



ARUN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

BIODIVERSITY CHECKLIST

Please complete this form having regard to the Biodiversity Checklist Notes, which can be found at:
<http://www.>

Site Address/Application Reference Number:

A/42/14/PL

Bats

Has the site been surveyed for bats?

YES ☐ NO ☒

Are there any structures on site which have the potential to support roosting bats?

☐

Structures with high potential include all agricultural buildings, buildings with weather boarding, tunnels, mines, ice houses, bridges, cliff faces with crevices and woodland. Further guidance can be found in 'Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines' available from www.bats.org.uk and the Bat Mitigation Guidelines available from: www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/Bat%20Feb11_tcm6-21717.pdf

Are there any trees on the site which have the potential to support roosting bats?*

☐ ☒

Trees with high potential to support roosting bats include old and veteran trees and any tree with cracks or crevices. Where appropriate, foraging and commuting routes should be incorporated into the design of the scheme Further guidance can be found in 'Bat Surveys: Good Practice Guidelines'

Barn Owls

Has the site been surveyed for barn owls?*

YES ☐

NO ☒

Is there any evidence of barn owls nesting on or near the site or are there suitable nesting areas on the development site?*

☐ ☒

Barn owls often nest in farm buildings, dovecotes, bale stacks, hollow trees and a wide variety of derelict buildings. Barn owls require habitat which supports high number of small mammals including pasture, hedgerows and woodland. Further information can be found in 'Barn Owls On Site: A guide for developers' available at:

www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/barnowl-rpa_tcm6-12652.pdf

Breeding birds

Has the site been surveyed for breeding birds?*

YES ☐

NO ☒

Will areas of hedgerow/scrub/woodland/trees or other features likely to be used by nesting birds be affected by the proposal?*

☐ ☒

If 'Yes' then mitigation measures to ensure occupied nests are protected should be included with the application.

Badgers

Has the site been surveyed for badgers?*

YES ☐

NO ☒

Is there any evidence of badgers on or near the application site?*

☐

☒

Are badgers commuting through the site to foraging areas?*

☐

☒

Badgers use a wide variety of habitats and setts can be found in hedgerows, woodlands, scrub and field margins. Where appropriate, safe routes to foraging areas should be incorporated into the development proposals. Further information can be found in 'Badgers and Development' available at:

<http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/IN75>

Dormice

Has the site been surveyed for dormice?*

Is there suitable habitat for dormice on, or close to the application site?*

Dormice are found in a variety of habitats including ancient semi-natural woodland, scrub, young plantations (both broadleaved and coniferous) and hedgerows. Occasionally they are recorded in gorse scrub, heathland and alder trees in reedbeds. Further information can be found in The Dormouse Conservation Handbook available at:

<http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/IN29>

Great crested newts

Has the site been surveyed for great crested newts?*

Is there suitable habitat for great crested newts on, or close to the application site?*

Great crested newts are often recorded in ponds, reedbeds, ditches and mineral workings. Terrestrial habitat used by newts is varied and includes semi-natural grassland, woodland, hedgerows and pasture and are often found in urban sites including gardens. Further guidance on great crested newts can be found in the Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines from:

<http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Newt1>

and the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook available from: www.froglife.org/animals/greatcrestednewt.htm

Reptiles

Has the site been surveyed for reptiles?*

Is there suitable habitat on the site for reptiles?*

Reptiles use a variety of habitats including rough grassland, heathland, allotments, scrub, brownfield sites, field margins and abandoned gardens. Further information can be found in 'at

YES

NO

☐ ☒

YES

NO

☐ ☒

YES

NO

☐ ☒

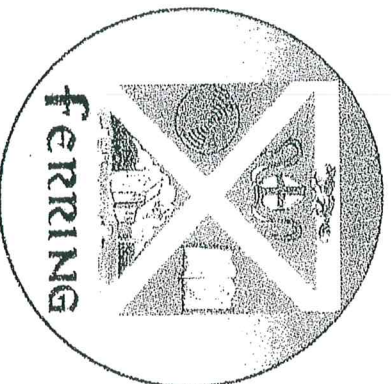
www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/regulation/wildlife/advice/advisoryleaflets.aspx#amphibians.

Information Item	Required by the LVR YES/NO	Please provide details of where the information required is location within your submission? If you agree the information item is required but you are not providing it please explain why here or on a separate sheet
1	Affordable Housing Statement	No
2	Draft Planning Obligation	No
3	Biodiversity Survey & Report	YES By Ferialine. Rural Mappin Project
4	Land Contamination Assessment (LCA)	No
5	Economic Development Statement	No
6	Retail Impact Assessment (RIA)	No
7	Flood Risk Assessment	No
8	Foul & Surface Water Drainage Statement	YES Surface to Sewer Away's.
9	Land Engineering Works Statement	No.
10	Landscaping Details	No.
11	Lighting Assessment	No
12	Noise/Extraction Assessment	No
13	Bin Storage & Collection Provision	No
14	Parking Plan	No
15	Planning Application Summary	No
16	Street Scene	No.
17	Structural Survey & Conversion Method Statement	No
18	Telecommunications Development	No
19	Transport Assessment (TA)/Travel Plan (TP)	No
20	Transport Statement (TS)	No

21	Tree Survey & Arboricultural Implications	No	
22	Lidsey Foul Water – Environmental Assessment Statement	No	
23	Validation Checklist	Yes	
24	Plan & Drawing Requirements	Yes	

Ferring Parish Mapping Project

Phase One Habitat Survey



Ferring Parish Council

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Introduction and Acknowledgements

This project originates from a suggestion by Arun Biodiversity Forum in December 2001.

A Phase One survey provides a method for collecting habitat information based upon static wildlife and plants rather than animals which are just as important, but which are harder to observe. The method provides a structure for further investigation. It is a broad-brush survey of the local natural environment presented as a coloured map of local habitats with abbreviated target notes of basic data.

It enables people to get to know their parish better and identify and record knowledge that exists about rare and important local habitats. This also helps to provide the basis for a working partnership with other people to protect and manage such sites for the benefit of future generations.

A Phase Two survey investigates specific Phase One habitats; and a Phase Three survey is an in-depth ecological study of natural processes. The team of seventeen local volunteers met in February 2001 and with the help of Susan Wilson (Sussex Wildlife Trust) and Daphne Fisher (Arun District Council) we conducted this survey over a period of three years. The method used was the standard adopted nationally and set out in "A Guide to Conducting a Local Habitat Survey" published by SWT to whom we are indebted for their support.

The data was processed by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, based at the Sussex Wildlife Trust, and has been presented in a digitised format. We are grateful to Henri Brocklebank, Manager, Penny Green Records Officer and their colleagues for their work and patience.

This data in its wide range of formats and will eventually be translated into what is called the Integrated Classification System improving the Sussex information considerably.

We understand that so far 13 parishes in West Sussex have completed Phase One Surveys, with many more in preparation these will be added to the existing database thus assisting regional biodiversity decisions.

With a real understanding of our Parish may come an understanding of how to enhance it and give us, and others, the ability to make informed decisions.

The habitat of plants and animals, the interaction between them and their interaction with the physical world make up our environment. These communities of plants and animals determine the natural character of a local area, our streams, woodlands and flowers. They create local distinctiveness and give a sense of place.

Explanation of Contents.

The 84 Target notes referenced ⊗ on the map are brief descriptions of specific sites of interest. Since completing the Field Work there have been some changes. None of these materially change the habitats but when observed on the ground will not always correspond with mapping detail. An example of this relates to target notes 65 and 68.

The analysis of the data is shown on the map and can be seen by the legend on the side of the map.

It should be noted that habitats not surveyed, the gardens and buildings, represent nearly half of the total Parish area and are a vital element in the ecological mosaic of the village's biodiversity. These are being continually threatened by both authorised and uncontrolled development.

The 39 references illustrate a few of our sources and are by no means inclusive. It is beyond the limits of this report to explain or even describe the importance of the assistance we have received in compiling this document; suffice it to say that we hope that it will provide a useful source of information and of interest to general readers and to specialists.

Any comments on this document would be greatly appreciated.

Authors Wendy Ross and Michael Tanner; Parish Tree Wardens.

Circulation:

Arun Biodiversity Forum
Arun District Council
Botanical Society of the British Isles
Castle Goring Farms
Countryside Agency
Environment Agency
Ferring County Centre
Ferring Conservation Group
Ferring Residents & Owners Association
Hangleton Equestrian Centre
Ilex Conservation Group

National Trust
Natural England (Formerly English Nature)
Roundstone Farms
South Downs Campaign
South Downs Joint Committee
St Andrews School
Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre
Sussex Wild Life Trust
West Sussex County Council
WSCC Library (Ferring and Goring)
Worthing Borough Council

FERRING PARISH PHASE 1 – HABITAT SURVEY – 2001/004

Target Notes 1 – 84

1. Intertidal zone – mud/sand/shingle/rocks.
2. Blue Bird Café. Rough car park, beach huts, WCs, significant community of flora e.g. Yellow-horned Poppy, Bittersweet.
3. Remnant flint wall adjacent FP3091/1.
4. Pattersons Walk, FP3090 (Permissive not Definitive). Imported rock 'islands' in undisturbed floral habitat beyond splash zone and vegetated shingle beach. Information Board 2005.
5. Concrete promenade with stair access to FP and beach surrounding WWII type 26 pill-box SMR6479-WS5231.
6. A series of survey structures to assist in the aerial monitoring of the beach movement under the Selsey-Beachy Head SMP (Shoreline Management Plan). Near site of 2003 Information Board (Ilex Group).
7. Significant hedge of Common Tamarisk.
8. Warren Pond. Private, amphibians present include smooth, common and Great Crested newt, common frog and toad, also transient wildfowl and resident moorhens. Noted on 1837 tithe map and 1879 OS Map. White Poplar tree adjacent TPO'd.
9. The Poplars. Private estate, mixed broadleaf/conifer and open space.
10. Dry ditch with single graft hybrid Laburnocytisusadamii on verge, not TPO'd.
11. Lombardy Poplars. In split ownership, part of Scotch Dyke's (Nursing Home) diminished TPO.
12. Ditch from Little Paddocks Estate Pond to the Rife. TPO's Willow and FROA (Ferring Residents and Owners Association) maintained gardens adjacent to South Ferring Pantries shops.
13. Tudor Close. Thatched Public House with local history. Car park now developed.
14. First TPO in Ferring, January 1956, now much diminished.

15. Little Paddocks Estate. Largest pond in Ferring. TPO trees. Private estate with resident maintained Nature Reserve. Due to carp and duck presence, possible decline in amphibian presence, but large bat population (Daubenton & Pipistrelle).
16. Recent development threatens TPO trees, habitat and bat roost.
17. Less tree'd part of 'Little Paddocks' with mixed parkland setting. Good semi-improved grassland habitat.
18. Ferringham Lane. Blanket TPO 4/58 suffers from uncoordinated management.
19. Field Court TPO 1/89. Mostly destroyed due to development.
20. East Ferring House. Grade II. TPO 12/61, diminished. Bat roost. Local history.
21. Sea Lane east side. Dutch Elm disease (DED) suckered regrowths.
22. Southern Water pumping station.
23. Arable. Southern Ferring/Goring/Strategic Gap. 180 acres (72 Ha). This part known as 'Ferring Roost', used by birds at high tide.
24. Arable (as 23). Owned by Westbury Developments. Tenant farmer, Mr Paul Langmead (Roundstone Farms).
25. Pond surrounded by mixed semi-natural trees and shrubs.
26. Drainage ditches believed to connect with pre-war system evidenced by manhole covers draining to sea outfall (Goring).
27. Dry ditches. These fill in during periods of heavy rain. Elm regrowth (DED).
28. Private purchase in 1993 with planning application for nature reserve created in garden on Strategic Gap land. Initial Leylandii hedge.
29. Removed under an Enforcement Order requiring land to be restored to arable but mixed species hedge has been planted and retention of fence.

38. Ferring Cricket Club and Club House. Leased ground within Public Open Space from Arun District Council.

39. Part of 9 acres of Public Open Space managed by Arun District Council. Mainly amenity grassland with mixed parkland/scattered trees. Bats forage and roost with tawny owl, bat and others. Nest boxes installed in 1991. Landmark Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*).
40. Ferring Conservation Area with its historic village centre. Many Listed Buildings and TPO's and flint walls with typical lichen, moss and floral growth.
41. St. Andrews Church. SMR2245-WS3130, Grade I Listed, Charter 791 AD Saxon/Norman remains (see Church history). Botanical Society of British Isles (BSBI) Churchyard Survey 1/83 ESD Code 917, TQ094026, 7/2001, 7 habitats, reduced flora due to inappropriate management, Pipistrelle and Natterers bat roost in Church.
42. Glebeland open space, Pump House, restored as Tennis Club Pavilion.
43. Glebeland open space, Ferring Football Club House and ground, Tennis Club courts.
44. Brook Lane. FP2112, boundary of Conservation Area, Home Farm House, Lodge, cottage and barn, Grade II, TPO's. Restored flint wall of sub-station (Village Pound).
45. Ferring Country Centre. FP2114/1. North West from Rife footpaths 2142/2118 and ditch to Pond and north on FP2126.
46. Ferring Country Centre Pond.
47. Village Green. Amenity grassland, mixed parkland//scattered trees. Strip on east side which includes recycling centre, mixed tree spinney and now owned by Ferring Parish Council (2003). This includes Village sign and flagpole erected to mark the Jubilee (2002). Western area includes children's play area, extended in conjunction with Arun District Council and includes basketball practice area with National Grid Pylons overhead.
48. Sea Lane North. TPO 1/77 10 Holm oaks. South corner Sea Lane Close and opposite Monterey Pine, Scots Pine, Corsican Pine.
49. St. Andrews School. TQ098027 amenity grassland, some semi-improved with scattered trees and enclosed artificial pond. See Survey 10/98.

50. Ferring Rife (from sluice gate near sea exit and north to Ferring Country Centre), Grid Ref TQ090022, S.N.C.I., ref A12 May 1994, 9.5ha Dolphin Ecological Survey August 1996.
51. Ferring Rife area within Kingston Parish on the West side. Marshy grassland in storage lagoons, site nationally important for marsh orchids (Southern Marsh, Early and Common Spotted). Grassland also supports a colony of a nationally rare snail (Monacha Cartusiana) and rare moths (Webb's Wainscot Ref 37).
52. Fen areas with lagoons in addition to the above, a locally uncommon plant, Parsley Waterdropwort, is present with other plant species.

Pond areas provide useful habitat for frog spawn and newts. With the proximity of the Rife and connecting ditches, frogs, newts and sticklebacks are present as well as freshwater shrimp. Rife area has also had evidence of water voles. Little egrets have moved in and bred over recent years. Evidence of small mammals, foxes and many wild birds, resident and migratory, depending on season.
53. Apart from the designated area managed by the Environment Agency, semi-improved grassland and scrub provides good mammal, avian and lepidopteron habitat FP2142 on the eastern bank and FP2111 at the pedestrian bridge, and the undefined footpath on the Kingston western bank provide a valuable public amenity. The arable land is classified as Grade II and falls within the County/District Strategic Gap policies. The 'Rife' River Valley should be considered for Local Nature Reserve (LNR) status and is currently being reviewed (Ref. 37).
54. Ferring Country Centre. Semi-improved grassland, holds 8 dry ditches with some reed and a colony of marsh orchids. Horticultural fruit, vegetable, plant and orchard and produce. Within nursery there are polytunnels, earth bank, species rich hedge, semi-improved grassland plus buildings and stables.
55. Ferring Nurseries. Greenhouses and nearby derelict scattered shrub with some improved grassland. FP2125 with species poor hedge. All within Strategic Gap.
56. Langbury Lane. TPO's and 4 Grade II Listed Buildings, also flint wall and mature beech tree not protected on site (previously with tulip tree felled 2004).

57. (a) Elford House and flint wall. Grade II Listed and TPO.
(b) TPO in Green Park and Stag beetles.
58. FP2121 adjacent to railway line and hedge past Ferring allotments.
59. FP2121/1, defunct hedge/ditch on Civil Parish (CP) boundary, arable field each side of boundary, north of footpath. Part of Ferring/Goring Gap.
60. Ferring Lane Rife Bridge, see Dolphin 1996 Survey. Hedge east of buildings CP Border and Strategic Gap with set-aside. Presence of Lapwing, little egret and Lepidoptera.
61. FP2122 bordered by fences/walls, species poor hedges. Wooden footbridge over Rife. Many mixed trees. Evidence of bats foraging.
62. (a) Greenhouses and free range egg farm.
(b) A259 dualled, verges, central reservation, unimproved. Grassland with scattered deciduous trees.
63. Arable and greenhouses with shelter belt boundary of white poplars.
64. New vineyard in arable area with boundary of mixed trees and permitted development.
65. (a) Hangleton Equestrian Centres fenced horse paddocks. Semi-improved calcareous grassland, bats and badgers.
(b) Extended paddocks north to BW2140 (2004).
(c) As 65(b).
66. Eastern bridleway (BW2135), former 'drove' roads, mixed hedge and trees. Borders Highdown Chalk Gardens (1910). Stag beetles at Hangleton Lane and bridleway.
67. Western boundary of Hangleton Lane and bridleway (BW2147) mixed hedges and trees. Buildings and flint walls, bats, glow worms and Lepidoptera.

68. Northern section of Dip Slope (BW2140) is species rich hedge and scattered trees and is southern boundary of National Trust (NT). Highdown Hill and designated South Downs National Park and subject to application for extension south to A259 at the 2003/04 Public Inquiry.
69. Disused chalk pit and lime furnace site. RIGS, Gasters pit 30, ESD Code 1126, location of fossils of Sea Lily and Sea Urchin, and nationally scarce barred toothed stripe moth N.T.
70. Disused chalk pit RIGS, Gasters pit 31, ESD Code 1126, location of Sea Lily fossil and Corinoid fossil. Water tank with Bulrush or Cattail. Typha Latifolia outside N.T. but within proposed southern boundary of S.D.N.P.
71. Disused chalk pit RIGS, Gasters pit 32, ESD Code 1126, location of Bellomite fossil squid and Red Data Book Carthusian snail species. National Trust (N.T.) (BW2135), CP Boundary and path of ancient line of 'Drove' road. Herb rich bank in Holloway. ESD Code 293/324.
72. Highdown Hill (N.T.) TQ095042. SNCI 1997 (Miller's Tomb ESD 397/935 WBC 1992, East of CP) G2-4 semi-improved grassland.
73. Disused chalk pit. RIGS, ESD Codes 480/549. Site of 'Captain Swing' meetings.
74. Ancient monument. Saxon burial ground and hill fort. Site of WWII radar station with trees planted c1890 damaged by 1987 storm. Glass goblet and other artefacts in Worthing Museum (Pub No. 11, Welsh, 1976) ESD 940/283.
75. Disused chalk pit, Gasters pit 29, ESD1126, RIGS, scattered shrub herb rich grassland at margins. CP is on line of FP2137. Tectonic disruptions in vicinity of Highdown and Brighton/Norton raised beach. (SDNP 26/2/04) Approximately 100m south of BW2140. Boundaries are mainly native species rich ESD324.
76. Species rich hedgerow adjacent FP2137, Parish boundary with Angmering.
77. Boundary fence with one mature common Oak (*Quercus robur*).

79. Boundary unfenced eastwards through improved grassland, being site of spoil from archaeological dig on site of Roman villa during construction of A27 interchange and Titnore Lane realignment, and Northdown Farm. Edge of Potlands Copse (SNCl Ref W4) borders Woodlands stables follows western edge of Titnore Woods (TPO WB 6/1973) south with scattered broad leaf parkland and semi-mature broadleaved woodland. Site of 'Millers Cottage' and parcel of arable. This joins N.T. Highdown at the junction of FP2139 and BW2135.

NOTE: this section was not surveyed at the request of the owners (Castle Goring Estate). All observations having been made from Public Rights of Way using Definitive Footpath Map Sheets TW00SE and TQ00NE and aerial photograph.

80. (a) Arable north of Highdown border adjacent to 'Rough Piece' mixed semi-natural woodland.
(b) Unnamed wood with ditch and pond and species rich hedge connecting with FP2137 (TN77).
81. Species rich hedge meanders north, bordered by arable.
82. Species rich hedge connects wood edge of TN80b to mixed semi-natural woodland 'Northdown Copse' abutting Northdown Farm.
83. 'Pot Lane' former drove road, BW2135 from Highdown south between 'Rough Piece' (TN80) and 'Highdown Copse'. See note reference survey (TN79).
84. 'Pot Lane' BW2135 north between fenced species poor hedge bordering rough track and between arable fields.

Approximately 200m south of Woodland, an obstructed FP2136 runs south inside western edge of BW2135, cutting diagonally across arable and edge of Northdown Copse (TN82) and Northdown Farm meeting BW3652 in Clapham and Patching Parish on the edge of the A280 and the A27.

Analysis of Data

Ferring Parish Phase 1 Results
Produced for Michael Tanner
ESD/06/409 09/10/2006

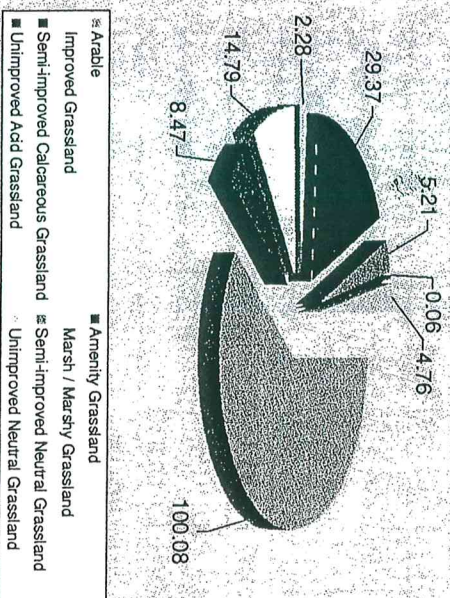
Phase 1 Habitat	Area of habitat in Ferring (ha)	% of Ferring
Arable land	100.08	23.24
Amenity grassland	8.47	1.97
Improved Grassland	14.79	3.43
Marsh / Marshy Grassland	2.28	0.53
Semi-improved Grassland - Calcareous	29.37	6.82
Semi-improved Grassland – Neutral	5.21	1.21
Unimproved Acid Grassland	0.06	0.01
Unimproved Neutral Grassland	4.76	1.11
Bare Ground	0.97	0.23
Buildings	0.50	0.23
Caravan Site	5.21	1.21
Fen	0.54	0.13
Sea Wall (artificial)	0.03	0.01
Standing Water	0.41	0.10
Parkland / Scattered trees – Broad-leaved	0.33	0.08
Parkland / Scattered trees - Mixed	1.00	0.23
Scrub - Dense / continuous	0.34	0.23
Scrub – Scattered	4.41	1.02
Woodland - Semi-natural - Mixed	4.81	1.12
Woodland - Plantation - Broad-leaved	0.32	0.07
Woodland – Plantation - Coniferous	1.45	0.23
Woodland - Semi-natural – Broad-leaved	16.84	3.91
Area Surveyed	202.18 ha	47%
Total Ferring Parish Area	1063.99 acres	
	430.59ha	

Linear Features:	Length (m)
Defunct hedge – Native species rich	215.87
Defunct hedge – Species poor	303.22
Dry ditch	664.30
Earth Bank	1115.26
Hedges and trees – Native species rich	1369.41
Intact hedge – Native species rich	122.16
Open water - running	3376.33
Wall	155.36

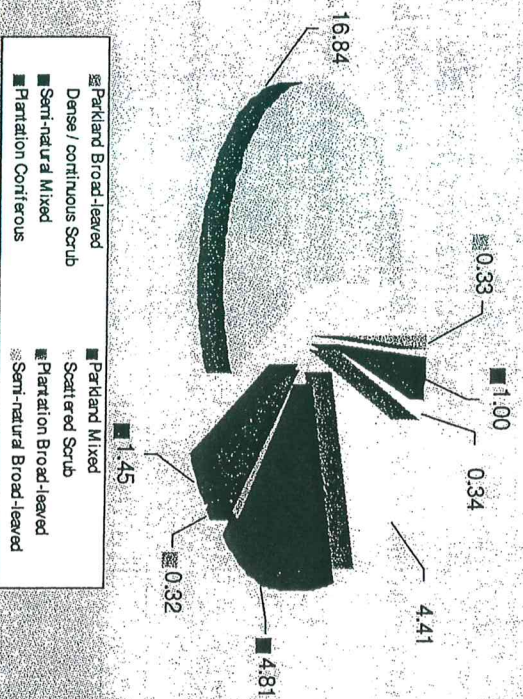
FERRING PARISH PHASE 1 – HABITAT SURVEY – 2001/004

Pictorial presentation of the Analysis of Data

Ferring Grassland Type - Area (ha):



Ferring Woodland Type - Area (ha):



References

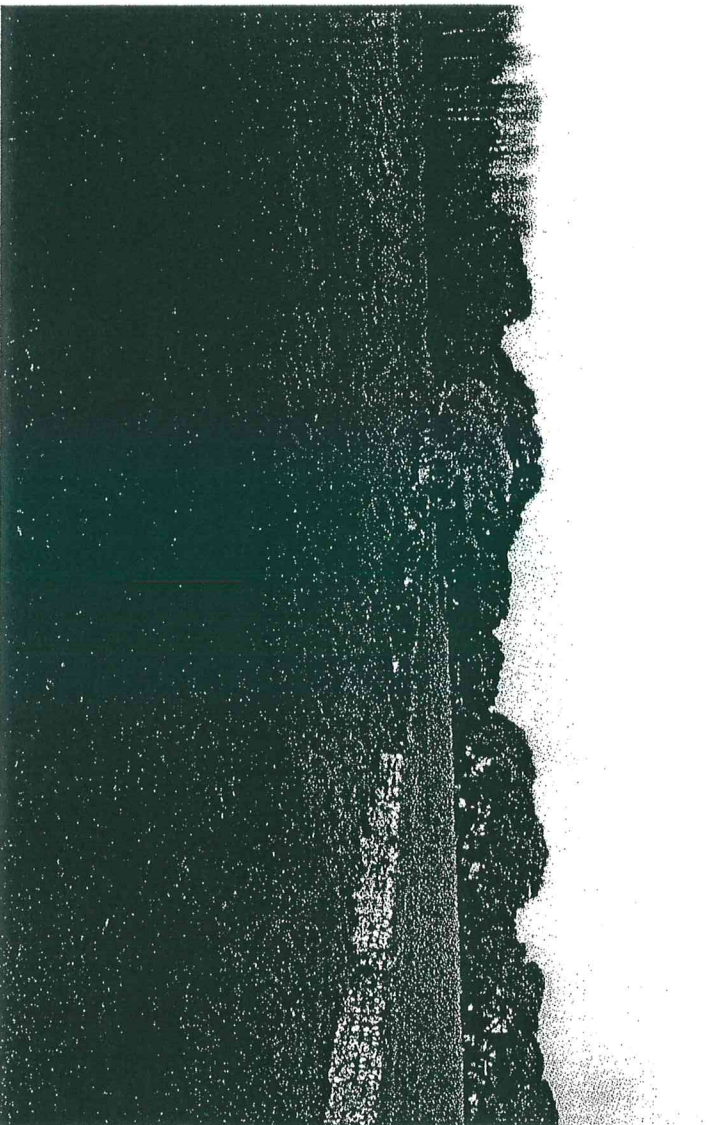
1. Vegetated Shingle Survey of the Sussex Coast, English Nature, 1993.
2. Vegetated Shingle Survey, Kingston & Ferring, M. Tanner, July 2001.
3. Definitive Rights of Way, TQ10SW, WSCC, July 2003.
4. Definitive Rights of Way, TQ00NE, WSCC, July 2003.
5. Definitive Rights of Way, TQ00SE, WSCC, July 2003.
6. Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), SBRC, ESD/00/217, 01/11/00.
7. SNCI, Ferring Rife and Meadows, Ref AR12, 1994.
8. SNCI, Highdown Hill and the Millers Tomb, Ref AR16/W2, 1997.
9. SNCI, Titnore and Goring Woods, Ref W4, 1994.
10. Tree Preservation Order (TPO) Titnore and Goring Woods, Ref 6/73, 1973.
11. Schedule of 46 Ferring TPO's, MMT, 1956-1993.
12. Schedule of 26 Listed Buildings, 1 x GI, 25 x GII, at 2003.
13. Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Directory, Ref ESD/00/217, 2000 (see 6).
14. Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS), Booth, 1960-99.
15. Sites and Monuments Records (SMR), 76 records, WSCC, 2003.
16. SBRC, Rare Species Inventory, 2000.
17. Agricultural Land Classification May (BMV), WSCC, 1997.

18. Ferring O.S. Map, WRL, 1879.
19. Aerial Photo (Luftwaffe), MMT, 22/4/42.
20. Aerial Photo, Countryside Agency, 2003.
21. Map of Ferring Conservation Area, ADC, 1976.
22. Map of Ferring Strategic Gaps, ADC, 2002.
23. Digitised Map of 'Dip Slope', SBRC, ESD/03/496, 2003.
24. Dolphin Survey, Rife, 1996.
25. Dolphin Survey, E. Ferring 'Copse', 1995.
26. Plantlife Parish Boundary Hedge Survey, MMT, 1993.
27. Bat Survey at Highdown, Love & Tanner, 2003.
28. Ecological Survey of Highdown, BNA, 1959.
29. St. Andrew's School Tree Survey, MMT, 1998.
30. St. Andrew's Churchyard Survey, BSB1, 1981.
31. Vision for the Wildlife of Sussex, SWT, 1996.
32. A Guide to Conducting a Local Habitat Survey, SWT, 1995.
33. Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7), ODPM, 2003.
34. Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9), ODPM, 2003.
35. South Downs National Park Inquiry Proof of Evidence, T. Freed, MMT et al.
36. South Downs National Park Inquiry Proof of Evidence, W. Ross.
37. Ferring Rife SNCI Ar12 – 28/6/04. S. Curson, WSCC.
38. Tree Strategy, ADC 2004.
39. Parish Plan, FPC 2004.

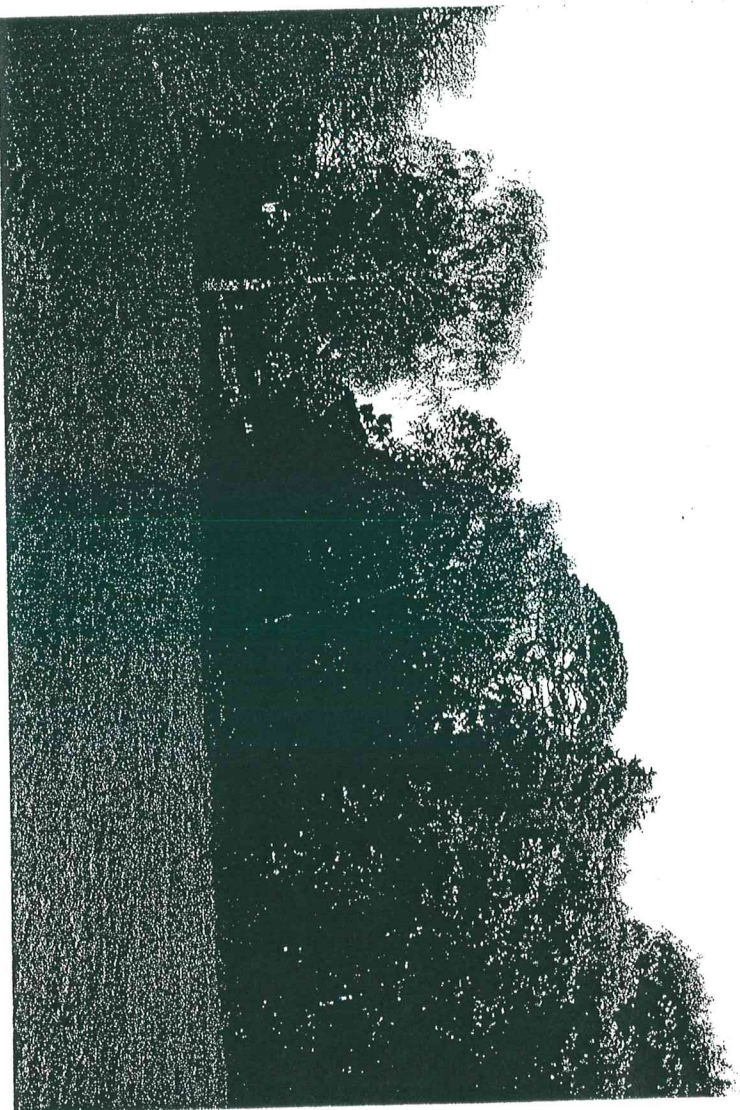
Ferring Beach viewed from TN1 - Facing North East



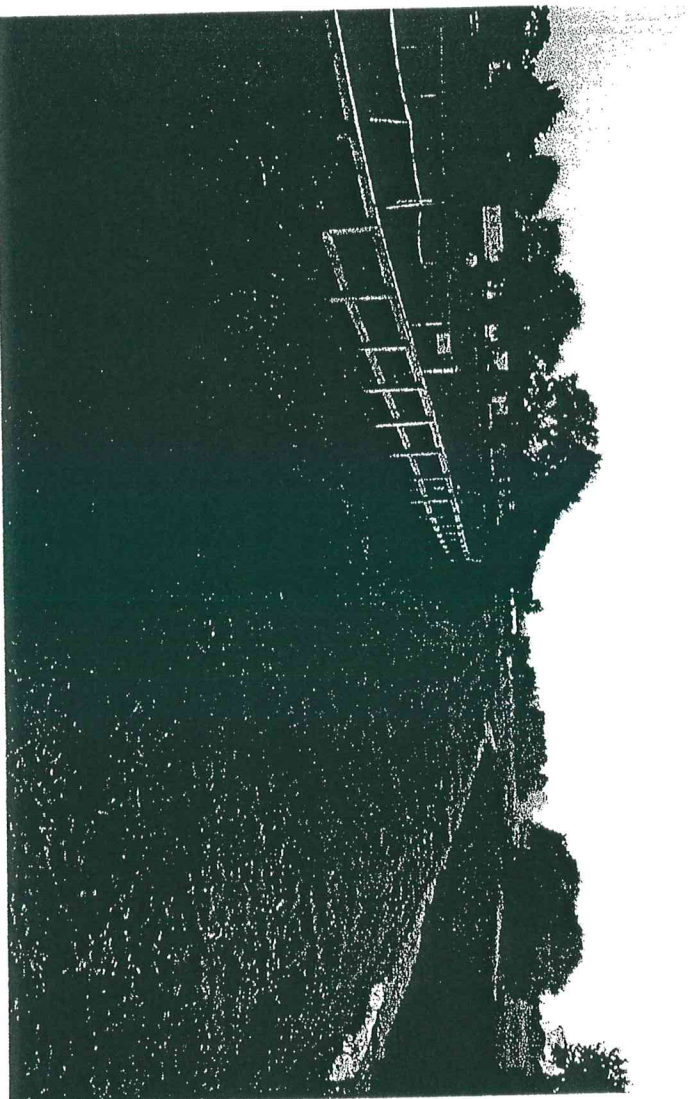
Ferring/Goring strategic Gap from TN32a - Facing North



Little Twitten open space from TN38 – Facing East



Ferring Rife South of Country Centre Bridge from TN50
Facing South



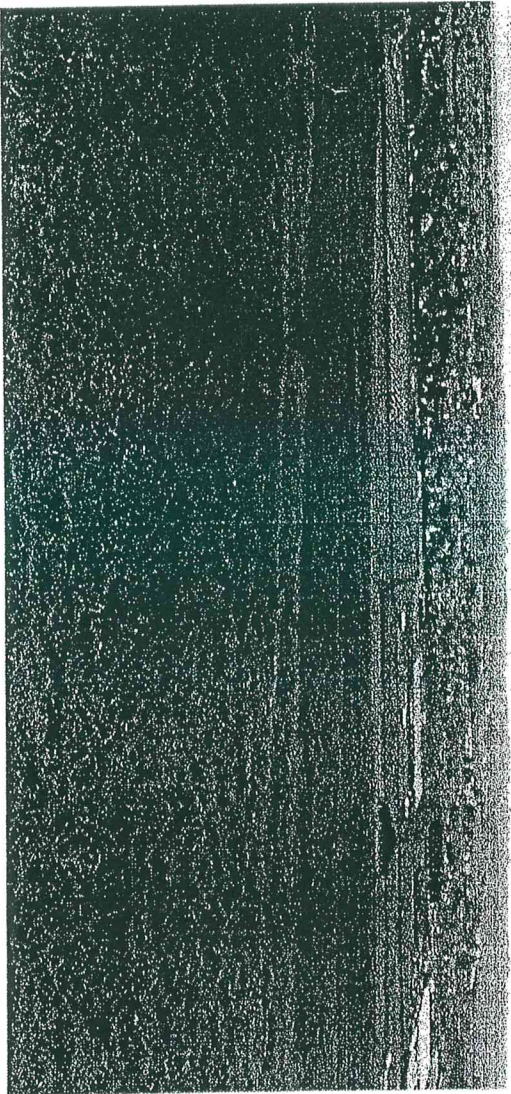
Ferring Country Centre Pond from TN 46 - Facing West



Ferring C.P. Boundary from FP2114/1 TN46 – Facing East



Highdown National Trust from TN72 –Facing South



Edge of Highdown CP Boundary FP 2137 Farmland From TN77 Facing North East.

