

# Storrington

## Historic Character Assessment Report

June 2005



Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS)

*Roland B Harris*



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in association with Horsham District Council and the Character of West Sussex  
Partnership Programme



The Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (Sussex EUS) is a study of 41 towns undertaken between 2004 and 2008 by an independent consultant (Dr Roland B Harris, BA DPhil MIFA) for East Sussex County Council (ESCC), West Sussex County Council (WSCC), and Brighton and Hove City Council; and was funded by English Heritage.

Guidance and web-sites derived from the historic town studies will be, or have been, developed by the local authorities.

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*Cover photo: The former Premonstratensian priory, Storrington.*



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the project

This report is an archaeological, historical, and historic urban character assessment of Storrington. It is part of the Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (henceforth Sussex EUS) that examines 41 towns across the ancient county.<sup>1</sup>

The Sussex EUS forms part of a national programme of such surveys initiated by English Heritage in 1992. The national programme is already well underway, with roughly half the English counties having been completed or currently undergoing study.

As the surveys have progressed, the approach has developed. In line with recent surveys, the Sussex EUS includes more modern towns, the main significance of which stems from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Another recent innovation is the introduction of the characterization concept, comparable with the map-based techniques adopted by historic landscape characterization. This approach was developed in Lancashire (2000-4), and is further refined in Sussex.

The Sussex EUS has been funded by English Heritage, and supported in kind by the commissioning authorities: East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council, and Brighton and Hove City Council. A wide range of stakeholders (including district and borough councils, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) has supported the project.

In West Sussex the Sussex EUS forms part of the *Character of West Sussex Partnership Programme*,<sup>2</sup> aiming to provide guidance and advice on the protection and enhancement of all aspects of character in the county. Other historic environment projects come under this umbrella:

- Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of Sussex
- Intensive Urban Survey of Chichester and Fishbourne
- Local Distinctiveness Study of West Sussex.

### 1.2 Aims and objectives

#### 1.2.1 Aims

The aim of the Sussex EUS is to deliver a unique and flexible tool to aid the understanding, exploration and management of the historic qualities of 41 of the most significant towns in Sussex with a view to:

- archaeological and historic environment research and management.
- informing strategic and local policy.
- underpinning urban historic land and buildings management and interpretation.
- encouraging the integration of urban historic characterization into the wider process of protecting and enhancing urban character.

#### 1.2.2 Objectives

Key objectives of the project include the:

- synthesis of previous archaeological and historical work.
- creation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) that maps and allows the analysis of archaeological events, monuments and urban plan components using information obtained from a variety of sources.
- analysis of the origins and development of each town by establishing and examining its principal plan components and existing standing structures.
- identification of county-wide Historic Character Types and attribution of the types to different areas within each town.
- preparation of a Statement of Historic Urban Character for each town, to include assessment of archaeological potential and Historic Environment Value.
- identification of gaps in the understanding of the past occupation and historical development of character of each town through the development of a Research Framework.
- advice to local authorities on the development of guidance derived from the town studies.

### 1.3 Outputs

The principal outputs of the project comprise:

- Historic character assessment reports. Documents (of which this is one) that, separately for each town, summarize the setting and pre-urban activity; synthesize current archaeological and historical research; describe the development from origins to the present day; assess the surviving historic character and historic environment value; and set out a framework for future research on the historic environment of the towns.
- Geographical Information System (GIS) for the historic environment of each town. The GIS underpins the analysis and mapping of the town

reports, and is available to local authorities as a unique tool to support their decision making. The EUS-generated GIS data includes historic buildings and archaeological data, and mapping of areas for which Historic Character Type, historic land use, and Historic Urban Character Areas have been defined. The GIS data will be maintained and updated by the West Sussex County Council *Sites & Monuments Record* (SMR) and the East Sussex County Council *Historic Environment Record* (HER).

- Informing historic environment management guidance specific to each local planning authority, for the 41 EUS towns and Winchelsea, produced under the new Local Development Frameworks, and subject to formal consultation procedures.
- Background papers for the Sussex EUS project. Documents that include the project design, a summary of the methodology and an overall bibliography.

## 1.4 The structure of this report

### 1.4.1 The Setting

This introductory section describes the topography, geology, communications, and pre-urban archaeology of the town.

### 1.4.2 History

The history of Storrington in this report can be a brief summary only. It aims to synthesize published research, and to provide a chronological overview of the development of the town as seen from documentary sources. The focus is placed on those matters – such as origins, economy, trade and institutions – that are most closely related to the urban historic environment today. Aspects of the town's history – such as the more recent social history – have been published elsewhere.<sup>3</sup>

### 1.4.3 Archaeology

The archaeology section of this report draws on published and unpublished reports of excavations, archaeological assessments, and records of finds. This section also includes analysis of historic buildings (listed and non-listed) and the topography, the latter drawing on large-scale maps of the town from 1788 onwards. Again, this section follows a chronological structure, and focuses on aspects of the material evidence of the town's past that relate most closely to the historic environment today.

### 1.4.4 Statement of Historic Urban Character

Whereas sections on history and archaeology (above) explore the development of Storrington over time, this part of the report considers and defines the physical evidence of the past in today's townscape. It does this by means of a character-based approach, operating at three different scales: areas of common Historic Character Type; larger and topographically familiar Historic Urban Character Areas; and the whole town. Assessment is made of the Historic Environment Value of each of the Historic Urban Character Areas, taking account of the archaeological potential.

## 1.5 Principal sources

Storrington has seen only limited archaeological and historical research. The principal sources drawn on during the writing of this report are listed below. Many other sources have been used too, and full references have been given by use of endnotes.

### 1.5.1 History

Storrington has been the subject of several local histories, but mostly these have been concerned with documenting the changes to the town since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There has been no scholarly analysis of the history of the town and, especially, its medieval and early post-medieval history. The *Victoria County History* has yet to examine the parish, but, for the purposes of this study, the current county editor (Dr Chris Lewis) has sorted and made available preliminary notes taken in the past from published and unpublished sources.

### 1.5.2 Archaeology

Storrington has seen no significant archaeological investigation within the historic town, but excavations of a prehistoric and medieval agricultural landscape took place prior to expansion of the suburbs at **Dean Way** (2000).<sup>4</sup> Minor archaeological assessments remain unpublished, and comprise those at **High Street culvert**,<sup>5</sup> and at **Sem-Nor** (Thakeham Road):<sup>6</sup> both lacked significant archaeological interest, though the latter produced several unstratified flint flakes.

The **West Sussex Sites & Monuments Record** (SMR) database has been invaluable for identifying such unpublished sites, and for providing the pre-urban archaeological context.

### 1.5.3 Historic buildings

A brief archaeological appraisal of St Joseph's Abbey (the former rectory) represents a rare historic building survey in the town.<sup>7</sup> Thus, English Heritage's statutory list of historic buildings is of use, though many of the descriptions date from the 1950s and were necessarily produced without internal inspection. Very limited fieldwork only was possible during this assessment and focused on correcting dating derived from such sources, identifying hitherto ignored buildings of historic interest (e.g. buildings of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century date), and re-evaluating the dating and function of key buildings and monuments.

### 1.5.4 Geology and topography

The contextual discussion of the solid and drift geology has principally derived from 1:50,000 British Geological Survey digital data. Ordnance Survey Historic 25" maps for Epochs 1-4 (1876 onwards) have proved invaluable, especially as these have been used in digital form, allowing overlaying with each other and with other data.

The 1841 Tithe Map (*West Sussex Record Office*) captures Storrington at a large scale, while the 1788 Bainbridge map of the town provides the earliest detailed plan of the town. Both these maps have been digitized and rectified to fit the National Grid to allow comparison with other maps and data. RAF vertical air photo coverage of 1947 provides a useful snapshot in time, as does the modern equivalent flown for West Sussex County Council in 2001. All analysis and maps utilize the most recent large-scale Ordnance Survey mapping (digital MasterMap data).

### 1.6 Area covered by the report

The Sussex EUS assessment of Storrington covers the full extent of the town. This includes the 20<sup>th</sup>-century suburbs.

Storrington is one of six towns in Horsham District that have assessments such as this. The others are Bramber, Henfield, Horsham, Pulborough and Steyning.

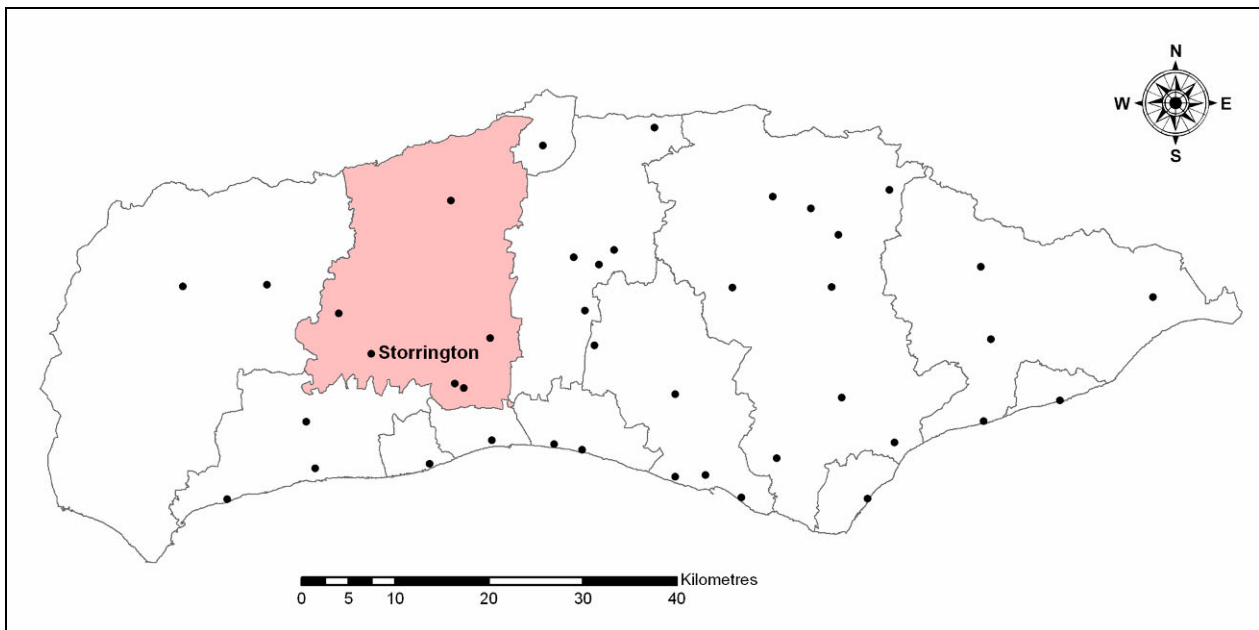


Fig. 1. Location of Storrington within Sussex. Horsham District is highlighted and points locate the 41 Sussex EUS towns.



## 2 THE SETTING



Fig. 2. Storrington from the Downs (Kithurst Hill).

### 2.1 Topography (Map 2)

Storrington is situated on the lower slopes of the scarp of the South Downs, which rise to 213m immediately south of the town, at Kithurst Hill. The church is located on a minor knoll. The town lies on the River Stor, a minor tributary of the River Arun, which it joins 5.1km to the north-west at Pulborough.

The principal streets of the town (see Map 5) are the east-south-east to west-north-west High Street and its continuation of West Street. There are some shops – and the church – on the north-east to south-west Church Street. The three streets meet at the centre of the historic town near the open area of The Square. Today, the main shopping area is along the High Street/West Street near and east of The Square, and in the Old Mill Square shopping centre.

Suburbs extend to the north, east and west, but have largely avoided encroaching on the Downs to the south.

The town is at the centre of Storrington Civil Parish (still largely the medieval parish), and 20<sup>th</sup>-century suburbs merge into those of adjacent Sullington Civil Parish.

### 2.2 Geology (Map 2)

#### 2.2.1 Solid geology

In common with the rest of Sussex, the rocks of the Storrington area are sedimentary. Descending the South Downs and crossing Storrington towards the Low Weald, the rocks become progressively older. At the top of the Downs there are the younger and relatively pure White Chalk limestones of the Tarrant, Newhaven, Seaford, Lewes Nodular, New Pit, and Holywell Chalk Formations, below which are the older (Cenomanian) Grey Chalks of the Zig Zag Chalk and West Melbury Marly Chalk Formations (all Upper Cretaceous). The uplifting and gentle folding of the chalk began 70-75 million years ago and continued beyond the end of the Cretaceous period (65 million years ago) until as recently as 1.8 million years ago.

Between the Chalk and the town itself are the interbedded siltstones and limestones of the Upper Greensand Formation, and the mudstones (commonly called clays) of the Gault Formation (both Lower Cretaceous). The town itself mostly lies on a c.800m-wide band of sandstone of the Folkestone Formation (from which comes the brown sandy ironstone, or 'carstone', used for several buildings in Storrington). Northern suburbs, however, extend onto the narrow (maximum c.80m) band of mudstone of the Marehill Clay; the discontinuous band of mudstones and sandstones of the Fittleworth, or the Sandgate, Formation; and the wider band of the sandstone of the Hythe Formation. The latter forms the bulk of the Greensand Ridge that runs westwards from the Storrington area. All of these geologies, from the Folkestone Formation northwards, are part of the Lower Greensand Group (Lower Cretaceous).

#### 2.2.2 Drift Geology

The drift geology of the Storrington area is limited. An arm of alluvium typically c.60m wide follows the modest River Stor north-west from the town centre. To the south of the town, the distinctive dry valleys of the Downs are largely a product of periglacial erosion.<sup>8</sup>

### 2.3 Communications

#### 2.3.1 Water

The normal tidal limit of the River Stor is at Wickford Bridge, just 1.2km from its junction with the River Arun. The River Stor is not navigable.

#### 2.3.2 Road

Storrington lies on the A283, the Shoreham-Petworth road, part of the main medieval east-west route from Winchester to Shoreham and Brighton. Within the town this east-south-east to west-north-west road is called West Street, High Street and Manley's Hill (see Map 5). Two lanes lead from the A283 southwards to the top of the Downs: Church Street/Greyfriars Lane from the centre of the historic core; and, to the east of the c.1800 town, Chantry Lane. The latter continues northwards via Nightingale Lane and Fryern Road to former Chiltington Common (now suburban development) and beyond to the Weald. A more significant north-south route today, however, is that on the east side of Storrington (the Downland-Wealden route from Sullington via Thakeham, now mainly the B2139), connected to the centre of the town by School Hill and Thakeham Road (i.e. across the former commons of Sullington and Heath). At the west end of the town the A283 is joined by the scarp-bottom B2139 to Amberley. Access to the coast is now provided by the A24 London-Worthing road, 3km east of the town.

#### 2.3.3 Railway

Storrington has never been on the railway network, with the nearest stations being at Amberley and Pulborough. The London Brighton and South Coast Railway (LBSCR) extended the 1848 Horsham to London line (via Three Bridges on the 1841 London-Brighton line) to Pulborough and Petworth in 1859, and, in 1863, from Hardham Junction (1.4km south-west of Pulborough) to Amberley, Arundel and the coastal main line. The section used for the Horsham-Pulborough-Arundel-Portsmouth (or Mid-Sussex) line was electrified in 1938 and remains in use today. Although the Petworth line later connected to Midhurst and Petersfield (becoming known as the Midhurst branch), it was less successful, and finally closed in 1964.<sup>9</sup>

### 2.4 Evidence for pre-urban activity

#### 2.4.1 Prehistoric

Within the EUS study area, two archaeological investigations have revealed prehistoric archaeology:

- Dean Way – excavations in 2000 revealed evidence of a phase of domestic and agricultural activity, possibly from the mid-late Neolithic to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. This was followed by a long-lived rectilinear field system, possibly of the Late Iron Age or later. Mesolithic microliths and Neolithic flints were found mostly as residual material.<sup>10</sup>
- SEM-Nor, Thakeham Road – an archaeological evaluation in 1994 produced several unstratified flint flakes.<sup>11</sup>

Elsewhere in, or on the edge of, the town, there have been prehistoric find spots:

- Sullington Warren – Mesolithic (10000 BC to 4001 BC) flint-working site: four pieces of flintwork and debitage, and two blades of grey-black flint found in 1996-7 [SMR reference: 6635 – W6360].
- Rising Sun Cottage, Pulborough Road, Cootham – Neolithic (4000 BC to 2351 BC) chipped axehead found in the garden in 1955, 2m east of the front gate [SMR reference: 2564 – WS3175].
- Sullington Warren – nine Bronze Age (2350 BC to 701 BC) barrows on Sullington Warren, in two linear groups along two parallel north-north-west to south-south-east aligned Greensand ridges. Partly excavated in 1809 [SMR references: 2541 – WS5085; 2542 – WS5084; 2543 – WS5083; 2544 – WS2805; 2545 – WS2806; 2603 – WS5078; 2604 – WS5811; 2605 – WS5082; 2606 – WS5077]. Also another possible barrow was identified slightly to the east in 1963 [SMR reference: 2546 – WS2975].

Slightly further afield, the discovery of two Lower Palaeolithic flint axes in the late 1980s was remarkable as the first recorded find from this period on the scarp slope of the South Downs – in this case at Kithurst Hill.<sup>12</sup>

#### 2.4.2 Romano-British

The roughly east-west 'Greensand Way' Roman road remains the only reliably attributed Roman road in the area. It passes c.1.8km north of the centre of Storrington, and connected Stane Street, the London-Hassocks road and the London-Lewes road [SMR reference: 1931 –

WS3786].

There is no evidence of Roman activity in the EUS study area.

### **2.4.3 Early Anglo-Saxon**

There is no evidence of Early Anglo-Saxon activity in the EUS study area.

### **2.4.4 Implications of pre-urban archaeology**

There have been additional finds from the Storrington area for which the find spots are unknown (such as a Bronze Age axe [SMR reference: 2651 – WS2868]) and, especially, numerous prehistoric, and some Roman, finds on the Downs nearby. Most notably this includes the clusters of Bronze Age barrows on Kithurst and Chantry Hills.<sup>13</sup> The implications from all the pre-urban finds are clear: considerable evidence for prehistoric occupation of the EUS study area and its hinterland has been found and should be anticipated in any archaeological excavation in the area.

Moreover, although Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman finds have been scarce, this probably simply reflects the absence of excavation. Such finds should be anticipated too, especially near the core of the later medieval town.



### 3 HISTORY

#### 3.1 Origins: 11<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries

##### 3.1.1 Place-name



Fig. 3. The historic core of Storrington from the south.

The name *Storrington* is likely to derive from the Old English form *storca-tūn*, meaning 'storks' farm', or *stork-tun*, meaning 'stork farm'. This could reflect the wetland in the area, at Parham and on the floodplain of the Arun at the north of the parish. *Tun* place-names occur more frequently after the 8<sup>th</sup> century, though the first record of Storrington is in Domesday Book (1086). The *River Stor* is a late back-formation from Storrington. The place also gave its name to one of the eight diocesan deaneries in existence by the late 11<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>14</sup>

##### 3.1.2 Early settlement

The Domesday Book entry for the manor of Storrington includes seven villagers, 12 cottagers, three mills and a church, suggesting that if the predecessor of the present town was already a nucleated settlement, it was no more than a modest village, presumably clustered around the church. Domesday Book also records unnamed Wealden land nearby belonging to Storrington manor in East Easewithe Hundred, at the time when it was changing from unsettled pasture (most probably used for annual pannage for swine by inhabitants of Storrington) to a permanently settled farmstead.<sup>15</sup>

Records of Storrington are more frequent from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but give little sense of the form or functions of the settlement. In 1276 there is reference to a 'new chantry of the manor';<sup>16</sup> in 1296, 22 persons were assessed for tax in the *Villat' de Storgeton*; and 49 were assessed in the subsidy of 1327, suggesting a total population of c.240.<sup>17</sup> At this date the wealth of Storrington ranked it 11<sup>th</sup> amongst the non-Cinque Port towns in the county, just below nearby Steyning, and above Horsham and Midhurst.<sup>18</sup>

The arrival of Storrington as a town was confirmed in the grant of 1400, to Thomas Earl of Arundel, of a weekly market on Wednesday, along with three annual fairs. The latter were at the feast of Ss. Philip and James (1<sup>st</sup> May), the Wednesday of Whitsun week, and the feast of St Martin in the Winter (11<sup>th</sup> November).<sup>19</sup> The emergence of the town as a new local market centre coincided with – and doubtless related to – the decline of the nearest boroughs, at Steyning (and Bramber) and, especially, New Shoreham.<sup>20</sup>

##### 3.1.3 Church

It is most likely that the church recorded in Domesday Book was on the same site as the present church of St Mary. A poorly endowed vicarage had been established by the 13<sup>th</sup> century, in the patronage of the rector, and this was dissolved and reunited with its rectory in 1443.<sup>21</sup>



Fig. 4. St Mary's church, the direct successor to the Anglo-Saxon church.

### 3.1.4 Urban institutions

There is no evidence that Storrington had any specifically urban institutions in the medieval period.

## 3.2 The town c.1500-1800

### 3.2.1 Economic history



Fig. 5. The Market Square.

The population of Storrington in 1524 was similar to that in 1327, with 48 taxpayers suggesting a total of around 235 inhabitants. Its ranking for wealth amongst the non-Cinque Port towns of Sussex was also the same as it had been two centuries earlier (at 11<sup>th</sup>), and it had seen growth in wealth of 230%. This apparent stability masks considerable changes in the locality, however, for the Wealden town of Horsham had seen unrivalled growth in wealth of 1130% and, by contrast, the failure of New Shoreham had seen the town fall from third to 14<sup>th</sup>. Steyning, the nearest market borough, showed similar stability to Storrington, and remained slightly more populous and wealthy.<sup>22</sup> Indeed, from the late 16<sup>th</sup> to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Steyning was the key centre between Arundel, Horsham and Lewes,<sup>23</sup> while Storrington saw some economic stagnation and final loss of its market in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>24</sup> This post-medieval decline is reflected in the population figures, since overall growth to 846 in 1801 reflects a late revival rather than a steady rise: after initial growth to c.525 by 1676, the population had fallen to c.370 in 1724.<sup>25</sup> The predominance of parish, rather than town, statistics and the diverse source of these figures, means that they should be taken as indicative of general trends only.

The market was still on a Wednesday in 1687,<sup>26</sup> as it was as late as c.1795 when fairs took place on 12<sup>th</sup> May and 22<sup>nd</sup> November.<sup>27</sup> In 1784 the

May fair was for cattle and horses and the November fair for cattle and pedlary.<sup>28</sup>

Trades recorded during this period are typical of a small town or large village. Brewing is in evidence from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with Alice Grantham recorded as having an alehouse in 1646; Thomas Batcock was a brewer in Storrington in 1647; and Thomas Tickner had an alehouse in 1649-50.<sup>29</sup> In 1686 Storrington was a modest provider of guest beds and stabling at its inns, with around 10 and 20 respectively: this was less than that at nearby Steyning and Arundel, but more than found at Pulborough, and reflects the town's location on a trans-Wealden route from Arundel to Horsham, thence to London.<sup>30</sup> Inns serving this trade are recorded in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with a new cellar to the Anchor in 1770 and the White Horse named in 1799:<sup>31</sup> the latter appears to have been recorded earlier still, in 1666 and 1673.<sup>32</sup> Other recorded trades include tailors (from 1718), apothecary (1731), glover (1747), and cordwainer (1748).<sup>33</sup> Heavier industrial activity was in evidence too, with a tanner, Richard Fielder, recorded in a probate inventory in 1691,<sup>34</sup> and a fellmonger's yard and premises recorded from 1796.<sup>35</sup> A watermill (Bine Mill) was in existence possibly as early as 1656, and only finally stopped working in the 1960s.<sup>36</sup> Also a fulling mill was operating in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, at Waterfall Cottage, Chantry Lane.<sup>37</sup>



Fig. 6. The River Stor looking north from the High Street: Bine Mill was located on the right.



### 3.2.2 Church and religion

This period began with the drama of Henry VIII's Dissolution of the Monasteries, but its impact on the parish church was minimal. Physical change, however, was dramatic later in the period, with the destruction of the spire by lightning in 1732, followed by collapse of the replacement tower and part of the church roof in 1745. The tower and roof were then rebuilt c.1754.<sup>38</sup>

In 1676, there were no Roman Catholic recusants in Storrington, but there were 12 Protestant nonconformists.<sup>39</sup> Conversely, in 1724 there were 'two papists and no [Protestant] dissenters'.<sup>40</sup>

The population growth of Storrington in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (see above) was reflected in the granting of a faculty for an additional burial ground in 1799.<sup>41</sup>

### 3.2.3 Urban institutions

A free school for poor children was founded in 1764, endowed by the will of Jane Downer.<sup>42</sup> A market house is recorded in 1778.<sup>43</sup>

## 3.3 Expansion: c.1800-2005

### 3.3.1 Economic history



Fig. 7. The White Horse, The Market Square.

Although Storrington declined in relative terms during this period, due to the rapid expansion of the railway and coastal towns in the county, it has seen sustained growth, especially since 1945.

Early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the town saw improved communications with the turnpiking of roads: the Steyning-Stopham road was turnpiked in 1810,<sup>44</sup> and the Thakeham-Storrington road in 1824.<sup>45</sup> The turnpike from Storrington to Balls Hut, Walberton (i.e. next to the present-day racecourse at Fontwell) was authorized by an act of 1812, and the western section finished in 1814: the section from Amberley to Storrington was not made until 1891.<sup>46</sup> Mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century development of road transport is reflected in the starting of two omnibus services: to Shoreham in 1843, and to Worthing in 1861.<sup>47</sup>

Increased road travel required inns and, in addition to the ancient White Horse and the Anchor, the Half Moon was recorded from 1803.<sup>48</sup> On the Tithe map of 1841 it is identified as the building on the High Street immediately east of the River Stor.

With the nearby towns of Pulborough and Steyning gaining railway links in 1859 and 1861 respectively,<sup>49</sup> the absence of a railway at Storrington must have been felt keenly. Certainly, plans were submitted to Parliament in 1863-4 for a line between Pulborough and Steyning, via Storrington, but came to nothing. Following the general standstill in railway construction of the 1870s, the revival of the 1880s brought more rural routes to Sussex (such as the Bluebell and Cuckoo lines) and, inevitably interest in a Storrington line revived. However, given the implausible economics, this too came to nothing.<sup>50</sup>

Storrington was not to miss out on another 19<sup>th</sup>-century development that was to have a considerable impact on many Sussex towns: the town saw enclosure of its commons, most notably with Storrington Common, immediately west of the town. This occurred in 1851,<sup>51</sup> although it appears that the award was not made until 1858.<sup>52</sup> In contrast to new railway towns such as Haywards Heath and Burgess Hill, however, enclosure at Storrington was not quickly followed by residential development. The area remained largely untouched until a few houses were built along the Pulborough Road, opposite what was identified at enclosure as the recreation ground, before 1914. Large scale residential development across the common was delayed until the inter-war years.

Although a modest town, 19<sup>th</sup>-century Storrington was not without industry. As in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, boot and shoe makers were the biggest single group of artisans.<sup>53</sup> Closely related to this was the tannery on the south side of East Street (near the Anchor Inn), which continued to work until the 1890s.<sup>54</sup> Another tanyard, operated by



the Hughes family, was located nearby on the north side of the High Street, on the east bank of the river.<sup>55</sup> This was operational in 1841, but appears to have gone by c.1876.<sup>56</sup> Brewing seems to have expanded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A lease of 1803 recorded a brewhouse and cooper's shop opposite the White Horse.<sup>57</sup> A brewhouse in Brewer's Yard may have been built in 1818,<sup>58</sup> but evidently this area was already used by the industry. In addition to the maltings here, there were two more in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, at Lady Place and in Back Lane.<sup>59</sup>



Fig. 8. Brewer's Yard, with former maltings on the left.

While the brick and tile works on the west side of Greyfriars Lane were operating by 1879 (ceasing production c.1900),<sup>60</sup> extractive industries were more a feature of 20<sup>th</sup>-century Storrington. The sandpit on the Thakeham Road, for Thakeham Tiles, was started in the late 1920s. After the Second World War the sandpit was exhausted and the business moved to the manufacture of concrete building blocks, and is still making these (and other concrete products) today. A tile works (of The Marley Tile Co.) on the east side of Chantry Lane opened in 1927. This also diversified into concrete products after the war and ceased c.1960.<sup>61</sup> The Thakeham Road sawmills operated from 1915 to 1969.<sup>62</sup>

The Wednesday market had been in existence as late as c.1795 (see above), but in 1882 it was recorded as having been discontinued many years previously.<sup>63</sup> Of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century shops, Greenfields (operating from the 1780s) was the most important. It was rebuilt in 1876, then moved to premises in Fryern Road in 1925.<sup>64</sup>

Residential development has been such in the 20<sup>th</sup> century that the economic basis for the town has become largely based on commuting and retirement. Inter-war scattered private housing on Storrington Common and Sullington Common was followed by more intensive development. This began in the late 1940s with the council

housing of Spierbridge Road, Fryern Close and Meadowside, followed by that at Windmill Copse and Brown's Lane. Council housing construction came to an end by 1977, with Ravenscroft, Field End, and the flats at Kingsfield being the main later examples. Private housing developments of the early post-war period were small scale, as at Kithurst Park and Byne Close, but in the 1970s the private development of Hormare Farm became the largest single residential development in the town.<sup>65</sup> This has been extended since 2000, along the north-east side. The 1980s, saw infill such as that on the former common (at Plantation Way), and on the site of demolished Chanctonbury House (Chanctonbury Walk).<sup>66</sup>

The population figures for the period are especially revealing. Steady but modest increases during most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (846 in 1801; 1104 in 1861) peaked at 1351 in 1881. Thereafter, in common with many other parishes in the very west and east of Sussex,<sup>67</sup> population decreased, falling to 1293 in 1891, and to 1016 in 1901. The total population figure had recovered to its 19<sup>th</sup>-century high by 1921 (when it numbered 1390), and thereafter saw increasingly rapid growth: 1731, in 1931; 2396, in 1951; and, for the combined Storrington and Sullington Civil Parish, 6074 in 2001.<sup>68</sup>

### 3.3.2 Church and religion

The population growth of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century had its impact on the church, with a faculty for an additional burial ground granted in 1846.<sup>69</sup> This was further extended in 1927.



Fig. 9. The Priory Church of Our Lady of England.

While the parish church saw little radical change, other aspects of the religious life of the town altered considerably. Most notably, following the enforced closure of the Premonstratensian Abbey of St Michele de Frigolet in the lower Rhone Valley in 1880, five evicted canons came to Storrington at the invitation of the Duke of Norfolk, arriving in 1882. With an immediate increase in their numbers, they were able to build permanent monastic buildings (including a small chapel) in the 1890s, followed by their substantial church (the Priory Church of Our Lady of England) in 1902-9. A Roman Catholic school was built nearby in 1893 (closed in the 1950s): in 1895, this catered for 60 children, but with an average attendance of only 15.<sup>70</sup> The Roman Catholic presence in Storrington was strengthened with the opening in 1953 of St Joseph's Dominican convent and boarding school, in what was previously a private house called The Abbey; a confusingly monastic sounding name apparently derived from the fact that it had been the rectory until 1880-1.<sup>71</sup> The convent and school closed in 1998,<sup>72</sup> and the earlier Premonstratensian priory closed in 2005.



Fig. 10. The Abbey, Church Street: former 17<sup>th</sup>-century rectory, remodelled 1880, later a convent and now flats.

Protestant nonconformism had a modest presence in the parish during this period. A mission hall had existed since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century in converted cottages at Cootham (now Cootham Cottage), and this was succeeded in 1909 by a corrugated-iron chapel on the north side of the High Street immediately east of the River Stor. This was used until 1932, when land in North Street was purchased and the present chapel built. The old iron chapel was kept as a Chapel of Rest, and was finally demolished in 1970 in advance of redevelopment of the area.<sup>73</sup>

A Methodist congregation began to meet in Storrington in 1962, moved its services to Sullington parish hall in 1962, and then transferred to the purpose-built Trinity Methodist Church, Thakeham Road, in 1967.<sup>74</sup>

### 3.3.3 Urban institutions

The 18<sup>th</sup>-century parish workhouse was probably located in Cootham on the site of Dukes Row,<sup>75</sup> but with reform following the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act Storrington came into Thakeham Union. An earlier multi-parish (i.e. Gilbert) union of Thakeham had already existed since 1788, combining five parishes (not including Storrington).<sup>76</sup> The Gilbert union workhouse was built on 10 acres enclosed from Heath Common, in 1789-91, and, with its advanced courtyard plan, was suited for use by the more extensive post-1834 Poor Law Union of Thakeham.<sup>77</sup> The workhouse was demolished in 1936,<sup>78</sup> and the site is now occupied by Rydon school.

The 18<sup>th</sup>-century free school continued, becoming a National School by 1836.<sup>79</sup> At the date of the Tithe map (1841) it was located south-east of the church, on the site of 37 Church Street. A new school was built west of the church on School Lane in 1868, and enlarged in 1873. In 1895, this catered for 90 boys, 90 girls and 61 infants.<sup>80</sup> This became Storrington Board School in 1900.<sup>81</sup>

Storrington council senior school was built on the site of the union workhouse in 1940, for 213 children. This was extended in 1949, then further extended and re-named Rydon county secondary school in 1952.<sup>82</sup> In September 1961, the first two classes of a new junior school opened at Spierbridge, with the school only opening officially in April 1964 and, after some continued use of huts for infants, the old school then closed.<sup>83</sup>

Meetings and entertainments gained an additional, public, venue with the opening of the village hall in West Street, in 1894. This was enlarged only two years later,<sup>84</sup> and then again in the inter-war period. A new library was built in North Street in 1972, and extended in 1978.<sup>85</sup>

Of early sports, cricket was undoubtedly of particular importance. The first recorded match at Storrington was in 1771,<sup>86</sup> and a cricket club was founded in 1793, using Storrington Common.<sup>87</sup> The site of the present recreation ground was allocated for such a purpose at the enclosure of the common (1851), and was given to the town by Lord Zouch in 1911 as a coronation gift.<sup>88</sup>



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGY

### 4.1 Saxo-Norman church

#### 4.1.1 Architectural evidence



Fig. 11. St Mary's church: view from nave to north aisle.

The earliest part of the existing church is what is now the north aisle of the nave. This appears to have been the nave of an unaisled church, reduced to the status of an aisle in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. There are no diagnostic details surviving from this earliest church, although the thin north and east walls suggest that it could represent an 11<sup>th</sup>-century survival.

### 4.2 Medieval village and town (Maps 5-8)

#### 4.2.1 Buildings

St Mary's church is the main building surviving from this period. The expansion of the probable Saxo-Norman church – the current north aisle – evidently occurred in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century as the eastern arch of the aisle is of this date and, as it is at the southern end of the east wall, was clearly designed to function as it does today: to

link the north aisle to the chancel aisle. The arcade between the north aisle and the new nave, however, is 14<sup>th</sup> century. The extent of either the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup>-century works, however, is unclear as successive post-medieval rebuildings to the south of the arcade have removed most medieval fabric.

One other medieval building has been identified in Storrington: The Horsecroft, Greyfriars Lane, immediately south-west of the church. Here the ostensibly c.1900 house conceals the smoke-blackened rafters of a sans-purlin roof, possibly of 14<sup>th</sup>-century date.<sup>89</sup>

#### 4.2.2 Topographic analysis (Maps 5-8)

The lack of archaeological, or indeed detailed documentary, study of Storrington means that any interpretation of the early development of the settlement is based on imperfect evidence. However, there are grounds for supposing that the surviving medieval church and the adjacent medieval house (The Horsecroft) were near the nucleus of the early medieval village and late medieval town.

An eastern limit for medieval Storrington at the River Stor is suggested by the late date of properties east of the river and the fact that they appear to have been carved out of Byne Common. What is less clear is the degree to which the early town was focused on the modern High Street and The Square, or on Church Street. The absence of pre-1700 buildings north and east of Church Street is suggestive but, given the lack of early buildings (especially medieval) anywhere in the town, this is hardly conclusive. More convincing evidence, perhaps, is the dominance of regular plots on Church Street. These are recorded on maps from 1788 onwards on both sides of the street to the north of the church. Those on the east measure c.100m deep, with the rear plot line extending as far north as the High Street. The plot boundaries here also include a lane at right-angles to Church Street, now Browns Lane, but in 1788 known as East Town Lane. The alignment of this lane and the plots is continued in a series of narrow fields, or closes, extending another 180m eastwards.

While this evidence could suggest that Church Street was the earliest and principal element of the medieval village and town, it is possible that the distinctive parallel arrangement of North Street and West Street also marks an area of ancient regular plots c.80m deep. The curved plan and absence of regular plots east of Mant Close suggest later encroachment on the market square and it is possible that any regular plots

west of Mant Close and on the north side of West Street were part of a planned expansion of Storrington c.1400, when it became a local market centre. It must be suspected that the relatively confined area north of the High Street between The Square and the River Stor was used for heavier and water-dependent industry (such as milling) as it was in the post-medieval period.

### 4.3 The town c.1500-1800

#### 4.3.1 Buildings



Fig. 12. 18 Church Street.

Storrington has 24 surviving buildings that date from between 1500 and 1800: one from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, seven from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and 16 from the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

All except two of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>-century buildings are timber framed: the exceptions being 17<sup>th</sup>-century Lady Place, Monastery Road, and the H-shaped plan rectory of c.1621, now The Abbey, Church Street (the latter being heavily rebuilt in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century).<sup>90</sup> The majority of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup>-century houses are outside the town of this period, and represent farmhouses and cottages engulfed by 20<sup>th</sup>-century expansion of Storrington.

The 16 surviving buildings from the 18<sup>th</sup> century represent a considerable contrast, as they are predominantly of brick and local stone. Although buildings such as the six-bay townhouse at Mulberry House, 8 The Square, are substantial, the 18<sup>th</sup>-century houses in Storrington are more modest than those of, say, Steyning or Midhurst. Typical houses of this period in Storrington include the brick-built Georgian House, Church

Street, and the stone and brick-built examples of 18 Church Street and Brook Cottage, Manley's Hill. Even the 18<sup>th</sup>-century component of The White Horse Inn (i.e. the western part) is smaller than contemporary coaching inns in Sussex market towns located on more important routes to London.

The architectural elements of the present church dating from this period are less a reflection of the Reformation and later liturgical changes than of structural necessity: the tower dates from c.1754, following collapse of its predecessor in 1745, which itself replaced the tower destroyed by lightning in 1732 (see section 3.2.2).

#### 4.3.2 Topography (Maps 9-11)

Although the topography of the late medieval town is by no means certain (see section 4.2.2), it does appear that there was little large-scale re-organization of Storrington between 1500 and 1800. However, the distribution of the 16 buildings of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date suggests that the detailed maps from 1788 onwards may reflect a relatively recent change in focus from Church Street towards the High Street and its continuation along Manley's Hill and West Street. The post-medieval expansion of industries – especially brewing and tanning – may have been a significant element in any post-medieval expansion of building in the High Street and the Manley's Hill area. Certainly, by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century such industry was concentrated on the banks of the River Stor and adjacent to the main thoroughfare.



Fig. 13. The Georgian House, Church Street.



## 4.4 Expansion: c.1800-2005 (Maps 1, 3 and 4)

### 4.4.1 Buildings and topography

The majority of the buildings in Storrington date from this period, not so much as a result of loss of earlier buildings, but through expansion of the town. This growth occurred later than in many towns, largely due to the absence of a railway, but began in earnest in the inter-war period and accelerated dramatically after 1945.

There are only 11 buildings dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and these comprise varied and scattered infill similar generally concentrated in the High Street area. The most interesting survivals from this period are the early examples of terraced cottages at 4-9 Brewer's Yard, and the nearby malthouse (now converted to residential use). Both buildings combine vernacular style and a mixture of local materials (predominantly stone rubble and brick), contrasting with the later (post-railway) architecture of the town. At 9 High Street a flint cobbled façade is combined with other rubble-built walls of local ferruginous sandstone. The parish church saw major works in 1876, which included the addition of the south aisle.



Fig. 14. 9 High Street.

The stagnation and depopulation of Storrington in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is reflected in the surviving buildings. This is most notable in the lack of large-scale villas typical of the period. The slight growth of the town until c.1880 resulted in the modest terraced houses at 18-34 North Street and in a rare and limited expansion on to the (by then enclosed) commons, on

School Hill. The latter includes the speculative Railway Inn (14-16 School Hill) opened in response to the renewed interest in a railway link to the town c.1880 and the proposal for a station in this area (see section 3.3.1).



Fig. 15. The former Railway Inn, 14-16 School Hill.

The depopulation of c.1880-1900 is reflected in an almost complete absence of new housing from this period. In fact, the most distinctive buildings from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century are institutional: the new school in School Lane, built in local rubble sandstone in 1868 and enlarged in 1873; the domestic buildings of the Premonstratensian Abbey of the 1890s; and the Roman Catholic school in Kithurst Lane, of 1895.



Fig. 16. The (former) school of 1868-73, School Lane.





Fig. 17. Doorway to gardens of The Abbey, on the corner of Brown's Lane and Church Street.

The opening years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century saw further institutional building with the Premonstratensian Priory Church of Our Lady of England (1902-9). More significantly, a thin scattering of new housing began to appear. This comprised semi-detached and detached villas on both relatively central vacant land (such as at 24-6 West Street) and on the former commons. Semi-detached examples of Edwardian villas on the commons include 9-15 Pulborough Road and 3-5 Fern Road. Larger detached houses with more extensive grounds are found at 53 Pulborough Road; Kithurst Hill House, Amberley Gate; and Ganiamore (now subdivided as The Cedars and Mount Lodge), Nightingale Lane. Within the historic core, rebuilding of this period includes Eastbrook (48 High Street) of c.1906, and the minor, but highly intriguing, feature of the reproduction Burmese doorway in the garden wall of The Abbey, Church Street of 1911-16.<sup>91</sup>

After the First World War, the piecemeal expansion of housing on to the commons accelerated sharply. That on Storrington Common ranged from the small-scale terraced housing of 5-19 Amberley Road, to detached houses with large grounds, such as Four Winds,

Kithurst Lane (now with its grounds largely built over by later infill). Colonization of the former Sullington Common began in earnest, almost entirely comprising detached houses on large plots. The most substantial of these was Kenburk, a neo-Georgian house built in 1925 (since 1964 Sussexdown, a convalescence home).<sup>92</sup> To the north-east, the 18<sup>th</sup>-century partial enclosure of Heath Common for the workhouse saw expansion for detached housing along Hillside Walk, doubtless stimulated by the demise of the workhouse and the planned replacement by the new senior school (Rydon school: built 1940). Building in this area was not restricted to the former commons, however, and to the north of the Thakeham Road estates were created at Crescent Rise (modest-size detached houses) and at Warren Hamlet (semi-detached council housing). Another extensive area of new housing north of Sullington Common – in this case less isolated from the town – was that of detached houses strung out along Fryern Road.

The post-1945 expansion of housing in Storrington more than doubled the area of the town. Where this continued the colonization of the former commons, this was comparatively spacious and haphazard, with detached houses dominating. The construction of substantial new council estates, however, largely comprised uniform semi-detached houses, with examples (from the late 1940s onwards) at Spierbridge Road, Fryern Close, Meadowside, Windmill Copse and Brown's Lane. Later council housing of the 1960s and 1970s included flats, such as those at Field End and Kingsfield. Private housing of the 1970s included the large development of the Hormare estate with its small-scale detached houses. Similar housing was built on the north-east side of the town along and off Downsview Avenue, while bungalows are a particular feature of Hawthorn Way and Merryfield Road. Expansion to the north and east of the Hormare estate (Deanway) since 2000 has seen adoption of small terraces of three houses, semi-detached houses, and flats.

The impact of post-war major development has not been confined to expansion of the residential suburbs. An industrial estate has been developed at Water Lane and, more significantly for the historic town, a new shopping centre built in the 1970s (Old Mill Square). Earlier and more modest changes to the town centre also involved demolition of historic buildings, when the new bank (National Westminster) at 24-6 High Street was built in 1958 (set back from the earlier street frontage), and the new post office was built in 1964.







## 5 STATEMENT OF HISTORIC URBAN CHARACTER

### 5.1 Town summary

#### 5.1.1 Historic environment overview

Although unusually missing out on widespread expansion and rebuilding in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the minor medieval market town of Storrington has retained less of its historic fabric than this might suggest. Outside of the church – which itself has been successively altered and restored – only one medieval house has been identified. Part of this loss has been due to dramatic 20<sup>th</sup>-century expansion both on the adjacent former commons and within the town centre. Such rebuilding has largely swept away the historic plot boundaries of Church Street and High Street, but has not resulted in the realization of the archaeological potential of Storrington. Indeed, without any significant archaeological investigation of the centre of the town or, as yet, any systematic study of the documentary history of the town, the extent, limits and nature of the pre-1700 settlement have yet to be clearly established.

#### 5.1.2 Historic environment designations (Map 4)

There are 36 listed buildings and structures in the EUS study area (two Grade II\*, and 34 Grade II). Of these, two predate 1500; one is 16<sup>th</sup> century; seven are 17<sup>th</sup> century; 15 are 18<sup>th</sup> century; nine are early 19<sup>th</sup> century; one is mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; and one is early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>93</sup>

There are three additional important historic buildings recognized in this assessment that have not been listed: 18<sup>th</sup>-century 6 School Hill; and 1 and 2 Jasmine Cottages, Manley's Hill.

Storrington has a Conservation Area. There are no Scheduled Monuments.

#### 5.1.3 Historic building materials

Although seven of the ten known pre-1700 buildings are of timber-framed construction, the remaining three are built principally of stone. The use of local stone – Pulborough Sandrock and ferruginous carstone (from the Folkestone Formation) – is more evident in the 18<sup>th</sup>-century buildings where it is main building material in nine of the 16 surviving examples. Local stone continued to be used in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, with three examples: one, 9 High Street, uses

flint and carstone on different elevations. Brick also became a key building material after 1700, and is the main material in four of the 16 18<sup>th</sup>-century houses. Clay tiles are used for roofs and tile-hanging (although the latter only on one pre-1800 example). Although Horsham Stone is a flaggy sandstone used for roofing in the area, examples of it do not survive in the town.

### 5.2 Historic Character Types

#### 5.2.1 Historic Character Types and chronology (Maps 5-13)

Historic Character Types (HCTs) for Sussex EUS
Lane/road [includes all historic routes]
Major road scheme [modern ring roads, motorways etc.]
Bridge/causeway
Regular burgage plots
Irregular historic plots [i.e. pre-1800]
Proto-urban
Vacant [reverted from built-up to fields etc.]
Market place
Church/churchyard [i.e. parish]
Cemetery
Religious house [abbey, priory, convent etc.]
Great house
Castle
Town defences
Other fortification
Barracks
School/college
Public
Farmstead/barn
Mill
Suburb [estates and individual houses]
Retail and commercial [i.e. post-1800]
Extractive industry [e.g. sand pit, brickfield]
Heavy industry [e.g. steel or automotive industry]
Light industry [e.g. industrial estates]
Utility
Quay/wharf [inc. boatyards]
Harbour/marina/dock
Station, sidings and track
Inland water
Orchard
Market garden [inc. nursery]
Allotments
Race course
Sports field [inc. stadia, courts, centres etc.]
Park
Informal parkland [e.g. small civic areas, large grounds]
Seafront [piers, promenades etc.]
Beach/cliffs

Table 1. Sussex EUS Historic Character Types.

**Historic Character Types** have been developed in the Sussex EUS to describe areas of common character by reference to generic types found across all 41 towns. Historic function is often the key determinant of character type, hence the term ‘Historic Character Types’ and the time-depth implicit in many of the types in Table 1 (e.g. *regular burgage plots*). The types also reflect the character of these towns, and, thus, they are different from those that would be applied nationally or to another county.

The Historic Character Types have been mapped to areas within the towns (polygons in the Geographical Information System that underpins the Sussex EUS). Whilst character type can prove consistent throughout a large area (for example, across a late 20<sup>th</sup>-century housing estate), different historic use of part of that area has been used as a basis for subdivision. This is to allow the application of the types in Table 1 to the mapped polygons throughout the 15 periods of the **EUS chronology** (Table 2). This means that for any area within the town, or mapped polygon on the Geographical Information System, both the present Historic Character Type and the past land use(s) are defined.

This approach gives time-depth to the map-based character component of the Sussex EUS, and is structured to take account of both upstanding and buried physical evidence of the past. It enables the generation of maps (e.g. Maps 5-11) showing the changing land use of the urban area throughout the history of each town, and, through use of the Geographical Information System developed as part of this assessment, for simple interrogation of any area in the town to show all its known past land uses.

Period	Date
Period 1	500,000BC-AD42
Period 2	43-409
Period 3	410-949
Period 4	950-1065
Period 5	1066-1149
Period 6	1150-1349
Period 7	1350-1499
Period 8	1500-1599
Period 9	1600-1699
Period 10	1700-1799
Period 11	1800-1840
Period 12	1841-1880
Period 13	1881-1913
Period 14	1914-1945
Period 15	1946-present

Table 2. Sussex EUS chronology.

### 5.2.2 Historic Character Types in Storrington (Maps 12 and 13)

Although Historic Character Types represent county-wide types, modern Storrington is characterized by its particular concentration of some types and the comparative rarity, or absence, of others. For example, the identification of a limited area of *regular burgage plots* reflects the minor urban status of Storrington in the medieval period.

## 5.3 Historic Urban Character Areas (Maps 14 and 15)

### 5.3.1 Defining Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs)

Whereas Historic Character Types have been applied to areas of the Sussex towns with consistent visible character and historical development – and are mapped across the whole history for each town – **Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs)** represent meaningful areas of the modern town. Although similar areas are found in many towns, HUCAs are unique, can include components of different history and antiquity, and usually represent amalgamation of several Historic Character Types.

Thus, HUCA 1 in Storrington combines six Historic Character Types that represent the *church/churchyard* dating from Period 4 (i.e. 950-1065) and the extension of the cemetery in Period 12 (1841-1880) and Period 13 (1881-1913) and period 14 (1914-45), *irregular historic plots* that date from Period 4 and later, a *school/college* that dates from Period 12, a *religious house* that dates from Period 13, a *sports field* that dates from Period 15 (1946-present), and *suburbs* that date from Period 13 onwards. Combining this complexity into a single HUCA called *Church* reflects the largely coherent character of the area today, in which buildings – many of them historic – are loosely clustered around the slight knoll and its church. This coherence renders HUCAs suitable spatial units for describing the historic environment of the EUS towns, for assessing their **archaeological potential, Historic Environment Value** and for linking to **research questions**.

Some components of the towns are not included as HUCAs: roads (other than those that were built as part of a particular development) and waterways are kept separate as they frequently antedate surviving buildings or the known urban activity.

### 5.3.2 Archaeological potential

Whilst the nature and extent of areas to which Historic Character Types have been applied is closely related to the survival of buried archaeology, this assessment considers the archaeological potential at the larger scale of the HUCAs. The reasons are twofold: first, the typically smaller scale of areas of common Historic Character Type could misleadingly imply that high, or even low, archaeological potential is precisely confined, or that archaeological value is exactly coterminous with the edge of specific features (standing or buried); and, second, most Sussex towns have had insufficient archaeological investigation to support this precision. For this reason, too, there is no grading or ranking of archaeological potential. Rather, the summary of archaeological potential is used to inform the overall (graded) assessment of **Historic Environment Value** of each HUCA (see below).

When considering the archaeological potential of the towns, it is important to recognize that archaeology often survives 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century development and that it is misleading to assume complete destruction. Also, whilst pre-urban archaeology (such as the prehistoric and features and finds located in Storrington and the vicinity) tells us little about the towns themselves, it contributes to wider archaeological research.

In assessing the likelihood of buried archaeology within areas in the towns there has been consideration of the potential for archaeology 'buried', or hidden, within later buildings and structures, as well as that for below-ground features.

### 5.3.3 Historic Environment Value (Map 16)

The **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of each HUCA is assessed here, and expressed as a value from 1 (low) to 5 (high). Such values are iniquitous to some and always subjective, but here provide a necessary means of consistently and intelligently differentiating (for the purposes of conservation) the upstanding fabric, boundaries and archaeology that form the historic urban environment. The Historic Environment Value (HEV) of each HUCA is based on assessment of:

- Townscape rarity
- Time-depth or antiquity
- Completeness.

Lesser additional considerations in the assessment comprise:

- Visibility
- Historic association.

The full methodology for assessing Historic Environment Value forms part of the annexe to the historic environment management guidance for Horsham District.

### 5.3.4 Vulnerability

The vulnerability of each HUCA is also considered, although many future threats cannot be anticipated. These brief analyses mean that this Statement of Historic Urban Character can be used to focus conservation guidance.

### 5.3.5 Research questions

Where relevant, reference is made to questions in the **Research Framework** for Storrington (below, section 6). This referencing links these key questions to specific HUCAs, helping ensure that any investigation of the historic environment (such as that as a condition of development, under PPG15 or PPG16) is properly focused.

### 5.3.6 Storrington's Historic Urban Character Areas (Maps 14-16)

The following assessments of the Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) of Storrington commence with those that make up the historic core. Inevitably, these assessments are more extensive than those that relate to recent expansion of the town.

#### HUCA 1 Church (HEV 4)

HUCA 1 encompasses southern half of the likely extent of the medieval settlement, including the church itself. It includes areas to the west and south where there is no known medieval settlement, but where there has been spacious post-medieval development of consistent character: this includes Lady Place, the former Premonstratensian priory, and the 17<sup>th</sup>-century rectory (The Abbey). It is unclear whether this area was more central to the Anglo-Saxon settlement than was the case by the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries: now, however, it sits to the south of the commercial area, and is flanked by open countryside.

There are five listed buildings (four Grade II and one Grade II\*), of which one is Period 5 (1066-1149), one is Period 7 (1350-1499), two are Period 9 (17<sup>th</sup> century), and one is Period 13 (1881-1913). The parish church (Grade II\*)

possibly dates from the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, or earlier, but the more datable medieval fabric is of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Immediately south of the church, the house known as The Horse Croft is ostensibly of c.1900, but incorporates the remains of a timber-framed medieval open hall, possibly of 14<sup>th</sup>-century date. This is important as the only medieval domestic building yet recognized in Storrington. Although not listed, the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century former school and the as yet unconverted former Premonstratensian monastery add to the institutional and religious character of the area – until recently further reinforced by the presence of St Joseph's convent school in the former rectory (now converted to flats).

The lack of regular plots in this area suggests that it lay south of the more regular plots of the high medieval town: therefore, irregular historic boundaries preserved in this HUCA could still be medieval.

The survival of such plots, the location of the HUCA around the most definite element of the medieval topography of the settlement (i.e. the church), and the lack of intensive 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century development suggest that the **archaeological potential** of much of this HUCA is moderate to high.

The survival of plot boundaries and, especially, the two medieval and more numerous post-medieval buildings (which include a 17<sup>th</sup>-century rectory, 19<sup>th</sup>-century school, and c.1900 monastery); the visibility of the historic fabric; the partly preserved historic interface of settlement and countryside; and the archaeological potential give this HUCA a high **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 4.

The HUCA has seen little of the major changes experienced elsewhere in the town since 1945, but includes some expansion into formerly open countryside in the form of houses along Greyfriars Lane, cemetery extensions and, most notably, the construction of tennis courts to the west of Greyfriars Lane. This development and the recent closure of the convent, the Premonstratensian priory and, earlier, the national school, suggest that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is high, with conversion, subdivision and infill of formerly extensive grounds the main threats. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the case of the Premonstratensian monastery and (outside the EUS study area itself) the fields between this and the church.

**Research questions** especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the church (RQ2, RQ3), and the origins of the village (RQ4, RQ7).

### **HUCA 2 The Square (HEV 4)**

HUCA 2 represents the core of the distinct settlement nucleus that had emerged by the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and this either represents the centre of medieval Storrington or, perhaps, a slightly northwards shift of the focus of the settlement away from the church. The HUCA comprises the Market Square and the immediately adjacent parts of the historic roads leading off it: Church Street, High Street, West Street, North Street and Brewer's Yard. Today this area still forms part of the commercial centre of the town and is almost continuously built up.

There are 18 listed buildings, or groups of buildings, (17 Grade II and one Grade II\*), of which three are Period 9 (17<sup>th</sup> century), and nine are Period 10 (18<sup>th</sup> century), and six are early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 17<sup>th</sup>-century buildings are located on Church Street (Nos. 2-5a, and 21) and are all timber framed. The 18<sup>th</sup>-century buildings include the western part of The White Horse (the main, eastern, part being rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century) and, easily the finest building of this period in the town, brick-built Mulberry House, 8 The Square. Early 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings include the stone-built brewery buildings of Brewer's Yard – the former maltings (now residential) and associated terraced housing.

Historic plots survive in much of the HUCA, though only in a regular form along Church Street. This implies survival of an area of regular burgage plots.

The survival of historic buildings and plot boundaries, and the location of the HUCA at the centre of the historic town, is to some extent countered by significant development in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century along the street frontages, suggesting that the **archaeological potential** of much of this HUCA is moderate, perhaps locally high.

The survival of historic buildings and many historic plot boundaries, and the archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 4.

The combination of commercial pressures on the High Street/The Square and the adjoining streets and significant Historic Environment Value mean that **vulnerability** is high. Internal and shop-front refitting of business premises, minor structural additions, and occasional rebuilding of non-listed buildings are all constant and continuing threats to buildings and archaeology. Additionally, the less protected boundaries are vulnerable to loss.



**Research questions** especially relevant to this HUCA relate to the market, early settlement and settlement shift (RQ4, RQ5, RQ6, RQ7).

### **HUCA 3 West Street (HEV 2)**

HUCA 3 lies on the western edge of the historic and modern commercial centre of the town. In part it comprises 20<sup>th</sup>-century development on land to the rear and between early buildings. Some of the new infill plots at least are likely to represent land that was previously built-up but which became vacant in the earlier post-medieval period: this may well apply to the area between 24 and 40 West Street (which includes the bowling green), which could well have been part of a late medieval town. Today the area is a mixture of commercial premises, the bowling green and club, larger houses, more modest semi-detached and terraced houses, and flats.

There is one listed building (Grade II): 18<sup>th</sup>-century stone and brick 44-6 West Street. There are, however, several 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings, mostly along the street frontage of West Street itself. 44-6 West Street preserves plot boundaries that may represent late medieval regular burgage plots or post-medieval expansion of the town. Otherwise, historic plots are poorly preserved.

Redevelopment of much of the HUCA, including those parts nearest the known historic core of the town (especially Chanctonbury Walk, immediately adjacent to the churchyard) has had a considerable impact, suggesting that the **archaeological potential** of nearly all this HUCA is low to moderate.

The survival of few historic buildings and few historic plot boundaries, and the archaeological potential combine to give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

Although there is commercial pressure on the West Street frontage, the density of infill development already achieved, the lack of scope for much more such development, and the modest Historic Environment Value mean that **vulnerability** is low. Internal and shop-front refitting of business premises, minor structural additions, and occasional rebuilding of non-listed buildings are the main threats to buildings and archaeology. There are few remaining grounds where infill development or major landscaping are risks, being largely limited to the (probably more resilient) rectory and the bowling green.

**Research questions** especially relevant to this HUCA relate to settlement shift (RQ7).

### **HUCA 4 Manley's Hill (HEV 3)**

HUCA 4 lies on the east side of the medieval town, north of Manley's Hill representing early post-medieval encroachment on Bine Common, and on the south side of the road marking the former location of one of the town's tanneries. Today the HUCA comprises the residential properties at the bottom of Manley's Hill itself, and commercial premises at the east end of the High Street and at the bottom of School Hill.

There are six listed buildings (all Grade II). Four of these are from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and two are from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Local sandstone is the predominant material. 18<sup>th</sup>-century 1-3 School Hill is a remarkable survival on the edge of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century shopping centre, and includes a detached brick service building of mid to later 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Starting with 1 and 2 Jasmine Cottages (two early 19<sup>th</sup>-century unlisted brick houses) and extending eastwards along the former north side of Manley's Hill (now a dead end, as the road has been narrowed to follow the southern edge of its former extent) there survives a unbroken run of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses. This culminates in Byne House – a substantial early 19<sup>th</sup>-century villa. Although the expansion of the town east of the River Stor, and certainly that part on the common, appears to be post-medieval, many of the surviving irregular plot boundaries are historic.

While there has been considerable redevelopment south of Manley's Hill (especially at The Anchor/Eastbrook), remains of the tanneries may survive in the relatively spacious gardens of the houses east of the commercial properties on High Street. To the north there has been less redevelopment and this suggests that the **archaeological potential** of this HUCA is low to moderate.

The survival of several historic buildings and historic plot boundaries, and the archaeological potential combine to give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 3.

Although there is commercial pressure on the High Street and School Hill frontages these form only a small part of the HUCA. The scope for infill within the grounds of the residential buildings is significant, however, especially in the grounds of Byne House and Foxmead (the latter partly overlying the tannery). This suggests that the **vulnerability** is medium. In addition to infill, the main threats comprise internal and shop-front refitting of business premises; minor structural additions; and occasional rebuilding of non-listed buildings (especially 18<sup>th</sup>-century 6



School Hill and early 19<sup>th</sup>-century 1-2 Jasmine Cottages, Manley's Hill).

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 5 Storrington Common (HEV 1)**

HUCA 5 largely comprises suburbs of late 19<sup>th</sup> and, especially, 20<sup>th</sup>-century date, built over the common that was enclosed in the 1850s. The HUCA is located on the western edge of the modern town and links Storrington to the formerly more obviously separate settlement of Cootham. The playing fields on the north side of Pulborough Road preserve the openness of part of the former common and represent continuity with the pre-enclosure use of the common by the cricket team. The pond likewise survives from the pre-enclosure period and (like the similarly located pond at Lindfield) is almost certainly medieval in origin.

There is one listed building (Grade II): early 19<sup>th</sup>-century Cobb Court, New Town Road. This forms part of a small cluster of 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses on the very western edge of the common. Kithurst Barn (now a house) represents another early encroachment on the south side of the common. Small-scale colonization of the former common in the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century survives in houses (including the former Roman Catholic school – now Norbert House) at the east end of Kithurst Lane and Fern Road, and, especially, in the semi-detached houses of Spring Cottages, Amberley Road, and the contemporary allotment gardens to the west. Otherwise the colonization of the common is entirely 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The location of this HUCA outside the pre-1800 (and, largely, pre-1900) town, the absence of any known non-urban archaeology, and the density of development suggest limited **archaeological potential**.

The dominance of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century development, the lack of historic buildings or historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area and the lack of opportunity for significant further infill mean that its **vulnerability** is low. The greatest threats are to the loss of the open spaces that represent some continuity with the former common: the playing fields and, less directly, the allotments.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 6 Meadowside (HEV 1)**

HUCA 6 principally comprises what was agricultural land in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but which has since been built over. The western part of the HUCA, however, represents the rear of historic plots to the High Street and Church Street: the latter appear to have been medieval burgage plots, now completely redeveloped.

Today the area mostly comprises 20<sup>th</sup>-century suburban expansion, largely in the form of semi-detached houses and terraced houses, of private and local authority origins. There are no listed buildings. Although the burgage plot boundaries have been lost, Brown's Lane and the boundaries that delimit the built-up area were in existence by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The location of this HUCA mostly outside the pre-1800 town, the absence of any known non-urban archaeology, and the density of redevelopment in the areas adjacent to historic High Street and Church Street suggest limited **archaeological potential**.

The dominance of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century development, the absence of historic buildings or many historic boundaries, and limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area and the lack of opportunity for significant further infill mean that its **vulnerability** is low.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 7 School Hill (HEV 2)**

HUCA 7 lies on the eastern edge of the historic and modern commercial centre of the town. It largely comprises mid and later 19<sup>th</sup>-century development on the street frontage of School Hill on former Bine Common. Today, some of the streetfront buildings are commercial buildings.

There is one listed building (Grade II): a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century detached villa at 41 School Hill. Other buildings are broadly of the same date, including the former Railway Inn (14-16 School Hill), opened c.1880 during revived hope for a railway connection to the town, with a proposed station nearby. The plot boundaries largely derive from the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century and later.

The location of this HUCA outside the pre-1800 town, the absence of any known non-urban archaeology, and the density of development (and redevelopment) suggest limited **archaeological potential**.

The survival of few historic buildings and plot boundaries with little time-depth, and the archaeological potential combine to give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 2.

Although there is commercial pressure on the School Hill frontage, the density of infill development already achieved (such as on the Mill Lane frontage) and the lack of scope for much more such development, and the modest Historic Environment Value mean that **vulnerability** is low. Internal and shop-front refitting of business premises, minor structural additions, and occasional rebuilding of non-listed 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings are the main threats to buildings and archaeology.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### ***HUCA 8 Sullington Common (HEV 1)***

HUCA 8 largely comprises suburbs of 20<sup>th</sup>-century inter-war date, built over the enclosed former common. The HUCA is located on the eastern edge of the modern town and crosses the historic parish boundary into the parish of Sullington. To the east of the suburbs a substantial part of the medieval common survives as Sullington Warren.

There is one listed building (Grade II): the 18<sup>th</sup>-century (or earlier) brick-built Old House Cottage, Manley's Hill. This lies south of the road to Washington and Steyning and, thus, outside the former extent of the common. There was no 19<sup>th</sup>-century colonization of the common, and only the building of a single large villa (Ganiamore, Nightingale Lane: now Mount Lodge and The Cedars) before the outbreak of the First World War. Most of the part of the common within the HUCA was then colonized after the war, with detached houses and bungalows in large plots. Since 1945, such development has continued, but a more common theme has been redevelopment of the inter-war plots to create higher density semi-detached and terraced housing, such as at Timberlands and, more sparsely with detached houses, at Nightingale Close and Nightingale Park. South of the Washington Road, the large house of Kenburk (built 1925) became a convalescence home (Sussexdown) in 1964, with consequent building in its grounds. There are no significant historic plots, other than those perpetuating pre-enclosure roads and tracks.

Although this HUCA is located outside the pre-1914 town, the evident prehistoric use of Sullington Common (most visible in the surviving

Bronze Age barrows on Sullington Warren, immediately east of the HUCA) suggest limited **archaeological potential** in the expansive plots of many of the houses.

The 20<sup>th</sup>-century nature of the development, the lack of historic buildings or historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area means that its **vulnerability** is low. The greatest threat is to any surviving prehistoric archaeology through further infill development of the large inter-war plots or through garden landscaping (including creation of swimming pools and tennis courts).

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### ***HUCA 9 Heath Common (HEV 1)***

HUCA 9 lies to the north-east of the historic town, with HUCA 10 forming the limit of the suburbs in this direction. It lies within the historic parishes of Sullington and, mainly, Thakeham.

Much of the HUCA represents early colonization of common land – in this case Heath Common – resulting from enclosure of 10 acres for the building of Thakeham Gilbert union workhouse in 1789-91. This was demolished in 1936, and the site is now occupied by Rydon school (opened in 1940). Suburban development occurred along Hill Side Walk east of the workhouse site in the 1930s and after 1945 to the south of the school. There are no listed buildings, and historic plot boundaries are confined to those surviving from the workhouse perimeter and historic roads and tracks.

The location of this HUCA outside the pre-1800 town, the absence of any known non-urban archaeology, and the direct redevelopment of the 18<sup>th</sup>-century workhouse by the 20<sup>th</sup>-century school suggest limited **archaeological potential**.

The dominance of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century development, the absence of historic buildings or historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area means that its **vulnerability** is low.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 10 Water Lane (HEV 1)**

HUCA 10 lies to the north-east of the historic town, with HUCA 9 forming the limit of the suburbs in this direction. It lies within the historic parishes of Thakeham and, mainly, Sullington. The HUCA largely comprises 20<sup>th</sup>-century development over agricultural fields. Today, the area combines housing and an industrial estate.

There are three listed buildings (all Grade II): 16<sup>th</sup>-century Penfold, Thakeham Road; and 17<sup>th</sup>-century Water Lane Farmhouse, Thakeham Road, and Leather Bottle Cottage, Water Lane. All three are timber framed, and represent houses along the historic Storrington-Thakeham road. Some of their boundaries survive, and other historic boundaries in the HUCA are those derived from the pre-suburb fieldscape.

20<sup>th</sup>-century development includes two typical inter-war isolated estates, at Warren Hamlet and Crescent Rise. Post-1945 semi-detached housing and the creation of Water Lane industrial estate engulfed these estates and the earlier historic buildings.

The location of this HUCA outside the pre-1914 town, and the density of 20<sup>th</sup>-century development suggest limited **archaeological potential**.

The dominance of 20<sup>th</sup>-century development, the absence of many historic buildings or historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area means that its **vulnerability** is low.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 11 Fryern Road (HEV 1)**

HUCA 11 lies to the north of the historic town, forming the limit of the suburbs in this direction. It lies within the historic parishes of Storrington and, mainly, Sullington. The HUCA comprises 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential suburbs over agricultural fields and copses.

There are no listed buildings and historic boundaries are limited to those surviving from the former fieldscape. The earliest buildings comprise detached houses resulting from inter-war development along Fryern Road itself. Early post-1945 development in the area (from the late 1940s onwards) includes semi-detached council housing at Windmill Copse. Later council housing includes flats at Kingsfield and Field End. Private development of the 1970s is typified

by the detached houses on small plots along and off Downsview Avenue.

The location of this HUCA outside the pre-1914 town, and the density of 20<sup>th</sup>-century development suggest limited **archaeological potential**.

The dominance of 20<sup>th</sup>-century development, the absence of many historic buildings or historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area means that its **vulnerability** is low.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 12 Hormare (HEV 1)**

HUCA 12 lies to the north-west of the historic town, forming the limit of the suburbs in this direction. The HUCA comprises 20<sup>th</sup>-century residential suburbs over agricultural fields.

There are no listed buildings and historic boundaries are limited to those surviving from the former fieldscape. The earliest buildings comprise semi-detached and detached houses resulting from isolated inter-war development along the west side of Hurston Lane. The majority of the HUCA, however, derives from the 1970s development of the Hormare estate, comprising densely packed detached houses. The south-east part of the HUCA includes early post-1945 council housing on and off Spierbridge Road, and the junior school (officially opened 1964). The northern part of the HUCA, on and off Dean Way, has been developed since 2000.

The location of this HUCA outside the pre-1914 town, and the density of 20<sup>th</sup>-century development suggest limited **archaeological potential**: the archaeological excavations of a prehistoric to later medieval agricultural landscape during initial construction of housing and infrastructure at Dean Way are unlikely to be matched by archaeological excavations arising from redevelopment of the already built-up area.

The dominance of 20<sup>th</sup>-century development, the absence of historic buildings or many historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area means that its **vulnerability** is low.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 13 River Stor (HEV 1)**

HUCA 13 extends north from the High Street along the valley of the River Stor. Historically the narrow valley bottom has been undeveloped, apart from Bine Mill, at the junction of Old Mill Drive and High Street (demolished in the 1960s), and a mill pond (for another – also demolished – corn mill) downstream to the north. The pond survives albeit in reduced extent and as part of a landscaped informal parkland, while the western side of the valley has seen encroachment from the public library on North Street (1972), the associated car park and the adjacent medical centre.

There are no listed buildings and historic boundaries are limited to those surviving from the former fieldscape and the edge of the adjacent historic built-up area.

Although located largely outside the pre-1945 town, and having undergone 20<sup>th</sup>-century development and landscaping, the former presence of the two mills and the deep deposits of undifferentiated head and alluvium suggest low to moderate **archaeological potential**.

The absence of historic buildings or many historic boundaries, and the limited to medium archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area and the improbability of further development adjacent to the river mean that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **HUCA 14 Old Mill Square (HEV 1)**

HUCA 14 comprises a shopping centre of c.1970. It lies east of the River Stor, probably outside the extent of the medieval town. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century building was limited to what appears to have been agricultural buildings on the east side of the HUCA. In the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century this expanded along School Hill and Mill Lane, as a mixture of commercial premises. All these were swept away with the building of the shopping centre and associated car park, leaving the oldest buildings in the HUCA as the 1950s shops of 21-9 High Street.

The location of most of the HUCA outside the pre-1800 town and the substantial impact of the building of the shopping centre mean that there is very limited **archaeological potential**.

The absence of historic buildings or historic boundaries, and the limited archaeological potential give this HUCA a **Historic Environment Value (HEV)** of 1.

The Historic Environment Value of the area means that the **vulnerability** of the HUCA is low.

Broad, or Storrington-wide, **research questions** only apply to this area.

### **5.3.7 Summary table of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Storrington**

Table 3 summarizes the assessments made in the individual Historic Urban Character Area descriptions (above). It provides a simplified comparison of the assessments across different parts of the town, and helps to draw out key points. As such it supports the preparation of guidance for the town (see section 1.3).

The table shows how Historic Character Types combine into more recognizable Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs). It summarizes the archaeological potential that, along with historic buildings and boundaries, contribute to the assessment of the Historic Environment Value of each HUCA. The assessment of vulnerability of each HUCA is important for developing guidance.

Summary of assessment of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Storrington				
Historic Character Types (HCTs)	Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA)	Archaeological potential	Historic Environment Value (HEV)	Vulnerability
Church/churchyard Cemetery Religious house School/college Sports field Irregular historic plots Suburb	<b>1. Church</b>	Moderate to high	4	High
Regular burgage plots Irregular historic plots Light industry Public Suburb	<b>2. The Square</b>	Moderate, perhaps locally high	4	High
Irregular historic plots Suburb Sports field	<b>3. West Street</b>	Low to moderate	2	Low
Irregular historic plots Suburb Retail and commercial	<b>4. Manley's Hill</b>	Low to moderate	3	Medium
Farmstead/barn Sports field Suburb Inland water	<b>5. Storrington Common</b>	Limited	1	Low
Suburb	<b>6. Meadowside</b>	Limited	1	Low
Suburb	<b>7. School Hill</b>	Limited	2	Low
Irregular historic plots Suburb	<b>8. Sullington Common</b>	Limited	1	Low
School/college Inland water Sports field Suburb	<b>9. Heath Common</b>	Limited	1	Low
Irregular historic plots Light industry Farmstead/barn Inland water Suburb	<b>10. Water Lane</b>	Limited	1	Low
Informal parkland Public Sports field Suburb	<b>11. Fryern Road</b>	Limited	1	Low

<b>Summary of assessment of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Storrington</b>				
<i>Historic Character Types (HCTs)</i>	<i>Historic Urban Character Area (HUCA)</i>	<i>Archaeological potential</i>	<i>Historic Environment Value (HEV)</i>	<i>Vulnerability</i>
School/college Suburb	<b>12. Hormare</b>	Limited	1	<b>Low</b>
Public Allotments Informal parkland Suburb	<b>13. River Stor</b>	Low to moderate	1	<b>Low</b>
Retail and commercial	<b>14. Old Mill Square</b>	Very limited	1	<b>Low</b>

Table 3. Summary of assessment of Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs) for Storrington.



## 6 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 Pre-urban activity

Development pressure and opportunities for developer funding mean that archaeological excavations in the town, or prior to expansion of the town, are more likely to occur than in the surrounding area (although, to date, the town has seen little archaeological investigation). Thus, archaeological excavations in Storrington should address:

**RQ1:** What was the nature of the palaeo-environment (ancient environment), and the prehistoric, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon human activity in the area?

### 6.2 Origins

**RQ2:** What was the scale of the later medieval churchyard, and is there any evidence – archaeological or documentary – to demonstrate that this was the extent of the pre-Conquest churchyard?

**RQ3:** What was the form and construction detail of the pre-13<sup>th</sup>-century, even pre-Conquest, church?

**RQ4:** What evidence is there for the nature of the medieval settlement before the market grant of 1400?

**RQ5:** What evidence is there for an early market place?

**RQ6:** What evidence is there for the chronology and zoning of the initial development of the town?

### 6.3 Later medieval town

**RQ7:** How have tenements developed from the first built-up street frontages to the plots that survive today? (Consider in particular what appear to the survivals of regular burgage plots in Church Street).

**RQ8:** What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity: especially consider industries such as tanning) were there during this period, and how did they change?

**RQ9:** What evidence can the standing buildings provide for their function and date (i.e. through dendrochronology)?

### 6.4 Post-medieval town

**RQ10:** What different zones (e.g. social differentiation, or types of activity) were there during this period, and how did they change?

**RQ11:** How were the medieval and early post-medieval buildings adapted for new functions and changing status (e.g. creation of carriageways, or subdivision of hall houses)?

**RQ12:** Is there any evidence for early post-medieval decline prior to revival in the 18<sup>th</sup> century?

**RQ13:** What was the socio-economic impact of coaching on the town?



## 7 Notes

<sup>1</sup> The 41 towns of the Sussex EUS are: Alfriston, Arundel, Battle, Bexhill, Bognor Regis, Bramber, Brighton, Burgess Hill, Crawley, Crowborough, Cuckfield, Ditchling, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Haywards Heath, Heathfield, Henfield, Horsham, Hove, Lewes, Lindfield, Littlehampton, Mayfield, Midhurst, Newhaven, Peacehaven, Petworth, Pevensey, Pulborough, Robertsbridge, Rotherfield, Rye, Seaford, Shoreham, Steyning, Storrington, Uckfield, Wadhurst and Worthing. Chichester and Winchelsea are omitted as they are the subjects of more intensive studies.

<sup>2</sup> The *Character of West Sussex Partnership Programme* is led by West Sussex County Council in conjunction with the borough and district councils, AONB agencies and stakeholders. The main aims of the partnership are to produce a range of interlocking characterization studies; to produce planning and land management guidance; and to raise public and community awareness of character as a vital and attractive ingredient of the environment of the county. The full range of characterization studies comprise:

*Landscape Character Assessments and Landscape Strategy for West Sussex (2005).*

*Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) of Sussex (2003-8).*

*Sussex Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) (2004-8).*

*Intensive Urban Survey of Chichester/Fishbourne (2005-6) (Chichester District Council).*

*Local Distinctiveness Study of West Sussex (2004-6).*

<sup>3</sup> E.g. Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972); Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987); and Ham, J., *Storrington through the Twentieth Century* (2001).

<sup>4</sup> Howard-Davis, C., & Matthews, B., 'A prehistoric and later medieval landscape at Dean Way, Storrington', *SAC* 140 (2002), 7-19.

<sup>5</sup> AOC Archaeology, *An Archaeological Evaluation for Storrington High St Culvert Project, Storrington* (unpubl. archive, 1997).

<sup>6</sup> CDAU, *An Archaeological Evaluation of SEM-Nor, Thakeham Road, Sullington* (unpubl. report, Jan 1994).

<sup>7</sup> Martin, D., and Knight, S., *An Archaeological Appraisal of the Historical Part of St. Joseph's Abbey, Storrington, West Sussex* (unpubl. Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1487, revised 2002).

<sup>8</sup> Robinson, D. A., & Williams, R. B. G., 'The landforms of Sussex', in Geographical Editorial Committee of the University of Sussex (eds.), *Sussex: Environment, Landscape and Society* (1983), 33-49, at 43-4.

<sup>9</sup> Mitchell, V. & Smith, K., *Branch Lines to Horsham* (1982); Farrant, J., 'Growth of Communications 1840-1914', in Leslie, K. and Short, B., (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 40-1.

<sup>10</sup> Howard-Davis, C., & Matthews, B., 'A prehistoric and later medieval landscape at Dean Way, Storrington', *SAC* 140 (2002), 7-19.

<sup>11</sup> CDAU, *An Archaeological Evaluation of SEM-Nor, Thakeham Road, Sullington* (unpubl. report, Jan 1994).

<sup>12</sup> Pope, M., 'Lower Palaeolithic surface finds from northern scarp of the Downs at Kithurst Hill, Near Storrington, West Sussex', *SAC* 138 (2000), 221-2.

<sup>13</sup> West Sussex Sites & Monuments Record; Garwood, P., 'Round Barrows and Funerary Traditions in Late Neolithic and Bronze Age Sussex', in Rudling, D., (ed.), *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD 2000* (2003), 47-68.

<sup>14</sup> Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M., *The Place-names of Sussex* (1929-30; reprinted 2001), 261-2; Coates, R., 'Place-Names before 1066', and Adams, C., 'Medieval Administration', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 32-3 and 40-1.

<sup>15</sup> Gardiner, M. F., *Medieval Settlement and Society in the Eastern Sussex Weald* (unpubl. Ph.D. thesis, University of London, 1995), 68.

<sup>16</sup> VCH notes (Cal. Close 1272-9, 336.)

<sup>17</sup> Hudson, W., ed. 'The three earliest subsidies for the county of Sussex' *SRS*10 (1909), 74, 146.

<sup>18</sup> Cornwall, J., 'Sussex Wealth and Society in the Reign of Henry VIII', *SAC* 114 (1976), 1-26, at 16.

<sup>19</sup> VCH notes (Cal. Chart R. V, 394: 1400; and Cal. Chart. R., 1341-1417, 394).

<sup>20</sup> Bleach, J., and Gardiner, M., 'Medieval Markets and Ports', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 42-3.

<sup>21</sup> Dallaway, J., *The Parochial Topography of the Rape of Arundel in the Western Division of the County of Sussex* vol. 2, pt. 1 (1819, 2<sup>nd</sup> edtn. 1832), 242; Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 39.

<sup>22</sup> Cornwall, J., 'Sussex Wealth and Society in the Reign of Henry VIII', *SAC* 114 (1976), 1-26.

<sup>23</sup> Pennington, J. and Sleight, J., 'Steyning Town and its Trades 1559-1787', *SAC* 130 (1992), 164-88.

<sup>24</sup> Cornwall, J., 'Sussex Wealth and Society in the Reign of Henry VIII', *SAC* 114 (1976), 17.

<sup>25</sup> Cooper, J. H., 'A Religious Census of Sussex in 1676', *SAC* 45 (1902), 142-8; Ford, W. K. (ed.), 'Chichester Diocesan Surveys 1686 and 1724', *SRS* 78 (1994), 89. The calculations for total populations are the author's and are necessarily indicative, with the following multipliers used: 131% for surveys of adults (1676) and 450% for families (1724).

<sup>26</sup> VCH notes (*SAC* 36, 191).

<sup>27</sup> VCH notes (*Univ. Brit. Dir.* V. 202).

<sup>28</sup> VCH notes (Walpole, G. A., *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51).

<sup>29</sup> VCH notes (QS Order Book (*SRS* LIV) 108-9, 135, 196).

<sup>30</sup> Pennington, J., 'Inns and Alehouses in 1686', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 68-9.

<sup>31</sup> VCH notes (WSRO/AMS/14909; WSRO/AMS/565-6).

<sup>32</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 77

<sup>33</sup> VCH notes (Sussex Apprentices, *SRS* XXVIII: 108, 198, 205, 211).

<sup>34</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 141.

<sup>35</sup> VCH notes (SAS Calendar, ND. 174-6; WSRO/AMS/559).

<sup>36</sup> Johnston, G. D., 'Bine Mill, Storrington', *SNQ* 17 (1970), 190-1. Greenfield says the mill was in existence by 1707: Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 39;

and Stidder suggests that it was first referred to in 1731: Stidder, D., & Smith, C., *Watermills of Sussex* vol. 2 (2001), 31.

<sup>37</sup> Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 30.

<sup>38</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 169.

<sup>39</sup> Cooper, J. H., 'A Religious Census of Sussex in 1676', SAC 45 (1902), 142-8.

<sup>40</sup> Ford, W. K. (ed.), 'Chichester Diocesan Surveys 1686 and 1724', SRS 78 (1994), 89.

<sup>41</sup> VCH notes (WSRO/Ep.I/88/3, p. 38).

<sup>42</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 129.

<sup>43</sup> VCH notes (WSRO/AMS/559).

<sup>44</sup> Hudson, T. P. (ed.) *Victoria County History* 6:1 (1980), 225.

<sup>45</sup> Johnston, G. D., 'Abstract of Turnpike Acts relating to Sussex', (transcript c.1948 at SAS), 19.

<sup>46</sup> Dallaway, J., *The Parochial Topography of the Rape of Arundel in the Western Division of the County of Sussex* vol. 2, pt. 1 (1819, 2<sup>nd</sup> edtn. 1832), 242; Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 30.

<sup>47</sup> Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 14-15.

<sup>48</sup> VCH notes (SAS Calendar E.209).

<sup>49</sup> Griffiths, I. L., 'Road and rail in Sussex', in Geography Editorial Committee (eds.), *Sussex: Environment, Landscape and Society* (1983), 235-49, at 239.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 240; Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 14.

<sup>51</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 225.

<sup>52</sup> Tate, W. E., 'Sussex Inclosure Acts and Awards', SAC 88 (1949), 115-56, at 150.

<sup>53</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 143.

<sup>54</sup> Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 89-90.

<sup>55</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 141.

<sup>56</sup> Tithe map and OS 1<sup>st</sup> Series 25".

<sup>57</sup> VCH notes (SAS Calendar E.209).

<sup>58</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 73.

<sup>59</sup> Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 89-92.

<sup>60</sup> Beswick, M., *Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer* (2<sup>nd</sup> edtn. 2001), 220.

<sup>61</sup> Beswick, M., *Brickmaking in Sussex: A History and Gazetteer* (2<sup>nd</sup> edtn. 2001), 220; Ham, J., *Storrington in Living Memory* (1982), 51-2.

<sup>62</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Living Memory* (1982), 50.

<sup>63</sup> *Kelly's Directory* (1882).

<sup>64</sup> Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 82.

<sup>65</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington through the Twentieth Century* (2001), 23.

<sup>66</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington through the Twentieth Century* (2001), 26.

<sup>67</sup> Shepherd, J., 'Population Change 1851-1911', in Leslie, K. and Short, B., (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Sussex* (1999), 90-1.

<sup>68</sup> Page, W. (ed.), *Victoria County History* 2 (1907), 218; Ham, J., *Storrington through the Twentieth Century* (2001), 21-2; Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 77; 2001 decennial census.

<sup>69</sup> VCH notes (WSRO/Ep.I/88/3, p. 38).

<sup>70</sup> *Kelly's Directory*, 1895; Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 49-50.

<sup>71</sup> Martin, D., & Knight, S., *An Archaeological Appraisal of the historical part of St Joseph's Abbey, Storrington, West Sussex* (Archaeology South-East, unpubl. report, project ref. 1487, revised 2002).

<sup>72</sup> Elleray, D. R., *Sussex Places of Worship: A Gazetteer of Buildings erected between c1760 and c1960*, 52.

<sup>73</sup> Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 48-9; Ham, J., *Storrington in Living Memory* (1982), 118.

<sup>74</sup> Currie, C. R. J., in Elrington, C. R., (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:2 (1986), 31.

<sup>75</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Georgian and Victorian Times*, (1987), 157.

<sup>76</sup> Currie, C. R. J., in Elrington, C. R., (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:2 (1986) 45.

<sup>77</sup> Morrison, K., *The Workhouse: A Study of Poor-Law Buildings in England* (1999), 56, 211; Currie, C. R. J., in Elrington, C. R., (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:2 (1986), 45.

<sup>78</sup> Currie, C. R. J., in Elrington, C. R., (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:2 (1986), 45.

<sup>79</sup> VCH notes, Minutes of the Education Committee of Council, 1854-5 (1926), 228-30.

<sup>80</sup> *Kelly's Directory*, 1895.

<sup>81</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington through the Twentieth Century* (2001), 321.

<sup>82</sup> Currie, C. R. J., in Elrington, C. R., (ed.), *Victoria County History* 6:2 (1986), 49.

<sup>83</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington through the Twentieth Century* (2001), 321.

<sup>84</sup> Greenfield, F. M., *Round About Old Storrington* (1972), 70.

<sup>85</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Living Memory* (1982), 113.

<sup>86</sup> McCann, T. J., *Sussex Cricket in the Eighteenth Century* (SRS 88, 2004), xlix.

<sup>87</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Living Memory* (1982), 55.

<sup>88</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington through the Twentieth Century* (2001), 213, 225.

<sup>89</sup> Listed building description, no. 361790 (updated 5.9.1986).

<sup>90</sup> Martin, D., and Knight, S., *An Archaeological Appraisal of the Historical Part of St. Joseph's Abbey, Storrington, West Sussex* (unpubl. Archaeology South-East report, project no. 1487, revised 2002).

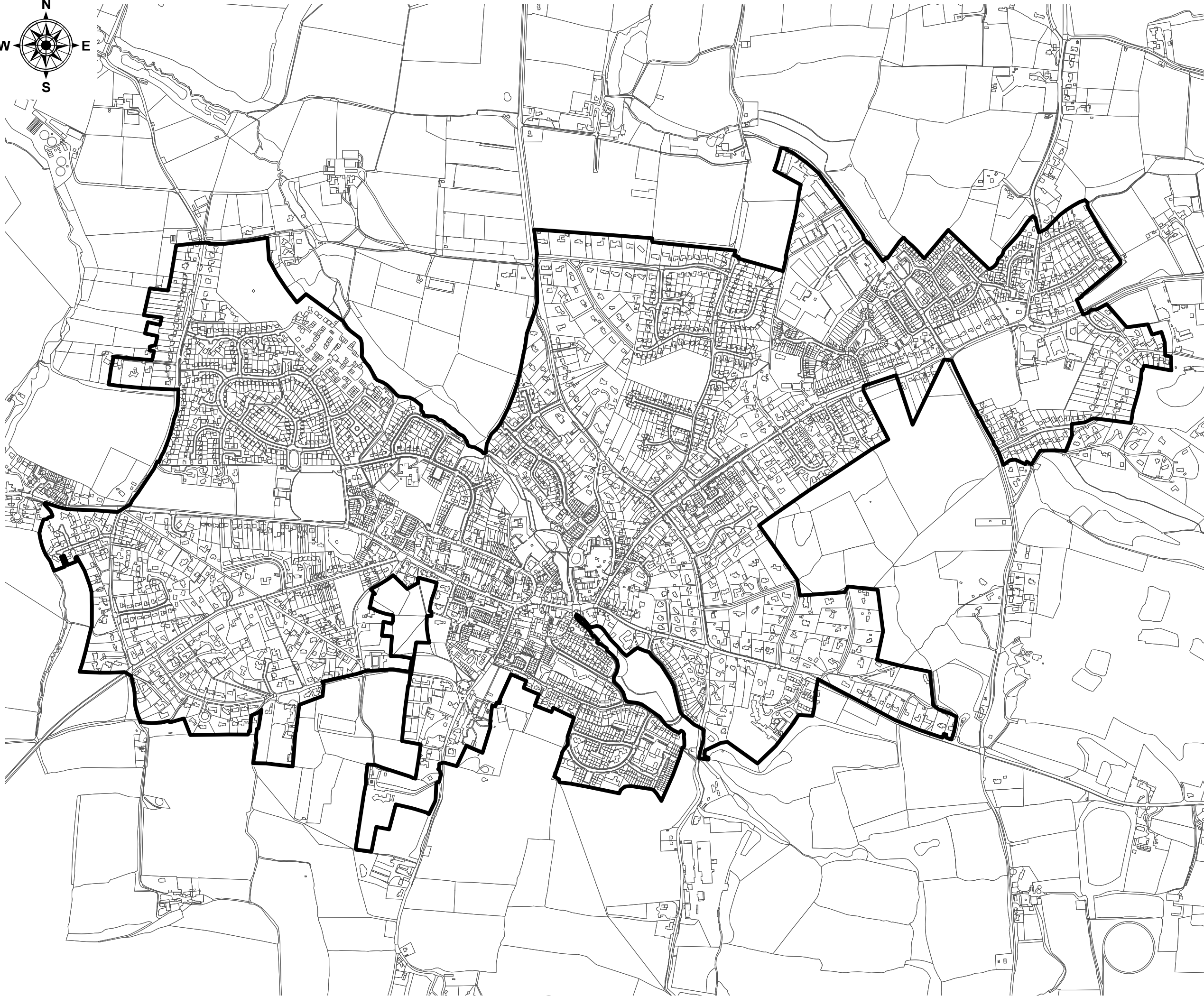
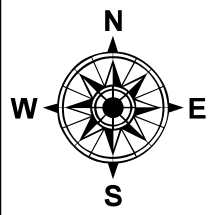
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<sup>91</sup> Thornton, N., 'Door Into The Garden', *Country Life* (Dec 22, 1988).

<sup>92</sup> Ham, J., *Storrington in Living Memory* (1982), 103.

<sup>93</sup> Listed building data is drawn from the statutory lists produced by English Heritage, but has been amended – especially in regard to the dating – during the Sussex EUS. The GIS data prepared during the Sussex EUS contains the full references to the sources for revised dates: in many cases these come from fieldwork undertaken by the author.





Sussex EUS




ENGLISH HERITAGE

## STORRINGTON MAP 1

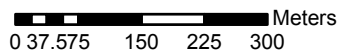
Extent of Storrington  
EUS study area

### KEY

 EUS boundary

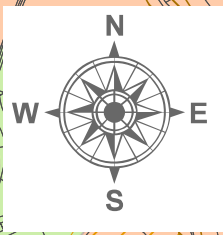
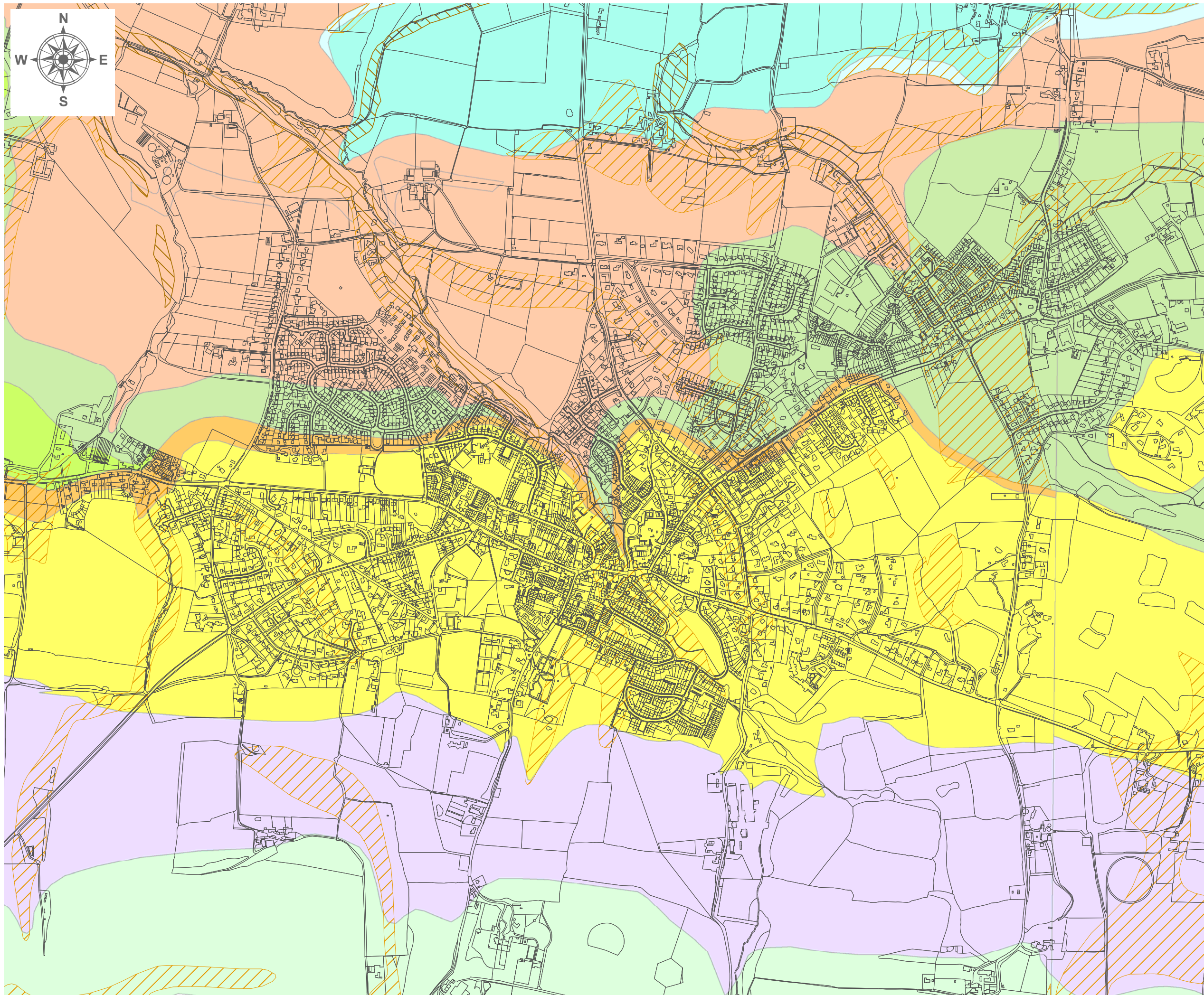
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 Meters  
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Sussex EUS



ENGLISH HERITAGE

**STORRINGTON  
MAP 2**  
Solid and drift geology,  
with 5m contours

**KEY**

**Drift geology**

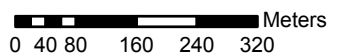
- ALLUVIUM
- HEAD [UNDIFFERENTIATED]

**Solid geology**

- ATHERFIELD CLAY FORMATION
- FITTLEWORTH MEMBER
- FOLKESTONE FORMATION
- GAULT FORMATION
- HYTHE FORMATION
- MAREHILL CLAY MEMBER
- PULBOROUGH SANDROCK MEMBER
- SANDGATE FORMATION
- UPPER GREENSAND FORMATION
- WEALD CLAY FORMATION

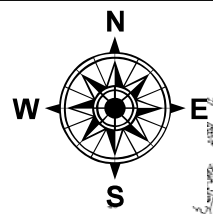
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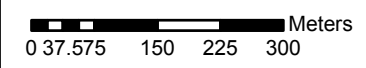
ENGLISH HERITAGE

### STORRINGTON MAP 3

OS 1st Series 25" (1876)

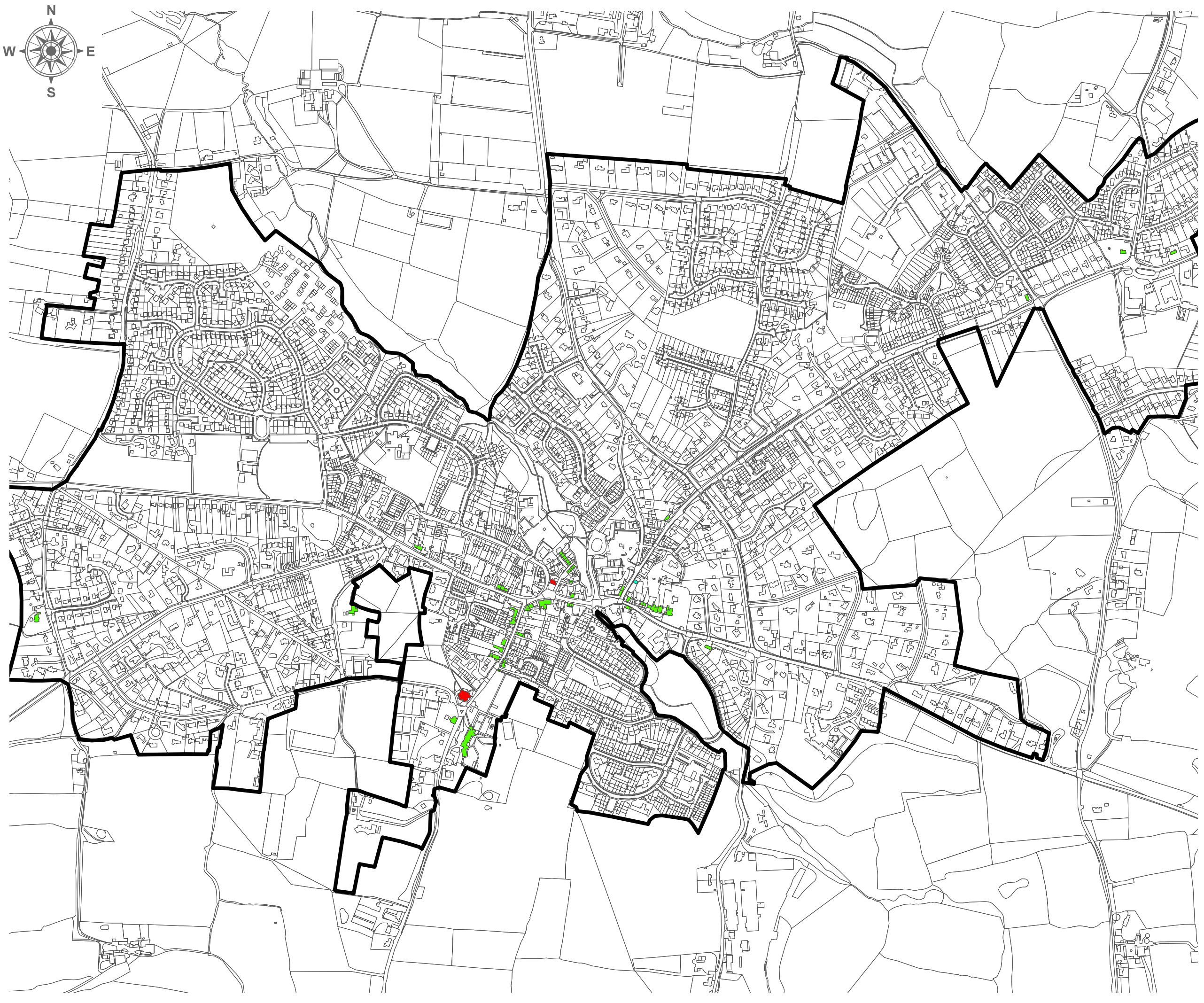
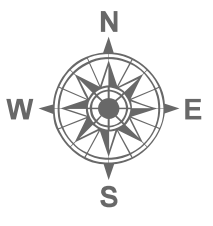
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### STORRINGTON MAP 4

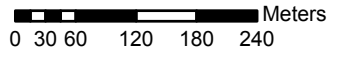
Historic buildings.  
NB Grades of listed  
buildings are shown. No  
grade means that the  
building is not listed,  
but has significant  
historical value as  
determined by the  
Sussex EUS.

#### KEY

-  EUS boundary
- Storrington buildings**
- Grade**
-  II
-  II\*
-  None

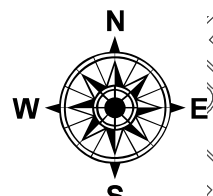
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### STORRINGTON MAP 5

Period 4 (950-1065)  
Note: in the absence of archaeological data, the extent of the late Saxon settlement is purely speculative.

#### KEY

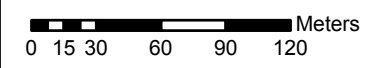
EUS Storrington

HCT

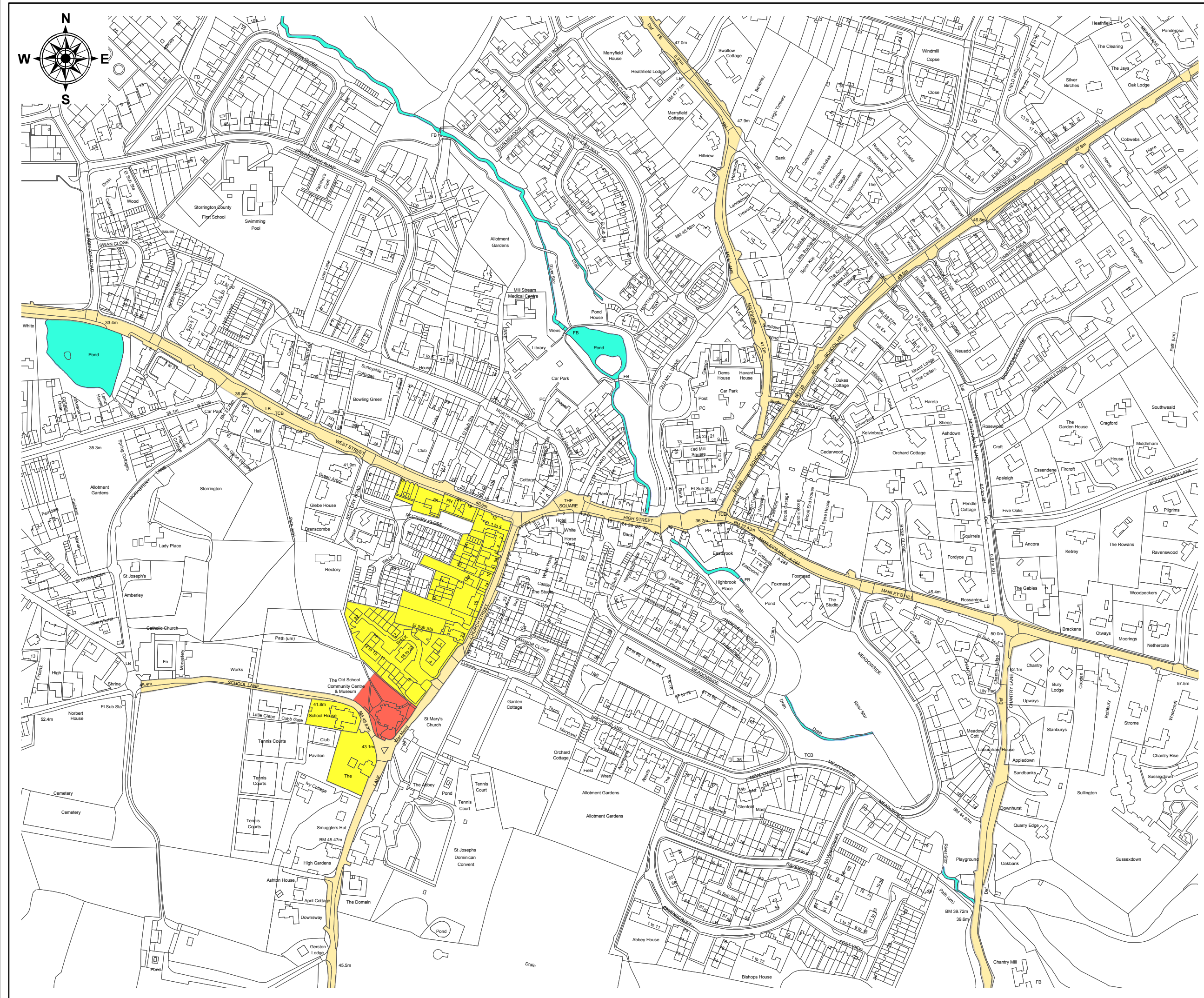
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road

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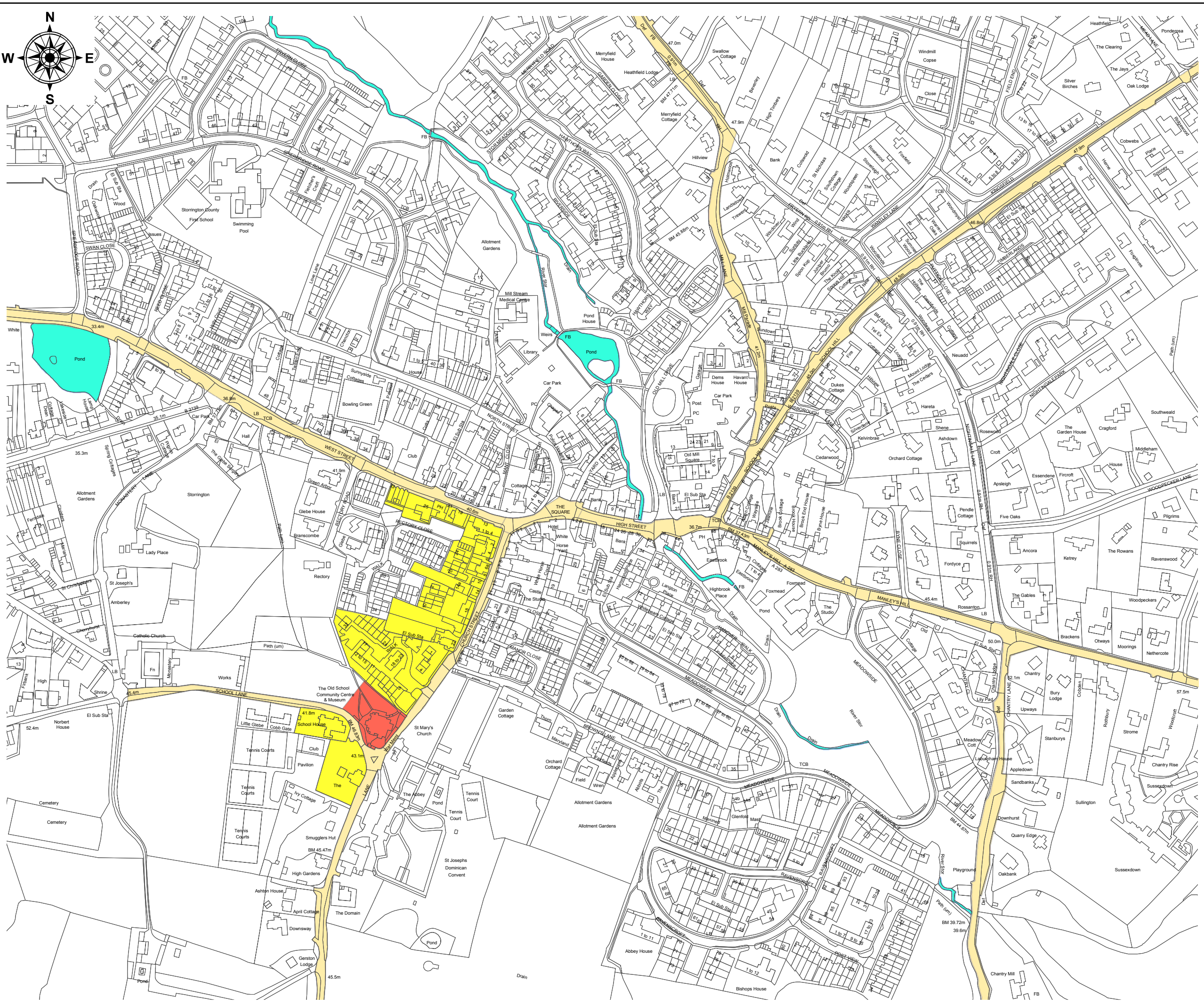
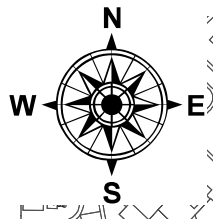
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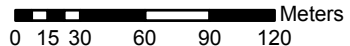
**STORRINGTON  
MAP 6**  
Period 5 (1066-1149)  
Note: in the absence of archaeological data, the extent of the Norman settlement is purely speculative.

**KEY**

- EUS Storrington**
- HCT**
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road

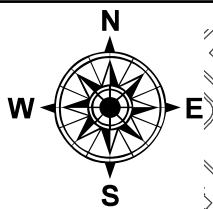
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### STORRINGTON MAP 7

Period 6 (1150-1349)

Note: in the absence of archaeological data, the extent of the medieval settlement remains uncertain.

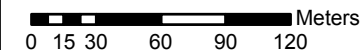
#### KEY

EUS Storrington  
HCT

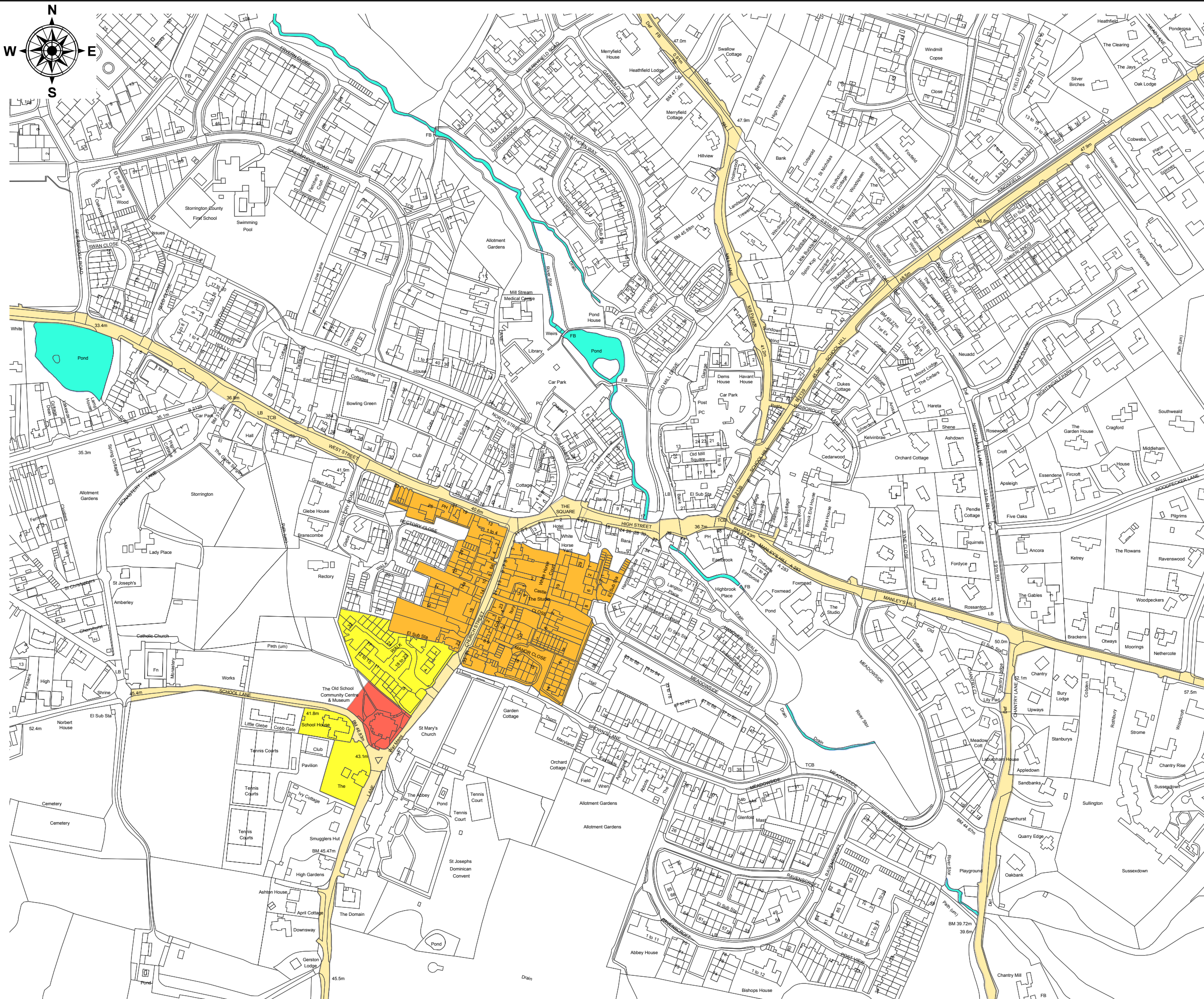
- Church/churchyard
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Regular burgage plots

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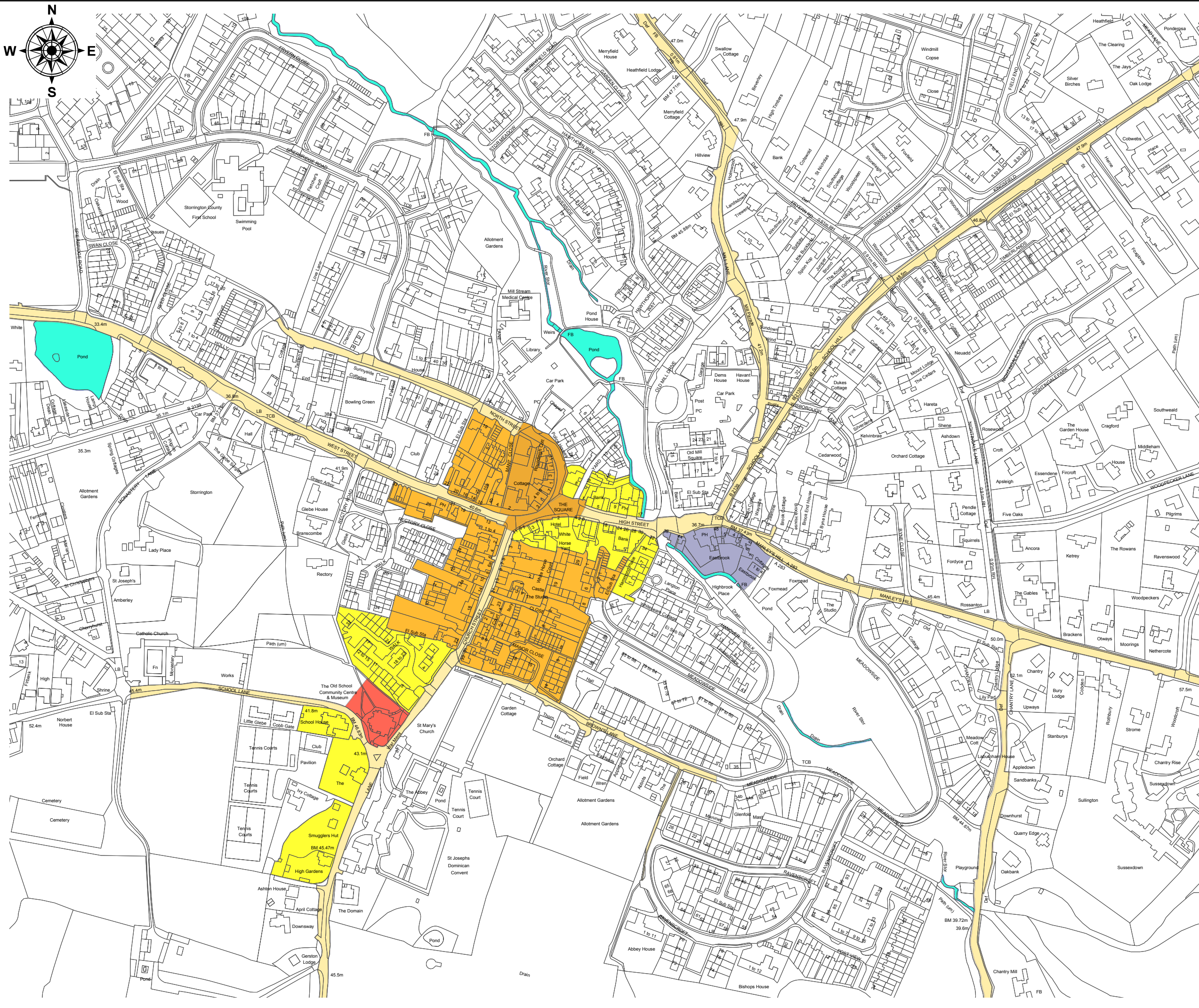
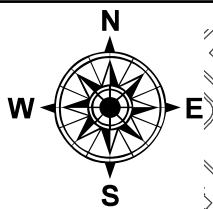
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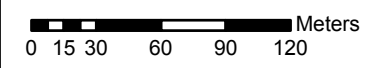
**STORRINGTON  
MAP 8  
Period 7 (1350-1499)**  
Note: in the absence of archaeological data, the extent of the medieval settlement remains uncertain.

**KEY**

- EUS Storrington**  
**HCT**
- Church/churchyard
  - Inland water
  - Irregular historic plots
  - Lane/road
  - Light industry
  - Market place
  - Regular burgage plots

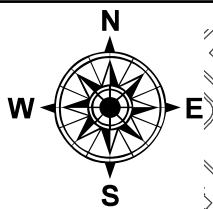
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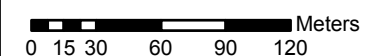
### STORRINGTON MAP 9 Period 8 (1500-1599)

#### KEY

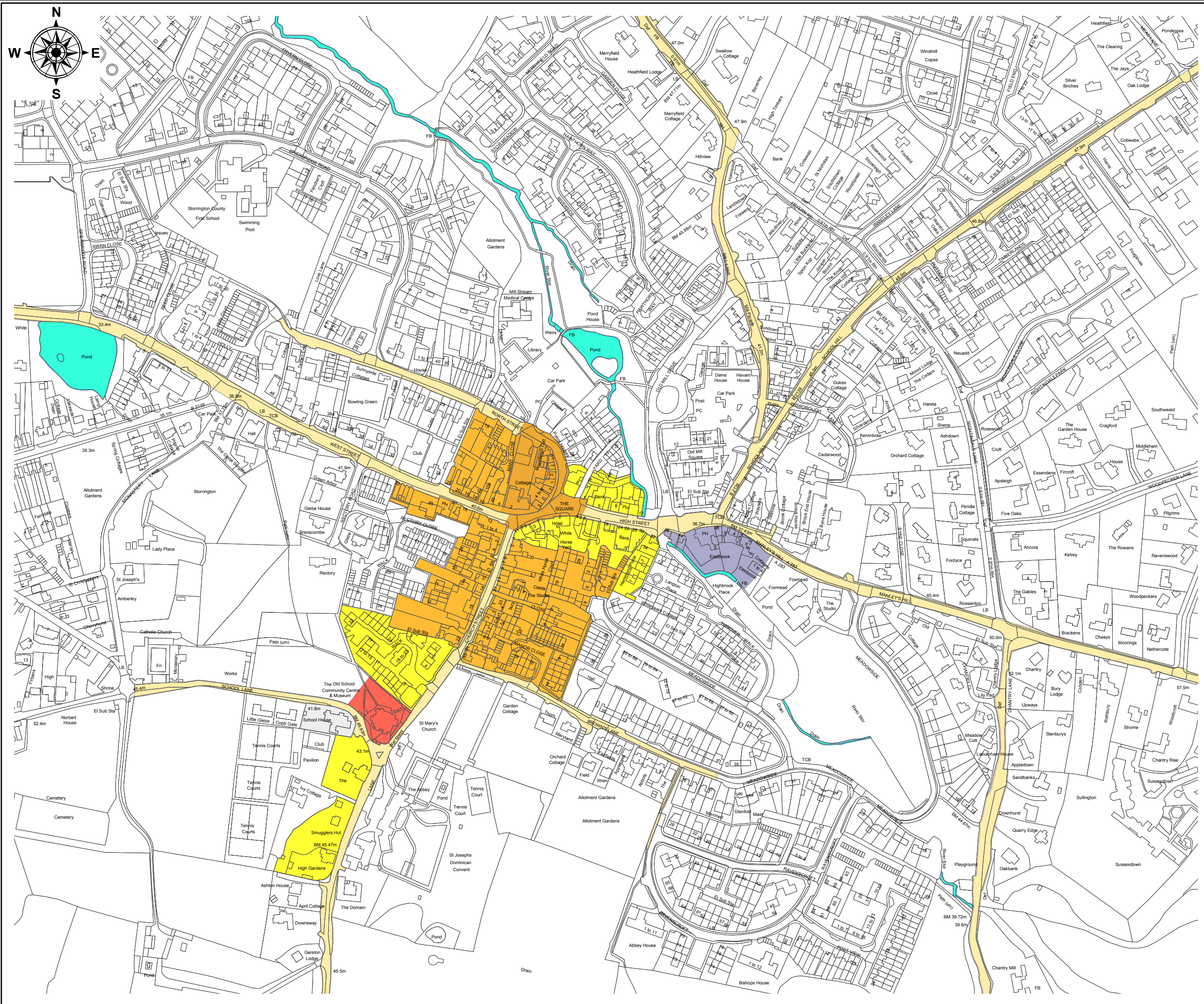
- EUS Storrington**
- HCT**
- Church/churchyard
  - Inland water
  - Irregular historic plots
  - Lane/road
  - Light industry
  - Market place
  - Regular burgage plots
  - Vacant

EUS research and mapping:  
Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA  
June 2005

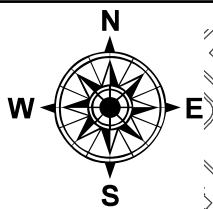
SCALE 1:3,500



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# STORRINGTON MAP 10 Period 9 (1600-1699)

## KEY

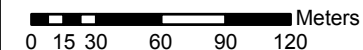
### EUS Storrington

#### HCT

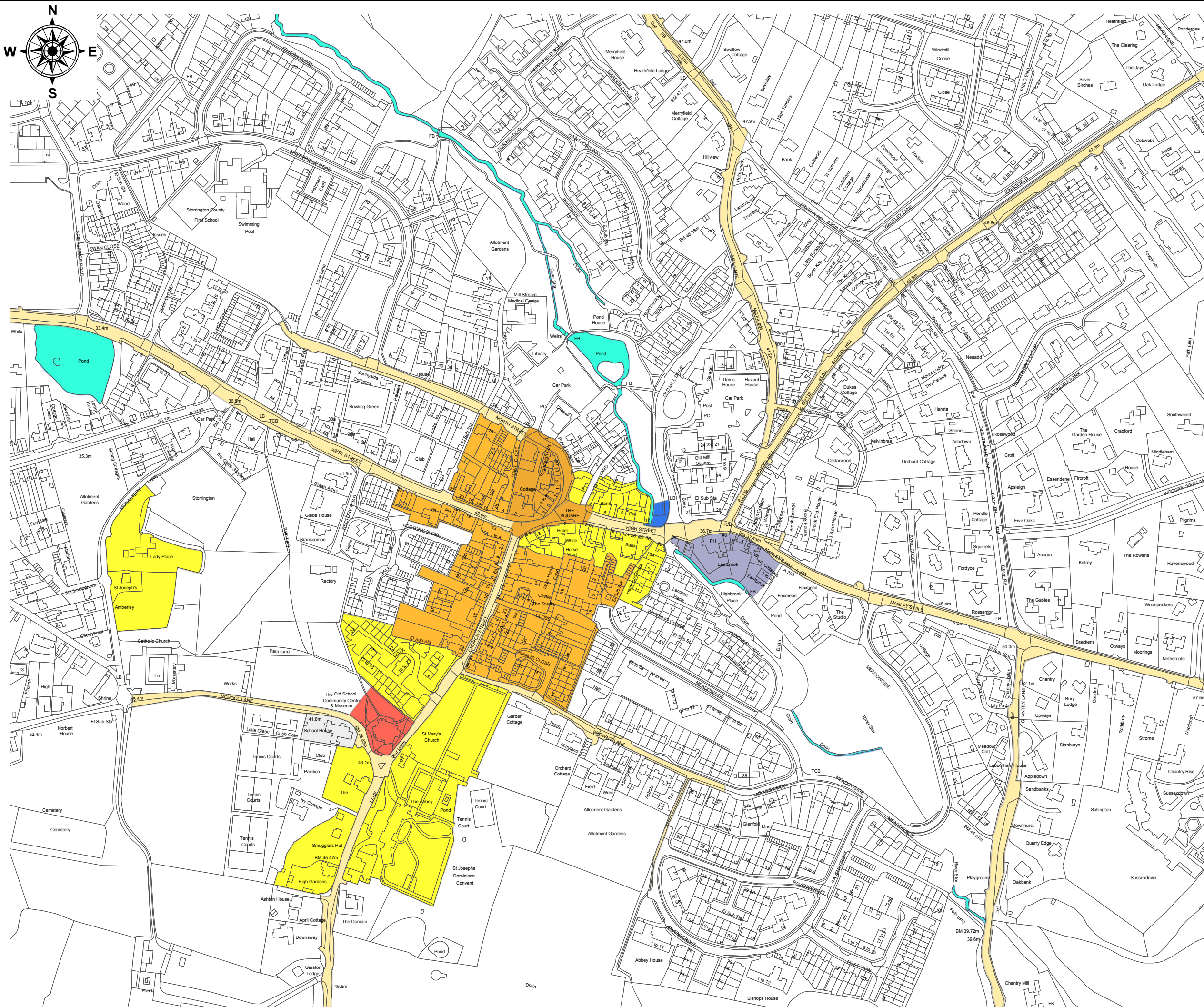
- Church/churchyard
- Farmstead/barn
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Light industry
- Market place
- Mill
- Orchard
- Regular burgage plots
- Vacant

EUS research and mapping:  
Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA  
June 2005

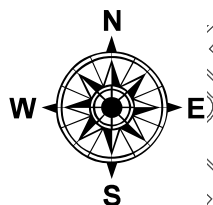
SCALE 1:3,500



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### STORRINGTON MAP 11 Period 10 (1700-1799)

#### KEY

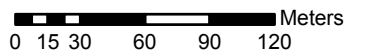
#### EUS Storrington

#### HCT

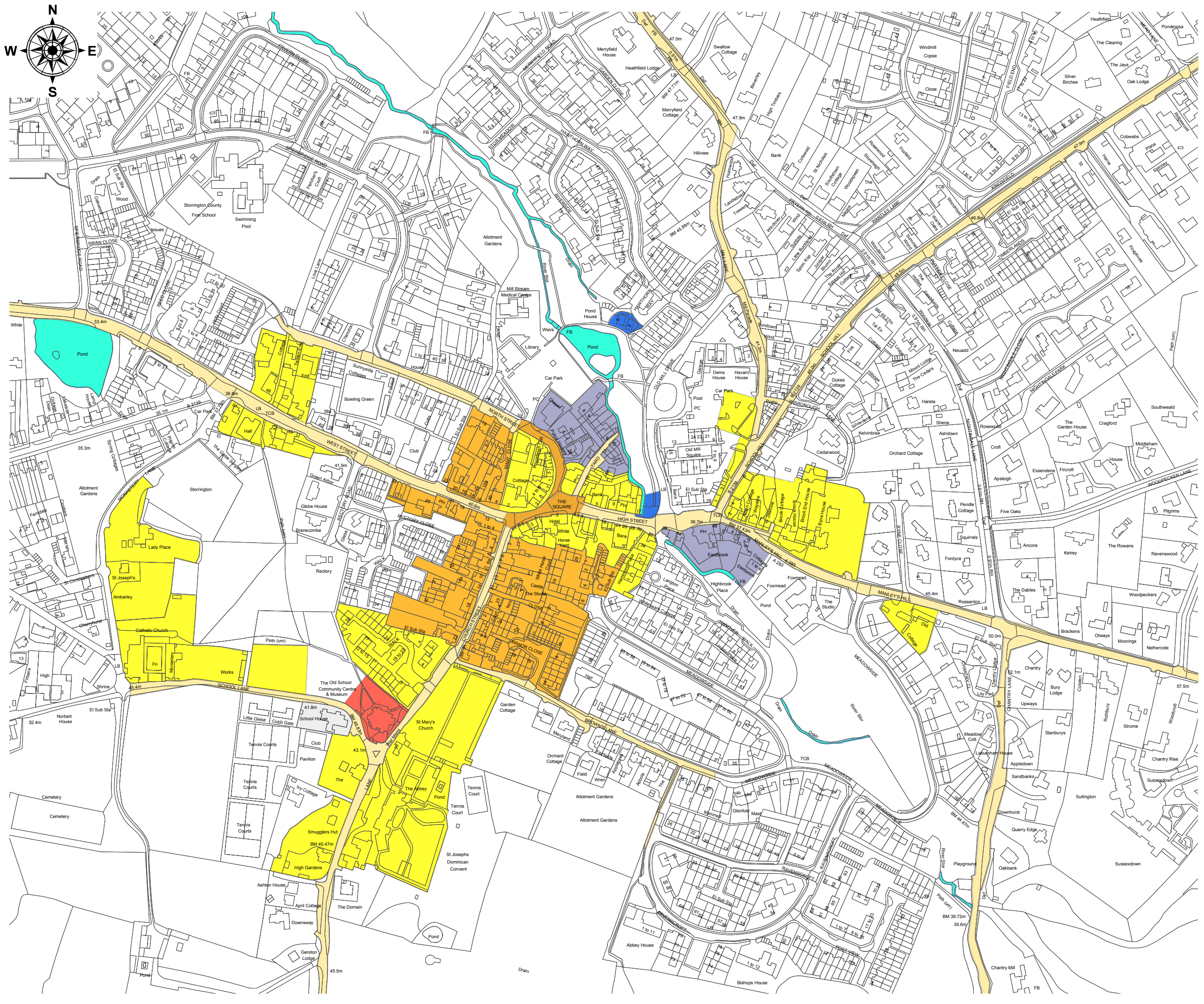
- Church/churchyard
- Farmstead/barn
- Inland water
- Irregular historic plots
- Lane/road
- Light industry
- Market place
- Mill
- Regular burgage plots
- Vacant

EUS research and mapping:  
Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA  
June 2005

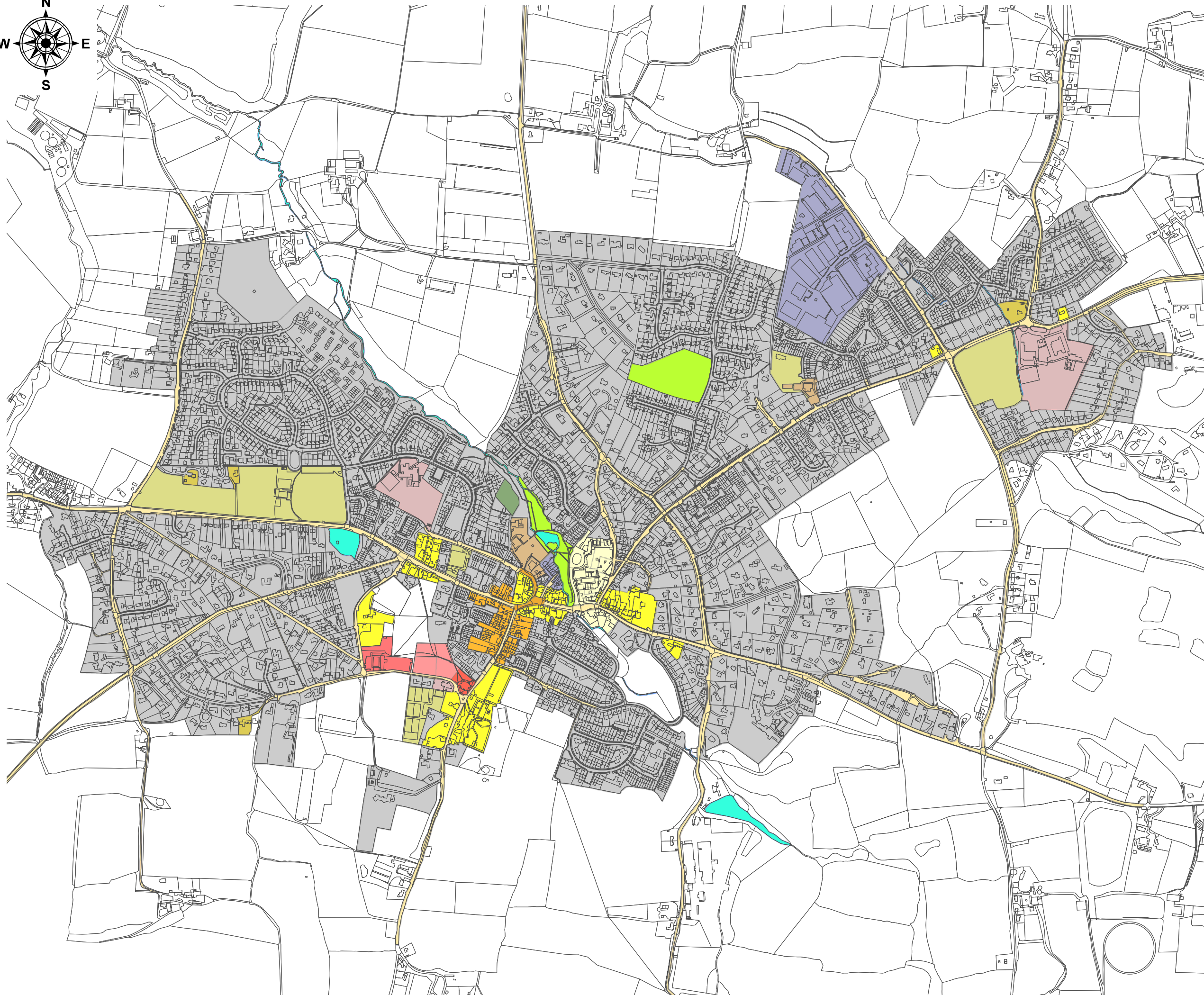
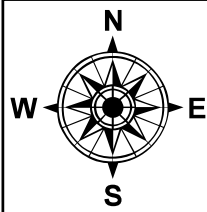
SCALE 1:3,500



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## STORRINGTON MAP 12 Historic Character Types (2005)

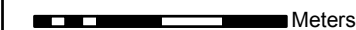
### KEY

#### HCT

-  Allotments
-  Cemetery
-  Church/churchyard
-  Farmstead/barn
-  Informal parkland
-  Inland water
-  Irregular historic plots
-  Lane/road
-  Light industry
-  Market place
-  Public
-  Regular burgage plots
-  Religious house
-  Retail and commercial
-  School/college
-  Sports field
-  Suburb

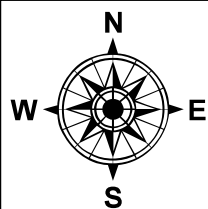
EUS research and mapping:  
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June 2005

SCALE 1:9,000

 Meters  
0 37.575 150 225 300

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**STORRINGTON  
MAP 13**  
Historic Character  
Type areas showing  
principal period from  
which present  
character is derived

**KEY  
PERIOD**

- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15

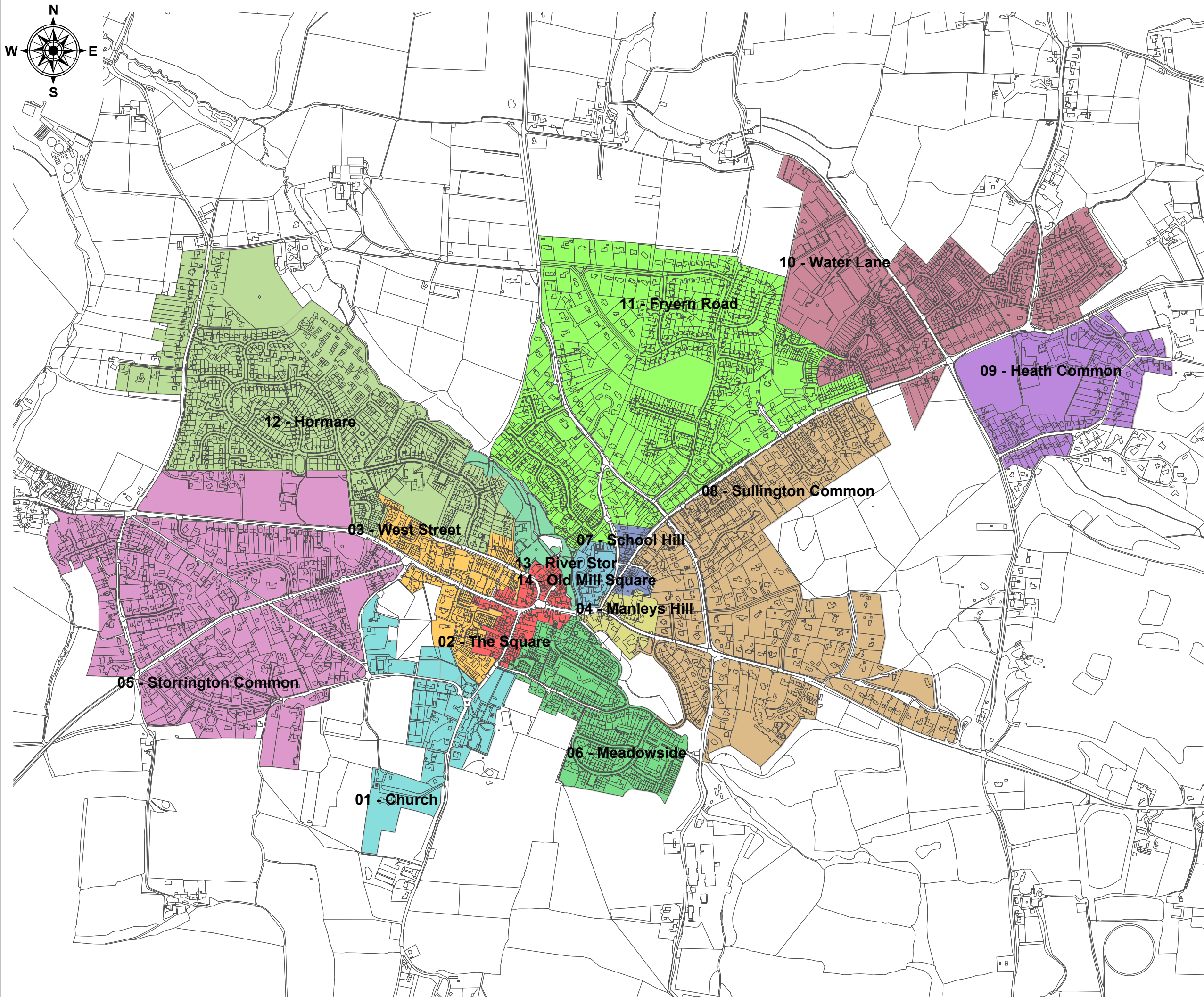
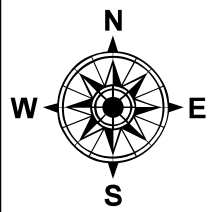
EUS research and mapping:  
Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA  
June 2005

SCALE 1:9,000

0 37.575 150 225 300 Meters

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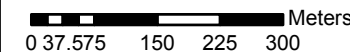
ENGLISH HERITAGE

### STORRINGTON MAP 14 Historic Urban Character Areas (HUCAs)

KEY	
HUCA	
	01 - Church
	02 - The Square
	03 - West Street
	04 - Manleys Hill
	05 - Storrington Common
	06 - Meadowside
	07 - School Hill
	08 - Sullington Common
	09 - Heath Common
	10 - Water Lane
	11 - Fryern Road
	12 - Hormare
	13 - River Stor
	14 - Old Mill Square

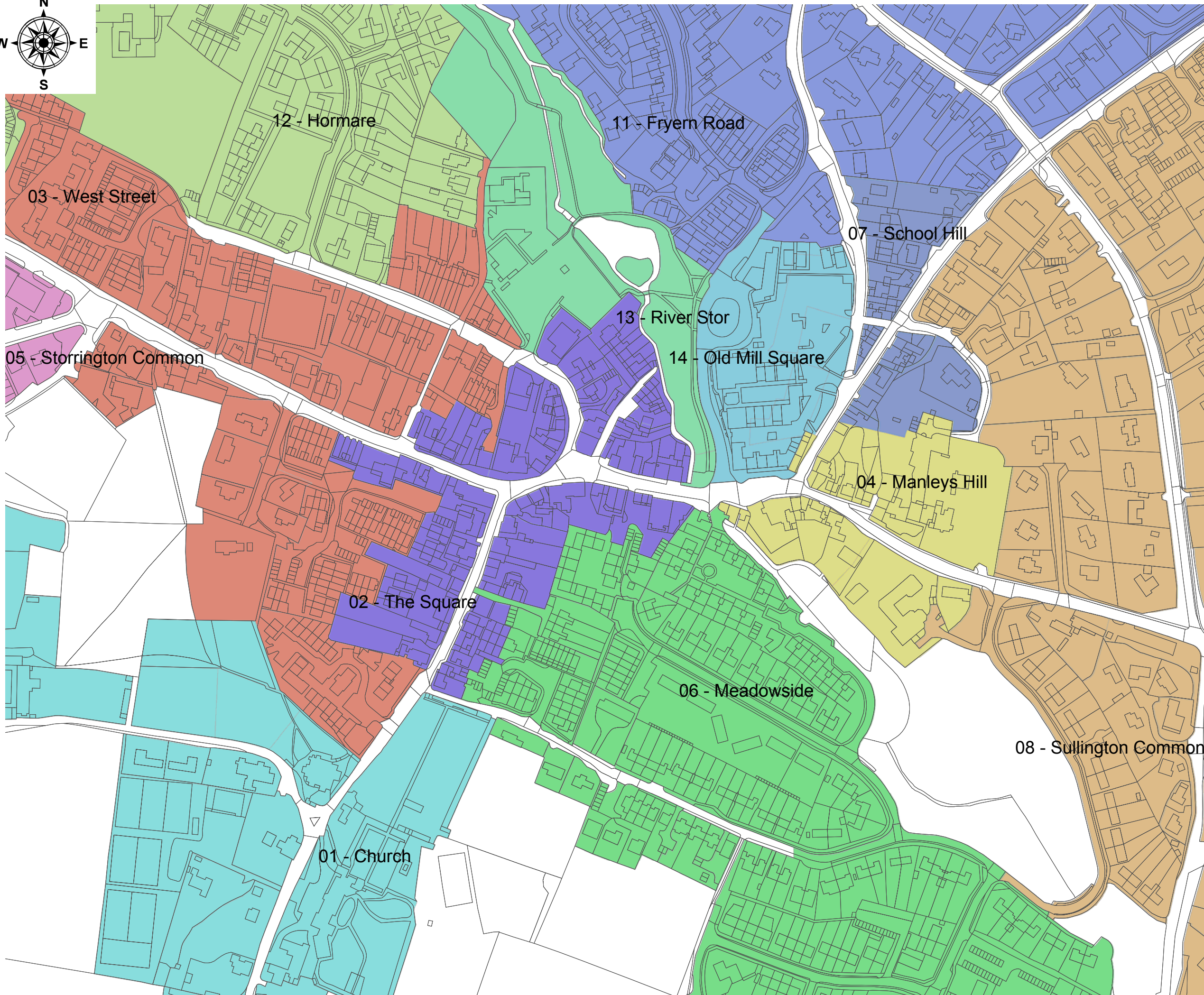
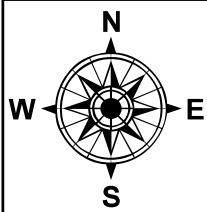
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**STORRINGTON  
MAP 15**  
Detail of central area  
showing Historic Urban  
Character Areas  
(HUCAs)

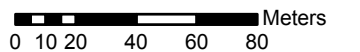
**KEY**

**HUCA**

- 01 - Church
- 02 - The Square
- 03 - West Street
- 04 - Manleys Hill
- 05 - Storrington Common
- 06 - Meadowside
- 07 - School Hill
- 08 - Sullington Common
- 09 - Heath Common
- 10 - Water Lane
- 11 - Fryern Road
- 12 - Hormare
- 13 - River Stor
- 14 - Old Mill Square

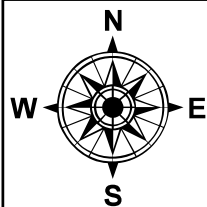
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**STORRINGTON  
MAP 16**  
Historic Environment  
Value (HEV) - assessed  
for Historic Urban  
Character Areas  
(HUCAs)

**KEY**

**HUCA\_HEV**

	1
	2
	3
	4

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Dr Roland B Harris BA DPhil MIFA  
June 2005

SCALE 1:9,000

Meters  
0 37.575 150 225 300

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