
SUSSEX HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION



**VOLUME IV - GAZETTEER OF SUSSEX
TYPOLOGY**

HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION

West Sussex County Council

East Sussex County Council

Brighton & Hove Unitary Authority

English Heritage

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Front Cover: The 'lost' medieval deer park at Lurgashall, Chichester, West Sussex as seen on the OS historic maps and as characterised in the HLC.

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**INTRODUCTION TO THE SUSSEX
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION
HOW TO USE THE REPORTS**

The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation comprises a GIS data set together with a set of supporting reports and technical guides.

Each report essentially can stand alone but it is recommended that anyone wishing to use HLC in depth should read them all in sequence.

The reports in order of sequence are as follows;

- Volume I. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – User Guide
- Volume II. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Interpretation
- Volume III. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Atlas of Maps
- Volume IV. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Gazetteer of Typology
- Volume V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Appendices

The core of the HLC is the Interpretation, Atlas of Maps, and Gazetteer of Typology. These describe and explain the results of the characterisation process for Sussex. For those wishing to use HLC for their own researches or to support searches from the HER the User Guide is the key document to refer to.

The Appendices set the background for the method and for the characterisation process, together with other supporting information on landscape characterisation in Sussex and the background to the archaeological resource.

How to use the reports

If you want to know about the HLC for a particular area, for example as part of an HER query then the Vol. I. - User Guide together with the Vol. IV. - Gazetteer of Sussex Typology are the two documents to refer to.

If it is an understanding of historic characterisation across Sussex, then it is the Vol. II. - Interpretation together with the Vol. III - Atlas of Maps & Vol. IV. - Gazetteer of Sussex Typology are those that cover the two counties.

If it is to undertake an analysis of the Sussex HLC as part of another project then the Vol. I User Guide together with the Vol. V. - Appendices are probably the key documents to use.

For information on English Heritage's Historic Characterisation Programme in England go to <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-landscape-character>

The digital version the Sussex HLC reports together with Sussex HLC .shp files are found in the cd/s in the back of Vol. V. – The Appendices.

GAZETTEER OF SUSSEX HLC TYPES, SUB-TYPES AND ‘INTERPRETATION OF CHARACTER’

Explanation of Descriptions and Structure

Headings for the HLC Typology

Sussex HLC Broad Type [Total of 13]	Sussex HLC Sub-type [Total of 61]	Sussex ‘Interpretation of Character’ [Total of 66]
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The colour of the boxes relates to the colour shown on the maps in the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps

Statistics

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of ‘interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised
Of ‘Interpretation of Character’ type	Of ‘Interpretation of Character’ type	Of ‘Interpretation of Character’ type	See below	See below

Occurrence of type based on total area [Ha] of Broad Type.

This follows the form used in the Buckinghamshire HLC.¹ It is a descriptive term which gives a measure of perception as to the rarity or how commonplace a sub-character type or ‘Interpretation of Character’ type is in relation to the total area of the HLC Broad Type.

Using the same scale as the Buckinghamshire HLC.²

Occurrence	Percentage Scale	Occurrence	Percentage Scale
Absent	0%	Common	10 – 25%
Very Rare	< 1%	Abundant	25 – 50%
Rare	1 - 5%	Dominant	> 50%
Occasional	5 – 10%		

N.B. Rarity may be either historically rare i.e. there were very few to begin with or Rare due to modern landscape change, i.e. through boundary removal and / or development etc.

DESCRIPTION

Description of type with its attributes and distribution,
Reference to Main Maps in Atlas.

PERIOD

Estimated period of origin

REFERENCE

Lists the key references used in the HLC and also as a guide to background reading

Mapped example of type

Extract from the HLC together with OS master map and an aerial photograph to illustrate the type.

¹ Buckinghamshire County Council 2006. Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Historic Landscape Characterisation. Introduction and 10 Appendices.

² Ibid

SUMMARY TABLE OF SUSSEX HLC TYPES

SUSSEX HLC BROAD TYPE	SUSSEX HLC SUB TYPE	INTERPRETATION OF CHARACTER	
FIELDSCAPES	Assarts	Aggregate Assart	
		Cohesive Assart	
	Formal (planned/private)	Parliamentary Enclosure	
		Planned Private Enclosure	
		Consolidated Strips	
		Co-axial Fields	
		Isolated Enclosure	
		Brooks innings	
		Strip fields	
		Salt marsh innings	
		Reclaimed Industrial	
		Informal	Irregular Piece-meal Enclosure
	Regular piecemeal enclosure		
	Isolated Enclosure		
	Brooks innings		
	Salt marsh innings		
	Reclaimed Industrial		
	Modern field amalgamation		
	Wastes, commons and greens		
WOODLAND	Ancient semi-natural	Assart Wood	
		Gill	
		Shaw	
		Wood pasture	
	Replanted Ancient Semi-natural	Plantation – broadleaved	
		Plantation – coniferous	
		Plantation – mixed	
	Plantations	Plantation – broadleaved	
		Plantation – coniferous	
		Plantation – mixed	
	Regenerated	Regenerated – scrub	
		Regenerated – woodland	
	Other Woodland	Gill	
		Shaw	
		Wood pasture	
		Unknown	
	SETTLEMENT	Historic core	Market Town
			Market Village
Hamlet			
Large farmstead			
Common edge settlement			
Dispersed settlement [NOT USED]			
Historic dispersed			Hamlet
		Ribbon development	
		Common edge settlement	
		Large farmstead	
		Small farmstead/cottage	
		Schools	
		Dispersed settlement [NOT USED]	
Expansion – other		Market Town	
		Hamlet	
		Planned Estate	
		Infill	
		Ribbon Development	
		Common Edge Settlement	
Large Farmstead			

Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation
Volume IV – Gazetteer of Sussex Typology

		Small Farmstead/Cottage	
		Schools	
		Prisons	
		Caravan/chalet/camp	
	Expansion – suburbs	Infill	
		Ribbon Development	
		Schools	
		Small Farmstead	
		Planned Estate	
	Non-historic isolated	Large Farmstead	
		Small Farmstead/Cottage	
UNENCLOSED / UNIMPROVED	Common	NONE/NOT USED	
	Downland		
	Green		
	Heath		
	Marsh- fresh		
	Marsh – salt [not used]		
	Wooded over common		
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES	Formal parkland	Arboretum	
		Cemetery	
		Large landscape garden	
		Medieval deer park	
		Post-medieval designed park	
		Post-medieval gentrification	
		Urban park	
	Informal parkland	Arboretum [n/a]	
		Cemetery	
		Large landscape garden	
		Medieval deer park	
		Post-medieval designed park	
		Post-medieval gentrification	
		Urban park	
RECLAIMED MARSH	Fresh water	Medieval enclosure	
		Post-medieval enclosure	
		Recent reclamation NONE/NOT USED	
	Salt marsh	Medieval enclosure	
		Post-medieval enclosure	
		Recent reclamation NONE/NOT USED	
RECREATION	Cricket grounds	NONE/NOT USED	
	Golf courses		
	Marinas		
	Racecourses		
	Sports fields		
HORTICULTURE	Market gardens / allotments	NONE/NOT USED	
	Nurseries with greenhouses		
	Orchard		
	Vineyards		
INDUSTRY	Extraction pits sand [NOT USED]	NONE/NOT USED	
	Extraction pits stone [NOT USED]		
	Factories [NOT USED]		
	Metal mine/processing [NOT USED]		
	Mineral chemical manufacture factories[NOT USED]		
	Other min/processing [NOT USED]		
	Other industry	Abandoned	
		Factories	
	Extraction	Extraction – chalk	
		Extraction – clay	
		Extraction – gravel	
Extraction – sand			
Extraction – stone			
Processing	Metal processing		
	Mineral/chemical processing		

Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation
Volume IV – Gazetteer of Sussex Typology

		Water treatment
COMMUNICATIONS	Airfields	NONE/NOT USED
	Harbours	
	Motorway junctions (large areas of)	
	Motorway services (large areas of)	
	Stations and Sidings	
MILITARY	Ancient (hillfort)	NONE/NOT USED
	Barracks	
	Fort	
COASTAL	Cliffs and beaches	NONE/NOT USED
	Coastal wetlands	
	Creeks and fleets	
	Dunes	
	Mudflats	
	Salt marsh	
	Salterns	
	Shingle and dunes	
WATER	Lakes	Extraction ponds
		Fishponds
		Flooded mineral workings
		Mill ponds
		Modern ponds
		Natural water bodies
	Ponds	Extraction ponds
		Fishponds
		Flooded mineral workings
		Hammer ponds
		Mill ponds
		Modern ponds
		Natural water bodies
	Watercress beds	
	Reservoirs	Modern

FIELDSCAPES

ASSARTS

AGGREGATE ASSART

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised
19095.4	1339	14.2	8.8% - Occasional	5.088 % - Occasional

DESCRIPTION OF AGGREGATE ASSARTS

Aggregate assarts are a field system created by the process of 'assarting' or clearance of mainly woodlands or possibly wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields. They are identified by their irregular shape and pattern, generally small (less than 2.5ha) to medium (less than 0.5 ha) size, and the sinuous and wooded nature of their boundaries. Their wooded boundaries have a woodland origin to the botanical composition of the tree, shrub and ground flora layers. Aggregate assarts as their name implies are 'organic' in their origin, created by a gradual and piece-meal clearance as each field is added on to the adjacent. The appearance is of 'bite's being cleared from the woodlands. The pattern can be influenced by the local topography and aggregate assarts are closely associated with **assart woods** and **gill woods**.

Assarts are characteristic of Rackham's 'Ancient Landscapes' and are found most frequently in the High Weald, extending into the Low Weald, with some on the Western South Downs.

[See Maps 3 & 5 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Medieval / Early Medieval (?)

It is thought that the main period in which assarting took place was in the 12th and 13th centuries when the process was recorded in the manorial records, but the assarting of woodlands to create fields was probably taking place much earlier.

REFERENCES

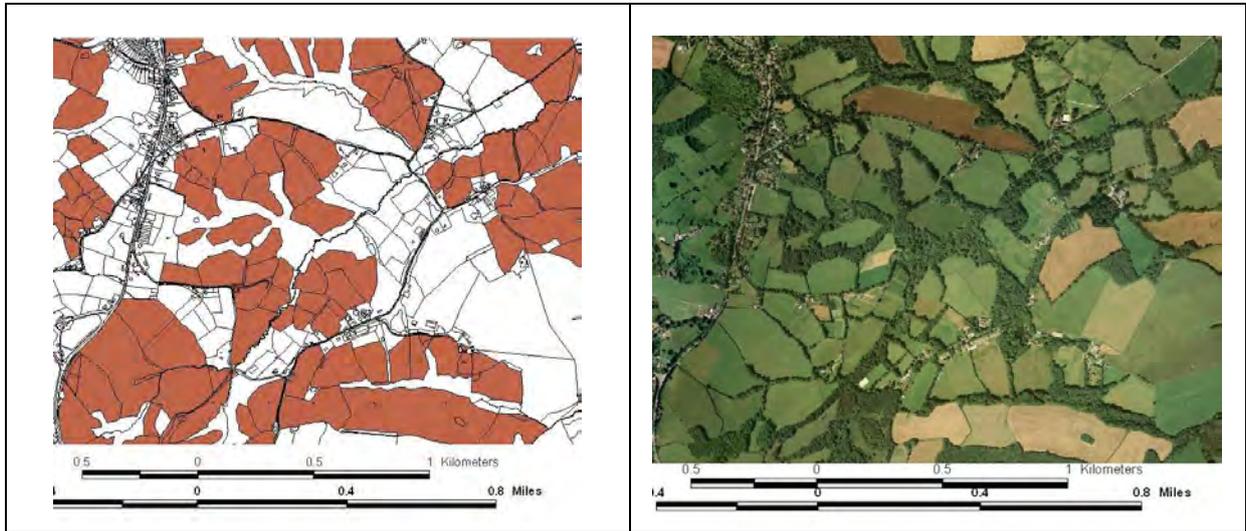
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FIELDSCAPES

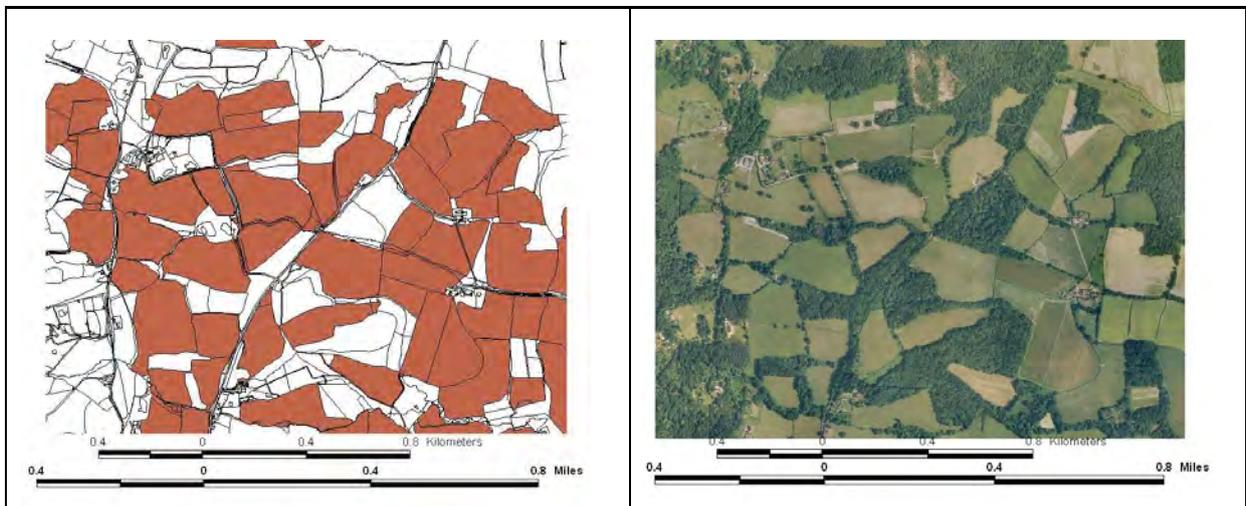
ASSARTS

AGGREGATE ASSART

EXAMPLES OF AGGREGATE ASSART FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Five Ashes, Mayfield, East Sussex



Parkhurst, Lurgashall, Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

ASSARTS

COHESIVE ASSARTS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
33368.6	1449	23.0	15.3% - Common	8.89% - Occasional

DESCRIPTION OF COHESIVE ASSARTS

Cohesive assarts are a field system created by the process of 'assarting' or clearance of mainly woodlands or possibly wooded heaths or commons, and the enclosure of the cleared land to fields; a process similar to that for **aggregate assarts**. However cohesive assarts have a more regular pattern and shape compared with aggregate assarts and can vary in size from small (less than 2.5ha to medium (less than 0.5 ha). The characteristic features are their irregular, sinuous and wooded nature of the boundaries. The resulting fields are semi-regular in shape. Their wooded boundaries have a woodland origin to the botanical composition of the tree, shrub and ground flora layers. Cohesive assarts as their name implies are both 'organic' in their origin but with evidence of some degree of formal planning, created by a systematic gradual and piece-meal clearance as each field is added on to the adjacent. The pattern can be influenced by the local topography and like aggregate assarts, cohesive ones are closely associated with **assart woods** and **gill woods**. They are found more frequently in the Low Weald as well as the High Weald and extend further southwards on to the Greensand. Assarts are characteristic of Rackham's 'Ancient Landscapes'.

[See Maps 3 & 5 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III Atlas of Maps"]

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Medieval / Early Medieval (?)

It is thought that the main period in which assarting took place was in the 12th and 13th centuries when the process was recorded in the manorial records, but the assarting of woodlands to create fields was probably taking place much earlier, before the Conquest. The relationship of the cohesive assarts with the aggregate ones is not clear, but it may be that the former are earlier and the latter represent the last phases of woodland clearance in the Medieval period. To set out a more structured field pattern suggests that the land being enclosed may have been more open than a wood, perhaps wood pasture or open grazing areas.

REFERENCES

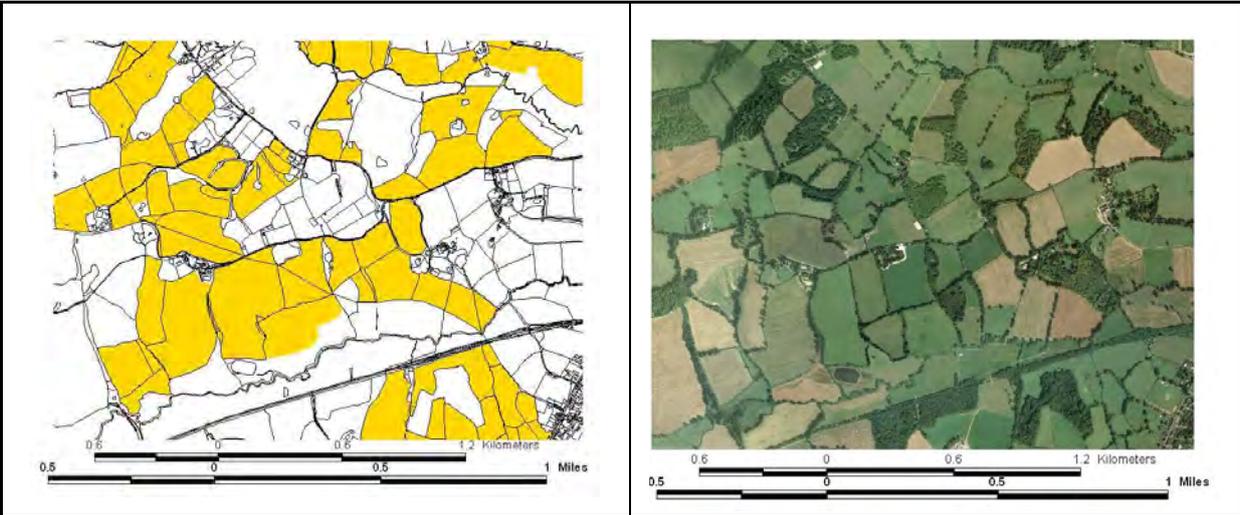
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FIELDSCAPES

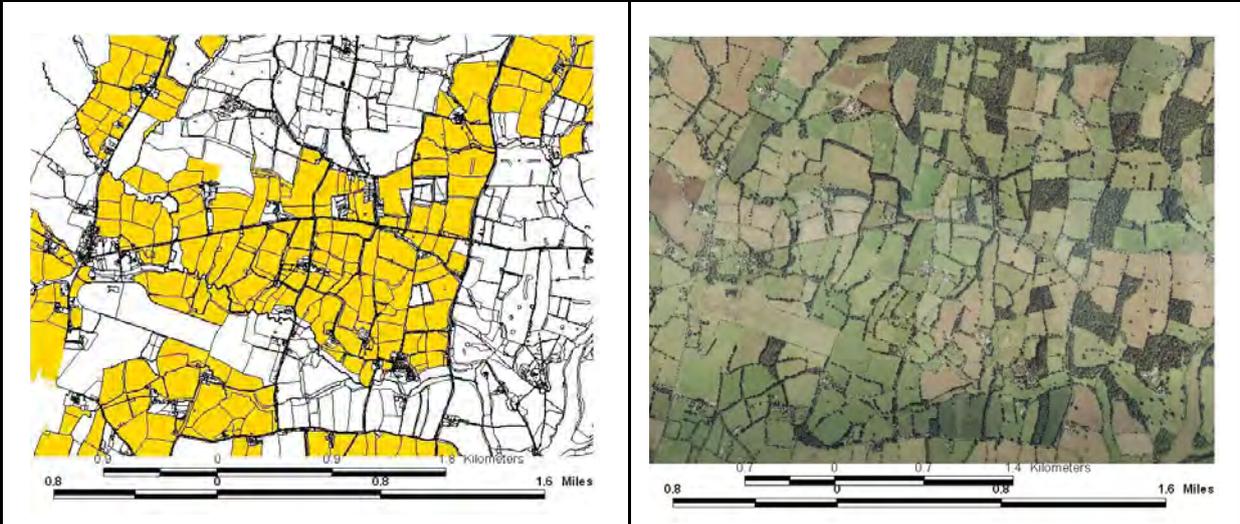
ASSARTS

COHESIVE ASSARTS

EXAMPLES OF COHESIVE ASSART FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Forest Row, Hartfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Shipleigh in Horsham in West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

REGULAR PIECEMEAL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
32260.8	2504	12.9	14.8% - Common	8.592% - Occasional

DESCRIPTION OF REGULAR PIECEMEAL

Regular piecemeal enclosure is identified by regular or semi-regular shaped fields with wavy and or straight boundaries, creating a regular field pattern, but not obviously planned or **formal**. The boundaries are generally formed of hedgerows rather than woody shaws.

These fields are found extensively across Sussex, but more frequent in East compared with West Sussex. This may be in part a reflection of the more planned nature of the fields in West Sussex.

[See Maps 3 & 6 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III. Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Possibly late medieval or Tudor, and may be an indication of field re-organisation at this time.

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FIELDSCAPES

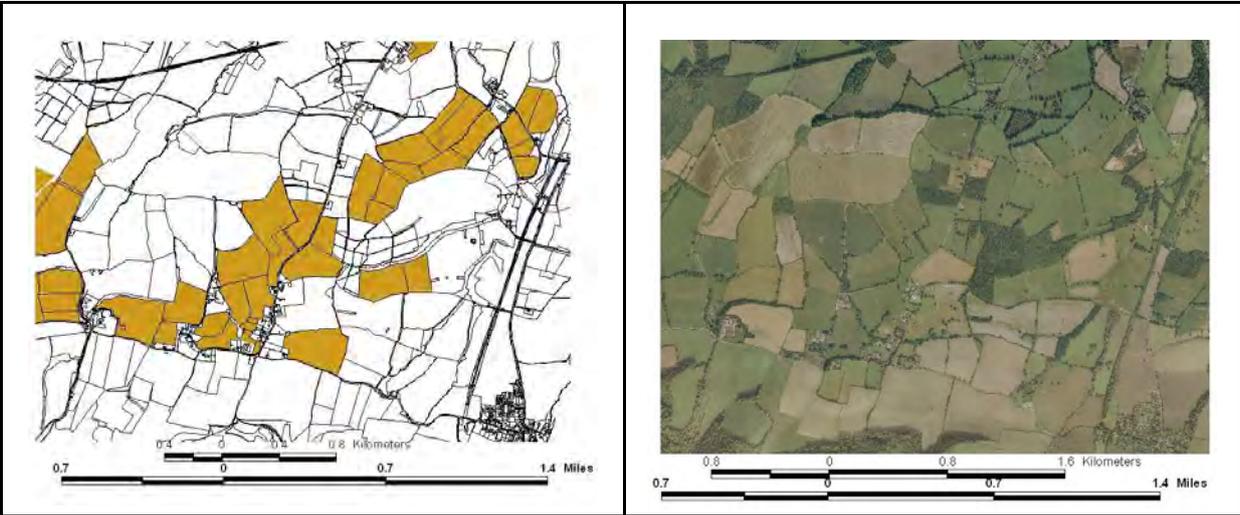
INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

REGULAR PIECEMEAL

EXAMPLES OF REGULAR PIECEMEAL FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Broyle Place, Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex



Cocking and Bepton, Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

IRREGULAR PIECEMEAL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
10413.8	1054	9.9	4.8% - Rare	2.773% - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF IRREGULAR PIECEMEAL

Irregular fields with straight boundaries intermixed with wavy ones creating fields which are irregular in shape and with no clear defined field pattern. Their boundaries are formed either of hedgerows or ditches. The shape and pattern of these fields are probably strongly influenced by topography as they are most frequently found in the smaller river and stream valleys. These fields where they occur in the lower reaches of the valleys are closely associated with **Brooks Innings** and **Salt Marsh Innings**.

These fields are found across Sussex, particularly in the upper reaches of river valleys and following course of larger streams.

[See Maps 3, 6 & 7 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Medieval/Medieval

The strong association with river valleys suggest that these are meadows, cultivated for hay and thus could have a medieval or earlier date. Fields in valleys had a higher value than those on the higher ground due to their greater fertility from the alluvial soils and from the importance of hay used to over-winter stock.

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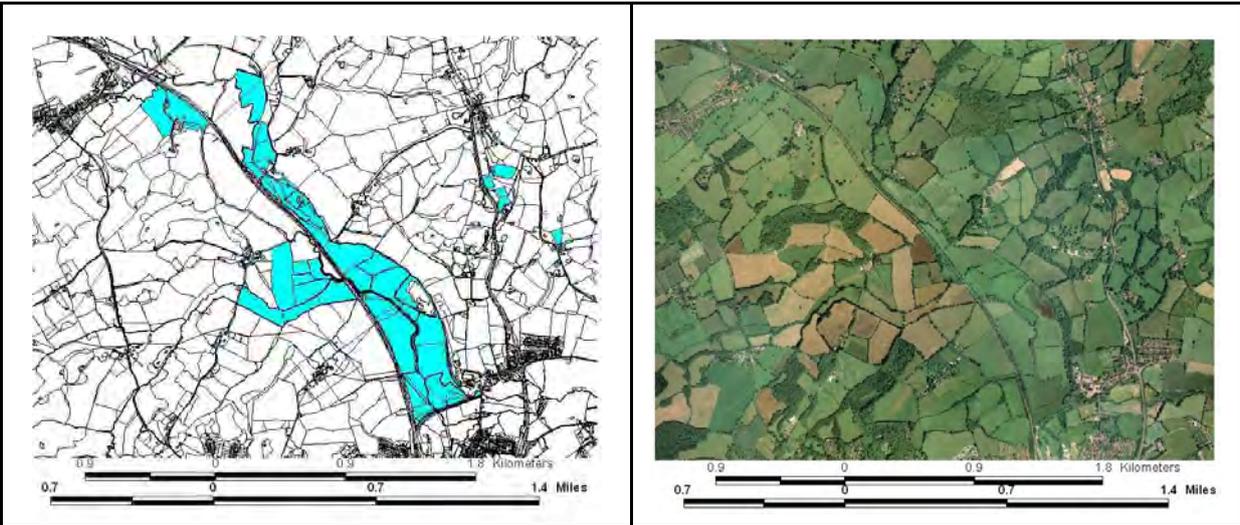
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FIELDSCAPES

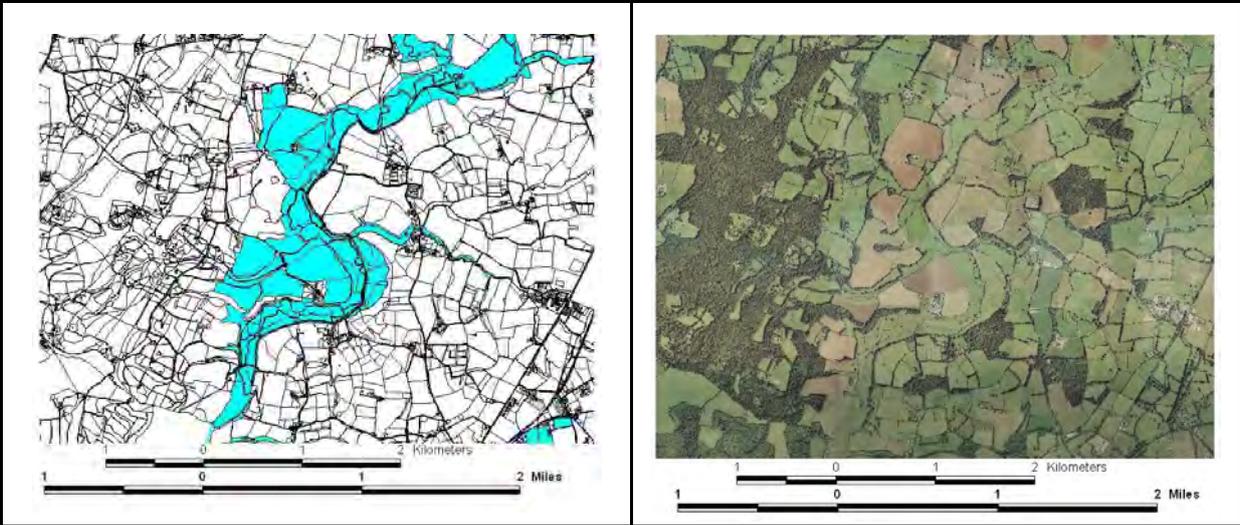
INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

IRREGULAR PIECEMEAL

EXAMPLES OF IRREGULAR PIECEMEAL FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Bugs Hill, Salehurst, Rother, East Sussex



Arun Canal near Lee Farm, Arun, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

BROOKS INNINGS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
3768.1	83	45.4	1.7% - Rare	1.004% - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF BROOKS INNINGS

Brooks Innings are the drainage and enclosure of fresh water marshland in river valley flood plains, creating meadows bounded by “wet fences” or ditches. **Informal Brooks Innings** are where the resulting pattern is irregular or semi-regular with boundaries dominated by sinuous ditches often following the course of former streams and tributaries. Some of the ditches may have large banks associated with them as part of flood defence. The Brooks Innings in the upper reaches of the river valleys are often associated with **irregular piece-meal enclosure**. Water course are also a characteristic feature of these fields.

The Innings that took place around Rye and Pevensey were often undertaken by the church who held large tracts of land in the marshes.

[See Maps 6, 7 & 10 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Medieval and Early Post-medieval.

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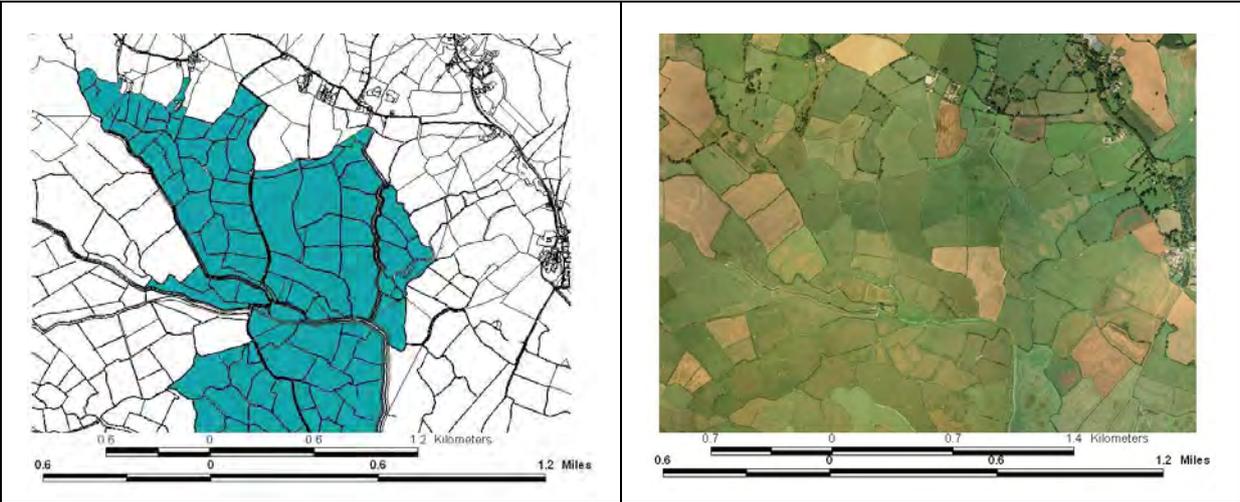
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FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

BROOKS INNINGS

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL BROOKS INNINGS FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Herstmonceaux, Wealden, East Sussex



Amberley on River Arun, Arun, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

SALT MARSH INNINGS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
4247.4	48	88.5	2.0% - Rare	1.131% - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SALT MARSH INNINGS

The term 'salt marsh innings' has been used in the Sussex HLC to cover those fields created through the innings of former salt marches and land subject to tidal flooding. The fields are similar to 'brooks innings' and are identified by their location close to the mouth of the main rivers or along the coast. 'Wet fences' or ditches are the dominant boundary type. Informal salt innings are fields with irregular or semi-regular pattern, bounded by ditches which are mixture of sinuous, curved and straight. Some of these ditches are the remains of former channels in the marsh having been incorporated into the drainage network. Some ditches may also be associated with large earth bunds as part of the flood control. These fields are closely associated with **Formal – Salt marsh innings**.

[See Maps 6, 7 & 10 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Medieval and Early Post-medieval

REFERENCES

- Eddison, J. 2000 *Romney Marsh. Survival on a Frontier*. Tempus.
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See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation

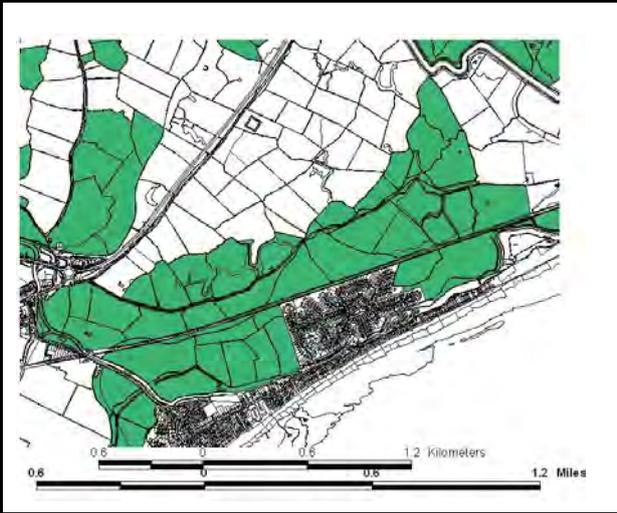
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FIELDSCAPES

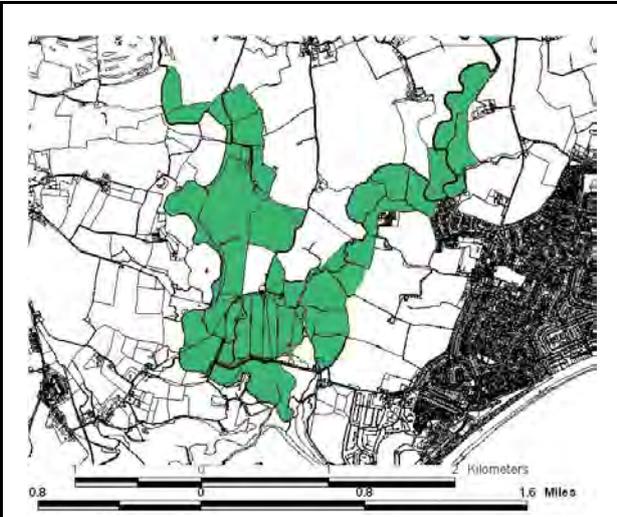
INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

SALT MARSH INNINGS

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL SALT MARSH INNINGS FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Pevensey, Rother, East Sussex



Pagham, Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

RECLAIMED INDUSTRIAL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
233.7	65	3.6	0.1% - Very Rare	0.062% - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF RECLAIMED INDUSTRIAL

Sussex is generally considered to be essentially a rural county with concentrations of settlement, particularly along the Coast. Industry has however played a significant part in areas leading to areas of distinctive character. Most of this industry is based on extraction of minerals, mostly at small scale, sands, gravels, chalk, stone and clay. Industrial sites that are no longer economically viable are often reused for other activities such as processing industry, development and in this case reclaimed fields. The pattern may mirror that for the surrounding fields but more often there is no pattern and the boundaries are either fences or new planted hedges.

[See Map 6 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Modern and Modern

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore.

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

RECLAIMED INDUSTRIAL

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL RECLAIMED INDUSTRIAL FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Former chalk and gravel pits on River Ouse, Lewes, East Sussex



Former gravel pit on Hambrook Common, Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

WASTES, COMMONS, GREENS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
304.7	155	2.0	0.1% - Very Rare	0.081% - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF WASTES, COMMONS & GREENS

Remnants of former unenclosed and open areas left after the surrounding land has become subdivided into fields or developed. Small road side wastes, greens and commons are a characteristic feature of parts of Sussex. This type also includes remnants of the drove way funnels which led on to commons and heaths. Sometimes they still retain the name of the common such as the example of Court Lodge Down [see map illustration on the next page].

These enclosures are irregular in shape with sinuous or curved external boundaries and straight internal boundaries of either hedges or fences. Wastes, commons and greens occur close to roads and settlement, and are often associated with larger areas of commons, which may still be unenclosed.

[See Map 6 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Post-medieval and Early Modern.

REFERENCES

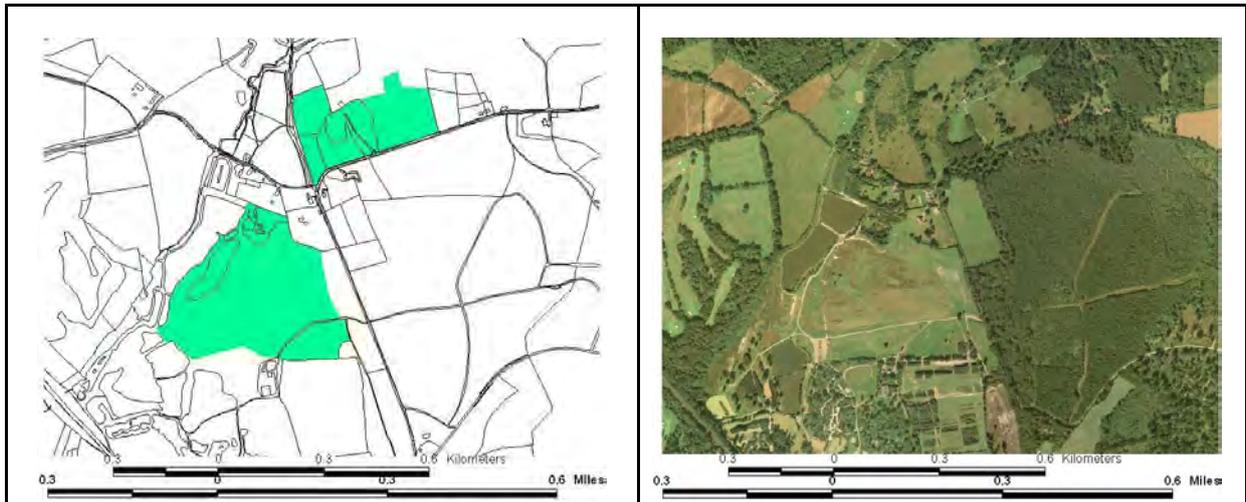
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 Rackham, O. 1986. *The History of the Countryside* Dent.

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

WASTES, COMMONS, GREENS

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL ENCLOSURE, WASTES, COMMONS & GREENS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Court Lodge Down, Frant, Wealden, East Sussex



Thakeham, Horsham, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
6592.2	222	29.7	3.0% - Rare	1.756 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE

In Sussex **Formal enclosure** fields are identified by those field systems with a strong and regular pattern, where there is apparent evidence of actual planning of the field pattern. The dominant boundary type is that of a hedge, and more rarely a grassy balk or fence, or a wet ditch. Often the fields are medium to large in size.

In the Sussex HLC the main group of formal enclosure is sub-divided into fields enclosed through Parliamentary Act – **Parliamentary Enclosure** and those enclosed by private agreement – **Planned Private Enclosure**.

The Parliamentary Enclosure HLC type is those fields enclosed from open fields or from heaths or commons by Parliamentary Act, either under a private act or a one of the general acts. The fields are characterised by regular often grid like pattern with straight internal and external boundaries. Areas of formal enclosure can also be identified by comparing early county maps such as Yeakell and Gardiner and the Historic OS 25" maps.

[See Maps 3 & 9 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Later Post-medieval and Early Modern

REFERENCES

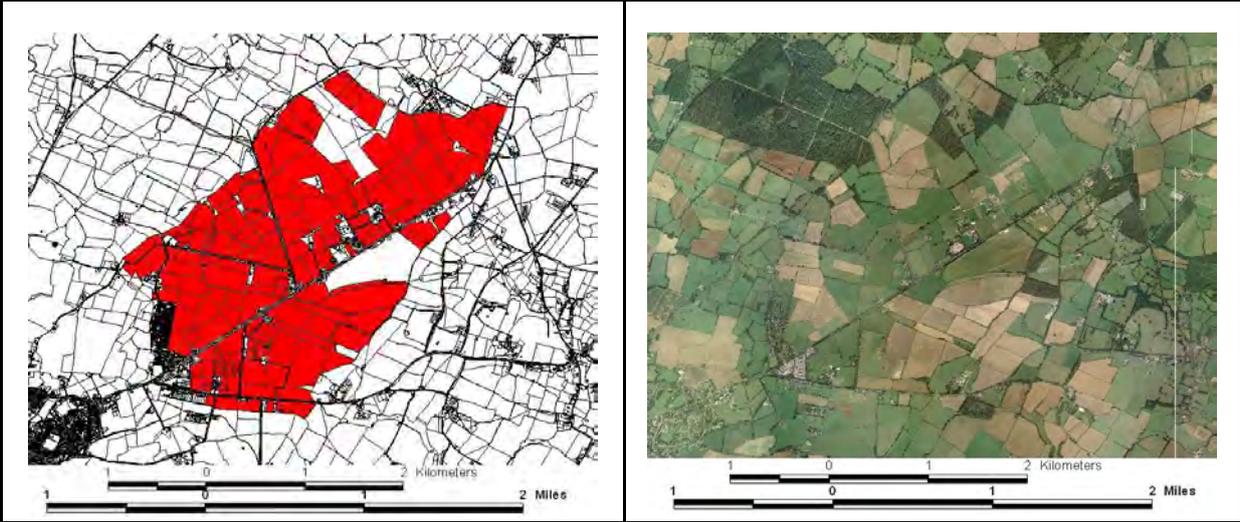
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 Steer, F.W. 1968. *A Catalogue of Sussex Maps*. Sussex Record Society. Vol. LXVI.
 Tate, W.E. 1949. *Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards*. Sussex Archaeological Collections. Vol. LXXXVIII, 115-156.
 West Sussex Record Office. OS Terrier of Enclosure Maps for West Sussex.

FIELDSCAPES

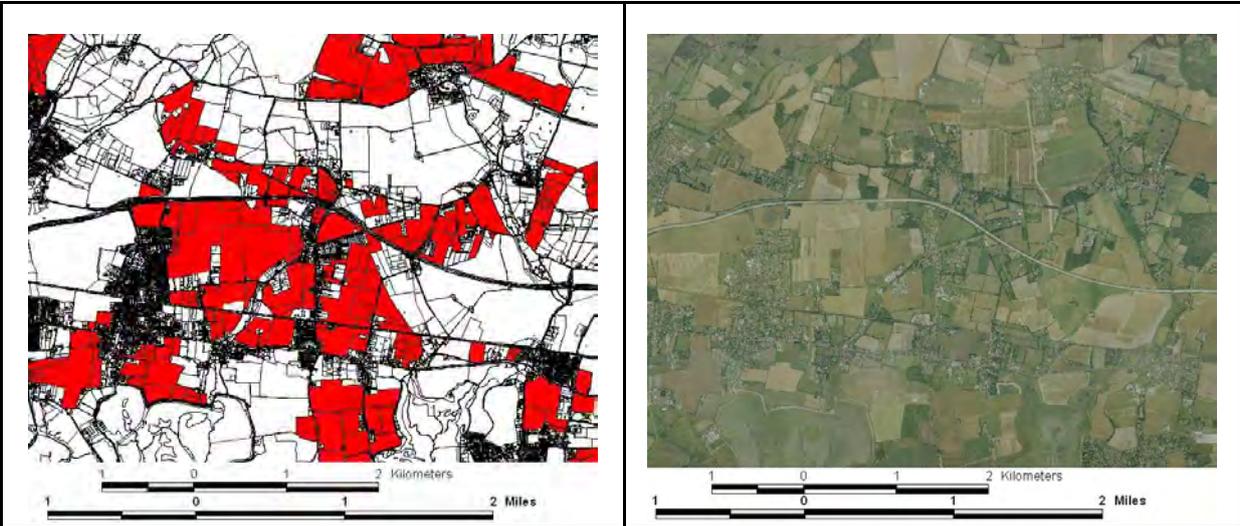
FORMAL ENCLOSURE

PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE

EXAMPLES OF PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



The Broyle, Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex [Enclosed 1767]



Hambrook, near Chichester, West Sussex [Enclosed 1820]

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

PLANNED PRIVATE ENCLOSURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
35375.2	1149	30.8	16.3% - Common	9.421% - Occasional

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED PRIVATE ENCLOSURE

Planned private enclosures are those fields which show all the characteristics of Parliamentary Enclosure but for which there is no formal act. They are regular shaped fields of medium to large size with a strong regular pattern and bounded by straight hedges.

[See Maps 3 & 9 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Medieval to Early Modern

REFERENCES

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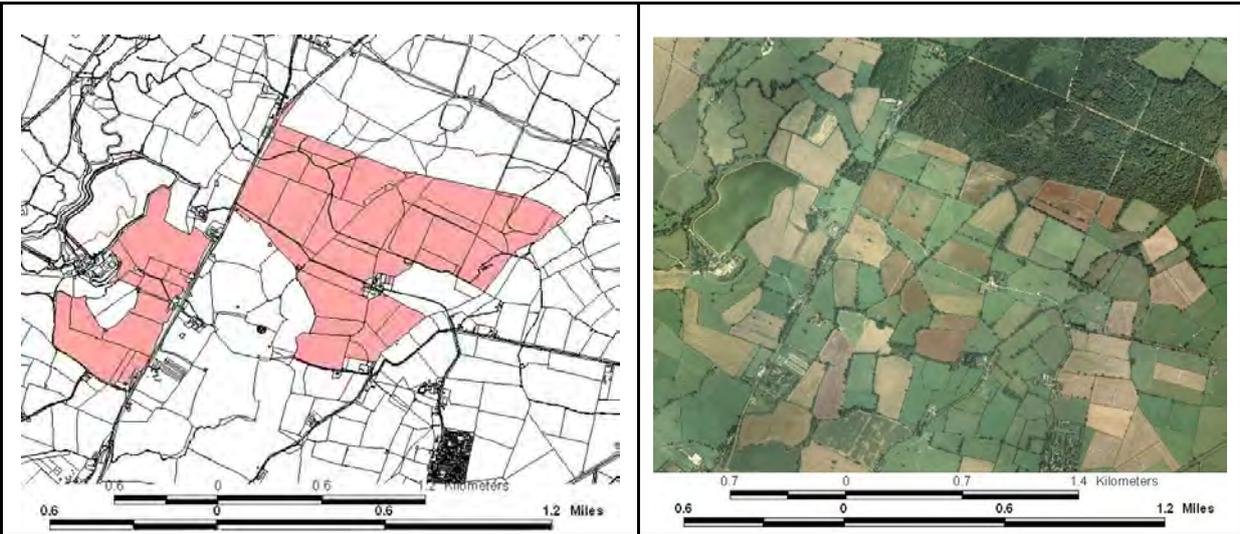
West Sussex Record Office. OS Terrier of Enclosure Maps for West Sussex.

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

PLANNED PRIVATE ENCLOSURE

EXAMPLES OF PLANNED PRIVATE ENCLOSURE FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Plashett Park, near Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex



Woodmancote, Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

CO-AXIAL FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
3637.3	72	50.5	1.7% - Rare	0.969% - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CO-AXIAL FIELDS

Co-axial fields are so described due to their having a strong long, linear ladder-type pattern; their long axis extending for a considerable distance across the landscape in one direction. The long axis of boundaries may be marked by continuous lines of hedges or frequently by roads, lanes, tracks or footpaths. The shorter internal divisions create small to medium fields of regular or sub-regular, square or rectangular pattern.

These fields show a degree of planning and formal laying out across large tracts of the Sussex landscape which suggests that when this enclosure took place the environment was fairly open, rather than mature wood land cover.

Such field systems were probably more extensive but have since been modified by later field rationalisation and boundary removal.

[See Maps 3 & 9 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Medieval.

The antiquity of such boundaries is the subject of considerable debate. In Essex and Suffolk, these fields are identified as being prehistoric in origin – Bronze Age. In Sussex, the example in West Sussex has been the subject of considerable research and they are thought to date from the Early-Medieval period. Whilst those in East Sussex are considered to be Roman, but are probably Anglo-Saxon in date. However as field systems they are of considerable antiquity and represent a conscious decision to enclose land.

REFERENCES

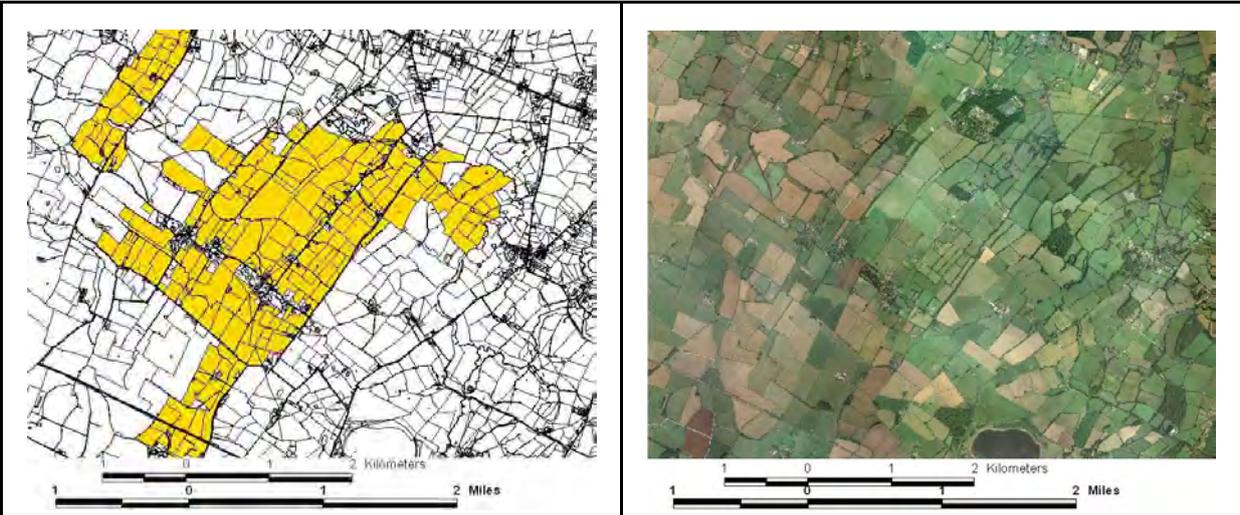
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FIELDSCAPES

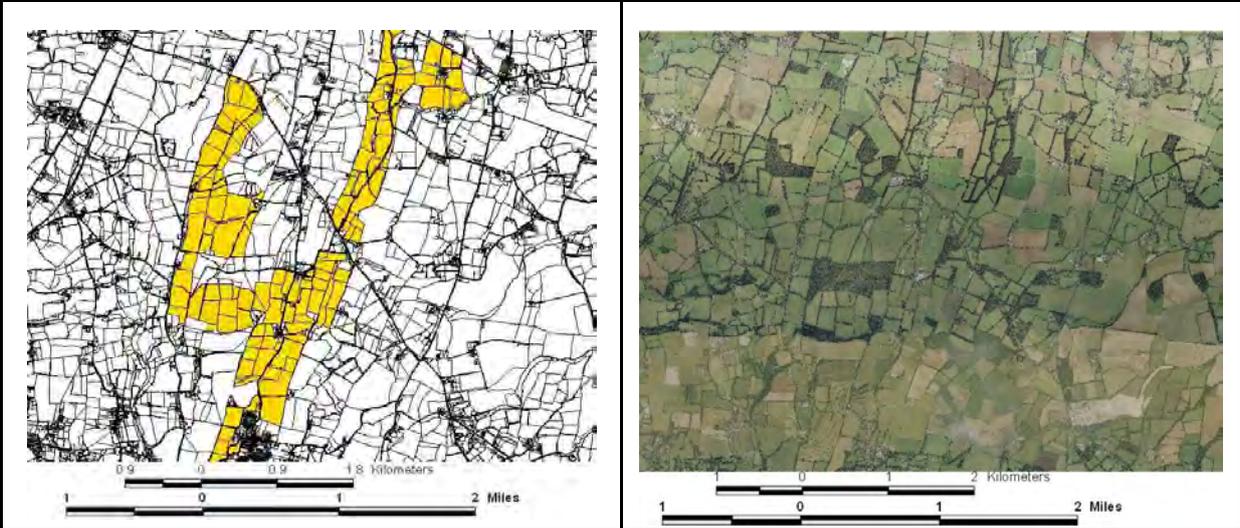
FORMAL ENCLOSURE

CO-AXIAL FIELDS

EXAMPLES OF CO-AXIAL FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Chalvington & Ripe, Wealden, East Sussex



West Chiltington & Billingshurst, Horsham, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

CONSOLIDATED STRIP FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
3344.4	87	38.4	1.5% - Rare	0.917% - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CONSOLIDATED STRIP FIELDS

Consolidated strip fields are where former areas of land in an open or common field system have been enclosed to form very regular small rectangular fields (where the long axis is at least twice as long as the shorter one to fit the furlong strip which is being enclosed). The resulting pattern is organised with the resulting boundaries either straight or slightly wavy, but the resulting fields themselves appear to be of a similar size or multiples of the same size. These are not to be confused with **strip fields** to which they are closely related.

[See Maps 3 & 9 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early post-medieval

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
Brandon, P.1998. *The South Downs*, Phillimore

FIELDSCAPES

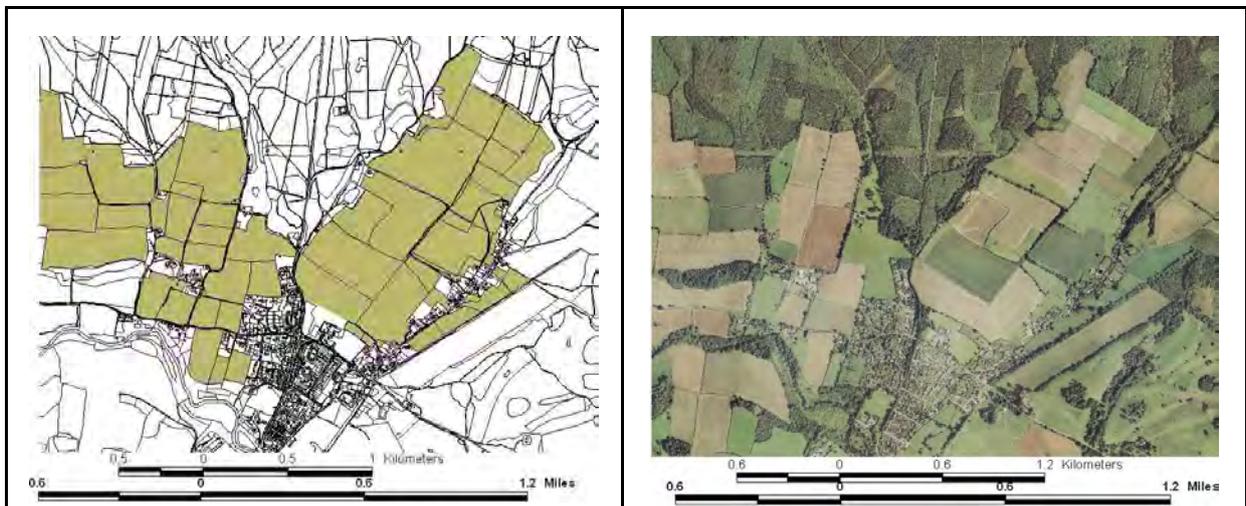
FORMAL ENCLOSURE

CONSOLIDATED STRIP FIELDS

EXAMPLES OF CONSOLIDATED STRIP FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ditchling, Mid-Sussex, East Sussex



Easebourne, north of Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

STRIP FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
98.1	3	32.7	0.05 % - Very Rare	0.026% - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION

Strip Fields are created by the enclosure of open strip fields fossilising the inverted „S' shape of the furlongs within the field boundary. There is a distinct parallel pattern of small curvy fields aligned next to each other. Not to be confused by **Consolidated Strip Fields** to which they are closely related. As a field pattern they are very rare in Sussex.

[See Maps 3 & 9 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late Medieval - Early post-medieval

REFERENCES

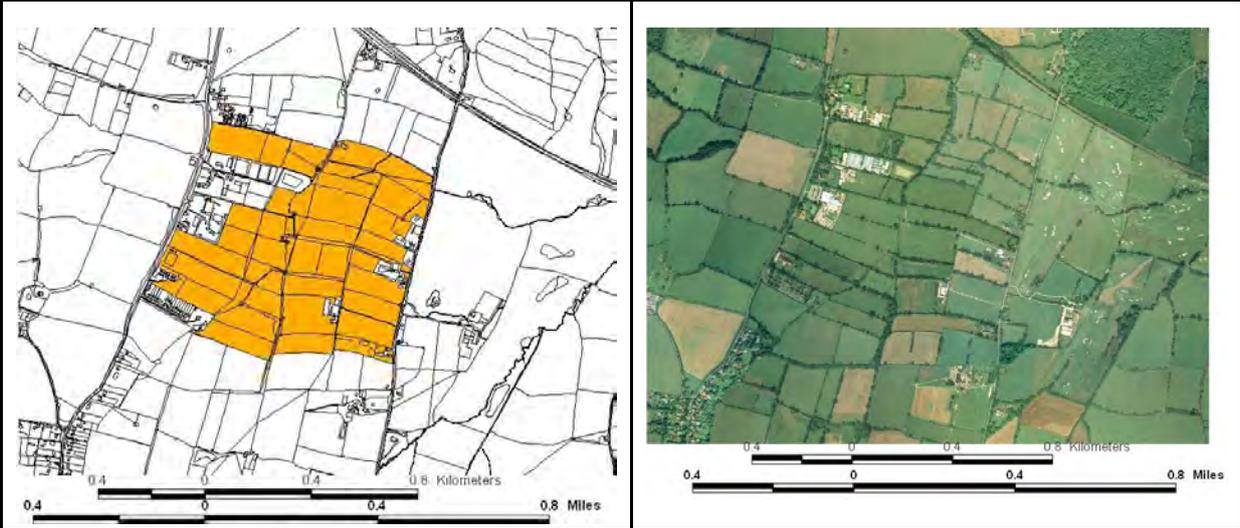
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FIELDSCAPES

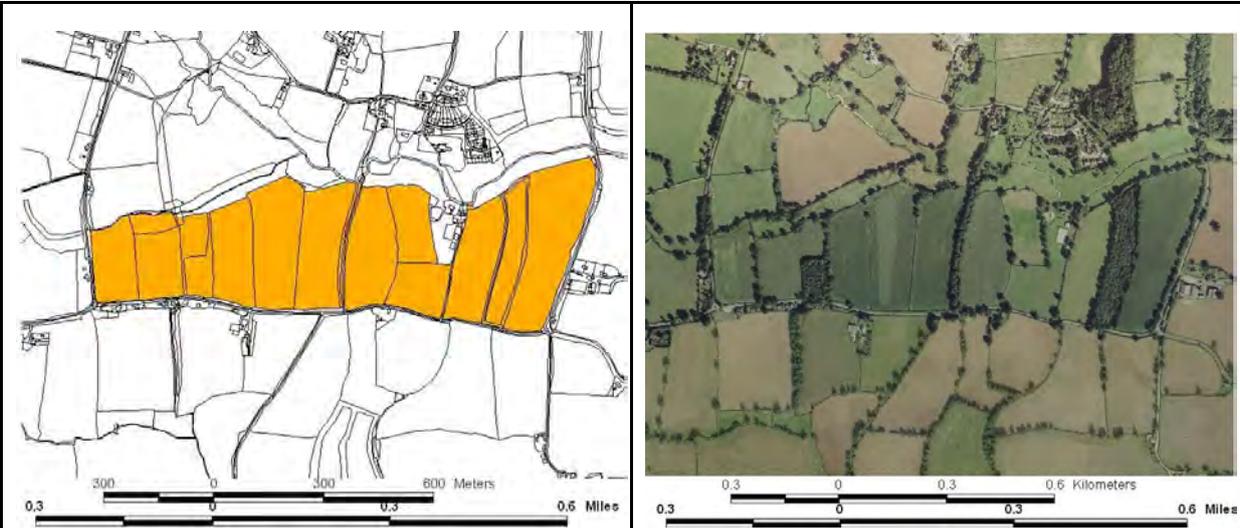
FORMAL ENCLOSURE

STRIP FIELDS

EXAMPLES OF STRIP FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ditchling, Mid Sussex, East Sussex



Shipley, Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

BROOKS INNINGS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
4523.0	110	41.1	2.1% - Rare	1.205% - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF BROOKS INNINGS

Brooks Innings are the drainage and enclosure of fresh water marshland in river valley flood plains, creating meadows bounded by “wet fences” or ditches. **Formal Brooks Innings** are where the resulting pattern is regular or semi-regular with boundaries dominated by straight ditches with some sinuous ones often following the course of former streams and tributaries. Some of the ditches may have large banks associated with them as part of flood defence. The Brooks Innings in the lower reaches of the river valleys are often associated with **formal** and **informal salt innings**. Water courses are also a characteristic feature of these fields.

These enclosures were often undertaken by the larger landowners as part of strategic flood defences.

[See Maps 3, 9 & 10 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late Post-Medieval – Early Modern

REFERENCES

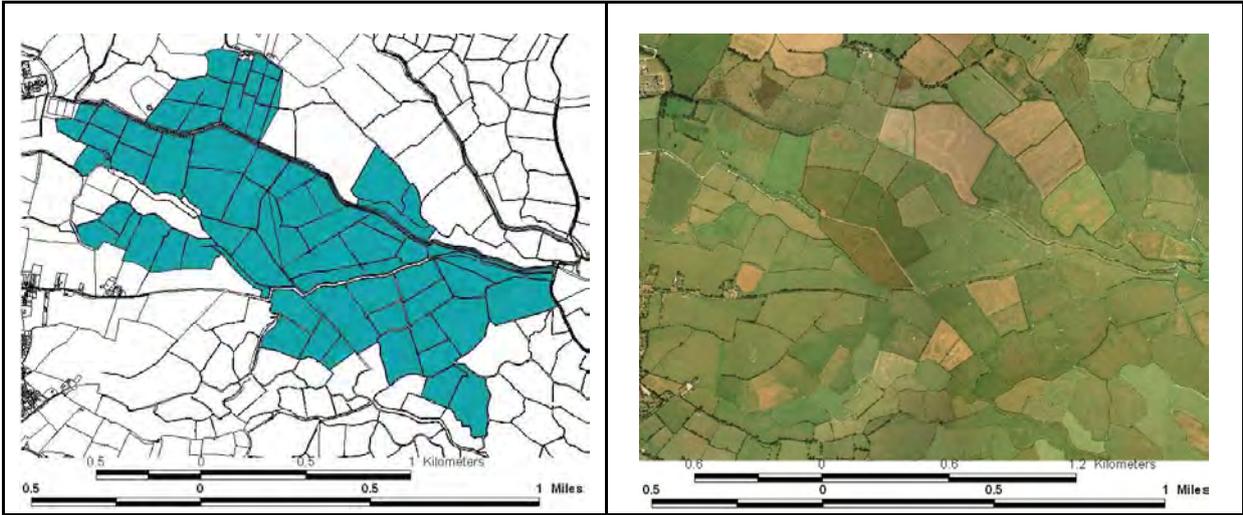
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 Rackham, O. 1986. *The History of the Countryside* Dent.

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

BROOKS INNINGS

EXAMPLES OF FORMAL BROOKS INNINGS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hailsham, Wealden, East Sussex



Amberley Brooks on River Arun, Arun, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

SALT MARSH INNINGS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
1005.3	21	47.8	0.5% - Very Rare	0.268% - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SALT MARSH INNINGS

The term 'salt marsh innings' has been used in the Sussex HLC to cover those fields created through the innings of former salt marches and land subject to tidal flooding. The fields are similar to 'brooks innings' and are identified by their location close to the mouth of the main rivers or along the coast. 'Wet fences' or ditches are the dominant boundary type. Formal salt innings are fields with regular or semi-regular pattern, bounded by ditches which are pre-dominantly straight, but with some sinuous ones. The latter ditches are the remains of former channels in the marsh having been incorporated into the drainage network. Some ditches may also be associated with large earth bunds as part of the fold control. These fields are closely associated with **Informal – Salt marsh innings**.

[See Maps 3, 9 & 10 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late Post-medieval – Early Modern

REFERENCES

- Eddison, J. 2000. *Romney Marsh. Survival on a Frontier*. Tempus.
 Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore.

See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

FIELDSCAPES

FORMAL ENCLOSURE

SALT MARSH INNINGS

EXAMPLES OF FORMAL SALT MARSH INNINGS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Formal salt marsh innings at Pevensey, Rother, East Sussex

N.B. None observed in West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

ISOLATED ENCLOSURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised
1477.7	365	4.0	0.7% - Very Rare	0.051% - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF ISOLATED ENCLOSURE

One or two fields enclosed within areas of other field patterns or woodland which show little or no pattern or cohesiveness with other fields. Isolated enclosures can be regular or irregular of varying sizes. It is their location and relationship with other fields which is the key to their identification. Some which lie within woodland could be described as a post-medieval or modern form of 'assarting'.

[See Maps 3 & 6 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late Post-medieval - Modern

REFERENCES

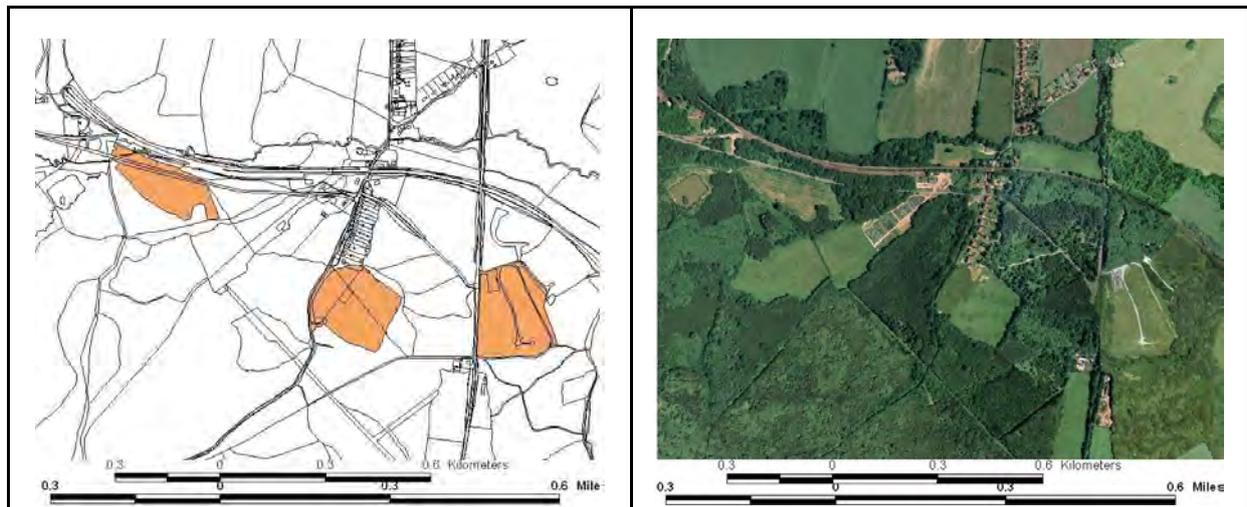
n/a

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

ISOLATED ENCLOSURE

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL ISOLATED FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Mountfield, Rother, East Sussex



Ebernoe and North Chapel, Chichester, West Sussex

FIELDSCAPES

INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

MODERN FIELD AMALGAMATION

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of type based on total area of Broad Type.	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised
57567.9	2000	28.8	26.4% - Abundant	15.332% - Common

DESCRIPTION

Modern field rationalisation or amalgamation is identified by 50% or more of lost boundaries, creating larger fields than those shown on the historic map sequence. The resulting fields often retain some of the historic characteristics of the enclosure form they originated from; this is often evident from the external boundaries.

[See Map 4 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. a. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

The majority of boundary loss took place in the Late-20th century but some taking place in the Early-modern and Early-20th century.

REFERENCES

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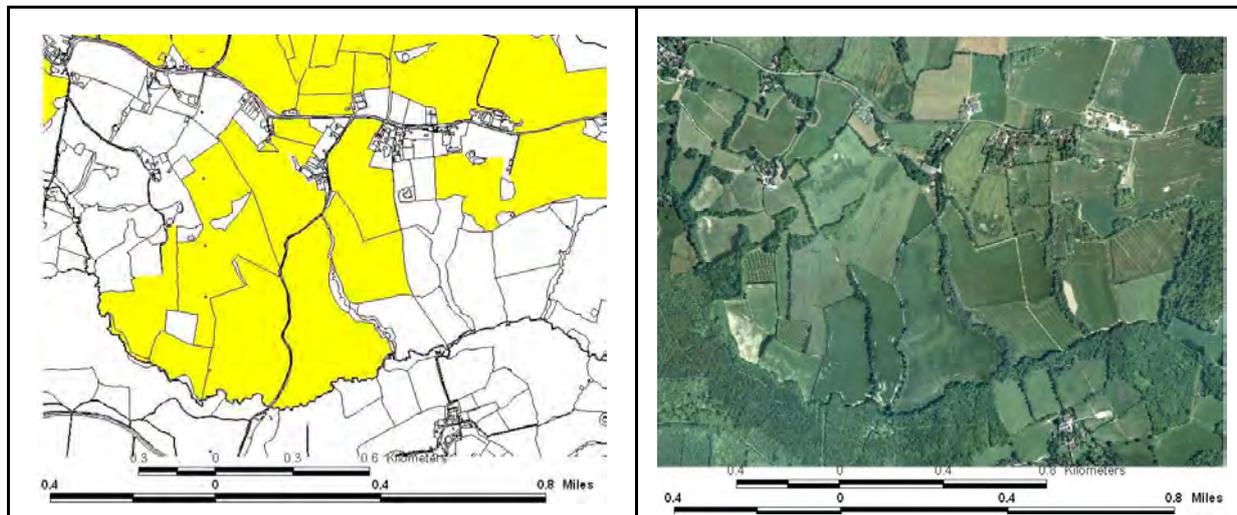
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FIELDSCAPES

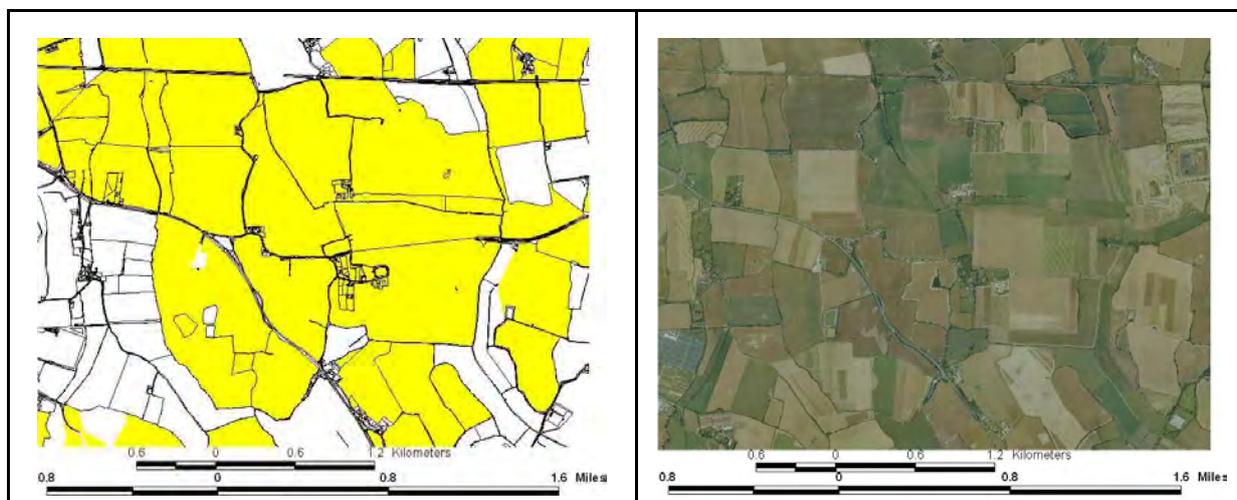
INFORMAL ENCLOSURE

MODERN FIELD AMALGAMATION

EXAMPLES OF MODERN FIELD AMALGAMATION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Brede and Ewhurst, Rother, East Sussex



Oving, Arun, West Sussex

WOODLAND

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

ASSART WOODLAND

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
20720.48	2798	7.405	30.92 - Abundant	5.518 - Occasional

DESCRIPTION OF ASSART WOODS

Ancient semi-natural assart woods are areas that have been under continuous woodland cover throughout the historic period, and are those areas of woodland left after the surrounding woodland was cleared and enclosed as farmland. They are identified by their often sinuous outline and irregular shape especially in the Low and High Weald. All these sites are designated as Ancient Woodland and are of national importance for their ecological diversity and antiquity. Such ancient assart woods are often closely associated with the **assart fields**. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.

The other key source was the Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory which recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1" 1st Edition. However this is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

[See Maps 11 & 12 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Medieval / Medieval

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore

Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.

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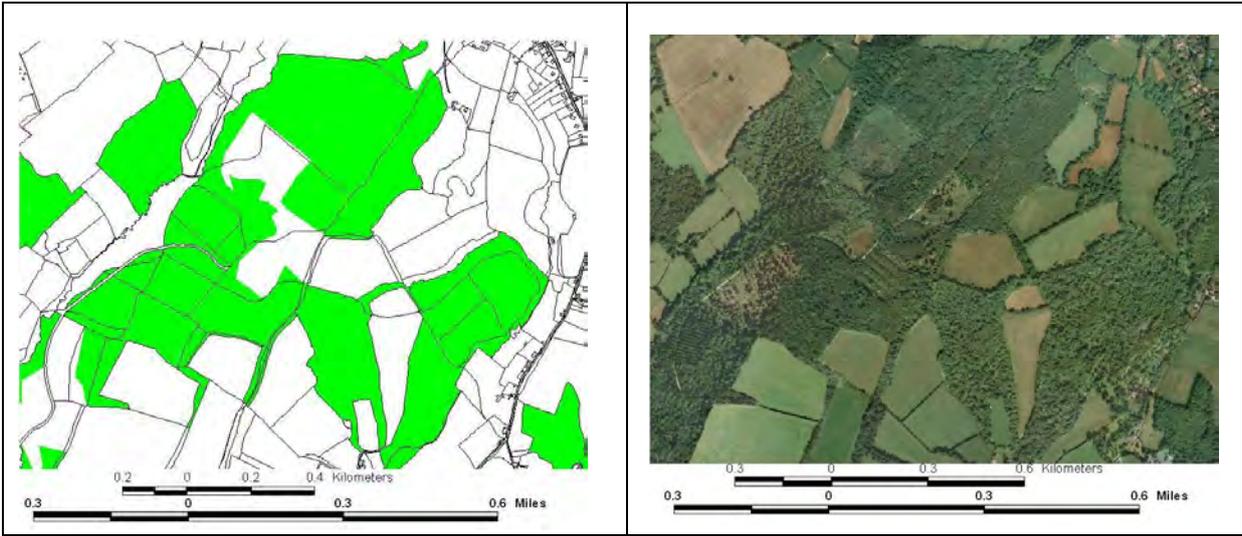
NB. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Chichester District is now complete with Rother District due in December 2010.

WOODLAND

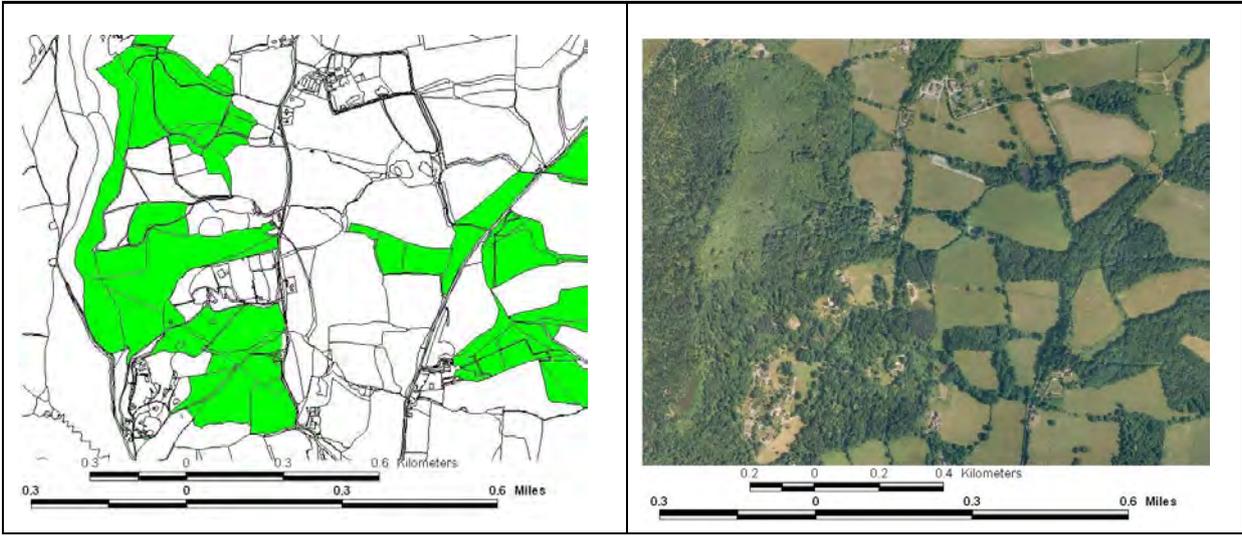
ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

ASSART WOODLAND

EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL ASSART WOODLAND IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Waste Wood, Hadlow Down, Wealden, East Sussex



Edge of Blackdown, Lurgashall, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

GILL WOODS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
4286.434	677	6.332	6.40 - Occasional	1.142 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF ANCIANT SEMI-NATURAL GILL WOODS

A characteristic feature of the Sussex Weald are its gill woodlands, sinuous, steeply sloping woods which occupy the valleys of fast flowing Wealden streams. Due to the difficult terrain and topography it is unlikely that these woods were ever cleared for cultivation and thus are direct descendants from the native wildwood which developed after the last Ice Age, but subsequently modified by human interaction of the wood management. The sheltered valleys create humid micro-climatic conditions which often support rare flora and fauna, and importance geological outcrops.

All these sites are designated as Ancient Woodland and are of national importance for their ecological diversity and antiquity. Such ancient gill woods are often closely associated with the **assart fields** and **with ancient semi-natural assart woods**. They may also be associated with **other woodland character types**. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.

The other key source was the Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory which recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1" 1st Edition. However this is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

[The correct spelling is gill – ghyll is a Victorian appellation]

[See Maps 11 & 12 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early medieval/Medieval

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
- Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
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- Westaway, S. Grose, M. & McKernan, P 2006. *Weald Ancient Woodland Survey. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Mid Sussex District, West Sussex*.
- NB. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Chichester District is now complete with Rother District due in December 2010.

WOODLAND

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

GILL WOODS

EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL GILL WOODLAND IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Burwash, Rother, East Sussex



Newstead Ghyll, St Leonard's Forest, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

SHAW

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
467.35	305	1.532	0.697 – Very Rare	0.124 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SHAWS

Shaws are small areas of generally linear woods dividing fields. They may also include small areas of woodland which were the sites of iron ore pits and /or marl pits. These woods are a common feature of the High Weald and often provide woodland corridor links between other areas of woodlands such as **ancient assart woods** and **ancient gill woodlands**. They may also be associated with **other woodland character types**. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. As with other ancient woods, this interpretation of character type is also strongly associated with **assart fields**.

The Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1st Edition. Thus many shaws which are below 2ha in size were not recorded. However this Inventory is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. The revision includes woods below 2ha in size. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

See also **Other woodland – Shaws**, which are nineteenth century plantings.

[See Maps 11 & 12 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early medieval / Medieval / Early Post medieval

REFERENCES

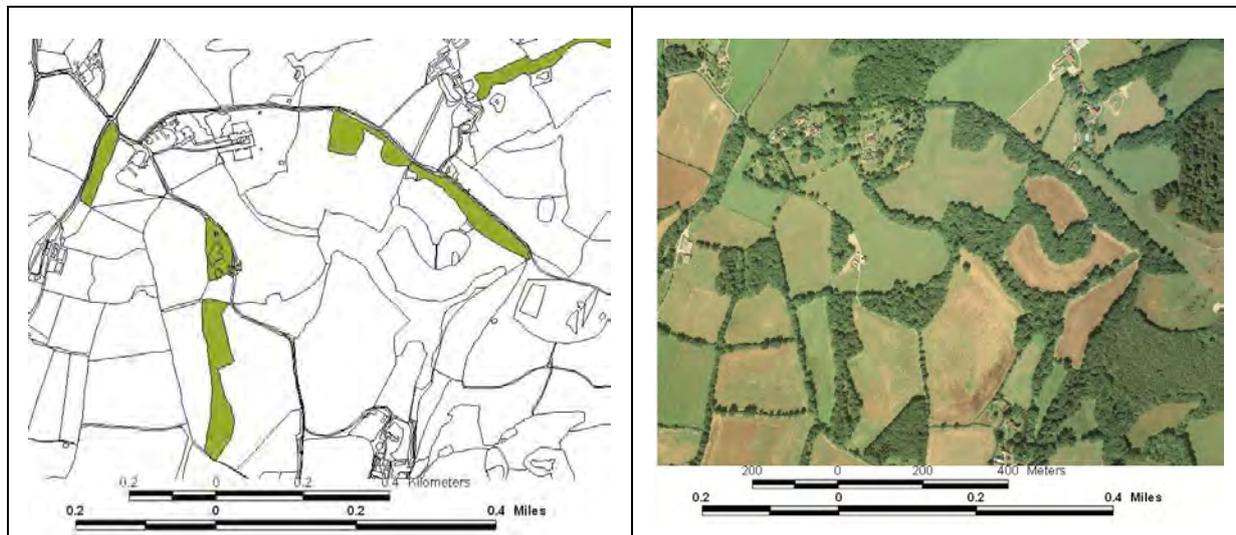
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- Westaway, S. Grose, M. & McKernan, P 2006. *Weald Ancient Woodland Survey. A revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Mid Sussex District, West Sussex*.
- NB. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Chichester District is now complete with Rother District due in December 2010.

WOODLAND

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

SHAWs

EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL SHAW WOODLAND IN EAST AND WEST
SUSSEX



Sharden, Mayfield, Wealden, East Sussex

NB. None observed in West Sussex

WOODLAND

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

WOOD PASTURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
248.112	12	20.676	0.37 – Very Rare	0.066 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF ANCIENT WOODPASTURE

Wood pasture is traditional form of woodland management where wood products can be harvested at the same time as stock can graze. It is a more open form of woodland with pollarded trees and is a feature of **unenclosed commons** and **historic parklands**, in particular **deer parks**. Many wood pasture sites though cessation in the traditional form of management have developed into mature woodland cover. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps (shown as open land with scattered trees as opposed to denser tree cover).

The Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1st Edition. However this Inventory is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

Wood pasture can also be a modern feature, created by woodland clearance – **See Other woodland – wood pasture.**

[See Maps 11 & 12 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Medieval / Medieval / Early Post-Medieval.

REFERENCES

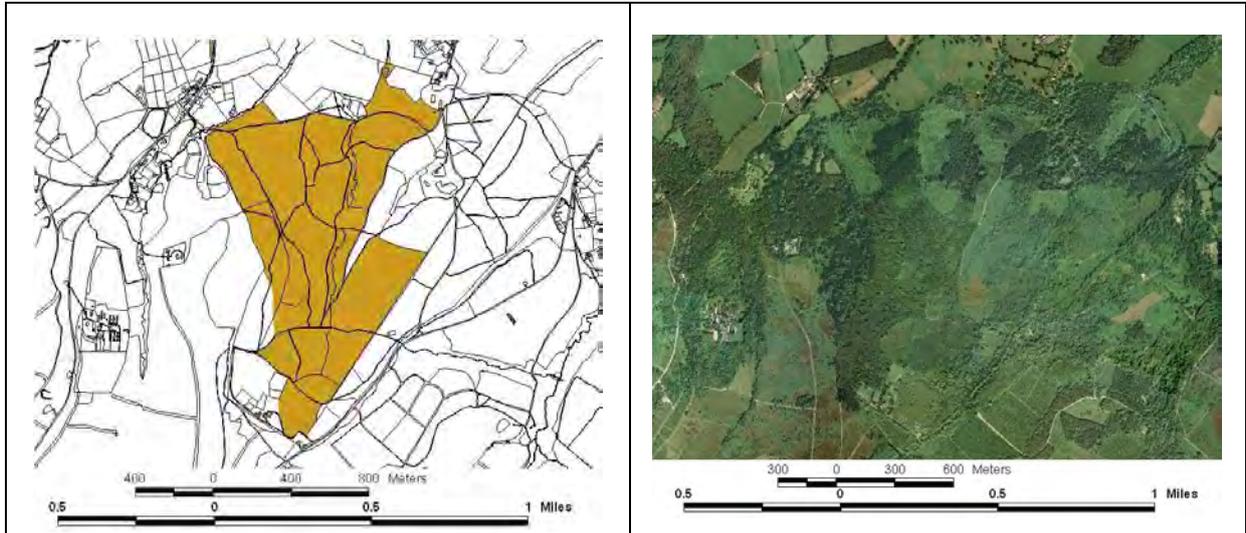
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- NB. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Chichester District is now complete with Rother District due in December 2010.

WOODLAND

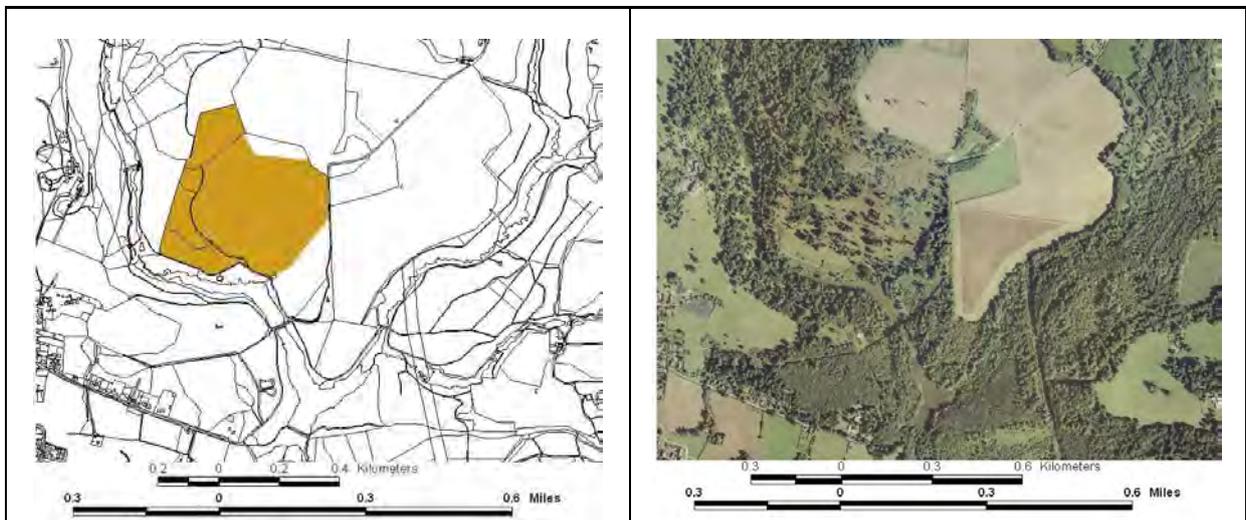
ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

WOOD PASTURE

EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOOD PASTURE IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ashdown Forest, Wealden, East Sussex



Leonardslee, Lower Beeding, Horsham, West Sussex

WOODLAND

REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL

PLANTATION BROAD LEAVED

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of ,interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of ,interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
2196.291	160	13.727	3.278 - Occasional	0.585 – Very rare

DESCRIPTION OF REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL – BROADLEAVED PLANTATION

Replanted Ancient Semi-natural Woodland or as described by the Forestry Commission – Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites [PAWS] are sites which have modern forestry plantations or Sweet Chestnut Coppice on sites which are of ancient woodland origin. Whilst having the characteristics of modern forests and woods, they also retain characteristics of ancient woods, including remnants of the ancient flora and fauna together with historical features. These woods are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps as well as being on the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees. The Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1st Edition. However this Inventory is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

Broad-leaved Replanted Ancient Woods may also be associated with **other ancient woodland** interpretation of character types as well as other **plantation wood** types. Within any woodland there may be several types of plantations.

[See Maps 11 & 12 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the end of the 20th century.

REFERENCES

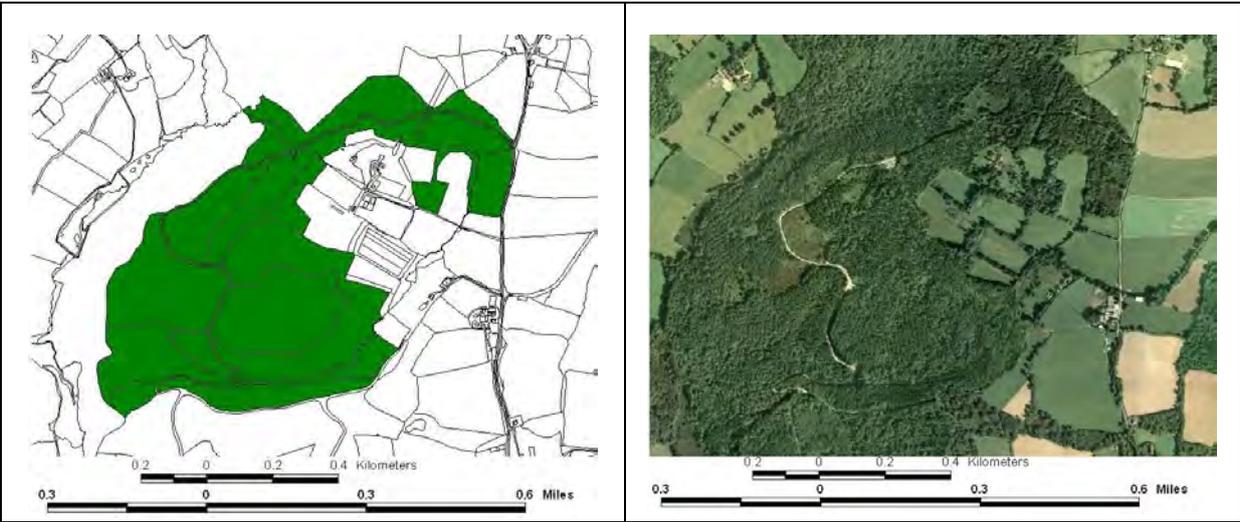
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- NB. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Chichester District is now complete with Rother District due in December 2010.

WOODLAND

REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL

PLANTATION BROAD LEAVED

EXAMPLES OF REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL – BROAD LEAVED IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Sheffield Forest, Wealden, East Sussex



Chiseldown, East Dean, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL

PLANTATION CONIFEROUS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
2246.197	172	13.059	3.352 - Rare	0.598 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL – CONIFER PLANTATION

Replanted Ancient Semi-natural Woodland or as described by the Forestry Commission – Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites [PAWS] are sites which have modern forestry plantations or Sweet Chestnut Coppice on sites which are of ancient origin. Whilst having the characteristics of modern forests and woods, they also retain characteristics of ancient woods, including ancient flora and fauna together with historical features. These woods are identified by the presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps as well as being on the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees. The Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1" 1st Edition. However this Inventory is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

Conifer Replanted Ancient Woods may also be associated with **other ancient woodland** interpretation of character types as well as other **plantation wood** types. Within any woodland there may be several types of plantations.

[See Maps 11 & 12 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the end of the 20th century.

REFERENCES

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- NB. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Chichester District is now complete with Rother District due in December 2010.

WOODLAND

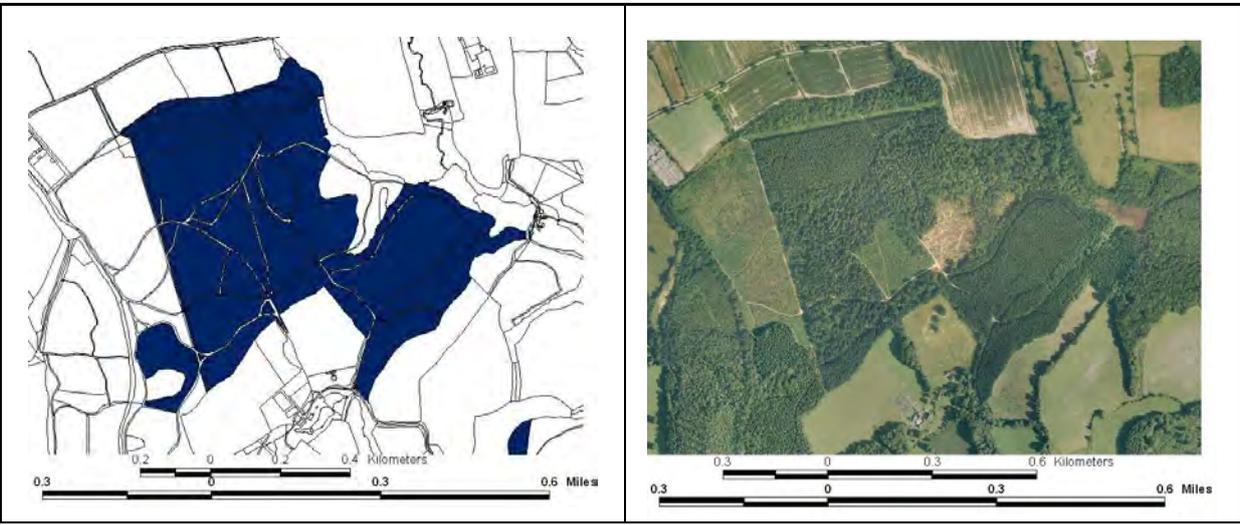
REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL

PLANTATION CONIFEROUS

EXAMPLES OF REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL – CONIFER IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Bathurst Wood, Battle, Rother, East Sussex



Fernhurst, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL

PLANTATION MIXED

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of ,interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of ,interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
6612.651	368	18.00	9.87 - Occasional	1.761 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL –MIXED PLANTATION

Replanted Ancient Semi-natural Woodland or as described by the Forestry Commission – Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites [PAWS] are sites which have modern forestry plantations or Sweet Chestnut Coppice on sites which are of ancient origin. Whilst having the characteristics of modern forests and woods, they also retain characteristics of ancient woods, including ancient flora and fauna together with historical features. These woods are identified by the presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps as well as being on the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees. The Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1" 1st Edition. However this Inventory is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

Mixed Replanted Ancient Woods may also be associated with **other ancient woodland** interpretation of character types as well as other **plantation wood** types. Within any woodland there may be several types of plantations.

[See Maps 11 & 12 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the end of the 20th century.

REFERENCES

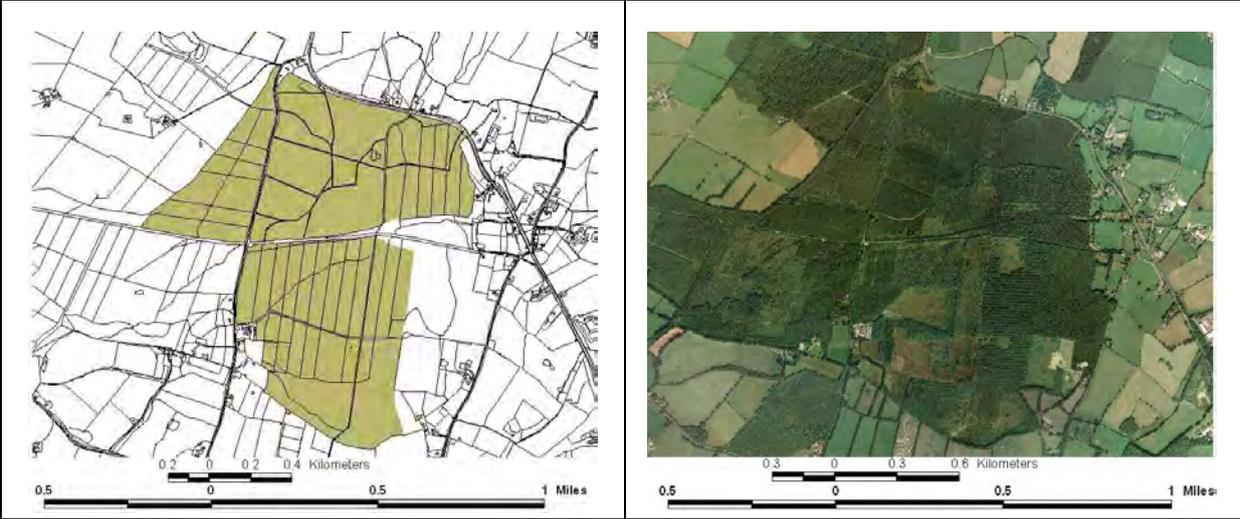
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- NB. The Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory for Chichester District is now complete with Rother District due in December 2010.

WOODLAND

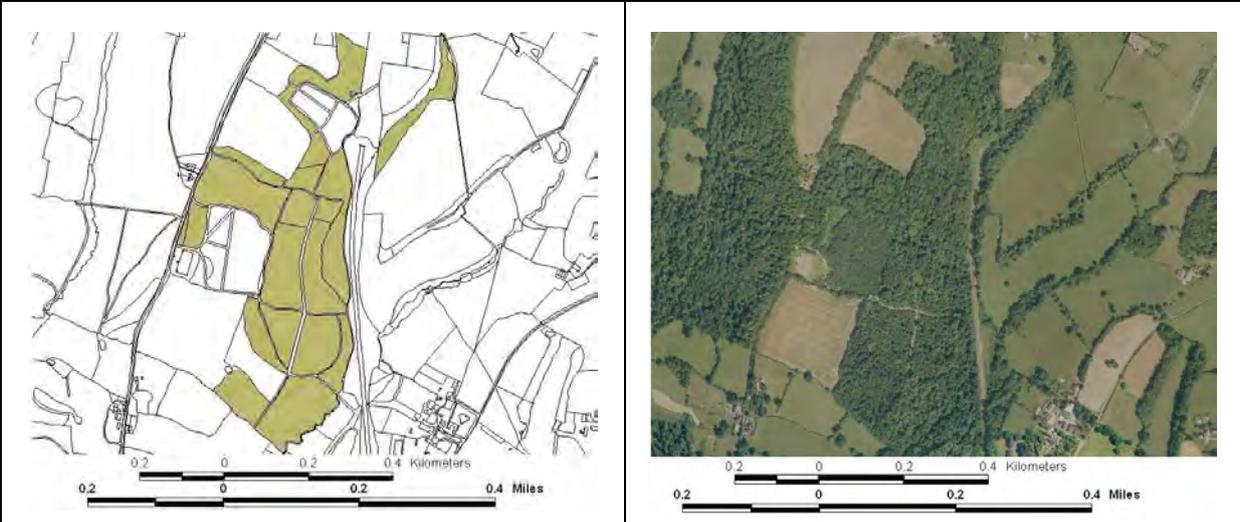
REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL

PLANTATION MIXED

EXAMPLES OF REPLANTED ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL – MIXED PLANTATION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Lower & Upper Vert Wood, Laughton, Wealden, East Sussex



Courtland Wood, West Hoathly, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

WOODLAND

PLANTATIONS

PLANTATION BROAD LEAF

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of ,interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of ,interpretation of character' based <u>on total area characterised</u> (%)
6273.168	1346	4.66	9.362 - Occasional	1.671 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF BROAD-LEAFED PLANTATIONS

Plantations are woods which date from the post-medieval period, and are generally monocultures of forest types. The shape and pattern of plantation woodland general ,fit' the enclosure pattern. These woods are identified from the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees, the historic Editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and the OS Explorer 1:25,000 maps. **Broad-leaved plantations** may be closely associated with both **Replanted ancient semi-natural woodlands** and **Ancient Semi-natural woodlands** as well as with other types of woodland plantations.

[See Maps 11 & 13 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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WOODLAND
PLANTATIONS
PLANTATION BROAD LEAF

EXAMPLES OF BROAD-LEAVED PLANTATIONS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Mill Wood, Dane Hill, Wealden, East Sussex



Selhurst Park, East Dean, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

PLANTATIONS

PLANTATION CONIFEROUS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
1864.407	329	5.667	2.782 - Rare	0.497 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CONIFEROUS PLANTATIONS

Plantations are woods which date from the post-medieval period, and are generally monocultures of forest types. The shape and pattern of plantation woodland general 'fit' the enclosure pattern. These woods are identified from the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees, the historic Editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and the OS Explorer 1:25,000 maps. **Conifer plantations** may be closely associated with both **Replanted ancient semi-natural woodlands** and **Ancient Semi-natural woodlands** as well as with other types of woodland plantations.

[See Maps 11 & 13 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

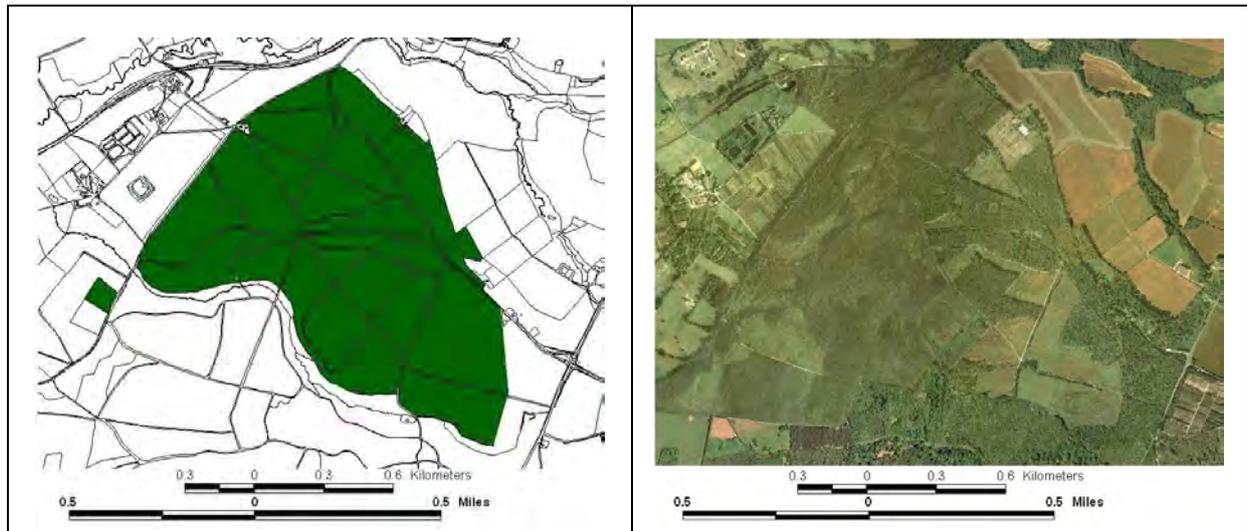
From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

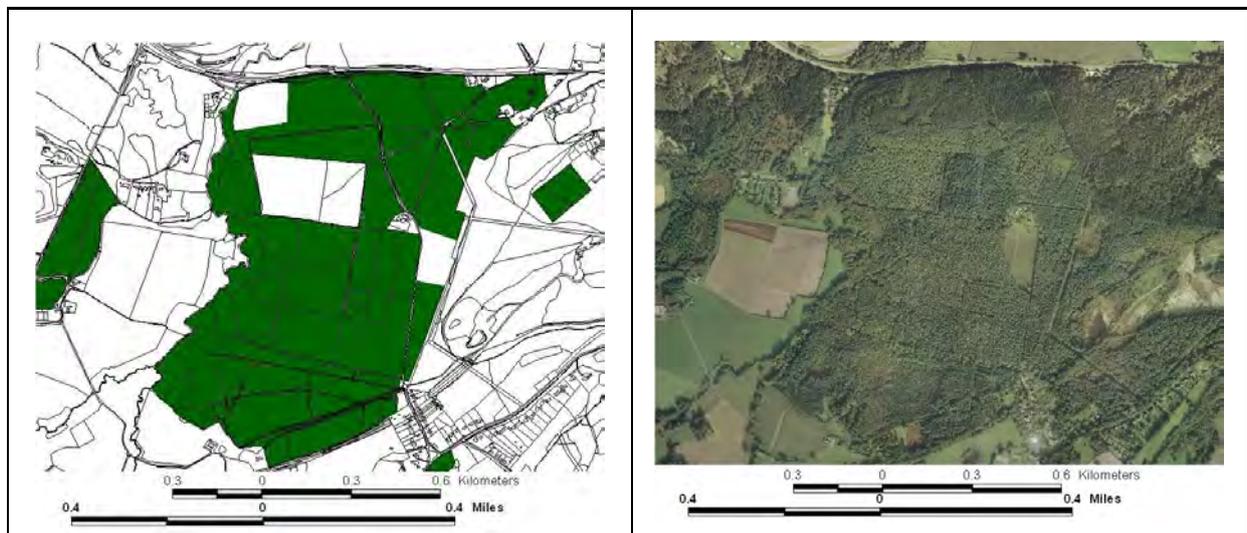
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WOODLAND
PLANTATIONS
PLANTATION CONIFEROUS

EXAMPLES OF CONIFER PLANTATIONS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Broadwater Warren, Frant, Wealden, East Sussex



Severals, Midhurst Common, Woolbeding, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

PLANTATIONS

PLANTATION MIXED

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
6278.507	753	8.338	9.370 - Occasional	1.672 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MIXED PLANTATIONS

Plantations are woods which date from the post-medieval period, and are generally monocultures of forest types. The shape and pattern of plantation woodland general 'fit' the enclosure pattern. These woods are identified from the Forestry Commission's National Inventory of Woods and Trees, the historic Editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and the OS Explorer 1:25,000 maps. **Mixed plantations** may be closely associated with both **Replanted ancient semi-natural woodlands** and **Ancient Semi-natural woodlands** as well as with other types of woodland plantations.

[See Maps 11 & 13 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

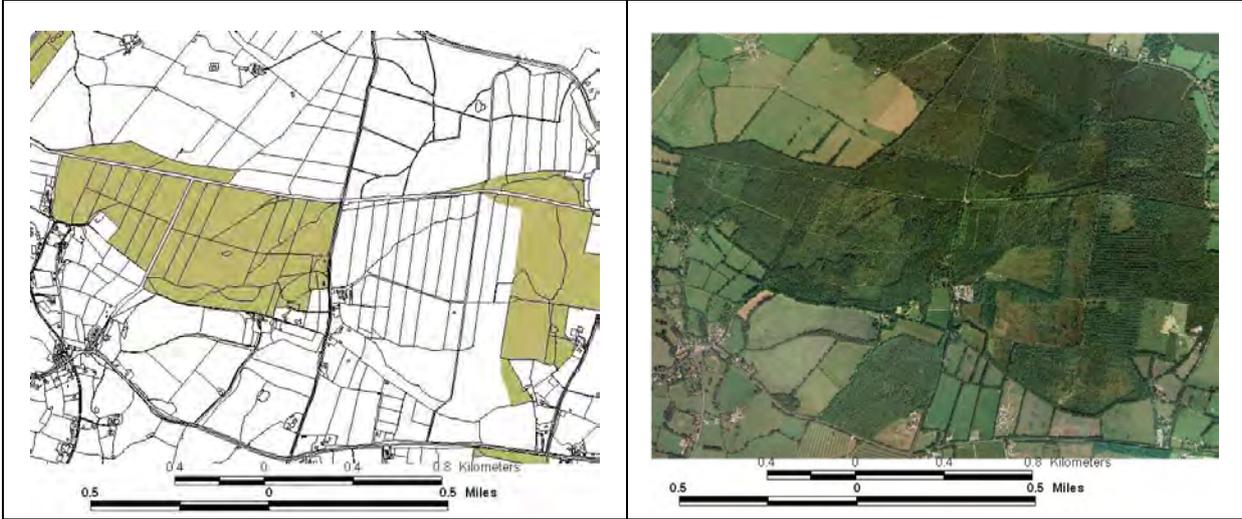
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WOODLAND

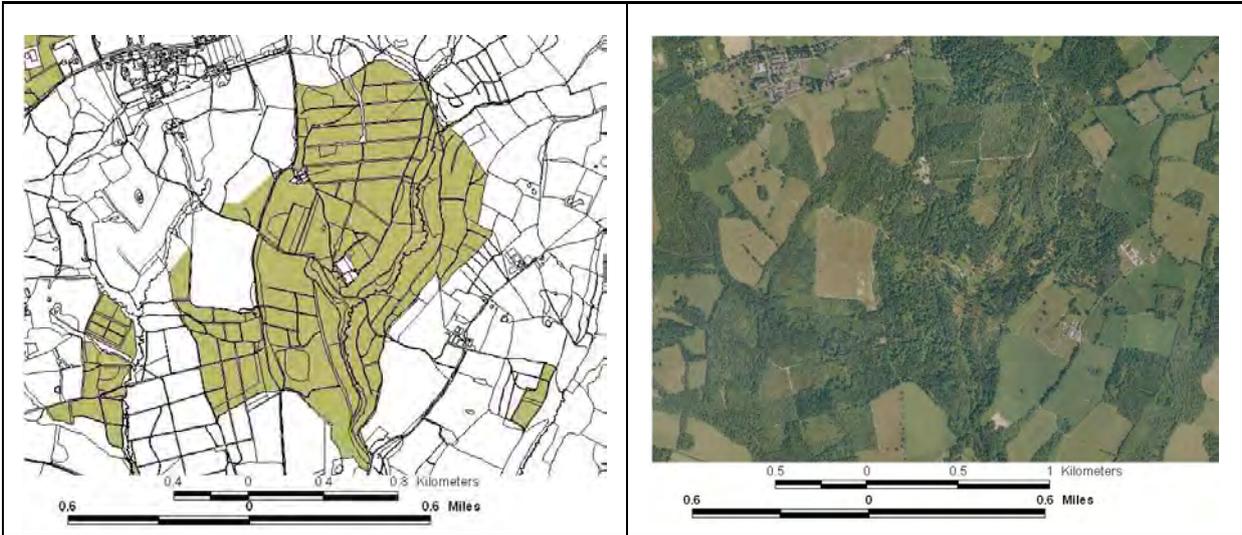
PLANTATIONS

PLANTATION MIXED

EXAMPLES MIXED PLANTATIONS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Lower Vert Wood, Laughton, Wealden, East Sussex



Paddockhurst Park, Turners Hill, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

WOODLAND

REGENERATED WOODLAND

REGENERATED - SCRUB

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
2659.973	647	4.111	3.970 - Rare	0.709 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF REGENERATED SCRUB WOODLAND

Regenerated woodland of a scrubby nature is identified from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 maps, aerial photographs and also from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, as dispersed tree and scrub. Such woodland is often associated with the character types of **commons, downs and heaths**, and to a lesser extent encroaching into farmland especially adjacent to areas of **ancient woodland**. It may also be associated with **regenerated woodland**. As with plantation woodland regenerated woodland preserves the adjacent enclosure pattern.

[See Maps 11 & 14 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.

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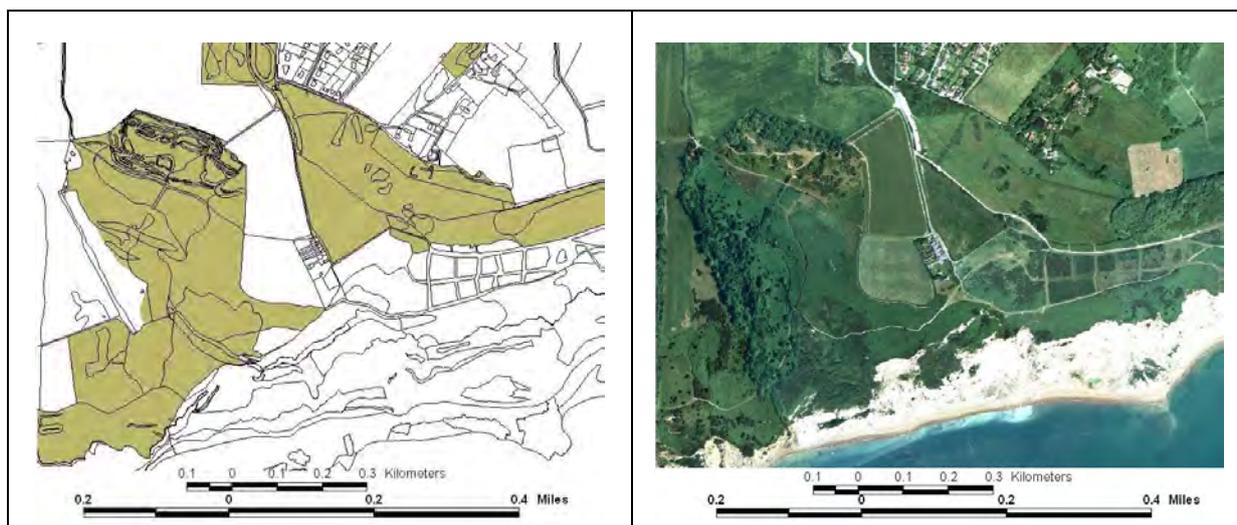
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WOODLAND

REGENERATED WOODLAND

REGENERATED - SCRUB

EXAMPLES OF REGENERATED SCRUB IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Fairlight, Hastings, East Sussex



Levin Down, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

REGENERATED

REGENERATED - WOOD

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
7018.725	2766	2.538	10.474 - Common	1.867 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF REGENERATED WOODLAND

Regenerated woodland is identified from the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 maps, aerial photographs and also from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, where areas are shown as dispersed tree and scrub. Such woodland is often associated with the character types of **commons, downs and heaths**, and to a lesser extent encroaching into farmland especially adjacent to areas of **ancient woodland**. It may also be associated with **regenerated scrub**. As with plantation woodland regenerated woodland preserves the adjacent enclosure pattern. It also differs from plantation woodland by the variable height and pattern of the tree canopy as shown on the aerial photographs.

[See Maps 11 & 14 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation – Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.

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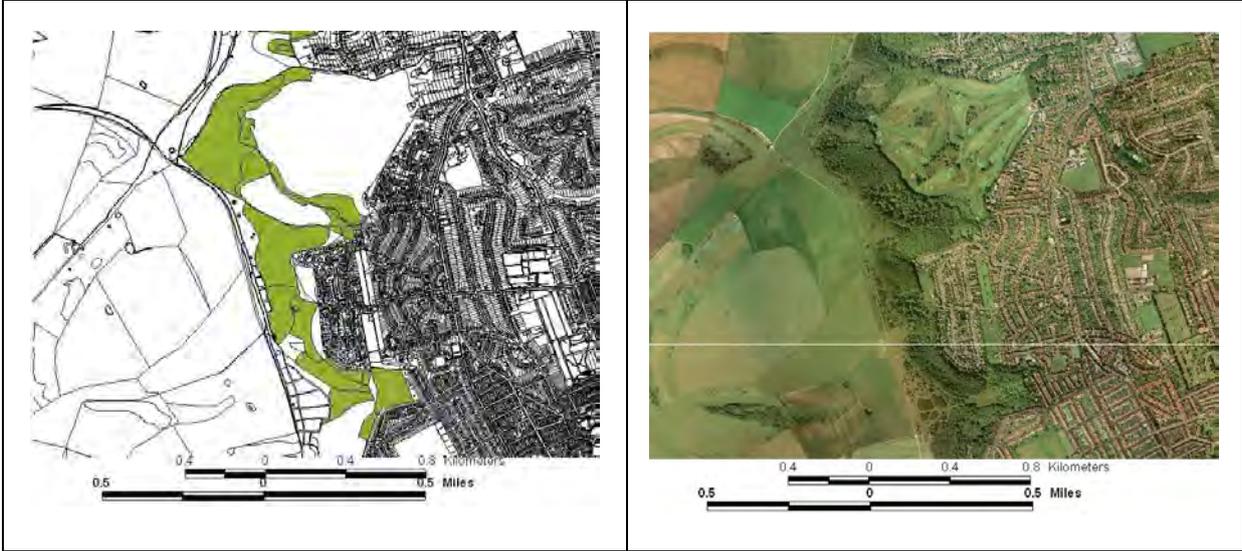
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WOODLAND

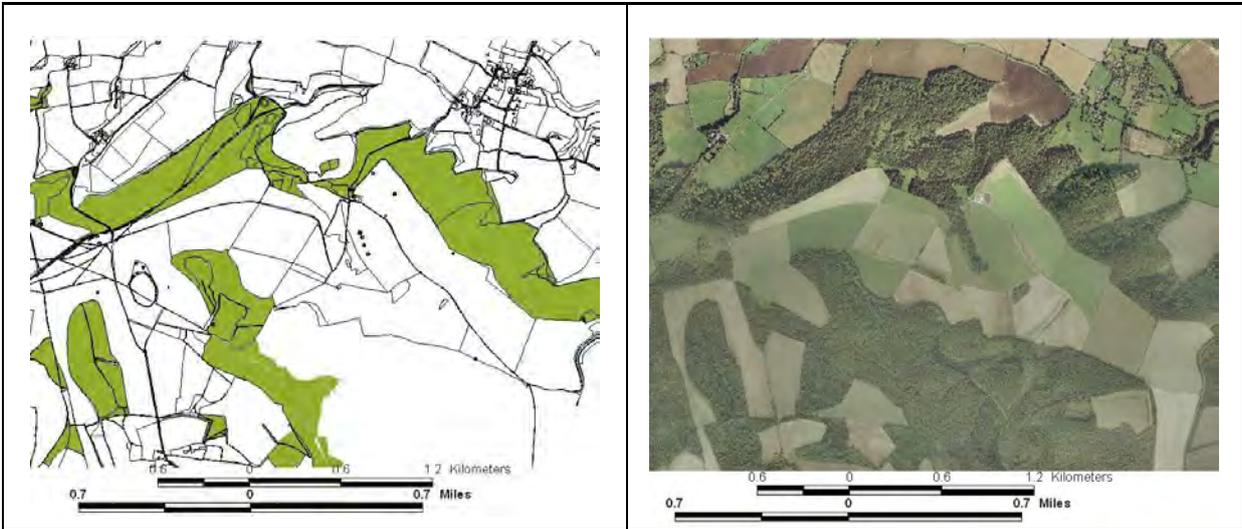
REGENERATED

REGENERATED - WOOD

EXAMPLES OF REGENERATED WOOD IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Downside, Eastbourne, East Sussex



Bignor Hill, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

OTHER WOODLAND

GILLS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
622.9775	184	3.386	0.930 – Very Rare	0.166 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER WOODLAND - GILLS

This interpretation of character type is for **Gill woodland** which dates from after 1800. It is probable that this is either planted or regenerated woodland, but its main attribute is its sinuous shape and position within narrow valleys. Such gill woodland may be associated with **ancient semi-natural gill woodland**, **ancient semi-natural assart woodland** and **assart fields**. **Other gill woodland** is identified by its absence from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century maps, but present on later maps, as well as being absent from the Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory. Many of these gill woods are relatively small and may have elements of ancient woodland within them.

The Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1st Edition. However this Inventory is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

[The correct spelling is gill – ghyll is a Victorian appellation].

[See Maps 11 & 14 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day

REFERENCES

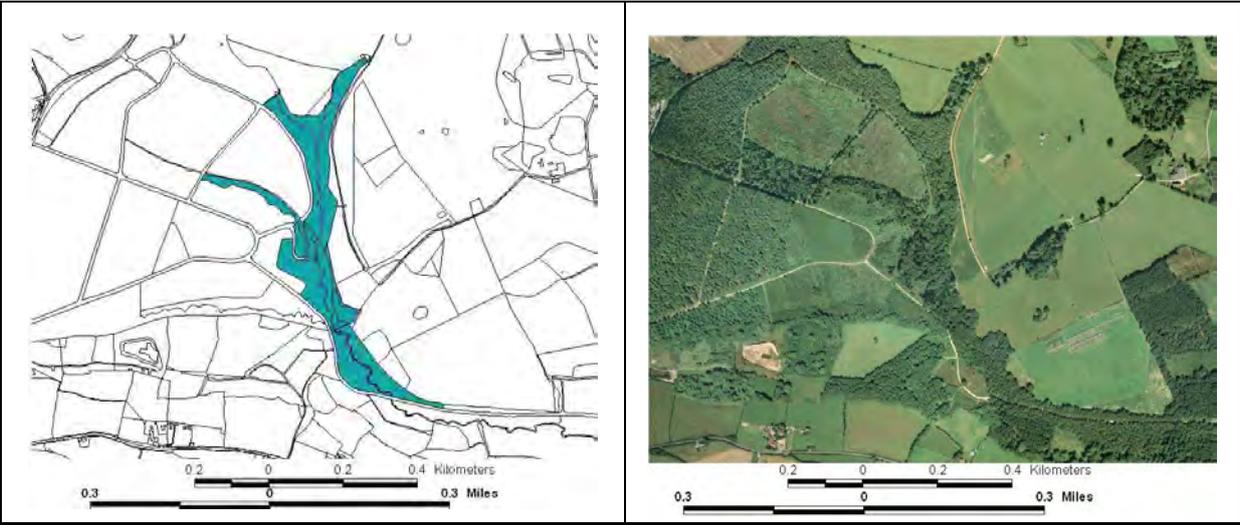
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WOODLAND

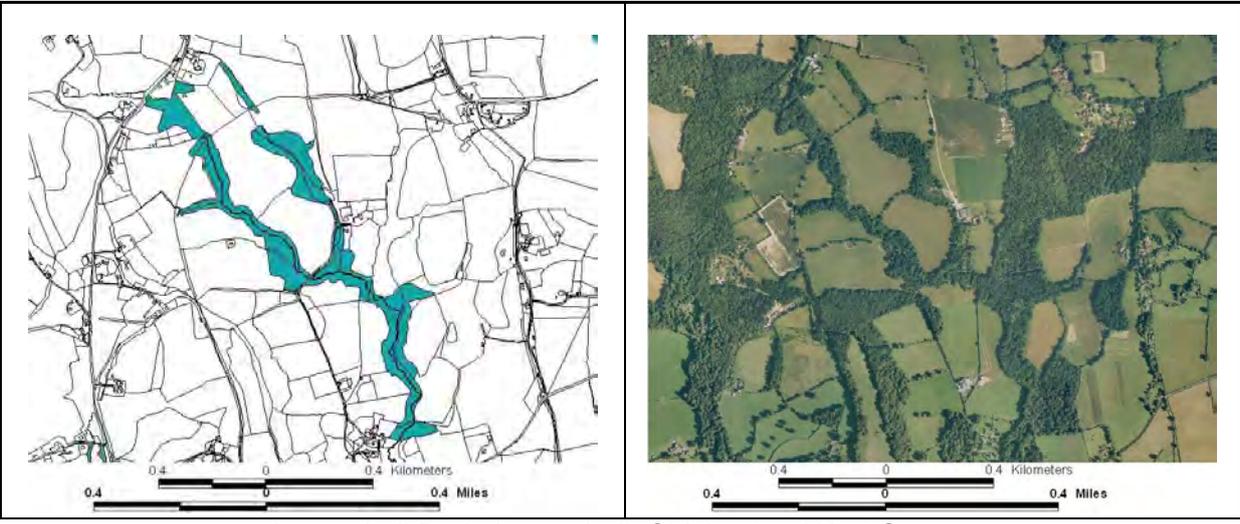
OTHER WOODLAND

GILLS

EXAMPLES OF NON-ANCIENT GILL WOODLAND IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Edge of Brightling Park, Rother, East Sussex



Lurgashall Park, Lurgashall, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

OTHER WOODLAND

SHAWS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
375.326	344	1.091	0.560 - Very Rare	0.099 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER WOODLAND - SHAWS

This interpretation of character type is for **Shaw woodland** which dates from after 1800. It is probable that this is either planted or regenerated woodland, but its main attribute is its sinuous shape and position dividing fields. Such shaw woodland may be associated with **ancient semi-natural gill woodland**, **ancient semi-natural assart woodland** and **assart fields**. **Other shaw woodland** is identified by its absence from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century maps, but present on later maps, as well as being absent from the Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory. Many of these gill woods are relatively small and may have elements of ancient woodland within them.

The Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory recorded all woods above 2ha which appeared on the OS 1" 1st Edition. However this Inventory is currently being updated as part of the Weald Ancient Woodland Survey which commenced during the middle of the Sussex HLC project. Therefore the Sussex HLC should also be checked against the Revised Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventories for the relevant districts for the most up to date designation.

[See Maps 11 & 14 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WOODLAND

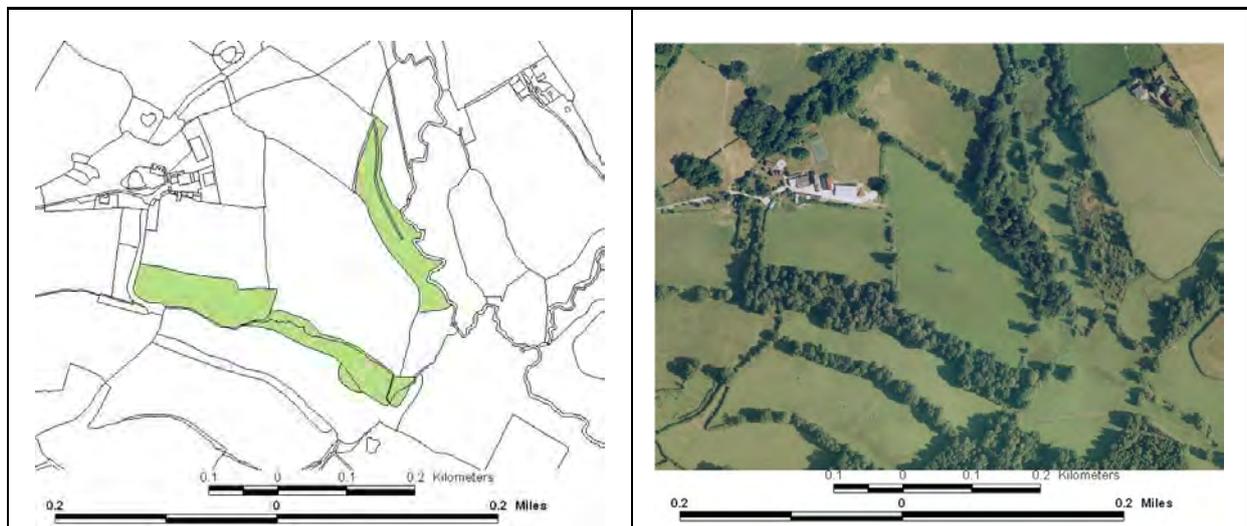
OTHER WOODLAND

SHAW

EXAMPLES OF NON-ANCIENT SHAW S IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Padgham, Ewhurst, Rother, East Sussex



Goddenwick Farm, Horsted Keynes, Horsham, West Sussex

WOODLAND

OTHER WOODLAND

WOOD PASTURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
261.9022	61	4.293	0.391 – Very Rare	0.07 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF OTHER WOOD PASTURE

This interpretation of character type **wood pasture** is a modern form of wood pasture, created either by the clearance of woodland leaving only standard trees and allowing stock to graze beneath or by a high density of specimen tree planting within grazed pasture. Trees are generally not pollarded and the wood pasture fits within the pattern of enclosure for the area. Such areas are identified by their absence from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps and their presence on later maps and modern aerial photographs. Some of these modern wood pasture sites may have an ancient origin where ancient semi-natural woodland has been partially cleared.

[See Maps 11 & 14 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol.III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WOODLAND

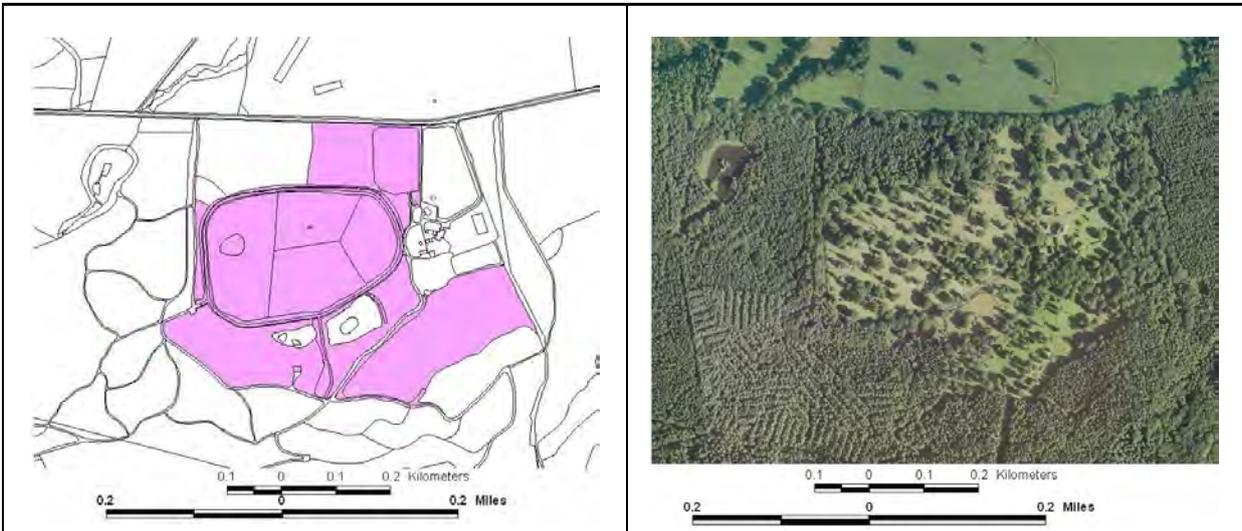
OTHER WOODLAND

WOOD PASTURE

EXAMPLES OF NON-ANCIENT WOOD PASTURE IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Danegate, Rotherfield, Rother, East Sussex



Harting Combe, Rogate, Chichester, West Sussex

WOODLAND

OTHER WOODLAND

UNKNOWN [ORIGIN]

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
15.0618	8	1.883	0.0225 – Very Rare	0.0004 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF UNKNOWN [ORIGIN] WOODLAND

Woodlands of unknown origin are generally identified as such by not fitting any of the other woodland character types. Their shape does generally fit with the enclosure pattern and they are identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photograph.

[See Maps 11 & 14 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. b. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

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- Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
- Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WOODLAND

OTHER WOODLAND

UNKNOWN [ORIGIN]

EXAMPLES OF UNKNOWN WOODLAND IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

MARKET TOWN

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
423.4605	39	10.858	1.0562 - Rare	0.113 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC MARKET TOWN

Market Towns are identified by their presence on the 18th century maps, their charter status and as listed in the Aldsworth and Freke (1976). The extent of the character is identified from the historic maps, and covers the main core area of each town. A more detailed account of the development of market towns can be found in the relevant volumes of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2010).

Generally, the towns have a medieval centre and evidence of the early historical development can still be seen in the town plans, and some of the surviving historic buildings, for example Rye and Chichester. Winchelsea in East Sussex is a medieval planned new town, replacing the early town and port of Old Winchelsea which was swept away by floods and inundation by the sea.

[See Maps 15 & 16 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Aldsworth, F & Freke, D 1976. *Historic towns in Sussex: an archaeological survey* Sussex Archaeological Field Unit
- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
- Harris, R. 2003-2010 *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Individual Volumes*
- Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

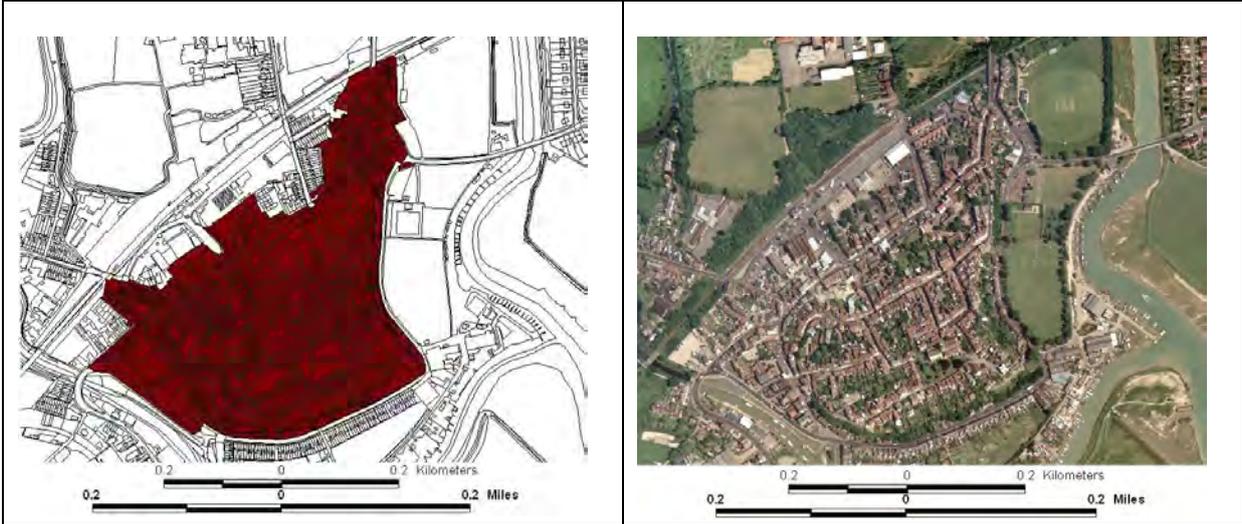
For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

MARKET TOWN

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC MARKET TOWNS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Rye, Rother, East Sussex



Arundel, Arun, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

MARKET VILLAGE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
436.7864	71	6.152	1.089 - Rare	0.116 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC MARKET VILLAGE

These are centralised medieval settlements, not listed in Aldsworth and Freke (1976), identified from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Centralised villages were a relatively late medieval development in the Low and High Weald, when the dispersed farms needed centres from which to market produce. Villages in the southern fringes of the Low Weald, Greensand and in the chalk lands and coastal plain often had an origin the early medieval period.

As with market towns the historic area is defined as that shown on the OSDs, either forming a central group or spread along a routeway.

[See Maps 15 & 16 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Aldsworth, F & Freke, D 1976. *Historic towns in Sussex: an archaeological survey* Sussex Archaeological Field Unit
- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
- Harris, R. 2003-2010 *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Individual Volumes*
- Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

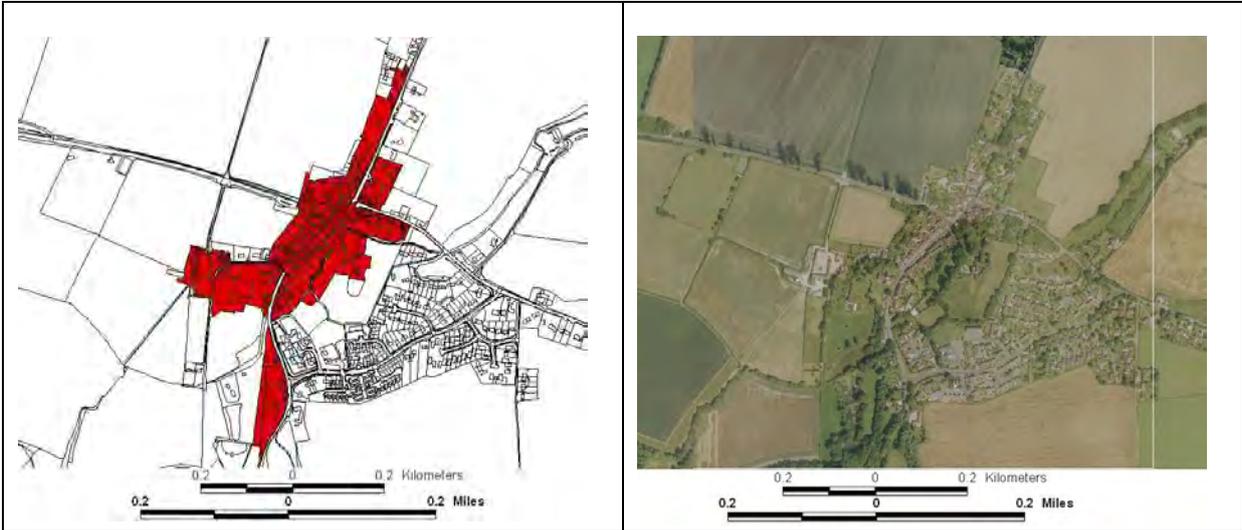
HISTORIC CORE

MARKET VILLAGE

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC MARKET TOWNS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hartfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Harting, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

HAMLET

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
1470.765	473	3.109	3.668 - Rare	0.392 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC HAMLET

Historic hamlets are small groups of dwellings often with a public house centred around a routeway junction. They are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps, and comprise several dwellings and small farms clustered together, which may or may not be named such as Cripps Cross in Ewhurst, Rother, East Sussex. Historic hamlets comprising of smaller cottages which have also developed around a larger historic farmstead are a feature of the Weald.

[See Maps 15 & 16 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
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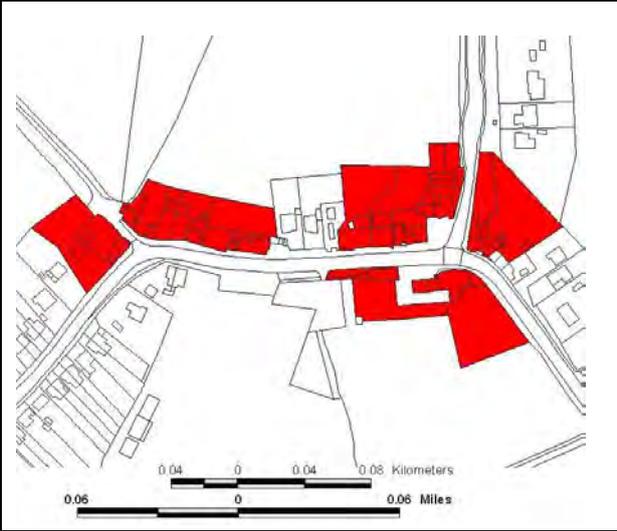
For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

HAMLET

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC HAMLETS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Lower Horsebridge, Hellingly Wealden, East Sussex



Offham, South Stoke, Arun, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

LARGE FARMSTEAD

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
53.5043	22	2.432	0.133 – Very Rare	0.001 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC LARGE FARMSTEAD

It is possible to see larger historic farmsteads sited within or on the edge of historic villages and hamlets. These are farms which may have originated as the manorial centre or be the Home Farm to the manor house. They are similar to **Historic Dispersed Larger Farms** and identified by their location to other settlements. It was not possible to see how many were still functioning as farming units or had been converted to purely residential use.

[See Maps 15 & 16 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
- English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
- Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
- Short, B. 2006. *England’s Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.
- Lake, J. 2009. *Assessing Farmstead Character and Significance: Preliminary National Guidance*. April 2009. English Heritage.
- Lake, J. & Edwards. B. 2006. *Farmsteads and landscape: Towards an Integrated View*. Landscapes Vol 7. No 1. P1-36.

For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see

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For details on English Heritage’s Farmstead Characterisation see

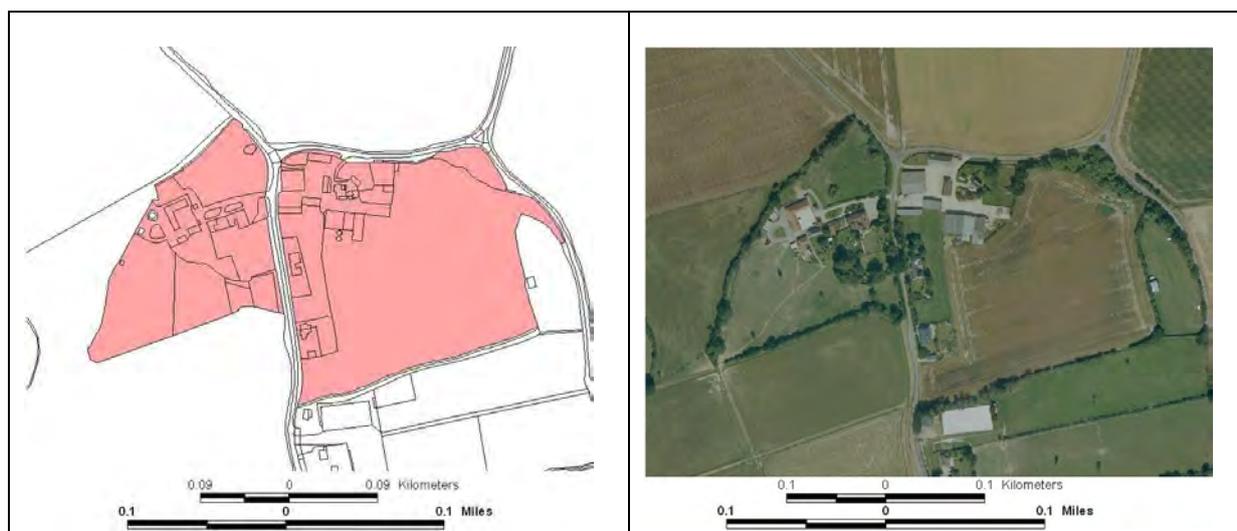
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/farmsteads>

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

LARGE FARMSTEAD

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC LARGE FARMSTEADS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



South Mundham Farm, North Mundham, Chichester, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC CORE

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
59.9431	24	1.2476	0.1495 – Very Rare	0.016 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

The key identifying feature of **Common edge settlement** is its proximity to commons, greens and heaths. Often sites are similar to either **historic ribbon development** or to **historic hamlets**. The common may have long since been enclosed, or developed but its shape together with the ‘funnel entrances’ along routeways may still be seen in the plan forms. Such settlements are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Small artisan cottages and small holdings characterise these types of settlements

[See Maps 15 & 16 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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For details on English Heritage’s Farmstead Characterisation see

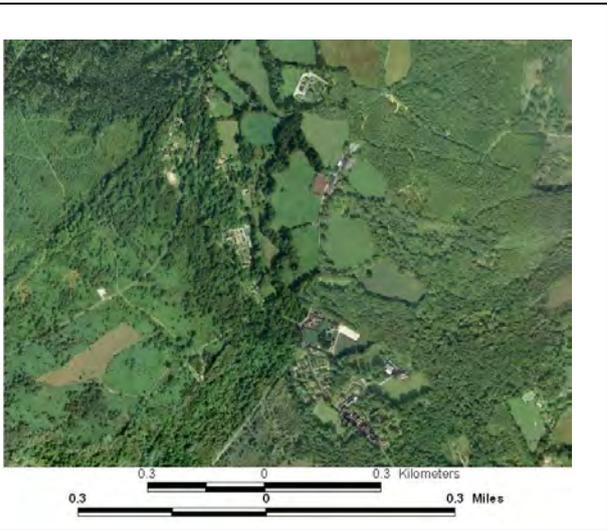
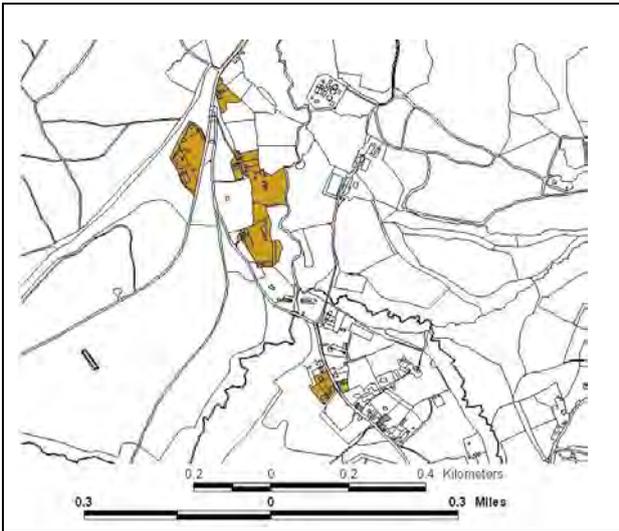
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/farmsteads>

SETTLEMENT

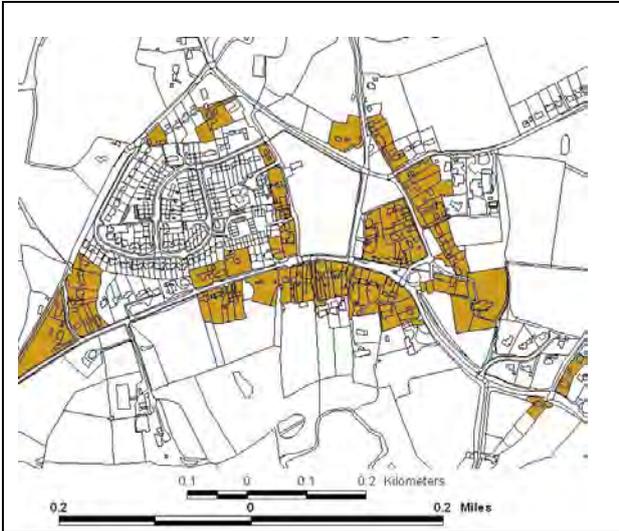
HISTORIC CORE

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC CORE COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Friar's Gate, Withyham, Wealden, East Sussex



Wisborough Green, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

HAMLET

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
22.7407	8	2.843	0.0567 – Very Rare	0.0006 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC DISPERSED HAMLETS

A few **historic dispersed hamlets** have been identified. These are where historic settlements are loosely grouped around a road junction. They differ from Historic Core Hamlets by this loose character in layout and comprise small holdings and cottages divided by small paddocks, which in a number of cases have been infilled with later development.

Similar to groups of **smaller farmsteads and cottages**, but often dispersed hamlets have a specific place name. Identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and from other 18th century county maps.

[See Maps 15, 16 & 18 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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- Lake, J. & Edwards. B. 2006. *Farmsteads and landscape: Towards an Integrated View*. Landscapes Vol 7. No 1. P1-36.

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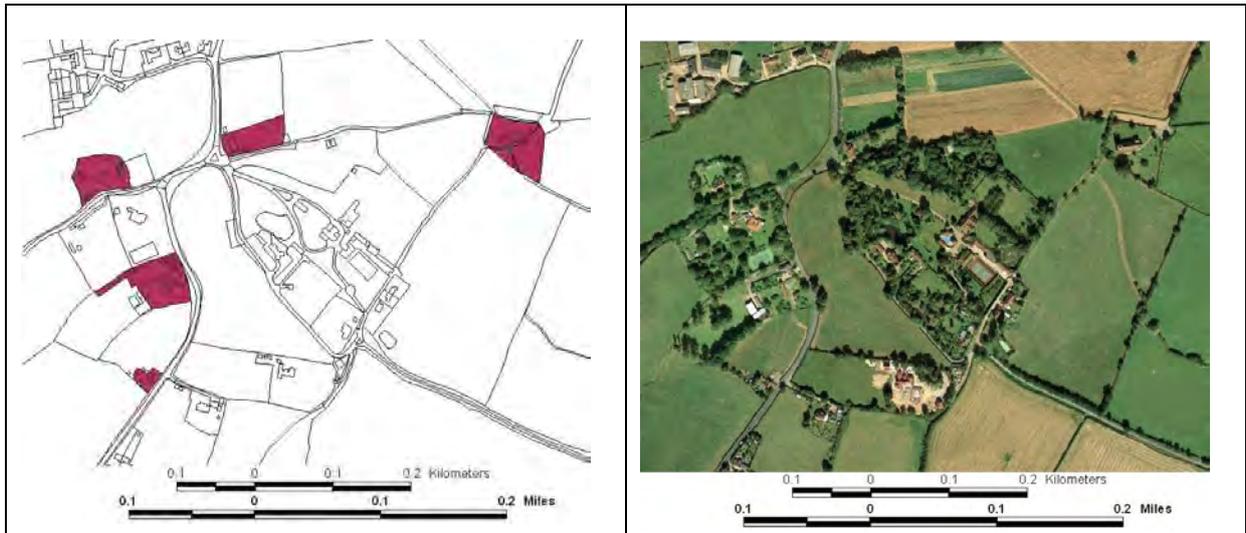
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SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

HAMLET

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC DISPERSED HAMLETS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hoo, Wealden, East Sussex



Marehill, Pulborough, Horsham, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
486.562	457	1.065	1.214 - Rare	0.13 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC DISPERSED COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

Historic dispersed common edge settlement is characterised by its location on the edge of **commons, heaths and greens**, but differs from **historic core common edge settlement** by its fragmented and dispersed character. In many instances, the common has been enclosed and or developed, but its shape together with the funnel entrances along routeways can still be traced in the field and settlement pattern. It may also still survive in the place name. Other sites may still have fragments of the common surviving as small open spaces between roads and settlements. Historic dispersed common edge settlement is identified by its presence on the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.

[See Maps 15, 16 & 18 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].
[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

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 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
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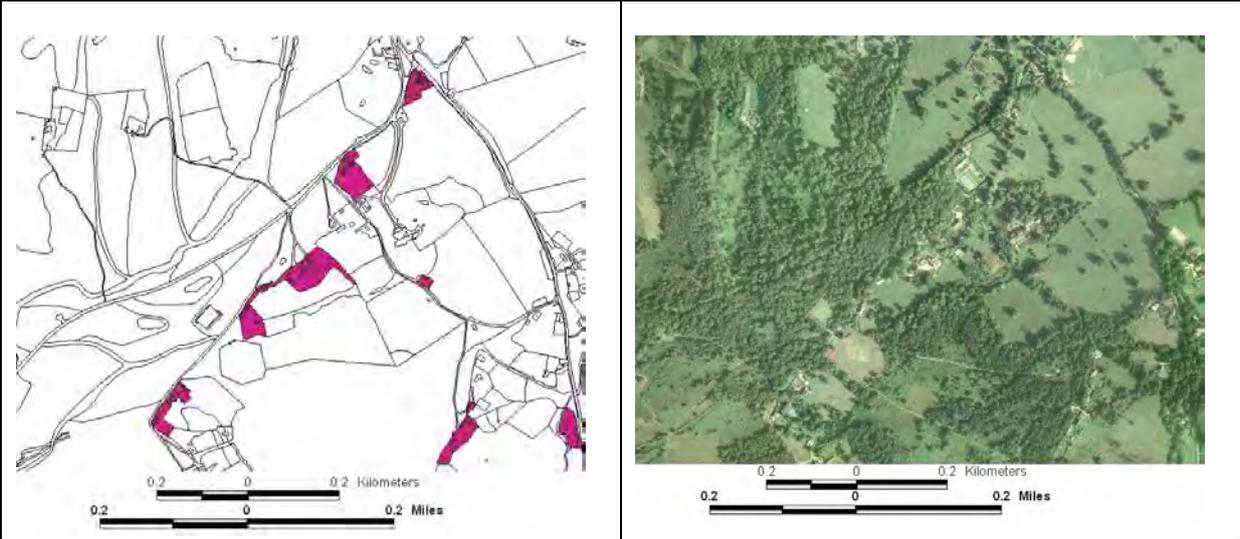
For details on English Heritage’s Farmstead Characterisation see
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SETTLEMENT

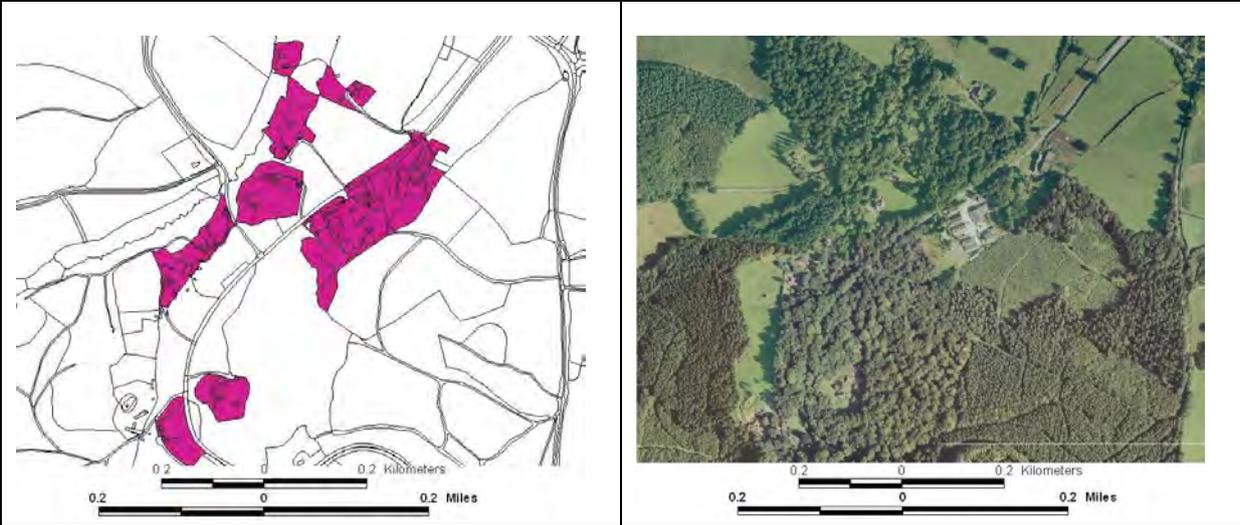
HISTORIC DISPERSED

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC DISPERSED COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hartfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Henley Common, Fernhurst, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
95.3292	72	1.324	0.2378 – Very Rare	0.026 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC DISPERSED RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Ribbon development is not just confined to the Modern period but can also occur prior to 1800. Small farmsteads and cottages dating from before 1800 are strung out along a routeway, often with small paddocks in between. Some of these paddocks have been infilled with later development. **Historic dispersed ribbon settlement** is identified by its presence on the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. In East Sussex such settlements are to be found along ridge top routes between the main valleys of the Rivers Rother, Darwell and Brede.

[See Maps 15, 16 & 18 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].
[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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 Short, B. 2006. *England’s Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.
 Lake, J. 2009. *Assessing Farmstead Character and Significance: Preliminary National Guidance*. April 2009. English Heritage.
 Lake, J. & Edwards. B. 2006. *Farmsteads and landscape: Towards an Integrated View*. Landscapes Vol 7. No 1. P1-36.

For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

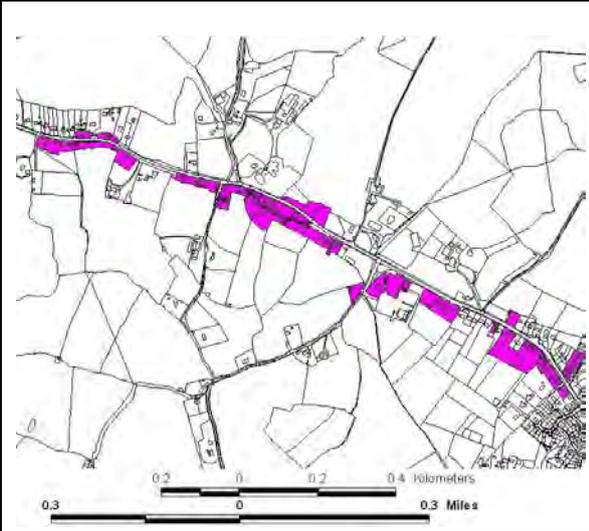
For details on English Heritage’s Farmstead Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/farmsteads>

SETTLEMENT

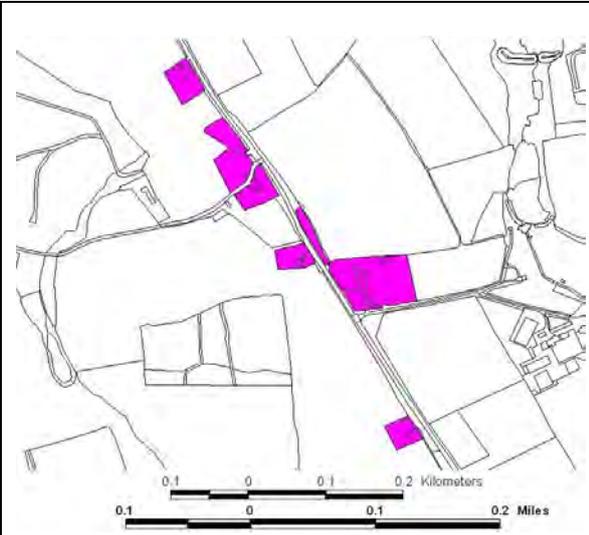
HISTORIC DISPERSED

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC DISPERSED RIBBON DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Peasmarsh, Rother, East Sussex



Milland, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

LARGE FARMSTEAD

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
2064.243	2329	0.886	5.149 - Occasional	0.55 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC DISPERSED LARGE FARMSTEAD

Large farmsteads of pre-1800 date dispersed across the rural landscape are a strong characteristic feature of Sussex, especially in the High Weald and the northern edges of the Low Weald. Many of these farmsteads have names with Old English origins and which reflect the wooded nature of the country such as „hurst’, „fold’ and in the extreme east of the county, „den’. On the chalk lands such farms are not so common and have names ending in „ham’ or „ton’ indicating an early medieval settlement origin. Historic dispersed large farmsteads have a large farmhouse surrounded by a complex of farm buildings. Such farmsteads may or may not still be a working farm. The extent of the historic farmstead is identified from the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings and later farm buildings are characterised as **Expansion – other larger farms**.

[See Maps 15, 16 & 18 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].
[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
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 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
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 Lake, J. 2009. *Assessing Farmstead Character and Significance: Preliminary National Guidance*. April 2009. English Heritage.
 Lake, J. & Edwards. B. 2006. *Farmsteads and landscape: Towards an Integrated View*. Landscapes Vol 7. No 1. P1-36.

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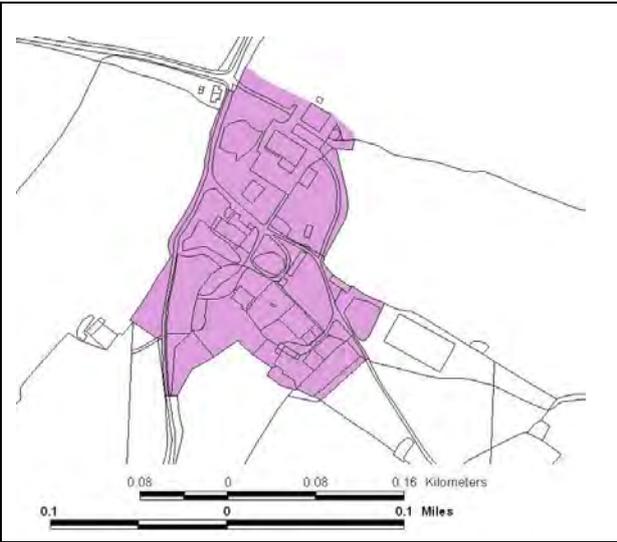
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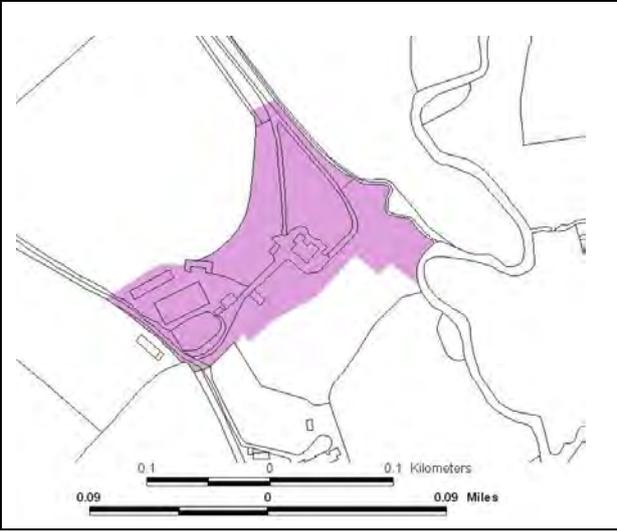
HISTORIC DISPERSED

LARGE FARMSTEAD

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC DISPERSED LARGE FARMSTEADS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Chamber's Court, Laughton, Wealden, East Sussex



Kingsfold Farm, Rudgewick, Horsham, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
674.5219	1396	0.483	1.682 – Rare	0.18 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC DISPERSED SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

Historic dispersed small farmstead/cottages differs from the larger farmsteads by the nature of their size. Such sites comprise a house with perhaps just a barn and small yard. As with **larger historic farmsteads**, the Weald of Sussex is characterised by this very dispersed nature of settlement. Such farm sites are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Some may have undergone enlargement and further development in the modern period and the extent of this later development is characterised as **Expansion – other smaller farmstead/cottages**.

[See Maps 15, 16 & 18 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].
[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
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For details on English Heritage’s Farmstead Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/farmsteads>

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC DISPERSED SMALL FARMSTEADS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Nr Downsash, Hailsham, Wealden, East Sussex



Chargrove, Bolney, Mid Sussex West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

SCHOOLS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
4.1713	4	1.043	0.0104 – Very Rare	0.0001 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC DISPERSED SCHOOLS

Schools, places of education, workhouses and almshouses which are located in the rural countryside are characterised by this type. They comprise large complexes of buildings often set within their own grounds and may be associated with **sports grounds** and or **informal post-medieval gentrified landscapes**. **Historic dispersed schools** are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps.

[See Maps 15 & 16 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From the 1086 to 1800.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
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 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see

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SETTLEMENT

HISTORIC DISPERSED

SCHOOLS

EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC DISPERSED SCHOOLS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Midhurst Union Workhouse, Easebourne, Chichester, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

MARKET TOWN

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
92.0262	27	3.408	0.2295 – Very Rare	0.025 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION – OTHER – MARKET TOWNS

Areas around historic cores of market towns which have undergone development post-1800, and which do not come into the **planned estate, infill, and ribbon** interpretation of character types, nor the **Industry character type**.

Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

The period in which the expansion development took place is also given in the attribute table, so that the successive periods of development in the Modern period can be identified and mapped. For more detail see the relevant volumes of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2010).

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

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- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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- Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
- Short, B. 2006. *England’s Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see

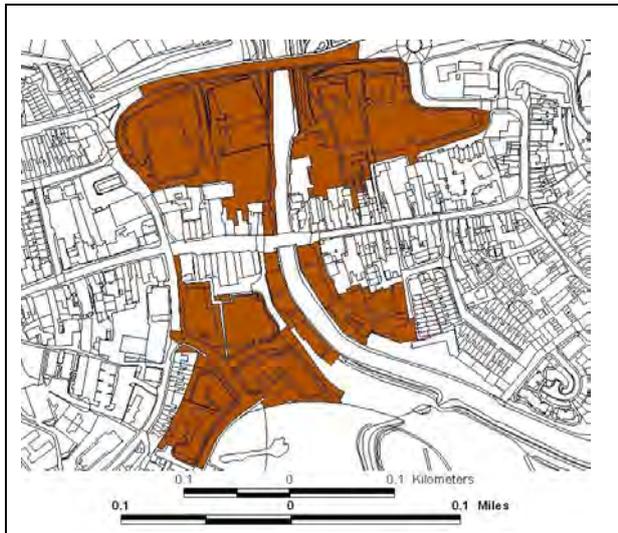
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

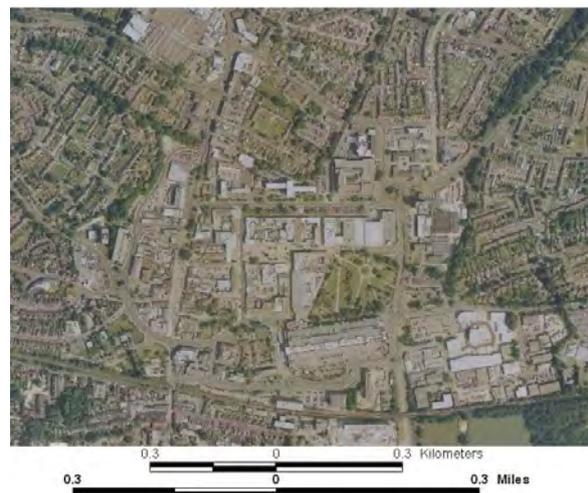
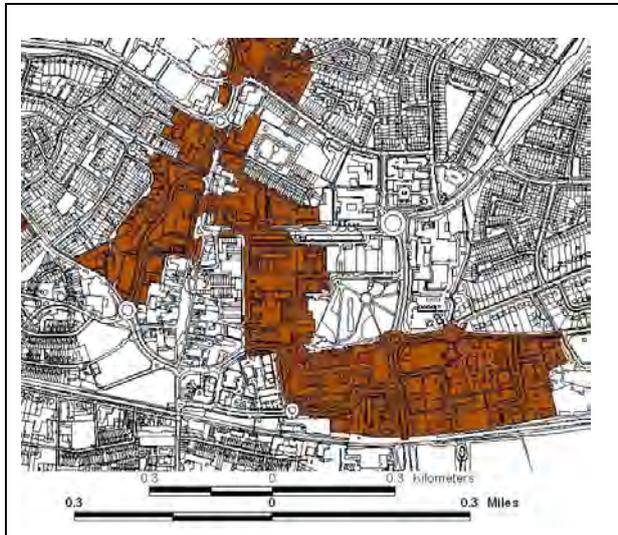
EXPANSION - OTHER

MARKET TOWN

EXAMPLES OF MARKET TOWN EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Lewes, East Sussex



Crawley, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

HAMLET

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
87.6265	51	1.718	0.219 – Very Rare	0.023 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – HAMLET

Other expansion development in hamlets is identified in this interpretation of character type. It comprises small individual dwellings or groups of dwellings within or attached to **historic hamlets**, or are hamlets which have come about in the Modern period, perhaps associated with a **dispersed historic large farmstead**. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

[See Maps 15 & 17 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
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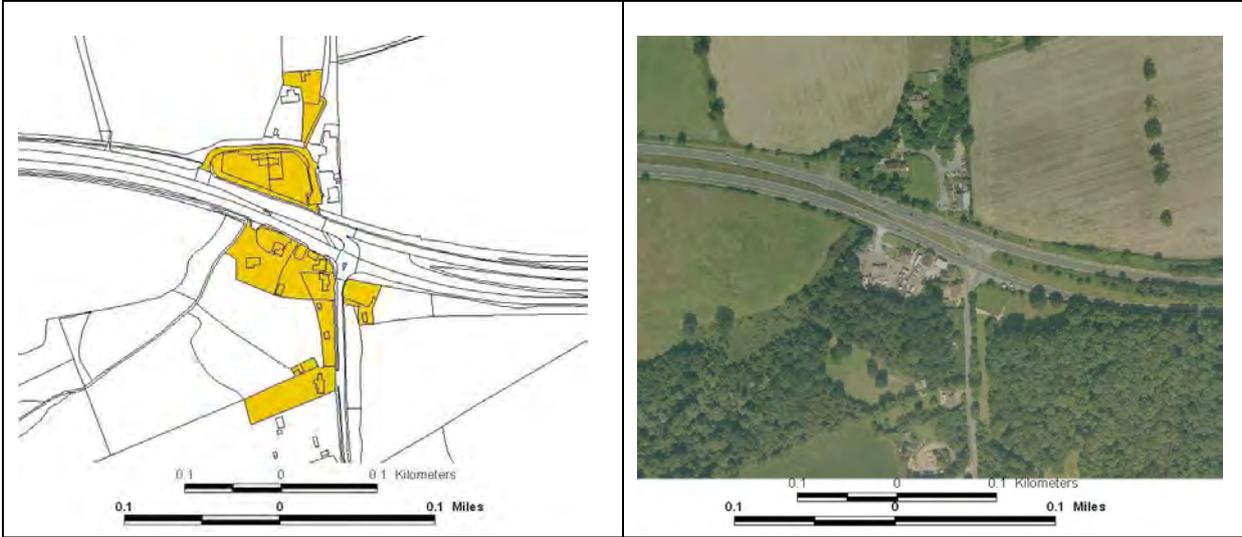
For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT
EXPANSION - OTHER
HAMLET

EXAMPLES OF HAMLET EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Selmeston, Wealden, East Sussex



Angmering, Arun, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

PLANNED ESTATE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
4638.758	1353	3.428	11.570 - Common	1.235 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – PLANNED ESTATE

Planned Estates from other expansion, are those developments which lie away from the suburbs of the towns and coastal settlements. Generally these are the modern estates in the smaller towns and villages. They comprises regular planned groups of housing set around curved and or straight access roads integral but on the edges of the historic core of **towns, villages and hamlets**,

Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey 3rd and 4th Epoch Editions of the 25" maps. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Such areas are also defined by the size of the plots – large (generally larger detached dwellings), medium (generally larger terrace housing and small semi-detached and detached dwellings) and small (generally artisan terrace housing) [See Section 2.2.2.e in Appendix II – Vol. V of Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation].

For further details on the expansion of the smaller towns and larger villages see the relevant volumes of the Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2010).

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Atlas"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

1900 to present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Harris, R. 2003-2010 *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Individual Volumes*
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see

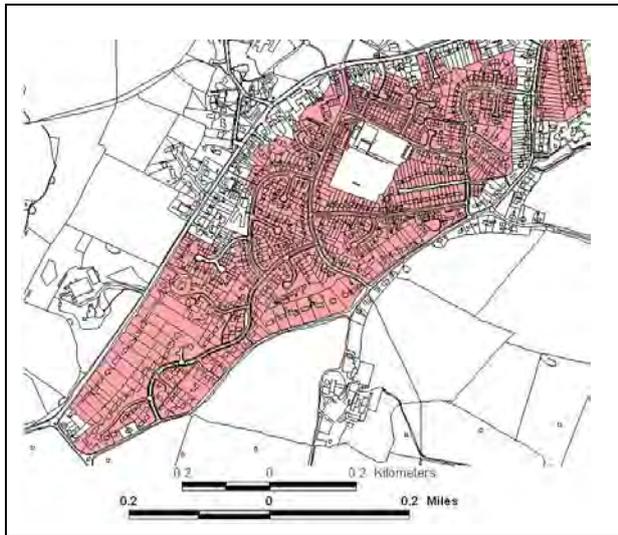
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

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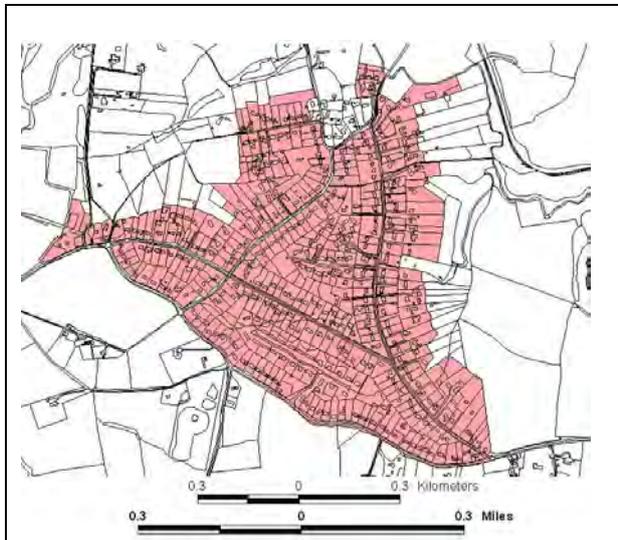
EXPANSION - OTHER

PLANNED ESTATE

EXAMPLES OF PLANNED ESTATE EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex



Plaistow, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

INFILL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
1697.284	1160	1.463	4.233 - Rare	0.452 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – INFILL

Where expansion has taken place, there are often areas which have been left undeveloped until the later part of the 20th century. These areas have subsequently been developed with infill dwellings which often have a different size or pattern. **Expansion – other Infill**, are areas in the smaller towns, villages and hamlets, which have been developed. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].
[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
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SETTLEMENT
EXPANSION - OTHER
INFILL

EXAMPLES OF INFILL EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex



Findon, Arun, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
2369.529	1489	1.591	5.910 - Occasional	0.631 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION – OTHER – RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Other Expansion – Ribbon Development extends along routeways away from core settlements. Unlike historic dispersed ribbon development, this form is often very regular comprising terraced, semi-detached or detached properties, which may be integral with related **planned estates**.

Such development may also include small cottages with paddocks but which have subsequently become infilled. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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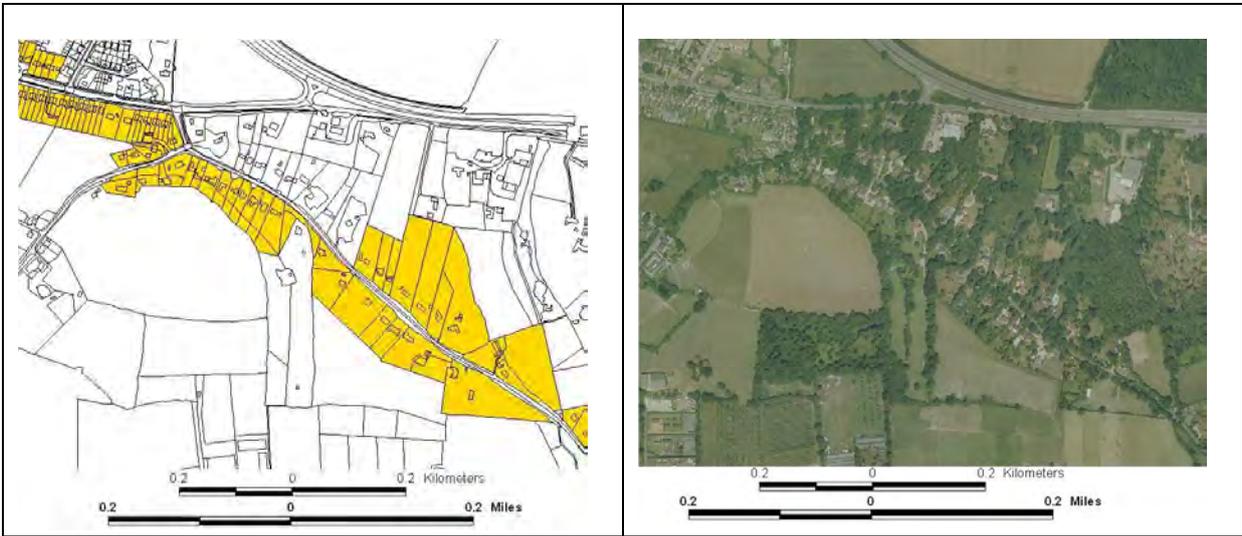
EXPANSION - OTHER

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

EXAMPLES OF RIBBON DEVELOPMENT EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Bexhill, Rother, East Sussex



Walberton, Arun, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
289.844	256	1.132	0.723 – Very Rare	0.077 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

As with **historic common edge settlement other expansion common edge** is closely associated with existing or former **commons and heaths**. It often has little or no pattern to it, comprising scattered dwellings around the edge of open ground or former open ground. The settlement may also follow the edges of the 'funnel routes' into the commons and may or may not be associated with **historic common edge settlement or hamlets**. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].
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PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

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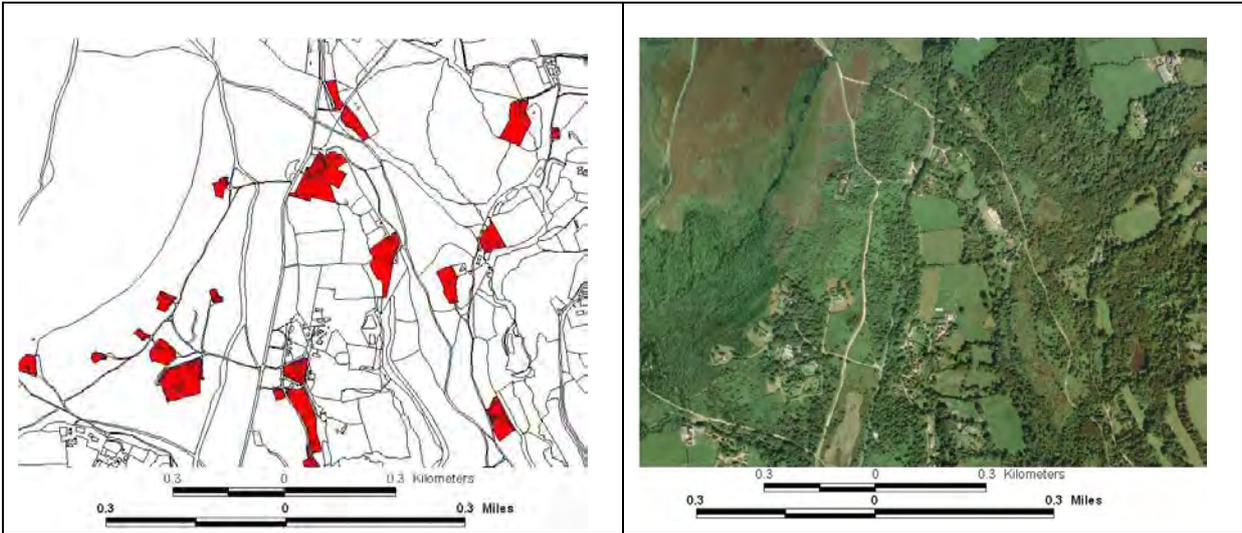
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SETTLEMENT

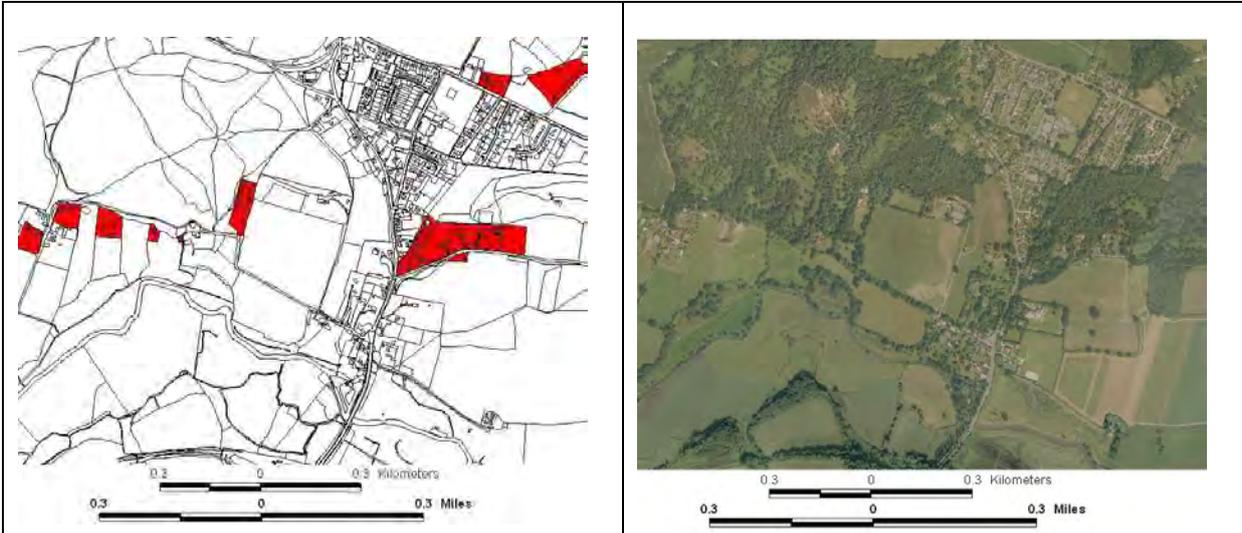
EXPANSION - OTHER

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

EXAMPLES OF COMMON EDGE EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ashdown Forest, Maresfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Hesworth & Fittleworth Commons Fittleworth, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

LARGE FARMSTEAD

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
2297.383	2106	1.0908	5.730 – Occasional	0.612 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – LARGE FARMSTEAD

The **expansion of large farmsteads** is strongly associated with **historic dispersed large farmsteads**, and to a lesser extent the **historic small farmsteads/cottages**. It records the 19th and 20th century expansion of agriculture. The expansion of the farm yards may have extended into adjacent paddocks and fields or as part of the redevelopment of the historic core.

This interpretation of character type also includes new farmsteads which were created between 1800 and 1945. Post-1945 farms are characterised as **non-historic dispersed large farmsteads and small farmsteads/cottages**.

Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. They are identified by the ground plans of large barns and yards, with associated outbuildings. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

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- Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
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- Lake, J. & Edwards. B. 2006. *Farmsteads and landscape: Towards an Integrated View*. Landscapes Vol 7. No 1. p1-36.

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For details on English Heritage’s Farmstead Characterisation see

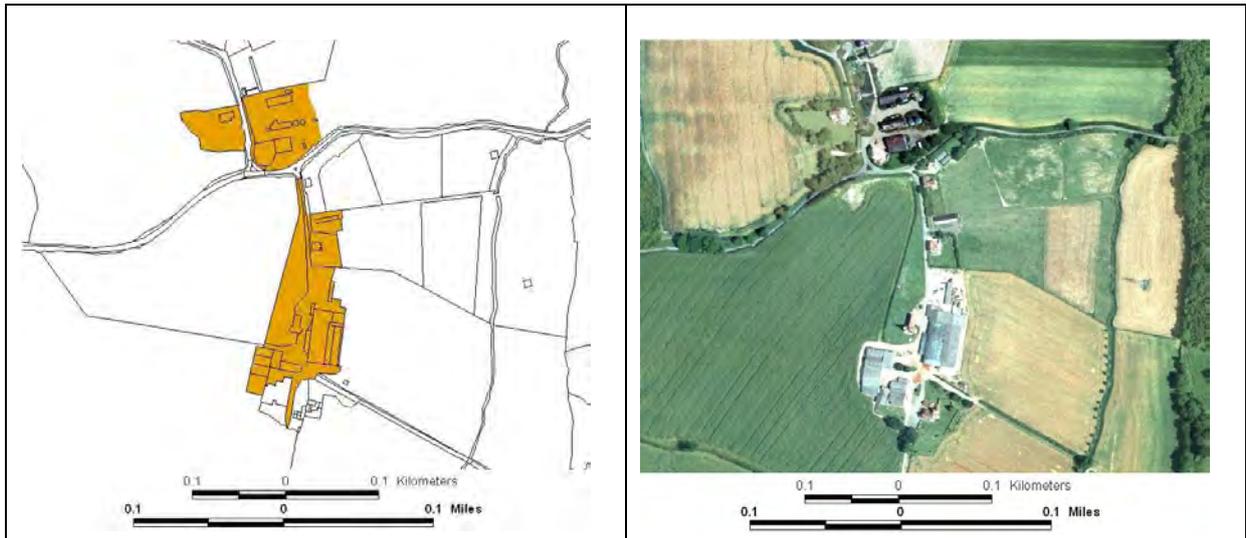
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/farmsteads>

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

LARGE FARMSTEAD

EXAMPLES OF LARGE FARMSTEAD EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Brook Lodge Farm, Brede, Rother, East Sussex



Henfield, Horsham, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
2202.503	2555	0.862	5.4934 - Occasional	0.059 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

The **expansion of small farmsteads/cottages** is strongly associated with **historic small farmsteads/cottages** and to a lesser extent the **historic dispersed large farmsteads**. It records the 19th and 20th century expansion of agriculture. The expansion of the farm yards may have extended into adjacent paddocks and fields or as part of the redevelopment of the historic core. This interpretation of character type includes new small farmsteads which were built between 1800 and 1945. Those built post 1945 are included in the **non historic dispersed small farmsteads/cottages**. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25" maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. They are identified by the ground plans of large barns and yards, with associated outbuildings. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place. These farmsteads are a common feature of the Low and High Weald.

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].
[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 English Heritage 2006. *Historic Farmsteads. Preliminary Character Statement: South East Region*. English Heritage & Countryside Agency.
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.
 Lake, J. 2009. *Assessing Farmstead Character and Significance: Preliminary National Guidance*. April 2009. English Heritage.
 Lake, J. & Edwards. B. 2006. *Farmsteads and landscape: Towards an Integrated View*. Landscapes Vol 7. No 1. p1-36.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

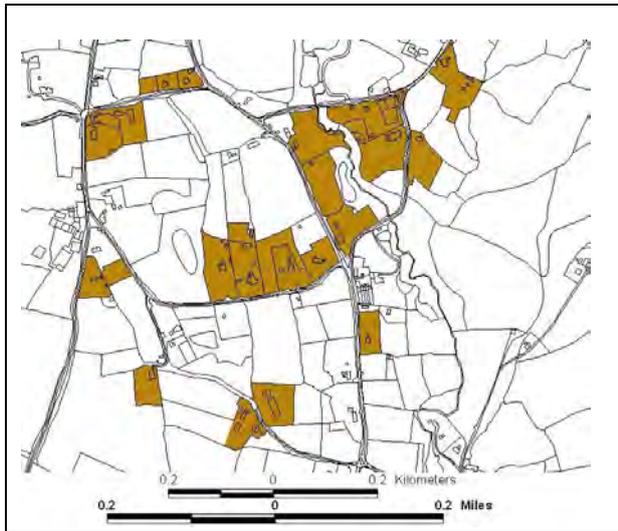
For details on English Heritage's Farmstead Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/farmsteads>

SETTLEMENT

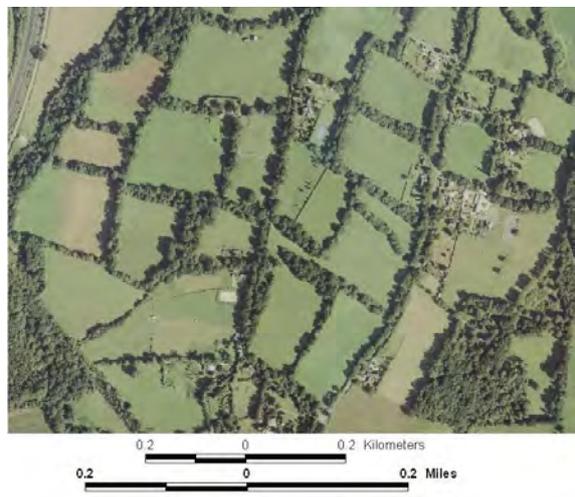
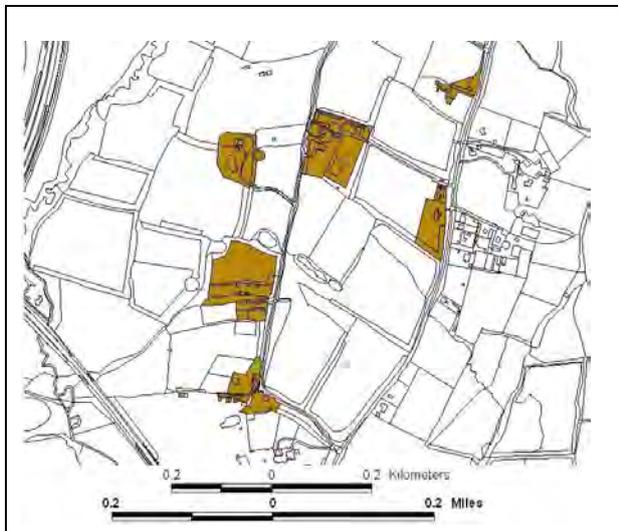
EXPANSION - OTHER

SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

EXAMPLES OF SMALL FARMSTEAD EXPANSION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Heathfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Shipley & Nuthurst, Horsham, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

PRISONS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
47.3096	4	11.827	0.1180 – Very Rare	0.0123 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – PRISONS

This distinctive interpretation of character type is identified from the OS 1:25,000 Explorer map. The identifying features are the relative large size with the obvious perimeter fence, enclosing a planned layout of buildings. They are generally located in the countryside or on the edge of settlements.

[See Maps 15 & 17 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early to Late 20th Century

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

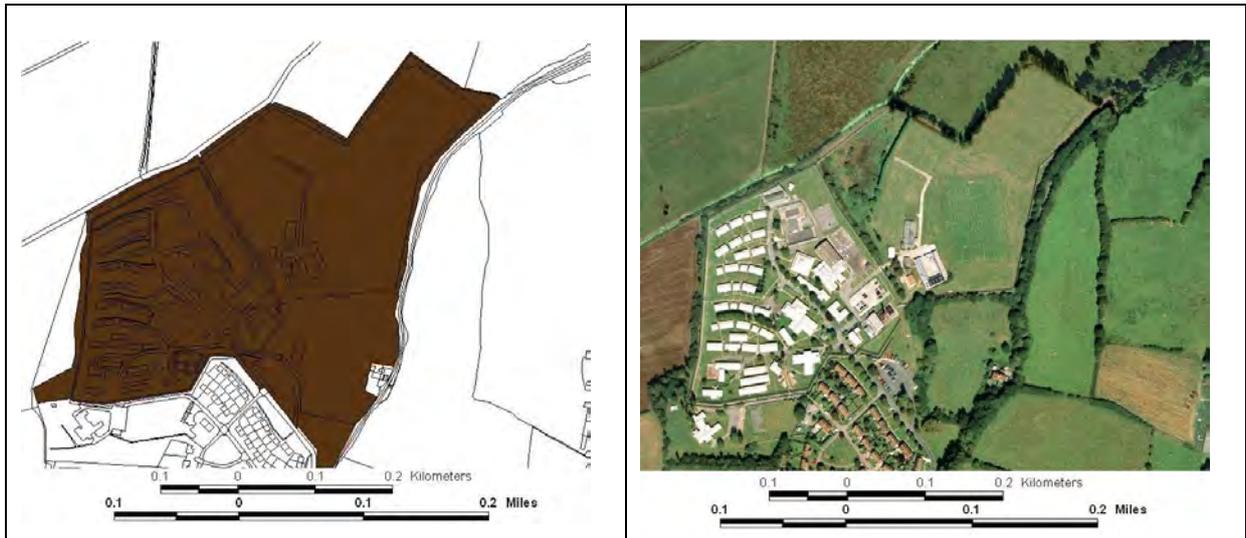
For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

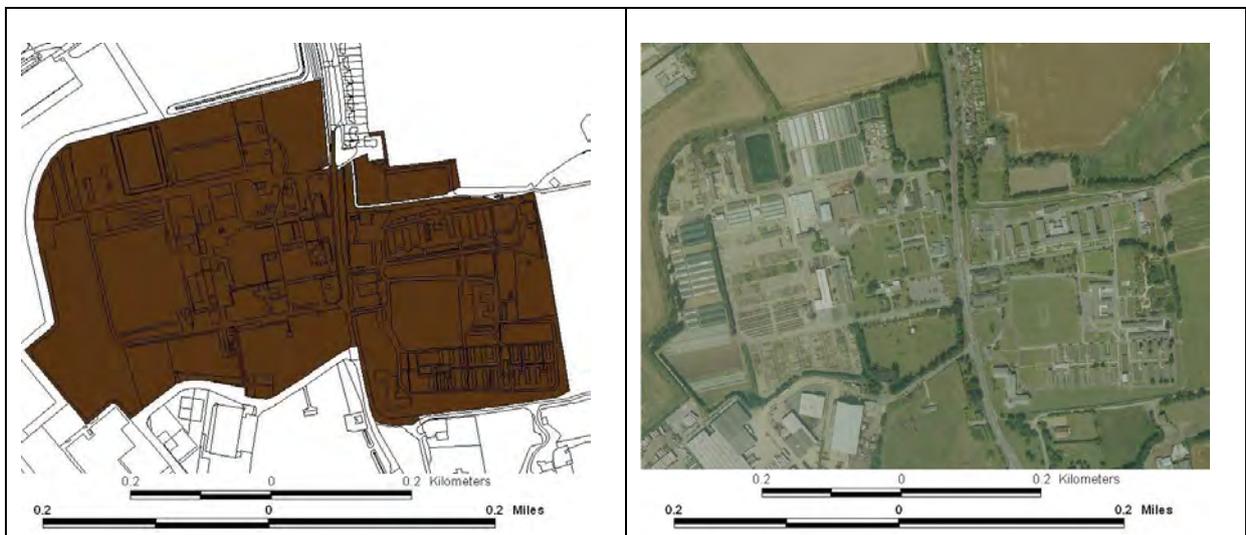
EXPANSION - OTHER

PRISONS

EXAMPLES OF PRISONS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Bexhill, Rother, East Sussex



Ford, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

SCHOOLS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
490.685	231	2.124	1.224 – Rare	0.131 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – SCHOOLS

Other expansion – schools are places of education or other institutions located in the countryside or on the edges of villages and smaller towns. As with Prisons they are identified from the OS 1:25,000 Explorer maps and by the structured layout of larger buildings. They are often associated with **sports fields** and possible with **other expansion-planned estates**. A key attribute is the period in which they originated.

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

SCHOOLS

EXAMPLES OF SCHOOLS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hastings, East Sussex



Lancing, Adur, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
762.7429	129	5.913	1.9024 – Rare	0.203 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF EXPANSION [OTHER] – CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING

Caravan/chalet/camping sites are identified from the OS 1:25,000 Explorer Map and the aerial photographs. They are associated with other forms of settlement and more often with **coastal character types**. They are a Early and Late 20th century feature and often extend over several hectares.

[See Maps 15, 19 & 20 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].
[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - OTHER

CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING

EXAMPLES OF CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Eastbourne, East Sussex



Selsey, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

PLANNED ESTATE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
15230.2	2790	5.459	37.987 - Abundant	4.056 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SUBURBS EXPANSION – PLANNED ESTATE

Suburban planned estates are found on the edges of the main towns and the areas of large scale expansion along the coast. As with **Expansion-other planned estates**, size of the individual plots is a key attribute – large (generally larger detached dwellings), medium (generally larger terrace housing and small semi-detached and detached dwellings) and small (generally artisan terrace housing). [See Section 2.2.2.e in Appendix II – Vol. V of Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation].

Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey 3rd and 4th Epoch Editions of the 25” maps. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

For further details on the expansion of the smaller towns and larger villages see the relevant volumes of the Extensive Urban Survey (Harris 2010).

[See Maps 15 & 21 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1900 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Harris, R. 2003-2010 *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Individual Volumes*
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England’s Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see

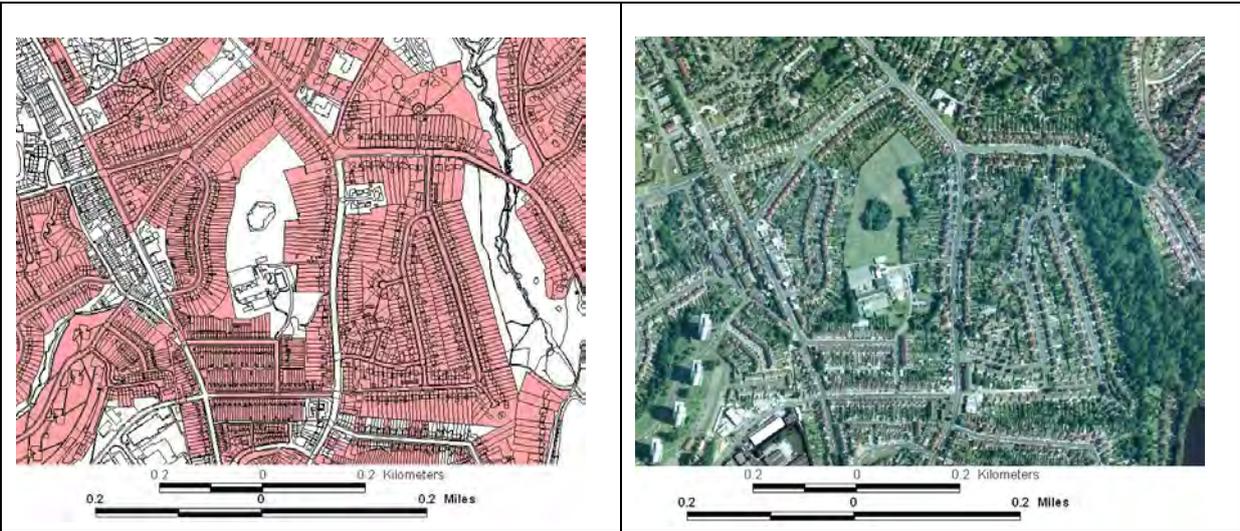
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

PLANNED ESTATE

EXAMPLES OF SUBURBAN PLANNED ESTATES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hastings, East Sussex



Worthing, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

INFILL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
1457.966	933	1.563	3.636 - Rare	0.391 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SUBURBS EXPANSION - INFILL

Where suburban expansion has taken place, there are often areas which have been left undeveloped until the later part of the 20th century. These areas have subsequently been developed with infill dwellings which often have a different size or pattern. **Expansion – suburban Infill**, are areas in the larger towns, and coastal areas, which have been developed. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place.

Size of the individual plots is a key attribute – large (generally larger detached dwellings), medium (generally larger terrace housing and small semi-detached and detached dwellings) and small (generally artisan terrace housing). [See Section 2.2.2.e in Appendix II – Vol. V of Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation].

[See Maps 15 & 21 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Harris, R. 2003-2010 *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Individual Volumes*
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England’s Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

INFILL

EXAMPLES OF SUBURBAN INFILL IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hastings, East Sussex



Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
387.7151	272	1.425	0.9670 – Very Rare	0.103 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SUBURBS EXPANSION – RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Suburban ribbon development often follows main routes through suburban planned estates. Such areas are identified by their presence on the Ordnance Survey Epoch Editions of the 25” maps and the Ordnance Explorer Maps 1:25,000. A key attribute is the date at which the expansion took place. Size of the individual plots is also a key attribute – large (generally larger detached dwellings), medium (generally larger terrace housing and small semi-detached and detached dwellings) and small (generally artisan terrace housing) [See Section 2.2.2.e in Appendix II – Vol. V of Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation].

[See Maps 15 & 21 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Harris, R. 2003-2010 *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Individual Volumes*
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

EXAMPLES OF SUBURBAN RIBBON DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Crowborough, Wealden, East Sussex



Crawley, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

SCHOOLS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
719.8335	295	2.44	1.7954 - Rare	0.192 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SUBURBS EXPANSION – SCHOOLS

Suburban expansion – schools are places of education or other institutions located within areas of suburban development. They are identified from the OS 1:25,000 Explorer maps and by the structured layout of larger buildings. They are often associated with **sports fields** and with **suburban expansion-planned estates**. A key attribute is the period in which they originated.

[See Maps 15 & 21 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Harris, R. 2003-2010 *Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Individual Volumes*
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see

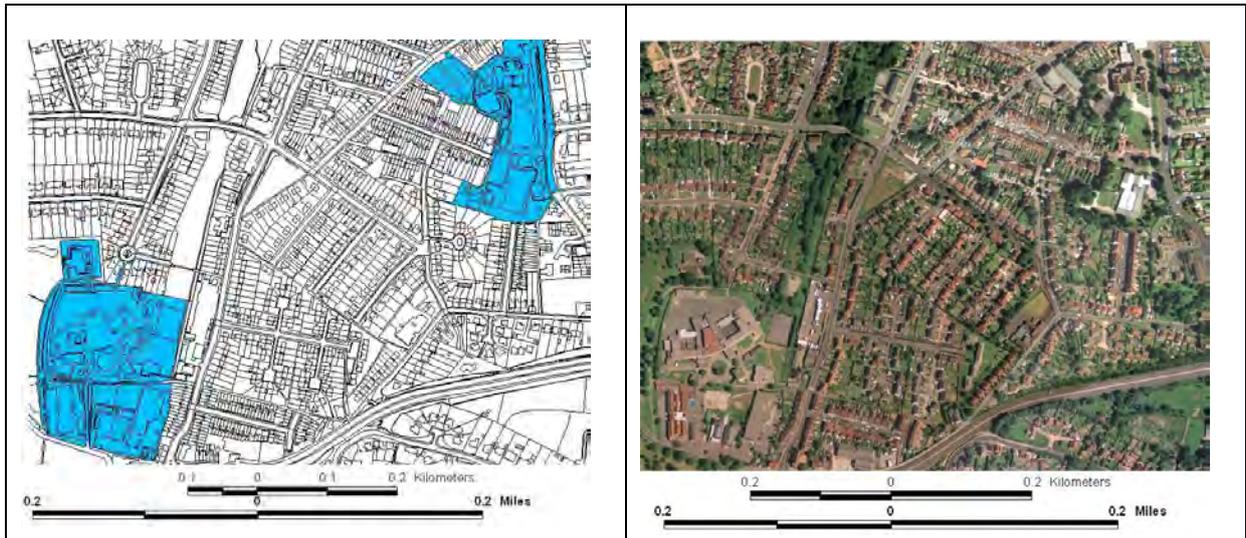
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

EXPANSION - SUBURBS

SCHOOLS

EXAMPLES OF SUBURBAN SCHOOLS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Bexhill, Rother, East Sussex



Crawley, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

LARGE FARMSTEAD

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
660.1977	543	1.2158	1.6466 - Rare	0.176 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN DISPERSED SETTLEMENT – LARGE FARMSTEAD

Non-historic or isolated large farmstead is an interpretation of character type which captures modern development in the countryside. The OS 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs are the main source showing new farmstead development on formerly fields and to a lesser extent woods and commons. These farmsteads reflect modern expansion in farming and the redundancy of historic farm buildings unsuitable for modern farming methods.

[See Maps 15 & 22 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1945 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see

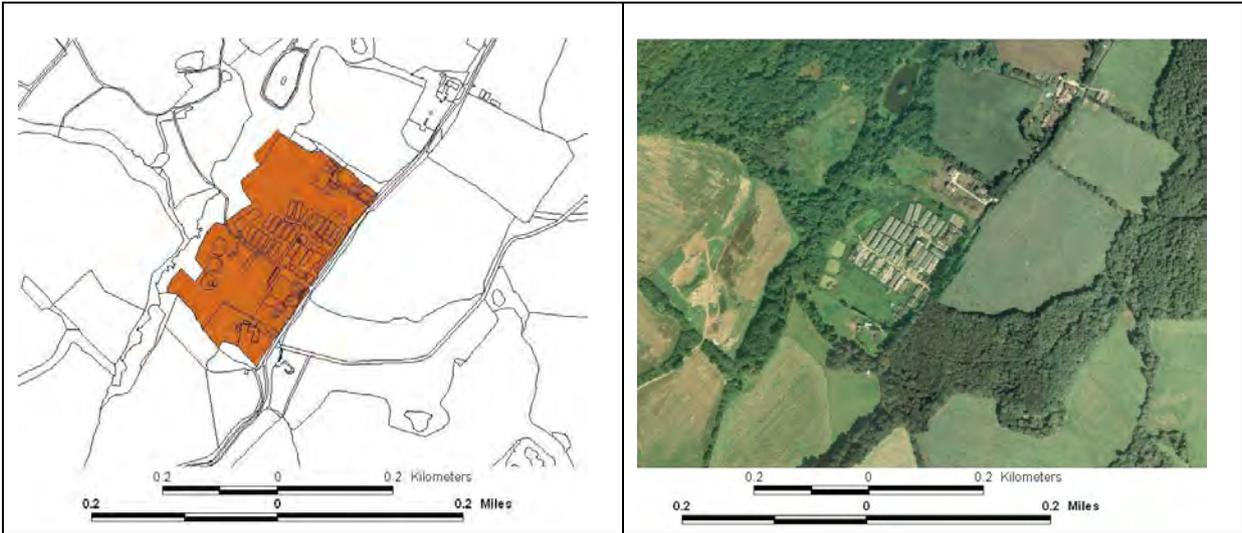
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

LARGE FARMSTEAD

EXAMPLES OF MODERN DISPERSED FARMS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Danehill, Wealden, East Sussex



Hillmans Farm, Twineham, Horsham, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
622.8413	563	1.106	1.5535 - Rare	0.166 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN DISPERSED SETTLEMENT – SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

Non-historic or isolated small farmstead/cottage is an interpretation of character type which captures modern development in the countryside. The OS 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs are the main source showing new farmstead development on formerly fields and to a lesser extent woods and commons. These smaller farmsteads reflect a modern trend for small-holding and horticulture. They are often found close to small hamlets and villages.

[See Maps 15 & 22 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1945 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*. Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P. F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore, Chichester
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000. A Regional History of England*. Longman
 Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex* Chichester: Phillimore.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage.

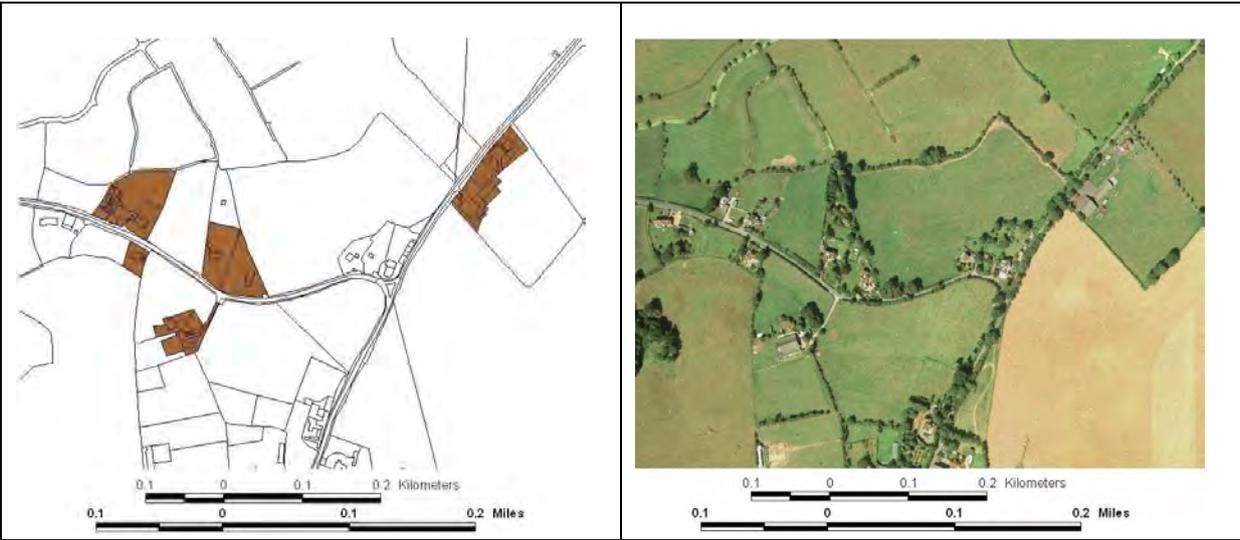
For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

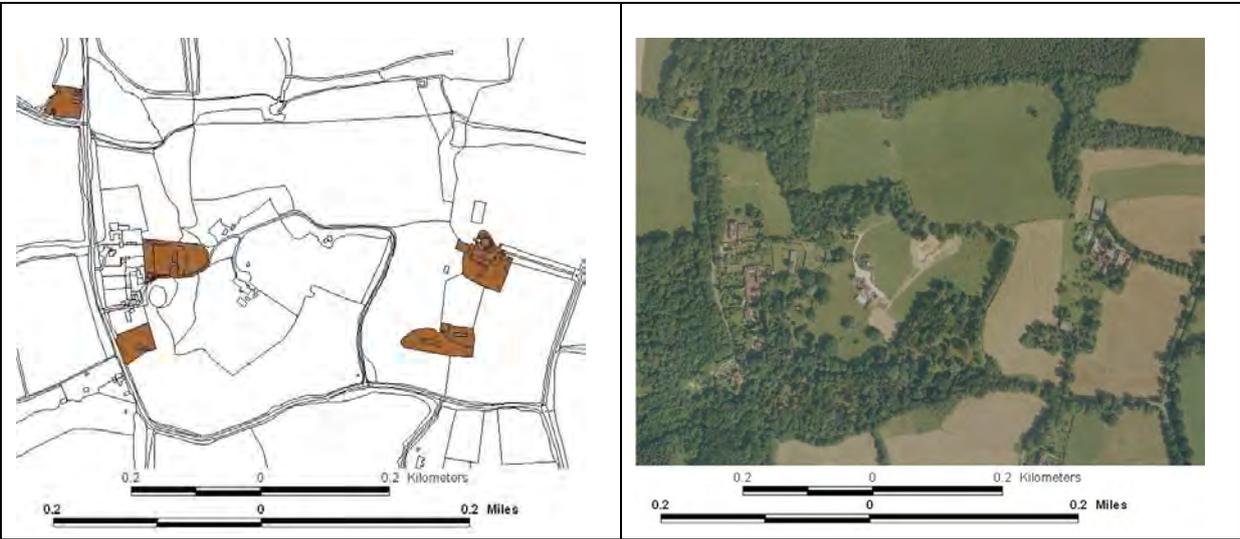
NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

SMALL FARMSTEAD/COTTAGE

EXAMPLES OF MODERN DISPERSED SMALL FARMS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Westham, Wealden, East Sussex



Warnham, Horsham, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
15.3152	9	1.7016	0.0382- Very Rare	0.0004 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN DISPERSED SETTLEMENT – RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

Modern **Ribbon Development** is characterised as linear groups of small detached or semi-detached properties set apart from the main villages, hamlets etc. following a road or lane. The interpretation of character type may be associated with a **large or small historic farm** where subsequent ad hoc development or infill has taken place.

[See Map 17 & 22 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late 20th century.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

RIBBON DEVELOPMENT

EXAMPLES OF MODERN RIBBON DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hamsey, Lewes, East Sussex



Bolney, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

SCHOOLS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
70.8768	6	11.8	0.1768 – Very Rare	0.019 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN DISPERSED SETTLEMENT – SCHOOLS

Modern educational establishments set within the countryside are very rare, the example shown is that of the University of Sussex located on the edge of the village of Falmer. The characteristic attributes are similar to other educational establishments except for their location.

[See Maps 17 & 22 “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late 20th century.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

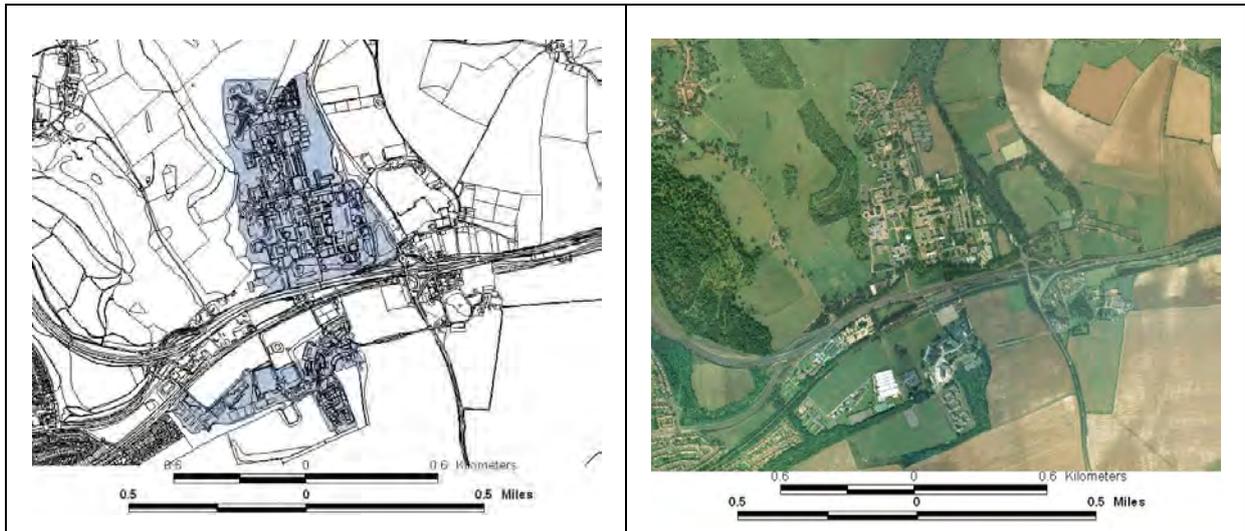
For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

SCHOOLS

EXAMPLES OF MODERN SCHOOLS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



University of Sussex, Brighton, East Sussex

NB. None observed in West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
37.7404	9	4.193	0.0941 – Very Rare	0.01 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN DISPERSED SETTLEMENT – CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING

This interpretation of character type covers temporary housing, chalets, and camp sites located within the countryside. Most lie on the edge of main settlements or along the coastal margins but there a few sites located inland, screened by thick hedges and trees. Some may be for the formal storage of caravans. The symbol on the OS Explorer map is one of the identifiers for this type.

[See Maps 17 & 22 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late 20th century.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

For details on English Heritage’s Townscape Characterisation see

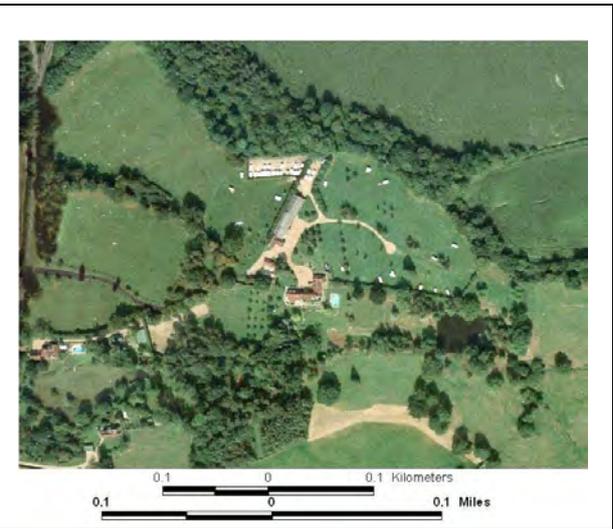
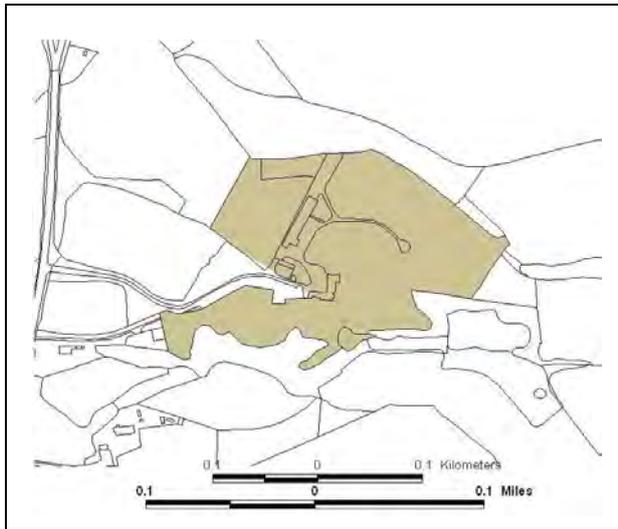
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

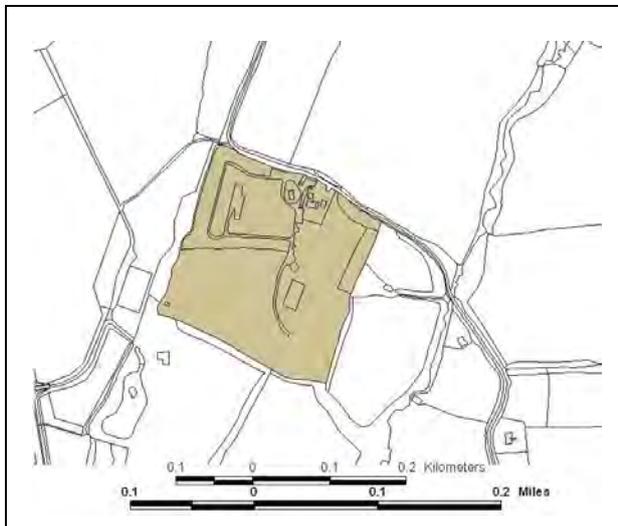
NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING

EXAMPLES OF MODERN CARAVAN/CHALET/CAMPING IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Framfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Southbourne, Horsham, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
4.9926	6	0.8321	0.0125 – Very Rare	0.0001 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN DISPERSED SETTLEMENT – COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

As with other types of **common-edge settlement – historic and expansion**, this interpretation of character type is always associated with a common or former common. Sites are either found on the common margin or as encroachments into the unenclosed space. They usually comprise small detached properties set within their own grounds.

[See Maps 17 & 22 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late 20th century.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT

EXAMPLES OF MODERN COMMON EDGE SETTLEMENT IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Fletching, Lewes, East Sussex



Easebourne, Chichester, West Sussex

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

PLANNED ESTATE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
12.0736	6	2.012	0.0301 – Very Rare	0.0003 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN DISPERSED SETTLEMENT – PLANNED ESTATE

As with others in this sub-type planned estates or formally laid out groups of houses are rare in the countryside. They are usually small in size comprising a small number of dwellings, of detached, semi-detached or completely joined. These sites appear to be isolated speculative development and the reasons for their location in the countryside are not always clear from the previous land use.

[See Maps 17 & 22 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. e. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late 20th century.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore

Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.

Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

For details on English Heritage's Townscape Characterisation see

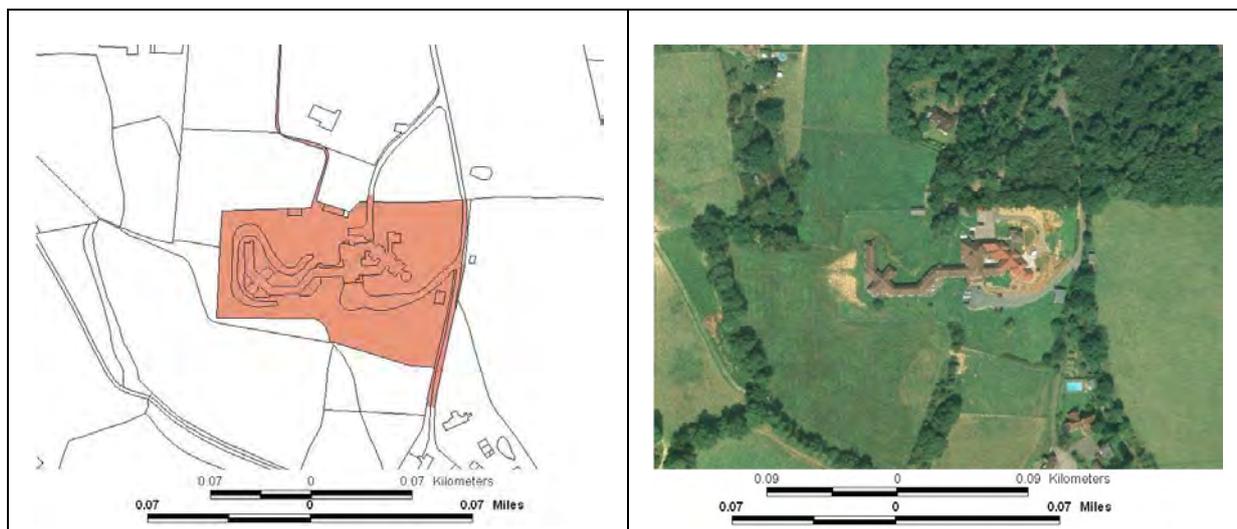
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/townscape-character>

SETTLEMENT

NON-HISTORIC/ISOLATED

PLANNED ESTATE

EXAMPLES OF MODERN ISOLATED PLANNED ESTATE IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Wivelsfield, Lewes, East Sussex



East Wittering, Chichester, West Sussex

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

ARBORETUM

INTRODUCTION

The difference between Formal and Informal Parkland is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks with a medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
27.9828	1	27.9828	0.1622 – Very Rare	0.0007 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF ARBORETUMS

Arboretums are collections of exotic trees, often associated with a country house or mansion. There are more tree collections in Sussex but this type may fall within one of the other parkland interpretation of character types, for example at Sheffield Park. Arboretums are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps and from aerial photographs.

[See Map 23 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. i. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
 English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

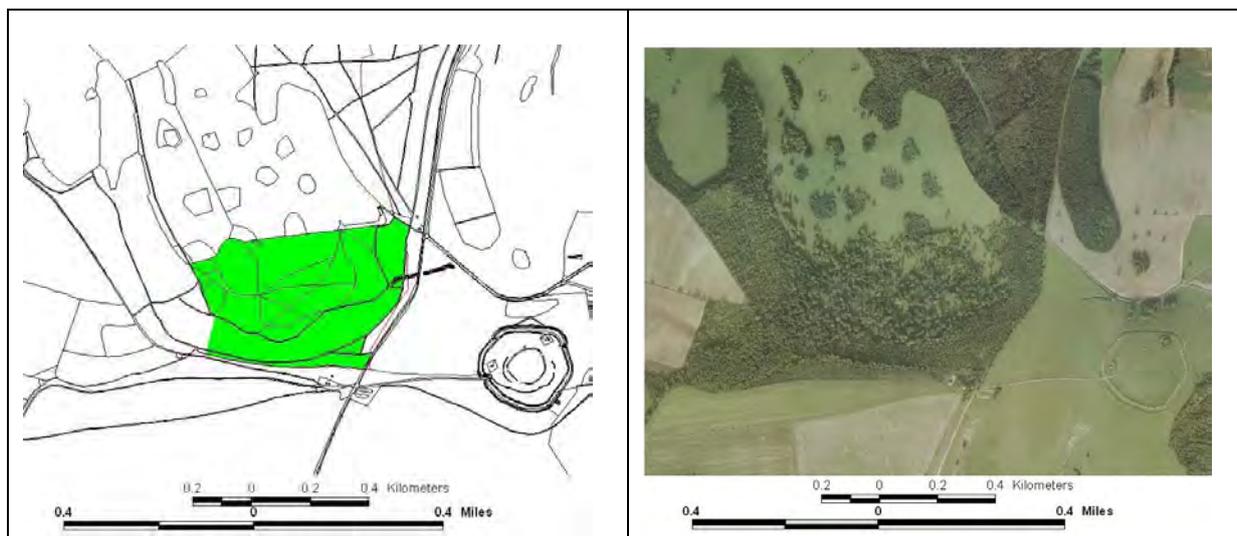
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

ARBORETUM

EXAMPLES OF ARBORETUMS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



West Dean, Chichester, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

CEMETERY

INTRODUCTION

The difference between Formal and Informal Parkland is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks which have a medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
260.3116	90	2.892	1.509 – Rare	0.069 – Very Rare
11.0646	6	1.844	0.064 – Very Rare	0.0002 – Very Rare
271.3762	96	2.827	1.573 - Rare	0.0722 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CEMETERIES

This interpretation of character type captures the larger municipal **cemeteries** and generally not those around parish churches. Cemeteries are associated with **settlement** character types and may also reflect the former enclosure pattern of the locality. They are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps, the Ordnance Survey Explorer 1:25,000 map and aerial photographs. Generally they have a formal appearance with well laid out elements.

[See Map 23 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. i. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

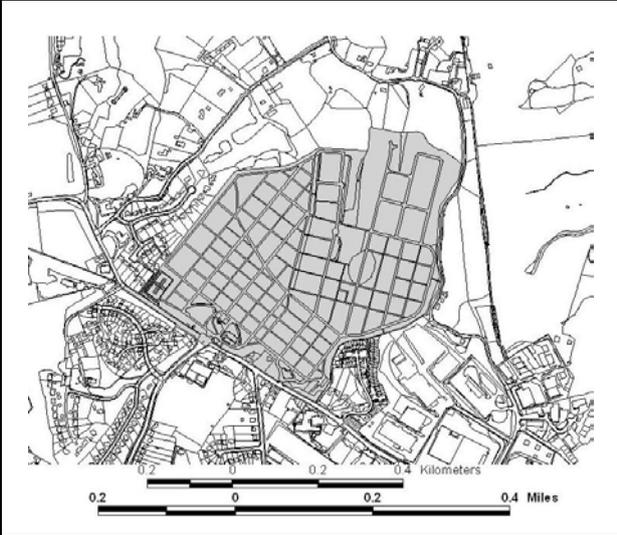
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

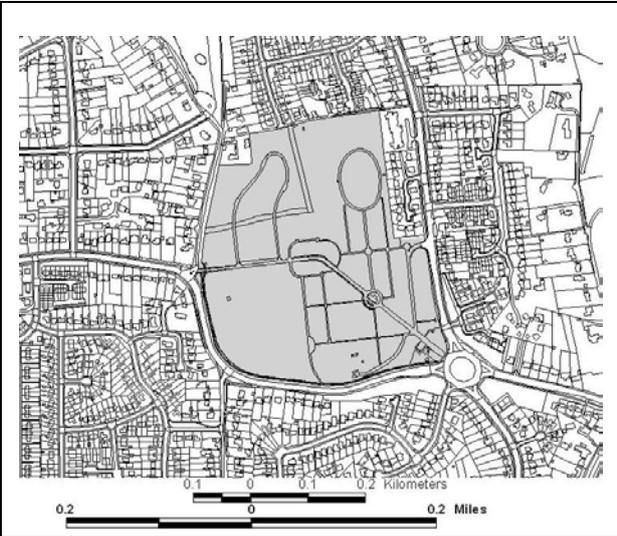
INFORMAL PARKLAND

CEMETERY

EXAMPLES OF CEMETERIES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hastings Borough Cemetery, East Sussex



Durrington Cemetery, Worthing, West Sussex

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

LARGE LANDSCAPED GARDENS

INTRODUCTION

The difference between Formal and Informal Parkland is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks which have a medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
316.1654	78	4.053	1.833 - Rare	0.084 – Very Rare
3999.406	1835	2.180	23.184 - Common	1.065 - Rare
4315.5714	1913	2.256	25.016 – Abundant	1.149 – Rare

DESCRIPTION OF LARGE LANDSCAPED GARDENS

Many of the larger country houses have landscape gardens associated with them. There are two main periods of large landscape garden development. In the 19th century with the development of the railways and the increase of wealthy business people moving from London and then again in the latter half of the 20th century with the conversion of farms to residential use, where gardens encroach into adjacent fields and woodlands. Generally this interpretation of character type is not recorded in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens. Larger landscape gardens are identified from aerial photographs, in particular the late 20th century ones.

[See Map 23 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. i. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
- English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
- Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

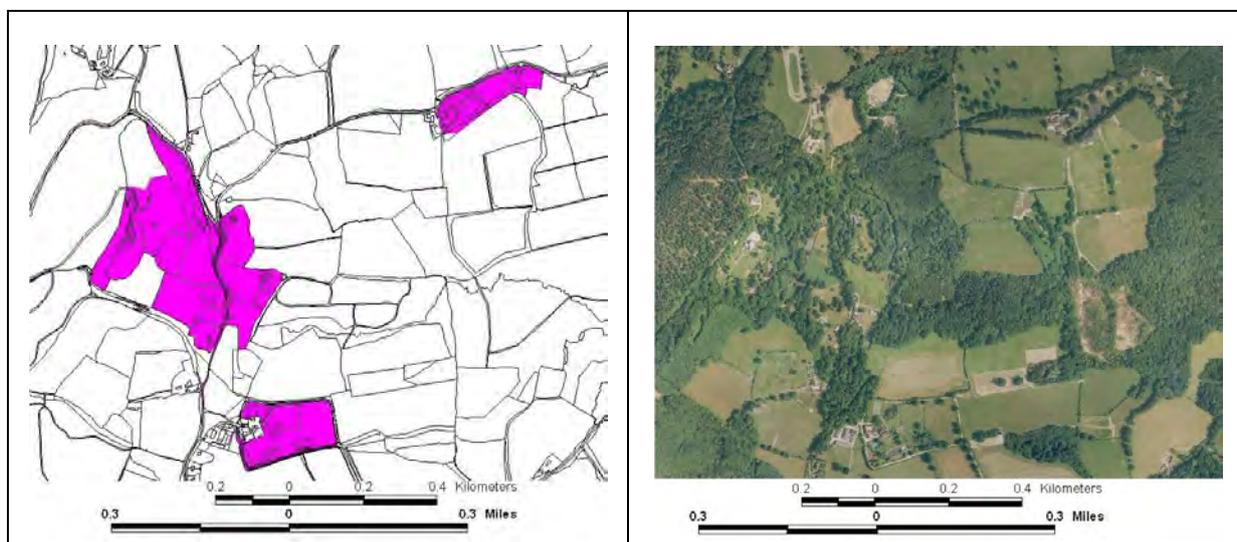
INFORMAL PARKLAND

LARGE LANDSCAPE GARDEN

EXAMPLES OF LARGE LANDSCAPED GARDENS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Isfield Place, Isfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Roundhurst Common, Lurgashall, Chichester, West Sussex

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

MEDIEVAL DEER PARK

INTRODUCTION

The difference between Formal and Informal Parkland is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks which have a medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
245.875	4	61.469	1.425 - Rare	0.065 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS

Medieval deer parks are identified by their roughly circular outline, the 'park' name and their presence on the 18th century historic maps. This interpretation of character type records those parks which are still extant and still retain the characteristic features of a medieval deer park; its unenclosed pasture with scattered pollards. A list of sites is given in the Historical Atlas of Sussex, however many of these are now 'lost' in the present landscape or have become incorporated into a **post-medieval parkscape**.

[See Map 23 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. i. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to 1540.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Chichester, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
- English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
- Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
- Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex*. Chichester, Phillimore.
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

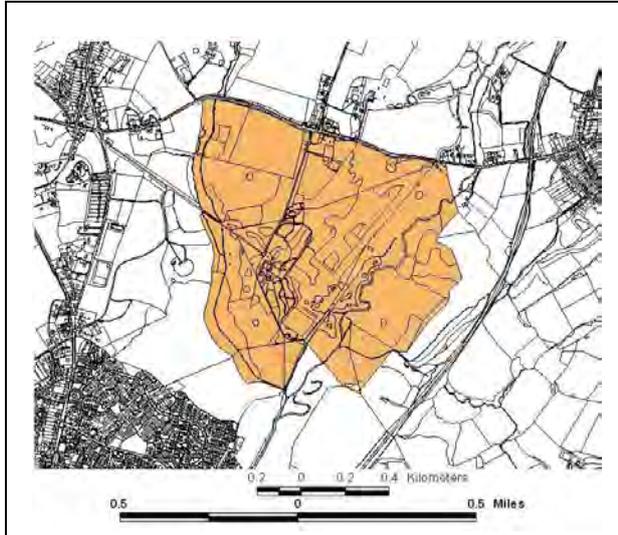
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

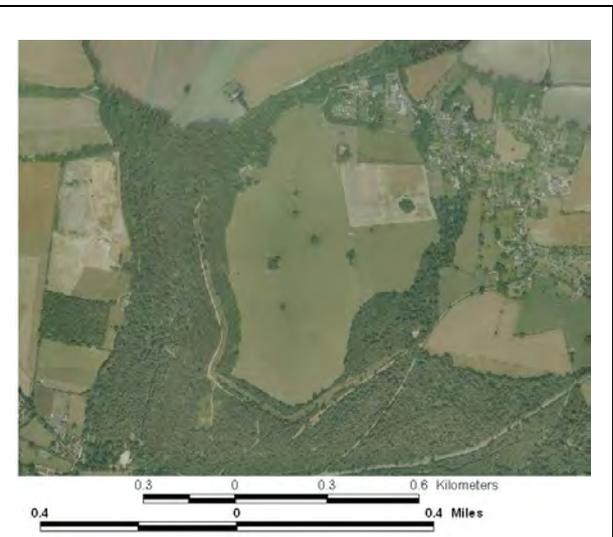
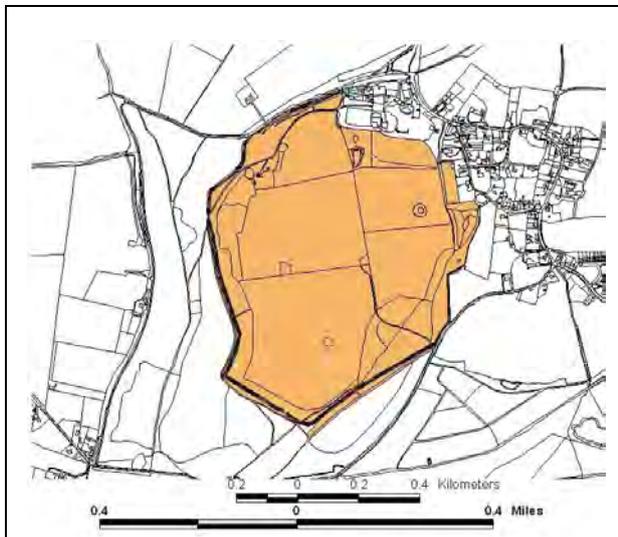
INFORMAL PARKLAND

MEDIEVAL DEER PARK

EXAMPLES OF MEDIEVAL DEER PARKS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Buxted Park, Buxted, Wealden, East Sussex



Slindon Park, Slindon, Arun, West Sussex

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

POST-MEDIEVAL DESIGNED

INTRODUCTION

The difference between Formal and Informal Parkland is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks which have a medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
5257.623	92	57.148	30.478 - Abundant	1.4 - Rare
515.6199	25	20.625	2.989 - Rare	0.137 – Very Rare
5773.25	117	49.344	33.469 Abundant	1.538 – Rare

DESCRIPTION OF POST-MEDIEVAL DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

These are designed landscapes where there is often a designer or landscape gardener and where there are clear parkland features, including lakes, exotic tree planting, ha-has and formal gardens. Informal designed parkscapes are where a designer is not identified but where they still retain many parkscape features in a structured layout. They are also strongly associated with larger country mansions and grand houses. The pre-parkland landscape is also not readily apparent, except where it might have been a **medieval deer park**. These parklands are identified from the Ordnance Surveyors Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps as well as the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps and are listed in the English Heritage "Register of Parks and Gardens". A key attribute for this type is the period in which the landscape originated. The parkland may also have other interpretation of character types associated with it such as **ancient** and **plantation woodland**.

[See Map 23 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. i. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1540 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Chichester, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
- English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
- Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
- Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex*. Chichester, Phillimore.
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

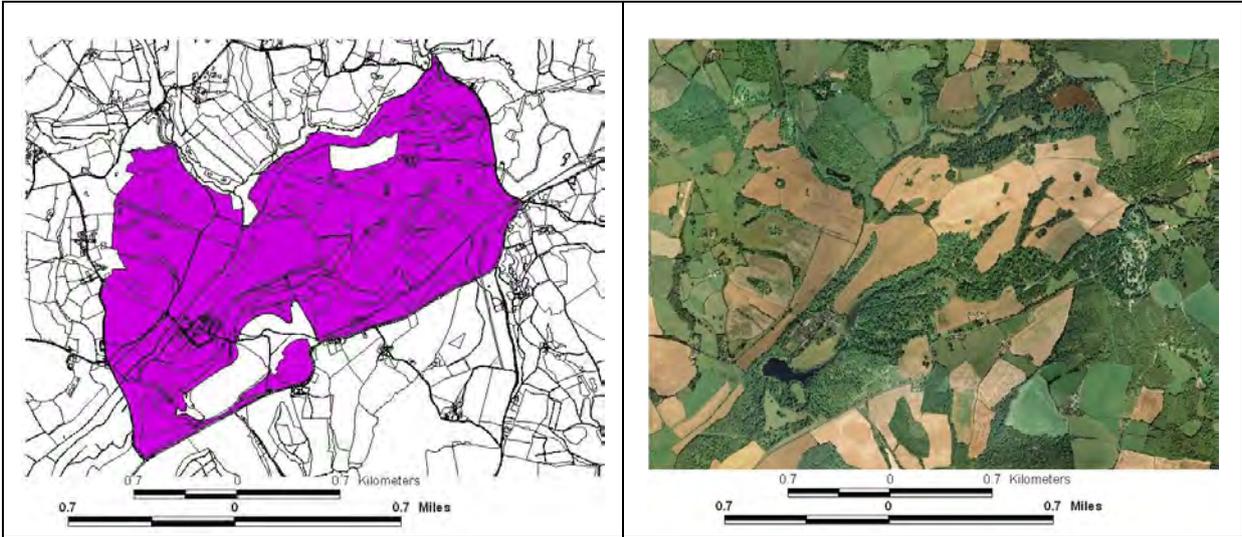
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

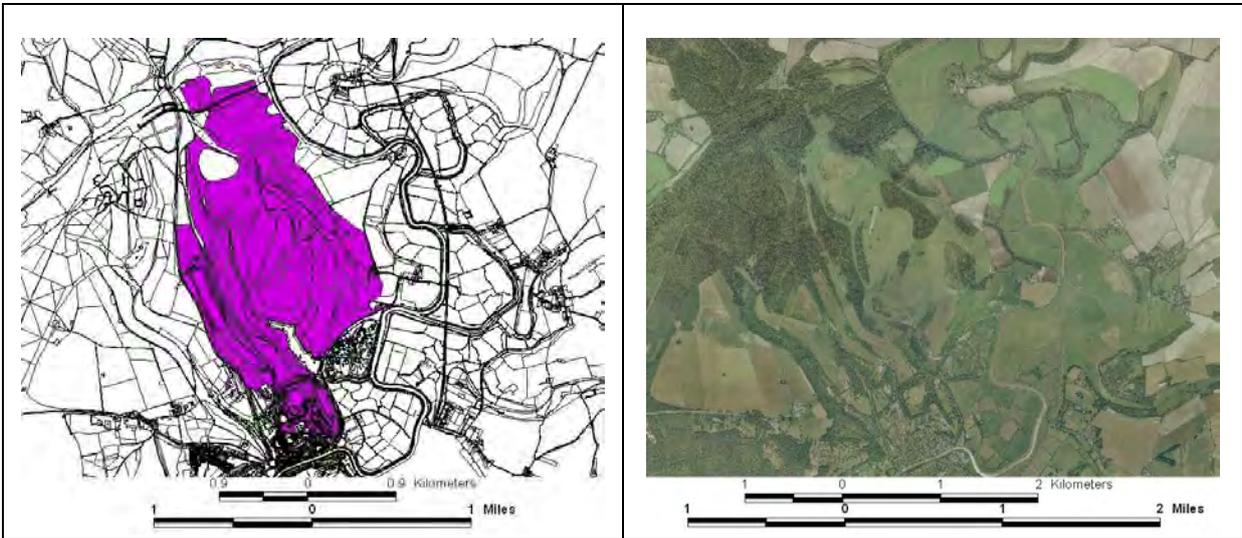
INFORMAL PARKLAND

POST MEDIEVAL DESIGNED

EXAMPLES OF POST MEDIEVAL DESIGNED PARKS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ashburnham Park, Ashburnham, Rother, East Sussex



Arundel Park, Arundel, Arun, West Sussex

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

POST-MEDIEVAL GENTRIFIED PARKSCAPES

INTRODUCTION

The difference between Formal and Informal Parkland is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks which have a medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
393.2713	14	28.122	2.279 - Rare	0.105 – Very Rare
5900.478	466	12.662	34.204 - Abundant	1.571 - Rare
6293.7493	480	13.112	36.484 - Abundant	1.676 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF POST MEDIEVAL GENTRIFIED PARKSCAPES

Post-medieval gentrified parkscapes are where the pre-parkland land use can be readily identified such as former farmland. Generally a designer or landscape gardener has not been involved and the park has been created by removing elements of the past land use such as hedges and adding more formal tree planting, and perhaps plantations, and water features. There may be a smaller country house with its formal gardens also associated with this interpretation of character type. Such parkland may also be listed on the English Heritage 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens'. These parklands are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" maps and may also appear on earlier maps.

[See Map 23 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. i. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1540 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
- Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Chichester, Phillimore
- Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
- English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
- Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
- Leslie, K & Short, B 1999. *An historical atlas of Sussex*. Chichester, Phillimore.
- Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
- Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

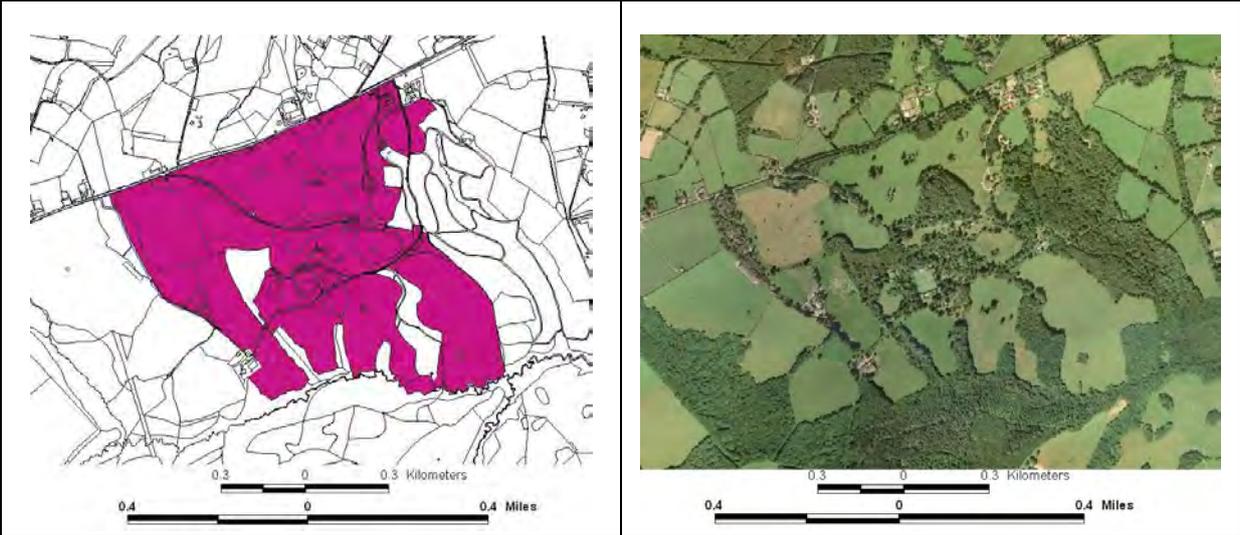
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

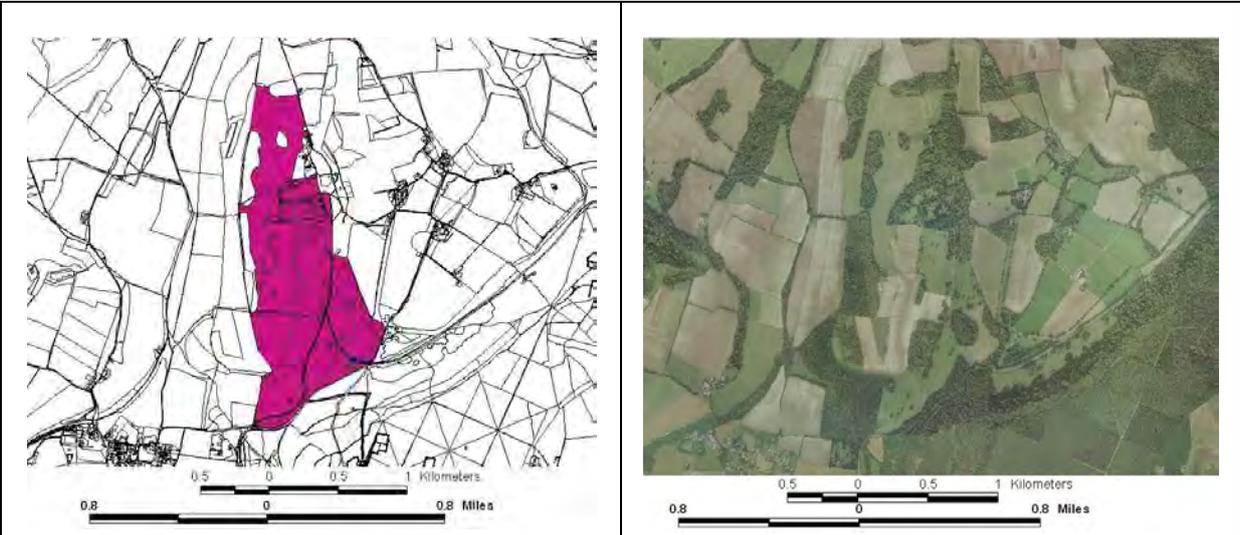
INFORMAL PARKLAND

POST MEDIEVAL GENTRIFIED

EXAMPLES OF POST MEDIEVAL GENTRIFIED PARKLAND IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Oak Park, Heathfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Dale Park, Slindon, Arun, West Sussex

DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

INFORMAL PARKLAND

URBAN PARK

INTRODUCTION

The difference between Formal and Informal Parkland is where the former has a strong planned layout with clear boundaries and is more often associated with a specific person, landscape gardener or designer. Formal Parkland may also include those parks which have a medieval deer park origin. Informal parkland is where a designed landscape has a less planned or formal appearance, often created in farmland by boundary removal.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
258.456	67	3.856	1.498 – Rare	0.069 – Very Rare
56.769	12	4.730	0.329 – Very Rare	0.015 – Very Rare
315.225	79	3.990	1.827 – Rare	0.084 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF URBAN PARKS

As expected **urban parks** are strongly associated with **Expansion and suburban settlement** interpretation of character types. Formal urban parks have a strong pattern and layout fitting with the regular pattern of suburban development. Informal urban parks are more irregular in shape and are more like pieces of the rural countryside captured within settlement expansion. Urban parks are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic editions of the 25" map and from aerial photographs. Some **urban parks** may be listed in the English Heritage 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens', especially if a well-known designer was involved in its conception.

[See Map 23 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. i. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Chichester, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

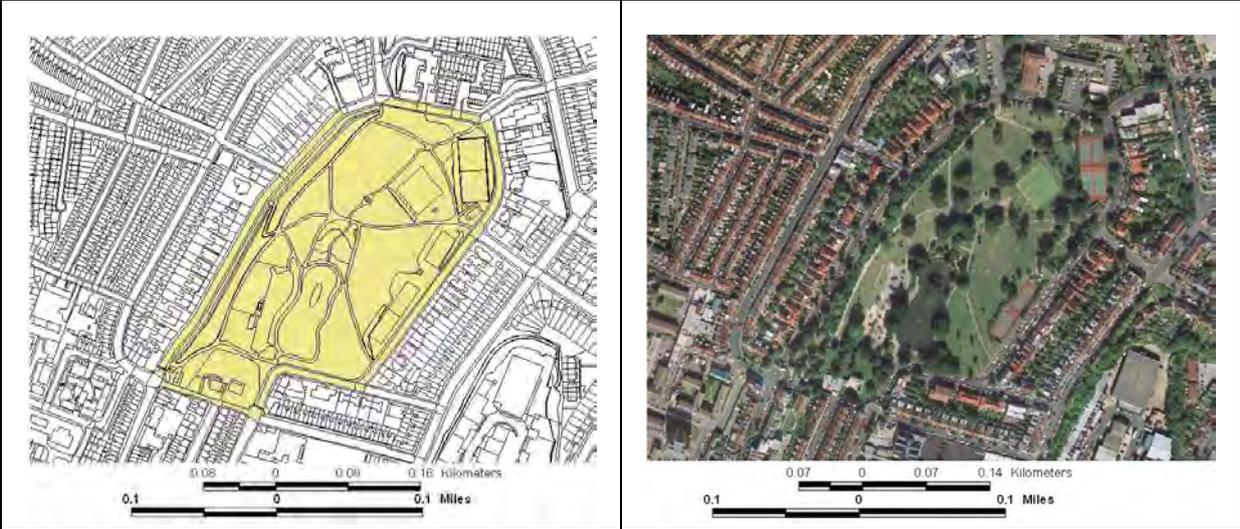
DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

FORMAL PARKLAND

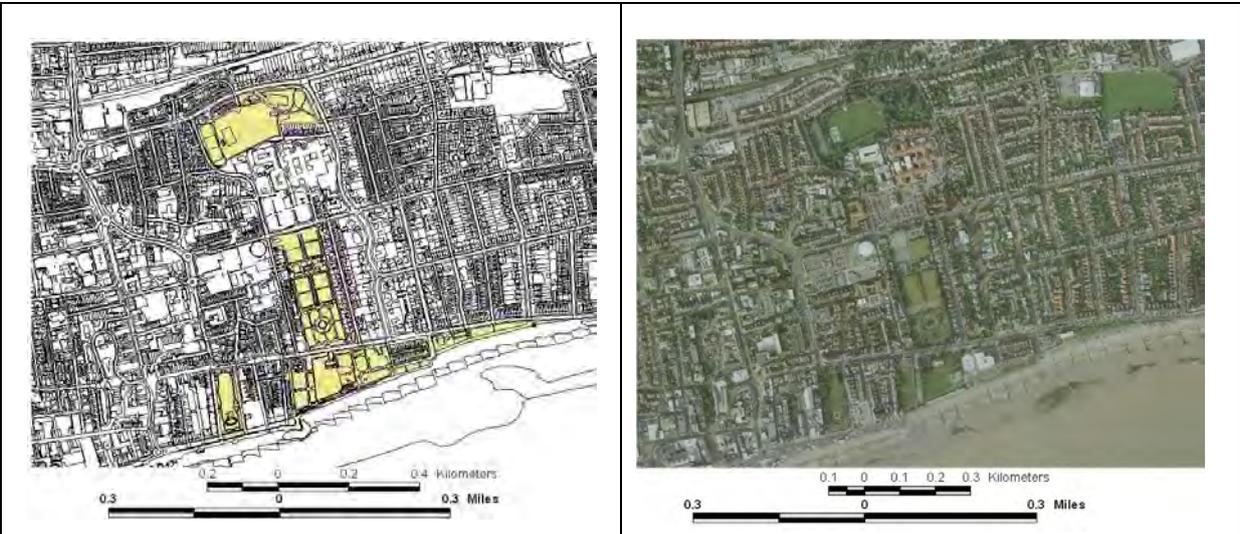
INFORMAL PARKLAND

URBAN PARK

EXAMPLES OF URBAN PARKS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Brighton, nr Royal Pavilion, Brighton & Hove, East Sussex



Worthing, West Sussex

RECLAIMED MARSH LAND	
FRESH WATER	SALT WATER
MIEVEAL ENCLOSURE	

INTRODUCTION

Reclaimed marshland is that which shows evidence of having been formally enclosed but is not reverting or has reverted back to a semi-natural state and where there is no evidence for formal enclosure through enclosure acts. Brooks innings are areas which were formally enclosed and are still generally managed as pasture fields or where they are definitely called „innings.

With hindsight the polygons in this type could be amalgamated into either the **Brooks Innings** interpretation of character or the Unenclosed/unimproved HLC type

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
21.3802	1	21.382	100 - Dominant	0.0006 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MEDIEVAL ENCLOSED FRESH WATER MARSH

Areas of semi-improved marshland which shows evidence of having been enclosed in the past, in this case probably in the Medieval period. The example shown is of an area of common hay meadows. This type was identified from the OS Explorer Map, Aerial photographs and the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings for the 1” OS 1st Edition.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. f. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Medieval.

REFERENCES

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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England’s Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

RECLAIMED MARSH LAND	
FRESH WATER	SALT WATER
MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE	

EXAMPLES OF MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Sompting, Adur, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

RECLAIMED MARSH LAND

FRESH WATER

POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
317.91	8	39.738	26.864 - Abundant	0.085 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSED FRESH WATER MARSH

Areas of semi-improved **fresh water marshland** which shows evidence of having been enclosed in the past, in this case probably in the post-medieval period. Brooks Innings and unenclosed freshwater marsh are also closely associated with this type. This type was identified from the OS Explorer Map, Aerial photographs and the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings for the 1" OS 1st Edition.

[See Map 27 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. f. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Post-medieval to Early Modern.

REFERENCES

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 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
 Eddison, J. 2000. Romney Marsh. *Survival on a Frontier*. Tempus
 English Heritage *Register of Historic Parklands and Gardens*.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

RECLAIMED MARSH LAND

FRESH WATER

POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE

EXAMPLES OF POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Sidlesham, Chichester, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

RECLAIMED MARSH LAND

SALT WATER

POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
844.11	27	31.263	71.329 - Dominant	0.2248 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSED SALT MARSH

Areas of semi-improved **salt water marshland** which shows evidence of having been enclosed in the past, in this case probably in the post-medieval period. **Brooks Innings, unenclosed saltwater marsh** and coastal types such as **mudflats and salterns** are also closely associated with this type. This type was identified from the OS Explorer Map, Aerial photographs and the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings for the 1" OS 1st edition.

[See Map 27 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. f. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Post-medieval to Early Modern.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990 *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
 Eddison, J. 2000. Romney Marsh. *Survival on a Frontier*. Tempus
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation

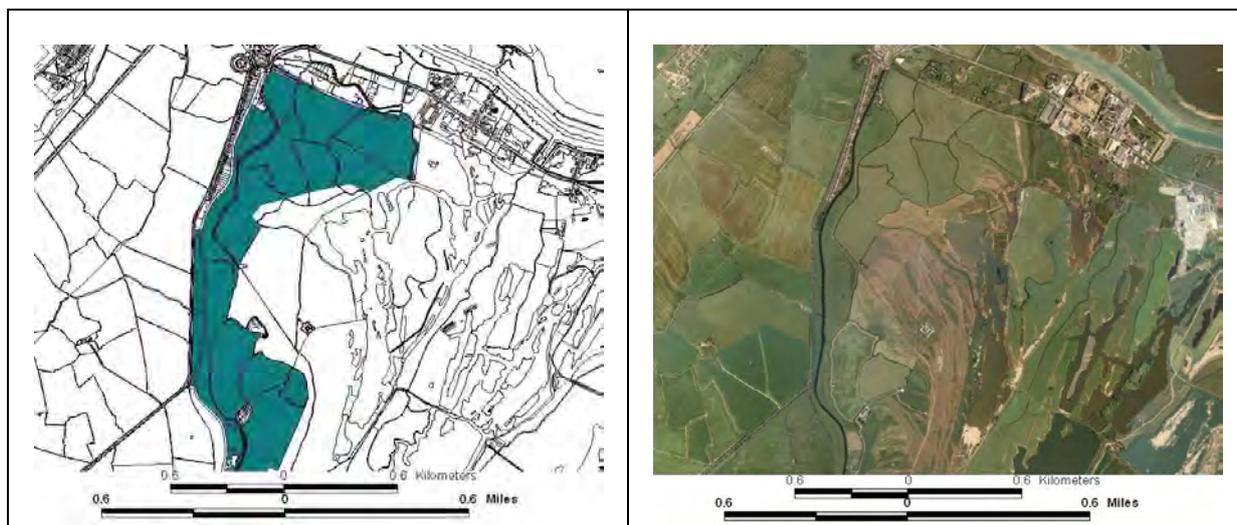
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

RECLAIMED MARSH LAND

SALT WATER

POST-MEDIEVAL ENCLOSURE

EXAMPLES OF POST-MEDIEVAL SALT WATER ENCLOSURE IN EAST AND WEST
SUSSEX



Pett Levels, Icklesham, Rother, East Sussex



West Thorney, Chichester, West Sussex

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

COMMONS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
874.7618	42	20.828	7.1505 - Occasional	0.233 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF COMMONS

Commons are irregular areas of unenclosed semi-natural habitats, usually rough pasture and furze with some trees and scrub. Commons are usually so called and may be registered as such. Historically they were used for grazing livestock, and exploiting of resources, such as fuel and minerals. Commons with heaths and downs, formed an important element of the medieval rural economy. Some commons such as Ebernoe in West Sussex still retain their medieval character with numerous pollarded trees and the funnel shaped droveways leading into them. Today many are used for recreation and open access with a few being converted to golf courses and cricket pitches. The common sub-type is often associated with **historic** and **expansion common-edge settlement**.

Commons were identified from the Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings and other 18th century county maps. Detailed changes in their boundaries were established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps. Aerial photographs were used to establish the extent of secondary woodland cover, in order to differentiate between this type and **'wooded over commons'**.

[See Map 24 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III. – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. d. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Medieval to present day.

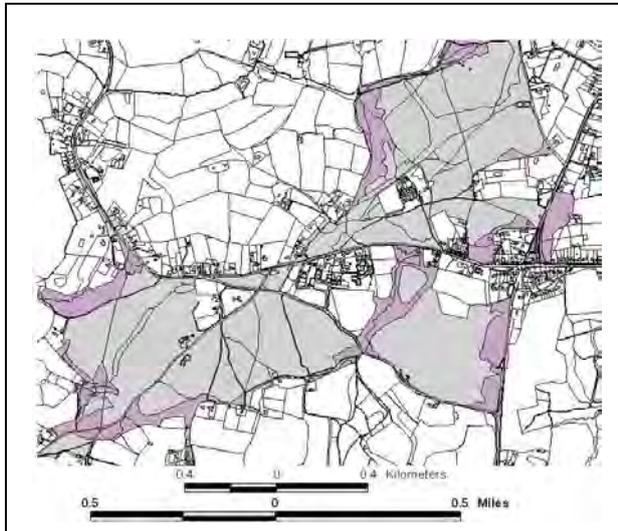
REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. & Short, B. 1990. *The South East from AD 1000*. Longman.
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
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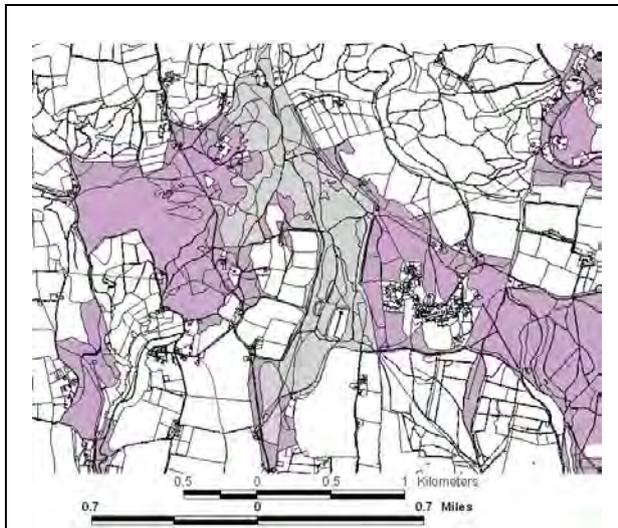
UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

COMMONS

EXAMPLES OF COMMONS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Chailey Common, Wealden, East Sussex



Woolbeding Common, Chichester, West Sussex

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

DOWNLAND

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
4753.306	160	29.708	38.855 - Abundant	1.266 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF DOWNLAND

Downland is a semi-natural habitat of high ecological value found on chalk. It also is an important landscape for the preservation of prehistoric archaeology. The downland subtype is found along the steep slopes of the South Downs escarpment and dip slope dry valleys and was identified from the Ordnance Surveyors Drawings and the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25" map. Many areas of established downland are registered as either National Nature Reserves or Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The downland subtype is also closely associated with **regenerated scrub woodland**.

[See Map 24 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. d. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Prehistoric to present day.

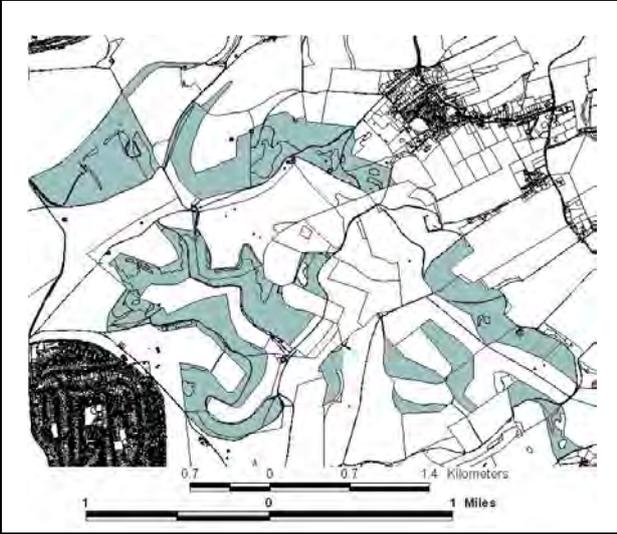
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- Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
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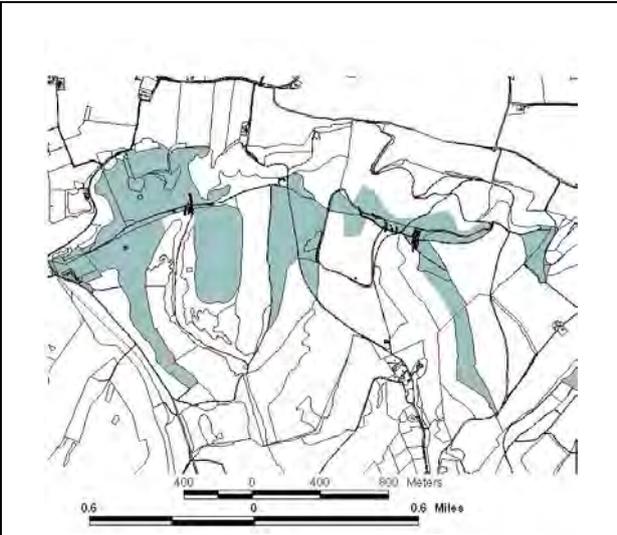
UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

DOWNLAND

EXAMPLES OF DOWNLAND IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Kingston, Lewes, East Sussex



Harting Downs, Chichester, West Sussex

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

GREENS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of „interpretation of character’ based on total area characterised (%)
108.0437	71	1.5217	0.8832 – Very Rare	0.029 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF GREENS

Greens are small areas of unenclosed pasture located within areas of **historic settlement**, usually villages and hamlets. They are irregular in shape and often have funnel-shaped routeways leading in to them. Many are so called and often give the name to the settlement. As with **commons**, greens were an important part of the medieval and early post-medieval economy. **Greens** were identified from the Ordnance Surveyor’s Draft Drawings and the First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25” map. Subsequent historic editions were used to see how the boundaries of the green had altered through development and enclosure. Aerial photographs were used to establish the extent of any scrubbing over. Those that were covered by trees were capture as **„Wooded over Commons’**.

[See Map 24 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. d. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1086 to present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England’s Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

GREENS

EXAMPLES OF GREENS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex



Wisborough Green, Chichester, West Sussex

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

HEATHS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
1688.25	26	64.932	13.8 - Common	0.449 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HEATHS

Heaths are areas of heather, furze, bracken and rough grass and scrub, usually occurring on sandy soils developed from the Greensand and Hastings Beds. They are variable in size and irregular in shape but some do have funnel-shaped routeways entering them. Heathlands are important semi-natural habitats with many designated as either Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. Many heaths are so called and give their name to adjacent settlements such as Heathfield. Heathlands formed an important part of the medieval and early post-medieval rural economy providing valuable grazing as well as rouses in the form of fuel, wood products and minerals. **Common-edge settlement** is closely associated with this sub-type. An extensive heath survives at Ashdown Forest which was also used as a royal hunting forest.

Golf courses, recreation grounds and conifer plantations are all modern land use changes which have taken place on heathland.

[See Map 24 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. d. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Prehistory to the present day.

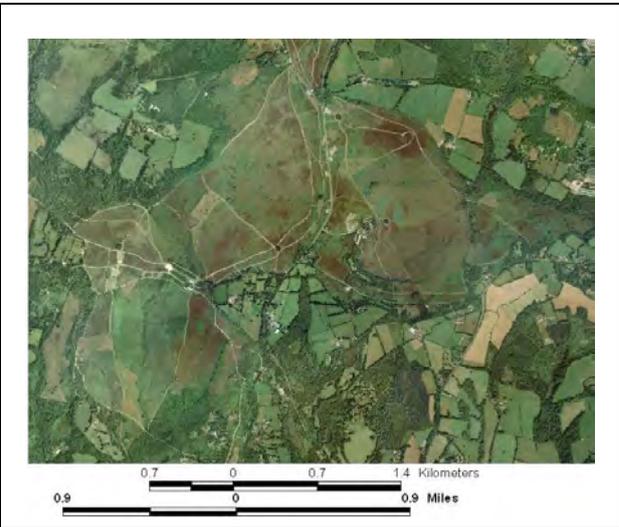
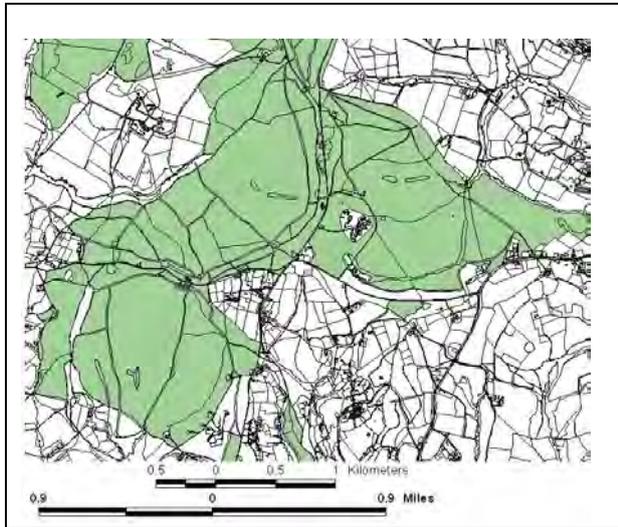
REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
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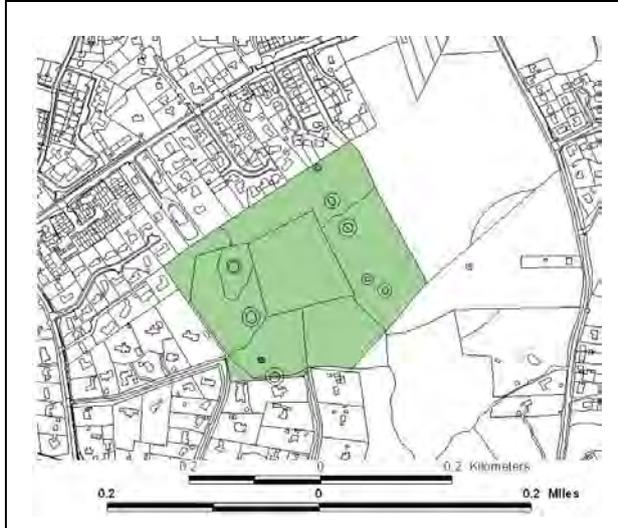
UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

HEATHS

EXAMPLES OF HEATHS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Camp Hill, Ashdown Forest, Wealden, East Sussex



Sullington Warren, Sullington, Horsham, West Sussex

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

MARSH - FRESH

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
189.5016	15	12.633	1.549 - Rare	0.051 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MARSH - FRESH

A key attribute for **fresh water marsh land** is its period of origination. Some marshland is of considerable antiquity, whilst other areas are modern, created through adjacent changes in land use, for example at Bewl Reservoir. Fresh water marshland is a semi-natural habitat found in river valleys and adjacent to bodies of fresh water, such as **ponds**, and **lakes**. Where attempts have been made to enclose and reclaim marshland in the past this is characterised under Reclaimed Marsh – fresh and by period of reclamation. The Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings for 1" OS 1st Edition and the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" map were used to identify the historic extent of the marshland, and aerial photographs to establish its current extent. Such areas are important ecological habitats and where the marshland has a historic time-depth is of high archaeological potential.

[See Map 24 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. d. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Prehistoric to present day

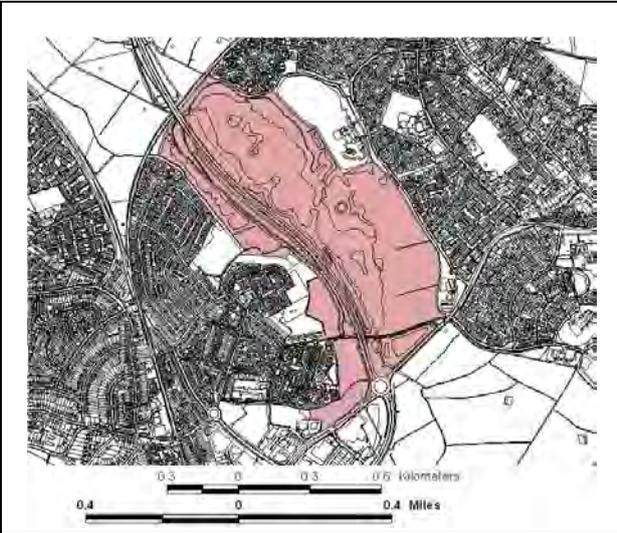
REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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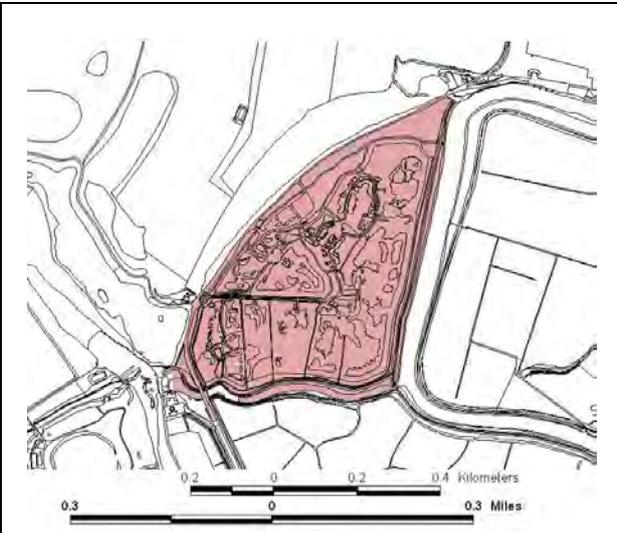
UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

MARSH - FRESH

EXAMPLES OF FRESH MARSH IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Shinewater, Willingdon Levels, Eastbourne, East Sussex



Swanbourne, Lake, South Stoke, Arun, West Sussex

UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

WOODED OVER COMMONS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
4193.017	255	16.443	34.275 - Abundant	1.1661 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF WOODED OVER COMMONS

With the decline in the traditional grazing management of commons, heaths and greens, scrub encroachment has increased leading to the development of a mature woodland canopy. Some commons survive in name only attached to mature secondary woodland. However the irregular shape of the wood together with the funnel-shaped routeways are clues to its origin. Such areas are also closely associated with **common-edge settlement**, and may still have areas not wooded over.

[See Map 24 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. d. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

1800 to present day

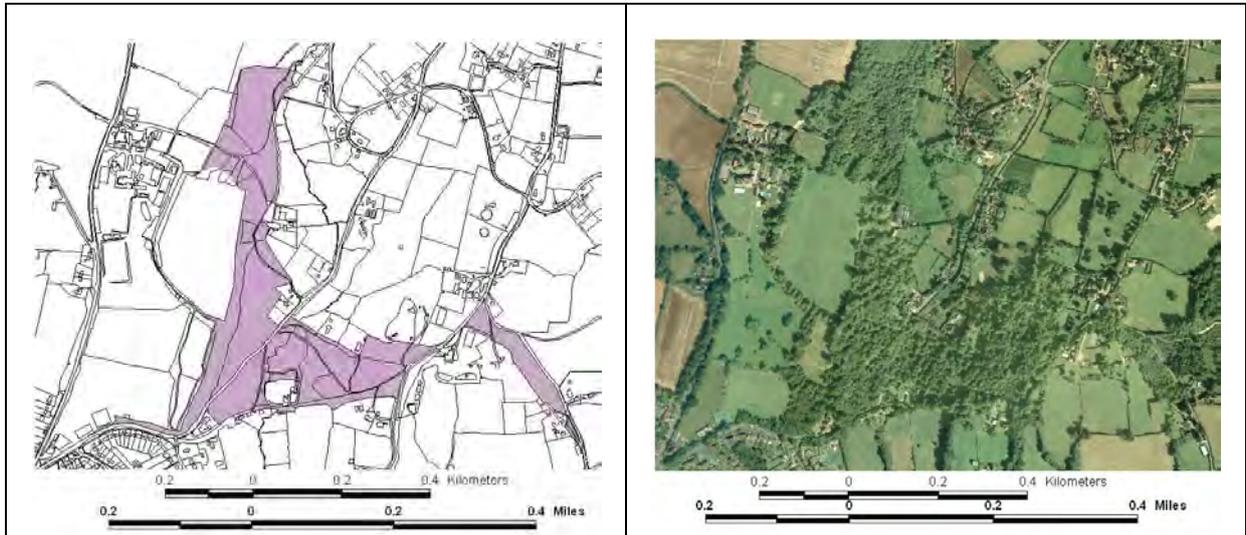
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- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
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UNIMPROVED / UNENCLOSED

WOODED OVER COMMONS

EXAMPLES OF WOODED OVER COMMONS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Chelwood, Danehill, Wealden, East Sussex



Heath & Washington Commons, Washington, Horsham, West Sussex

RECREATION

CRICKET GROUNDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
188.4142	74	2.546	0.050 – Very Rare	0.0501 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CRICKET GROUNDS

Cricket Grounds are rectangular or sub-rectangular enclosures often close to settlement, in particular villages and hamlets. They may also be associated with **heaths, commons and greens**. Cricket grounds within **sports grounds** are characterised as the latter. This interpretation of character type was identified from the later editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps and from aerial photographs where the distinctive 'crease' was present.

[See Map 25 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. m. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

1900 to present day

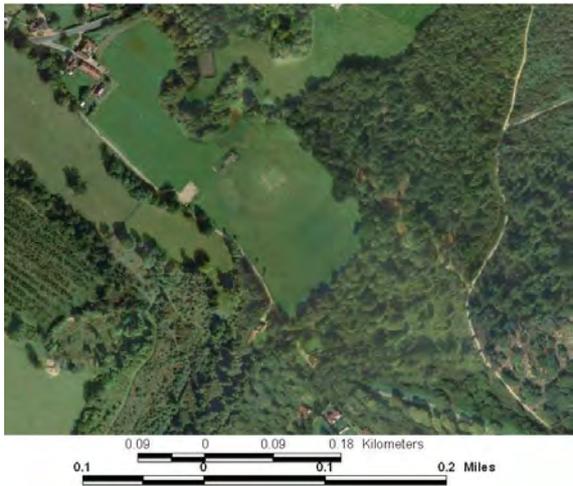
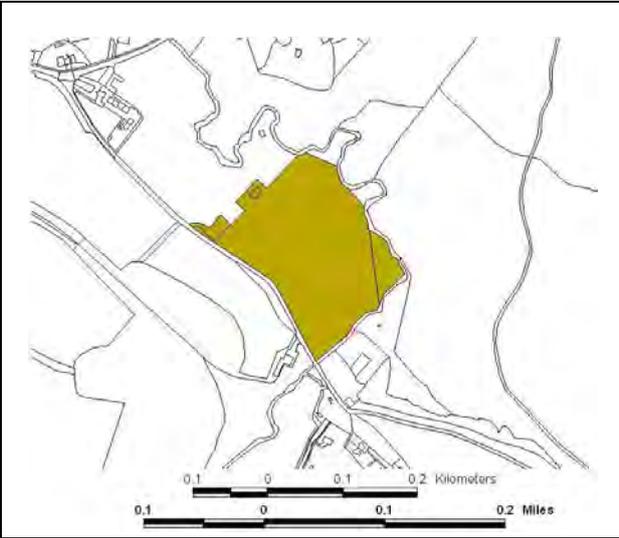
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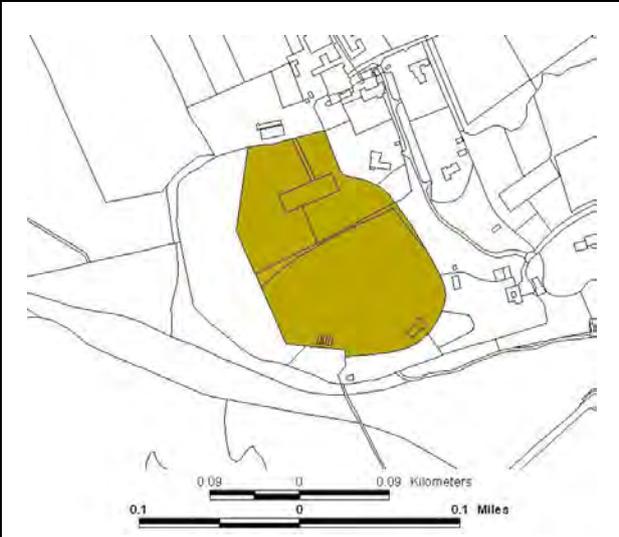
RECREATION

CRICKET GROUNDS

EXAMPLES OF CRICKET GROUNDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Withyham, Wealden, East Sussex



Milland, Chichester, West Sussex

RECREATION

GOLF COURSES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
3768.911	125	30.151	54.711 - Dominant	1.004 - Rare

DESCRIPTION OF GOLF COURSES

Golf courses were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. They were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation. Many of the older courses still retain features of the previous landuse, such as former parkland, heathland etc. However modern golf courses of the late 20th century have very little of the previous landscape character; the landscape having been completely re-worked and engineered.

[See Map 25 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. m. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late 19th century to present day.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P.F. 1998. *The South Downs*, Chichester, Phillimore
 Brandon, P.F. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Chichester, Phillimore
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.
 Short, B. 2006. *England's Landscape. The South East*. English Heritage

RECREATION

GOLF COURSES

EXAMPLES OF GOLF COURSES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Horsted Place, Little Horsted, Wealden, East Sussex



Findon Valley, Worthing, West Sussex

RECREATION

MARINAS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
162.6721	16	10.167	0.051 – Very Rare	0.0433 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MARINAS

Marinas or areas for the storage of boats were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map and the aerial photographs. They are irregular in shape and are closely associated with either the **coast** or estuarine land use.

[See Map 25 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. m. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1900 to present day.

REFERENCES

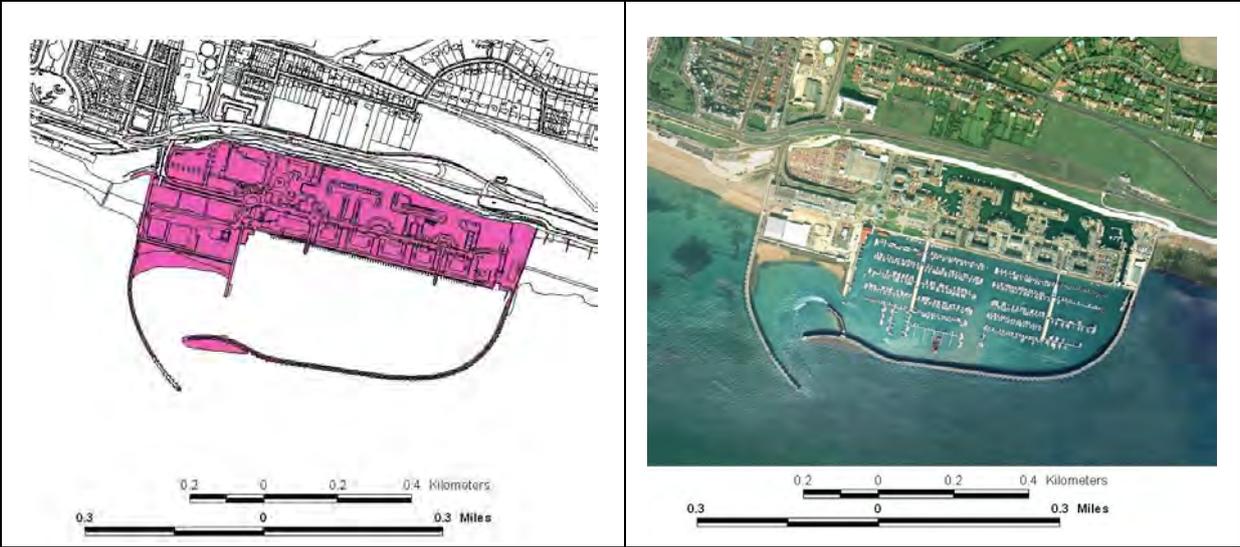
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See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

RECREATION
MARINAS

EXAMPLES OF MARINAS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Brighton Marina, Brighton & Hove, East Sussex



Appledram, Chichester, West Sussex

RECREATION

RACE COURSES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
372.1794	19	19.588	0.099 – Very Rare	0.0991 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF RACE COURSES

Race courses are generally for the racing of horses. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The courses were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation. Some like Goodwood and Fontwell are closely associated with **parkscapes** and large estates. As a sub-type they are very variable in shape and are characterised by the course, whether it is sinuous or regular.

[See Map 25 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. m. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

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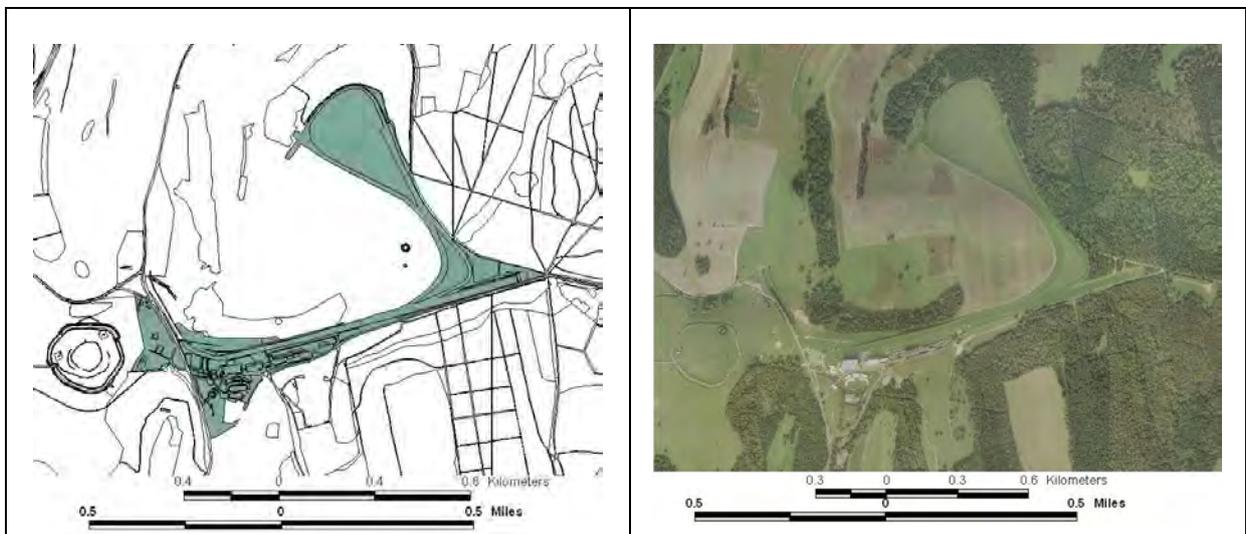
RECREATION

RACE COURSES

EXAMPLES OF RACE COURSES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Plumpton Race Course, Lewes, East Sussex



Goodwood Racecourse, Singleton, Chichester, West Sussex

RECREATION

SPORTS FIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
2443.003	527	4.636	0.651 – Very Rare	0.6506 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SPORTS FIELDS

Sports fields are areas for formal recreation are variable in size, and include football and cricket pitches, running tracks and tennis courts. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. Sports fields are closely associated with **expansion settlement** and **schools**. Some fields still retain the patterns of the fields from which they were enclosed.

[See Map 25 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. m. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1900 to the present day.

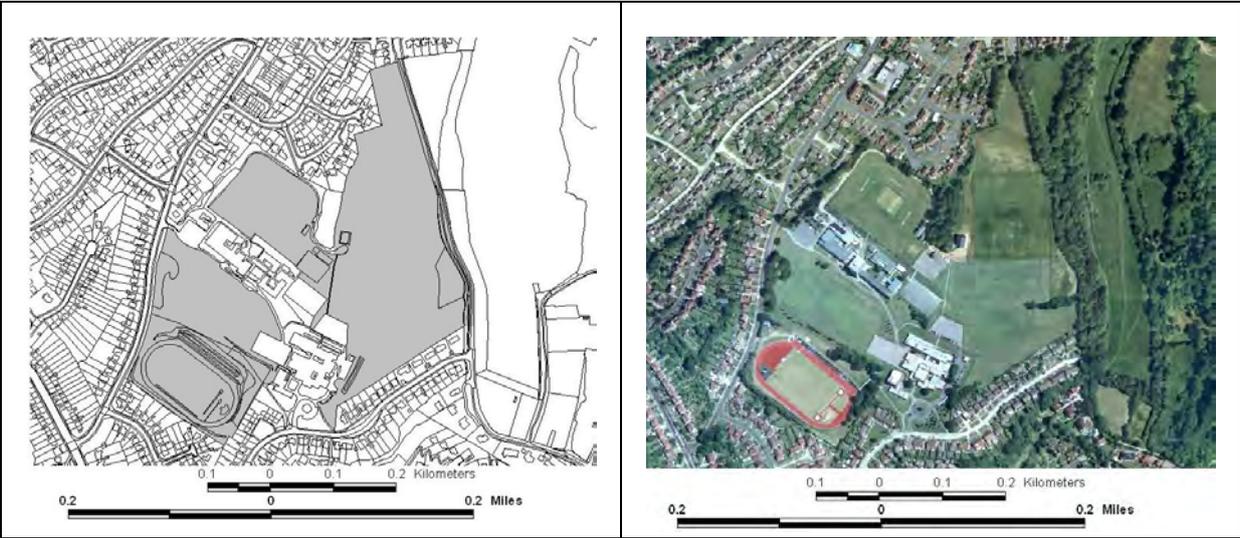
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RECREATION

SPORTS FIELDS

EXAMPLES OF SPORTS FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hastings, East Sussex



Chichester, West Sussex

HORTICULTURE

MARKET GARDENS/ALLOTMENTS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
395.9759	172	2.3022	11.117 - Common	0.1055 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MARKET GARDENS/ALLOTMENTS

This interpretation of character type includes areas of small-scale horticultural production. **Allotments** were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The allotments were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" to establish the date of creation. They often preserve the shape and pattern of the fields from which they were created. **Allotments** are closely associated with late 19th and early 20th century **suburban expansion**.

[See Map 25 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. c. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

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HORTICULTURE

MARKET GARDENS/ALLOTMENTS

EXAMPLES OF MARKET GARDENS/ALLOTMENTS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Upperton, Eastbourne, East Sussex



Worthing, West Sussex

HORTICULTURE

NURSERIES WITH GREENHOUSES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
1877.031	256	7.332	52.698 - Dominant	0.500 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF NURSERIES WITH GREENHOUSES

Commercial horticultural production and garden centres were captured in this sub-type, where there was clear evidence of large greenhouses.. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The nurseries were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25” to establish the date of creation.

[See Map 25 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. c. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From the mid-19th century to the present day.

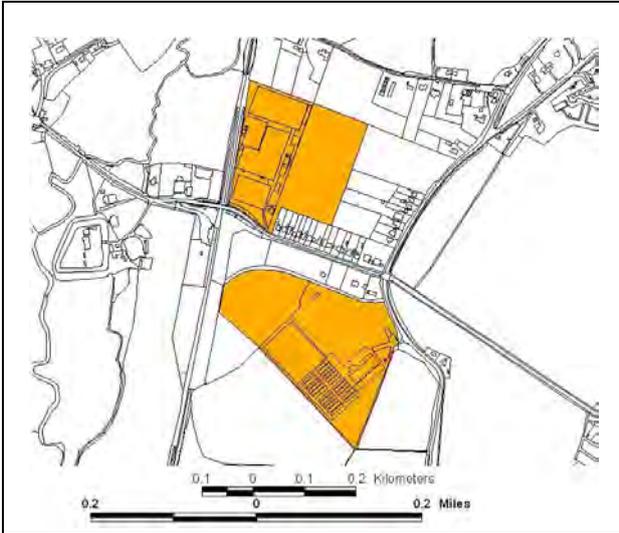
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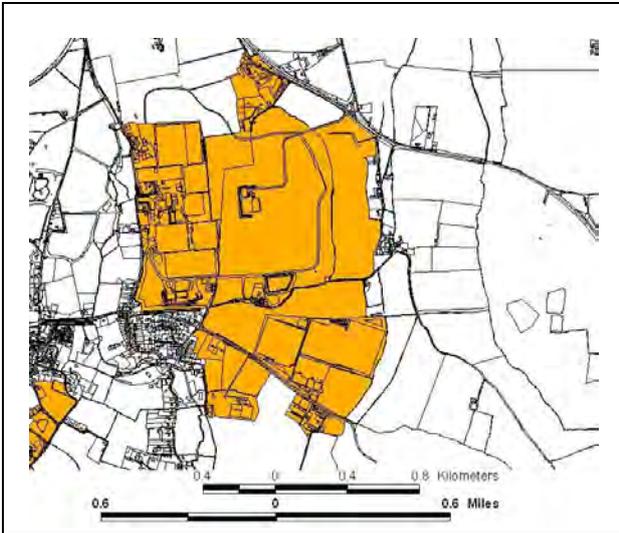
HORTICULTURE

NURSERIES WITH GREENHOUSES

EXAMPLES OF NURSERIES WITH GREENHOUSES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hellingly, Wealden, East Sussex



North Mundham, Chichester, West Sussex

HORTICULTURE

ORCHARDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
1186.777	270	4.395	33.319 - Abundant	0.3160 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF ORCHARDS

Orchards for the growing of top fruit were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The orchards were then traced back on the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25” to establish the date of origin. Orchards often preserve the field enclosure pattern of the area in which they are located.

[See Map 25 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. c. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

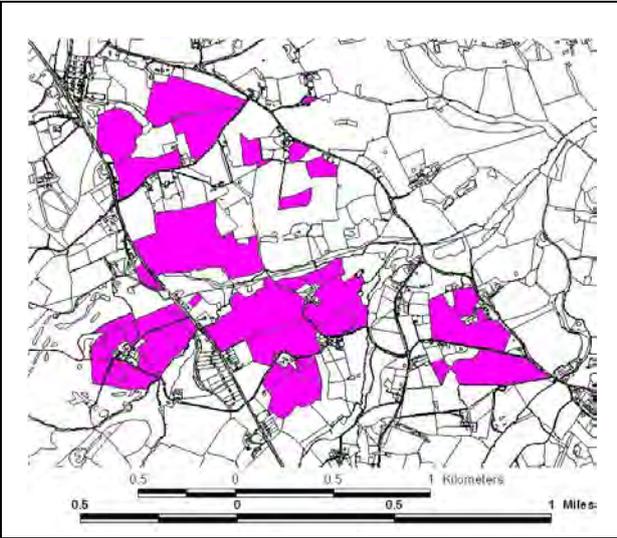
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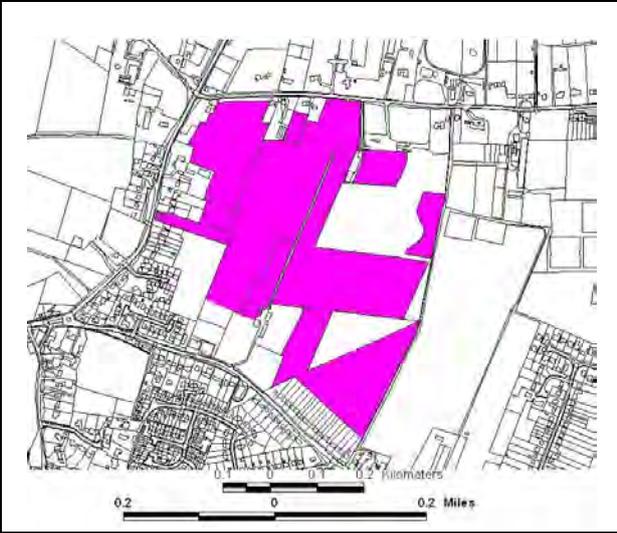
HORTICULTURE

ORCHARDS

EXAMPLES OF ORCHARDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Sedlescombe, Rother, East Sussex



Aldingbourne, Chichester, West Sussex

HORTICULTURE

VINEYARDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
102.0992	14	7.2928	2.866 - Rare	0.0272 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF VINEYARDS

Vineyards were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer Map and aerial photographs. The nurseries were then traced back on the later historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25” to establish where possible the date of creation.

[See Map 25 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. c. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Modern – 20th century

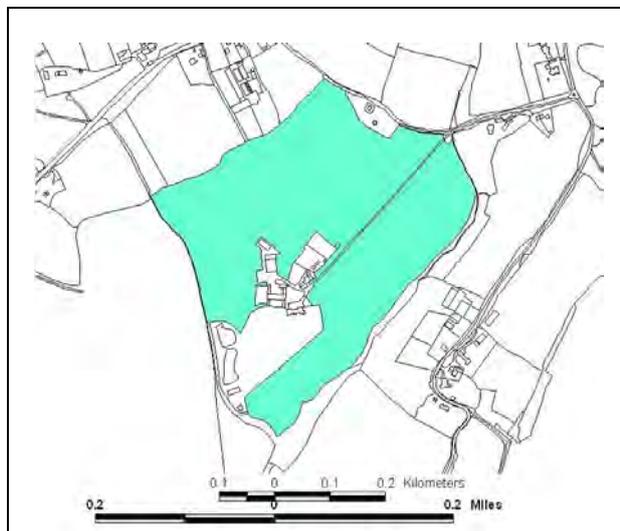
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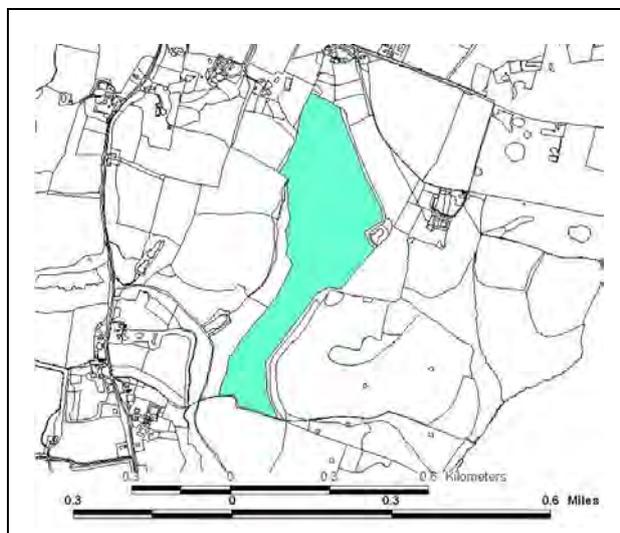
HORTICULTURE

VINEYARDS

EXAMPLES OF VINEYARDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Barkham Farm, Fletching, Wealden, East Sussex



Beech Farm, Cuckfield, Mid Sussex, Chichester, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

OTHER INDUSTRY

ABANDONED

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
15.026	7	2.147	0.374 – Very Rare	0.0004 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF ABANDONED INDUSTRIAL SITES

Abandoned industrial sites were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps. Such sites appear as 'brown-field' with no clear features. They are rare as such sites are readily re-developed

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Modern

REFERENCES

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INDUSTRY

OTHER INDUSTRY

ABANDONED

EXAMPLES OF ABANDONED INDUSTRIAL SITES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Isfield, Wealden, East Sussex



North Horsham, Horsham, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

OTHER INDUSTRY

FACTORIES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
2391.557	569	4.203	59.526 - Dominant	0.6369 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORIES

The factory interpretation of character type covers all types of factory and business premises from business parks to individual sites and to those industrial sites where the function is not clear. Generally factories occur in groups and are closely associated with **communications** and **expansion settlement** interpretation of character types. Factories were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps. The origin of such sites especially was then traced back on the later historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From the mid-19th century to the present day.

REFERENCES

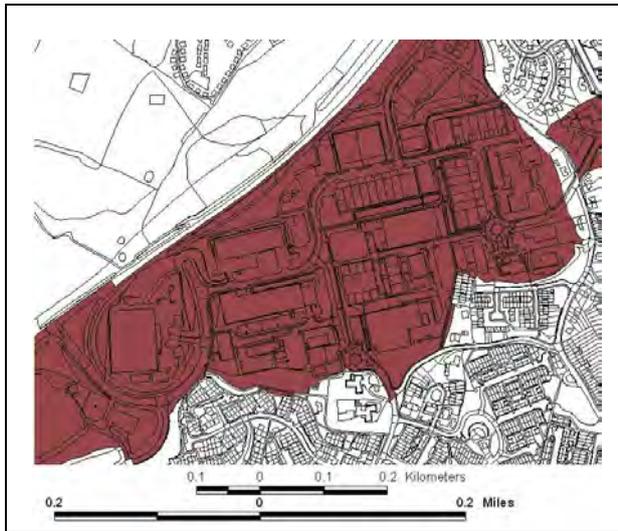
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INDUSTRY

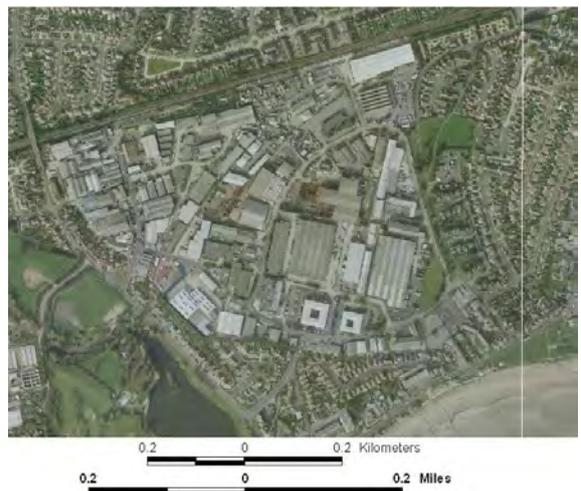
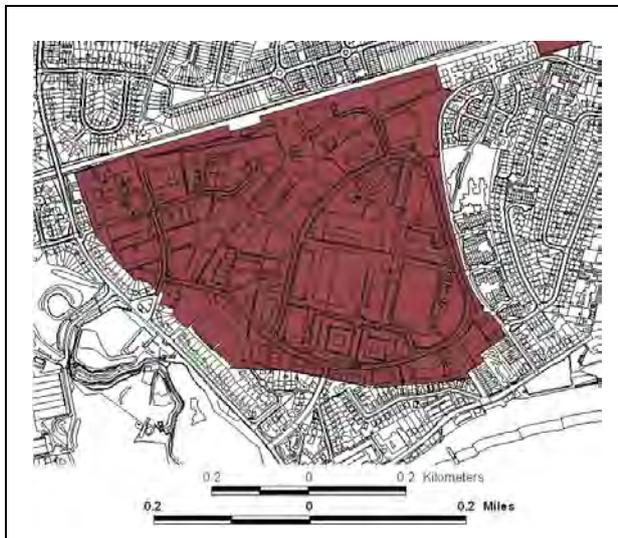
OTHER INDUSTRY

FACTORIES

EXAMPLES OF FACTORIES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hastings, East Sussex



Lancing, Adur, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

PROCESSING

WATER TREATMENT

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
345.2823	154	2.24	8.5940 - Occasional	0.0920 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT

Water treatment or sewage works were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps. They tended to occupy river valleys and were adjacent to areas of settlement. They were identified by the filter and settlement tanks.

[See Map 26 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early 20th century to present day.

REFERENCES

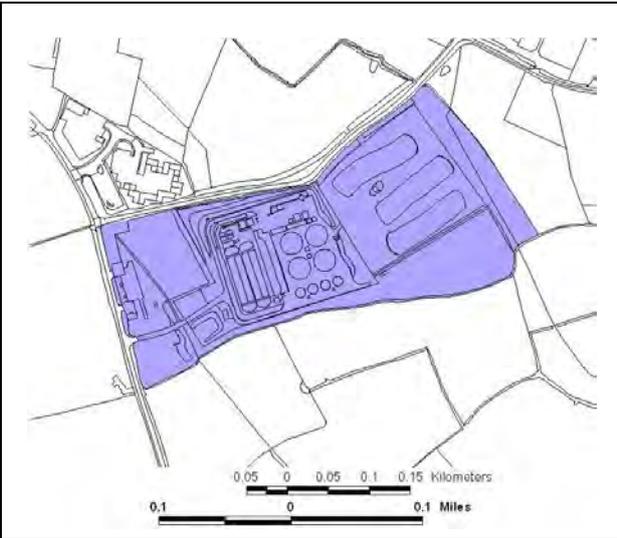
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INDUSTRY

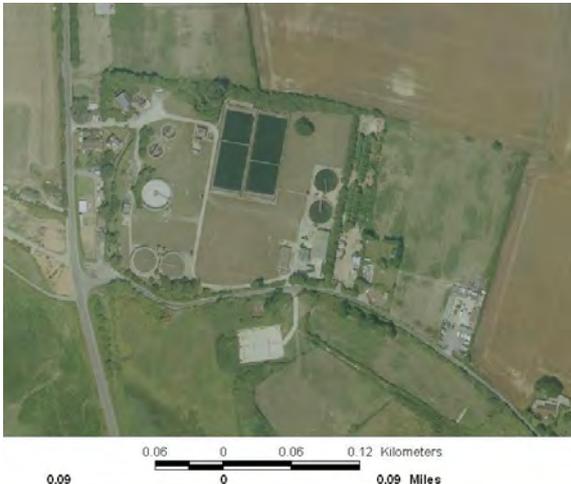
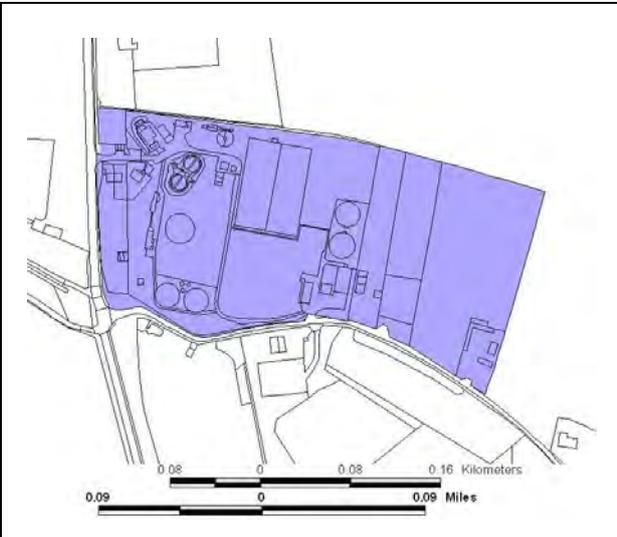
PROCESSING

WATER TREATMENT

EXAMPLES OF WATER TREATMENT IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hailsham, Wealden, East Sussex



Southbourne, Chichester, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

PROCESSING

MINERAL PROCESSING

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
222.9541	48	4.645	5.549 - Occasional	0.0594 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PROCESSING

Mineral processing sites are industrial sites where a raw mineral resource is processed into a finished product, such as brick and tile works. They were identified from aerial photographs and from Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer maps, and the date of their origin and extent was traced from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps. Mineral processing sites are closely associated with geology and with **extraction** interpretation of character types.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

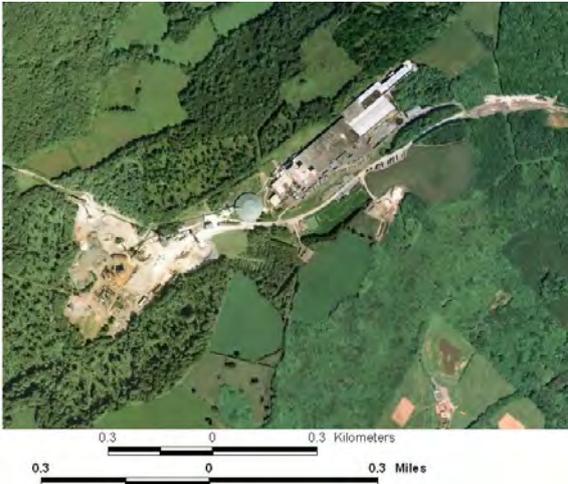
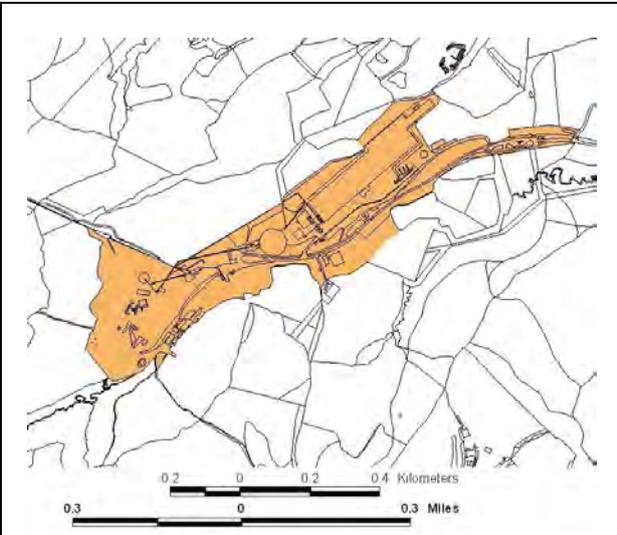
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INDUSTRY

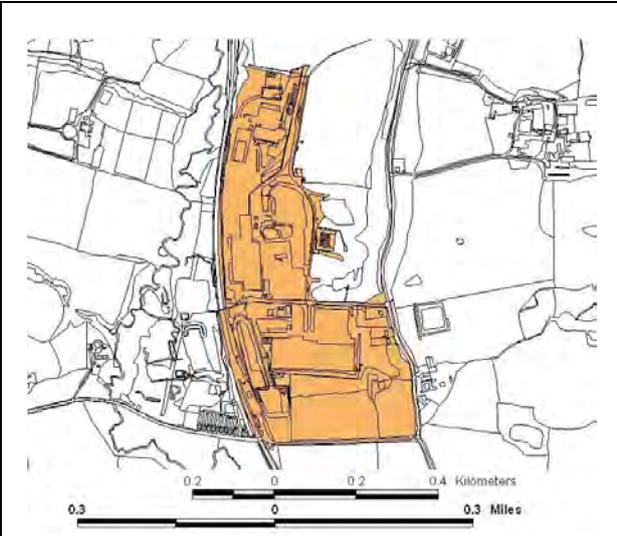
PROCESSING

MINERAL PROCESSING

EXAMPLES OF MINERAL PROCESSING IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



British Gypsum, Mountfield, Rother, East Sussex



Brick works, North Horsham, Horsham, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

PROCESSING

METAL PROCESSING

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
10.4875	4	2.622	0.2610 – Very Rare	0.0003 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF METAL PROCESSING

Metal processing generally was identified as scrap metal recycling sites. These were not easy to identify and interpretation relied on aerial photographs. Sites were small and in rural locations. As such the number identified is likely to be an under estimate of the actual extent of such sites across Sussex.

[See Map 26 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Late 20th century to present day.

REFERENCES

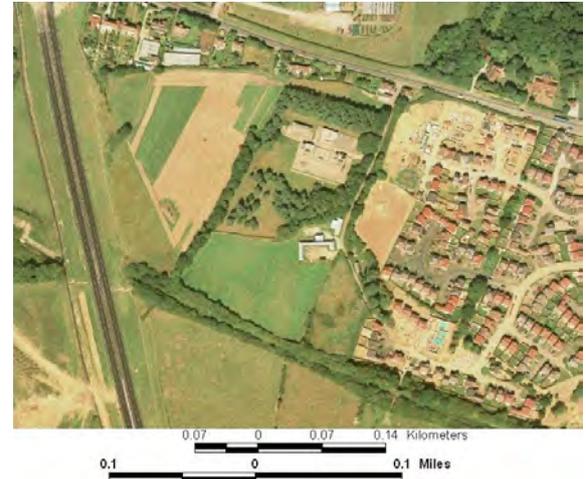
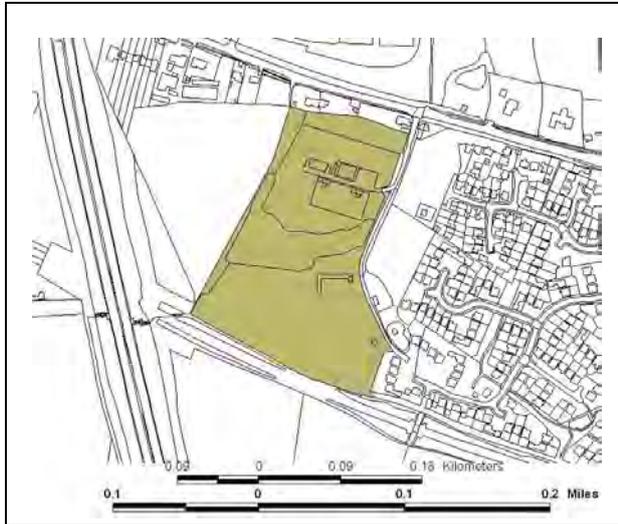
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INDUSTRY

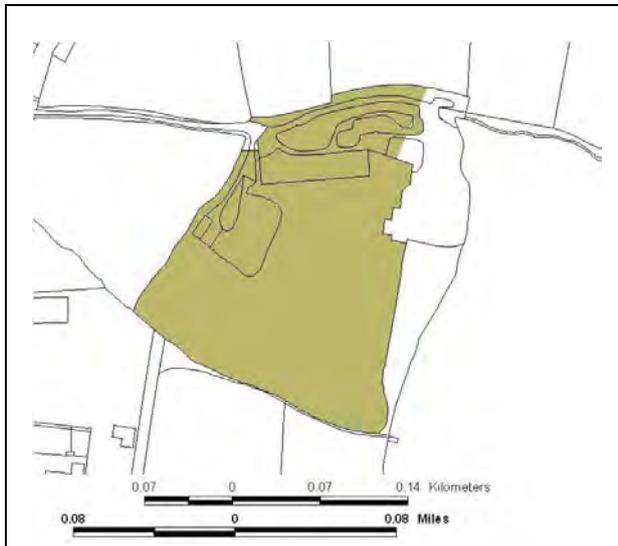
PROCESSING

METAL PROCESSING

EXAMPLES OF METAL PROCESSING IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Westham, Wealden, East Sussex



Upper Beeding, Horsham, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION

CHALK

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
241.4231	56	4.311	6.009 - Occasional	0.0643 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CHALK EXTRACTION

Chalk pits and quarries were identified along the South Downs escarpment and also in the various rive gaps through the chalk hills such as the Adur and Arun. Pits both active and inactive were captured in this interpretation of character type. They are also associated with **downland** and **regenerated scrub**. Pits and quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of the chalk and extent of the extraction pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

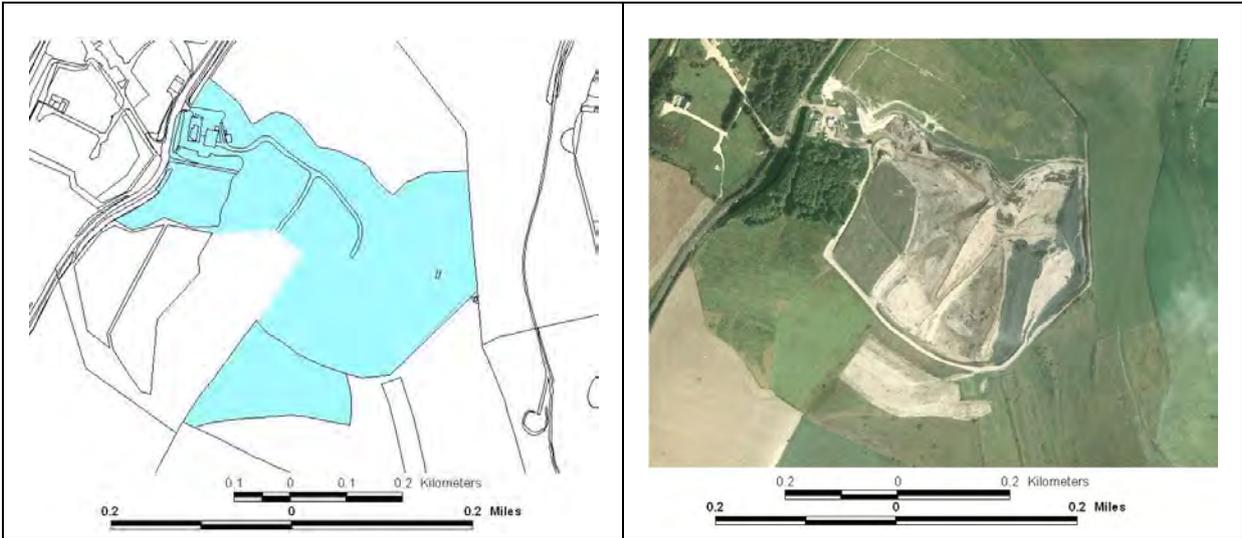
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INDUSTRY

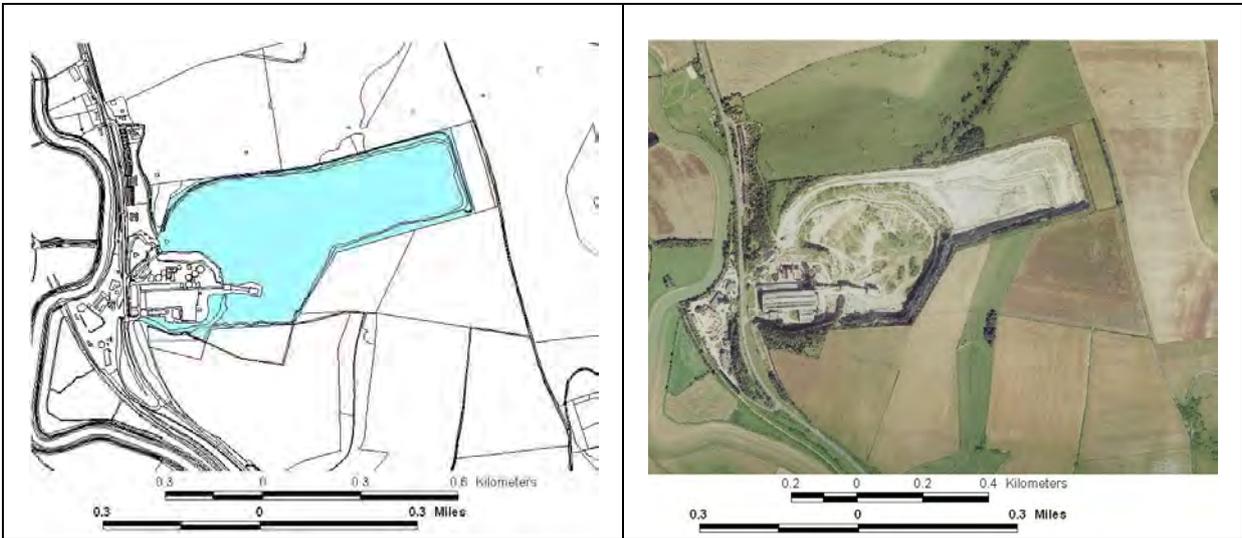
EXTRACTION

CHALK

EXAMPLES OF CHALK EXTRACTION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Beddingham, Lewes, East Sussex



Coombes, Adur, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION

CLAY

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
136.0611	19	7.1611	3.3866 - Rare	0.0363 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CLAY EXTRACTION

Clay pits are to be found associated with sites of mineral processing as they are the source of clay for brick and tile works. Such pits are to be found close to the Lower Greensand, Low and High Weald, where both clay and sand are readily found. Pits and quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of and extent of the clay pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

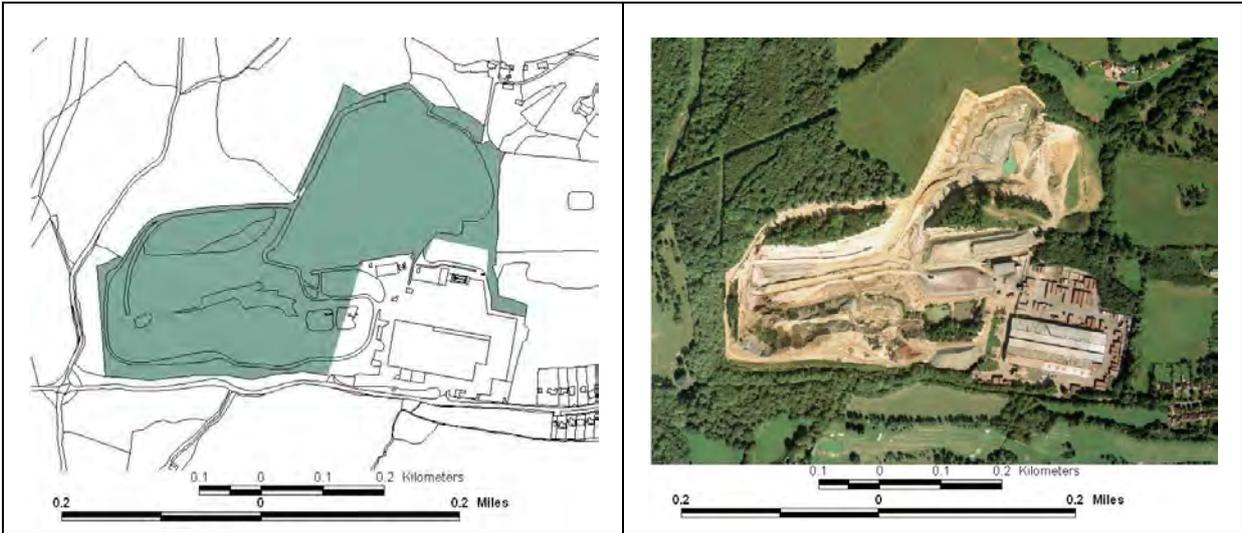
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INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION

CLAY

EXAMPLES OF CLAY EXTRACTION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Clay Pit, Bexhill, East Sussex



North Horsham, Horsham, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION

GRAVEL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
296.788	19	15.620	7.387 - Occasional	0.0790 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF GRAVEL EXTRACTION

Areas of gravel extraction are found along the coast, in areas of former estuaries. Pits and quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of and extent of the gravel pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

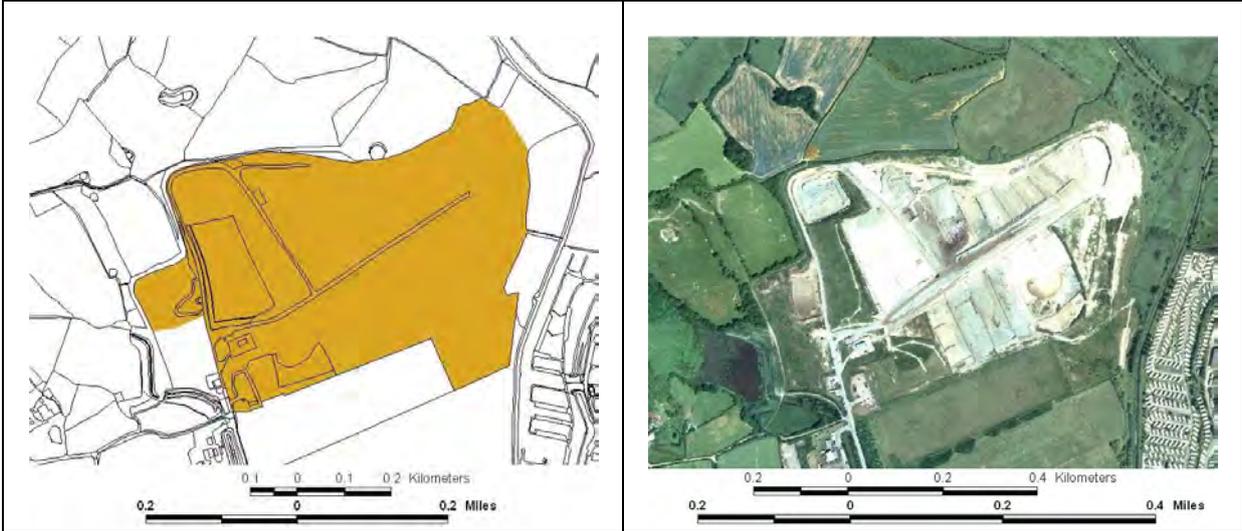
Early 20th century to present day.

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- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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INDUSTRY
EXTRACTION
GRAVEL

EXAMPLES OF GRAVEL EXTRACTION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Bexhill, Rother, East Sussex



Chichester, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION

SAND

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
346.2873	40	8.657	8.619 - Occasional	0.0922 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SAND EXTRACTION

Areas of sand extraction are located in the Lower Greensand of the Low Weald and the Hastings Beds of the High Weald. Pits and quarries were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of and extent of the sand pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

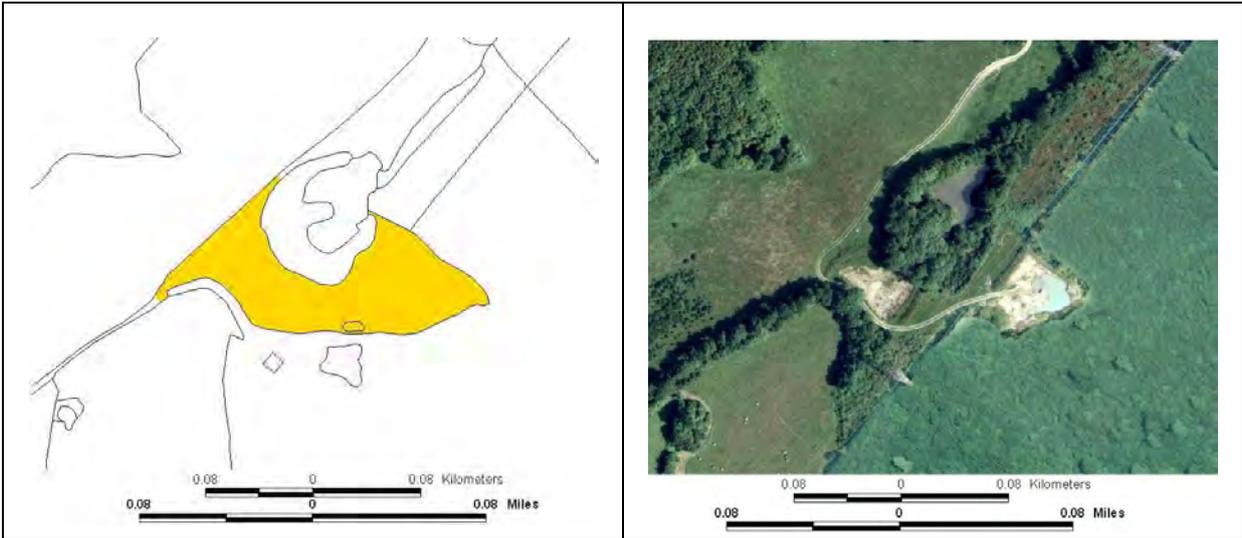
From 1800 to the present day.

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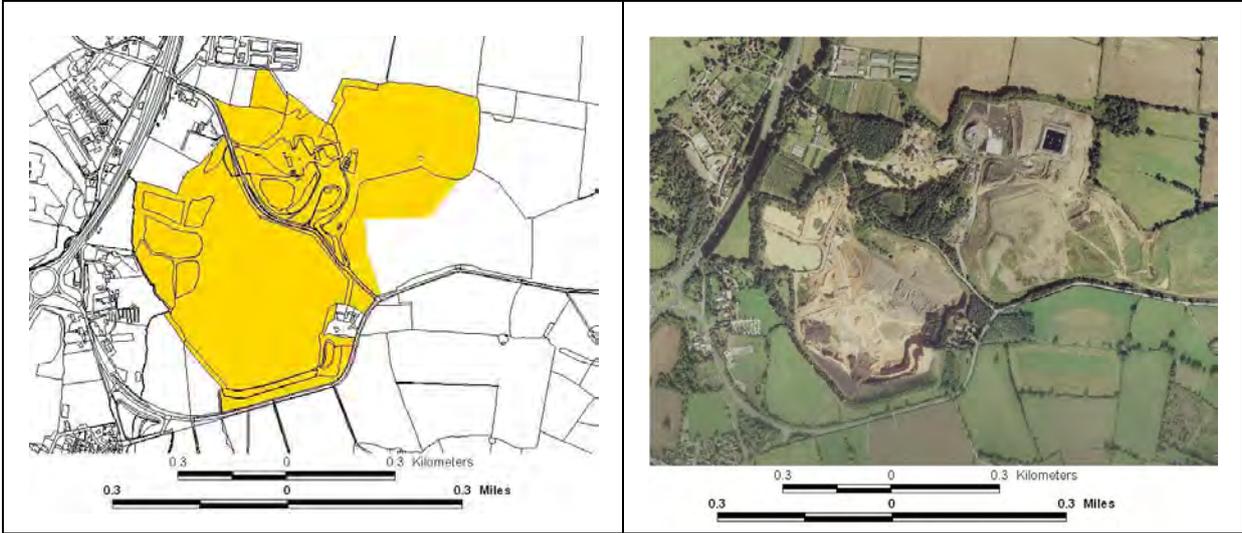
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INDUSTRY
EXTRACTION
SAND

EXAMPLES OF SAND EXTRACTION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Battle, Rother, East Sussex



Washington, Horsham, West Sussex

INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION

STONE

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
5.2856	12	0.4404	0.1316 – Very Rare	0.0001 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF STONE EXTRACTION

Stone pits and quarries were difficult to identify as they are easily confused with other extraction pits. It is probable that there are more such sites. Pits and quarries were identified where possible from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The origin of and extent of the stone pits was established from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. h. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

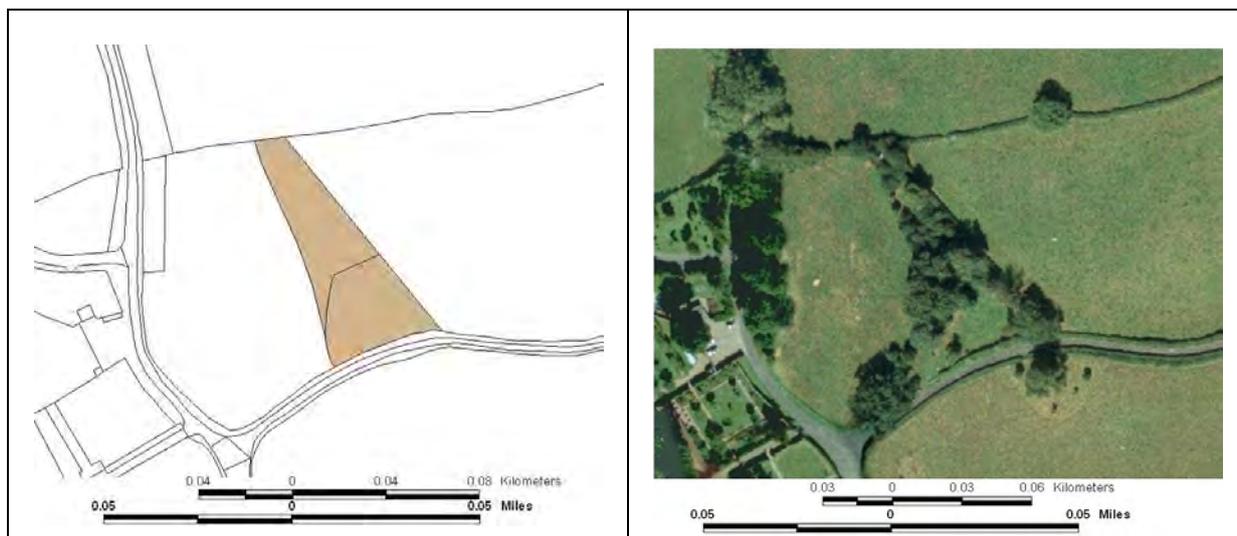
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INDUSTRY

EXTRACTION

STONE

EXAMPLES OF STONE EXTRACTION IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Disused Pit, Burwash, Rother, East Sussex

NB. None observed West Sussex

COMMUNICATIONS

AIRFIELDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
1427.235	23	62.054	72.833 - Dominant	0.380 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF AIR FIELDS

Commercial, military and recreational airfields were identified in this sub-type. They were identified where possible from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. Where possible the origin of and extent of the airfields was established from the later historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. k. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1914 to the present day.

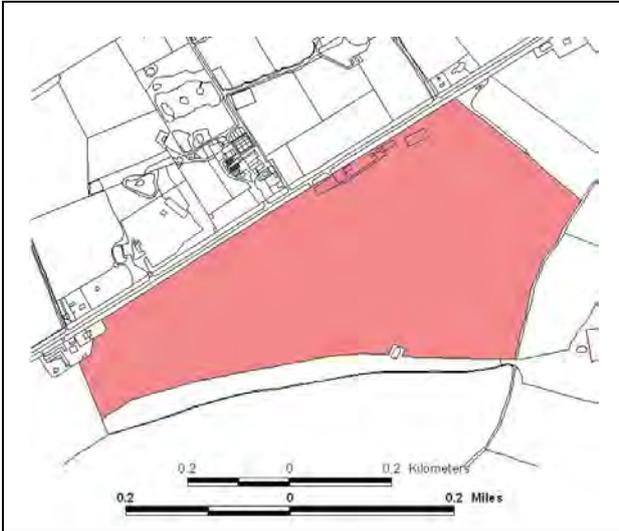
REFERENCES

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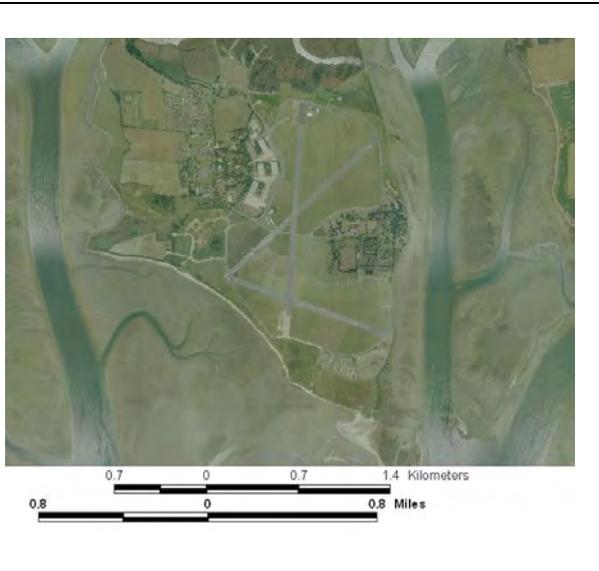
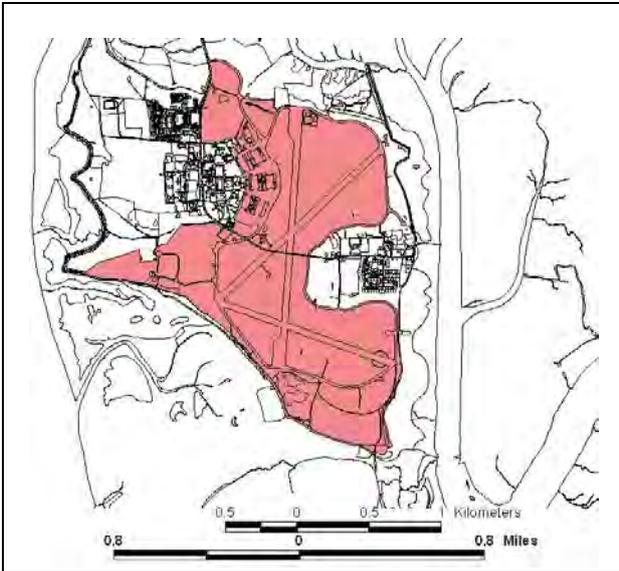
COMMUNICATIONS

AIRFIELDS

EXAMPLES OF AIR FIELDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Gliding Club, Ringmer, Lewes, East Sussex



West Thorney, Chichester, West Sussex

COMMUNICATIONS

HARBOURS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
32.2264	5	6.445	0.009 – Very Rare	0.0008 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HARBOURS

Harbours are found along the coast and close to river estuaries. They were identified where possible from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. Where possible the origin of and extent of the harbours was established from the later historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25” maps.

[See Map 26 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. k. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

- Austen, B, Cox, D. & Upton, J. 1985 *Sussex industrial archaeology: a field guide* Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society.
- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

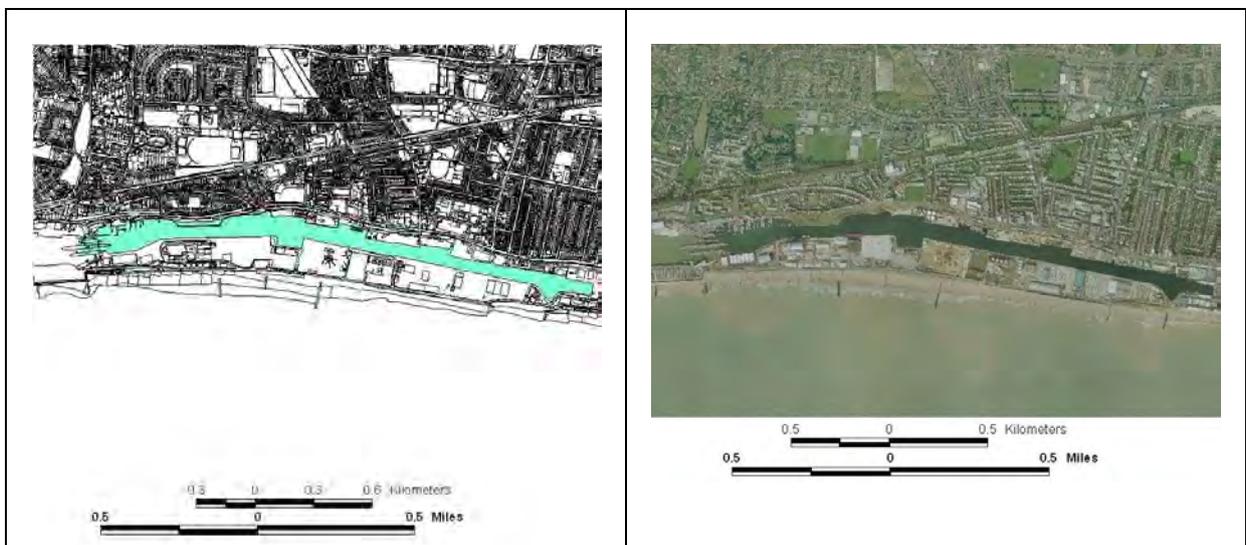
COMMUNICATIONS

HARBOURS

EXAMPLES OF HARBOURS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Newhaven, Lewes, East Sussex



Shoreham, Adur, West Sussex

COMMUNICATIONS

MOTORWAY SERVICES

MOTORWAY JUNCTIONS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
27.9047	7	3.986	0.007 – Very Rare	0.0007 – Very Rare
257.2905	29	8.872	0.069 – Very Rare	0.0685 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MOTORWAY SERVICES

This sub-type includes not only motorways but also major trunk roads and the two are closely associated with each other. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs.

[See Map 26 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. k. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Later 20th century to present day.

REFERENCES

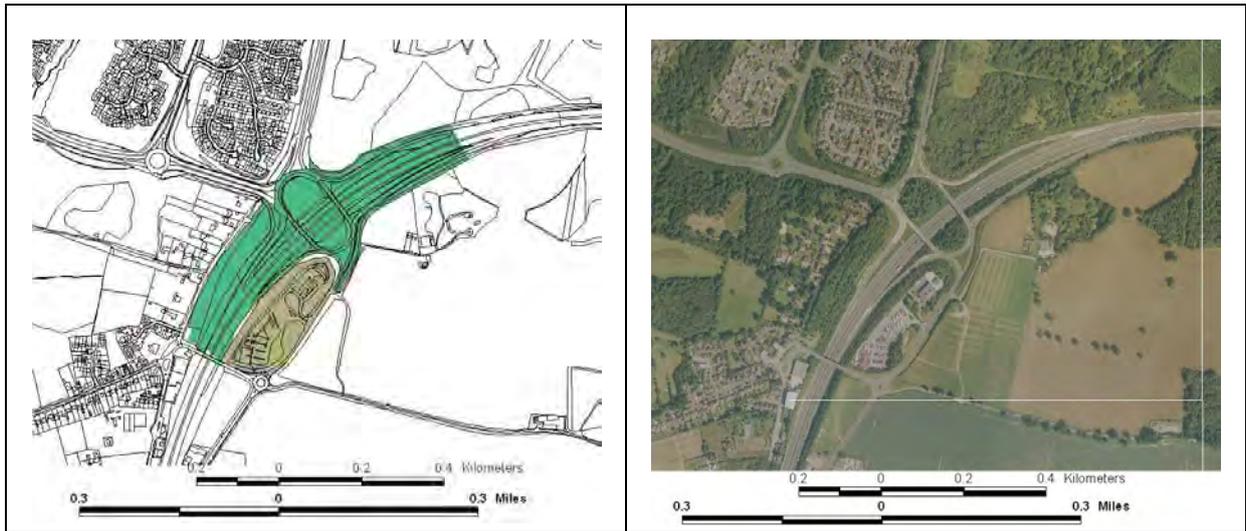
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COMMUNICATIONS

MOTORWAY SERVICES

MOTORWAY JUNCTIONS

EXAMPLES OF MOTORWAY SERVICES & JUNCTIONS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



M23, Crawley, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

COMMUNICATIONS

STATIONS & SIDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
214.9542	60	3.583	10.969 - Common	0.0572 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF STATIONS & SIDINGS

Main Railway stations, sidings and junctions are captured in this sub-type. **Industrial areas** and **expansion settlement** are closely associated with this sub-type. They were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 and from aerial photographs. The extent and origin of stations etc were identified from historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" maps.

[See Map 26 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. k. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From the mid-19th century to the present day.

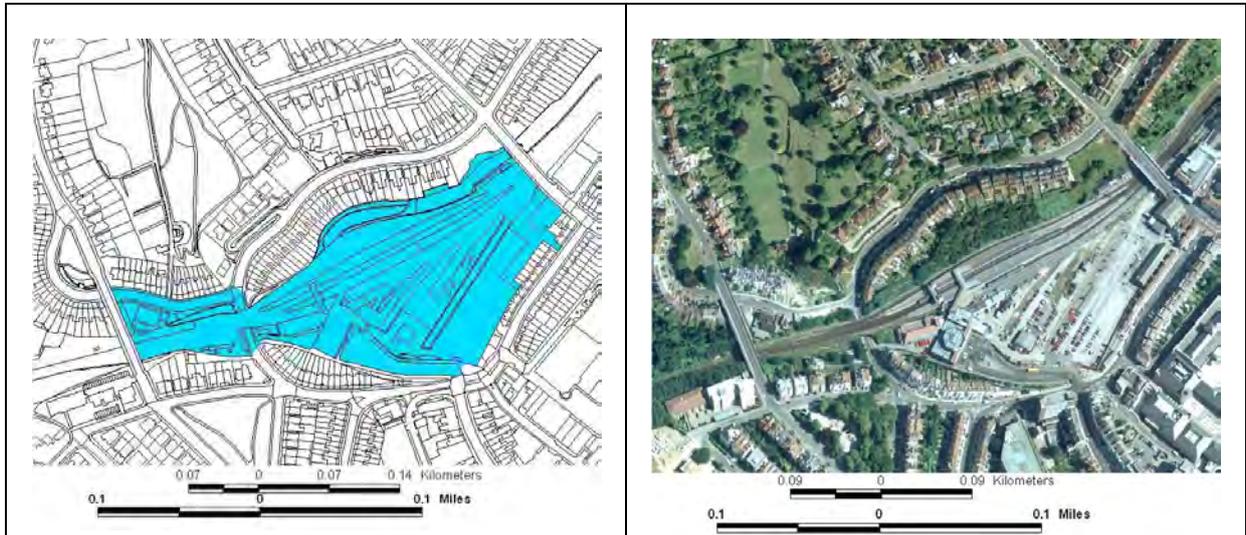
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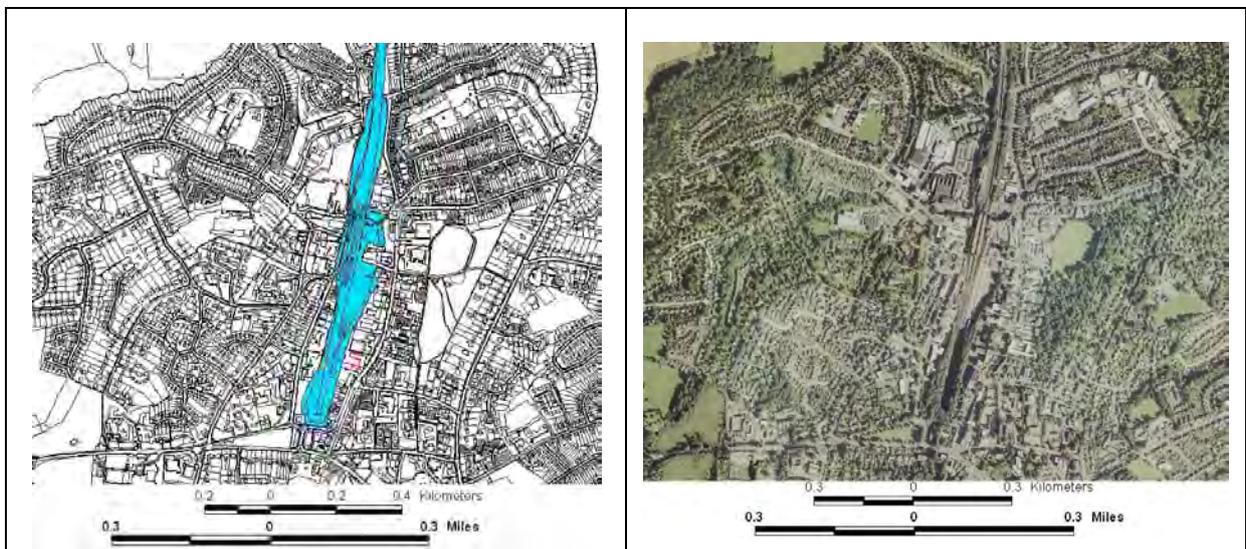
COMMUNICATIONS

STATIONS & SIDINGS

EXAMPLES OF STATIONS & SIDINGS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Hastings, East Sussex



Haywards Heath, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

MILITARY

ANCIENT (HILLFORT)

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
131.8693	18	7.326	40.763 - Abundant	0.0351 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF ANCIENT HILLFORTS

Prehistoric forts and enclosures which are still extant and visible in the landscape are included in this sub-type. By far the majority are located on the chalk hills of the South Downs. All sites are scheduled and have other earthworks such as burial mounds, cross dykes and entrenchments associated with them. Hillforts are also closely associated with the chalk **downland** sub-type and **regenerated scrub**. Hillforts were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map and aerial photographs.

[See Map 2 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. j. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Prehistoric

REFERENCES

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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

MILITARY
ANCIENT (HILLFORT)

EXAMPLES OF ANCIENT HILLFORTS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ranscombe Camp & Mount Caburn, Glynde, Lewes, East Sussex



Cissbury Ring, Worthing, West Sussex

MILITARY

BARRACKS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
127.8636	7	18.266	39.525 - Abundant	0.0341 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF BARRACKS

This sub-type includes both modern and historic barracks, the date of origin being a key attribute. Barracks were identified from the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer map and aerial photographs. Their origin and extent were identified from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" map and Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings.

[See Map 2 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. j. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

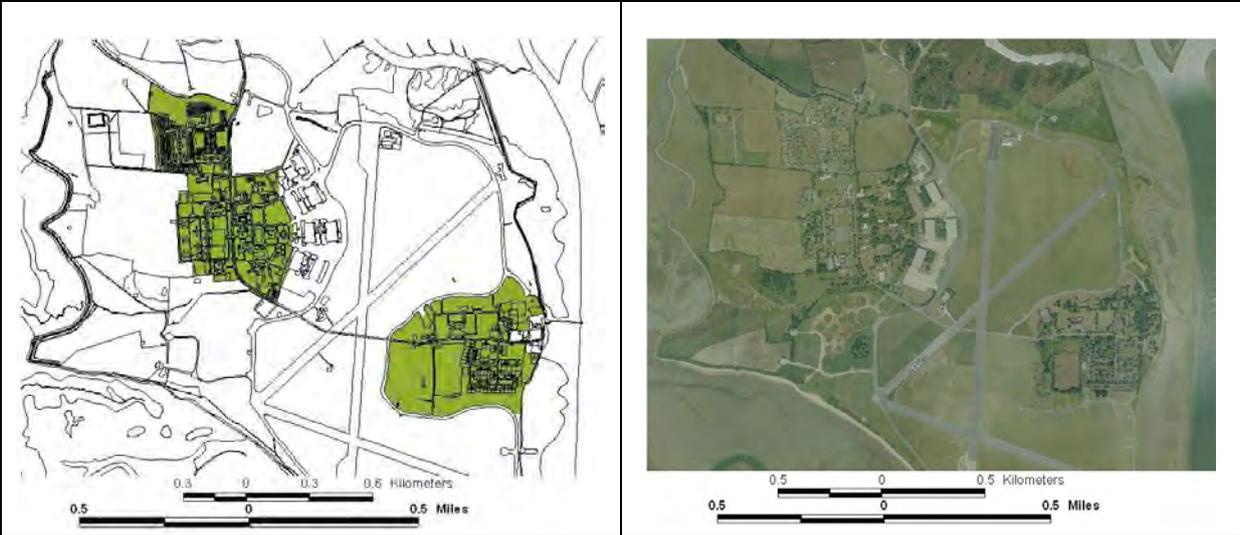
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MILITARY
BARRACKS

EXAMPLES OF BARRACKS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Crowborough, Wealden, East Sussex



West Thorney, Chichester, West Sussex

MILITARY

FORT

INTRODUCTION

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
63.7702	26	2.453	19.713 - Common	0.0170 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF FORTS

Forts include Napoleonic and later military defences, which are usually associated with coastal types. The forts have the distinctive layout of ditches, moats, caponiers, ramparts and casemates etc. Their origin and extent were identified from the historic editions of the Ordnance Survey 25" map and Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Drawings.

[See Map 2 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. j. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

From 1800 to the present day.

REFERENCES

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See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation

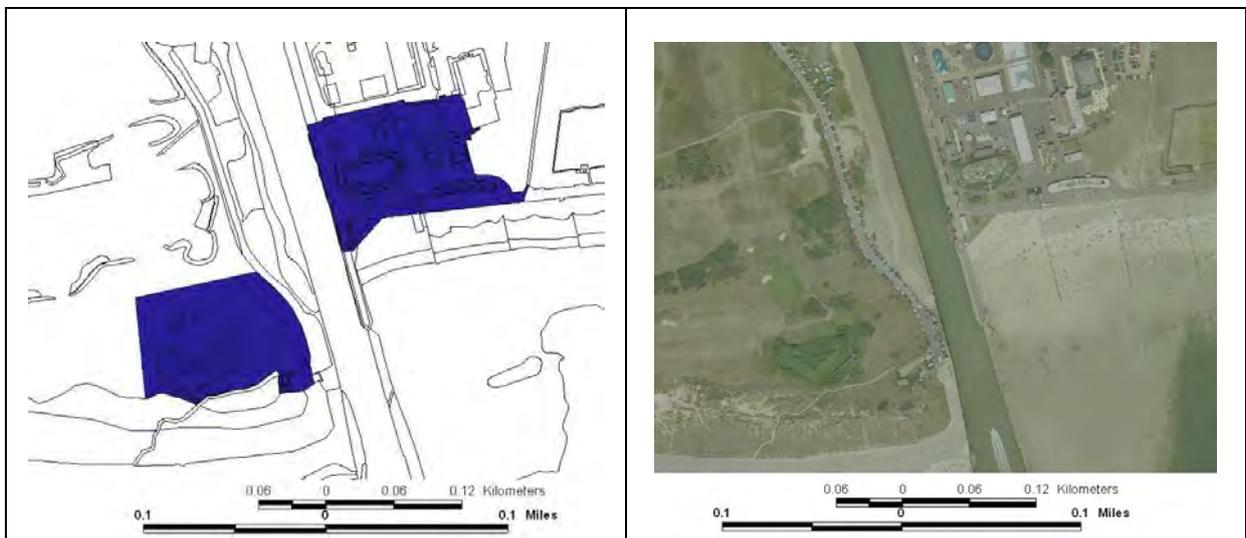
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

MILITARY
FORT

EXAMPLES OF FORTS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Newhaven, Lewes, East Sussex



Littlehampton, Arun, West Sussex

COASTAL

CLIFFS & BEACHES

INTRODUCTION

The Coastal HLC type is predominantly a semi-natural character type, with human intervention consisting of sea-defences most obvious being the wooden groyne along beaches.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
1578.872	33	47.844	29.034 - Abundant	0.4204 - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CLIFFS & BEACHES

Areas of cliffs with beaches or just beaches, which occur most frequently where harder rocks met the sea such as the Chalk and the Hastings Beds.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.

Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore

Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.

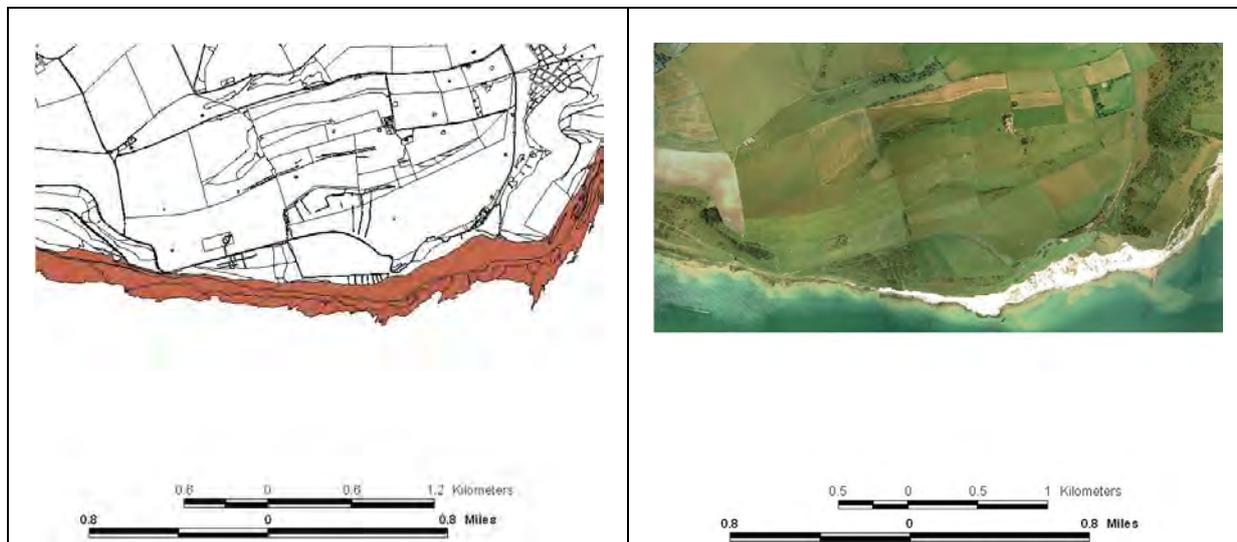
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See also English Heritage's Historic Seascape Characterisation

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL
CLIFFS & BEACHES

EXAMPLES OF CLIFFS & BEACHES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Beachy Head, Eastbourne, East Sussex



Worthing, West Sussex

COASTAL

COASTAL WETLANDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
354.2086	2	177.104	6.5136 – Occasional	0.0943 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF COASTAL WETLANDS

Slacks, lagoons and marshes which occur beyond the high tide level. There could be a certain amount of overlap with **salt marshes**, but generally with this sub-type there are more areas of open usually brackish water.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

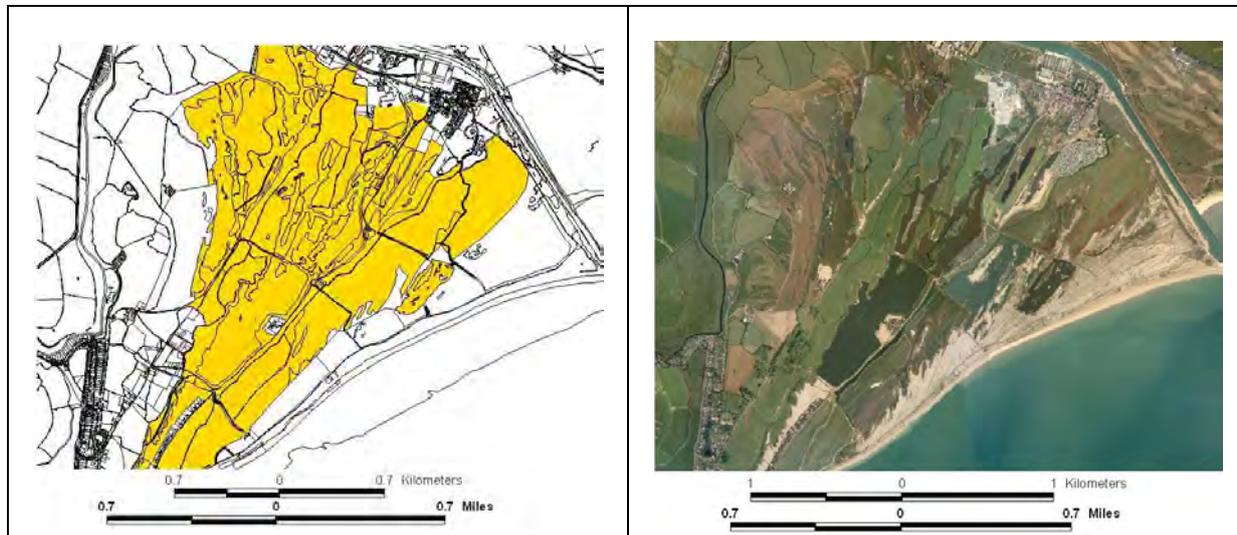
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See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL

COASTAL WETLANDS

EXAMPLES OF COASTAL WETLANDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Rye Harbour, Rother, East Sussex

NB. None observed in West Sussex

COASTAL

CREEKS & FLEETS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
38.4334	2	19.2167	0.707 – Very Rare	0.0102 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF CREEKS & FLEETS

The dense and close network of channels and creeks draining from an area of mudflats within an estuary. There is a close relationship with **mudflats** and **salt marsh**. The example from East Sussex of the Rother is where creeks have now become canalised.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III - Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
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See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL

CREEKS & FLEETS

EXAMPLES OF CREEKS & FLEETS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Canalised part of River Rother, Rye, East Sussex



East Head, West Wittering, Chichester, West Sussex

COASTAL

DUNES

I

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
66.4458	3	22.1486	1.222 - Rare	0.0176 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF DUNES

A network of sand dunes above the high water mark. The most recognised example is that of Camber Sands, where part of the dune complex has been converted to a golf course.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

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Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore

Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.

Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL

DUNES

EXAMPLES OF DUNES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Camber Sands, Camber, Rother, East Sussex

NB. None observed in West Sussex

COASTAL

MUDFLATS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
1665.549	26	64.060	30.328 - Abundant	0.4436 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MUDFLATS

Mudflats are extensive areas of mud and silts which are regularly covered by the sea at high tide. These areas are found near estuaries and are closely associated with **creeks, fleets and salt marsh**.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.

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Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.

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See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation

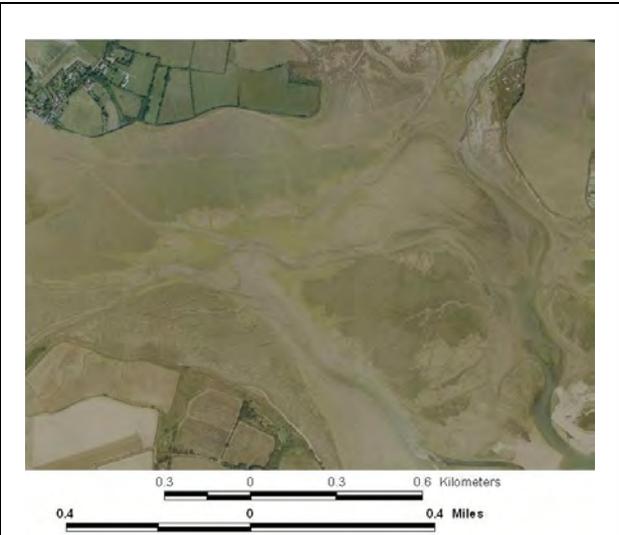
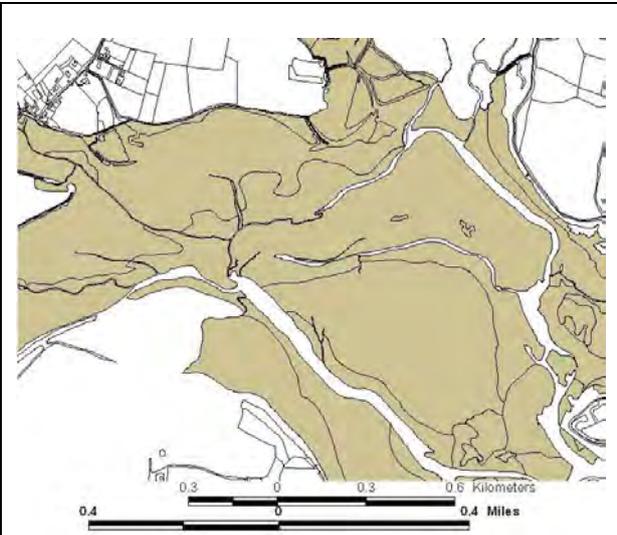
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL
MUDFLATS

EXAMPLES OF MUDFLATS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Rye Harbour, Rother, East Sussex



Pagham, Harbour, Arun, West Sussex

COASTAL

SALT MARSH

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
844.1148	27	31.264	15.522 - Abundant	0.2248 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SALT MARSH

Areas of salt marsh lie above areas of mudflats and are areas generally only covered with sea water during high spring tides. They are closely associated with mudflats, creeks and fleets and also reclaimed salt marsh.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
 Brandon, P. 2003 *Kent and Sussex Weald*, Phillimore
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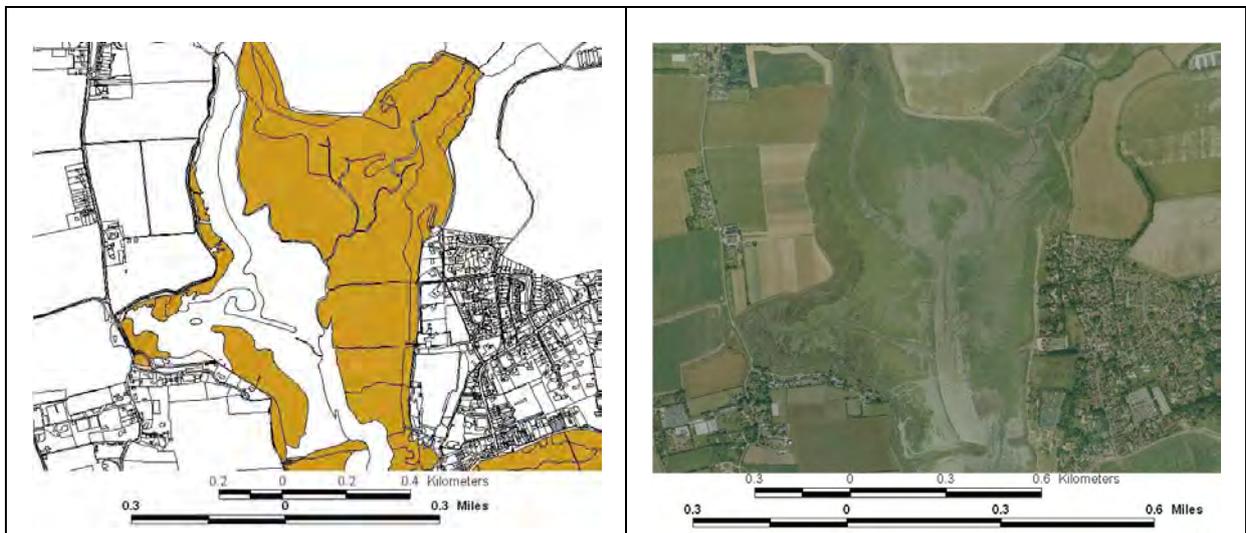
0See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL
SALT MARSH

EXAMPLES OF SALT MARSH IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Rye Harbour, Rother, East Sussex



Bosham, Chichester, West Sussex

COASTAL

SALTERNS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
25.2599	2	12.630	0.4645 – Very Rare	0.0006 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SALTERNES

Areas of salt marsh where salt making may have once taken place, through the creation of open pools to evaporated the sea water. It is likely that with further archaeological research along the coast further such sites will be identified and recorded.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

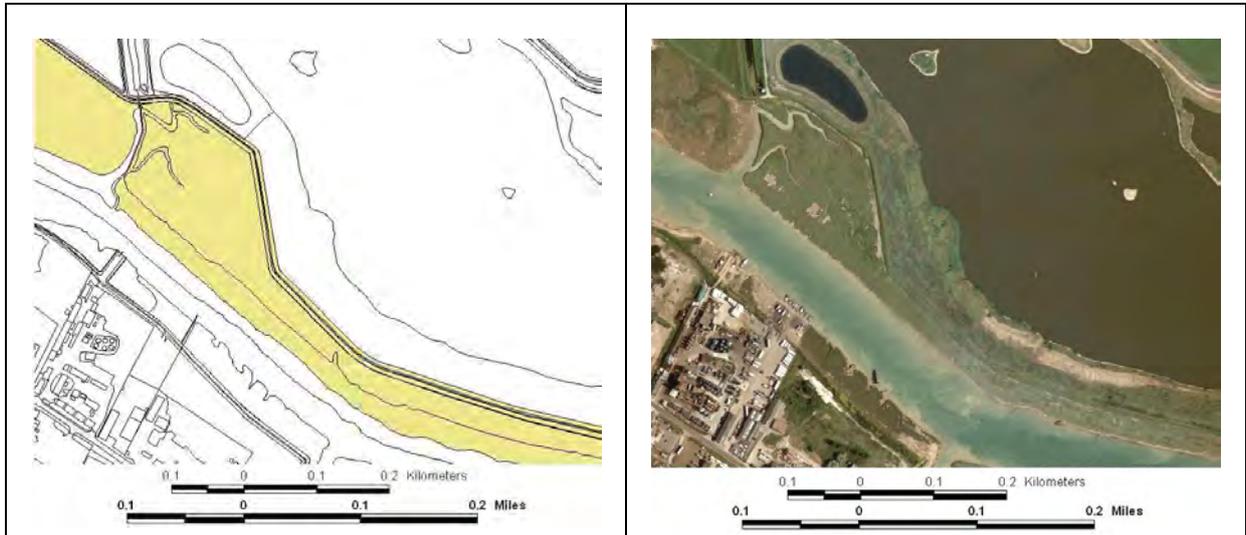
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See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL

SALTERNS

EXAMPLES OF SALTERNS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Rye Harbour, Rother, East Sussex



Shoreham, Adur, West Sussex

COASTAL

SHINGLE & DUNES

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
1290.973	27	47.814	23.740 - Common	0.3438 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF SHINGLE & DUNES

A mosaic of stone, shingle and dunes system along areas of the coast where deposition is taking place. Dungeness is the classic example with bands of shingle and sand visible behind the high water mark.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. g. in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

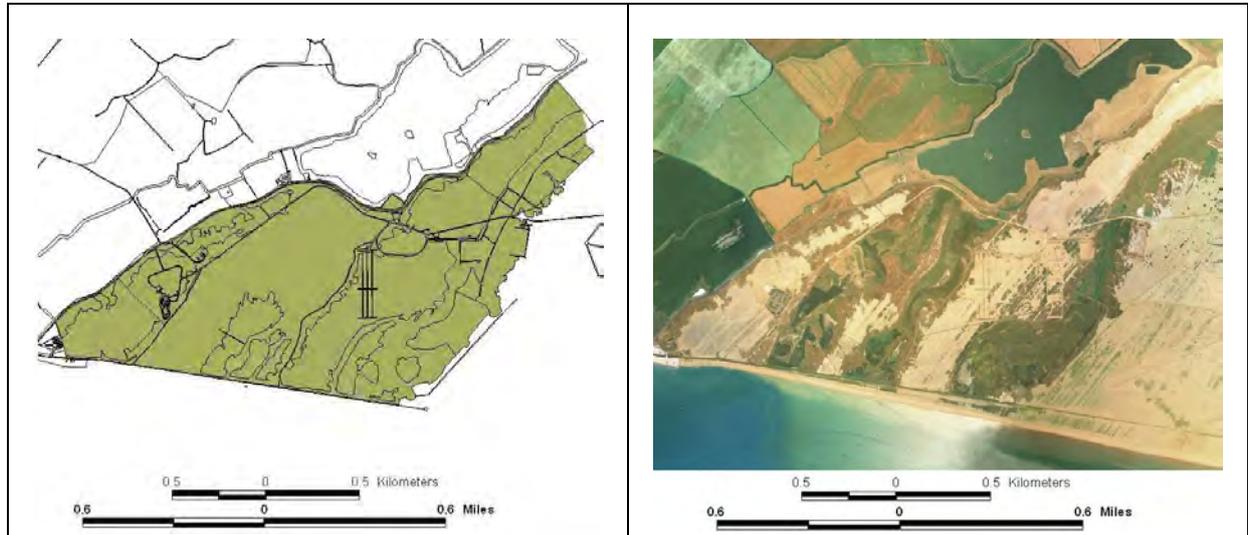
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

See also English Heritage’s Historic Seascape Characterisation
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/characterisation/historic-seascape-character>

COASTAL

SHINGLE & DUNES

EXAMPLES OF SHINGLE & DUNES IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Dungeness, Camber, Rother, East Sussex



West Wittering, Chichester, West Sussex

WATER

LAKES

EXTRACTION

INTRODUCTION

Water bodies from mineral workings and extraction are too narrow a division, essentially they are the same and should be combined together. To simplify the characterisation Lakes and Ponds could be combined as well the distinction between the two is size – generally a lake is over quarter of an acre. A number of ponds and lakes have changed in their function over the centuries, for example a medieval mill pond may have been enlarged to become a hammer pond for a furnace and in turn then be developed as a reservoir for example the Powdermill Reservoir at Brede. The Sussex HLC records where possible its present function and its past uses in the previous historic land use layers [hlc-prev layers] where they are known from the key sources.

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
102.3278	6	17.055	4.976 - Rare	0.0273 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF LAKES OF EXTRACTION ORIGIN

These are flooded gravel-workings and clay extraction quarries, which have since ceased operation. Irregular in outline and identified by the underlying geology. This interpretation of character type should ideally be combined with flooded mineral workings.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Modern and Modern.

REFERENCES

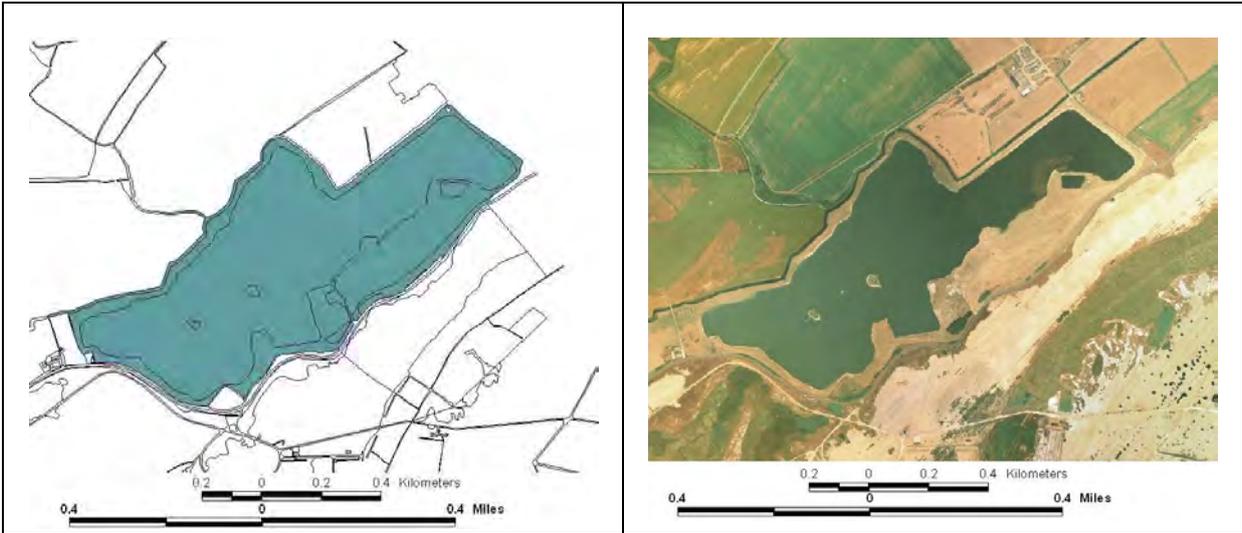
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Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER

LAKES

EXTRACTION

EXAMPLES OF LAKES OF EXTRACTION ORIGIN IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Dungeness, Camber, Rother, East Sussex



Thakeham, Horsham, West Sussex

WATER

LAKES

FISHPONDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
56.8674	18	3.1593	2.765 - Rare	0.0151 - Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF LAKES - FISHPONDS

These are large areas of water currently used for fishing and identified by the symbol on the OS Explorer 1:25,000 map. Some may be modern and purpose made. Others may have had a previous origin such as a **mill pond** or **hammer pond**.

[See Map 27 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Modern – Modern

REFERENCES

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WATER

LAKES

FISHPONDS

EXAMPLES OF LAKES – FISHPONDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Fletching, Wealden, East Sussex



Wiston Pond, Wiston, Horsham, West Sussex

WATER

LAKES

FLOODED MINERAL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
143.254	10	14.325	6.9664 – Occasional	0.0382 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF LAKES OF FLOODED MINERAL ORIGIN

These are flooded gravel-workings and clay extraction quarries, which have since ceased operation. Irregular in outline and identified by the underlying geology. This interpretation of character type should ideally be combined with lakes of extraction origin.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Modern – Modern.

REFERENCES

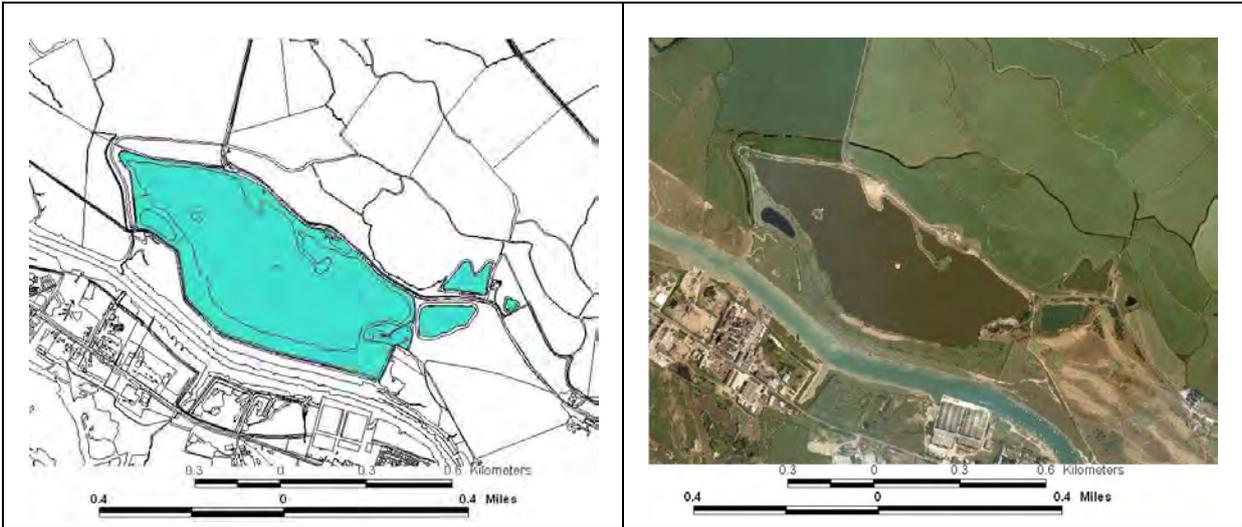
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Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER

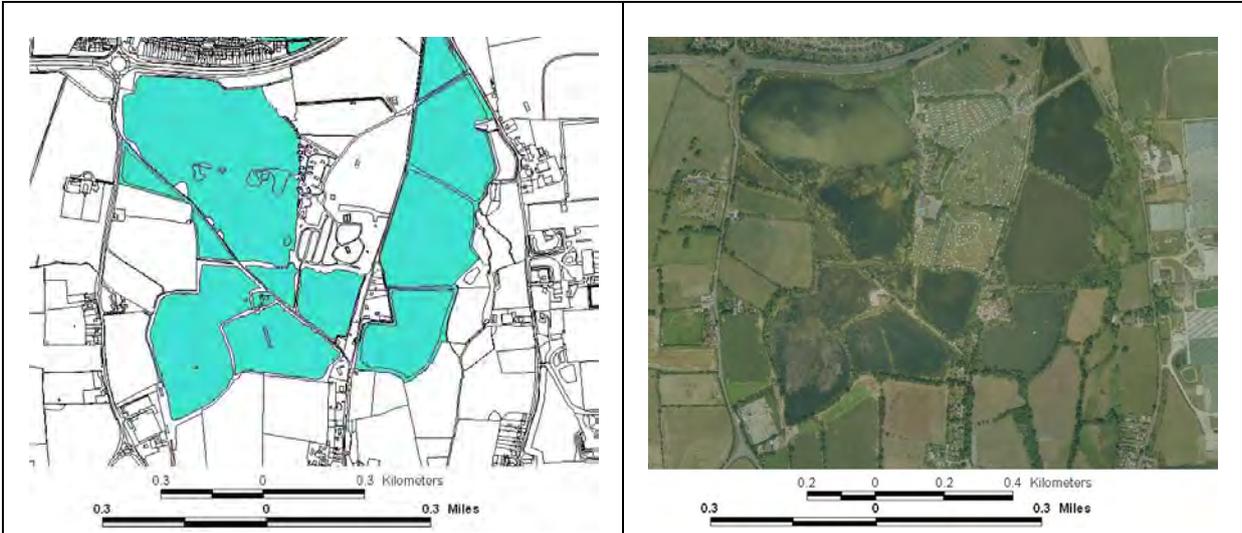
LAKES

FLOODED MINERAL

EXAMPLES OF LAKES OF FLOODED MINERAL ORIGIN IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Camber, Rother, East Sussex



Chichester, West Sussex

WATER

LAKES

MILL PONDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
17.6122	5	3.522	0.8565 – Very Rare	0.0005 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF LAKES OF MILL POND ORIGIN

These are large bodies of water with their origins as mill ponds. As with **Hammer ponds** for the iron industry the supply of water as an essential source of power for grinding corn and also for working the gun powder mills.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Post-medieval – Early Modern.

REFERENCES

- Austen, B, Cox, D. & Upton, J. 1985 *Sussex industrial archaeology: a field guide* Sussex Industrial
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Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER

LAKES

MILL PONDS

EXAMPLES OF LAKES OF MILL POND ORIGIN IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Balcombe, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

WATER

LAKES

MODERN

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
114.0613	24	4.753	5.547 - Occasional	0.0303 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF LAKES OF MODERN ORIGIN

Lakes of modern origin are large bodies of water with no apparent origin such as a fish pond. Probably dug and created for private use.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Modern – Modern.

REFERENCES

- Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.
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 Harris, R. 2002. *The Making of the High Weald*. Informing the High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004. High Weald AONB Joint Advisory Committee.
 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER

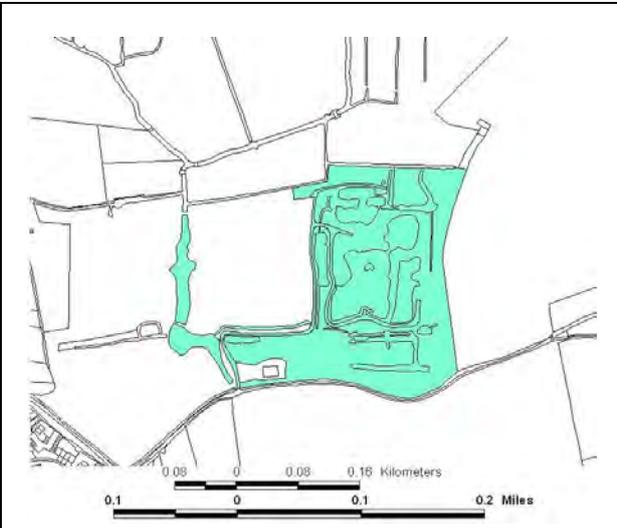
LAKES

MODERN

EXAMPLES OF LAKES OF MODERN ORIGIN IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Catsfield, Rother, East Sussex



Upper Beeding, Horsham, West Sussex

WATER

LAKES

NATURAL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
25.8228	4	6.456	1.256 - Rare	0.0006 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF LAKES OF NATURAL ORIGIN

As these are described these are large bodies of water which are of a natural origin, though may have subsequently been modified. They are identified from the early historic maps and aerial photographs.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

Brandon, P.F. 1954. *The Making of the Sussex Landscape*. Hodder and Stoughton.

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Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER

LAKES

NATURAL

EXAMPLES OF LAKES OF NATURAL ORIGIN IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



The Crumbles, Eastbourne, East Sussex



Pagham, Arun, West Sussex

WATER

PONDS

EXTRACTION

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
105.6137	235	0.45	5.136 - Occasional	0.0281 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF PONDS OF EXTRACTION ORIGIN

Small bodies of water in abandoned mineral extraction pits such as clay pits, marl pits and iron ore pits. Many are often now covered by trees. Such ponds are often found in a line across several fields showing the geological bedding from which the mineral was being traced and extracted. Such pits are common in the High Weald, where bands of iron stone in the Wadhurst clay were followed across the sides of valleys.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Post-medieval to Early Modern.

REFERENCES

- Austen, B, Cox, D. & Upton, J. 1985 *Sussex industrial archaeology: a field guide* Sussex Industrial
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WATER

PONDS

EXTRACTION

EXAMPLES OF PONDS OF EXTRACTION ORIGIN IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Mayfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Cuckfield, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

WATER

PONDS

FISH PONDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
256.094	211	1.214	12.454 - Common	0.0682 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF FISH PONDS

Smaller bodies of water used for fishing. They may have originated from a different function such as a **hammer pond or mill pond**, but are identified today by the fish symbol on the OS Explorer 1:25000 Map

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Medieval to Modern.

REFERENCES

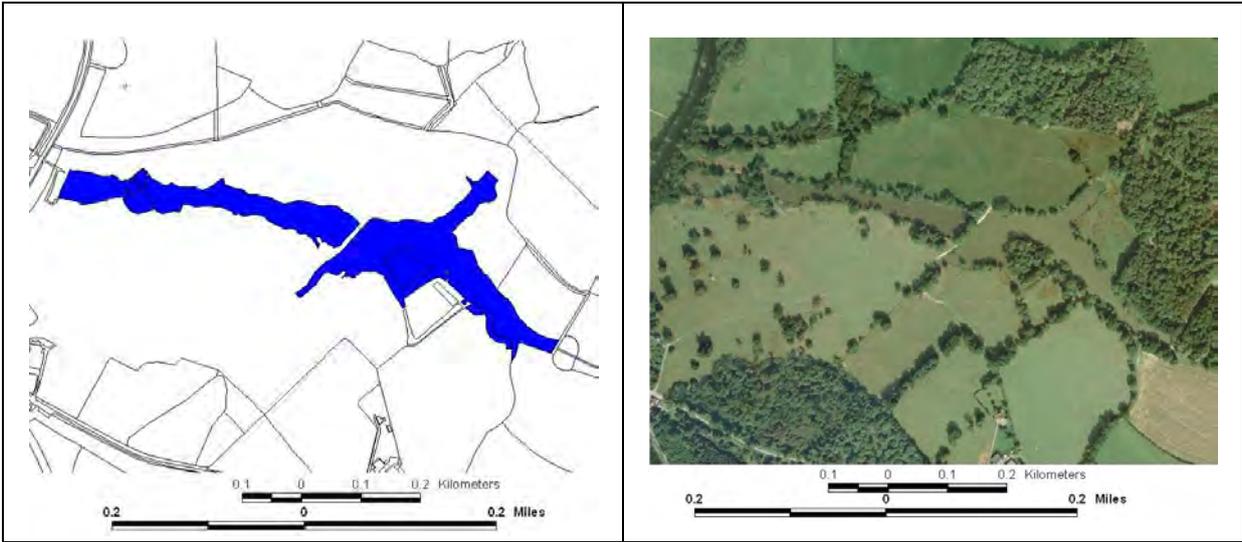
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WATER

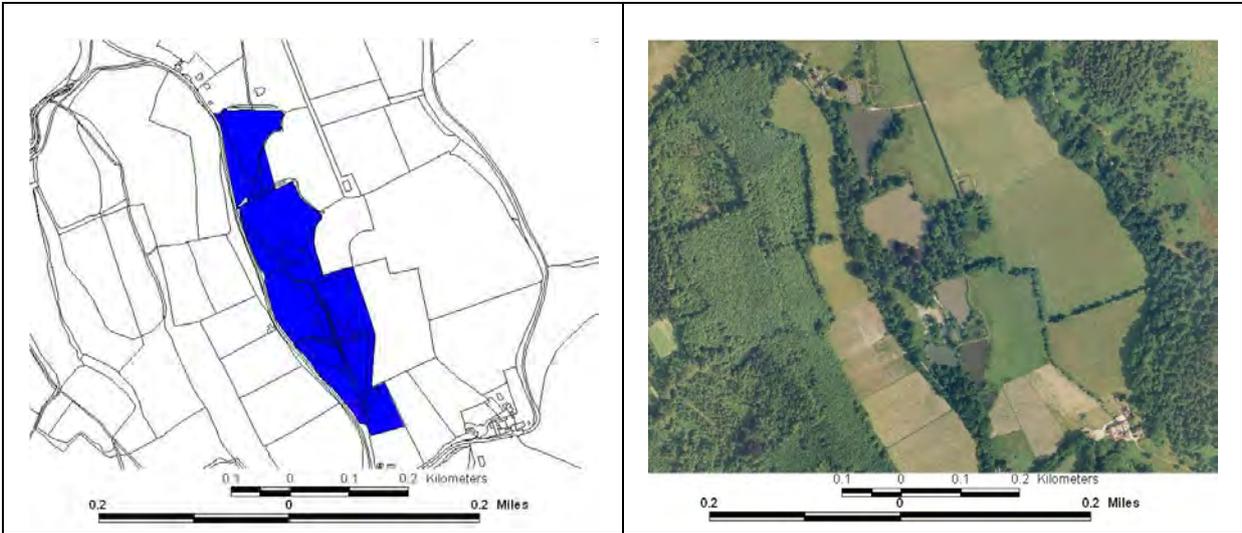
PONDS

FISH PONDS

EXAMPLES OF FISH PONDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Isfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Fernhurst, Chichester, West Sussex

WATER

PONDS

HAMMER PONDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area characterised (%)
103.3433	40	2.584	5.0255 - Occasional	0.0275 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF HAMMER PONDS

Hammer ponds were created by damming streams with a pond bay to create a large pond or lake to store water which was then used to power hammers and bellows used in furnaces and forges to smelt and work iron. Some such ponds were often very long or consisted of more than one embanked pond strung along a valley. The ponds were fed by tributary streams from the adjacent gills and further pen stocks or small storage ponds are often found in gill wood lands. After the end of the iron industry in the late 18th and early 19th century ponds were either converted for other uses or allowed to silt up and returned to meadows, orchards or hop gardens. They are identified from the OS editions of the historic maps.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Post-medieval to Early Modern.

REFERENCES

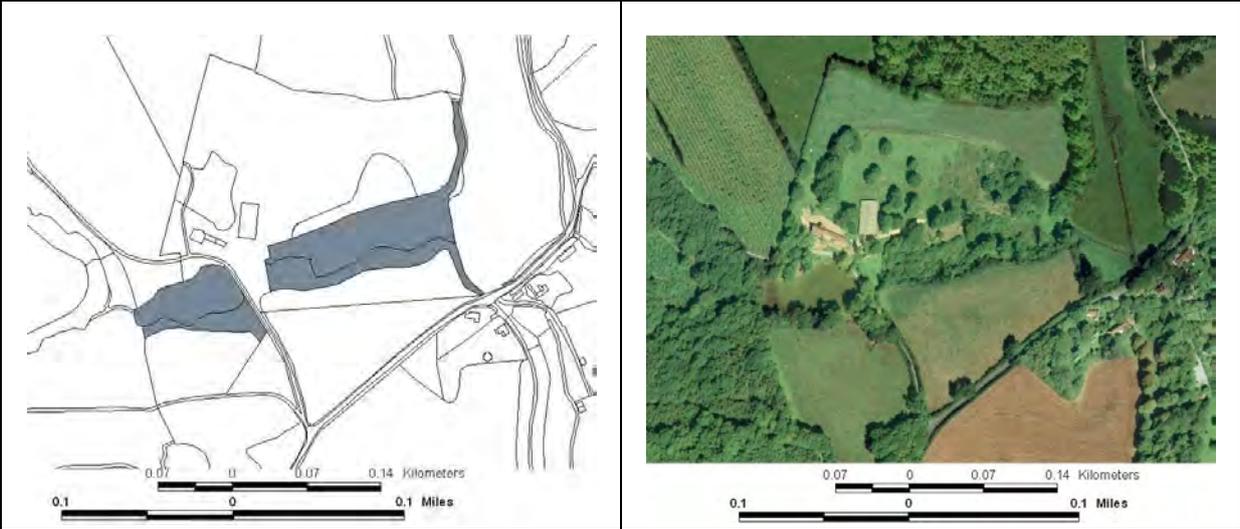
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WATER

PONDS

HAMMER PONDS

EXAMPLES OF HAMMER PONDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Ashburnham, Rother, Wealden, East Sussex



Colegate, Chichester, West Sussex

WATER

PONDS

MILL PONDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
113.0159	69	1.638	5.496 - Occasional	0.0300 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MILL PONDS

Mill ponds are similar to hammer ponds but were used to power corn mills or gunpowder mills. Some hammer ponds became mill ponds and vice-versa. They are identified from the OS editions of the historic maps.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Post-medieval to Early Modern.

REFERENCES

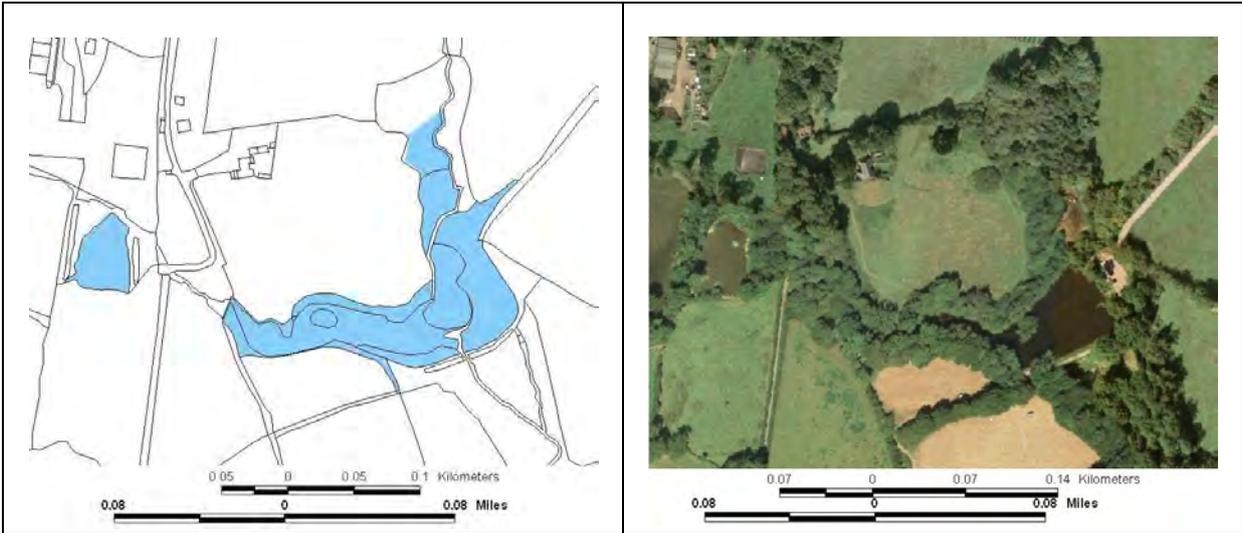
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WATER

PONDS

MILL PONDS

EXAMPLES OF MILL PONDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Twisell's Mill, Heathfield, Wealden, East Sussex



Mill Farm, Pulborough, Horsham, West Sussex

WATER

PONDS

MODERN

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
290.9643	287	1.014	14.149 - Common	0.077 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN PONDS

Ponds which first appear on the modern OS Explorer map or on the aerial photographs, usually created for private use. They are often associated with the **larger designed gardens**.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Modern.

REFERENCES

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WATER
PONDS
MODERN

EXAMPLES OF MODERN PONDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Arlington, Wealden, East Sussex



Kirdford, Chichester, West Sussex

WATER

PONDS

NATURAL

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
42.5656	52	0.818	2.0699 - Rare	0.0113 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF NATURAL PONDS

These are bodies of water with a natural or not obvious man-made origin. They are identified from the early Ordnance Survey historic mapping and the 18th century county maps.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Not relevant.

REFERENCES

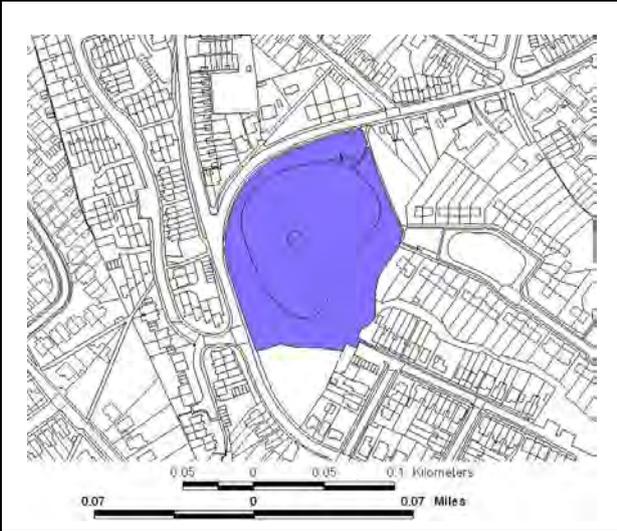
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER

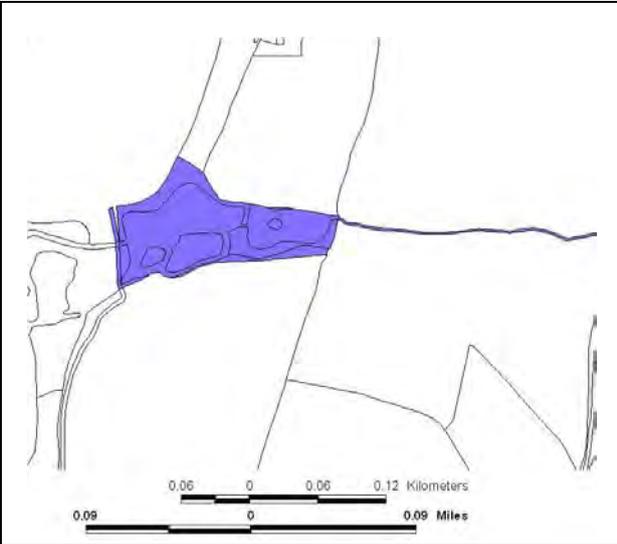
PONDS

NATURAL

EXAMPLES OF NATURAL PONDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Common Pond, Hailsham, East Sussex



West Wittering, Chichester, West Sussex

WATER

PONDS

WATER CRESS BEDS

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based <u>on total area</u> characterised (%)
6.8534	5	1.371	0.333 – Very Rare	0.0002 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF WATERCRESS BEDS

Long narrow ponds, where water cress was grown. These are found on the smaller streams flowing from the chalk hills of the South Downs. Watercress Beds are identified from the Ordnance Survey historic map editions of the 25".

[See Map 27 in "The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III – Atlas of Maps"].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Early Modern

REFERENCES

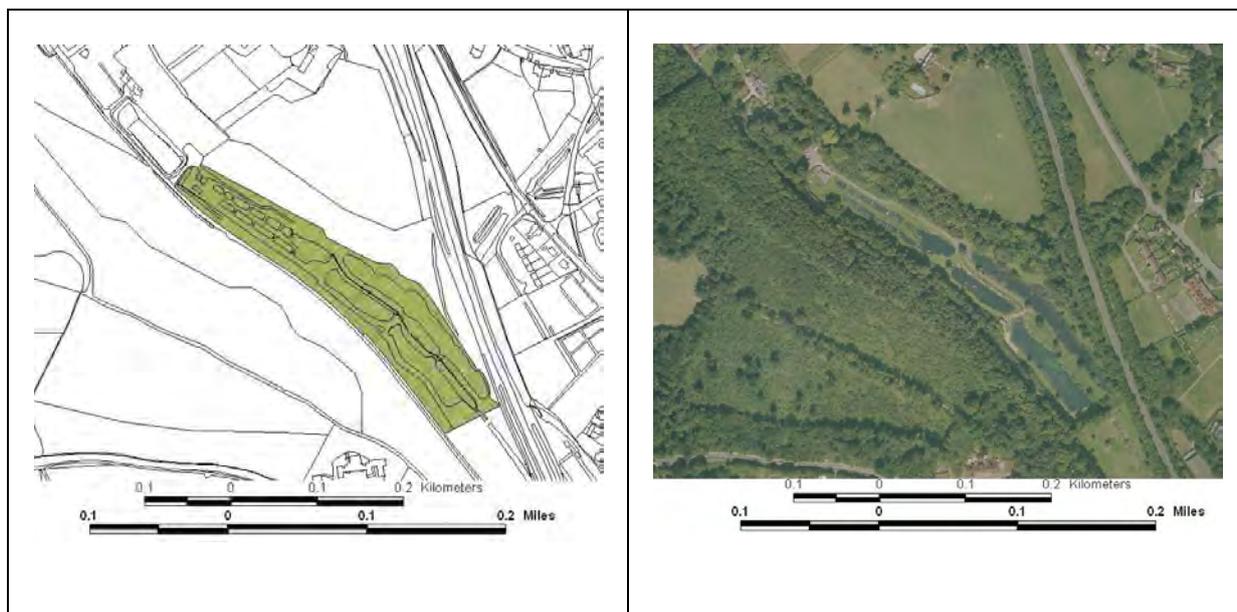
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 Rackham, O. 1986 *The History of the Countryside*, Dent.

WATER

PONDS

WATERCRESS BEDS

EXAMPLES OF WATERCRESS BEDS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Arundel, Arun, West Sussex

NB. None observed in East Sussex

WATER

RESERVOIRS

MODERN

Total Area [Ha]	Total Number of polygons	Average Polygon Size [Ha]	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on total area of Broad Type (%)	Occurrence of 'interpretation of character' based on <u>total area</u> characterised (%)
676.4172	97	6.9733	32.894 - Abundant	0.1801 – Very Rare

DESCRIPTION OF MODERN RESERVOIRS

Reservoirs are large water storage areas. They generally occupy steep valleys in the High Weald and some were former hammer ponds where the pond bay has been enlarged. Smaller reservoirs are also found close to settlement such as at Hastings.

[See Map 27 in “The Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. III. – Atlas of Maps”].

[For list of data base attributes see Section 2.2.2. I in Appendix II Vol. V. Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation]

PERIOD

Modern.

REFERENCES

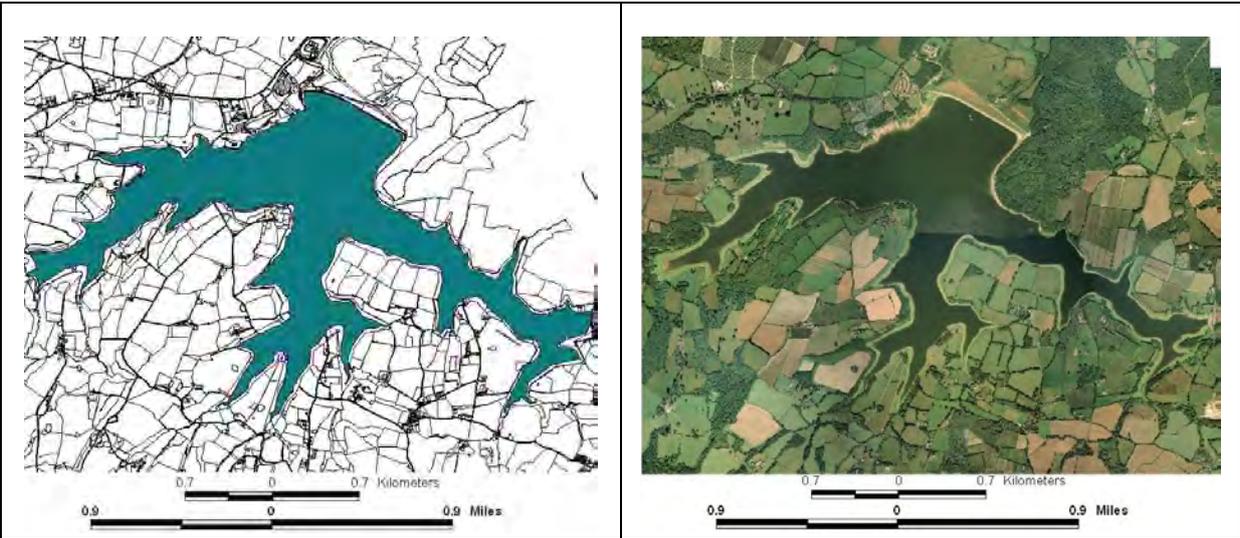
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WATER

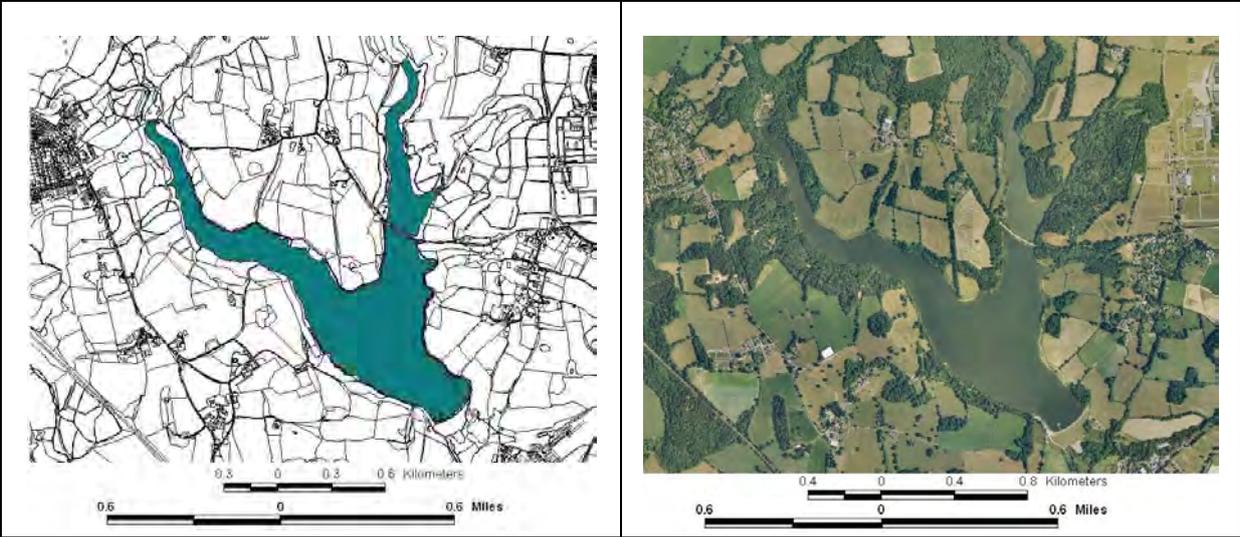
RESERVOIRS

MODERN

EXAMPLES OF MODERN RESERVOIRS IN EAST AND WEST SUSSEX



Bewl Reservoir, Wadhurst, Wealden, East Sussex



Ardingly Reservoir, Mid Sussex, West Sussex

GLOSSARY

Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation - User Terminology

Access - The data program which stores the HLC attribute data in the GIS programme.

Attributes - The key features which define any given HLC polygon and listed in the data table (Access) which „sits-behind’ any given polygon. Sometimes referred to as historic attributes.

Coarse grained / fine grained – refers to the detail of data capture as reflected in the density of HLC polygons.

Data Table - The means of storing in GIS the attributes for any given HLC polygon.

HLC - Historic Landscape Characterisation.

HLC Type – the different levels of characterisation.

Broad Type - Lowest or most simplified level of Sussex HLC characterisation e.g. *Fieldscape*.

Sub-type - Middle level of Sussex HLC characterisation e.g. *Formal Enclosure*.

„Interpretation of character’ - Highest or most detailed level of the Sussex HLC characterisation e.g. *Planned enclosure*.

HLC-prev.- The previous historic landscape character of an HLC polygon, where known.

„holes’ – These are gaps in the HLC coverage. HLC only captures areas. Linear features such as railways, roads, rivers, paths are not digitised except where they are associated with other features such as railway stations, motorway service stations, and wide verges or shaws to drove roads.

OS Mastermap - The Ordnance Survey base map (frozen at 2001) which was used as the base map for the HLC.

Polygon - Individual unit of the HLC. Comprises amalgamated OS Master map polygons.

Prairie Fields - a term used in earlier HLCs which referred to field systems which had lost many of their internal boundaries through hedgerow removal in the 20th century. Now the process is called modern field amalgamation as boundary removal often began in the early modern period (19th century) and the word „prairie’ can be controversial.

Theme - A mapped layer analysed from the full HLC based on any number of selected attributes in the data table.

Time-depth - The visible or known antiquity of present landscape. For any given area of the landscape there may be multiple landuses over time for the same piece of land (which is defined in HLC as a polygon). It is this multiple use through time which contributes to the Time-depth for any given part of the historic landscape. Evidence for this time-depth can be visible within the landscape as heritage features, form and structure, it can be physically buried below ground level or it can be identified through maps, records and archives.

For full descriptions of Attributes and periods see Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation Vol. V. - Appendix II.

Historic Landscape and Archaeology Terminology

Acculturation – to acquire new techniques through assimilation of different cultures.

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland [ASN] – woodland that has been under continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD.

Assart - To clear land from woodland, wood pasture or heath to create clearings for cultivation. These are then enclosed by hedges created/ left from the adjacent woodland or new planted.

Assart Woodland - The pieces of much once much larger woods which are left after clearings have been made from them and enclosed into fields.

Brook Innings – The enclosure or innings of marshlands and alluvial flood plains to create water meadows and valley meadows or ‚brooks’ in the main river valleys e.g. the Amberley Brooks which are remnants of unenclosed meadows.

Caput estates – focal centres of settlement not always villa regalis (royal centres) of the early medieval period.

Enclosure – the result or consequence of enclosing (inclosing) - to surround or fence in land especially of common land.

Furlong – main division of an open field, a group of selions or cultivated strips of the same length.

Gill [Ghyll] Woodland – Gills are steep narrow valleys in the High Weald with fast flowing streams in winter; the valleys support a species-rich ancient woodland with rare bryophytes.

Hide - A hide was originally the amount of land that could be ploughed by one oxen and keep a family for a year.

High Forest – a continental form of forestry management of woodland with all trees allowed to grow to mature timber trees with no coppicing.

Inclosure - variation of Enclosure.

Innings – the enclosure of alluvial flood plains and salt marshes to create fields and meadows by ditching and draining. Derived from the Old English *inning* meaning to enclose.

PAWS – Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites, a woodland type recognised by the Forestry Commission and one targeted for reversion to broad-leaved woodland.

Shaw - Either a narrow strip of woodland dividing two fields commonly found in the Weald or a small woodland, usually named as such in the 19th century, also found in Weald. Sometimes called a rew.

Tenantry commons – The open grazing pastures on the top of the chalk downs, which belonged to the manors at the foot of the downs escarpement.

Virgate – a quarter of a hide.

Yokes - A „yoke’ (in Kent) or „wista’ (in Sussex) is a medieval measure of land equivalent to a virgate or quarter of a hide approximating to about 15 to 60 acres depending on the quality of the soil. A hide was originally the amount of land that could be ploughed by one oxen and keep a family for a year.