Date: 16 September 2025
Our ref: 526343
Your ref: DC/25/0794

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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Tamara Dale

Planning consultation: Use of land for the stationing of a further 4 static caravans for residential purposes. New access on to highway. Associated landscape works. (part retrospective)
Location: Oldfield Stables Fryern Road Storrington West Sussex

Thank you for your consultation on the above which was received by Natural England on 08 September 2025.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

SUMMARY OF NATURAL ENGLAND'S ADVICE

FURTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IMPACTS ON DESIGNATED SITES

As submitted, the application could have potential significant effects on Arun Valley Ramsar site, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), as well as Amberley Wild Brooks Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Pulborough Brooks SSSI. Natural England requires further information in order to determine the significance of these impacts and the scope for mitigation.

In order to mitigate these adverse effects and make the development acceptable, the following mitigation measures are required / or the following mitigation options should be secured:

- Robust information demonstrating how the proposed development will not result in increased levels of abstraction within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone.

Without this information, Natural England may need to object to the proposal. Please re-consult Natural England once this information has been obtained.

Natural England's further advice on designated sites/landscapes and advice on other issues is set out below.

Further Advice on Mitigation
The proposed development falls within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone (SNWSZ). As set out in Natural England's Advice Note regarding planning applications within the SNWSZ, the existing water supply in the zone cannot be ruled out as contributing to the declines in wildlife within the internationally protected Arun Valley SPA, SAC and Ramsar sites. Ensuring that there is no net increase in water consumption is recognised as a suitable method to rule out potential adverse effects on the integrity of these sites arising from development.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

Natural England notes that your authority, as competent authority, has undertaken an appropriate assessment of the proposal, in accordance with regulation 63 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). Natural England is a statutory consultee on the appropriate assessment stage of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, and a competent authority should have regard to Natural England's advice.

Your appropriate assessment concludes that your authority is **unable to rule out an adverse effect** on the integrity of the Arun Valley designated sites, due to insufficient consideration as to how the proposed application will not result in a net increase in abstraction within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone. Having considered the assessment, Natural England concurs with the conclusion you have drawn. Natural England advises that the proposal does not provide enough information and/or certainty to enable adverse effects on site integrity to be ruled out.

Regulation 63 states that a competent authority may agree to a plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site, subject to the exceptional tests set out in regulation 64 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). As the conclusion of your Habitats Regulations Assessment states that it cannot be ascertained that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site, your authority cannot permit the proposal unless it passes the tests of regulation 64; that is that there are no alternatives and the proposal must be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

Your authority may now wish to consider the exceptional tests set out within regulation 64. Specific guidance about these tests can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/habitats-and-wild-birds-directives-guidance-on-the-application-of-article-6-4.

Should the applicant provide additional information outlining how they intend to mitigate an adverse effect on the Arun Valley designated sites, Natural England would be happy to be reconsulted on the applicant's proposed approach to mitigation.

Final Comments
Please note that if your authority is minded to grant planning permission contrary to the advice in this letter, you are required under Section 28I (6) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to notify Natural England of the permission, the terms on which it is proposed to grant it and how, if at all, your authority has taken account of Natural England's advice. You must also allow a further period of 21 days before the operation can commence.

Further general advice on consideration of protected species and other natural environment issues is provided at Annex A.

Should the proposal change, please consult us again.

Yours sincerely

Camilla Davidge
Higher Officer - Central Casework Team
Natural England

Annex A – General Advice

Protected Landscapes

Paragraph 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires great weight to be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (known as National Landscapes), National Parks, and the Broads and states that the scale and extent of development within all these areas should be limited. Paragraph 183 requires exceptional circumstances to be demonstrated to justify major development within a designated landscape and sets out criteria which should be applied in considering relevant development proposals. Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 places a duty on relevant authorities (including local planning authorities) to seek to further the statutory purposes of a National Park, the Broads or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in England in exercising their functions. This duty also applies to proposals outside the designated area but impacting on its natural beauty.

The local planning authority should carefully consider any impacts on the statutory purposes of protected landscapes and their settings in line with the NPPF, relevant development plan policies and the Section 245 duty. The relevant National Landscape Partnership or Conservation Board may be able to offer advice on the impacts of the proposal on the natural beauty of the area and the aims and objectives of the statutory management plan, as well as environmental enhancement opportunities. Where available, a local Landscape Character Assessment can also be a helpful guide to the landscape's sensitivity to development and its capacity to accommodate proposed development.

Wider landscapes

Paragraph 180 of the NPPF highlights the need to protect and enhance valued landscapes through the planning system. This application may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes, including any local landscape designations. You may want to consider whether any local landscape features or characteristics (such as ponds, woodland, or dry-stone walls) could be incorporated into the development to respond to and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness, in line with any local landscape character assessments. Where the impacts of development are likely to be significant, a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment should be provided with the proposal to inform decision making. We refer you to the Landscape Institute Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment for further guidance.

Biodiversity duty

The local planning authority has a duty to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of its decision making. Further information is available here.

Designated nature conservation sites

Paragraphs 186-188 of the NPPF set out the principles for determining applications impacting on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and habitats sites. Both the direct and indirect impacts of the development should be considered. A Habitats Regulations Assessment is needed where there is a likely significant effect on a habitats site and Natural England must be consulted on 'appropriate assessments'. Natural England must also be consulted where development is in or likely to affect a SSSI and provides advice on potential impacts on SSSIs either via Impact Risk Zones or as standard or bespoke consultation responses.

Protected Species

Natural England has produced standing advice to help planning authorities understand the impact of particular developments on protected species. Natural England will only provide bespoke advice on protected species where they form part of a Site of Special Scientific Interest or in exceptional circumstances. A protected species licence may be required in certain cases.

Local sites and priority habitats and species

The local planning authority should consider the impacts of the proposed development on any local wildlife or geodiversity site, in line with paragraphs 180, 181 and 185 of the NPPF and any relevant development plan policy. There may also be opportunities to enhance local sites and improve their connectivity to help nature's recovery. Natural England does not hold locally specific information on local

sites and recommends further information is obtained from appropriate bodies such as the local records centre, wildlife trust, geoconservation groups or recording societies. Emerging Local Nature Recovery Strategies may also provide further useful information.

Priority habitats and species are of particular importance for nature conservation and are included in the England Biodiversity List published under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Most priority habitats will be mapped either as Sites of Special Scientific Interest on the Magic website or as Local Wildlife Sites. A list of priority habitats and species can be found on Gov.uk.

Natural England does not routinely hold species data. Such data should be collected when impacts on priority habitats or species are considered likely. Consideration should also be given to the potential environmental value of brownfield sites, often found in urban areas and former industrial land, further information including links to the open mosaic habitats inventory can be found here.

Biodiversity and wider environmental gains

Development should provide net gains for biodiversity in line with the NPPF paragraphs 180(d), 185 and 186. Major development (defined in the NPPF glossary) is required by law to deliver a biodiversity gain of at least 10% from 12 February 2024 and this requirement is expected to be extended to smaller scale development in spring 2024. For nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs), it is anticipated that the requirement for biodiversity net gain will be implemented from 2025.

Further information on biodiversity net gain, including draft Planning Practice Guidance, can be found here.

The statutory Biodiversity Metric should be used to calculate biodiversity losses and gains for terrestrial and intertidal habitats and can be used to inform any development project. For small development sites, the Small Sites Metric may be used. This is a simplified version of the Biodiversity Metric and is designed for use where certain criteria are met.

The mitigation hierarchy as set out in paragraph 186 of the NPPF should be followed to firstly consider what existing habitats within the site can be retained or enhanced. Where on-site measures are not possible, provision off-site will need to be considered.

Development also provides opportunities to secure wider biodiversity enhancements and environmental gains, as outlined in the NPPF (paragraphs 8, 74, 108, 124, 180, 181 and 186). Opportunities for enhancement might include incorporating features to support specific species within the design of new buildings such as swift or bat boxes or designing lighting to encourage wildlife.

Natural England's Environmental Benefits from Nature tool may be used to identify opportunities to enhance wider benefits from nature and to avoid and minimise any negative impacts. It is designed to work alongside the Biodiversity Metric and is available as a beta test version.

Further information on biodiversity net gain, the mitigation hierarchy and wider environmental net gain can be found in government Planning Practice Guidance for the natural environment.

Ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees

The local planning authority should consider any impacts on ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees in line with paragraph 186 of the NPPF. Natural England maintains the Ancient Woodland Inventory which can help identify ancient woodland. Natural England and the Forestry Commission have produced standing advice for planning authorities in relation to ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees. It should be taken into account when determining relevant planning applications. Natural England will only provide bespoke advice on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees where they form part of a Site of Special Scientific Interest or in exceptional circumstances.

Best and most versatile agricultural land and soils

Local planning authorities are responsible for ensuring that they have sufficient detailed agricultural land classification (ALC) information to apply NPPF policies (Paragraphs 180 and 181). This is the case regardless of whether the proposed development is sufficiently large to consult Natural England.

Further information is contained in GOV.UK guidance Agricultural Land Classification information is available on the Magic website and the Data.Gov.uk website

Guidance on soil protection is available in the Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites, and we recommend its use in the design and construction of development, including any planning conditions. For mineral working and landfilling, separate guidance on soil protection for site restoration and aftercare is available on Gov.uk website. Detailed guidance on soil handling for mineral sites is contained in the Institute of Quarrying *Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings*.

Should the development proceed, we advise that the developer uses an appropriately experienced soil specialist to advise on, and supervise soil handling, including identifying when soils are dry enough to be handled and how to make the best use of soils on site.

Green Infrastructure
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework provides evidence-based advice and tools on how to design, deliver and manage green and blue infrastructure (GI). GI should create and maintain green liveable places that enable people to experience and connect with nature, and that offer everyone, wherever they live, access to good quality parks, greenspaces, recreational, walking and cycling routes that are inclusive, safe, welcoming, well-managed and accessible for all. GI provision should enhance ecological networks, support ecosystems services and connect as a living network at local, regional and national scales.

Development should be designed to meet the 15 Green Infrastructure Principles. The GI Standards can be used to inform the quality, quantity and type of GI to be provided. Major development should have a GI plan including a long-term delivery and management plan. Relevant aspects of local authority GI strategies should be delivered where appropriate.

GI mapping resources are available here and here. These can be used to help assess deficiencies in greenspace provision and identify priority locations for new GI provision.

Access and Recreation
Natural England encourages any proposal to incorporate measures to help improve people's access to the natural environment. Measures such as reinstating existing footpaths, together with the creation of new footpaths and bridleways should be considered. Links to urban fringe areas should also be explored to strengthen access networks, reduce fragmentation, and promote wider green infrastructure.

Rights of Way, Access land, Coastal access and National Trails
Paragraphs 104 and 180 of the NPPF highlight the important of public rights of way and access. Development should consider potential impacts on access land, common land, rights of way and coastal access routes in the vicinity of the development. Consideration should also be given to the potential impacts on the any nearby National Trails. The National Trails website www.nationaltrail.co.uk provides information including contact details for the National Trail Officer. Appropriate mitigation measures should be incorporated for any adverse impacts.

Further information is set out in Planning Practice Guidance on the natural environment

Horsham District Council
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Matrix and Appropriate Assessment

PLEASE NOTE: This screening relates only for potential impacts from water resources on the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA/Ramsar sites and does not consider impacts on any other designated habitat sites. A separate HRA screening will be required for development affecting other SPAs, SACs, or Ramsar sites.

It is the responsibility of the Competent Authority (in this case Horsham District Council) to prepare a HRA report and it is the responsibility of the applicant to provide information to support this process.

This HRA Appropriate Assessment template is for use where a planning application will result in additional demand for mains water being created in the Sussex North Water Supply Zone that is predicted to adversely impact the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA/Ramsar sites.

The purpose of this HRA screening record is to assess the need for appropriate assessment in relation to the project detailed below.

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) requires that a Habitats Regulations Assessment screening is carried out in relation to any plan or project which is likely to have a significant effect on Habitats (European) sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Habitats sites are Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation. Ramsar sites should also be given the same level of protection, as stated within the National Planning Policy Framework.

In line with the Court judgement (CJEU *People Over Wind v Coillte Teoranta* C-323/17), mitigation measures cannot be taken into account when carrying out a screening assessment to decide whether a development is likely to result in significant effects on a Habitats site.

Where an Appropriate Assessment is carried out a project may only be authorised after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site(s) concerned.

Table 1: HRA Screening matrix for water neutrality

Stage 1 HRA screening	
Brief description of the development project	**Application**: DC/25/0794 **Address:** Oldfield Stables, Fryern Road. Storrington, West Sussex, RH20 4BJ **Description**: Use of land for the stationing of a further 4 static caravans for residential purposes. New access on to highway. Associated landscape works. (part retrospective) **Type of application**: Full (017 Minor Gypsy)
Details of the development project	**Proximity to Arun Valley SAC / SPA / Ramsar**: Is the application site: A) Within the Sussex North Water Supply Zone (WSZ) **YES** B) Arun Valley SAC / SPA / Ramsar potentially impacted by the planning application: **YES there is credible evidence of a real risk that the proposal will, without measures to minimise water use and water offsetting, result in an increase in water demand.** C) Is the planning application directly connected with or necessary to the management of the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site? **NO**

Brief description of the Habitats sites within scope of this assessment	Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site supports rare and diverse plant, invertebrate and bird assemblages as qualifying features. It consists of low-lying grazing marsh, largely on alluvial soils, but with an area of peat derived from a relict raised bog. Variation in soils and water supply lead to a wide range of ecological conditions and hence a rich flora and fauna. Further details are provided in Appendix 1.
Key vulnerabilities / factors affecting site integrity	For applications where increased demand for water resources is the only pathway for impacts, Natural England's substantive advice (Position Statement Interim Approach, September 2021) is that such applications - without mitigation - will result in a likely significant effect on the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other developments in the Sussex North WSZ. As it cannot be concluded that the existing abstraction within Sussex North Water Supply Zone is not having an impact on the Arun Valley sites, developments within this zone must not add to this impact. Therefore, such applications, even where mitigation is proposed, must progress to Appropriate Assessment (AA). Natural England's Position Statement (September 2021) is that the Sussex North Water Supply Zone includes supplies from a groundwater abstraction which cannot, with certainty, conclude no adverse effect on the integrity of; • Arun Valley Special Area Conservation (SAC) • Arun Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) • Arun Valley Ramsar Site
HRA Screening Assessment Criteria	
The individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar site	Based on the threat from water demand identified by Natural England's Position Statement, the development proposals need assessment for hydrological changes to the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA/ Ramsar site. For applications, does the evidence show any likely significant effect on Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site, without mitigation measures (either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects)? **YES** Test 1 the significance test below has been completed as the evidence shows a likely significant effect on Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site, without mitigation measures (in-combination with other plans or projects).

Test 1 the significance test: – Can a judgement be made as to whether there could be any potential significant impacts of the development on the integrity of the Arun Valley SPA/ SAC/Ramsar.	Following the CJEU ruling People over Wind, it is no longer legal to take into account any avoidance and mitigation measures as part of the application at this stage of HRA. For applications where increased demand for water resources is the only mechanism of impact, Natural England's advice is that such applications - **without mitigation** - will have a likely significant effect on the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site in combination with other developments in the Sussex North WSZ. **YES** Therefore, such applications, even where mitigation measures (minimise water use and water offsetting) are proposed, will progress directly to Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment to consider, with mitigation, the impacts of the development on mains water usage on the above designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. **Explanation: All development likely to increase the demand for mains water usage, is predicted to result an identifiable impact on the Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar sites.** After mitigation has been embedded into the project design, Test 2 – the integrity test then needs to be applied.
Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment	
The above Stage 1 HRA screening has determined that a Likely Significant Effect is predicted at Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site as a result of impacts on water quantity. This pathway has been screened in, and the potential for adverse effects on site integrity, either alone or in-combination will be assessed. Therefore, this section of the report to inform HRA Stage 2 only discusses the potential for impacts on water quantity as a result of the proposed development.	
Potential for Adverse Effects On the Integrity (AEOI) of a Habitats site from the development alone or in combination.	Supplementary advice on conserving and restoring site features for Arun Valley SAC/SPA sets a number of targets for the site under the supporting the Conservation Objectives in order that the integrity of the sites is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the sites contribute to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of the Qualifying Features. The targets cover hydrology and flow, water quantity, area depth and water quality. The hydrology of the river Arun is the major factor affecting these targets and this is turn is affected by the abstraction at Hardham for the supply of drinking water. Continued or increased levels of groundwater abstraction at Hardham reduces water quantity in the Arun Valley sites and adversely affects water levels and flow within the sites (in combination with other plans and projects in the Sussex North WRZ). Without an alternative sustainable water supply or mitigation measures, the hydrology of the sites will be unable to maintain the types and extents of habitats requited to maintain the Qualifying Features.

Details of Water usage for the development	The Applicant has submitted a Water Neutrality Statement which outlines that the proposal relates to 4no. pitches, each of which would support a 3-bed static caravan. The Statement outlines that the water demand for each static caravan would be **64.3 litres per person per day** through the installation of water efficient fixtures and fittings. This is supported by a Part G Calculator. Based upon an average occupancy of 2.47 for a 3-bed dwelling, each pitch would generate a water demand of **158.82 litres per day**. This would create an overall demand across the development of **635.28 litres per day**. The Water Neutrality Statement outlines that rainwater harvesting (collected from 2no. static caravans and the existing day room) would be installed to meet non-potable water demand, including external use, washing machines, and toilets. The Statement outlines that the available roof area of the wider site (comprising of existing outbuildings within the wider site ownership) is 211m2, where **74.74 litres per day per pitch** could be supplied by rainwater harvesting for non-potable purposes. This would amount to a total of **298.96 litres per day**. The calculations provided demonstrate that 1no. 12,500 litre rainwater harvesting tank would be required to accommodate a 35-day drought period. An associated Maintenance and Management Schedule has been provided. A total of **336.32 litres per day** would need to be offset. It is proposed to address this remaining demand through the installation of rainwater harvesting to meet the non-potable water demands of the existing Units 1 and 2. This would equate to **43.45 litres per person per day**. An average occupancy of 2.47 persons has been used to calculate the resulting demand, where this is given as **107.32 litres per unit**. This would give a total collection of **214.64 litres per day**. Subsequent to these mitigation measures, a total mains water of **121.68 litres per day per day** that would need to be offset. The Water Neutrality Statement outlines that the remaining water demand would be met through the purchase of 168 water credits through the Sussex North Water Certification Scheme (SNWCS). The justification for this is that 2no. of the 4no. units proposed have yet to be brought onto site. As these units are not retrospective, the Statement considers that these would be eligible for SNWCS, where a Grampian condition could be imposed to restrict these units being brought onto site before the credits had been purchased.
Proposed mitigation for the project to secure the mitigation as a condition of any consent	**Summary of mitigation package** <u>Existing Baseline</u> The Water Neutrality Statement recognises that the site as existing has no water demand. The existing baseline is therefore **zero** (**0**). <u>Proposed Baseline</u> As outlined above, the water demand arising from the proposed development would be **635.28 litres per day**. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> The proposed development seeks to utilise water efficient fixtures and fittings, including: - Dual flush toilets - Low flow shower/taps - Low volume bath - Water efficient white goods - Non-Potable rainwater harvesting

	Off-Setting Measures - Flow restrictors - Non-Potable rainwater harvesting Conclusion The proposal seeks to install water efficient fixtures and fittings to the proposed units, along with the installation of rainwater collection for non-potable purposes. Subsequent reductions are sought to be achieved through the installation of rainwater collection to 2no. of the existing units on the site (1 and 2) which would be used for non-potable purposes. It is however noted that the occupancy has been estimated, where the Council's guidance requires that actual occupancy figures be used to ensure certainty of the water reduction. As such, it is considered that insufficient information has been provided to demonstrate that the water reduction measures on the existing units would be sufficient. In addition, the Water Neutrality Statement indicates that the remainder of the water demand would be addressed through purchasing water credits by way of the Sussex North Water Certification Scheme (SNWCS). However, as the development is retrospective, none of the development would be able to access SNWCS. As such, the strategy is insufficient to meet the water demands of the development, and it has not therefore been demonstrated within sufficient certainty that the proposed water strategy would result in water neutrality.
Test 2 – the integrity test	**Conclusion:** The HRA Screening has determined that a likely significant effect on the habitat sites is predicted, with the need to undertake an Appropriate Assessment. Insufficient information has been provided to undertake the Assessment and it is therefore not possible for Horsham District Council to conclude that, with mitigation, the project will not have an Adverse Effect on the Integrity of the Arun Valley SAC/ SPA /Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plan and projects. It cannot therefore be concluded that the development would not be in conflict with the conservation objectives for the Arun Valley SPA, SAC and Ramsar site which include 'maintaining or restoring the population of Qualifying Features'. See Appendix 1. Having prepared this Appropriate Assessment of the implications of the project for the Arun Valley sites in view of their conservation objectives, subject to consultation with Natural England and fully considered any representation received where necessary, the authority can now agree to the project under regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). As the mitigation has been considered after HRA screening, this HRA Appropriate Assessment is in line with the People over Wind CJEU Court ruling and, being beyond reasonable scientific doubt concerning the effects of the work envisaged on the site concerned, is also in line with the Holohan and Others v An Bord Pleanála court ruling. Having prepared this Appropriate Assessment of the implications of the project for the Arun Valley sites in view of their conservation objectives, subject to consultation with Natural England and fully considered any representation received where necessary, the authority can agree to the project under regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Approving Planner: Tamara Dale **Date: 08/09/2025**

DISCLAIMER: This information has been produced by Place Services's Ecology Team on behalf of Horsham District Council, at their request.

Appendix 1 – details of Arun Valley SAC/SPA/Ramsar site

Qualifying Features for SPA/SAC	**Arun Valley SPA** A037 Bewick's swan, *Cygnus columbianus bewickii* (non-breeding). During the time of site notification, the SPA supported 115 individuals representing at least 1.6% of the wintering population in Great Britain (5 year peak mean 1992/93 - 1996/97). During the non-breeding season, the SPA regularly supports an assemblage of waterfowl with the area regularly supporting 27,241 individual waterfowl (5 year peak mean for 1992/93 to 1996/97) including: Shoveler *Anas clypeata*, Teal *Anas crecca*, Wigeon *Anas penelope*, Bewick's Swan *Cygnus columbianus bewickii.* **Arun Valley SAC** 4056 Little Whirlpool Ramshorn snail *Anisus vorticulus* *Anisus vorticulus* occurs across a range of sites in southern and eastern England. The Arun valley is one of the three main population centres for this species in the UK. This proposed site includes two of its core sites in the wash lands of the Arun floodplain (Pulborough Brooks and Amberley Wild Brooks SSSIs).
Qualifying Features for Ramsar	**Arun Valley Ramsar** **Ramsar criterion 2** The site holds seven wetland invertebrate species listed in the British Red Data Book as threatened. One of these, *Pseudamnicola confusa*, is considered to be endangered. The site also supports four nationally rare and four nationally scarce plant species **Ramsar criterion 3** In addition to the Red Data Book invertebrate and plant species, the ditches intersecting the site have a particularly diverse and rich flora. All five British duckweed (*Lemna* species), all five water-cress (*Rorippa* species), and all three British water milfoils (*Myriophyllum* species), all but one of the seven British water dropworts (*Oenanthe* species), and two-thirds of the British pondweeds (*Potamogeton* species) can be found on site. **Ramsar criterion 5** Assemblages of international importance: Species with peak counts in winter: 13774 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)
Conservation Status of the relevant Qualifying Features	**Arun Valley SAC, SPA and Ramsar** In line with the national trend, the number of Bewick's swans wintering in the Arun Valley has declined since the time of designation and is now typically fewer than 50 birds. This may reflect an overall decline in the population of the species and/or be due to the effects of a milder climate in which more are able to winter in continental Europe (The Birds of Sussex, 2014). The waterfowl assemblage numbers fluctuate depending upon conditions in the valley but over the past five years have averaged 40,311, an increase from the five year mean of 27,241 at the time of designation. The Arun Valley is one of the remaining strongholds for the Little Whirlpool Ramshorn Snail.

Conservation Objectives (Only Relevant for SPA/SAC)	**Arun Valley SAC & SPA** Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features, and, • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.