassland occurs in rabbit-grazed clearings, supporting such typical species as Wild Basil *Clinopodium vulgare*, Harebell *Campanula rotundifolia* and Small Scabious *Scabiosa columbaria*.

The open grassland is divided into two fields by a hedge. It appears to be an old meadow with rye Grass *Lolium perenne* seeded in, but supports a wide variety of species. The main grasses include Cock's-foot *Dactylis glomerata*, Sweet Vernal grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, Crested Dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus* and Meadow Fescue *Festuca pratensis*. Typical herbs include Wild Carrot *Daucus carota*, Yarrow *Achillea millefolium* and Common Knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, with clumps of Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and Dog Rose. Coarser grassland occurs in areas of enrichment and disturbance.

The combination of grassland and scrub is important for birds and invertebrates.

Management recommendations

The woodland and scrub provide valuable cover for birds, but some clearance would benefit the chalk grassland, which represents the rarer habitat in the County. The fields should be cut in late July and all cuttings removed. Grazing appears to be impractical due to high public use of the site.

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

West Sussex

Site Name:	Titnore & Goring Woods Complex		
Site Ref:	W04	Owner:	Private
District:	Worthing	Size (ha):	78.6
Parish:	N/A	Date:	Identified May 1992. Revised May 1994.
National Grid Ref:	TQ100050	Author:	Jill Barton
Habitat:	Semi-natural woodland and pond		

Summary

This woodland complex is the largest in Worthing Borough. Much of it is ancient in origin, although its structure and species composition vary considerably, due to management. The site is of outstanding importance as a large area of semi-natural habitat close to a heavily built-up area.

Site description

The majority of the woodland is dominated by Oak with Ash, Elm, Birch and Beech. The shrub layer is very variable, with area of Hazel or Sweet Chestnut coppice or a mixture of Holly, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Willow and Elder. The ground flora is predominantly Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, with Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas* and Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* also typical. It tends to be sparse in dense shade. Ash occurs where the ground is damp and base-enriched, with Hazel and some Field Maple and Wild Privet under, and a ground flora of sedges *Carex* spp, ferns, Yellow Flag *Iris pseudacorus* and Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis*.

Old boundary banks support a rich flora, including ancient woodland indicators such as Primrose *Primula vulgaris* and Hart's-tongue Fern *Phyllitis scolopendrium*. Parts of the woodland have been thinned to occasional Oak standards over sown Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*. Scots Pine is very occasional in parts of the wood.

Management recommendations

Much of the site is well-managed coppice with standards. Re-coppicing should be encouraged to maintain the diversity of the ground flora and wildlife value of the woodland. The conversion of woodland to occasional trees over improved pasture destroys the character and value of the site and should be discouraged.

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

West Sussex

Site Name:	Ham Farm Wood	Owner:	Worthing Borough Council
Site Ref:	W05	Size (ha):	2.3
District:	Worthing	Date:	Identified May 1992
Parish:	N/A	Author:	Jill Barton
National Grid Ref:	TQ112044		
Habitat:	Semi-natural woodland		

Summary

The site represents the only area of ancient woodland within the built-up area of Worthing. Despite its proximity to housing it is remarkably undisturbed and is a valuable urban wildlife site.

Site description

The wood is surrounded by recently-built housing with an open area of parkland on its eastern boundary. The canopy is dominated by Oak, with Ash, Field Maple and English Elm. The shrub layer is mainly Hazel and Sweet Chestnut coppice, with some multi-stemmed Ash and Sycamore. Holly and Hawthorn are also present, and there are some very large old Field Maple coppice stools scattered. The ground flora is dominated by Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, with Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia*, Honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and Male Fern *Dryopteris filix-mas*. A small, dry pond in the north-east part of the wood supports Tufted Hair-grass *Deschampsia caespitosa*, Yorkshire Fog *Holcus lanatus* and thistles *Cirsium* spp. The ponds in the southern part of the wood are surrounded by Crack Willow, Grey Willow, Goat Willow and Hazel coppice over lush grasses and Yellow Flag *Iris pseudacorus*.

The wood provides nesting sites and cover for a variety of birds.

The site is crossed by a surfaced path which is well used.

Management recommendations

Management appears to be sympathetic, and the amount of disturbance slight. Dead wood has been left in place, which provides a habitat for invertebrates and fungi in particular. The site would benefit from re-coppicing, to open up the canopy and encourage growth of the ground flora.

SITE OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI)

West Sussex

Site Name:	Clapham Wood		
Site Ref:	Ar08 / W09	Owner:	Private
District:	Arun & Worthing	Size (ha):	155.8
Parish:	Clapham	Date:	Identified May 1992
National Grid Ref:	TQ105070	Author:	Graham Roberts
Habitat:	Semi-natural woodland		

Summary

Clapham Wood is an extensive, ancient semi-natural woodland on the undulating dip slope of the South Downs. The ground flora is rich and includes a number of interesting species. The wood was moderately affected by the storm of October 1987 and unfortunately several large blocks of woodland were subsequently cleared for pasture. Much of the wood is not managed but some areas are still coppiced.

Site description

Clapham Wood occupies a variety of soil types. On the hill top soils are mostly heavy clays with a fairly low lime content. This supports a woodland community consisting mostly of Oak standards over Hazel or Sweet Chestnut coppice. The ground flora is characterised by a carpet of Bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, with patches of Wood Anemone *Anemone nemorosa*. Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and Bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* are also present.

The chalky soils of the hill slopes carry a very different flora. Oak, Ash, Field Maple and Hazel are most frequent, with patches of Dogwood, Spindle, Wild Privet and Wayfaring Tree. The ground flora is particularly rich. Bluebell and Wood Anemone are still common but with swathes of Dog's Mercury *Mercurialis perennis* and patches of Sanicle *Sanicula europaea*, Primrose *Primula vulgaris*, Common Dog-violet *Viola riviniana*, Lesser Celandine *Ranunculus ficaria*, Wild Strawberry *Fragaria vesca*, Pignut *Conopodium majus*, Stinking Iris *Iris foetidissima*, Nettle-leaved Bellflower *Campanula trachelium* and Early-purple Orchid *Orchis mascula*.

The wood has many tracks and paths, some of which support interesting floras. Tuberous Comfrey *Symphytum tuberosum*, a very rare plant in West Sussex occurs along a track.

Clapham Wood has a moderately diverse range of breeding birds, including Goldcrest, Chiffchaff, Blackcap, Treecreeper, Marsh Tit, Nuthatch, Cuckoo, Great Spotted Woodpecker and Green Woodpecker.

Management recommendations

Much of the woodland would benefit from active management, particularly in the form of coppicing and selective thinning. Ride management, notably coppicing of the adjacent shrub layer, would enhance the site for both wildlife and Pheasants. Any tree planting should be with native broadleaved species such as Oak, Ash and Cherry.

KEY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SITE DESIGNATIONS

National Nature Reserve (NNR)

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

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Special Protection Area (SPA)

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

Ramsar

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

National Park

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

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

Further information can be found on the [SDNP Authority website](#).

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

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

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

Chichester Harbour Conservancy www.conservancy.co.uk

High Weald AONB Unit www.highweald.org

Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ)

MCZs protect a range of nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology. In November 2013 27 MCZs were designated in English inshore and English and Welsh offshore waters in the first tranche of sites. Three of these sites were designated off Sussex; Kingmere, Beachy Head West and Pagham Harbour. More MCZs will be designated in future rounds or 'tranches', although it is uncertain how many.

Further information can be found on the [JNCC website](#).

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Local Nature Reserves are for both people and wildlife. All district and county councils have powers to acquire, declare and manage LNRs. To qualify for LNR status, a site must be of importance for wildlife, geology, education or public enjoyment. Some are also SSSIs. There are 36 LNRs in Sussex.

Country Park

Country Parks were established as a result of the 1968 Countryside Act to provide a wide range of opportunities for recreation, health, education and improve the quality of life for local communities. Natural England recognises Country Parks as significant places that contribute to England's accessible natural green space. There are 11 Country Parks in Sussex, the details of which can be obtained from the local authorities.

Local Geological Site (LGS)

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

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

Marine Site of Nature Conservation Importance (MSNCI)

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

Environmental Stewardship

Environmental Stewardship is an agri-environment scheme managed by Natural England that provides funding to farmers and other land managers to deliver effective environmental management.

There are four elements to Environmental Stewardship, three of which are relevant in Sussex:

Entry Level Stewardship (ELS) goes beyond the Single Payment Scheme requirement to maintain land in good agricultural and environmental condition.

Organic Entry Level Stewardship (OELS) is the organic strand of ELS. It is geared to organic and organic/conventional mixed farming systems and is open to all farmers not receiving Organic Farming Scheme aid.

Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) involves more complex types of management where agreements are tailored to local circumstances.

Further information can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

Further information on many of the designations listed above can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

West Sussex Local Geological Site (LGS) Survey 2010



Condition Monitoring Form for NI 197 Reporting

Woods Mill, Henfield, West Sussex BN5 9SD. Tel: 01273 497521
Email: sxbrcl@sussexwt.org.uk Website: www.sxbrcl.org.uk

1. Site Information									
Site Name & LGS ID		Gasper Pit 17, Cote Bottom, High Salvington TQ10/62							
Site Type		ED		Grid Reference		TQ116065			
Date of Visit		21/04/2010		Local Authority					
Surveyor		Peter Anderton		Landowner					
1:50,000 BGS Sheet no.		318/333		1:25,000 OS Sheet no.		121			
LGS designation		Scientific	X	Educational	X	Aesthetic		Historical	
Interest Feature(s):									
Disused chalk quarry exposing Culver Chalk Formation. This site is the only locality exposing higher zones than those exposed in TQ10/07 and TQ10/10. The primary exposure (A) at the south end of the quarry is about 20m long and 6m high. Other undocumented exposures, B & C, occur on the slopes at the northern head of the quarry.									
Stratigraphy: upper Tarrant Chalk and lower Spetisbury Chalk members, Culver Chalk Formation, White Chalk Subgroup, late Cretaceous in age. Type locality for the Cote Bottom Flint layer.									
Sedimentology: soft white chalk limestone with flint layers showing irregular and tabular flints. Deposited in relatively deep (→100m) open marine environment.									
Palaeontology: a special form of <i>Echinocorys</i> has been found here.									
Previous management and dates (if any)									

2. Primary Factors					
Bedrock feature	Is (are) the feature(s) exposed?	Y		If No, can it (they) practically be re-exposed?	
	Is (are) the feature(s) being affected by the following factors?				
	Factor	Y/N	Comments		
	Vegetation	Y	Trees cover most of the quarry slopes. The primary exposure A is obscured by ivy and overhanging vegetation except for a central section which appears to have been cleared. Much of exposure B is covered by vegetation.		
	Scree/Mass Movement	N			
	Flooding	N			
	Dumping/Landfill	N			
	Quarrying/Engineering Works	N			
Development (housing/industrial)	N				
Others (please define) -	N				
Superficial deposit feature	Is (are) the feature(s) exposed?	N/A		If No, can it (they) practically be re-exposed?	
	Is (are) the feature(s) being affected by the following factors?				
	Vegetation (Trees or crop planting)				
	Agricultural practices (deep ploughing)				
	Quarrying/Engineering Works				
	Development (housing/industrial)				
Others (please define) -					

Geomorphology feature	Is (are) the geomorphological feature(s) being allowed to evolve naturally?		N/A
	Is (are) the feature(s) being affected by the following factors?		
	Vegetation	N	
	Sea Defences	N	
	River Management	N	
	Ground Stabilisation (slopes/sand dunes)	N	
	Water level change	N	
	Development (housing/industrial)	N	
Others (please define) –	N		

3. Secondary Factors			
<i>Factors that do not directly affect the feature(s) but may need to be managed in order for feature(s) to maintain a desirable condition</i>			
	Factor	Y/N	Comments
Site access	Are any of the following causing difficulties in accessing the site?		
	Physical obstacles	Y	Vegetation hinders access to the right (SW) side of the primary exposure A, but the central and left parts of the face are accessible. Trees and shrubs hinder access to exposure B.
	Landowner permissions	N	
	Protected species/habitats	N	
	Other (please define) Parking	N	There is a local nature reserve to the northeast with a car park at the edge of High Salvington.
Furniture	Are any of the following in an undesirable condition?		
	Interpretation Boards	N	
	Benches/Fences/Gates	N	
	Earthworks	N/A	
	Other (please define)		
Other features	Are there any other features of interest that should be considered?		
	Biodiversity	N	
	Historic Environment	N	
	Other (please define)		

4. Site Status

Overall, is the site in a desirable condition for use(s) of the feature(s) identified?

Yes / No / Uncertain

If Yes - what management is required (if any) for the feature(s) to maintain a desirable condition:

Primary exposure A seems to have been partially cleared of vegetation to make the central section visible and accessible. This should be kept clear on a continuing basis. Exposure B is on a slope amongst trees and would be difficult to manage. Exposure C is a bare slope exposing chalk upslope, convenient for fossil collecting, and scree downslope. It may have been cleared deliberately and could be kept clear in future.

For the above, is the management: *Being undertaken* / *Going to be undertaken* / *Not going to be undertaken* / *Not possible*

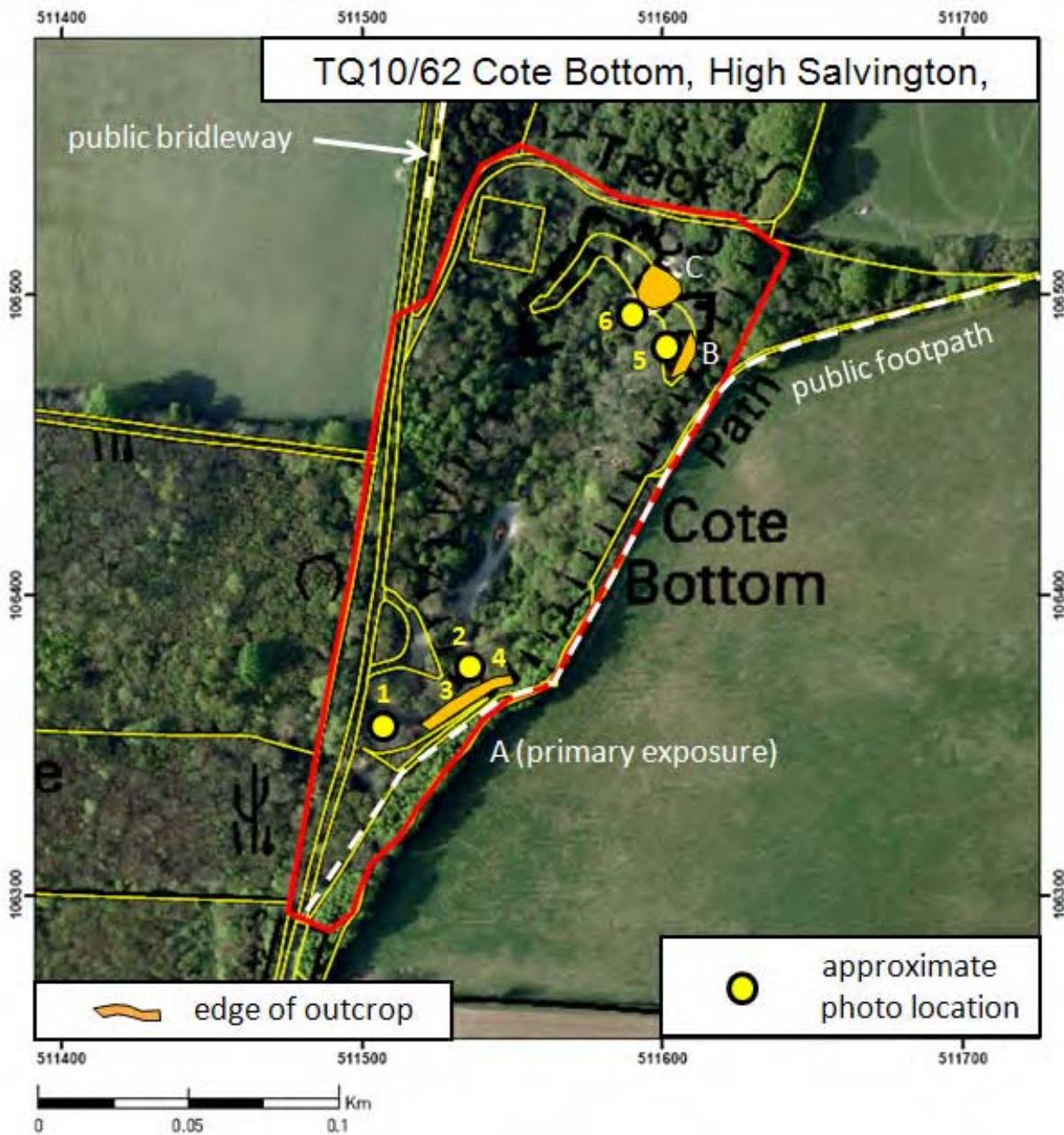
If Uncertain or No - what management is required for the feature(s) to reach and maintain a desirable condition:

For the above, is the management: *Being undertaken* / *Going to be undertaken* / *Not going to be undertaken* / *Not possible*

Are there any secondary factors that need further management?

Yes / No / Not applicable

Suggested management in order for the feature(s) to reach/maintain a desirable condition:



RGB Aerial Photography - ©GeoPerspectives, 2007. (WSSC).

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Key to Map:

 LGS





1. Primary exposure A close to the quarry entrance. Note the cleared central section. Grid ref. TQ11510636. Direction ENE.



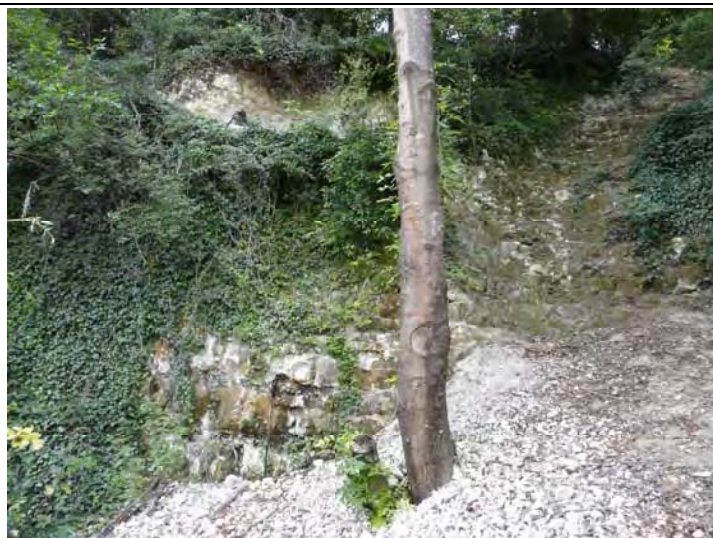
2. Central cleared section of primary exposure A showing blocky, well-jointed chalk representing the upper Tarrant/lower Spetisbury Chalk members. Height 6m. Grid ref. TQ11540638. Direction SE.



3. Right (SW) side of primary exposure A mostly obscured by vegetation. Grid ref. TQ11540638. Direction SSW.



4. Detail of lower face to left of cleared section in photo 2, showing prominent layer of irregular flints near top (probably the Cote Bottom Flint) and thinner flint layers towards the base including a layer of tabular flints. 1m pole for scale. Grid ref. TQ11540638. Direction SE.



5. Exposure B on a steep vegetated slope near the head of the quarry. Grid ref. TQ11600648. Direction east.



6. Exposure C is a bare chalk slope at the head of the quarry. Grid ref. TQ11590649. Direction NE.

ANCIENT & VETERAN TREES

Ancient trees form a vital part of our landscape, heritage and biodiversity. They are scattered through most parts of the UK landscape where they are found in exceptionally large numbers compared with north east Europe. Ancient trees can be most easily found in the vestiges of the once extensive Royal Hunting Forests, such as Ashdown Forest, and medieval parks. Others occur in historic parkland, landscaped gardens, woodland, wood pasture and ancient wooded commons. There are also small groups and individual trees scattered around housing estates, urban parks, village greens and churchyards. Some ancient trees are found on farmland, usually in hedgerows or old boundary features.

In Sussex, some of the largest recorded girths belong to: the Queen Elizabeth oak of 12.67m at Cowdray Park, a yew of 8.5m in Wilmington churchyard; a beech of 8.4m on Ashdown Forest; and a sweet chestnut of 7.2m at Herstmonceux Castle.

There are different definitions for mature trees, depending mainly on their stage of life:

Ancient trees. Biologically, aesthetically or culturally interesting because of their great age; In ancient or post-mature stage of life; Have a large girth relative to others of the same species.

Veteran trees. Usually in the second or mature stage of life; Have important wildlife and habitat features including hollowing or associated decay fungi, holes, wounds and large dead branches.

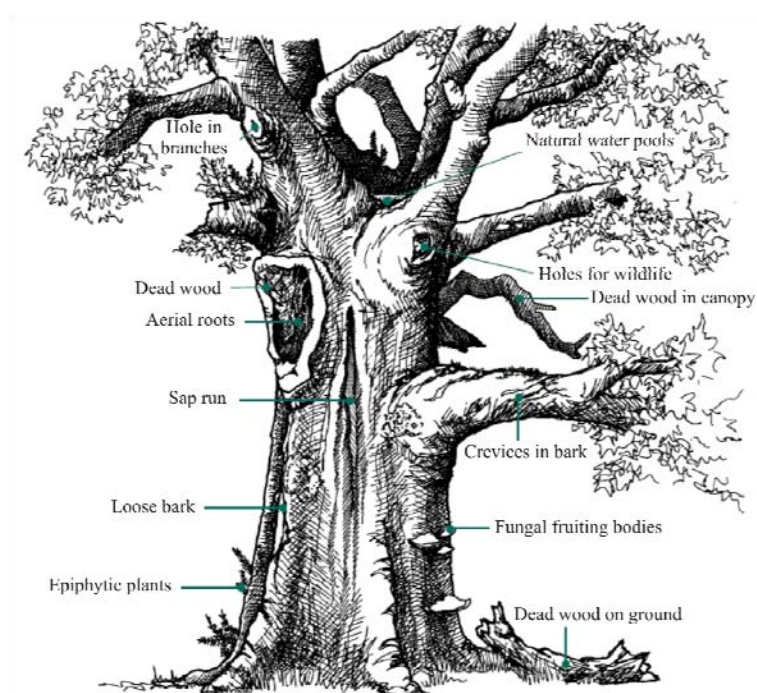
Notable trees. Locally important or of significance to the community; Specimen trees or considered to be the potential next generation of veteran trees.

Ancient tree ecology

Ancient trees are unique as a wildlife habitat because of the exceptionally species-rich communities associated with wood decay and the bare surfaces of trunks, bough and roots. Clusters of ancient trees are even more important because together they offer a wide range of niche homes for many specialist species in one small area.

Approximately 1,700 (6%) invertebrate species in the British Isles are dependent on decaying wood to complete their life cycles. Species associated with decaying wood include: rare click beetles such as the violet click beetle *Limoniscus violaceus*, the wasp mimic crane fly *Ctenophora flaveolata* and the oak longhorn beetle *Rhagium mordax*. The black-headed cardinal beetle *Pyrochroa coccinea* is an insect associated with veteran trees and old growth woodland.

Old trees with splits, cracks, loose bark, holes and crevices are especially attractive to bats and in particular to woodland specialists such as the rare Barbastelle and Bechstein's bat.



Characteristic features of a veteran tree

Source: *Veteran Trees: A guide to good management*. Natural England, 2000.

The Ancient Tree Hunt

The Ancient Tree Hunt is a nationwide search to map all of the old trees in the UK in order to plan for their active conservation. This project, led by the Woodland Trust in partnership with the Ancient Tree Forum and Tree Register of the British Isles, was launched in 2007.

Most of the trees recorded can be viewed on their website: www.ancient-tree-hunt.org.uk

ANCIENT WOODLAND

Ancient woodland is defined by Natural England as an area that has had a continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD.

Sussex is one of the most wooded parts of lowland Britain with ancient woodland covering approximately 39,000ha (10%) of the county. Bluebell woods associated with coppicing, open wood pasture associated with deer parks and the small Wealden woods in ghyll valleys are a key part of Sussex's distinctive and varied landscape.



Bluebell

The habitat can be split into two broad categories:-

Ancient semi-natural woodland - is composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site that do not obviously originate from planting. However, woodlands with small planting of trees native to the site would still be included in this category. The stands may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past or the tree and shrub layer may have grown up by natural regeneration.

Plantations on ancient woodland sites - are areas of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees, predominantly of species not native to the site. These will include conifers such as Norway spruce or Corsican pine, and also non-native broadleaves such as sweet chestnut. These sites often retain some ancient woodland features such as soils, ground flora, fungi, and woodland archaeology and as such they can respond well to restoration management.

The importance of ancient woodland

Ancient woodland is of prime ecological and landscape importance, providing a vital part of a rich and diverse countryside. In particular, ancient woodland:

- is exceptionally rich in wildlife, and supports many rare and threatened species
- may contain surviving descendants and features from the original natural forests
- acts as reservoirs from which wildlife can spread into new woodlands
- has valuable soils due to their undisturbed nature
- is an integral part of England's historic landscapes and the biological and visual functioning of a landscape
- contains a wealth of features of historical and archaeological importance little altered by modern cultivation or disturbance

Ancient Woodland Inventory

The Ancient Woodland Inventory was set up in 1981 by the Nature Conservancy Council (now Natural England). It originally only included sites over two hectares in size. Advances in digital mapping techniques mean it is now possible to map woodlands under two hectares with greater accuracy. This has led to a revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory within the South East. The surveys for the revision of the inventory for Sussex were completed in 2010 and have been adopted by Natural England. However, the inventory will always be classed as "provisional" because it is reviewed and updated as new information comes to light.

Further information about the Ancient Woodland Inventory can be found on the [Natural England website](#).

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

LOWLAND CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND

Lowland calcareous grasslands develop on shallow lime-rich soils generally overlying limestone rocks - in Sussex it occurs exclusively on chalk.

Why is it important?

- Chalk grassland can support over 50 species of flowering plant per square metre, including a number of nationally scarce species.
- Many species of rare invertebrates are found including hoverflies, molluscs and moths.
- Rare assemblages of mosses and lichens can be found on some chalk grasslands.
- The grasslands and associated patches of scrub provide breeding and feeding habitat for many birds including scarce species such as stone curlew.



Round-headed rampion

Lowland calcareous grassland in Sussex

The South Downs represents one of the major areas of chalk grassland in the UK. It is estimated that the habitat now covers only around 3% of the South Downs, where it is predominantly confined to steeper slopes. It continues to support a rich diversity of animals and plants including many rare species.

What are the threats?

- Agricultural intensification by use of fertilisers, liming, reseeding and ploughing.
- Lack of grazing stock results in dominance of coarse grasses and scrub, and a decline in overall botanical diversity.
- Recreation effects including disturbance of wildlife, compaction of soil, trampling and increased nutrients in soil. High public access can also cause conflicts where grazing animals are present.
- Isolation and fragmentation of sites reduces dispersal opportunities making species more susceptible to extinction.
- Losses can result from development including redevelopment of abandoned chalk quarries which can develop good quality grassland.

Some associated species

- Linnet *Carduelis cannabina*
- Whitethroat *Sylvia communis*
- Adonis blue *Polyommatus bellargus*
- Glow-worm *Lampyrus noctiluca*
- Round-headed rampion *Phyteuma orbiculare*
- Yellow-wort *Blackstonia perfoliata*

(Illustration courtesy of Natural England.)

TRADITIONAL ORCHARDS

Traditional orchards are areas of land on which a range of fruit and nut trees are cultivated that are managed in a low intensity way. Permanent grassland beneath the trees was traditionally grazed by livestock.



Why are they important?

- The mosaic of habitats such as hedgerows, dead wood and fruit trees make traditional orchards important for a wide range of species.
- Traditional orchards provide the conditions needed for many bryophytes and lichens.
- Holes and crevices in old trees provide habitat for bats and nest sites for birds such as redstart and bullfinch.
- Dead and decaying wood makes traditional orchards hugely important for invertebrates, lichens and fungi.

Traditional orchards in Sussex

The traditional orchards inventory* lists over 900 sites in Sussex covering an area of approximately 300 hectares. It is estimated that around half of these orchards are currently in a poor condition.

What are the threats?

- Changes in farming policy and markets has led to a decline in income from traditional orchard produce.
- A decline in the skills and knowledge to manage traditional orchards can lead to neglect.
- Loss of orchards can occur as fruit trees dying of old age are not replaced.
- Lack of protection under the current planning system.

Some associated species

- Lesser spotted woodpecker *Picoides minor*
- Noctule *Nyctalus noctula*
- Lichen running-spider *Philodromus margaritatus*
- Noble chafer *Gnorimus nobilis*
- Mistletoe *Viscum album*
- A lichen *Ramonia chrysophaea*

**** The Traditional Orchard Inventory for England***

The traditional orchard data used in Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre reports are the result of a project run by the People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES) on behalf of Natural England. The resulting inventory is based on combining existing survey data with aerial photograph interpretation, together with ground-truthing survey work by local volunteers. The inventory is provisional, and is still being refined and updated as new data becomes available. The project was completed in March 2011.

For the purpose of the inventory, traditional orchards are defined as sites where at least five fruit trees must be present with no more than 20m between their crown edges.

Further information

Orchard Network: www.orchardnetwork.org.uk

WOOD-PASTURE & PARKLAND

Many parks were established in medieval times for aesthetic reasons, to provide grazing for farm animals or deer and to provide wood from pollarded trees. In later centuries, new landscaped parks were created from these medieval parks or by enclosing ordinary farmland. Wood-pasture and parkland is therefore the result of a distinctive, historic land-use system, and represents a vegetation structure rather than being a particular plant community.

Typically this structure consists of veteran trees with wide, spreading crowns growing in a matrix of grazed grassland or heathland. It is a habitat of cultural and historical significance and can also be of great ecological importance due to the wide range of species it supports. For these reasons, and due the threats facing the habitat, it is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat.



Pedunculate Oak

Current status and distribution

There are no reliable statistics on the extent of this habitat in the UK, but it is most common in southern Britain. Sussex is particularly rich in wood-pasture and parkland with several large old deer parks, such as Petworth Park and Parham Park.

Ecological significance

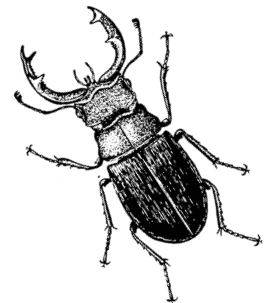
Wood-pasture and parkland is important for wildlife for a number of reasons:

- The mosaic of habitats together with the presence of veteran trees provides the conditions needed by certain species for every stage of their life cycle.
- There is often a continuity of old trees over hundreds of years, or even in some cases back to the post ice-age 'wildwood'. The trees have often been pollarded; this management technique extends their life and creates rot holes and crevices which are used by bats, hole-nesting birds and invertebrates.
- Sussex has the majority of the UK's mature English Elms following the loss of millions to Dutch Elm Disease.
- Rotten wood within ancient tree trunks supports saproxylic invertebrates (those that rely on dead wood for all or part of their life cycle) and are amongst the most threatened group of species in Europe. One such species is the click beetle *Lacon querceus*, which develops in dry red-rotten oak wood in veteran trunks and fallen boughs. The Stag Beetle is another saproxylic beetle often associated with pasture parkland.
- The old tree trunks also support unique communities of lichens, mosses and liverworts which depend on the stability of the surface provided by veteran trees. Two BAP Priority Species of lichen found on old trees include *Bacidia incompta* and *Enterographa sorediata*.

Threats facing the habitat include:

- Isolation and fragmentation of the remaining parklands.
- Inappropriate grazing resulting in the loss of plant diversity and habitat structure.
- Agricultural intensification including reseeding, ploughing and use of fertilisers.
- Neglect and loss of veteran trees, and over-tidying of deadwood.

(Illustrations courtesy of Natural England.)



Stag Beetle

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